



Empowering
Smallholder
Farmers

GAFSP



global agriculture & food security program

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

DONORS



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 2017 – December 2017



Globally, an estimated **815 million people** go to bed hungry every day. **Malnutrition** undermines economic growth and slows progress, causing poor health and poor cognitive functions.

Dear Friends

How food is produced and consumed still presents a challenge for the global community. Climate change, conflict, and other factors have been reversing years of progress on hunger and malnutrition, which remain a life-threatening reality for millions of people worldwide. Investing in agriculture and food security is essential to fight hunger, lift millions out of poverty, and improve the health and nutrition outcomes of women, children, and other vulnerable groups. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) has been working to extend the reach of its partners to make a real difference in the lives of millions of poor people.

PROVEN, EFFECTIVE, OUTCOME-FOCUSED

GAFSP focuses on benefiting and empowering poor and vulnerable farmers and their families, particularly women. Through demand-driven investments, GAFSP supports resilient and sustainable agricultural systems that generate jobs and improve incomes, help farmers adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, increase production and consumption of nutritious food, improve stability for millions of smallholder farmers, and strengthen low-income countries' capacities to prevent and recover from crises.

GAFSP stands as a proven, effective mechanism to support high quality investments capable of producing results. It is also supporting several fragile countries to build strong agricultural sectors. Since its creation, GAFSP has been at the forefront of supporting innovative and inclusive investments in agriculture and food and nutrition security. The Program has reached over 9 million farmers and their families since inception, and within the next five years will have reached more than 12 million (with no additional funding to GAFSP).

2017: A WATERSHED YEAR FOR GAFSP

In March, through a transparent, competitive, inclusive, and technically rigorous Public Sector Window Call for Proposals process, the GAFSP

Steering Committee approved an additional \$160 million in grant funding to projects in seven countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, and Tanzania. Demand for GAFSP financing has always exceeded available funds, and this Call was no exception. GAFSP was able to allocate less than one quarter of the \$707 million requested to support 25 projects. This gap further underscores the insufficiency of current levels of investment in agricultural value chains.

We are also seeing more and more demand—from those on the ground and from governments alike—for the private sector to create markets and opportunities. During the fiscal year (July 1, 2016–June 30, 2017), our Private Sector Window approved 11 investment projects, totaling \$73.2 million, and 10 advisory projects, totaling \$5.2 million, to support agribusinesses in low-income countries and linked farmers to markets by improving their access to finance, technology, expertise, and inputs. Investments range widely, from establishing a nutritious food processing plant in Rwanda that is expected to feed 700,000 malnourished children each year, to supporting 7,500 cocoa farmers in the wake of the Ebola crisis in Liberia.

In addition, we have been growing our emphasis on the most important investors in the sector—smallholder farmers. Through our Missing Middle Initiative (MMI), which was launched in 2016 to reach smallholder farmers more directly, five pilot projects were

competitively selected out of over 20 proposals put forth by producer organizations. The MMI project in Mali, which focuses on the inclusion of rural youth in poultry and aqua-culture value chains, launched in November, and the others are scheduled to launch in 2018.

Furthermore, we continued to revamp our Monitoring and Evaluation system to align it even more closely with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to innovate and share knowledge widely.

A 2030-READY GAFSP

At our Steering Committee meeting in November 2017, we endorsed the overall vision for GAFSP through 2030. We recognized how well GAFSP has been working to help deliver on many of the SDGs, including those related to ending poverty and hunger (SDG1 and SDG2). Through an independent Program Evaluation and a Steering Committee-led process of lesson-learning and review, we are working to make GAFSP an even stronger partnership to help achieve the Global Goals. Crucially, we agreed to carry out a major replenishment in 2019.

MOVING FORWARD

There remains a large funding gap in agricultural development. We know through our experience that this gap can only be filled through a strong mix of public and private sector investments. GAFSP, with its multi-stakeholder partnership, has been a major source of innovation to chart that course.

As co-chairs, Germany and the UK strongly support this program and deeply appreciate the ongoing partnership with our donors, recipients, civil society organizations, and implementing partners around the world. With strong donor commitment and support, GAFSP can continue its high-quality work promoting agriculture-based growth and development to tackle global hunger and poverty. Please join us in supporting this important program.



Stefan Schmitz
Chair of the Steering Committee



Melinda Bohannon
Chair of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee

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What is GAFSP?

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a demand-led and recipient-owned global partnership and a cost-effective and flexible multilateral financing mechanism dedicated to fighting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in developing countries. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, GAFSP supports resilient and sustainable agriculture that benefits and empowers poor and vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth.

GAFSP is unique in how it delivers 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'S IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

We work in partnership with our Supervising Entities: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank, and World Food Programme (WFP).

GAFSP **pools** development assistance resources and uses a common framework to selectively allocate them to where they are most needed, effective and catalytic, in line with country priorities and private sector opportunities.

GAFSP is **collectively governed** by agricultural development stakeholders. Smallholder farmers' organizations and NGOs **participate in decision-making** alongside donors and recipients and contribute their local knowledge and expertise. This unique setup allows GAFSP to align donors and **harmonize** their approaches behind a common framework, and to foster mutual accountability, information exchange and learning within and beyond GAFSP.

GAFSP projects are led by governments, private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs). To ensure quality, GAFSP has **partnered** with the world's leading development institutions to enable access to their experience, capacity and quality, and to assist recipients in preparing, implementing and coordinating relevant and successful projects. GAFSP recipients determine which expert institution to work with.

GAFSP offers a range of public and private investment tools including grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance and advisory services. **With a combination of public and private investments, GAFSP projects deliver strategic support to agricultural systems that expand the horizon of agricultural financing, increasing its reach and impact.**

The Case for GAFSP

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 aligned with country priorities, technically robust, and focused on long-term development goals.

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 diverse and nutritious diets that people require to advance economically and socially.



Poverty

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth originating from agriculture has been **two to three times as effective** at reducing poverty as growth originating in other sectors, given that 80 percent of the world’s extreme poor live in rural areas and depend largely on farming to make a living. Agriculture accounts for one-third of global GDP, and 60 percent of jobs in Sub-Saharan Africa alone.

Globally, the number of people who lack access to adequate food rose in 2017 for the first time since 2003. Partly due to conflict- and climate-related shocks, 815 million people are now estimated to be hungry. Low-income countries in Asia and Africa continue to bear the greatest share of malnutrition. In 2017, some 56 percent of all stunted children under the age of five were estimated to be living in Asia, with another 38 percent 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. GAFSP is a dynamic partner that can directly help countries 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).

\$1.4 BILLION PORTFOLIO IN 41 COUNTRIES

By the end of 2017, the GAFSP portfolio had grown to \$1.4 billion. GAFSP was active in 41 countries, with approximately 63 percent of funds in Africa, and 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.





Eligible for GAFSP Funding



Public Sector Window Recipients

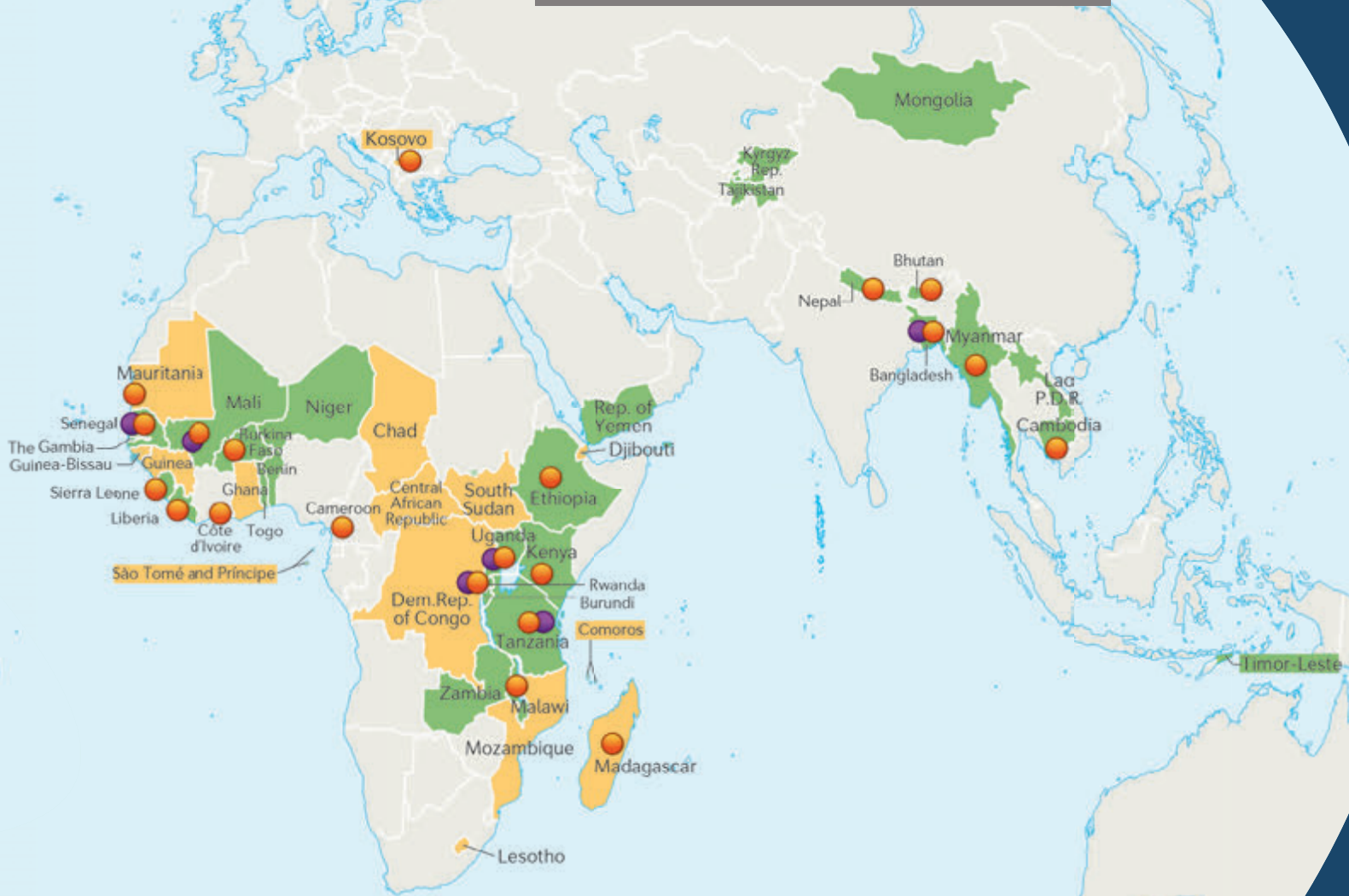


Private Sector Window Projects



Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) Projects

IBRD 43362 | November 2017



Program-wide Portfolio Snapshot

As of December 2017, GAFSP's \$1.4 billion portfolio comprised \$1.2 billion in grant financing from the Public Sector Window, \$260 million from the Private Sector Window, and \$13.2 million from the pilot Missing Middle Initiative (MMI).

Figure 1 Regional Breakdown
Percent of Funds

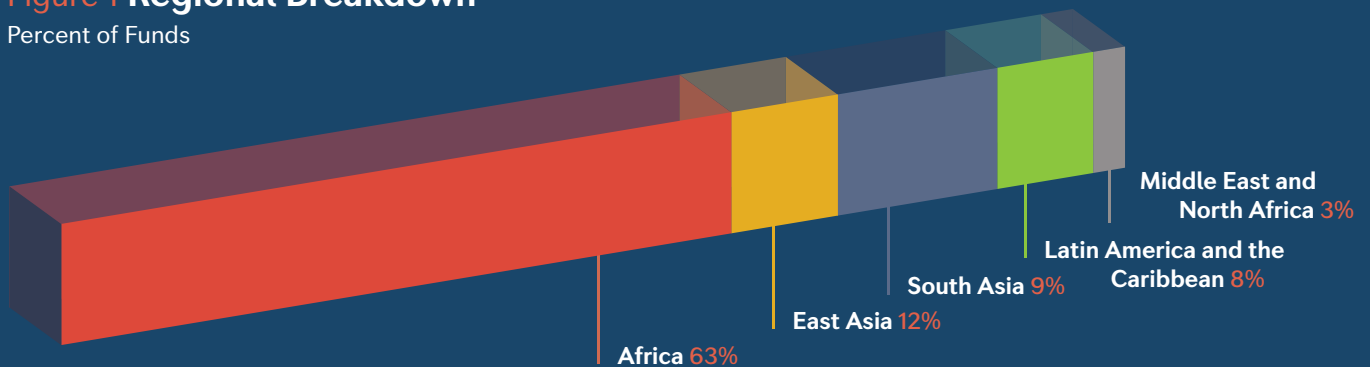


Figure 2 Implementing Partners

Percent of Funds

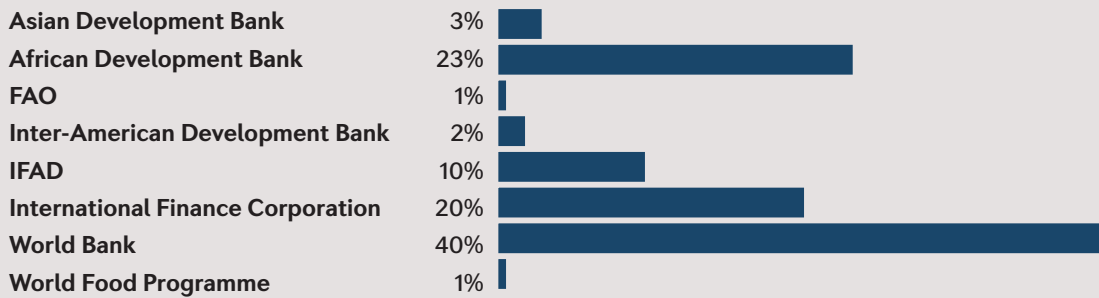


Figure 3 GAFSP Financing

By Recipient Type, Percent of Funds

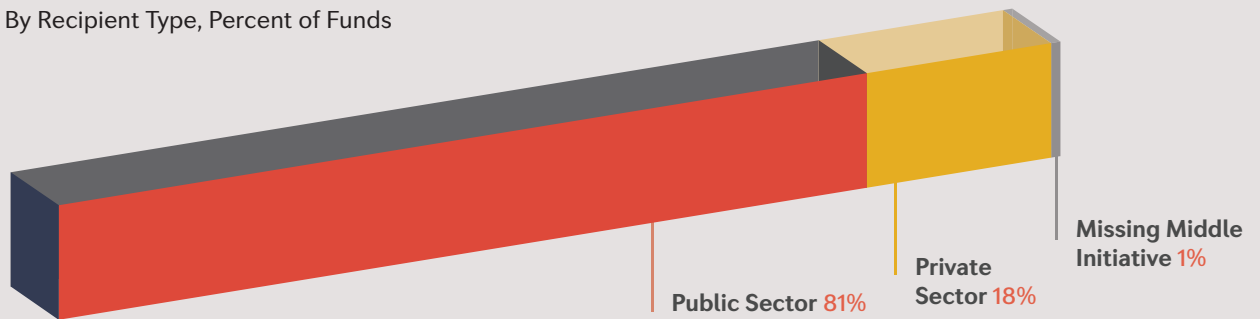
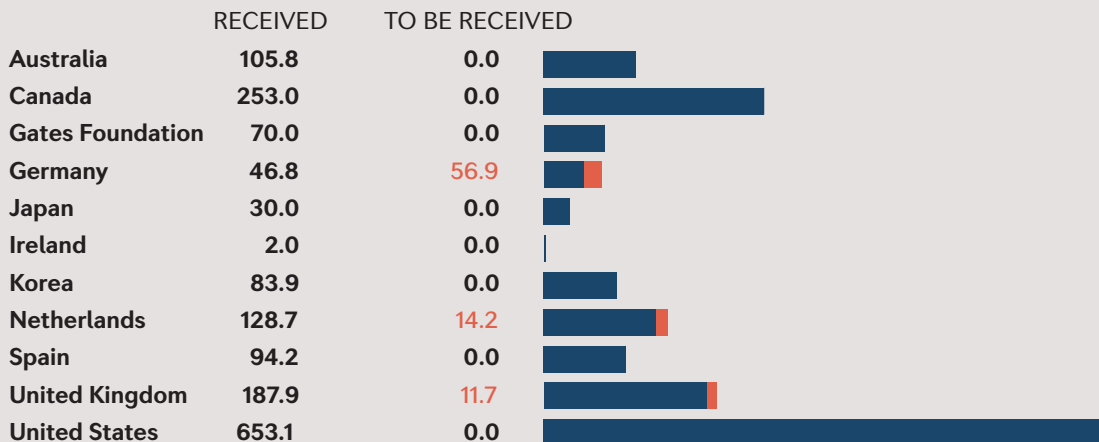


Figure 4 Funds Received

USD Millions



Public Sector Window

12
MILLION

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

GAFSP provides grants to low-income country governments in support of national agriculture and food security investment plans that they have developed in a participatory way with their own farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and CSOs. As of December 2017, the Public Sector Window portfolio had financed over \$1.2 billion, and the active portfolio included 48 projects in 31 countries. All combined, over the lifespan of the projects, they will impact more than 12 million rural people, of whom 5.1 million (36 percent) are expected to be women and girls.

