

# GAFSP



global agriculture & food security program



## SMART GROWTH, LASTING RESULTS



Launched in 2010, the Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP) represents a transformative approach to development aid that pools donor funds to make lasting improvements by supporting technically sound, country-led plans and sustainable, inclusive small- and medium-sized enterprises. The inaugural donors—**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the United States**—were soon joined by **Australia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom**. In December 2014, a new donor—**Germany**—signed on to support this fund.

GAFSP’s donors **work in partnership with recipients, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders** to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and their families. Millions of poor and vulnerable people around the world will directly benefit from GAFSP’s continued commitment and support.

GAFSP looks to engage other donors and stakeholders in this important initiative.

**Reporting Period:**  
**January 2016 – December 2016**



In 2016, **400 million people** were affected by drought; according to current projections a warming climate could cut crop yields by more than 25 percent. If such adverse trends continue, more than **100 million additional people** could be in poverty by 2030, largely due to changing crop yields and prices.

# DEAR FRIENDS

**Food—the way it is grown, produced, traded, transported, processed, stored, and marketed—fundamentally connects people and the planet, and is at the heart of inclusive economic growth. Agricultural development is cross-cutting, with impacts on food, nutrition, climate, jobs, gender, economic growth, and even conflict and migration. These two truths lie at the heart of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).**

**GAFSP was launched in 2010 in direct response to the food price crisis, with the goal of supporting stronger, more resilient food and agriculture systems. GAFSP is unique in how it delivers and channels aid, making innovative, catalytic, and integrated investments to achieve transformational change in agriculture and food security.**

## TODAY

GAFSP stands as a proven, effective mechanism to support high quality investments in food and nutrition security. The Program has reached over 7 million farmers and their families since inception, and is on target to reach more than 12 million.

We began 2016 with a GAFSP Steering Committee meeting held in Rwanda, marking the very first time we held a meeting in a recipient country – we were able to see the Program’s impact first hand and meet farmers working to develop their land, increase their incomes, and improve their food security for themselves and their families.

Over the course of the year, we saw many of our original Public Sector Window projects close—most exceeding targets—including in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mongolia, Rwanda, and Togo. Our Private Sector Window investment and advisory services have supported agribusiness in low-income countries and linked farmers to markets by improving their access to finance, technology, expertise, and inputs—from coffee plantations in Central America to pastoralist

communities in Mauritania. We launched a new funding initiative designed to target smallholder farmers more directly, revamped our Monitoring and Evaluation system to better capture and shape our impact, and worked to foster stronger alignment and mutual support with global agendas like the G20 and UN initiatives, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We ended the year with a new, highly competitive Call for Proposals for the Public Sector Window.

## THE GLOBAL GOALS

GAFSP was designed as an investment program—not as a humanitarian measure—with attention to the strategic, medium- and long-term needs of food and agriculture systems. Across the portfolio, GAFSP projects are contributing to most of the SDGs, especially those that aim to end poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2).

Strong, resilient systems can provide incomes and jobs, reduce and adapt to climate change, increase production and consumption of nutritious foods, improve stability for millions of smallholder farmers, and prevent or lessen future crises. Our portfolio supports many of the SDGs: more than 75 percent of GAFSP

projects contribute to climate co-benefits, more than 60 percent to improve and create rural jobs, more than 50 percent include nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive activities, and all of them support efforts to end poverty, eradicate hunger, and support economic development.

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

At the end of 2016, our Fourth Call for Proposals closed after receiving an exceptional 25 proposals, many of which were strong and ready for funding. In March 2017, we allocated an additional \$160 million in grant funding to seven country-designed and -led projects through a transparent, inclusive, independent, and technically rigorous process.

We know that GAFSP can make a real difference in the lives of poor smallholders. 2030 is a few short years away – if we want to eradicate hunger and extreme poverty in just 13 years, then we need to move quickly, target our efforts, and work together.

As the new co-chairs, Germany and the UK strongly support this program and are working to make sure GAFSP is well-positioned as a strong, complementary and additional mechanism to help deliver the SDGs. We deeply appreciate the ongoing partnership brought by our donors, recipients, civil society partners, supervising entities, and stakeholders around the world and we invite others to join this focused community.



**Stefan Schmitz**

*Chair of the Steering Committee*

**Melinda Bohannon**

*Chair of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee*

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# THE CASE FOR GAFSP

GAFSP was launched by the G20 in response to the 2008–09 food price crisis, with the goal of supporting stronger, more resilient food and agriculture systems.

GAFSP stands as a proven, effective mechanism, already working to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), channeling funds to stakeholders in differentiated ways, adapted to their needs—to countries through their governments; to private sector enterprises and agribusiness through innovative financing packages; and to farmer organizations through creative pilot projects.

**GAFSP is unique in how it targets funding**

**GAFSP is strategically positioned for high impact**

**GAFSP builds on existing mechanisms**

**GAFSP is unique in *how* it targets funding,** delivers support, and responds to global interests. The Program provides support for country-led agricultural and food security interventions that are technically robust, focused on long-term development goals, and are supervised by experienced development finance institutions.

**GAFSP is strategically positioned** for tailored responses to agriculture’s most urgent development challenges. The Program channels funds along the entire value chain—from farm to market to table.

**GAFSP invests in projects that help increase** productivity, improve market access, support innovation, and develop new ideas in financing and technology—projects that are complementary to and mutually reinforcing of development partners’ efforts.

# WHY AGRICULTURE?

**ANSWER:** Agriculture is uniquely positioned to alleviate poverty and hunger.

The causes of poverty and food insecurity are complex and vary from country to country and region to region, and have no “one size fits all” solution. The

need for action has been made even more urgent by phenomena such as climate change and variability, as well as political instability, which together have exacerbated poverty,

hunger, and food insecurity and, in some cases, led to massive movements of people. Improved food systems can raise farm incomes, generate employment on

and off the farm, reduce local food prices, and provide the kind of diverse and nutritious diet that people require to advance economically and socially.



**POVERTY**

GDP growth originating from agriculture has been **twice as effective** at reducing poverty as growth originating in other sectors, given that an estimated 7 out of every 10 poor people live in rural areas in developing countries, and most of them rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. In Sub-Saharan Africa alone, GDP growth generated from agriculture is 11 times more effective in reducing poverty than other sectors.

Globally, in 2016, an estimated 795 million people were undernourished, with 780 million of them residing in developing regions. Low-income countries in Asia and Africa continue to bear the greatest share of malnutrition. In 2015, some 56% of all stunted children under the age of five were estimated to be living in Asia, with another 37% in Africa.



**HUNGER**



**SDGs**

In 2015, world leaders adopted an ambitious set of 17 global goals, making a bold commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. The SDGs offer a major opportunity to place smart, *sustainable agriculture and food systems* front and center of the development agenda and provide a guide for action in key areas. Agriculture can directly help reach the goals related to Poverty (SDG1), Ending Hunger (SDG2), Gender (SDG5), Clean Water (SDG6), Economic Growth (SDG8), Infrastructure (SDG9), Reduced Inequalities (SDG10), Climate Action (SDG13), and Partnerships (SDG17).

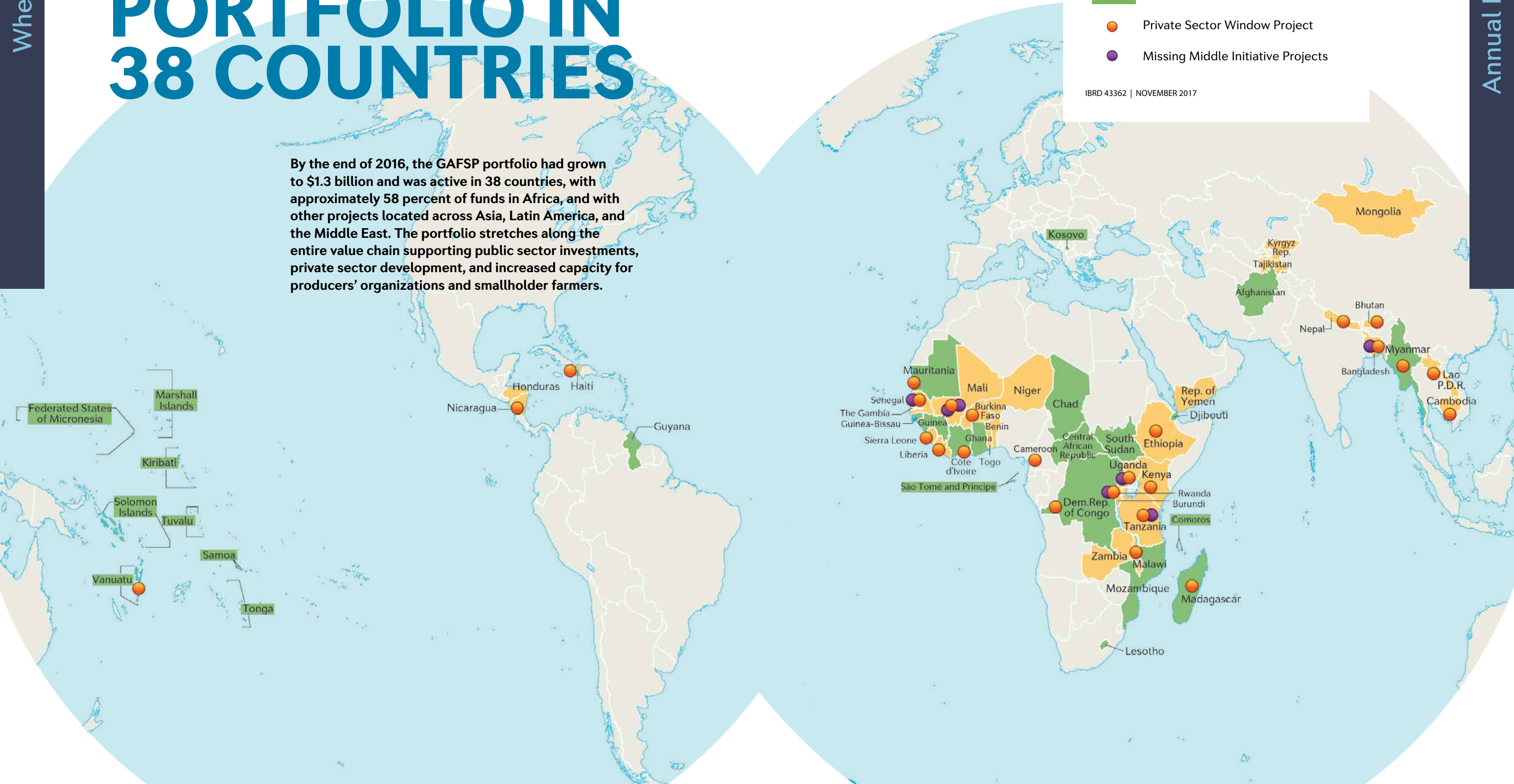


# \$1.26 BILLION PORTFOLIO IN 38 COUNTRIES

By the end of 2016, the GAFSP portfolio had grown to \$1.3 billion and was active in 38 countries, with approximately 58 percent of funds in Africa, and with other projects located across Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The portfolio stretches along the entire value chain supporting public sector investments, private sector development, and increased capacity for producers' organizations and smallholder farmers.

- GAFSP Recipients
- Eligible for GAFSP, not yet a recipient
- Private Sector Window Project
- Missing Middle Initiative Projects

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# PROGRAM-WIDE PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

As of December 2016, GAFSP had a portfolio of \$1.3 billion in financing in 38 countries around the world, with \$1.019 billion in grant financing from the Public Sector Window, \$226 million from the Private Sector Window, and \$13.2 million to the pilot Missing Middle Initiative.

### Our Donors

Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, and the United States—provide strategic oversight and work in *equal* partnership with representatives from our recipient countries.

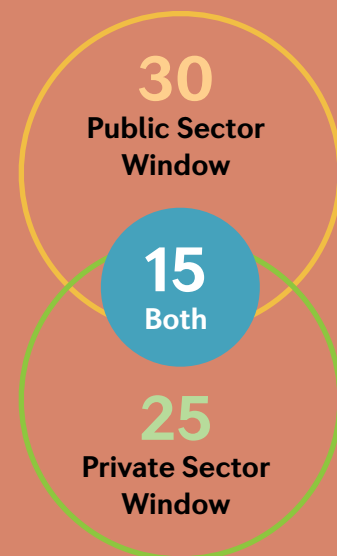


Figure 1 Portfolio Snapshot

Percent of Funds

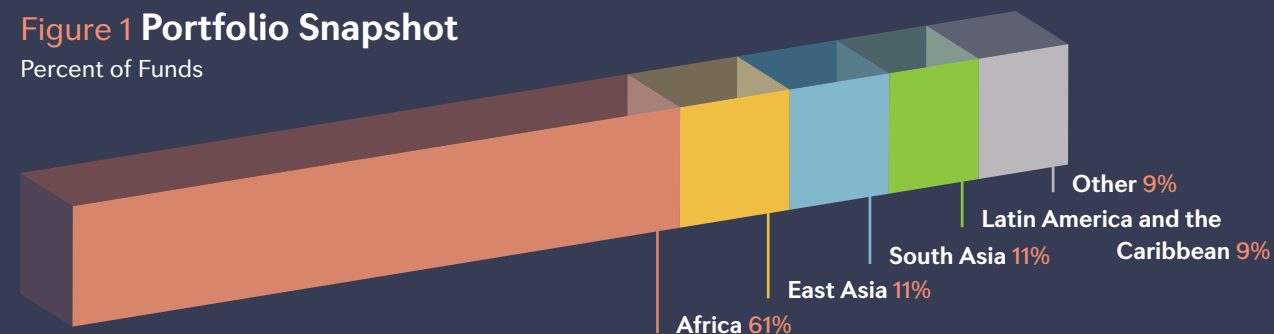


Figure 2 Regional Breakdown

USD Million

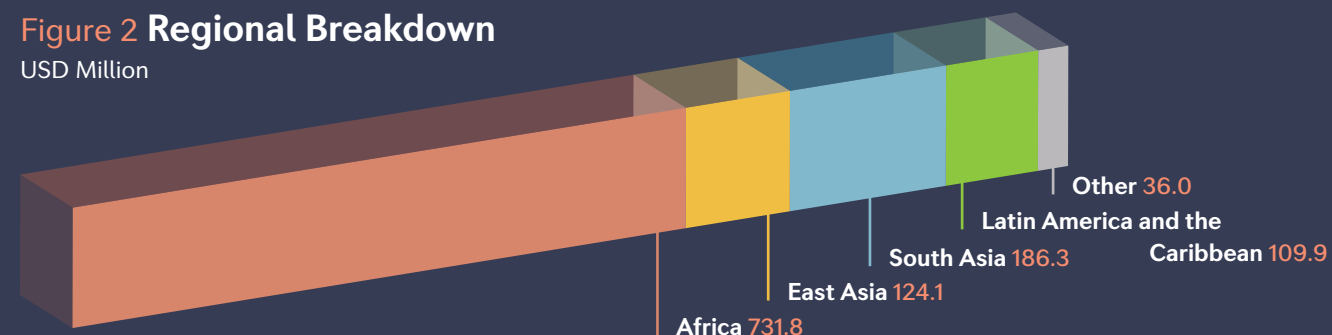


Figure 3 GAFSP Financing

By Recipient Type, USD Million

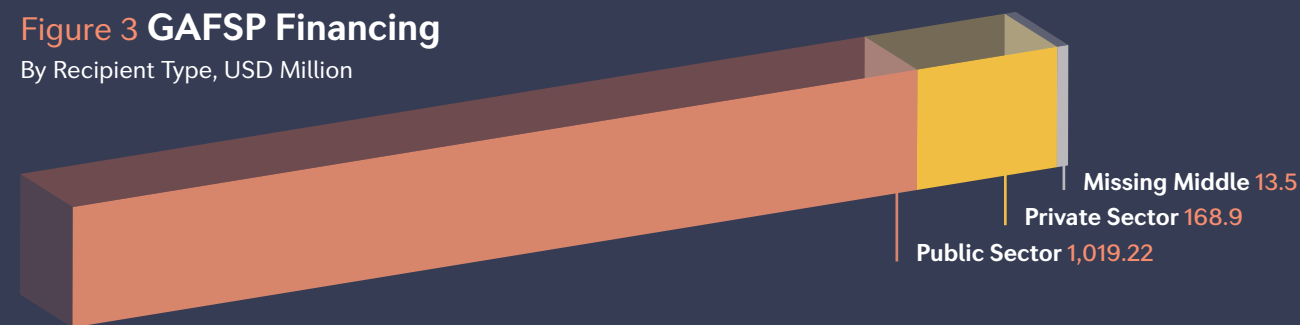


Figure 4 Funds Received

USD Million

	RECEIVED	NOT YET RECEIVED	
Australia	105.7	0.0	<div style="width: 105.7%;"></div>
Canada	253.0	0.0	<div style="width: 253.0%;"></div>
Gates Foundation	70.0	0.0	<div style="width: 70.0%;"></div>
Germany	30.9	9.0	<div style="width: 30.9%;"></div> <div style="width: 39.9%;"></div>
Japan	30.0	0.0	<div style="width: 30.0%;"></div>
Korea	68.9	15.0	<div style="width: 68.9%;"></div> <div style="width: 83.9%;"></div>
Netherlands	129.0	13.9	<div style="width: 129.0%;"></div> <div style="width: 142.9%;"></div>
Spain	94.2	0.0	<div style="width: 94.2%;"></div>
United Kingdom	175.7	24.8	<div style="width: 175.7%;"></div> <div style="width: 200.5%;"></div>
United States	613.2	0.0	<div style="width: 613.2%;"></div>

# PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

GAFSP provides grants to low-income country governments in support of national agricultural and food security investment plans that they have developed in a participatory way with their own farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society organizations. As of December 2016, the Public Sector Window portfolio included 38 projects in 30 countries totaling over \$1 billion. All combined, over the life span of the projects, they will impact more than 12 million rural people.

# 12 MILLION

ALL COMBINED, OVER THE LIFE SPAN OF THE PROJECTS, THEY WILL IMPACT MORE THAN 12 MILLION RURAL PEOPLE.

Figure 5 Supervising Entity

USD Million

Asian Development Bank	39
African Development Bank	301
FAO	9
Inter-American Development Bank	25
IFAD	124
World Bank	515
World Food Programme	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019</b>