Figure 5 Public Sector by Region

USD Millions

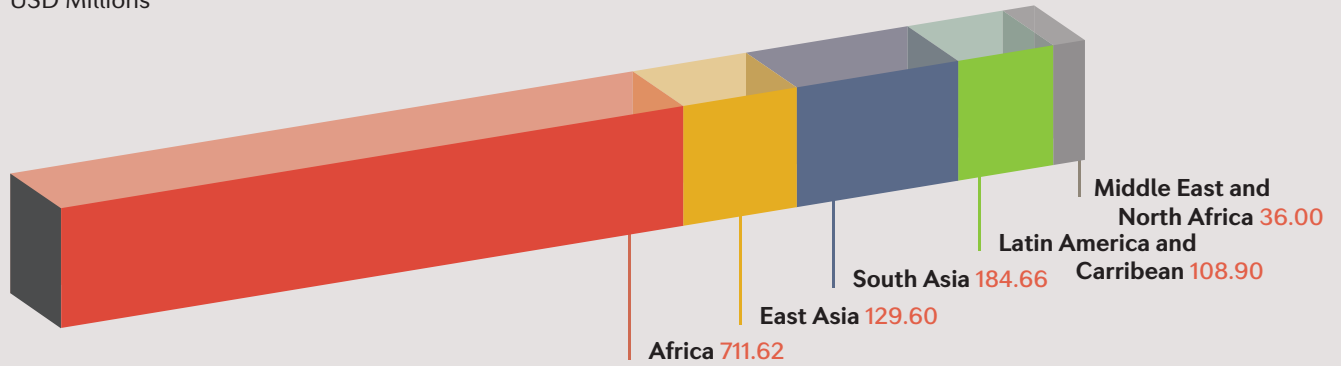


Figure 6 Approved Projects

Number of projects, cumulative

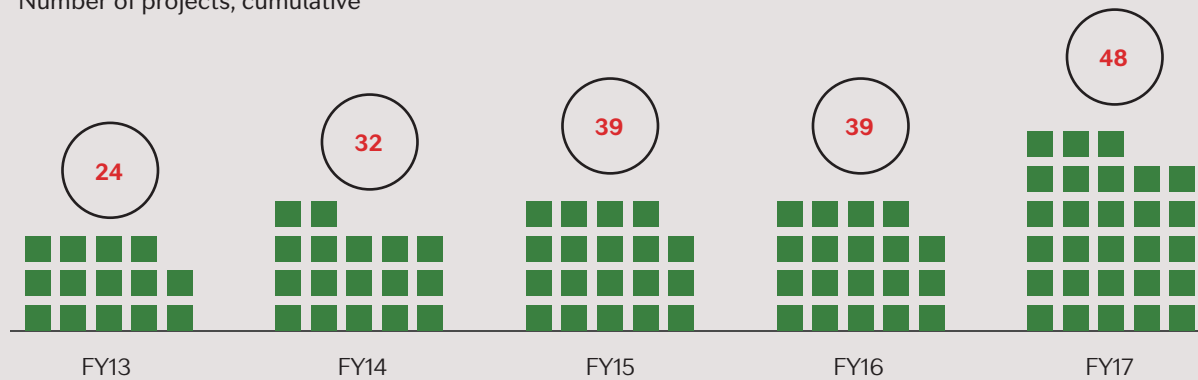
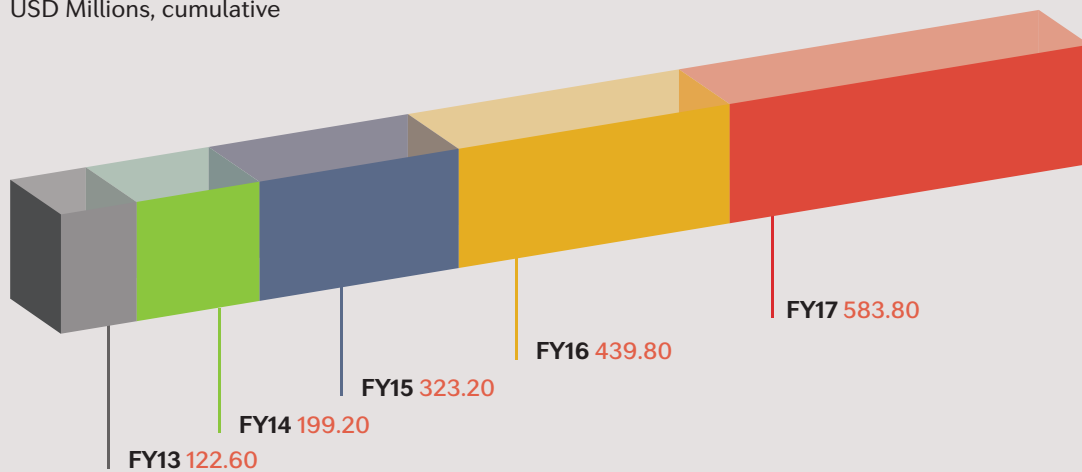


Figure 7 Funds Disbursed

USD Millions, cumulative



Public Sector Window

As of December 31, 2017, GAFSP had contributed to empowering millions of farmers, with over 9.2 million people having directly received support to enhance their livelihoods.

9.2
MILLION

Figure 8 Beneficiaries Reached

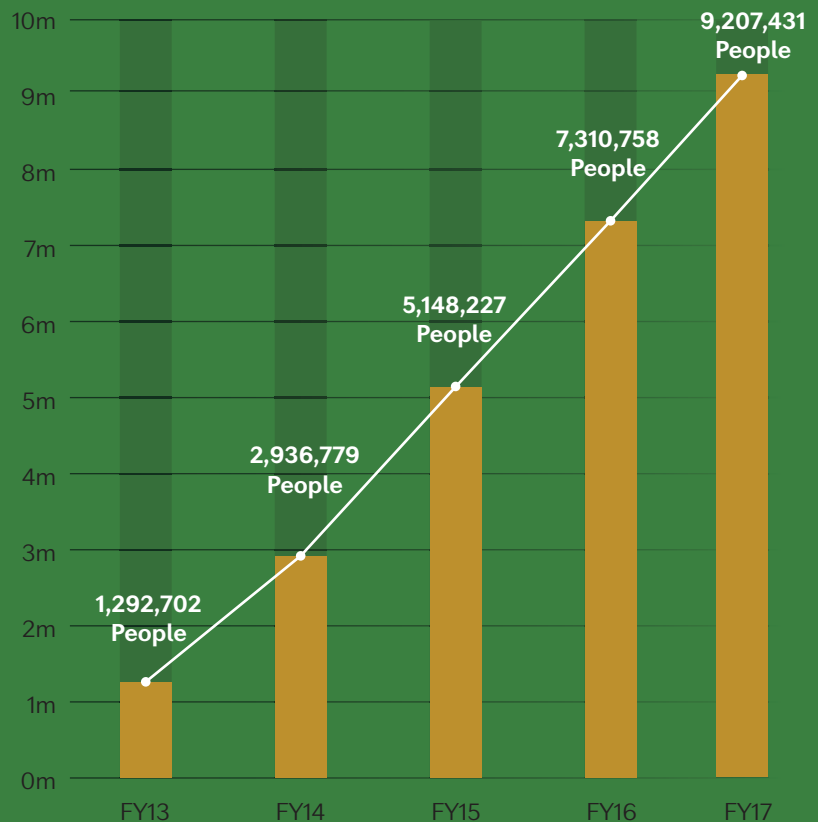
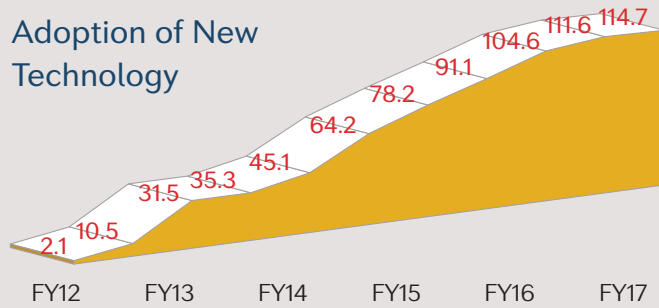


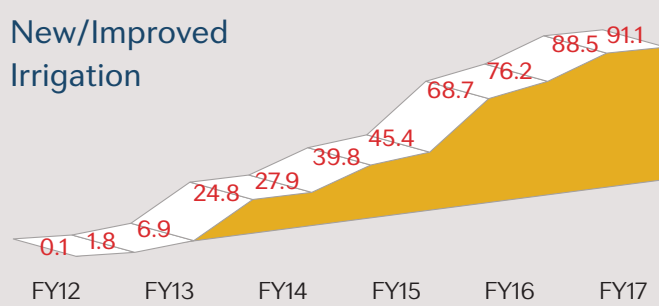
Figure 9 Select Results

Percent of Target

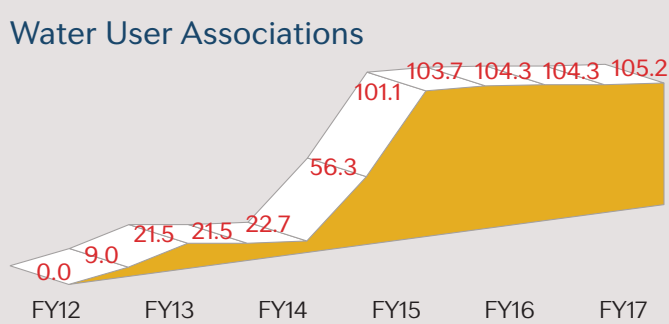
Adoption of New Technology



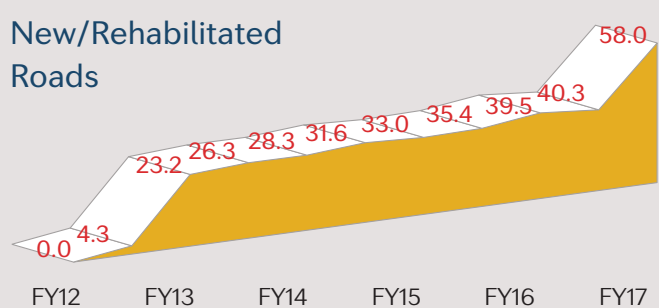
New/Improved Irrigation



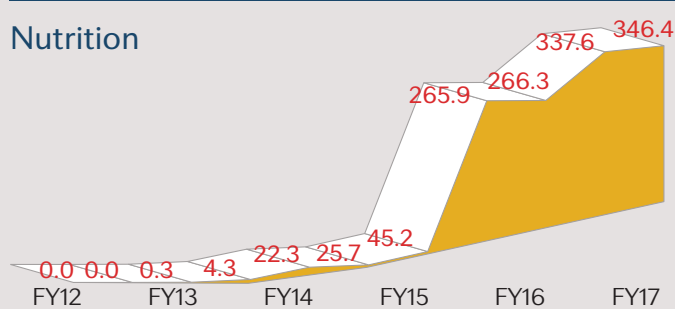
Water User Associations



New/Rehabilitated Roads



Nutrition



New Projects in 2017

In March 2017, GAFSP announced an allocation of new grants to seven countries, totaling \$160 million. Through a transparent and highly competitive process, GAFSP selected projects for new or additional funding in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

\$160
MILLION

7 COUNTRIES





Burkina Faso

World Bank, \$24 million

GAFSP funds will support the country's efforts to improve the food and nutrition security status of vulnerable groups through dissemination of selected high-performing agricultural technology and value chains that promote decent job creation in rural areas.

Ethiopia

World Bank and FAO, \$30 million

GAFSP will co-finance the second phase of the Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers.

Haiti

IDB, \$10 million

GAFSP funds will increase agricultural productivity and food security for small farmers in selected areas of the Nord, Artibonite, South, and Grande Anse Departments.

Myanmar

ADB and FAO, \$27 million

GAFSP funding will support efforts to create an enabling environment that reduces the incidence of poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity among the rural poor. This is the Program's first engagement with Myanmar.

Nepal

World Bank, \$22.7 million

GAFSP funds will enhance the food and nutrition security of poor and vulnerable households by improving agricultural productivity and increasing the resilience of farming households.

Rwanda

World Bank, \$26.3 million

GAFSP funding will help consolidate and expand the results obtained in the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) program, with a focus on enhancing the sustainability and self-reliance of farmer organizations, cooperatives, and rural institutions.

Tanzania

AfDB, \$20 million

GAFSP funds will support efforts to improve food safety and security by minimizing the occurrence of aflatoxin in the maize and groundnuts value chains.

Missing Middle Initiative

The Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) is a flagship initiative that more directly supports smallholder farmers, their organizations, and partnerships between private sector actors in the agriculture value chains and producer organizations.

Through this initiative, GAFSP is promoting improved access to finance (grants, and concessional or commercial finance) and complementary services (extension, capacity building, technology, or access to markets) to smallholder farmers, as well as crowding in private resources.

The first set of MMI pilot projects was selected on a competitive basis to test different models and structures. As these projects are implemented on the ground, GAFSP will work with stakeholders to learn from the projects and to mainstream some of the key lessons into projects. To date, GAFSP has awarded \$13.2 million in grant funding for five projects, as well as additional financing for monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

In **Bangladesh**, 55 smallholder farmer organizations, working with FAO, were awarded \$2.48 million for a pilot project to enhance access to finance and markets by strengthening their capacities on management, governance, and engagement in agriculture value chains. Based on performance and extent of partnerships with private sector companies, the project will provide grants to MMI farmer organizations that can be used as a revolving fund to provide small loans to individual smallholder farmers. The project will launch in May 2018.





East Africa

In **East Africa**, GAFSP is providing \$2.61 million to support the **Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF)**, working with the 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 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. It is expected to launch in the third quarter of 2018.

In **Senegal**, a \$2.48 million grant will support **l'Association des producteurs de la vallée du fleuve Gambie (APROVAG)** and **Yacare Niani Wulli (YNW)** with FAO in strengthening rural women's livelihoods for sustainable economic development. The project will improve agricultural productivity and market access for smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, who are members of producer organizations in East Senegal. It is expected to launch by October 2018.



Senegal



Mali

In **Mali**, GAFSP is providing \$2.61 million to support a project focused on the inclusion of rural youth in poultry and aquaculture 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. It is also expected to have a positive impact on rural jobs. The project was launched in November 2017.

A second project in Mali was awarded \$3 million to strengthen four main rice producer organizations. **Socodevi and Malo**, working with the WFP, will improve producers' organizations' ability to provide value-added services for members, ultimately improving the 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. Project activities will start in April 2018.

Private Sector Window

The Private Sector Window provides innovative products and financial solutions to support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. As of December 2017, the Private Sector Window had approved 51 investment projects with \$260 million of GAFSP funding, and more than one-half of the allocated funds (\$139 million) had already been disbursed. Complementary advisory service engagements were deployed through 55 advisory projects, totaling \$14.2 million of GAFSP funding.

51
51 INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH
\$260 MILLION OF GAFSP FUNDING

55
55 ADVISORY PROJECTS TOTALING
\$14.2 MILLION OF GAFSP FUNDING

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 one-half of the projects (62 percent) are partnered with financial institutions 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.