Figure 6 Public Sector by Region

USD Million

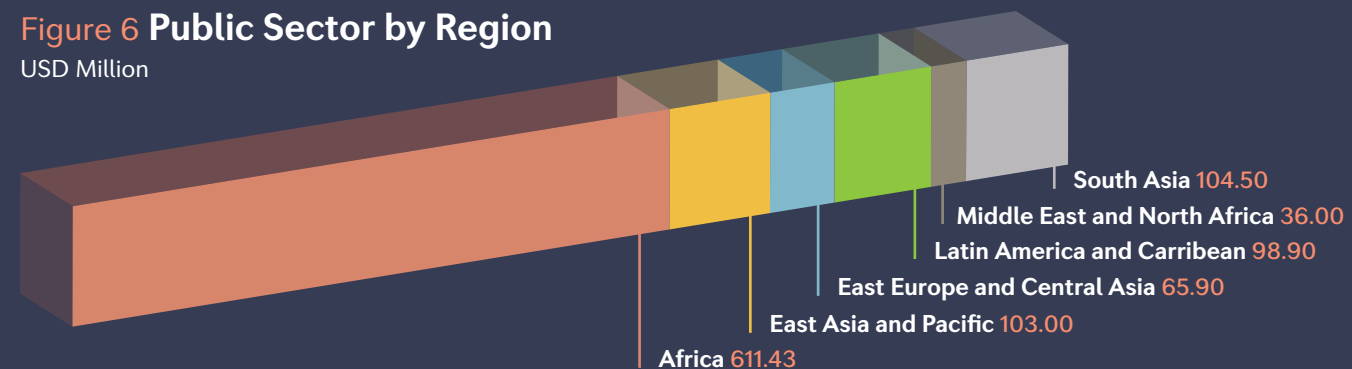
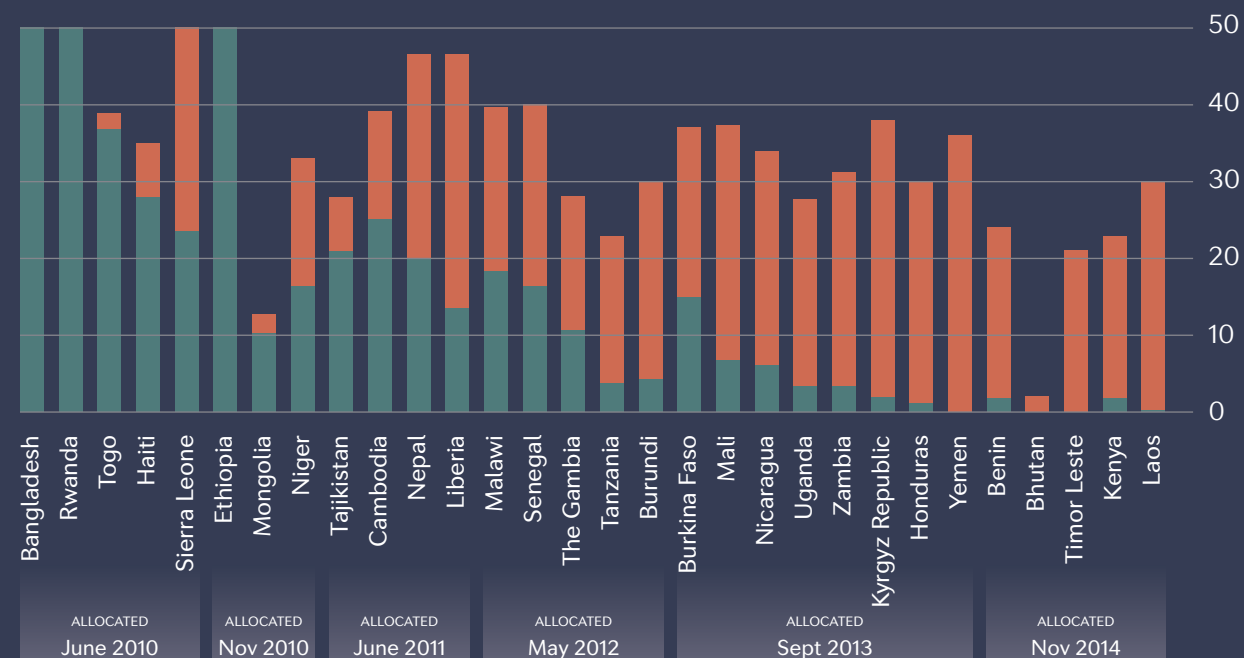


Figure 7 Funds Allocated vs. Disbursed

USD Million





# PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

GAFSP has disbursed \$439.8 million to low-income country governments to carry out projects designed in partnership with Supervising Entities. As of December 31, 2016, GAFSP had contributed to empowering millions of farmers with over 7.3 million people having directly received support to enhance their farm livelihoods.

Figure 8 Beneficiaries Reached; Amount Disbursed

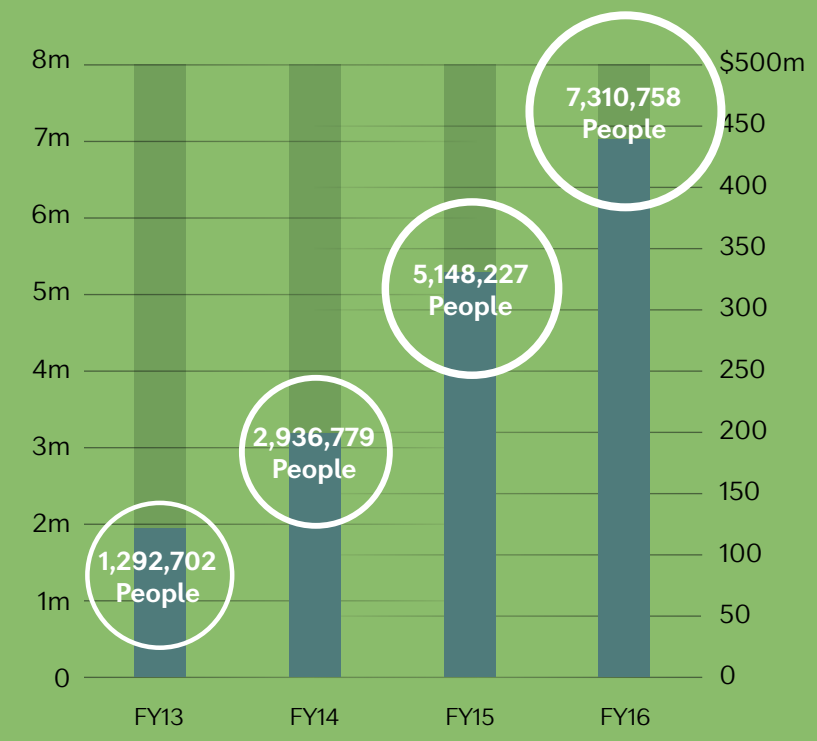
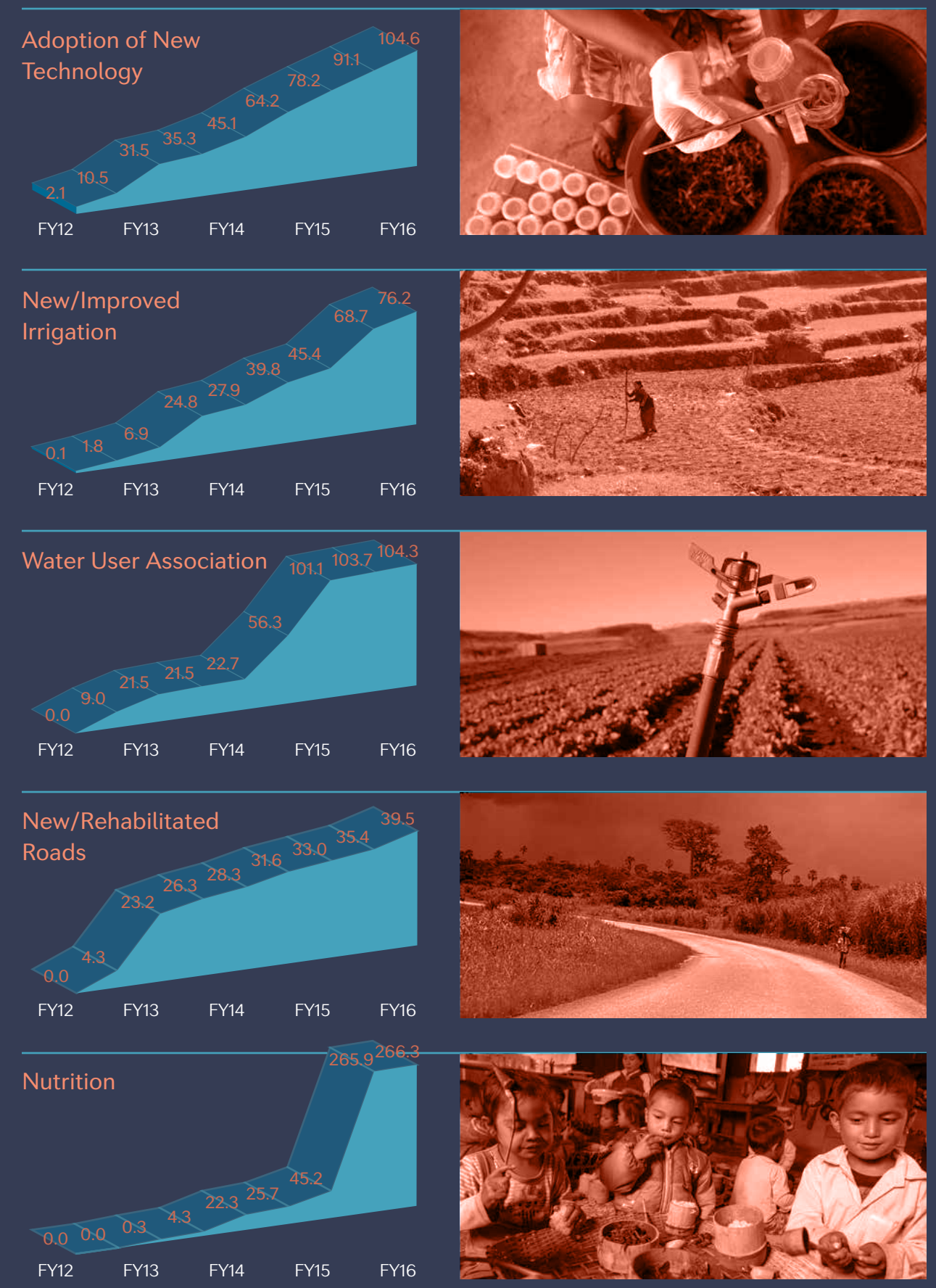


Figure 9 Select Results, Percent of Target





# MISSING MIDDLE INITIATIVE

Worldwide there are approximately 450 million smallholder farmers who cultivate less than two hectares each, with a largely unmet demand for agricultural finance estimated at \$450 billion.

In developing countries, producer organizations (POs), agriculture-based civil society organizations (agCSOs), and smallholder farmers' organizations are important aggregation points for smallholder farmers that can increase the impact of development aid and better integrate smallholder farmers into more formal value chains.