Figure 10 Regional Breakdown

Percent of Funds

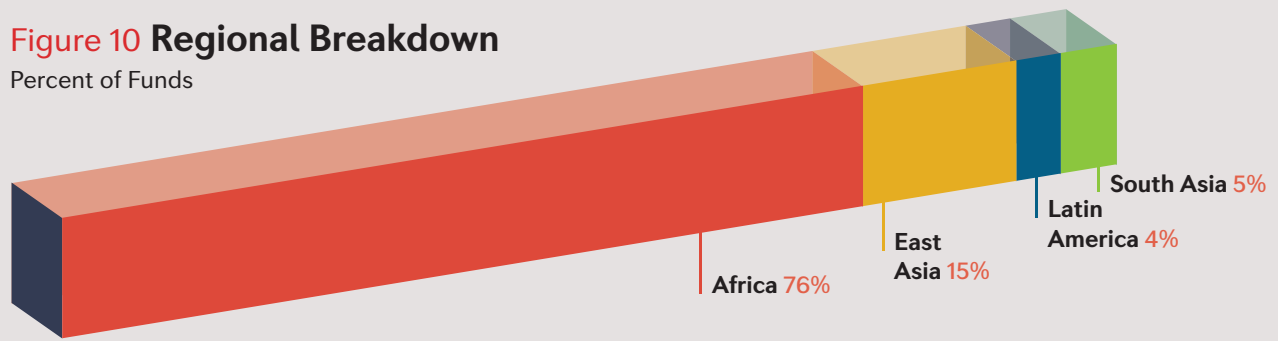


Figure 11 Portfolio by Product Type

USD millions

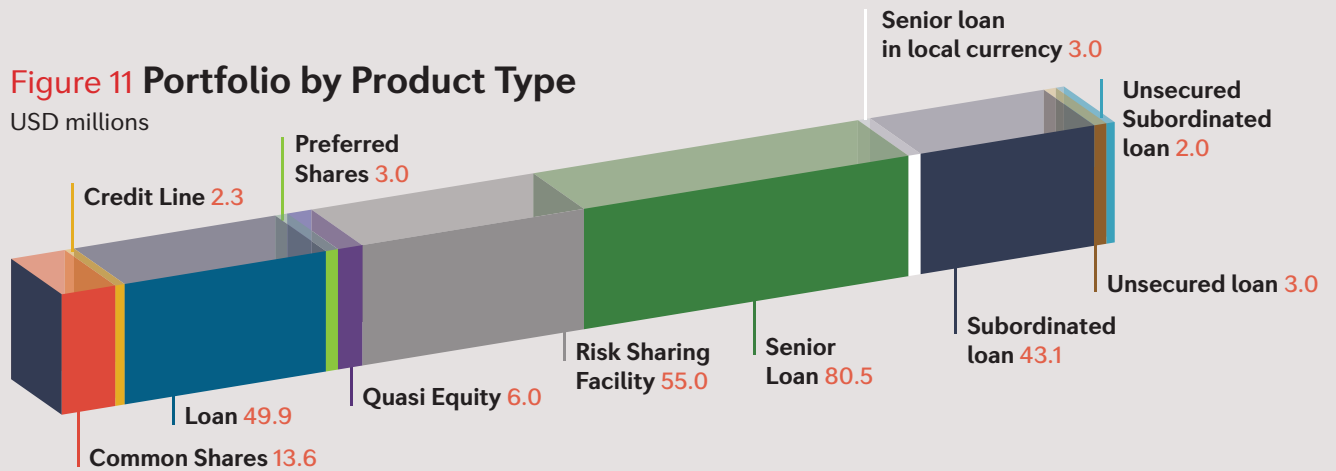


Figure 12 Portfolio by Theme

USD millions

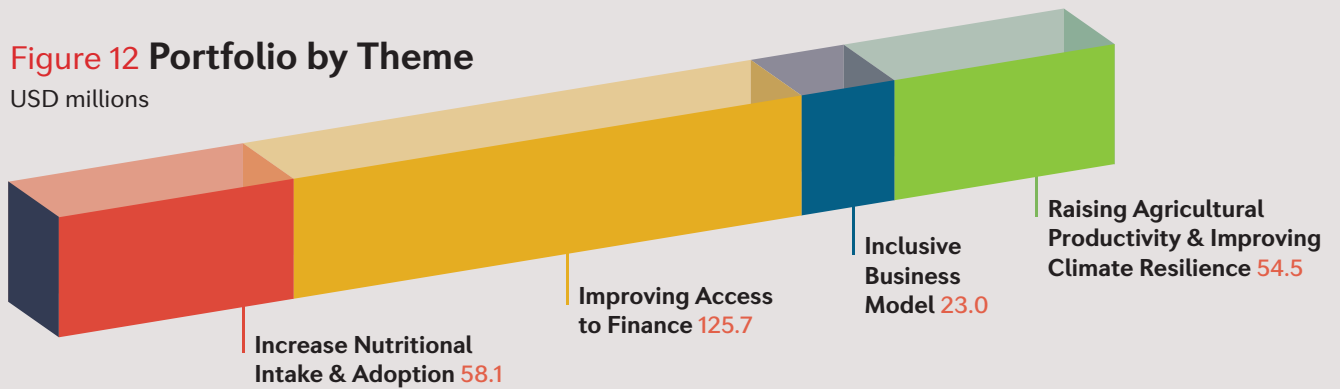
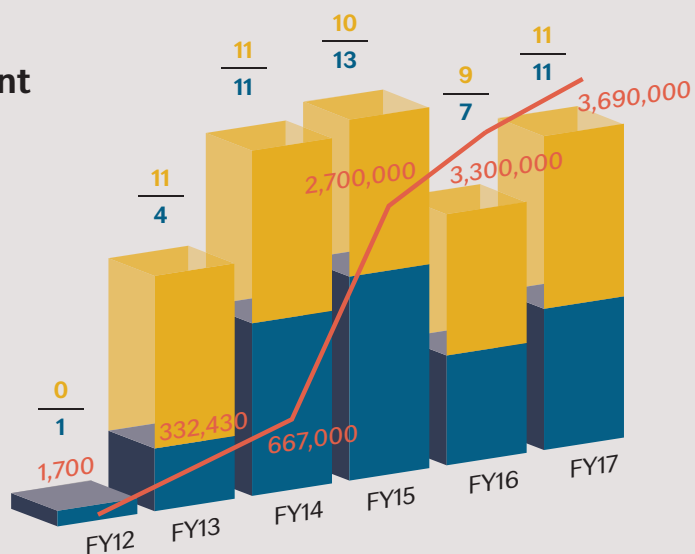
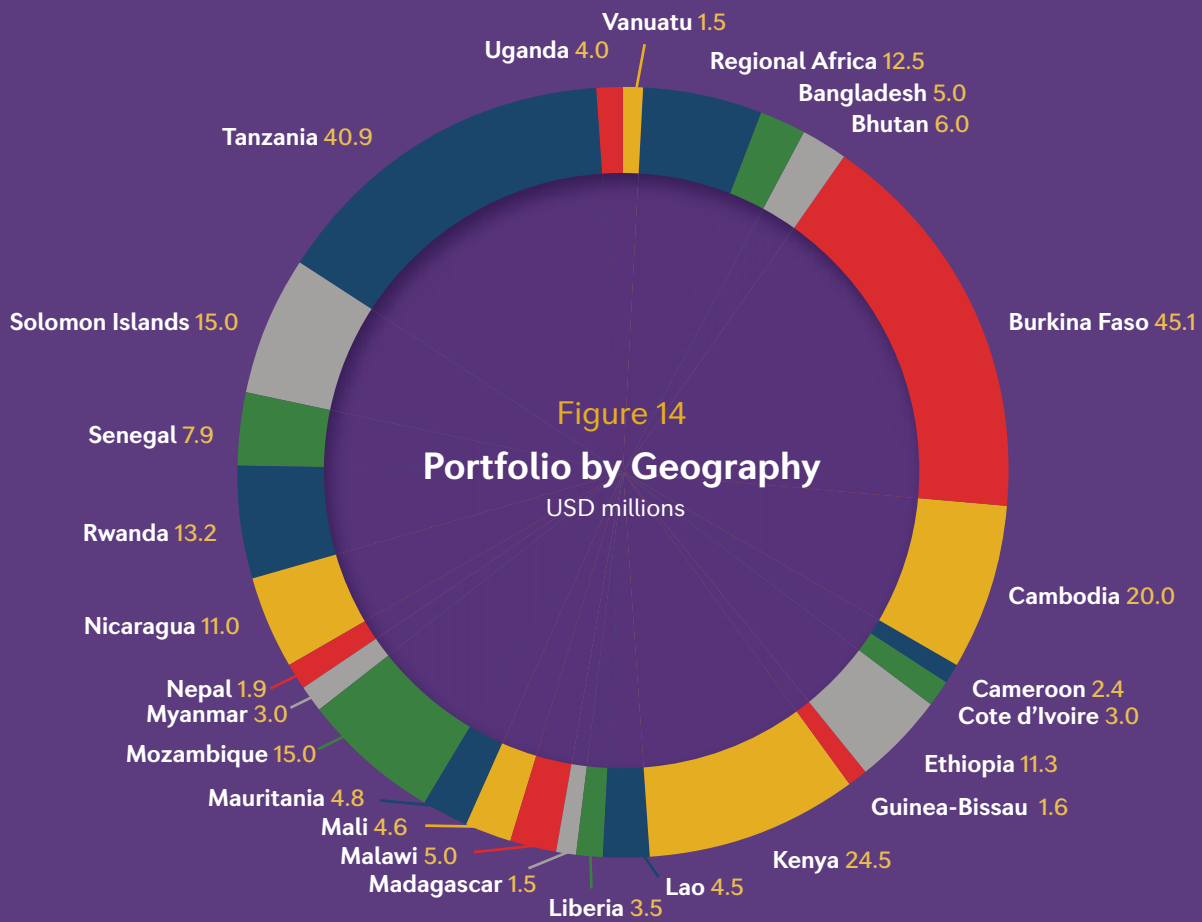


Figure 13 Portfolio Investment and Advisory Services

- Advisory Projects
- Investment Projects
- Number of Farmers Reached



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 aim to reach over 2.5 million farmers, most of them semi-commercial smallholders and subsistence farmers with less than 2 hectares.

GAFSP Private Sector Window CY17 Results

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Farmers reached</p> <p>RESULT: 1,041,620</p> <p>BASELINE: 265,081 TARGET: 1,441,999</p> | <p>Female farmers reached</p> <p>RESULT: 152,878</p> <p>BASELINE: 54,981 TARGET: 140,000</p> | <p># of direct full time jobs provided</p> <p>RESULT: 6,103</p> <p>BASELINE: 4,940 TARGET: 11,694</p> |
| <p># of direct full time jobs provided to women*</p> <p>RESULT: 2,377</p> <p>BASELINE: 2,969 TARGET: 5,632</p> | <p># of participants trained</p> <p>RESULT: 27,471</p> <p>BASELINE: 0 TARGET: 8,708</p> | <p># of female participants trained</p> <p>RESULT: 8,580</p> <p>BASELINE: 0 TARGET: 644</p> |
| <p>Production Volume (MT)</p> <p>RESULT: 325,532</p> <p>BASELINE: 77,725 TARGET: 475,350</p> | <p># of Agri Loans Outstanding</p> <p>RESULT: 24,952</p> <p>BASELINE: 2,800 TARGET: 15,000</p> | <p>\$ of Agri Loans Outstanding</p> <p>RESULT: 77,784,172</p> <p>BASELINE: 800,000 TARGET: 3,800,000</p> |

Includes projects that reported results as of June 13, 2018, and projects that have been closed.

* # of Jobs provided counts only full-time equivalent jobs

* Jobs to women decreased mainly due to reduced female employment figures for Ethiopia Coffee, which closed with a significantly lower employment number.

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 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 a Dynamic Partner that Helps Countries Achieve the SDGs



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Source: FAO, Food and Agriculture – Key to Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2016.



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 at Eradicating Poverty (SDG1), Ending Hunger (SDG2), Gender (SDG5), Clean Water (SDG6), Economic Growth (SDG8), Infrastructure (SDG9), Reduced Inequalities (SDG10), Climate Action (SDG13), and Partnerships (SDG17).

For Countries By Countries

THE 2030 AGENDA:

The 2030 Agenda focuses on ensuring the SDGs are defined, devised, and fully owned by countries themselves.

The Global Goals recognize that the causes of poverty and food insecurity are complex and vary from country to country, and 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 countries' 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.



31 COUNTRIES
SUPPORTED
GLOBALLY
by the Public Sector Window



ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER; IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

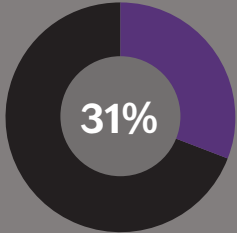


The first two Global Goals commit the international community to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere (SDG1) and to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG2).

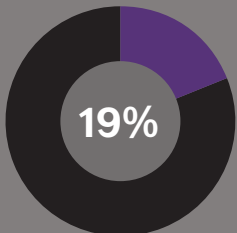
With a rapidly growing population, increased food demand, and a changing climate, achieving these goals is daunting but possible, and rests on the ability to ensure a productive, resilient global food system.

Agriculture is uniquely positioned to reduce both poverty and hunger—growth in agriculture has been shown to be two to three 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 31 percent (compared to 19 percent for all developing countries) and where the incidence of hunger is 22 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

More than 80 percent of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas and depend largely on farming to make a living. 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

\$193m

To date, close to \$193 million of GAFSP financing includes 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

In 2017, 815 million people worldwide did not receive their minimum dietary energy needs—this marks **an increase from 2016 due largely to conflict- and climate-related shocks.**

Over **2 billion** people are **deficient in key vitamins and minerals.**

Malnutrition is a multisectoral challenge and therefore demands multifaceted solutions.



Undernutrition in children accounts for nearly one-half of all child deaths and contributes to 156 million children under five being stunted. While rates of undernutrition are declining, the rate of overweight and obesity is increasing rapidly.

Agriculture 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.

Out of close to \$193 million of GAFSP financing, about three-quarters of the nutrition-related spending is on nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, while about one-quarter 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, for instance:

- **Number and proportion** of malnourished, as defined by underweight, stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiency, disaggregated by gender;
- Chronic **malnutrition rate** in children under five;
- **Delivery of nutrition** and health awareness, and access to micronutrient-rich foods to pregnant and nursing women and to children;
- Improved **food security** and nutrition status of vulnerable groups and households measured by wasting prevalence; and
- Food **Consumption Score** and Dietary Diversity Score.



GAFSP's strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) 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). While FIES is generally used at a national level, GAFSP is helping to operationalize the use of FIES at a project and program level. Doing this will play an important role in contributing to better monitoring of SDG2. The M&E system also uses the Food Consumption Score to track progress on improving dietary diversity of households, and the Minimum Dietary Diversity of women/young children, where these are explicit nutrition-related objectives in GAFSP-supported projects.

Multi-sectoral Approaches Helping Achieve Strong Results

GAFSP is supporting many projects with nutrition-related components. In Uganda, GAFSP's Public Sector Window is supporting a collaboration between the ministries of Health, Education, and Agriculture. The project aims to increase the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods including African indigenous vegetables, high iron beans, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes, and the use of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas. The focus is on promoting short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to contribute to medium- and long-term reduction of stunted growth in young children. So far, the project has benefitted over 500,000 people, including vulnerable populations of pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two, as well as primary school children, parents' groups, and farmers.

Nutrition Impact Through a Whole Value Chain Approach

In addition, the Private Sector Window made an investment in Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) to establish a processing plant for nutritious food 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 AIFL project is part of a broader public-private partnership between the Government of Rwanda, the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the WFP, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), 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 **Rwanda**, through the Public Sector Window, GAFSP 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.



In **Nepal** the GAFSP Public Sector Window supports a project that is working to enhance the food and nutrition 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, including buckwheat, hog millet, and horse gram, were developed, including for the preparation of weaning food for infants, and disseminated through the project.

Addressing Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

Violent conflicts around the world have spiked since 2010, affecting development outcomes for more than two billion people. As a result, today nearly one-half of the world's extreme poor live in countries affected by conflict or violence.

For many people affected by conflict and protracted crises, agriculture can sometimes be the only means of survival. While the agriculture sector can be adversely affected by conflict and violence, it is often also the most agile sector in helping fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) affected countries by rapidly absorbing large amounts of labor, rebuilding household economies, providing access to food, and providing decent employment. The agriculture sector can also play a role in reducing internal migration and other factors that contribute to further destabilization in FCV affected countries.

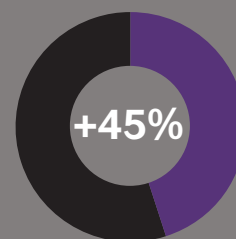
GAFSP in FCV Affected Countries

By improving food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development in the world's poorest countries, GAFSP helps address both immediate needs and long-term development and stability.

Through the Public Sector Window, GAFSP has provided more than \$340 million in grant financing to 12 projects in nine FCV countries—Burundi, The Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Yemen—to governments and farmers, and producer organizations through the MMI.

Economic development plays a stabilizing role in conflict-prone societies and in supporting peaceful transitions, and it is often precisely in these situations that private sector investment is missing. Through the Private Sector Window, GAFSP has supported 32 projects worth \$51 million in 14 FCV countries, including Madagascar, South Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the Solomon Islands.

GAFSP project countries with FCV status



As of December 2017, according to the World Bank's ranking of fragile situations.

How GAFSP is helping in FCV Countries

In **Yemen**, an estimated 17 million Yemenis (approximately 60 percent of the population) are food insecure, making this the largest food security emergency in the world. The Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (SAPEP), supported by the World Bank, will increase the adoption and use of productivity-enhancing crop and livestock practices by smallholder farmers in areas that are at risk of famine. While Yemen was allocated funds before it became an active conflict zone, once the country's status situation changed, GAFSP worked with partners on the ground to adjust the implementation of the project. This is the only GAFSP project in an active conflict zone, and it will position Yemen for growth when the conflict ends by contributing to crop and livestock productivity.



Yemen

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, IFC and GAFSP invested in a \$9 million risk-sharing agreement alongside Barry Callebaut to help smallholder cocoa farmers access credit needed to grow their production and earnings. As the world's top cocoa producer, Côte d'Ivoire provides more than 40 percent of global production. However, it is still emerging from a fragile post-conflict situation. Through this project, up to 100,000 smallholder farmers will receive access to credit by the 2020/21 season, and an expected \$24 million in benefits will be generated to smallholders. By year two, participating farmers are expected to see an income increase of 23 percent.



Côte d'Ivoire

Burundi, one of the five poorest countries in the world, has struggled to emerge from persistent political instability and violence for over five decades. As a result, nearly 70 percent of the population lives on less than \$1 a day. The Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM), with IFAD, is reinforcing hydro-agricultural infrastructure like dams and roads in marshlands and plains, providing access to production areas, developing and strengthening the rice and milk sectors, supporting the diversification of production, promoting nutritional education, and building the capacity of stakeholders in agricultural development. So far, over 188,000 people have benefited from the project, of whom 50 percent are women.



Burundi

Encouraging Gender Equality

GAFSP directly supports the achievement of SDG5: Encouraging gender equality



Beyond increasing productivity and linking farmers to markets, the 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' nutrition 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 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 agricultural technology, extension, and other interventions more gender-sensitive; ensuring women's equitable access to income-generating activities and employment as well as agriculture-related productive assets and training opportunities; promoting women's leadership and decision making in farmers' organizations and self-help groups; and raising women's awareness about improved nutrition, food preparation, and feeding practices.



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 M&E.



Overall, GAFSP Public Sector Window projects have a high proportion of female 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.



In **Ethiopia**, the Agricultural Growth Project has strengthened institutional capacity building to promote gender equality by developing common interest groups that have worked to ensure the substantive presence of female farmers. With GAFSP 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.



In **Senegal**, a GAFSP Private Sector Window investment in a leading beverage company, Kirene, will help integrate smallholder female farmers into the fruit processing supply chain. The company will engage a group of 100 women to source the fragrant hibiscus flowers used in Kirene's Bissap juice, thereby offering the ability to target and positively impact female smallholders.



Promoting Decent Work

Agriculture & Jobs

About 2.2 billion people live below the \$2 a day poverty line, and jobs with living wages will significantly help to eradicate poverty. Over the next 15 years, about 1.6 billion people in low- and middle-income countries will reach working age and seek work.

Agricultural productivity growth has the potential to create jobs not only in the rural farm sector, but also in the rural nonfarm sector and in the broader economy. Agriculture-based economic growth has been two to three times as effective at reducing poverty than growth originating in other sectors. Agriculture accounts for one-third of global employment, with the highest percentage in Sub-Saharan Africa—close to 60 percent. The rural sector, both farm and nonfarm, is critical for creating wage jobs and self-employment, and for encouraging the emergence of entrepreneurs.

Promoting jobs

Promoting remunerative farm and nonfarm 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 December 2017, investment by the GAFSP Private Sector Window aimed to provide almost 18,000 direct full-time jobs, close to 40 percent of which would be for women.

OUT OF THE GAFSP PUBLIC
SECTOR WINDOW PORTFOLIO OF
48 PROJECTS, 62 PERCENT ARE
RELATED TO CREATING DIRECT JOBS.

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.

In **Liberia**, the GAFSP Smallholder Agricultural 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 are being measured under a rigorous (randomized) impact evaluation.



In **Bhutan**, the 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 in number, as well as increase its share 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 collectively employ about 1,500 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 hundreds of jobs in several areas, including on-farm and commercial vermi-compost production; seed and vegetable production and marketing; apiculture; and milk collection. The project's Napier grass cultivation activity created jobs and improved income, particularly for young women.

Mali



In **Mali**, the Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains MMI pilot project will support the creation of sustainable economic activities for rural young women and men. About 1,000 rural young people (half of whom are young women) will benefit from the start-up loan. After replenishment of the fund following repayments, additional rural youth will also benefit from start-up loans. The project will train rural youth and reinforce their technical and management capacities to sustainably conduct activities in the poultry and fish farming value chains. In addition, the pilot project will set up value chain platforms between producer organizations and other upstream and downstream actors engaged in poultry and fish value chains and support capacity building for local producer organizations.

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 that, 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 initiative worldwide in which a farmer-owned institution is undertaking a renewable energy project at this scale.



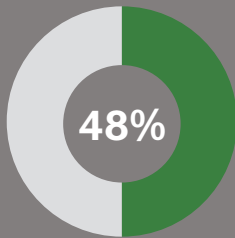
CLIMATE ACTION

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

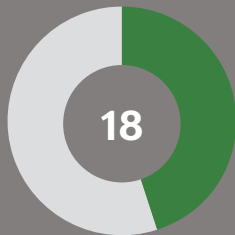
Climate change directly affects agricultural practices, with droughts, floods, and rising temperatures increasingly threatening crops, fisheries, and livestock production and pushing poor people deeper into poverty. However, **agriculture can and must be part of the solution**—adopting sustainable and 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



Projects have both adaptation and mitigation co-benefits

Public Investment Focus on Tackling Climate Change

Nearly 50 percent of GAFSP public sector funds (\$484 million) have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits, either adaptation and/or mitigation, through various climate-sensitive interventions.

- These elements include both traditional and innovative agronomic techniques and agroclimatic 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 contribute to climate change co-benefits.

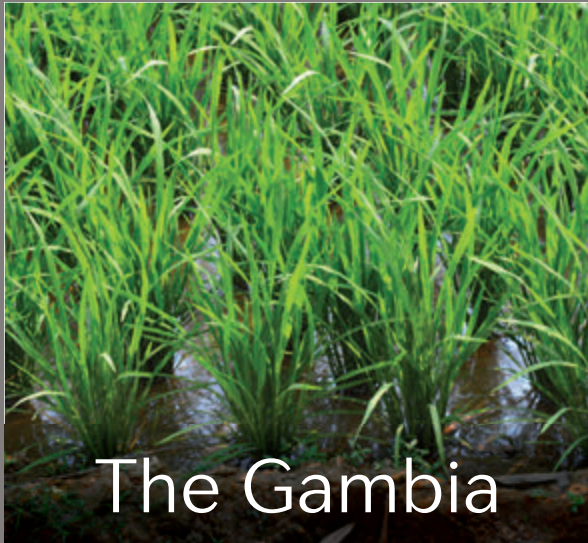
Examples of GAFSP Projects with Climate-Sensitive Agriculture Interventions

In **Bangladesh**, the GAFSP Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project increased the agricultural productivity of selected crops, livestock, and fisheries in economically depressed areas that are vulnerable to impacts of climate change. It contributed 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 used Alternate Wet Dry Irrigation, which can reduce water use by up to 25 percent and greenhouse gas emissions (specifically, methane) by up to 50 percent. The project also promoted drought-, heat-, and saline-tolerant varieties of wheat and rice for farm areas facing drought and flash floods.

BANGLADESH

Reduced 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 establishment of seed banks and replenishment of 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. The project includes longer-term agroforestry/silvopastoral systems that generate income from the sale of agroforestry products and provide 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

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 proposal application process, throughout implementation, and in its overall governance structure. The Steering Committee is comprised of donors, recipients, civil society representatives, the United Nations, and the Program's supervising partners.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION PARTNERS

Civil society plays an essential role in helping GAFSP serve the smallholder farmers it aims to reach. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are an equal and invaluable partner to GAFSP, playing an active role at every level, from inception through implementation to evaluation.

CSO partners embody a diversity of roles in GAFSP as they:

- Represent the interests of smallholders;
- Provide technical expertise, knowledge, and capacity;
- Serve as watchdogs to ensure transparency and accountability; and
- Implement projects in several countries.

CSOs are an integral part of GAFSP's governance structure. GAFSP's Steering Committee includes three CSO seats: one represents producer organizations in Africa, another represents them in Asia, and the third represents civil society in OECD countries.

CSO Engagement in GAFSP Projects



Nepal

In **Nepal**, CSOs have played a key role in influencing agricultural policy and advocating for smallholder farmers, and are key implementers of the Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project. Through their extensive knowledge and local networks, CSOs support GAFSP and implementing partners to reach smallholder farmers and their communities. For example, they identified the most vulnerable households while taking into consideration a range of factors such as gender, caste, disability, ethnicity, health status, remoteness, and education level. According to a case study conducted by CSO representatives Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and ActionAid, the project successfully reached small-scale producers and the most vulnerable women in remote districts that are among the poorest.

In **Senegal**, CSOs have been involved in GAFSP's Food Security Support Project at various stages and capacities. The project aims to improve food security as well as rural incomes by improving access of small-scale producers, women, and farmers' organizations to a wide range of agricultural and livestock infrastructures and rural roads, and to technologies, services, and trainings. The organization SYNAEP-JAPAN-DOO and the West African Women's Association (WAWA), two national-level umbrella organizations, are members of the project's steering committee, and as such are involved in the process of validation of the Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWPB) and the project's annual activity reports. They participated in the annual review and AWPB validation workshops in previous years, as well as in field visits. CSOs have also participated in strategic reflection processes on themes, such as the development of natural resource management plans through pastoral units and a food security stakeholders' platform convened by the project.



Senegal

CSO representatives are chosen through a self-selection process managed through their respective networks. CSO members, just like all other Steering Committee members, participate actively in deliberations. They are uniquely placed within the Steering Committee to amplify the voices and interests of the farmer organizations and smallholder farmers in every discussion.

At global fora and conferences, CSO partners play an indispensable role in advocating for GAFSP by raising

awareness of the Program in eligible recipient countries and supporting ongoing fundraising efforts with donor governments.

Though the degree of civil society engagement and the vibrancy of the civil society space differs from one country to another, civil society partners work closely with country-level CSOs to ensure civil society participation in GAFSP-financed projects, from the call for proposals phase through project implementation.

Impact Evaluations

CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE

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. Overall, GAFSP places great importance on M&E and learning—all of its projects undergo an impact evaluation, using either in-depth experimental or quasi-experimental methods or using more rapid assessment methods. GAFSP contributes to global knowledge, learning by doing, and evidence generation across the portfolio through extensive M&E, including innovative impact evaluations of both Public and Private Sector Window projects.

PUBLIC SECTOR

For the Public Sector Window, GAFSP funds in-depth impact evaluations of one-third of the portfolio to:

- Contribute to conversations with governments and stakeholders about policy or project design;
- Guide project and Program mid-course corrections;
- Support adoption across countries and actors; and
- Share the information with a broader audience.

GAFSP PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW HAS SPONSORED A TOTAL OF NINE IMPACT EVALUATIONS

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Haiti, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, Rwanda, Uganda



Bangladesh

In **Bangladesh**, the GAFSP Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) increased the productivity and income of smallholder fish and livestock farmers. The impact evaluation followed a two-pronged approach in its experimental design to measure: the relative effectiveness of IAPP's different strategies to demonstrate new technologies on different farmers' take-up rates; and the overall impact of IAPP's technology adoption on productivity.

It found that for fish farmers specifically, IAPP interventions resulted in an increase in pond area cultivated, fish production levels, and fish harvest value. Livestock farmers have seen a 147 percent increase in milk production, a 96 percent increase in consumption, and a fivefold increase in milk sales. Additionally, the evaluation highlighted the importance of learning by doing. Farmers who experimented with new technologies on their own farms—as opposed to learning from demonstration plots—increased their adoption of new crop varieties and the size of the area cultivated by about 25 percent, and improved their profits by 41 percent. Results from this impact evaluation, including strategies on agricultural extension, have been applied and tested in Rwanda.

In **Rwanda**, the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) aimed to increase the productivity and commercial potential of hillside agriculture in key watersheds. GAFSP worked closely with the Government of Rwanda and the technical providers to design an impact evaluation related to the delivery, sustainable maintenance, use, and overall impact of this flagship program, specifically: the overall impact of the LWH approach; the effectiveness of farmers' feedback tools for extension service uptake; the impact of savings schemes on input usage; and the impacts and sustainability of irrigation (ongoing).

The project increased agricultural productivity by 41 percent, income by 163 percent, and share of harvest commercialized by 29 percent. The project's interventions also increased

technology adoption—households in the experimental group were more likely to adopt a variety of new technologies including: soil fertility management, erosion control, and productivity enhancement. Results show a strong positive impact of irrigation on high-value crops in the dry season, with increased farmers' access to markets and value of sales of 52 percent and 142 percent, respectively. The assessment also found that access to and use of irrigation infrastructure resulted in an approximate 120 percent increase in harvest values and a 50 percent increase in sales value. Lessons from this impact evaluation extended beyond GAFSP—seeing female farmers' reluctance to use saving schemes, the Government of Rwanda restructured its rural finance strategy to ensure increased capacity and digitalization within the Umwalimu Savings and Credit Cooperatives.



Rwanda

In **Cambodia**, the Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP) increased agricultural productivity and income, and demonstrated results that exceeded intended targets. Since the project closed, almost two-thirds (63 percent) of households have little or no food insecurity, a 32 percent change above the intended target. Rice yields of target households increased by 33 percent in the wet season and 69 percent in the dry season—above the 20 percent increase targeted by the project. To put this in perspective, the yields for nontarget households increased by 21 percent and 43 percent in the wet and dry seasons, respectively. The average monthly income of target households increased from \$110 to \$203—an 85 percent increase—compared to a 38 percent increase for nontarget households.



PRIVATE SECTOR

The impact evaluation results indicated that subsidizing the sale of inputs can be more sustainable than free distribution when subsidized sales are able to both ensure quality inputs to support agricultural production and promote awareness of the related quality benefits.

3
IMPACT
EVALUATIONS

4
POVERTY
ASSESSMENTS

GAFSP Private Sector Window investments aim to achieve high development impact through both financial investment support and advisory projects that build capacity and provide training and tools. The Private Sector Window launched three impact evaluations and poverty assessments in FY17, in **Rwanda, Malawi, and Cameroon**. In addition, a stand-alone poverty assessment for Sofitex was conducted in **Burkina Faso**. These studies use rigorous evaluation designs and probability-based sampling methods to ensure validity and credibility.

The **Rwanda** baseline study surveyed 1,800 farmers from 45 treatment cooperatives and 45 comparison cooperatives. It found that average land owned within the cooperative was 0.61 hectares, with male cooperative members reporting larger landholdings. Twenty-one percent of the households lived under \$1.25 a day, and 61.5 percent lived under \$2 a day. Thirty percent of the surveyed families experienced hunger. Only 5 percent of the households with male cooperative members involved women in intrahousehold decision making.



The findings from the **Rwanda** and **Malawi** evaluation baseline data are consistent with findings from earlier GAFSP poverty assessment baseline studies. These findings indicate that GAFSP projects are reaching smallholder farmers with very high rates of poverty, and those with very high dependency on farming with low productivity. The findings also show that food insecurity is common among these farmers, and that female farmers in these communities face more disadvantages and challenges but also have a lot to gain from associations with GAFSP-supported projects.

Annexes

FINANCING

| CONTRIBUTIONS TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD eq. in millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Dec. 2017 | Total | |
| Public Sector | Australia | 8.4 | 40.8 | 49.1 | | | | | | | | 98.4 |
| | Canada | 177.1 | | | 24.4 | | | | | | | 201.5 |
| | Gates Foundation | 30.0 | | | 30.0 | | 10.0 | | | | | 70.0 |
| | Germany | | | | | | 12.3 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 36.0 | | 103.7 |
| | Ireland | 0.6 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | | 2.0 |
| | Korea | | 53.9 | | | 30.0 | | | | | | 83.9 |
| | Spain | | 94.2 | | | | | | | | | 94.2 |
| | United Kingdom | | | | 20.1 | | | 42.2 | | | | 62.2 |
| | United States | 66.6 | 99.8 | 135.0 | 142.8 | | 122.5 | 21.5 | 32.0 | 7.9 | | 628.1 |
| | | SUBTOTAL | 282.7 | 288.7 | 184.1 | 217.3 | 31.4 | 144.8 | 91.6 | 59.5 | 43.9 | 1344.0 |
| Private Sector | Australia | | | | | | 5.8 | 1.6 | | | 7.4 | |
| | Canada | | 51.5 | | | | | | | | 51.5 | |
| | Japan | | | | 30.0 | | | | | | 30.0 | |
| | Netherlands | | | 142.9 | | | | | | | 142.9 | |
| | United Kingdom | | | | 59.3 | | | 78.1 | | | 137.4 | |
| | United States | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | 25.0 | |
| | | SUBTOTAL | | 51.5 | 167.9 | 89.3 | | 5.8 | 79.7 | | | 394.2 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | 282.7 | 340.2 | 352.0 | 306.6 | 31.4 | 150.6 | 171.3 | | | 1738.2 |

| RECEIPTS (USD eq. in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Dec. 2017 | Total | |
| | 8.4 | 51.5 | 10.2 | 28.2 | | | | | | 98.4 | Australia |
| | 177.1 | | | 24.4 | | | | | | 201.5 | Canada |
| | 10.0 | 20.0 | | 30.0 | | 10.0 | | | | 70.0 | Gates Foundation |
| | | | | | | 12.3 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 1.2 | 46.8 | Germany |
| | | 0.6 | | | 1.4 | | | | | 2.0 | Ireland |
| | | 2.9 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 15.0 | | 0.0 | 83.9 | Korea |
| | | 94.2 | | | | | | | | 94.2 | Spain |
| | | | | 20.1 | | | 31.8 | 10.3 | | 62.2 | United Kingdom |
| | 66.6 | 99.8 | 135.0 | 142.8 | | 122.5 | 21.5 | 32.0 | 7.9 | 628.1 | United States |
| | 262.1 | 269.0 | 171.1 | 270.5 | 6.4 | 154.9 | 87.0 | 57.0 | 9.1 | 1287.1 | SUBTOTAL |
| | | | | | | | 7.4 | | | 7.4 | Australia |
| | | 50.0 | 1.5 | | | | | | | 51.5 | Canada |
| | | | | | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | | | 30.0 | Japan |
| | | | | 76.3 | 26.2 | 4.5 | 21.7 | | | 128.7 | Netherlands |
| | | | | 28.9 | 30.4 | | 66.4 | | | 125.7 | United Kingdom |
| | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | 25.0 | United States |
| | | 50.0 | 1.5 | 130.2 | 66.6 | 14.5 | 105.5 | | | 368.3 | SUBTOTAL |
| | 262.1 | 319.0 | 172.6 | 400.7 | 73.0 | 169.4 | 192.5 | | | 1655.4 | GRAND TOTAL |

STEERING COMMITTEE

| STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017) | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| CHAIR | | |
| Germany | | Mr. Stefan Schmitz |
| PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW CHAIR | | |
| United Kingdom | | Ms. Melinda Bohannon |
| REPRESENTATIVE | ORGANIZATION | NAME |
| I. VOTING MEMBERS | | |
| i. Donors | | |
| Australia* | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Ms. Fiona Lynn |
| Australia (Alternate) | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Mr. Timothy Gill |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | | Mr. Neil Watkins |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Alternate) | | Mr. Ammad Bahalim |
| Canada* | Global Affairs Canada | Global Affairs Canada |
| Canada (Alternate) | Global Affairs Canada | Mr. Christophe Kadji |
| 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. Geumseok Lee |
| Republic of Korea (Alternate) | Ministry of Strategy and Finance | Ms. Esther Hong |
| Spain | Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness | Mr. Javier Fernandes Mendes de Andes |
| 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) | Ms. Tabitha Gillan |
| United States* | US Treasury | |
| United States (Alternate) | US Treasury | Mr. Nicholas Strychacz |
| ii. Recipients | | |
| Africa | CILSS | Mr. Djime Adoum |
| Africa | | |
| 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 (Alternate) | Office of Executive Director, World Bank | Ms. Mastura Abdul Karim |
| Asia | Independent Expert | Mr. Champak Pokharel |
| Europe and Central Asia | Office of Executive Director, IMF | Mr. Chorobek Imashov |
| Europe and Central Asia (Alternate) | Office of Executive Director, World Bank | |
| Latin America and Caribbean | Office of Executive Director, World Bank | Mr. Jaime R. Diaz Palacios |
| Latin America and Caribbean (Alternate) | | |
| Middle East and North Africa | Office of Executive Director, World Bank | Ms. Jeehan Abdul Ghaffar |
| Middle East and North Africa (Alternate) | Professor, Sana'a University | Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Bamatraf |
| 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 | Ms. Anouk Aarts |
| The Netherlands (Alternate) | Ministry for Foreign Affairs | Ms. Sandra Louiszoon |
| United Nations | UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition | |
| Supervising Entity | AfDB | Mr. Chiji Ojukwu |
| Supervising Entity (Alternate) | AfDB | Mr. Ken B. Johm |
| Supervising Entity | ADB | |
| Supervising Entity | FAO | Mr. Daniel Gustafson |
| Supervising Entity (Alternate) | FAO | Mr. Alexander Jones |
| 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 Voegele |
| Supervising Entity (Alternate) | World Bank | Ms. Louise F. Scura |
| Supervising Entity (Interim) | 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) | Asian Farmers Association (AFA) | Mr. Lyam Darjee |
| Southern CSOs (Asia - Alternate) | Asian Farmers Association (AFA) | Mr. Raul Socrates Banzuela |

*Members of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee

PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Nichola Dyer (World Bank)

PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Ms. Natasha Hayward (World Bank)

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

PROJECT PROFILES

Bangladesh

Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)

GAFSP Amount: \$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (\$46.31 million) and FAO (\$3.69 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: February 2012

Status: Closed

Project Description

The Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) focused on introducing various climate-smart agricultural technologies, agronomic practices, and the adoption of crop varieties and production technology packages better suited for evolving climatic and environmental conditions in target areas. The project provided training and technical assistance to smallholder farmers, empowered local rural communities to increase productivity of crops, livestock, and fisheries, and created on-farm and off-farm jobs and agricultural entrepreneurship opportunities that, in turn, generated rural jobs. The project worked directly with farming communities and partners from civil society organizations, academic institutions, and multilateral agencies to build knowledge and skills on new varieties of crops and fishes and modern production technologies and farming practices, promote environmentally friendly water use systems, and link farmers to markets.