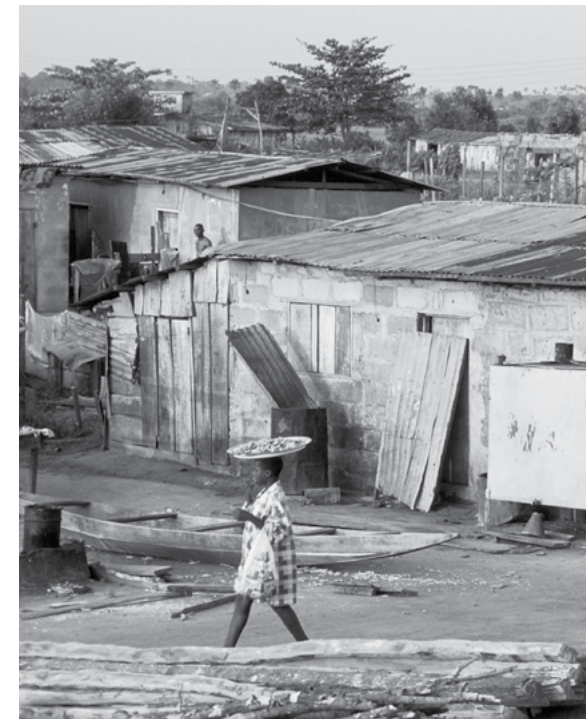
In an effort to reach smallholder farmers more directly, GAFSP launched a new initiative – known as the **Missing Middle Initiative (MMI)** – that is focused on stimulating investments along the full spectrum of the agriculture value chain through POs and other similar entities. Through this initiative, GAFSP will promote improved access to finance (grants, concessional or commercial finance) and complementary services (extension, capacity building, technology or access to markets) to smallholder farmers.

In October 2016, GAFSP announced the first set of MMI pilot projects, which were selected on a competitive basis to test different models for success. GAFSP awarded **US\$13.2 million** in grant funding for five projects:

In **Senegal**, a US\$2.48 million grant will support l'Association des Producteurs de la vallée du Fleuve Gambie (APROVAG) with FAO in **strengthening rural women's livelihoods for sustainable economic development**. The project will improve agricultural productivity and access to market for smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, who are members of producer organizations in the regions of Tambacounda and Kedougou, East Senegal.



## SENEGAL



## MALI

In **Mali**, GAFSP is providing a US\$2.61 million grant to support a project focused on the inclusion of rural youth in poultry and aqua-culture value chains with the Association of Professional Farmers' Organizations (AOPP) and National Coordination Agency for Farmers' Organizations in Mali (CNOP), with IFAD. This project supports the creation of sustainable economic activities benefiting rural youth including training in technical, organizational, and financial issues in the poultry and fish farming value chains and is expected to have a positive impact on rural jobs.

A second project in Mali was awarded a US\$3 million grant to strengthen the four main rice producer organizations. Socodevi, working with WFP, will improve producers' organizations ability to provide value-added services for members, ultimately improving quality of paddy and milled rice and commencing fortified rice production, and attracting private sector investment in the rice supply chain. For every dollar invested by GAFSP, \$2.40 will be leveraged from local banks.

In **Bangladesh**, the Sara Bangla Krishok Jote (SBKJ; All Bangladesh Farmers Alliance), working with FAO, was awarded a US\$2.48 grant million for a pilot project to **enhance access to finance and markets for smallholder farmer organizations** by strengthening their capacities on management, governance, and engagement in selected agriculture value chains as well as providing affordable loans.



## BANGLADESH

In **East Africa**, GAFSP is providing US\$2.61 million in grant funding to support the Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF) working with IFAD to **use mobile platforms to deliver economic services to farmers**. The mobile platform is an innovative communication and payment platform to create a virtual space for the brokering of commercial partnerships and contracts between farmers and off-takers and input dealers, as well as for the provision of financial services with low transaction costs. The project aims to increase the access to and use of critical economic services such as marketing, financial services and extension and advisory services by smallholder farmers in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. For every dollar invested by GAFSP, \$1.90 will be leveraged from the private sector.



## EAST AFRICA

# PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW

The Private Sector Window provides innovative products and financial solutions to support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. The Private Sector Window has approved 42 investment projects with \$226 million of GAFSP funding— as of December 31, 2016, there were a total of 33 active projects utilizing \$169 million in GAFSP financing in total. More than half of the allocated funds (\$129 million) have already been disbursed. Complementary advisory service engagements are deployed through 29 advisory projects in 24 countries, totaling \$6.1 million of GAFSP funding.

42 INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH \$226 MILLION OF GAFSP FUNDING

33 ACTIVE PROJECTS UTILIZING \$169 MILLION IN TOTAL

The main role GAFSP plays in private investment projects is providing loans and offering guarantees through risk sharing facilities with financial institutions, including social lenders, microfinance institutions and commercial banks. More than half of the projects (62 percent) are partnered with financial institutions in order to reach more smallholder farmers and small- and medium-sized enterprises. More than three quarters of GAFSP Private Sector Window funding is allocated in Sub-Saharan Africa, though the largest single country exposure is in Cambodia, with 12 percent of the total approved amount invested in Acleda.

Figure 10 Portfolio Investment and Advisory Services

Advisory Projects  
 Investment Projects  
 Number of Farmers Reached  
 FY12: 1,700  
 FY13: 332,430  
 FY14: 667,000  
 FY15: 2,500,00

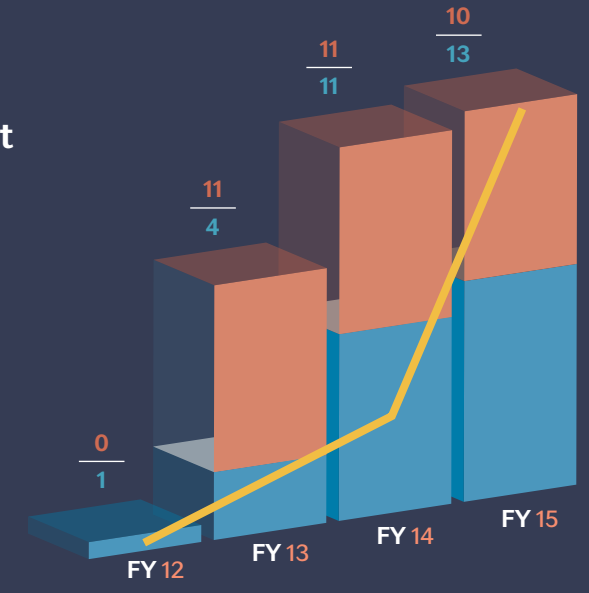


Figure 11 Portfolio by Project Type

Percent of Funds

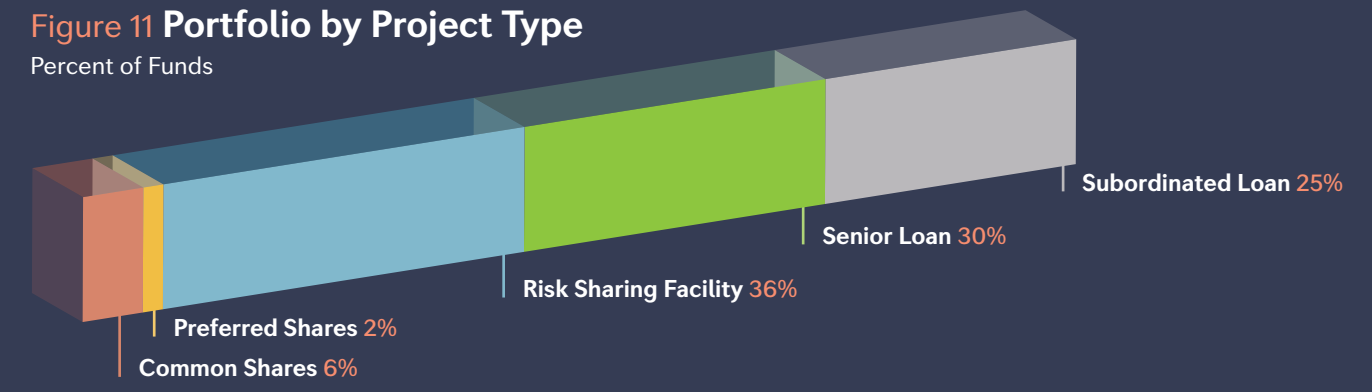


Figure 12 Channel

Percent of Funds

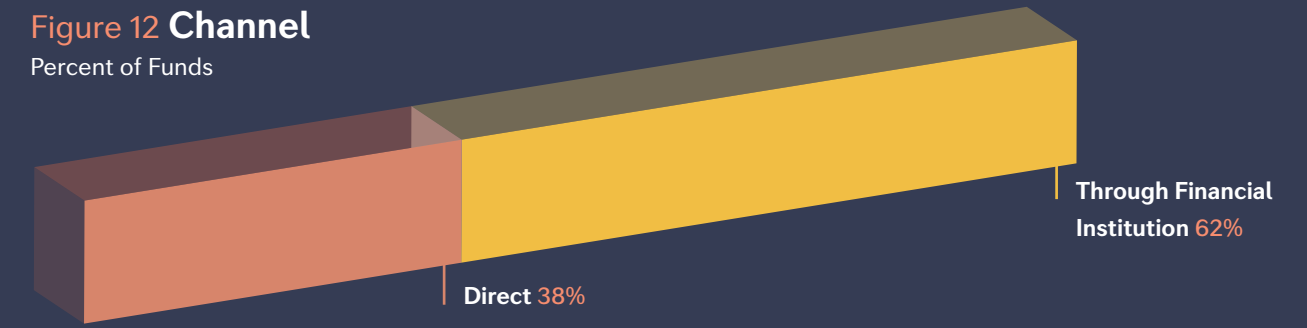
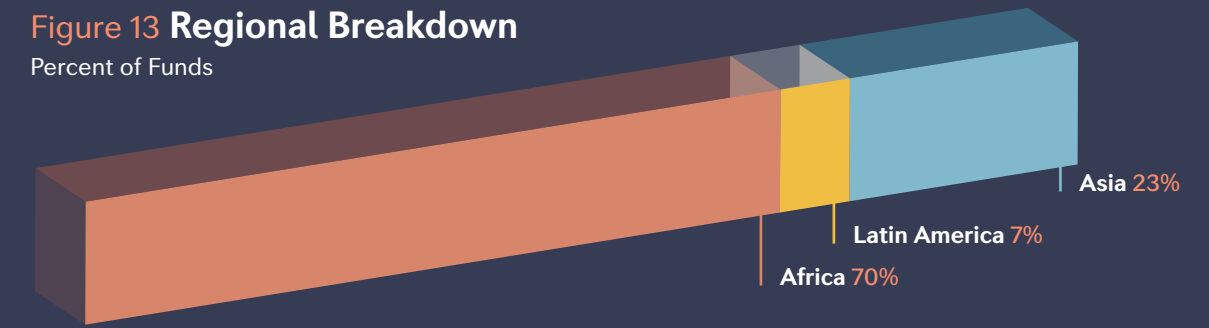