Results to Date

IAPP benefitted more than 250,000 farmers, of whom about 38% were women, with interventions that increased their productivity. About 60% of these farmers were crop farmers (growing crops such as rice, wheat, lentil, mung, and mustard), while about 20% each were fisherfolk (raising tilapia, koi, and

pangus in ponds), and livestock farmers (dairy cows, chicken, and ducks). The project contributed to an increase in income levels by 15% for crop farmers and 37% for fisherfolk between 2014–2016. Farmers were able to increase their productivity thanks to project activities such as the generation and dissemination of new improved varieties (10 crop varieties and 9 improved generations of fish seeds) and dissemination of improved production packages, including 3,546 tons of certified seeds of rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds. The packages focused on resource use efficiency and yield gap minimization of rice-based cropping systems and diversification of the cropping system into high-value crops. As a result, the project contributed to changing production patterns of 93% of farmers by encouraging the production of new crops that require less irrigation to be introduced into the rice-based production system. The project also improved water management by rehabilitating 27,750 hectares of irrigation and forming 605 water users' groups involving 51,690 farmers. These project activities were supplemented by technical assistance from FAO and others to strengthen the capacity of the project management unit within the government, as well as field-based training of 473 community facilitators and 13 field assistants in community mobilization, monitoring of results, nutrition, and cooperation with farmers' organizations. The broad-based approach adopted by IAPP involved strong engagement with local communities and key stakeholders—bringing the project implementation unit together under one roof—to ensure their inclusion and participation in the planning, implementation, and subsequent management of investments. This approach helped build and strengthen existing local institutions that empower and work with small-scale farmers, and is being carried forward in the *Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations Project*, funded by the GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative in partnership with FAO.

Pran

GAFSP Amount: \$5 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (\$10 million)

Board Approval: April 2014

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

This was the first project supported by GAFSP Private Sector Window funding. The financing package supports Pran—a leading food processing company in Bangladesh involved in the production and sale of a wide product range—to expand its food processing and fruit pulping operations.

Results

The project expects to reach 1,800 farmers and their communities by ensuring consistent demand and fair pricing for their produce, and to create an additional 1,200 direct jobs, mostly in rural areas. Pran's expansion of its facilities also expects to provide affordable and high-quality food and food-related products to base-of-the-pyramid consumers.

Benin

Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)

GAFSP Amount: \$24 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: May 2016

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience (PAPVIRE-ABC) targets the most fragile and economically, socially, and environmentally disadvantaged municipalities in selected regions of

Benin. It boosts food production in the Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments—covering over 2.5 million people—by improving productivity, building resilience to climate change, ensuring sustainable management of agricultural and natural resources, and increasing household incomes to alleviate the impact of poverty and strengthen the resilience of populations, particularly women and youth. The project improves food supply and accessibility through: development of agricultural value chains by improving farm productivity and technological innovations; sustainable management of agricultural natural resources; promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and employment of youth and women; support for improved nutrition; and stakeholder capacity building. Activities include improving and managing agricultural infrastructure (such as irrigation schemes, farm-to-market roads, and storage and processing facilities), strengthening crop distribution and marketing systems, and ensuring access to certified seeds and good-quality fertilizer and pesticides. The project also promotes the dissemination and adoption of sustainable land conservation and regeneration techniques as well as climate change adaptation and natural resource management measures for small-scale farmers (e.g., the inclusion of grain legumes and soil improvement plants into the crop rotation system).

Results to Date

To date, 27,000 poor people have been reached across nine districts, 32% of whom are women. By the end of the project, the project will directly benefit 50,000 people, 40% of whom are women. Around 150 youth were trained on the production of rice, corn, vegetables, and fish along the value chains. The project has also conducted stakeholder capacity-building activities, trained officials from over 60 vegetable groups and over 30 management officers on vegetable production, and trained 33 producer management agents and 3 mayors on resilience to climate change.

Bhutan

Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)

GAFSP Amount: \$8 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: November 2017

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Food Security and Agriculture Productivity (FSAPP) aims to increase agricultural productivity and enhance market linkages in selected rural districts in southwest Bhutan. It supports the government's efforts to reduce rural poverty and high levels of malnutrition through climate-smart agricultural productivity enhancement for food and nutrition security and to increase farmers' access to local and export markets. The project seeks to address interconnected problems faced by farmers and rural households through a set of integrated, consolidated, area-specific interventions that respond to local constraints, potential, and priorities. For this, the project will support productivity enhancement of food crops—such as rice, maize, potato, vegetables, pulses, and possibly quinoa—and high-value crops—spices (especially large cardamom and ginger), vegetables, citrus, apples, and potatoes—for improved food security and nutrition, along with market access enhancement of key high-value crops. Key activities include strengthening producers' groups, irrigation development including on-farm sprinkler and drip systems, provision of improved agri-inputs and farm equipment, and support to homegrown school feeding programs.

Results to Date

The project is in its initial phase. It will benefit approximately 52,000 people, including 3,000 schoolchildren in 16 schools through support to the school feeding program.

MHV Bhutan

GAFSP Amount: \$6 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank (\$3 million each)

Board Approval: July 2015

Status: Partially disbursed

Project Description

This project represents GAFSP's first agribusiness investment in Bhutan. The project supports the expansion of Mountain Hazelnuts, a semi-greenfield smallholder-based company, to take advantage of the growing demand for hazelnuts from European confection and snack producers in Asia. With GAFSP's support, Mountain Hazelnuts provides hazelnut tree plantlets, inputs, and support to local farmers—free of charge. The trees are planted on fallow land that otherwise has no commercial use for the farmers. Once the trees produce hazelnuts, the company will purchase the crop from the farmers at a guaranteed minimum price and market the hazelnuts to international buyers. This project is carried out in conjunction with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). IFC and ADB will each invest \$3 million of equity in Mountain Hazelnuts, which will then be matched by a \$6 million investment by the Private Sector Window of GAFSP.

Results

The project expects to reach 15,000 farmer households, mostly located in Bhutan's poorer eastern regions. Farmers grow hazelnuts to generate income on degraded, unused land, which would otherwise be left barren. Farmers cannot replace existing crops with hazelnuts, which makes the income derived from hazelnuts entirely incremental. These additional earnings from hazelnuts sales are projected to double the household income of a large portion of participating farmers. Including all farmer household dependents, this translates into a project impact of approximately 15% of Bhutan's population.

Burkina Faso

Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA)

GAFSP Amount: \$37.1 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2015

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA) supports the government's National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) by helping poor farmers increase their crop and livestock production and expanding the volume of food products sold in rural markets. This includes activities such as improvement of crop production infrastructure through an additional 3,000 hectares of lowland development, 2,000 hectares of small-scale irrigation, and 800 kilometers of corridors to facilitate animal access to water resources. The project will support an additional 5,000 hectares of soil conservation and 3,000 compost pits for soil restoration. A variety of activities aimed for the development of animal production facilities will be implemented, including construction of 5,000 fattening units for cattle and sheep, improved dissemination of vaccines, training and capacity building on artificial insemination techniques for cattle, and improved milk collection and processing efforts. The project will support the warrantage warehouse receipt system, a rural credit guarantee scheme for 500 farmers' organizations, and postharvest management and marketing of food products through the construction of 50 community warehouses.

Results to Date

To date, 771,207 farmers, approximately one-third of whom are women, have benefited from the project, surpassing the project target of 725,000 people. Since 2016, the annual production of paddy rice under the project is estimated at 32,000 tons, representing 10% of the total national paddy rice

production. So far, 103.6 liters of milk have been collected in the milk processing units, surpassing the project target of 3.5 liters. PAPSA's warrantage has sustained food crop availability, already storing 12,341 metric tons, against 10,000 metric tons expected by the end of the project.

Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Intensification for Sustainable Food Security (PIDASAN)

GAFSP Amount: \$24 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Intensification for Sustainable Food Security (PIDASAN) will support the second phase of the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR). It will contribute to increasing agricultural productivity by adopting improved agricultural technologies such as the dissemination of drought- and pest-resistant seed varieties, composting and erosion control techniques, and livestock and poultry feeding technologies that will increase feed production and crop yields. It will improve the nutritional quality of crops and vegetables, provide assistance for marketing, empower rural farmers to use various technologies that reduce livestock and feed expenditures, improve the quality of food and dietary intake, and create jobs.

Results to Date

The project targets nine regions and reach 125 communes, where it is estimated that 300,000 poor people will be impacted, 120,000 of whom will be women and 30,000 youth. These target areas were chosen for their high agricultural potential and relatively favorable climate conditions.

GWFP I & II

GAFSP Amount: Up to \$13.8 million (I), \$16 million (II)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$13.8 million (I), \$28.8 million (II))

Board Approval: February 2015

Project Description

GWFP Burkina was a short-term funded risk sharing facility provided to Sofitex, the leading exporter of cotton lint from Burkina Faso. In 2014, Sofitex sourced 508,150 MT of cotton seed from smallholder farmers in Burkina. The facility was secured by lint cotton pledged to the lenders, IFC, and Société Generale (SG). The first facility was fully repaid in November 2015. The second facility was fully disbursed by March 2016.

Results

Through Sofitex, this project expects to reach up to 334,000 cotton farmers across Burkina Faso. The project comprises part of the GAFSP GWFP II, which was approved in February 2015. The project finances the working capital of Sofitex, a strategic agriculture company that controls 80% of cotton production in Burkina Faso, to purchase raw cotton from farmers and export to international buyers. The project is a one-year committed, fully secured, pre-export facility for Sofitex.

Burundi

Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM)

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agriculture Development

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2014

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM) is strengthening food security and rural development in the regions of Imbo and Moso. It reinforces hydro-agricultural infrastructure like dams and roads in marshlands and plains, providing access to production areas; develops and strengthens the rice and milk sectors; supports the diversification of production; promotes nutritional education; and builds the capacity of stakeholders in agricultural development in the targeted sectors.

Results to Date

To date, the project has reached 188,412 people, of whom one-half are women. The project expects to reach 333,540 beneficiaries and 55,575 households. So far, jobs have been created for beneficiaries to dig anti-erosive ditches for the protection of watersheds and to serve as community animal health workers. Of the 2,282 jobs created, over 760 have been filled by youth. Additionally, over 5,000 pupils from 10 primary schools with school canteens have benefitted from setting up vegetable gardens. The project has conducted awareness-raising events, targeting educators and principals in an effort to improve nutrition.

Cambodia

Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)

GAFSP Amount: \$24.5 million

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2012

Status: Closed

Project Description

The Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP) supported the Royal Government of Cambodia's Strategy for Agriculture and Water, which aims to improve food security and spur economic growth by enhancing agricultural productivity and diversification and by improving water resource development and management. The project reduced food insecure households' vulnerability through improved irrigation infrastructure and roads, increased availability to and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene, increased access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies among food insecure people, and improved capacity to mainstream food security. This was achieved through activities such as the production and promotion of quality seeds; the introduction of livestock and aquaculture to diversify the production and consumption base; a food-for-work program that involved rehabilitation of small tertiary irrigation canals and village roads; and the development of disaster preparedness, such as crop contingency planning and establishment of the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS).

The EFAP Additional Financing project built on the success of the original EFAP, which was mainly an emergency response in the post-2008 food price crisis. It effectively implemented medium- to long-term measures to benefit food insecure rural families by rehabilitating rural infrastructure, promoting the use of high-quality seeds, changing behaviors toward nutrition and hygiene, and strengthening the government's planning capacity.

Results to Date

The GAFSP-funded Additional Financing of the government's EFAP benefitted over 243,000 poor people in rural areas, of whom about one-third were women. The project's main goals were to reduce the number of food insecure households, increase the income of target households, and increase rice production and the household rice reserve. The project successfully carried out its planned activities and achieved (or exceeded) all of its main goals. Before the project began, about two-thirds of target households were reported to be either severely or moderately food insecure. This was reduced to about one-third by the end of the project. Average monthly household income almost doubled from \$110 to \$203. The main activities undertaken by the project were:

- A cash-for-work scheme that provided 1.2 million labor-days of employment opportunities for people in 29,563 households (of which 9,401 were female-headed) to rehabilitate 291 kilometers of rural roads and 29 kilometers of tertiary irrigation canals. Participating workers earned about \$130 on average, and used their earnings to buy rice (86% of workers), repay debt (84%), buy other food items such as fish and vegetables (83%), pay for school fees (69%), and buy farm inputs such as rice seeds and fertilizer (58%).
- Nutrition and hygiene training and provision of basic agriculture/hygiene starter kits implemented by a consortium of eight local NGOs led by Plan International Cambodia. Members from more than 46,000 poor households attended trainings on cooking (63,185 participants), sanitation awareness (55,244 participants), and nutrition awareness (42,934 participants), and received inputs such as cash to build latrines (22,132 households), a piglet package (one piglet per family, 16,456 households), a poultry package (one rooster and five hens per family, 5,670 households), vegetable seeds (4,221 households), and aquaculture inputs (fishing net or 500 fingerlings, 2,437 households).
- Producing and selling high-quality rice and vegetable seeds at discounted prices to promote their use. The seeds were produced at the government's research stations with the engagement of farmers' groups. The project

produced 1,328 tons of rice seeds and 30 tons of vegetable seeds. Rice seeds (2,833 tons), vegetable seeds (13 tons), and DAP and urea fertilizers (6,982 tons) were sold at discounted prices to 45,149 households (including 13,842 female-headed households) over four seasons.

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)

GAFSP Amount: \$14.6 million

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2014

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) supports the implementation of Government of Cambodia's Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export to improve household and national food security and expand rice export. The project aims to help transform the predominantly subsistence rice subsector in Cambodia into a commercially oriented one by: removing the legal and regulatory constraints that inhibit rice commercialization; improving the productivity of paddy crops and consistency in the quality of milled rice; enhancing rice value chain support services; and addressing the risks associated with climate change through mitigation and adaptation. The project involves rehabilitation of over 10,000 hectares of irrigation systems, establishment of paddy drying and storage facilities in partnership with private rice millers and rural development banks, renovation of a seed testing laboratory, and introduction of weather-indexed crop insurance.

Results to Date

So far, 49,520 people have been reached, of whom about one-half are women. The project targets the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom, and Prey Veng, the largest rice producers. The project is

rehabilitating six irrigation subprojects, benefitting around 46 villages with 10,343 households, of which 1,519 are female-headed. These six subprojects will create a combined potential irrigated area of 10,373 hectares.

Aclede MFI Cambodia

GAFSP Amount: \$20 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$40 million)

Board Approval: February 2015

Status: Fully Disbursed

Project Description

In Cambodia, agriculture has been a mainstay of the country's economy and constitutes about 35% of GDP. While several factors inhibit the competitiveness of agribusiness in Cambodia, limited access to finance is one of the biggest constraints. Partnering with Acleda, Cambodia's largest bank, this project provides financing solutions to agricultural enterprises and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) across the Mekong Region. The project consists of a senior loan of up to \$110 million to Acleda Cambodia, comprising up to \$40 million from IFC and up to \$20 million from GAFSP. In addition, the project consists of a syndicated loan of up to \$30 million from SMBC, and up to \$20 million from IFC in its capacity as the implementing entity for MCPP. This project helps Acleda pursue a new strategic direction toward agribusiness lending. With GAFSP support, the bank will enhance lending in agribusiness to increase employment, enhance export earnings, and maintain food security for people in need, especially small-holder farmers across Cambodia.

Results

This project will increase the SME lending portfolio in Cambodia to \$1,335 million in 2019 from \$1,093 million in 2014. In addition, the SME loan portfolio to women is expected to increase to \$721 million by 2019. The project also will increase lending in microfinance by expanding the micro loan portfolio to \$686 million by 2019. In addition, lending to agricultural finance will increase to \$648 million by 2019.

Cameroon

BICEC RSF Cameroon

GAFSP Amount: \$1.05 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4.2 million in local currency)

Board Approval: September 2014

Status: Disbursed

Project Description

This project is a joint World Bank/IFC initiative and targets the three largest agricultural value chains in Cameroon—cassava, maize, and sorghum—grown by over 75% of farmers in the country. Working with BICEC, one of the top banking networks in Cameroon and part of the French banking group BPCE, this project allows GAFSP to help build a more productive and efficient agriculture sector in Cameroon through better access to finance and competitive supply chains.

Results

This project is expected to reach up to 150,000 farmers across Cameroon. The project targets poverty reduction by supporting the provision of access to credit and productive assets to producer organizations. This enables GAFSP and IFC to help intensify production systems and contribute to increased production, food security, and competitiveness, as well as to improved livelihoods and reduced poverty for beneficiaries. Through increased access to finance and growth, this project contributes to promoting shared prosperity, measured by monitoring increased employment, particularly in terms of incremental on- and off-farm employment as well as additional jobs created by agribusiness buyers. Increased agricultural growth as a result of this project plays a key role in addressing food insecurity and contributed to improving the livelihoods of vulnerable rural population groups in Cameroon.

SocGen RSF Cameroon

GAFSP Amount: \$1.2 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4.8 million in local currency)

Board Approval: May 2015

Status: Disbursed

Project Description

This project is a joint World Bank/IFC initiative and targets the three largest agricultural value chains in Cameroon—cassava, maize and sorghum—grown by over 75% of farmers in the country. Working with Société Générale Cameroon, the largest bank in Cameroon in terms of loans, this project allows GAFSP to help build a more productive and efficient agriculture sector in Cameroon through better access to finance and competitive supply chains.

Results

This project is expected to reach a total of 70,000 farmers across Cameroon. The project targets poverty reduction by supporting the provision of access to credit and productive assets to producer organizations. This enables GAFSP and IFC to help intensify production systems and contribute to increased production, food security, and competitiveness as well as to improved livelihoods and reduced poverty for beneficiaries. Through increased access to finance and growth, this project contributes to promoting shared prosperity, measured by monitoring increased employment, particularly in terms of incremental on- and off-farm employment as well as additional jobs created by agribusiness buyers.

Côte d'Ivoire

Barry Callebaut

GAFSP Amount: \$1.1 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4.5 million)

Board Approval: May 2016

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

To support the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire, IFC and GAFSP invested in a \$9 million risk sharing agreement alongside Barry Callebaut, a leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate, to help up to 100,000 smallholder cocoa farmers access credit needed to grow their production and earnings. The risk sharing facility is also supported by the Netherlands Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), a Dutch development organization. Under the agreement, IFC and Barry Callebaut will equally share the risk in the \$9 million local currency-equivalent credit facility, which will help farmers purchase fertilizers and lease large equipment, such as tractors.

As farmers increase production and formalize their operations, they will establish the track records required to borrow directly from local financial institutions. The farmers are supplying cocoa to two subsidiaries of Barry Callebaut: the Société Africaine de Cacao, and Biopartenaire, both operating in Côte d'Ivoire.

Results

Through this project, up to 100,000 smallholder farmers will receive access to credit by the 2020/21 season, and an expected \$24 million in benefits will be generated to smallholders as a result of this investment. By year two, participating farmers are expected to see an income increase of 23%. Through scaled up access to inputs and services, Barry Callebaut expects to source 500,000 tons of cocoa from Côte d'Ivoire.

SIB Cargill RSF

GAFSP Amount: \$750,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3 million)

Board Approval: May 2015

Status: Disbursed

Project Description

This project provides truck leases to up to 100 cooperatives supplying cocoa to Cargill West Africa, a subsidiary of one of the world's largest commodity traders. The new trucks will enable the cocoa cooperatives to collect more cocoa from farmers and improve their income. It will also help the cooperatives establish and build a credit history with banks to facilitate future financing. Cocoa collection represents the principal activity of cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire and is the largest component in their cost structure, mainly due to the age and high maintenance needs of current truck fleets. Good quality collection trucks help to reduce the cooperatives' costs and minimize potential losses resulting from frequent truck breakdowns. By investing in new trucks through this project, the cooperatives are expected to improve their profitability, be more competitive and use the resulting savings from their operation to improve the productivity of farmers. The proposed project is a risk sharing facility with Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB) to provide leased trucks to Cargill's supplier of cocoa cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire. SIB is the fourth largest bank in the country in terms of loans and fifth largest bank in terms of deposits, with a network of 50 branches. SIB has a universal bank business model servicing the retail, SME and corporate segments.

Results

This risk sharing facility with SIB covers a portfolio of leases for cocoa collection trucks for up to 100 cooperatives and is expected to reach 50,000 farmers. The project is also expected to have an appreciable impact on the agricultural value chain in Côte d'Ivoire. It is also anticipated to have significant small farmer reach and contribute to improving smallholder farmers' income by increasing over time the quality of cocoa collected. Once successfully implemented, the project could potentially be

replicated elsewhere and be used as a good role model for encouraging other financial institutions to increase lending to cooperatives.

SIB RSF

GAFSP Amount: \$750,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3 million)

Board Approval: November 2013

Status: Closed

Project Description

This project guaranteed up to \$40 million of loans made by Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB) to support overall new lending of about \$80 million to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) focusing on women and agribusiness. This project provided incentives for SIB to expand its agricultural SME portfolio and to target new customers with little access to finance, such as women-owned and reactivated businesses. Without IFC and GAFSP guarantees, the higher perceived risks of these enterprises would have likely resulted in market-based pricing that would be too expensive for SIB and its agri-SME clients.

Results

This enhanced access to financing, particularly in the case of women-owned SMEs, increased women's economic power and contributed to poverty reduction, improved nutrition, and availability of school tuition. In the case of family-owned or cooperative-managed farms, financing allowed farmers to expand existing operations through equipment lending and/or farm extension.

Ethiopia

Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)

GAFSP Amount: \$51.5 million grant

Supervising Entities: World Bank (\$50 million) and FAO (\$1.5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: May 2012

Status: Closed

Project description

The objective of the Agriculture Growth Program (AGP) was to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in targeted *woredas* (districts), with a focus on the participation of women and young people. The project addressed drawbacks in agricultural production and productivity, and focused on scaling up investments and technologies with a proven track record in the country. The project supported agricultural production and commercialization by strengthening key public advisory services, establishing and strengthening farmers' organizations, scaling up best practices in agricultural production, developing markets and agribusiness, and developing and managing small-scale infrastructure.

Results to Date

GAFSP supported the government's comprehensive AGP, financed by multiple donors, with investments contributing to commonly defined outcomes across all donors. Close to 700,000 farmers (of whom about 19% were women) benefitted from the project. The main goals of the project were to increase farmers' agricultural productivity and market access for their products.

Farmers' productivity (yield) increased by about 10% by the end of the project, short of the target value of 16%. This shortfall is partially explained by the drought period of 2016 (the worst drought in 50 years), when the end-line data were collected. Female farmers experienced a higher increase in yields (13%), as did farmers of crops like potatoes (82%) and sorghum (33%), while farmers of other

crops actually experienced a decline in productivity—e.g., milk (-23%), horse beans (-27%), and teff (-9%)—mainly due to the drought. Activities that supported productivity enhancement included: investments in new small- and micro-scale irrigation and drainage schemes (26,528 hectares); rehabilitation of such schemes (10,190 hectares); and dissemination of good farming practices and inputs, such as the optimal use of inorganic fertilizers and new high-yield variety seeds, proper land preparation, greater frequency and better timing of weeding, row planting, and appropriate planting time (537,335 farmers adopted some improved technologies), and artificial insemination for cows through hormone-induced heat synchronization to increase crossbred male and female progeny with high milk yields (26,391 improved calves born).

Farmers' revenues from sales of farm products increased by about 25% by the end of the project, with even higher gains for women (32%). Activities that supported increased market access included investments in infrastructure (construction of 90 primary market centers, 8 terminal markets, 175 small bridges, and 623 kilometers of feeder roads). This allowed farmers to sell their farm products more directly to consumers as opposed to intermediaries—the average distance to the nearest market center decreased by 38% (from 27 kilometers to 17 kilometers) for households in woredas that participated in AGP. To reach vulnerable groups including landless men and women, the project supported the formation of common interest groups (11,469 groups formed, of which 35% were women's groups) where members organized and adopted good practices in agricultural activities like beekeeping and growing coffee seedlings. Most of the groups formed under the project were registered, enabling them to benefit from the follow-on operation, AGP-II (also co-financed by GAFSP), and other programs.

The accomplishments from AGP are being carried forward in AGP-II, which will expand tested activities into new areas and consolidate activities in existing areas, while modifying the project approach to incorporate lessons learned from AGP.

Agricultural Growth Project II (AGP-II)

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

Supervising Entities: World Bank (\$27 million) and FAO (\$3 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Status: Under preparation

Project description

GAFSP will co-finance the second phase of the Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) to: sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity of selected crop and livestock commodities; establish market linkages and accelerate commercialization; increase access to and build the capacity of small-holder farmers for efficient water and crop management; improve dietary diversification for better health; and strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to adopt and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

Results to Date

AGP-II is currently under preparation. The project will target 1.6 million smallholder farmers who own one hectare of land on average, in 157 woredas in Amahara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Harari, and Dire Dawa City Administration. These woredas were selected for their potential for better rainfall and good soil fertility. The project will also indirectly impact household members and other farmers, including 640,000 women.

Ethiopia Coffee RSF

GAFSP Amount: \$1.4 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$9 million)

Board Approval: December 2012

Status: Closed

Project Description

This project expanded IFC's "Ethiopian Coffee I" facility, a successful risk sharing facility that provided financing to cooperatives to expand their sourcing base of coffee cherry from farmers for wet milling.

They added value by selling specialty “washed coffee” at higher premiums, instead of the traditional, low-grade, “sun-dried” coffee. This second phase of the project increased the maximum portfolio balance and shifted more credit risk to Nib, the sixth largest bank in Ethiopia. The project was conducted alongside Technoserve, a company that supports small farmers through access to finance and technical advice. The goal was for beneficiary farmers and cooperatives to increase their production volumes and creditworthiness to a point where they could access credit from commercial banks with minimal support from IFC/GAFSP.

Results

The project reached over 50,000 farmers by 2017 and demonstrated a commercially viable model that could be applied to other crops. In addition, the project strengthened the creditworthiness of select farmers’ cooperatives and to help Ethiopia’s coffee industry become more competitive.

The Gambia

Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)

GAFSP Amount: \$28 million grant

Supervising Entities: African Development Bank (\$26.6 million) and FAO (\$1.4 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: October 2013

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) aims to reduce rural household poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition through increased agricultural production/productivity and commercialization. The project supports agricultural infrastructure such as tidal irrigation, water retention facilities (dikes and spillways), and rural roads, as well as activities to diversify and commercialize agriculture in aquaculture, small ruminants, poultry, and

horticulture. It will increase the nutrition levels, food security, and incomes of vulnerable populations in Central River Region-North, Central River Region-South, Lower River Region, and West Coast Region through improved technical and organizational capacities of targeted stakeholders, community-based nutrition training programs to strengthen knowledge, skills, and approaches, and support to the school feeding program implemented by WFP. It also focuses on reducing risk and vulnerability to disasters on a sustainable basis (such as drought and floods) by improving community resilience and household coping strategies.

Results to Date

FASDEP has contributed to increasing agricultural productivity and production through: enhanced management of 3,000 hectares and development of an additional 200 hectares under tidal irrigation; establishment of 155 hectares of improved horticultural schemes and 60 hectares of school gardens; and establishment of 200 fish ponds, 25 small ruminant schemes, and 20 poultry schemes. A matching grant component funded four agro-processing facilities benefiting over 1,500 people (53% women) and six poultry schemes, as well as creating 340 new job opportunities. FASDEP also contributed to the construction of 20 rural markets/market centers; 57 private or public-private agroprocessing and quality control facilities were installed; and 198 kilometers of roads were rehabilitated. FASDEP has benefited over 107,000 people, of whom 83% are women, and is expected to reach 240,000 people in the targeted regions.

Haiti

Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)

Amount: \$25 million grant

Supervising Entity: Inter-American Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2013

Status: Closed

Project description

The Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA) contributed to sustainably improving small-scale farmers' agricultural income and food security in North and Northeast Departments. It increased farmers' access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies while supporting the development of a private agricultural service and input provider network. The project helped the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development to build capacity in regulating the seed industry.

Results to Date

PTTA reached a total of 164,091 people, of whom 40% were women. The crop systems targeted were rice and vegetables as well as perennial plantations (such as coffee, cocoa, and other agroforestry systems), which contribute to climate change adaptation benefits. PTTA provided vouchers for various agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc.), with the objective of increasing input use and obtaining higher yields. Overall, 34,913 farmers benefited from incentives for coffee, cocoa, agroforestry gardens, horticulture, and rice, surpassing the target of 30,000 farmers. Technologies promoted by the project were adopted by 27,930 farmers on 15,446 hectares.

Technological Innovation for Agroforestry and Agriculture Program (PITAG)

Amount: \$10 million grant

Supervising Entity: Inter-American Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Technology Transfer Program for Small Farmers (PTTA-II) will support the second phase of PTTA. The focus will be generation of sustainable agricultural technologies and improved access to those technologies through a matching grant mechanism.

Results to Date

The project is currently under preparation. An estimated 73,000 farmers will benefit both directly and indirectly from the project, particularly in South and Grande Anse Departments, which were severely affected by Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Women are expected to comprise at least 40% of the beneficiaries.

Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II)

GAFSP Amount: \$10 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: August 2012

Status: Under implementation

Project Description:

The Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II) carries out activities to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture in: providing agricultural support services, including the establishment of a new agricultural middle school in partnership with USAID/USDA; strengthening the extension service; improving the quality and availability of market price information; and modernizing

sanitary and phyto-sanitary services. In addition, the project provides subsidy vouchers to farmers to purchase inputs and technical assistance in South and Centre/Artibonite Departments, and matching grants to producers' organizations to stimulate innovation in North, Northeast, and South Departments.

Results to Date

RESEPAG II's activities to strengthen the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in providing agricultural support services include: conducting studies for the renovation of agricultural middle schools; creating and strengthening various technical units (environment, nutrition, gender, etc.); and collecting and disseminating consumer prices of agricultural goods. The project has implemented a number of activities to support capacity building, including completion of renovation of an agricultural school and trainings targeting public and private sector actors on surveillance and control of animal and plant diseases. It has scaled up activities aimed at sanitary surveillance of rabies and run a successful vaccination campaign—about 400,000 dogs were vaccinated against rabies. Overall, 28,015 people have benefited from the project, 38% of whom are women. The project is expected to reach 60,000 beneficiaries, including 24,000 women.

Honduras

Corredor Seco Food Security Project

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:
December 2016

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

This Corredor Seco Food Security Project is enhancing the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in selected geographical locations of the Corredor Seco (dry corridor) in the western and

southern areas of Honduras, where rural poverty is concentrated. It is part of the government's Corredor Seco Alliance initiative, supported by USAID and GAFSP. It aims to increase household availability of quality food and the incomes of poor rural residents as a basis for improving nutrition and reducing child stunting in the long term. Technical assistance, training, and extension services are carried out through subprojects, based on technically and financially viable business plans and/or incremental food security plans. These subprojects will ultimately increase food and agricultural production, introduce high-value crops, increase market links, and expand nonfarm revenue generation. The project builds on existing evidence-based interventions in community child health and nutrition, focusing on access to diverse and quality foods, improved nutrition-related behavior, child growth monitoring, and improved hygiene at the household level. Subproject investments for value chain development were designed for high-value crops for small-scale rural producers' organizations/small enterprises, and are expected to generate on-farm and off-farm jobs, including processing and postharvesting. Investments to ensure food security and for high-value crops production are also based on climate-smart agricultural initiatives intended to promote sustainability and adaptation.

Results to Date

The project is in its early stages of implementation. It will assist approximately 12,000 households in 25 municipalities, reaching up to 60,000 beneficiaries, including 9,000 women (15%).

Kenya

Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

GAFSP Amount: \$24 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (\$22.8 million) and FAO (\$1.2 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: September 2016

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) aims to increase incomes and food and nutrition security along the agricultural value chain by raising agricultural productivity and improving agricultural market access for poor and marginalized communities in 11 counties in arid and semi-arid regions. The project intends to increase the productivity of traditional high-value crops, as well as small livestock, through construction of nine new irrigation schemes and rehabilitation of three existing schemes. It supports postharvest processing and value addition through: promotion of agroprocessing businesses and improved storage; access to finance and credit through local farmers' organizations; establishment of youth groups and registered women's groups; construction of rural roads and market outlets; and the strengthening of market linkages between farmers, processors, rural and urban consumers, and export markets.

Results to Date

The project is in its early stages of implementation. SIVAP expects to benefit over 270,000 persons, 58% of whom will be women.

Fertiplant

GAFSP Amount: \$5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$5 million)

Board Approval: December 2015

Status: Committed

Project Description

In 2017, IFC and the Private Sector Window of GAFSP made a joint \$10 million investment in Fertiplant, a fertilizer distributor in the East Africa region, to develop the nascent Kenyan fertilizer industry. The investment will be used to construct and operate a fertilizer granulation plant in Nakuru, in Kenya's Central Rift Valley, and will produce 100,000 tons of fertilizer per year. The new plant will supply locally produced fertilizer at affordable prices, helping farmers improve crop yields and their incomes. Better productivity of staple food crops will also be critical to food security in the region. The project expects to create hundreds of new jobs, both during construction and operation.