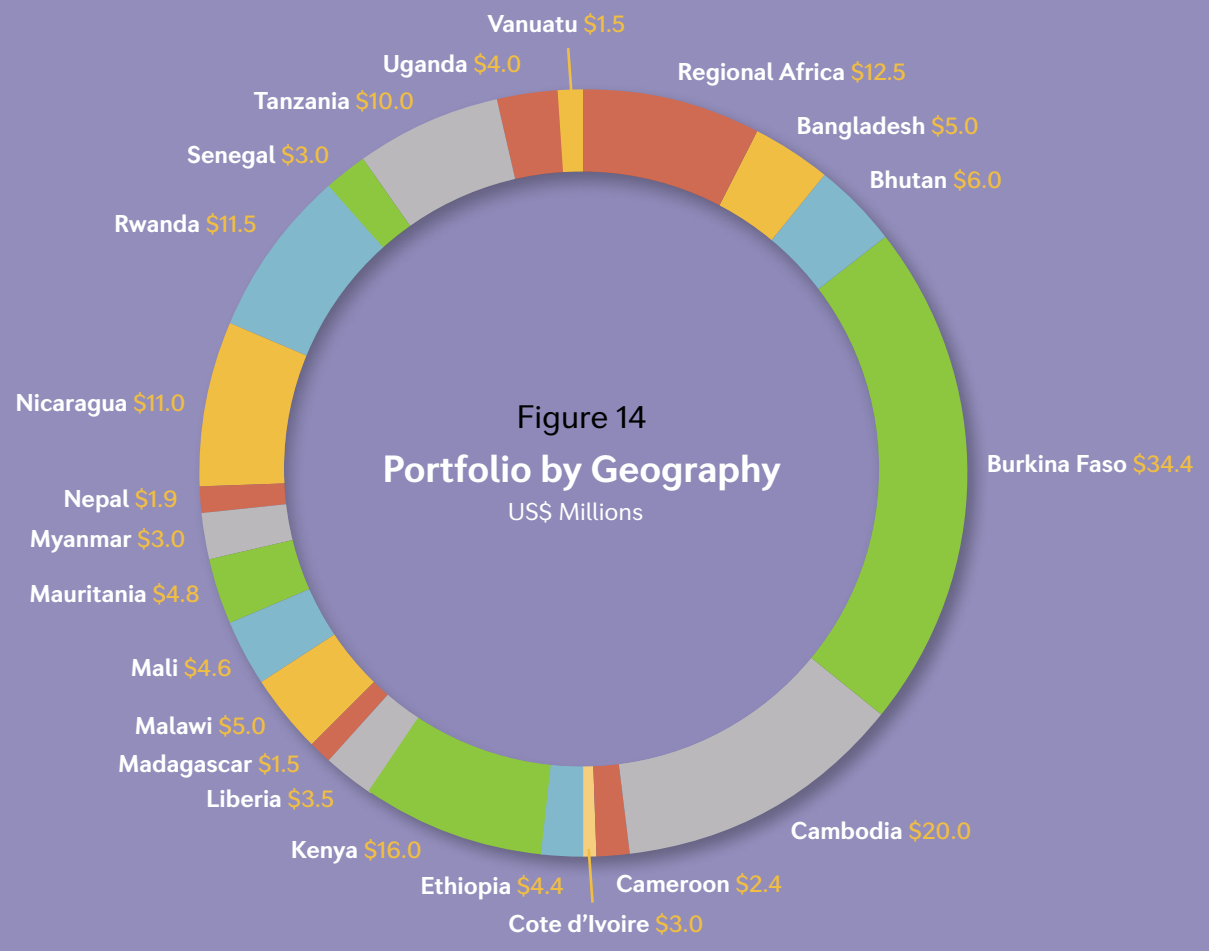
Figure 13 Regional Breakdown

Percent of Funds





# INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS AND FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS



Through the Private Sector Window, GAFSP delivers high development impact through investment projects and advisory services that build capacity and provide training and tools. In total these projects and programs target to reach over 2.7 million farmers, most of them semi-commercial smallholders and subsistence farmers with less than 2 ha.

### GAFSP Private Sector Window FY16 Results

<b>Farmers reached</b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>874,566</b> <small>BASELINE: 268,869    TARGET: 948,899</small>	<b>Female farmers reached</b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>148,508</b> <small>BASELINE: 54,981    TARGET: 140,000</small>	<b># of direct full time jobs provided<sup>^</sup></b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>5,000</b> <small>BASELINE: 5,233    TARGET: 12,264</small>
<b># of direct full time jobs provided to women<sup>^</sup></b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>2,370</b> <small>BASELINE: 3,032    TARGET: 5,906</small>	<b># of participants trained<sup>^^</sup></b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>23,687</b> <small>BASELINE: 0    TARGET: 16,910</small>	<b># of female participants trained<sup>^^</sup></b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>850</b> <small>BASELINE: 0    TARGET: 670</small>
<b>Production Volume (MT)</b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>27,536</b> <small>BASELINE: 2,575    TARGET: 32,250</small>	<b># of Agri Loans Outstanding</b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>168,127</b> <small>BASELINE: 164,300    TARGET: 224,000</small>	<b>\$ of Agri Loans Outstanding</b> <b>RESULT:</b> <b>542,439,465</b> <small>BASELINE: 389,000,000    TARGET: 648,000,000</small>

\* Only includes projects that reported results as of June 2016  
<sup>^</sup> # of Jobs provided count only full-time equivalent jobs  
<sup>^^</sup> # of Participants results are cumulative

Note: Private Sector Window projects cannot report progress until they have reached sufficient maturity, usually one to two years after disbursement.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The SDGs recognize that food—the way it is grown, produced, traded, transported, processed, stored, and marketed—fundamentally connects people and the planet, and creates a path to inclusive and economic growth. Therefore, strengthening the global food system through diverse sources of finance, innovative partnerships, and a range of operational tools will be crucial to realize the Global Goals focused on poverty and hunger, as well as the wider 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, for which agriculture is a common thread.



**GAFSP is unique in how it delivers and channels aid, making innovative, catalytic, and integrated investments to achieve transformational change in agriculture and food security by:**

- 1 **building** on existing multilateral mechanisms
- 2 **operating** in an inclusive and transparent manner
- 3 **engaging** global expertise to help channel funding to the strongest proposals
- 4 **learning** and adapting to changing circumstances
- 5 **aligning** with country priorities
- 6 **focusing** on countries with highest needs and demonstrated readiness to use funds
- 7 **leveraging** public and private resources
- 8 **delivering** value for money
- 9 **providing** a critical mass of funding for coordinated scaling up of successful interventions.



GAFSP is well positioned and already making a large and immediate impact on these ambitious Global Goals, including, but not limited to, those that aim to end poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2), encourage gender equality (SDG5), and mitigate and adapt to changing climate (SDG13), all the while supporting partnerships (SDG17).



# FOR COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES

**THE 2030 AGENDA:**  
 The 2030 Agenda has focused on ensuring the SDGs are defined, devised, and fully owned by the countries themselves.

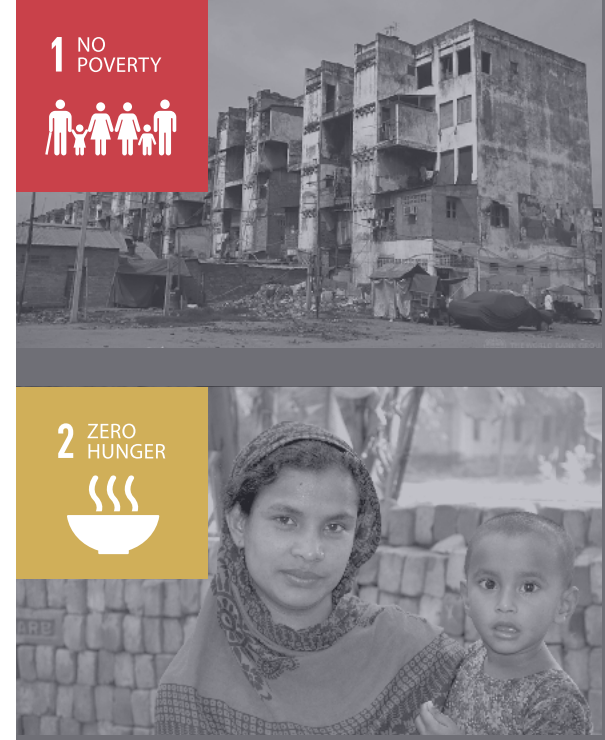


The Goals also recognize that the causes of poverty and food insecurity are complex and vary from country to country, region to region, with no “one size fits all” solution.

In line with this, and in contrast to traditional funding mechanisms, GAFSP is recipient-led, supporting country priorities as reflected in their national agriculture and food security investment plans. With broad participation of multiple stakeholders, GAFSP ensures that interventions are truly driven by countries’ visions for their development.

Through targeted investments in agricultural production and food and nutrition security, along with its flexibility and adaptability, GAFSP is well positioned to continue making a large and immediate impact on these ambitious Global Goals.

**30** COUNTRIES SUPPORTED GLOBALLY  
 by the Public Sector Window



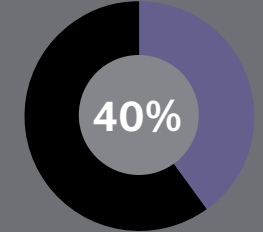
## ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER; IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The first two global goals commit the international community to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere (SDG1) and to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG2).

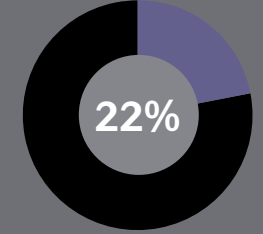
With a rapidly growing population, increased food demand, and a changing climate, achieving these goals is daunting but possible, and rests on our ability to ensure a productive, resilient global food system.

Agriculture is uniquely positioned to reduce both poverty and hunger—growth in agriculture has been shown to be two to four times more effective at reducing extreme poverty than growth in any other sector, and more than 80 percent of food is produced by smallholders. Through long-term investments in agriculture and in food and nutrition security, GAFSP is making *measurable progress*—having already contributed directly to combating hunger and extreme poverty in countries with average rates of poverty at 40 percent (compared with 22 percent for all developing countries) and where the incidence of hunger is 27 percent.

GAFSP targets its funding to make the largest impact



Extreme poverty in GAFSP eligible countries



Extreme poverty in all developing countries

**INCOME**

**\$1 → \$2.50**

Projections indicate that for every additional \$1 of donor support to GAFSP through its public sector projects, at least an additional \$2.50 in cumulative incomes for the poor could be generated every year.

**NUTRITION**

**>1/2 \$158m**

To date more than half of the GAFSP public sector projects, and \$158 million of GAFSP financing, include *nutrition-related activities*, such as the dissemination of biofortified crops, the development of kitchen gardens, and behavioral change campaigns for improved nutrition.

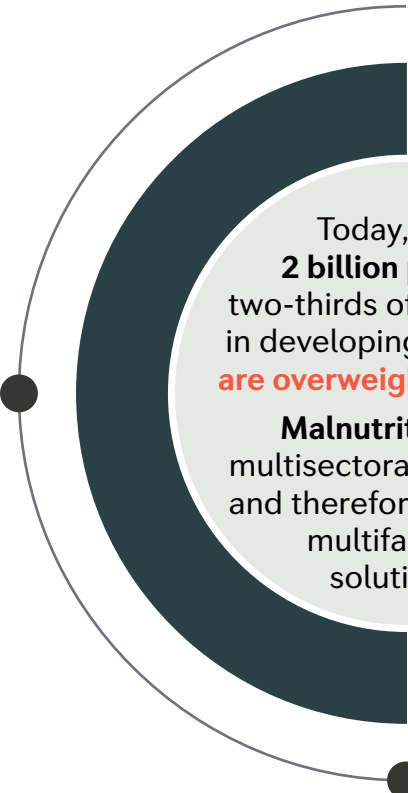


# ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER

## IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Globally, in 2016, 795 million people did not receive their minimum dietary energy needs, and over 2 billion people were deficient in key vitamins and minerals.

**Undernutrition in children accounts for approximately 45 percent of all child deaths and contributes to 165 million children under five being stunted. While rates of undernutrition continued to decline the rate of overweight and obesity increased rapidly.**



Today, over **2 billion people**, two-thirds of whom live in developing countries, **are overweight or obese.**

**Malnutrition** is a multisectoral challenge and therefore demands multifaceted solutions.

Agriculture also has an important role to play in improving nutrition by increasing access to nutritious and diverse foods through farming activities to increase women's discretionary income; the development and adoption of biofortified varieties like the orange fleshed sweet potato and Vitamin A-enriched maize; food fortification that adds micronutrients to processed foods like flour; crop diversification to foods with high nutrient content (such as pulses, meat, dairy, and fish); decreased food losses and waste; and increased nutrition education through agricultural extension and livelihoods projects, which can improve dietary variety in production and consumption. About two-thirds of the nutrition-related spending by GAFSP is on nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, while about a third is for direct nutrition-specific activities, including the distribution of micronutrient supplements (such as folic acid and iron to pregnant women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, or sprinkles for children), behavioral change campaigns, and improving home conditions.



### How Do We Measure Nutritional Impact?

To date, GAFSP-supported projects have used various indicators to capture the impact of nutrition-related activities.

These include:

- Number and proportion of malnourished, as defined by underweight, stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiency, disaggregated by gender (Bangladesh and Kenya)
- Chronic malnutrition rate in children under five (Benin, Burundi, Mali, and Zambia)
- Delivery of nutrition, health awareness, and access to micronutrient-rich foods to pregnant and nursing women and to children (Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, and Nicaragua)
- Improved food security and nutritional status of vulnerable groups and households measured by wasting prevalence (The Gambia)
- Food Consumption Score (Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia)
- Dietary Diversity Score (Honduras, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Uganda, and Yemen).

GAFSP's strong monitoring and evaluation system, which is aligned with the SDGs, is leading efforts to measure progress toward food security by using the SDG2 indicator for hunger, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). It also uses the Food

Consumption Score to track progress on improving dietary diversity of households, and for individuals the Minimum Dietary Diversity of women/young children where these are explicit nutrition-related objectives in GAFSP-supported projects.

### Nutrition Impact Through a Whole Value Chain Approach

The Private Sector Window made an investment in Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) to establish a nutritious food processing plant in Rwanda that will feed 700,000 malnourished children each year. The AIFL project promises significant development impact—using maize and soybeans grown and sourced locally by Rwandan farmers with Public Sector Window support, the processing plant will develop fortified blended foods for young children and their mothers, supporting the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in this vulnerable population. The Private Sector Window project is part of a broader public-private partnership between the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the World Food Programme, the IFC, the Government of Rwanda, GAFSP, and private sector actors. Through this project GAFSP is helping malnourished children by giving them access to fortified nutrients that will allow them to reach their full potential. It will also help farmers in Rwanda gain access to new market opportunities, higher-quality inputs, and better farm management practices.



In **Nepal** the GAFSP Public Sector Window supports a project that is working to enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable communities by increasing food availability and the productivity of high-nutrient crops and livestock. The project commissioned a study to analyze the nutritive value—including moisture, ash, fat, protein, carbohydrate, crude fiber, energy, iron, phosphorus, and Vitamin C content—of locally available foods. Based on the findings of this study, nutritious recipes from locally available underutilized foods were developed, including for the preparation of weaning food for infants, and disseminated through the project.

In **Rwanda**, through the Public Sector Window, the GAFSP-financed project supports kitchen gardens to increase the availability of nutritious foods for self-consumption, the production of fruits and vegetables, seed multiplication for iron-enriched beans, and training about growing and consuming nutritious foods, especially by children. To date, 84 percent of households have an acceptable diversity of food consumption, and over 12,000 kitchen gardens have been constructed.





# ENCOURAGING GENDER EQUALITY



GAFSP directly supports the achievement of SDG5: Encouraging gender equality.

Beyond increasing productivity and linking farmers to markets, sustainable agriculture interventions of GAFSP have an impact on gender equality-related issues such as the empowerment of female farmers, the creation of on-farm and off-farm jobs in rural areas, and the enhancement of women's and girls' nutritional status.

Hunger and food security remain bigger challenges for women and girls, who are often literally the "last to eat" at mealtime. Despite their high participation in the agricultural workforce, in many countries most of these women have very little decision-making power even within their own households. Studies also indicate that women produce 25–30 percent less than their male counterparts, largely due to limited land tenure rights and lack of access to farm inputs, equipment, and information. If women globally had the same access to productive resources and information as men, they could increase the yields on their farms by 20–30 percent, thereby raising incomes and reducing the number of people facing hunger by up to 17 percent.

### Gender-Sensitive Projects

GAFSP supports projects that encompass a range of good practices, working to make agriculture technology, extension, and other interventions more gender-sensitive; ensuring women's equitable access to income-generating activities and employment; promoting women's leadership and decision making in farmers' organizations and self-help groups; ensuring women's equitable access to agriculture-related productive assets and training opportunities; and raising awareness of women in improved nutrition, food preparation, and feeding practices.



Almost 90 percent of GAFSP Public Sector Window projects address elements of good gender mainstreaming for public investment projects: gender analysis during preparation, inclusion of gender actions, and gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.



Overall, GAFSP Public Sector Window projects have a high proportion of women beneficiaries—as high as 70 percent in Nepal and at or above 50 percent in The Gambia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia.



The GAFSP Private Sector Window has been working to improve gender equality, increasing the number of female smallholder farmers participating in GAFSP investments through the development of gender diagnostic tools and relevant trainings.

In **Malawi**, the Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition project supports farmer-based groups to include a larger quota of women in management, training, community representation and decision-making, and other income-generating activities. To achieve this, the project provides training to cooperatives to increase the leadership and participation of women in local farmers' groups. Women are also the main targets for nutrition campaigns carried out by the project to prepare food in ways to preserve its nutritional value as well as for campaigns on malaria and HIV/AIDS to increase awareness of prevention measures and treatments.



**MALAWI**

In **Ethiopia**, the Agriculture Growth Project has strengthened institutional capacity building to promote gender equality by developing Common Interest Groups that have worked to ensure substantive presence of women farmers. With program support, these primary cooperatives have undertaken wider and stronger collective action on a range of services, including input and output marketing and financial services. The project also ensured formal sector-wide gender mainstreaming by regularly conducting gender- and youth-focused consultations and engaging women at all levels of cooperative governance structure.



**ETHIOPIA**



# PROMOTING DECENT WORK

## Agriculture & Jobs

About 2.2 billion people live below the \$2 a day poverty line. Stable and well-paid jobs will significantly help to eradicate poverty. 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labor market between 2016 and 2030.

Agricultural productivity growth has the potential to create jobs not only in the rural farm sector, also in the rural non-farm sector and in the broader economy. Agriculture-based economic growth has been 2 to 4 times more effective at reducing poverty than growth originating in other sectors. Agriculture accounted for 31 percent of global employment in 2013, with the highest percentage in Sub-Saharan Africa – 62 percent. The rural sector, both farm and non-farm, is critical for creating wage jobs and self-employment, and encouraging the emergence of entrepreneurs.

Promoting remunerative farm and non-farm jobs is one of the priority areas of GAFSP. GAFSP financing supports the entire agriculture value chain across both the public and private sectors to improve the incomes of the rural poor. As of June 2016, investment by the GAFSP Private Sector Window has a target of providing 17,958 direct full time jobs, of which 6,885 jobs (38%) would be for women.