Results

GAFSP's investment in Fertiplant contributes to the productivity of the local and regional agriculture sector by increasing the supply of fertilizers in East African regional markets at competitive prices. This benefits farmers through increased food production, and hence, improved livelihoods. The development and operation of the new plant in Kenya's Central Rift Valley will significantly contribute to the country's overall economic growth. This joint IFC/GAFSP investment will generate \$4.8 million gross value addition annually, once fully operational. The construction of the new fertilizer plant will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for members of the local Kenyan community, both during construction and operation.

Insta

GAFSP Amount: \$3.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3.5 million), IFU (\$4 million)

Board Approval: June 2016

Status: Partially disbursed

Project Description

In a factory on the outskirts of Nairobi, a company called Insta Products produces ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF), a high calorie, fortified, peanut-based food product. RUTF is made from a mix of peanut paste, milk powder, sugar, vitamins, and minerals and is packaged in lifesaving individual sachets that deliver a powerful 500 kilocalories to those suffering from acute malnutrition. Insta sells these sachets to relief organizations including UNICEF, which distributes RUTF in conflict-affected areas and other emergency zones, particularly across the East Africa region and in Yemen. Close to 70% of Insta's products are used to treat drought-related malnutrition in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Insta is currently the only manufacturer of RUTF in East Africa, and a top five supplier to UNICEF globally. Amid one of the Africa's worst famines since 1945, the Private Sector Window of GAFSP, alongside IFC, made a \$7 million investment in Insta Products to help the company expand its RUTF capacity and to double its sales on the back of an increased supply. The \$7 million investment will be supported by an additional \$4 million loan from IFU, a Danish government fund.

Results

This investment supports the timely delivery of 310,000 additional cartons of RUTF to afflicted areas across East Africa, and helps treat 300,000 more people suffering from acute malnutrition. Nutrition is fundamental to an individual's cognitive and physical growth, and is also the cornerstone of all development efforts, whether improving education, health, income, or equality, at home or abroad. Increased RUTF capacity through GAFSP's investment in Insta will help the company reach more children and help prevent stunted growth and vitamin deficiency, which can harm cognitive development, learning

capabilities, and economic productivity into adulthood, reinforcing the cycle of poverty.

KTDA

GAFSP Amount: \$12.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$12.5 million)

Board Approval: November 2015

Status: Partially disbursed

Project Description

In 2016, IFC and GAFSP provided long-term affordable financing to KTDA Power Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kenya Tea Development Agency Holdings Limited (KTDA)—the largest tea business in East Africa, which accounts for approximately 60% of the country's tea production. KTDA works with 562,000 smallholder tea farmers, who are suppliers as well as shareholders of 54 separate tea companies that own a total of 66 tea factories. The combined IFC and GAFSP investment assists in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of seven run-of-the-river small hydropower plants with a total installed capacity of 16 megawatts in various locations across Kenya. These hydropower plants provides captive power generation for KTDA's tea factories and will sell any excess power to the state-owned utility company. The project is climate-smart, aligning with IFC's strategic climate pillar to encourage renewable energy generation, including captive use by commercial and industrial sector clients. The seven power plants are expected to be fully operational by 2020 and will result in significant cost savings, benefitting over 350,000 smallholder tea farmers who have endured two years of low income due to the drop in tea prices during the 2013/14 season.

Results

This investment directly will increase the incomes of 350,000 smallholder tea farmers who received, as tea factory owners, higher green leaf payment and profit margins due to lower energy costs. Moreover, as shareholders of KTDA, the farmers receive dividends from additional revenue streams from increased energy sales. Farmers also benefit financially from a more reliable power supply, which will reduce production losses. The hydropower plants

will also remove over 50,000 tons of carbon from the atmosphere through reduced consumption of diesel and biomass for energy generation. The construction of the new hydropower plants will create more than 2,000 new jobs over a two- to three-year period. Once the hydropower plants are completed, they will add an additional 60 new jobs to the local community.

Tropical Heat

GAFSP Amount: \$1.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3 million)

Board Approval: October 2016

Status: Committed, pending disbursement

Project Description

This project consists of a blended finance package of up to \$4.5 million to Tropical Heat, a leading Kenyan manufacturer of spices and snacks. The financing will support the company's expansion plans, including construction of a state-of-the-art factory that would help decongest its processes and allow it to achieve its growth potential as a local and regional category leader. The project's total cost is estimated at \$8 million. The current factory is operating at capacity, and congestion has become a bottleneck for Tropical Heat's growth.

Results

Tropical Heat sources its raw material for spices and potato crisps from local farmers in Kenya and other East African countries. This project will help sustain these linkages and broaden the benefits of this investment through IFC's Advisory Services by proposing a program to support around 400 farmers. In addition, the project will sustain the employment of the current workforce of 250 direct employees, with an expected increase in indirect employment especially at the "bottom of the pyramid" once Tropical Heat's distribution network is expanded.

Kosovo

KEP and AfK

GAFSP Amount: : €600,000 for KEP, €300,000 for AfK

Supervising Entity: IFC (€1.4 million for KEP, €0.7 million for AfK)

Board Approval: March 2018

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Located in Kosovo, these projects finance two of the country's leading microfinance institutions, KEP Trust (KEP) and Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK), for on-lending to individual entrepreneurs, including farmers and micro and small enterprises (MSEs). GAFSP support is targeted to increase smallholder access to finance by providing financial services to underserved farmers, including women and MSEs. This increased access to finance will indirectly lead to job creation and help end borrowers to afford agricultural inputs, improve their farming practices, and enhance productivity, all of which will positively impact farmers' livelihoods and food security.

Results

The projects enhances the ability of microfinance institutions in Kosovo to increase access to finance for the underserved population in both rural and semi-urban areas, with a special focus on farmers and micro agri-processing companies, resulting in improved livelihoods and food security. Currently, approximately 60% of the country's poor lives in rural areas and over 40% of the rural population is unemployed. Moreover, despite the sector's major impact in the economy and employment, agricultural financing is very low, at only 4% of total lending in Kosovo. Banks refrain from lending in this sector due to a higher loan threshold, inherent risks, high collateral requirements, and a certain degree of informality.

Kyrgyz Republic

Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)

GAFSP Amount: \$38 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012 (\$16.5 million) and September 2013 (\$21.5 million)

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: October 2016

Status: Under implementation

Project description

The Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP) aims to increase the agricultural productivity and food security of rural households in selected areas through: rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; improvements to irrigation service delivery at farm level; improved water management by water users' associations (WUAs) and farmers; provision of agricultural advisory services and training; and the scaling up of key nutrition interventions.

Results to Date

The project is in its initial stage of implementation. Around 60,000 hectares of on-farm irrigation and drainage systems managed by 30 WUAs are expected to be rehabilitated and managed more efficiently. This comprises about 36,000 smallholder farm families, comprising approximately 162,000 people benefiting directly from irrigation and drainage rehabilitation. More than one-half of these farm households irrigate less than one hectare of land; 20% are female-headed households. Agricultural advisory services for improved irrigated crop production and marketing and improved on-farm water management will cover around 50,400 members of WUAs and their households. Nutrition interventions—including community-level nutrition awareness programs and improved domestic gardening to increase dietary diversification—will benefit up to 425,000 people, specifically vulnerable families, women, and children.

Lao PDR

Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (SSFSNP)

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (\$25 million) and World Food Programme (\$5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: September 2016

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Strategic Support for Food Security Project (SSFSNP) aims to reduce extreme poverty and malnutrition in the poorest communities in northern Laos by strengthening public services, establishing community-driven, agriculture-based nutrition interventions, and forming sustainable and inclusive market-driven partnerships. Activities include establishment of nutrition-sensitive agriculture production infrastructure, particularly micro-irrigation systems; creation of Farmer Nutrition Schools (FNSs); and financing of investments supporting availability and use of nutritious food for female-led households. The project supports diversification from rice, the main staple food, which accounts for 72% of the total cultivated area. The project also promotes climate-smart sustainable farming through the introduction of conservation farming techniques and agroforestry.

Results to Date

To date, FNSs for village women (pregnant and nursing mothers and mothers with children under two) have commenced in all 61 year-one villages. Village women have been recruited as FNS facilitators and have been trained to run the fortnightly meetings, with emphasis on the identification of seasonal food and nutrition gaps that can be addressed with project support. The project has benefited 6,404 people, including more than 2,000 women, and is expected to directly benefit about 194,000 people, including 51,000 women.

Liberia

Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)

GAFSP Amount: \$46.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: October 2013

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC) aims to transform Liberia's agriculture sector, which is dominated by traditional subsistence farming systems, characterized by labor-intensive shifting cultivation and low technologies that result in low productivity. The Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) in Côte d'Ivoire and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria are key implementing partners for this project; SAPEC also supports the Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (LATA), which includes targeted programs and action plans aimed to raise agricultural productivity by delivering modern inputs and finance to farmers and agribusinesses. The project: promotes the use of improved technologies for rice, cassava, and vegetables, such as climate change-resilient rice varieties and fertilizers; is developing new irrigation and drainage systems in lowlands; and is rehabilitating feeder roads, storage facilities, and agroprocessing equipment. The project addresses the acute shortage of skilled manpower for planning and supervision of sector development activities by providing postgraduate scholarships to Master's degree programs in various agriculture-related disciplines in Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania. It also promotes rural enterprises for employment creation, particularly for women, youth, and the physically challenged, especially in rice and cassava processing.

Results to Date

The Ebola outbreak delayed implementation of planned SAPEC activities due to restricted access to project sites, closure of educational institutions, and delayed arrangements for the provision of advisory and implementation services. To date, 40,358 farmers have received agro-inputs through LATA. Seed rice, cassava stems, and fertilizer have been distributed to farmers across the country via the e-wallet system. The project developed the first farmer e-database, with over 321,766 farmers. During the exercise, over 300 sites were identified across the entire country that can serve as a one-stop shop for services such as farmer registration, e-extension services, input distribution, and off-taking. In addition, the project supported the mobilization, sensitization, and registration of 7,000 households, including 750 households for vegetable production, 1,625 for lowland rice production, 1,375 for upland rice production, and 3,250 for cassava production. So far, 22,685 poor people—60% women—have benefited from the project, which ultimately expects to benefit 150,000 persons—60% of whom are women.

Wienco Liberia

GAFSP Amount: \$2.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$2.5 million)

Board Approval: February 2012

Status: Partially disbursed

Project Description

This project is a component of IFC's Recovery Response Program to the Ebola crisis, which requires a timely reaction to provide financing to local private companies to reach outgrowers and smallholder farmers and increase agricultural productivity. The project is a blended finance solution from IFC and GAFSP to provide long-term affordable financing to small farmers through Wienco Liberia Limited. The funding provides capital for Wienco to build increased storage facilities across Liberia and offer preharvest financing of fertilizers and agricultural inputs to benefit small cocoa farmers in the country. The project enables Wienco to support its capital expenditure program, including the construction of warehouses in up-country Liberia, and preharvest

financing of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. Supported by training, innovation, and product development, Wienco will partner with farmer associations to provide affordable agricultural inputs to farmers on a reliable, timely, and efficient basis to improve productivity and increase incomes.

Results

This project will have a significant impact, with an expected reach of up to 7,500 farmers within five years, from the base of 1,500 farmers. In addition, farmers can expect a significant total increase of 200% in their cocoa yields over the next five years, from approximately 750 kilograms per hectare without the use of inputs to 2,250 kilograms per hectare based on the disciplined application of Wienco's input package. This also translates into an expected increase of 160% in farmer incomes over five years.

Rubber Renovation

GAFSP Amount: \$10 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$25 million)

Board Approval: January 2015

Status: Committed

Project Description

This project is a component of IFC's Recovery Response Program to the Ebola crisis, which requires a timely reaction to provide financing to local private companies in order to reach outgrowers and smallholder farmers and increase agricultural productivity. Supported by GAFSP and IFC, this project targets long-term support to rubber tree farmers emerging from the Ebola crisis. Firestone Company is a sponsor in this program and will provide support to 600 independent outgrower farmers with technical support, guidance, and new planting material, as well as a secure off-take agreement. This will enhance farmers' ability to access long-term affordable financing to replant and rehabilitate up to 8,000 hectares of rubber farms over a four- to five-year period. The financing will be available through partner banks to whom IFC and GAFSP will offer partial credit guarantees or long-term funding that makes it possible for these banks to lend to eligible farmers.

Results

This project is expected to finance up to 600 farms, enabling farmers to renovate up to 8,000 hectares of aging trees and to secure their livelihoods for the future. The project will also help to secure the future of the rubber industry in Liberia at a time when many Liberians' source of income is threatened by the spread of Ebola. By taking steps to ensure long-term sustainability of the sector, IFC will equip Liberia to better manage its recovery post-Ebola.

Madagascar

SMTP

GAFSP Amount: \$1.5 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$1.5 million, in local currency)

Board Approval: February 2016

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Poultry production in Madagascar is a way of life for many rural families. Nearly all poultry is grown in non-industrial, backyard operations, with an average flock size of 11 birds and a total poultry population of approximately 33 million. In 2016, IFC and GAFSP made a joint investment in SMTP Group, one of Madagascar's leading poultry conglomerates. Three of SMTP Group's subsidiaries—Agrifarm, Agrival, and Mabel—will benefit from the investment. The companies will use the funds to double the production of day-old chicks, to increase the supply of animal feed, and to set up a modern chicken slaughterhouse that will supply over 15,000 tons of chicken meat per year.

The project consists of an IFC loan equivalent to US\$1.5 million, and a subordinated loan from GAFSP equivalent to US\$1.5 million. The long-term loans from IFC and GAFSP will be in local currency, which is not available in the local market. This investment will be used to double the conglomerate's day-old-chick capacity from 100,000 a week to 200,000 and to provide working capital to increase animal feed production. In addition, the investment will increase

the capacity of a local slaughterhouse to increase the availability of chicken meat, a valuable source of protein for Madagascar's most vulnerable population. In addition, IFC's Advisory Services will provide SMTP with a unique advisory package to broaden the project's development impact.

Results

This investment in SMTP will contribute to an increase in the availability of food and high-quality animal protein at an affordable price in Madagascar's local market. The production of chicken meat in the country is expected to reach 7,410 MT in 2020, which corresponds to the minimum daily energy requirements of 9,288 people. SMTP currently sources 10,250 MT of maize from smallholder farmers, representing 59% of the raw material requirement for its animal feed production. The number of smallholder farmers supplying maize is expected to increase from 1,200 to 4,000 by 2020. In addition, these farmers would benefit from technical assistance provided by SMTP to increase their productivity and revenues.

Malawi

Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

GAFSP Amount: \$39.6 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: February 2014

Project Status: Under implementation

Project description

The Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) aims to increase agricultural production and productivity through intensification of irrigation, crop diversification, value addition, and capacity building through sustainable land and water management and value chain development. The main activity, intensification of irrigation, involves construction of 11 new irrigation schemes and rehabilitation of

5 existing schemes. It also supports the implementation of programs that address institutional and capacity constraints through capacity building of local farmers' organizations, water users' associations (WUAs), and farmers' cooperatives on production technologies, nutrition, agribusiness, and environmental management. Farmers will be trained on good farming practices including timing, planting, harvesting techniques to maximize crop potential, and nutrition.

Results to Date

To date, 41,883 farmers have adopted the technology promoted by the project, far surpassing the target of 16,600. Several trainings have been conducted for farmers on seed multiplication, rainfed cropping, conservation agriculture, formation and strengthening of WUAs, and postharvest and value addition processes. Farmers have been trained in participatory monitoring and evaluation, and participated in study tours within the districts to other operating irrigation schemes. Farmers were successfully linked to local markets to sell their 2015 and 2016 produce and increase their income, contributing to poverty reduction. Fostering broad collaboration, the project supported cooperatives from seven districts that attended the National Agriculture Fair. The project has rehabilitated 85 kilometers of roads out of the target goal of 130 kilometers, and 1,170 hectares of land have been improved with new irrigation and drainage services. These construction projects, combined with agroprocessing structures, have employed over 250 skilled workers. By the end of the project, SIVAP will develop 2,050 hectares of new irrigation infrastructure and rehabilitate an additional 1,295 hectares, leading to increased water use efficiency and expansion of land under irrigation for cultivation of both food and cash crops. It will also help to mitigate negative climate change effects in the targeted districts through promotion of drought-tolerant crops and development of irrigation systems. So far, 251,298 poor people have benefited from the project; 70,068 farm families (420,408 people), including 50% women, are expected to directly benefit.

Mali

Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)

GAFSP Amount: \$37.2 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2015

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Koulikoro Region Food And Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL) aims to sustainably increase the production and productivity of the rice and vegetable crop sectors, as well as the income of target communities, through water management and agricultural product development. The project focuses on: increasing agricultural output, infrastructure for drinking water, and health and education in the target areas; and building the capacity of local communities and authorities, professional organizations, and technical service providers. Trainings contribute to increased participation by women and young people in particular, and will strengthen their level of organization. A nutrition component is dedicated to the prevention of malnutrition and promotion of health through: prevention of the resurgence of waterborne diseases; the increase and diversification of agricultural production; the establishment, through women's groups, of culinary demonstrations; activities related to nutrition and health; the construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of health centers and the improvement of dispensaries; and the production of fortified foods and supplements made from local products.

Results to Date

The project is in its early stages of implementation. To date, 3,000 poor people (36% women) have benefited from the project. The project is expected to directly benefit 53,000 people, including 26,500 women.