**An additional financing of \$1.5 billion to GAFSP over five years could generate an estimated 1.1 million new direct jobs benefiting young people in rural Africa, the Asia-Pacific region, and Latin America.**

## The GAFSP Portfolio

**Out of the GAFSP Public Sector Window portfolio of 30 projects, 24 projects (62%) are related to creating direct jobs, of which 16 projects are in Africa.**

GAFSP-funded projects promote employment by supporting:

- (i) adoption of new technologies;
- (ii) promotion of agriculture enterprises for youth and development of entrepreneurial skills;
- (iii) development of agro-business projects for youth;
- (iv) agri-business research and value chain improvements;
- (v) capacity building and strengthening informal and formal farmer organizations, including groups formed by youth, as well as their cooperatives;
- (vi) mainstreaming and targeted youth involvement in horticulture development;
- (vii) employment through rural infrastructure development;
- (viii) promotion of jobs for development or rehabilitation of irrigation/drainage systems; and
- (ix) promotion of fish farming.

470 MILLION JOBS ARE NEEDED GLOBALLY FOR NEW ENTRANTS TO THE LABOR MARKET BETWEEN 2016 AND 2030.

## Examples of GAFSP Projects creating Jobs

In **Bhutan**, a GAFSP Private Sector Window investment in Mountain Hazelnuts, a smallholder hazelnut production company, will create 400 new jobs across Bhutan's poorer eastern region. Female employment at the company is expected to triple and grow from 29 percent to 50 percent. Mountain Hazelnuts will also expand existing linkages with over 1,200 entrepreneurs offering support services like trucking and construction.



In **Nicaragua**, the GAFSP Private Sector Window loan of \$3 million to Comercial Internacional Exportadora (CISA) for supporting the company's long-term financing program over five years will benefit 150 smallholder coffee growers, who in turn employ about 1500 people per year in rural areas.



## BANGLADESH

In **Bangladesh**, the GAFSP Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) has contributed to creating on-farm and off-farm jobs and agricultural entrepreneurship opportunities that in turn have also generated rural jobs. The project created about 660 jobs in several areas including on farm and commercial vermi-compost production; seed and vegetable production and marketing; apiculture; milk collection; and marketing. The project's Napier grass cultivation activity created jobs and improved income, particularly for young women.

In **Liberia**, the GAFSP Smallholder Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC) will reduce rural poverty by increasing income for smallholder farmers, particularly women and young people. It is expected that about 2,000 permanent jobs based on rehabilitation of feeder roads will be generated. Training will improve skills and promote the employability of young people, enabling them to earn a living. The youth-related impacts will be measured under a planned rigorous (randomized) impact evaluation.





# ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE



GAFSP is uniquely placed to have transformative impact to support innovative climate sensitive approaches.

By testing innovations and bringing together science with good practices, GAFSP allows piloting of project approaches which, if proven successful, can be replicated and scaled up elsewhere.

Countries can, and do, choose which interventions are best suited to their own situations, and this is reflected in prioritization at the country level.



**50,000** tons of carbon will be removed from the atmosphere

In Kenya, where tea constitutes a major cash crop, a GAFSP Private Sector Window investment will not only improve the livelihoods of 350,000 tea farmers, it will also help sequester carbon from the atmosphere. Helping to boost production and farmers' earnings, the Private Sector Window is supporting the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of seven small hydropower plants along Kenyan rivers. The plants will provide captive power generation for the factories of Kenya Tea (KTDA), while any excess energy will be sold to the state-owned Kenya Power and Lighting Company. The seven hydropower plants will remove over 50,000 tons of carbon from the atmosphere through reduced consumption of diesel and biomass for energy generation. Kenya's community of tea farmers – over half a million of whom are shareholders in KTDA – are supportive of the hydropower plants. Experts believe that the project is the first world initiative in which a farmer-owned institution is undertaking a renewable energy project at this scale.



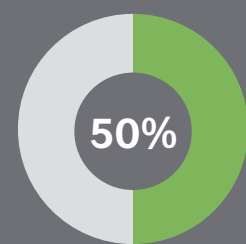
## CLIMATE ACTION

Agriculture is one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, being both a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions—up to 25 percent—and highly susceptible to its effects.

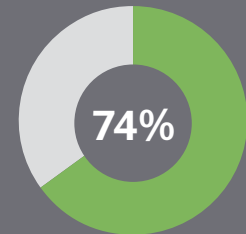
Climate change directly affects agricultural practices, with droughts, floods, and rising temperatures increasingly threatening crops, fisheries, and livestock production and pushing poor people deeper into poverty. However, **agriculture can and must be part of the solution**—adopting sustainable and climate-sensitive practices that reduce its climate footprint, strengthening farmers' resilience, and maintaining or even increasing food production to meet future demand. By testing innovations, GAFSP allows the piloting of project approaches that, if proven successful, can be replicated and scaled up elsewhere.



GAFSP contributes to climate co-benefits



GAFSP funds



GAFSP projects

## Public Investment Focus on Tackling Climate Change

Nearly 50 percent of GAFSP public sector funds and 74 percent of these projects—29 investment projects in 28 countries—have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits, either adaptation and/or mitigation, through various climate-sensitive interventions.

- These include both traditional and innovative agronomic techniques and agro-climatic risk management technologies for improved climate resilience and reduced carbon emissions.
- They range from mulching, intercropping, conservation agriculture, on-farm water management, and pasture and livestock management to the promotion of improved, climate-resilient local seed varieties, integrated pest and disease control technologies, and agro-ecological strategies.



# ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

Almost half of funds in GAFSP's current public portfolio—29 investment projects in 28 countries—contribute to climate change co-benefits.

## Examples of GAFSP Projects with Climate-Sensitive Agriculture Interventions

In **Bangladesh**, the GAFSP Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project is increasing the agricultural productivity of selected crops, livestock, and fisheries in economically depressed areas that are vulnerable to impacts of climate change. It contributes to improving climate resilience through the promotion of new technologies, agronomic practices, and the adoption of crop varieties and production technology packages better suited for evolving climatic and environmental conditions. For example, the project uses Alternate Wet Dry Irrigation (AWDI), which can reduce water use by up to 25 percent and GHG emissions (specifically, methane) by up to 50 percent. The project also promotes drought-, heat-, and saline-tolerant varieties of wheat and rice for farm areas facing drought and flash floods.

**BANGLADESH**  
 Reducing GHG emissions, specifically methane, by up to 50% and water use by up to 25%.



## THE GAMBIA

In **The Gambia**, the GAFSP Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project focuses on reducing smallholder farmer risk and vulnerability to disasters and climate change by developing and improving community resilience and household coping strategies. The project works to strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of the most vulnerable groups through community-based training programs to strengthen knowledge, skills, and sustainable approaches. Climate-sensitive activities include improved land conservation and management; erosion control schemes; water conservation activities, including establishing tidal irrigation and water retention schemes; the development of community land use and watershed plans; community agroforestry; and establishing seed banks and replenishing grain buffer stocks.

**THE GAMBIA**  
 Developing and improving community resilience and household coping strategies



## NICARAGUA

In **Nicaragua**, the GAFSP Caribbean Coast Food Security Project supports Innovation Development Plans developed by farmer groups to improve sustainable production opportunities. These plans promote small farmers' use of climate-resilient seeds that are tolerant to extreme drought or high humidity conditions and their associated pests and diseases. They also promote the adoption of a diversified production system that goes beyond annual crops. It includes longer-term agroforestry/silvopastoral systems that generate income from the sale of agroforestry products and provides important ecosystem services to the surrounding environment, such as regulating moisture (moderating drought or heavy precipitation) and soil temperature.

**NICARAGUA**  
 Supports plans by farmer groups to improve sustainable production opportunities



# WORKING TOGETHER

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GLOBAL GOALS

As a multistakeholder program, GAFSP is actively demonstrating that **SDG17** is achievable on a large scale, as a robust partnership that reinforces and builds on recipient-led processes in its Public Sector Window application process, throughout implementation, and in its overall governance structure. The Steering Committee includes donors, recipients, civil society representatives, the United Nations, and the Program's supervising entities.



## MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

Knowledge sharing is part of GAFSP's evidence-based management and continuously improving culture.

- Through strategic partnerships, such as with the Committee on World Food Security and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP);
- GAFSP is actively sharing knowledge and lessons learned, planning joint work, and reporting on what has been achieved;
- The GAFSP Knowledge Forum is a periodic event where teams working on GAFSP-financed projects from all of the program's supervising entities, across both Public and Private Sector Windows, gather to exchange experience and tacit knowledge and to capture and highlight emerging results from GAFSP-financed projects.



## DATA, MONITORING & EVALUATION, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GAFSP is rolling out a revised M&E system that introduces compatibility with SDG indicators across implementing agencies, covering both the private and public sectors. Through the introduction of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, an official SDG2 outcome/impact indicator, GAFSP will play an important role in measuring progress toward reducing food insecurity in low-income countries globally, contributing to better monitoring of SDG2. Overall, GAFSP places great importance on M&E and learning—all of its public sector projects undergo an impact evaluation, either using in-depth experimental or quasi-experimental methods or using more rapid assessment methods.





# ANNEXES

## FINANCING

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016																	
		COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD eq. in millions)							RECEIPTS (USD eq. in millions)								
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Dec. 2016	Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Dec. 2016	Total
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	40.8	49.1					98.3	8.4	51.5	10.2	28.2				98.3
	Gates Foundation	30.0			30.0		10.0		70.0	10.0	20.0		30.0		10.0		70.0
	Canada	177.1			24.4				201.5	177.1			24.4				201.5
	Germany						12.3	27.6	39.9						12.3	18.6	30.9
	Ireland	0.6				1.4			2.0		0.6			1.4			2.0
	Korea		53.9			30.0			83.9		2.9	25.9	25.0	5.0	10.1		68.9
	Spain		94.2						94.2		94.2						94.2
	United Kingdom				20.1			43.0	63.1				20.1			30.0	50.1
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5	21.5	588.2	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5	21.5	588.2
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>144.8</b>		<b>1241.1</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>1204.1</b>
Private Sector	Australia					5.8	1.6	7.4									7.4
	Canada		51.5					51.5		50.0	1.5						51.5
	Japan				30.0			30.0					10.0	10.0	10.0		30.0
	Netherlands			142.9				142.9				76.3	26.2	4.5	22.0		129.0
	United Kingdom				59.3		78.1	137.4				28.9	30.4		66.3		125.6
	United States			25.0				25.0				25.0					25.0
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		51.5	167.9	89.3		5.8	79.7	<b>394.2</b>		50.0	1.5	130.2	66.6	14.5	105.7	<b>368.5</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>1635.3</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>319.0</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>1572.6</b>

## STEERING COMMITTEE

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016)		
CHAIR		
United States		Mr. Dan Peters
REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
<b>I. VOTING MEMBERS</b>		
<b>i. Donors</b>		
Australia*	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Fiona Lynn
Australia (Alternate)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Julie Delforce
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		Mr. Neil Watkins
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Alternate)		Mr. Ammad Bahalim
Canada*	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD)	Ms. Caroline Leclerc
Canada (Alternate)	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD)	Mr. Christophe Kadjji
Germany	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Mr. Fritz Jung
Germany (Alternate)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Ms. Johanna Brueggemann
Republic of Korea	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Yoon Kyung Kim
Republic of Korea (Alternate)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Jae Hwan Kim
Spain	Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness	Mr. Javier Sanz Muñoz
Spain (Alternate)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Ms. Carolina Mayeur
United Kingdom*	Department for International Development (DfID)	Ms. Iris Krebber
United Kingdom (Alternate)	Department for International Development (DfID)	Mr. Tabitha Gillan
United States*	US Treasury	Ms. Marisa Lago
United States (Alternate)	US Treasury	Mr. Nicholas Strychacz
<b>ii. Recipients</b>		
Africa	IFPRI	Mr. Ousmane Badiane
Africa	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Edouard Ngirente
Africa (Alternate)	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Mamou Ehui
Africa	AGRA	Ms. Agnes Kaiibata
Asia	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Andin Hadiyanto
Asia		Mr. Champak Pokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Chorobek Imashov
Europe and Central Asia (Alternate)	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Reto Robert Gruninger
Latin America and Caribbean	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Jaime R. Diaz Palacios
Latin America and Caribbean (Alternate)		Ms. Beatriz Guindos
Middle East and North Africa	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Jeehan Abdul Ghaffar
Middle East and North Africa (Alternate)		Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Bamatraf

Steering Committee *continued*

II. NON-VOTING MEMBERS		
Canada*	Finance Canada	Ms. Vien Huynh-Lee
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Mr. Earnán Ó Cléirigh
Ireland (Alternate)	World Bank Executive Director's Office	Mr. Alex Lalor
Japan*	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Naoki Yamashita
Japan (Alternate)	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Toshihisa Aoyagi
The Netherlands*	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Jeroen Steeghs
The Netherlands (Alternate)	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Ms. Sandra Louiszoon
United Nations	UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition	Mr. David Nabarro
Supervising Entity	AfDB	Mr. Chiji Ojukwu
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	AfDB	Mr. Ken B. Johm
Supervising Entity	ADB	Mr. AKM Mahfuzuddin Ahmed
Supervising Entity	FAO	Mr. Gustavo Merino
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	FAO	Mr. Guy Evers
Supervising Entity	IDB	Mr. Heleno Barbosa de Gouvea
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	IDB	Mr. Pedro Martel
Supervising Entity	IFAD	Mr. Adolfo Brizzi
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	IFAD	Mr. Willem Bettink
Supervising Entity	World Bank	Mr. Juergen Voegelé
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	World Bank	Ms. Preeti Ahuja
Supervising Entity	WFP	Ms. Catherine Feeney
Supervising Entity (Alternate)	WFP	Ms. Tanuja Rastogi
Northern CSOs	ActionAid USA	Ms. Marie Clarke
Northern CSOs (Alternate)	ActionAid USA	Ms. Alberta Guerra
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPA	Mr. Djibo Bagna
Southern CSOs (Africa - Alternate)	ROPPA	Mr. Ousseini Ouedraogo
Southern CSOs (Asia)	AINOUKAI	Mr. Shimpei Murakami
Southern CSOs (Asia - Alternate)	PAKISAMA	Mr. Raul Socrates Banzuela

\*Members of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee

PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Nichola Dyer (World Bank)

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW SECRETARIAT INTERIM HEAD: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation)

## PROJECTS

Data from December 31, 2016

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>GWFP I Nedbank</b>	Africa		7.50	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Root Capital</b>	Africa		5.00	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)</b>	Africa	Benin	24.00	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
<b>Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA)</b>	Africa	Burkina Faso	37.10	Grant	World Bank
<b>GWFP – Sofitex III</b>	Africa	Burkina Faso	16.80	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>GWFP -Sofitex I</b>	Africa	Burkina Faso	14.30	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>GWFP -Sofitex II</b>	Africa	Burkina Faso	13.30	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM)</b>	Africa	Burundi	30.00	Grant	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<b>BICEC RSF</b>	Africa	Cameroon	1.20	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>SocGen RSF</b>	Africa	Cameroon	1.20	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB)</b>	Africa	Côte D'Ivoire	0.80	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>SIB Cargill RSF</b>	Africa	Côte D'Ivoire	0.80	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Projects *continued*

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Barry Callebaut	Africa	Côte D'Ivoire	0.70	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)	Africa	Ethiopia	50.00	Grant	World Bank
Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) – TA Component	Africa	Ethiopia	1.50	Technical Assistance	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Velocity	Africa	Ethiopia	6.90	Equity	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Africa Juice	Africa	Ethiopia	3.00	Preferred Shares	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Ethiopia Coffee RSF facility	Africa	Ethiopia	1.40	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	Africa	The Gambia	26.60	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) – TA Component	Africa	The Gambia	1.40	Technical Assistance	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	Africa	Kenya	23.76	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) – TA Component	Africa	Kenya	1.20	Technical Assistance	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
KTDA- Small Hydro	Africa	Kenya	12.50	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Fertiplant	Africa	Kenya	5.00	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Insta	Africa	Kenya	3.50	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Balton CP	Africa	Kenya	2.00	Unsecured Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Tropical Heat	Africa	Kenya	1.50	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)	Africa	Liberia	46.50	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Ebola Response – Wienco Liberia	Africa	Liberia	2.50	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Ebola Response – Rubber Renovation	Africa	Liberia	1.00	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
SMTF	Africa	Madagascar	1.50	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	Africa	Malawi	39.60	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Malawi Mangoes	Africa	Malawi	5.00	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PREsAN-KL)	Africa	Mali	37.20	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
GWFP I HSBC	Africa	Mali	4.60	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Tiviski Dairy	Africa	Mauritania	4.80	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Meridian	Africa	Mozambique	15.00	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Water Mobilization Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Ziner Regions (PMERZA-MTZ)	Africa	Niger	33.00	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)



Projects *continued*

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)</b>	Africa	Rwanda	50.00	Grant	World Bank
<b>AIFL Rwanda</b>	Africa	Rwanda	4.50	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>AIFL Rwanda</b>	Africa	Rwanda	3.50	Common Shares	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing</b>	Africa	Rwanda	2.30	Credit Line	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing (RSF)</b>	Africa	Rwanda	1.30	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf)</b>	Africa	Senegal	40.00	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
<b>GWFP I BICIS</b>	Africa	Senegal	3.00	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)</b>	Africa	Sierra Leone	50.00	Grant	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<b>Expanding Rice Project Project</b>	Africa	Tanzania	22.90	Grant	World Bank
<b>GWFP CRDB</b>	Africa	Tanzania	10.00	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)</b>	Africa	Togo	20.00	Grant	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<b>Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)</b>	Africa	Togo	19.00	Grant	World Bank
<b>Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project</b>	Africa	Uganda	27.64	Grant	World Bank
<b>Pearl Dairy</b>	Africa	Uganda	4.00	Subordinated Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)</b>	Africa	Zambia	31.12	Grant	African Development Bank (AfDB)
<b>Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	24.50	Grant	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
<b>Acleda MFI</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	20.00	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	14.60	Grant	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
<b>Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (SSFSNP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	24.00	Grant	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<b>Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (SSFSNP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	6.00	Technical Assistance	World Food Programme
<b>Acleda MFI</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	4.50	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Mongolia	11.00	Grant	World Bank
<b>Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Mongolia	1.50	Technical Assistance	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
<b>Acleda MFI</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	3.00	Senior Loan Local Currency	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Timor Leste	21.00	Grant	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<b>COPSL</b>	East Asia and Pacific	Vanuatu	1.50	Subordinated loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
<b>Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)</b>	East Europe and Central Asia	Kyrgyz Republic	38.00	Grant	World Bank
<b>Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMPPII)</b>	East Europe and Central Asia	Tajikistan	27.90	Grant	World Bank

Projects *continued*

PROJECT NAME	REGION	COUNTRY	GAFSP INVESTMENT (MILLIONS)	GAFSP PRODUCT	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)	Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	25.00	Grant	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPA II)	Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	10.00	Grant	World Bank
Corredor Seco Food Security Project	Latin America and Caribbean	Honduras	30.00	Grant	World Bank
Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (CCFSP)	Latin America and Caribbean	Nicaragua	33.90	Grant	World Bank
Roya Renovation	Latin America and Caribbean	Nicaragua	6.00	Risk sharing facility	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
CISA Nicaragua	Latin America and Caribbean	Nicaragua	3.00	Unsecured Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
FDL	Latin America and Caribbean	Nicaragua	2.00	Unsecured Loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (SAPEP)	Middle East and North Africa	Yemen	36.00	Grant	World Bank
Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	South Asia	Bangladesh	46.31	Grant	World Bank
Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	South Asia	Bangladesh	3.69	Technical Assistance	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Pran Foods	South Asia	Bangladesh	5.00	Senior loan	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	South Asia	Bhutan	8.00	Grant	World Bank
Mountain Hazelnuts	South Asia	Bhutan	6.00	Preferred Shares	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	South Asia	Nepal	46.50	Grant	World Bank
Probiotech	South Asia	Nepal	1.90	Common Shares	International Finance Corporation (IFC)

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