GWFP HSBC

GAFSP Amount: \$4.6 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4.6 million)

Board Approval: December 2012

Status: Fully repaid

Project Description

Under GWFP, IFC and the GAFSP Private Sector Window participated in a one-year facility extended to Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement du Textile (CMDT), a state-owned company and the sole cotton exporter in Mali, financed alongside other international commercial banks. The facility, which is secured by warehoused cotton in Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire, financed the repayment of preharvest loans received from a pool of local banks in Mali. It also was used to purchase seed cotton from farmers and meet other working capital needs related to the cotton campaign. Alongside this investment, CMDT benefited from IFC's advisory solutions in productivity improvement through the expansion of the "Better Cotton Initiative" and weather insurance solutions. These advisory solutions were offered through IFC's Global Insurance Index Facility (GIIF) and funded by support from the GAFSP Private Sector Window.

Results

This project enabled nearly 300,000 cotton farmers in Mali to gain access to post harvest financing, helping to positively impact farmers' income and reduce instability due to commodity price volatility. GWFP financing helped to reduce crop storage losses and increase food availability by requiring quality storage conditions for agri-com-modities held as collateral and by financing agri-commodities and food imports.

Mauritania

Tiviski Dairy

GAFSP Amount: \$4.8 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4.8 million)

Board Approval: June 2014

Status: Awaiting disbursement

Project Description

In Mauritania, an arid desert nation, more than half of the country's inhabitants live as nomadic livestock herders, shepherding camels, sheep, goats, and cows across the sands of the Sahara. Given the country's heritage as a pastoral country, nearly all of the milk produced locally does not enter the formal market and is either self-consumed or sold as raw milk. In 2016, IFC and GAFSP made a \$9.5 million investment in Tiviski Dairy—the market leader in Mauritania with about 50% share in the pasteurized fresh milk segment—to help Tiviski modernize, diversify, and expand its milk production. Implemented over a three-year period, GAFSP's investment in Tiviski Dairy is expected to deliver strong development impact across the dairy value chain in Mauritania. The joint investment will help meet robust domestic demand for dairy, position Tiviski as the market leader in fresh pasteurized milk, and create export potential for niche camel milk powder products.

Results

Over 2,000 livestock herders from across the Mauritania Sahara, 15% of whom are women, will supply milk to Tiviski through this investment. The company, which has a milk collection capacity of 42,000 liters per day, has two collection centers in the cities of Rosso and Boghe. The company will generate an additional 200 jobs through the expansion, and help ensure food safety through the provision of pasteurized milk. Before Tiviski started operation, fresh milk was not marketed at all in Mauritania, save for a few thousand liters sold raw by herders, who lived near the cities, or to small-scale milk retailers. The project promotes and preserves the ancient tradition of pastoralism in Mauritania by

alleviating rural-to-urban migration, and mitigating poverty across the Sahel region.

Mongolia

Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)

GAFSP Amount: \$12.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (\$11 million) and FAO (\$1.5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2014

Project Status: Closed

Project Description

The Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP) aims to improve rural livelihoods and food security in selected areas through investments in enhancing productivity, market access, and diversification in livestock-based production systems. These goals will be achieved by: removing a set of closely linked constraints in market access, price-quality relationships, and livestock production (animal health, animal breeding, genetics, and nutrition); and providing technical assistance to develop the human and organizational capacity in animal health control, breed improvement, feeding and nutrition, value addition to livestock products (meat, fiber, dairy), and horticulture.

Results to Date

The project has implemented activities to support the productivity and production of livestock and horticulture. The increased income from livestock and horticulture products has already surpassed the end target. Robust efforts to promote agricultural diversification—e.g., 1,270 women have been trained and engaged in horticulture production—have resulted in increased consumption of sea-buckthorn by 1,400%, of meat by over 186%, and of carrots by 140%, thereby enhancing food security in the region. Implementation of climate-smart agriculture activities

include trainings to help herders adapt to climate change, including promoting forage and fodder production to feed animals during the region's increasingly harsh winters. Furthermore, the Live-stock Early Warning System (LEWS) was developed to map pasture conditions and weather forecasts, thereby contributing to better prepare and plan mobility and prevention interventions toward sustainable agriculture. So far, 6,125 herders—51% of them women—have adopted improved animal husbandry technologies. The project has benefited 13,684 people, including 6,083 women, surpassing the end target to impact 12,000 people, including 3,600 women.

Myanmar

Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project in the CDZ

GAFSP Amount: \$27 million grant

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank (\$22 million) and FAO (\$5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Project Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain Sector Project in the Central Dry Zone (CDZ) will provide support to improve access to land, water, finance, and skills necessary for the rural poor to engage in productive livelihoods activities. This includes supporting services that reduce malnutrition among children, increase households' access to financial services, and create opportunities for the rural poor to engage in the nonfarm economy. This will reduce food and nutrition insecurity, and increase income diversification, leading to greater resilience and agriculture-led economic growth for Myanmar.

Results to Date

The project is currently under preparation. The project will cover up to eight townships in the CDZ, where it is estimated that 100,000 poor people will be impacted, of whom one-half are expected to be women. It will target women and households that are landless or are farming less than two hectares.

Acleda MFI Myanmar

GAFSP Amount: \$3 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3 million in local currency)

Board Approval: February 2016

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Myanmar is one of the poorest countries in South-east Asia—76% of the country's poor live in rural areas and depend primarily on agriculture. Making credit and related financial services available to Myanmar's farming population is of critical importance as it will help improve the livelihoods of the population, especially the rural poor. It will also increase food production to allow scarce foreign exchange reserves to be used for investments instead of importing food to supplement shortages.

Results

This project increased MMK's, a subsidiary of Acleda Cambodia, micro loan portfolio to \$42 million by 2017. The project also enabled the number of micro loans outstanding to reach 72,000 from 25,800. Acleda Myanmar additionally provided the longer-term funding that is critically needed and in shortage for banks and microfinance institutions across the region. The project helped Acleda Myanmar access additional long-term funding from donors and other commercial lenders and provided the first offshore funding in local currency to microfinance institutions.

Nepal

Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

GAFSP Amount: \$41.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: August 2013

Project Status: Closed

Project description

The Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) enhanced the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities in specific areas of Nepal by increasing food availability and increasing productivity of crops and livestock. AFSP worked to improve nutrition security through improved feeding practices, promoting diversified diets and improving feeding and caring practices for pregnant and nursing women and children up to two years of age. It supported nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, including the generation and adaptation of technology to increase yields and production intensities of nutritious crops and fish for farmers. Specific nutrition activities were supported to promote behavior change through community-based nutrition programs to improve dietary intake through the promotion of diversified diets and improved feeding practices.

Results to date

AFSP reached 656,245 poor people, surpassing the end target of 560,000. Approximately 603,000 women benefited from the project, surpassing the end target of impacting around 392,000 women. A number of activities were implemented, including the development of 20 improved crop management technologies for maize (resulting in a 36% increase in production), paddy (26% increase), potato (36% increase), and wheat (31% increase). Approximately 15 crop varieties were developed to increase productivity, of which 4 were drought-tolerant and 2 cold-tolerant varieties of paddy. The project contributed to enhancing farmers' incomes by providing small grants for adoption of improved technologies

and promotion of small-scale enterprises such as seasonal and off-season vegetable production, improved goat farming, poultry farming, grain hulling, and flour mills, amongst a variety of other enterprises. For livestock, the project organized 17,750 farmers (91% of whom were women) into 710 groups (for goats, dairy, and poultry), and 648 field demonstrations were conducted for rice, maize, wheat, and potato. Over 630 environmentally friendly micro-irrigation schemes irrigated over 1,750 hectares of land. In addition, 100% of women were supported under nutrition interventions. The project organized a series of activities to promote increased production and consumption of vitamin- and mineral-rich vegetables and animal protein, especially targeting pregnant and nursing women.

Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture (FANSA)

GAFSP Amount: \$22.7 million

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Project Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture (FANSA) project will improve agricultural productivity and increase the resilience, income, and nutrition practices of farming households. It will use holistic approaches to improve the food and nutrition situation and production, income-generating, and social reproduction capacities of farming household members, both women and men. Such approaches will promote resilience, sustainable production, and commercial viability as well as availability and access to a diverse variety of foods, focusing on diversified food production, equitable distribution, affordable access, and nutrition awareness.

Results to Date

The project is currently under preparation. It will improve the lives of 136,500 small and marginal farmers belonging to earthquake-affected, acute food insecure, disadvantaged, marginalized, and/or female-headed households. This includes crop and fishery farmers, livestock farmers, entrepreneur

farmers, and “golden 1000-days” women (focusing on the 1,000 days between a woman’s pregnancy and her child’s second birthday, known to be a critical time to reduce malnutrition among women and children). It is expected that 60% of all people impacted by the project will be women.

Probiotech

GAFSP Amount: \$1.9 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$1.9 million)

Board Approval: April 2014

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL) is one of the first organized sector poultry feed manufacturers in Nepal, having established the first pellet feed mill in the country. The project involves Probiotech’s forward integration into the production of value-added soya flour and nuggets, and refined, edible soya oil using existing byproducts. Probiotech works through a network of 110 dealers and 500 subdealers with an outreach of over 8,000 farmers.

Results

In addition to restructuring the company’s equity base, GAFSP’s financing is used to develop manufacturing units for value-added products that use Probiotech’s feed byproducts, such as soy flour, nuggets, and oil.

Nicaragua

Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (CCFSP)

GAFSP Amount: \$33.9 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2015

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (CCFSP) aims to enhance food and nutrition security in select communities of the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. Project stakeholders include small- and medium-scale landholders, rural laborers, producers’ organizations, and fisher communities, including women and young people, with no or limited assets and equipment. CCFSP is aligned with the Sector-wide Rural Development Program, which focuses on poor smallholders as active participants in their own sustainable human development to achieve food security and foster agricultural exports. The project promotes increased agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability through participatory designed Innovation Development Plans (IDPs) for formal and informal groups of beneficiaries (i.e., cooperatives, producers’ associations) to achieve improvements and innovations in production, and to consolidate market opportunities. Activities include agricultural technology trainings and technical assistance for organized producers, along with promotion of income-producing employment activities, such as the creation of family–community microenterprises (ranging from cabinet-making and fruit production to sustainable tourism) in support of women and young people. The project supports nutrition education to change behavior and raises awareness and knowledge about nutrition and the role of agriculture in improving nutrition outcomes.

Results to Date

Since implementation in early 2015, 57,815 people have benefited from the project, of whom 48% are women. The project targets approximately 246 indigenous and mestizo (a Spanish/indigenous ethnic group) communities, providing support for 14,000 families, of which approximately 4,800 are from Afro-descendent and indigenous communities and some 9,000 are mestizos. In total, the project expects to reach 70,000 beneficiaries, 20% of whom are women. Climate-resistant seeds, organic fertilizers for soil conservation, eco-friendly practices for pest and disease control, and development of agroforestry systems have helped enhance productivity and sustainability for farmers. Practices include the use of creole seeds, quintaleras plastic bags, backpack pumps to apply products to crops, and improved sowing. So far, 3,731 farmers have adopted technologies promoted by the project. The project also supports improved feeding and handling practices, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations, including pregnant and lactating women as well as children—2,881 people, including more than 1,500 women, have received nutrition-related training.

Roya Renovation

GAFSP Amount: \$6 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$12 million)

Board Approval: May 2014

Status: Awaiting disbursement

Project Description

This project will provide long-term loans to help Nicaraguan coffee farmers combat the devastating effects of La Roya—the coffee rust fungus—which has swept through Central America, crippling production and threatening the livelihoods of millions who depend on the coffee industry. The project is a unique partnership between IFC, GAFSP, Atlantic (a subsidiary of the coffee trader Ecom), Starbucks, and the Inter-American Development Bank. The project will help approximately 500 farmers—many of whom work less than 12 acres—replant and renovate their farms. It will also provide them with new coffee varieties that are resistant to the fungus and technical support to improve their

agricultural practices. Once up and running, IFC hopes to expand the program to other countries.

Results

The project will renovate about 5,000 hectares affected by La Roya and increase the average yield of around 10 quintals/ha by three times following renovation. The investment will address present climate risks by introducing best management practices and plantations of coffee rust resistant varieties. The project will finance about 500 farmers affected by La Roya.

FDL

GAFSP Amount: \$2 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$5 million)

Board Approval: December 2013

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

An IFC investment of \$5 million in Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL), along with \$2 million from the GAFSP Private Sector Window, supports FDL's expansion of its lending services to micro-entrepreneurs in the rural agribusiness sector of Nicaragua through a network of local branches. FDL is the largest microfinance institution in Nicaragua, with approximately 31% of its portfolio concentrated in extreme and high poverty regions. With this IFC and GAFSP investment, FDL plays a key role in reaching small and medium producers, and in offering support to the most vulnerable regions of Nicaragua.

Results

This project will increase the availability of financing to underserved rural and agribusiness sectors, particularly small producers. Through this project, FDL estimates it will be able to increase the number of micro loans in rural areas of Nicaragua to 80,000 people, over half of whom are women, by the end of 2018. FDL also estimates an increase to 24,000 in the number of loans to small farmers involved in primary agricultural production. FDL benefits from IFC's global and local microfinance expertise and its support in the establishment of an environmental and social monitoring system.

Niger

Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua and Ziner Regions (PMERZA-MTZ)

GAFSP Amount: \$33 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: October 2012

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua and Ziner Regions (PMERZA-MTZ) aims to raise and safeguard agricultural output by creating agricultural, silvicultural, and pastoral development centers located in surface water collection sites. This involves constructing and rehabilitating water-spreading bunds, mini-dams, and irrigation areas over approximately 17,600 hectares; ensuring land tenure security for developed sites; and building village wells, rural roads, and storage infrastructure. The project also partners with an NGO, Plan International, to carry out income-generating activities for women, such as through the distribution of postharvest equipment and capacity building. These outcomes will increase the irrigated surface area, reduce postharvest losses, increase agricultural output and value added, and contribute to climate-smart agriculture co-benefits.

Results to Date

So far, the project has supported the construction and rehabilitation of 347 kilometers of roads and the development of new irrigation and drainage schemes on 120 hectares of land. The project has completed the development and rehabilitation of infrastructure for irrigation such as concrete wells, mini-dams, and ponds, as well as storage facilities and rural roads and tracks. The project has encouraged the adoption of new production techniques and technologies—such as improved seeds, fertilizers, compost, integrated pest management—that have been applied on 15,506 hectares of agricultural land. So

far, 197,884 poor people—33% women—have benefited from the project, which is expected to improve the living standards of 213,000 people—over 39,000 households—including more than 106,000 women.

Rwanda

Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)

GAFSP Amount: \$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: September 2011

Project Status: Closed

Project Description

The Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project aims to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas. Although funds from GAFSP were fully utilized by December 2015, the Government of Rwanda is still implementing the LWH project with its own funds as well as those from other development partners to sustain the achieved outcomes and continue its efforts to improve the livelihood of farmers in Rwanda. This two-phase flagship program in the Government of Rwanda's overall poverty reduction and agricultural strategy was designed to address key constraints to agricultural growth: the need for larger-scale, watershed, and community-based infrastructure approaches; and the need for strong farmer mobilization. LWH aims to build strong farmer institutions, extension education, rural finance, and marketing support alongside physical investments. It uses a modified watershed approach to introduce sustainable land husbandry measures for hillside agriculture and develop hillside irrigation on selected sites.

Results to Date

Together with funds from other development partners such as IDA and bilateral aid from the

United States and Canada, the GAFSP grant to the LWH project benefitted more than 280,000 farmers over five years. About one-half of the beneficiary farmers were women. The project successfully achieved its two main objectives of increasing productivity and the commercialization rate. By mid-2016, productivity (as measured by dollar amount of farm products sold per hectare of farmland) rose from a baseline figure of \$492 in 2009 to \$2,575 on irrigated lands. The share of farm products commercialized (as opposed to consumed locally) more than doubled, from 35% to 76%. To achieve this outcome, the project disseminated improved technologies to farmers (erosion control, productivity enhancement, and soil fertility). Before the project, less than 30% of farmers in the project area reported using these technologies. By mid-2016 almost all farmers were using some of these technologies; 1,356 hectares of land were irrigated; about 88% of hilly land areas were protected against soil erosion; and sediment yield or soil washed down from hilly slopes during heavy rain reduced by 89% in project areas.

The project's other important benefits are that it:

- Increased access to various formal financial products, such as committed savings accounts: by mid-2016 about 80% of beneficiaries were using formal financial services, up from a baseline of about 20%.
- Strengthened farmers' organizations to effectively support farmers in their transition to move to higher value chain activities : by mid-2016, 2,624 self-help groups comprising 15–25 farmer members each were formed and strengthened.
- Improved the composition of peoples' diets to improve their nutrition status by carrying out nutrition awareness training and constructing 47,611 kitchen gardens: by mid-2016, about 83% of households were consuming an acceptable diet, including food from various food groups.

Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP)

GAFSP Amount: \$26.3 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (\$24.8 million) and FAO (\$1.5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Project Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP) will consolidate and expand the results from the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) and other ongoing projects focused on the sustainability and self-reliance of farmers' organizations and cooperatives and rural institutions providing services to farmers, who are the main drivers of rural development. It will strengthen the capacity of existing farmers' organizations and public extension services; strengthen agricultural value chains, placing emphasis on postharvest handling, processing, and marketing systems as well as linkages with the private sector; scale up irrigation activities and increase irrigation outreach; enhance availability of consumption of nutritional foods and diversify income-generation means; and support rural financial institutions to provide services.

Results to Date

The project is currently under preparation. It will target men, women, and youth in rural households involved in existing and newly developed irrigation schemes and their catchment areas; 200,000 people will benefit directly through households organized in self-help groups.

AIFL Processing Facility

GAFSP Amount: \$3.5 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$13 million)

Board Approval: December 2014

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

The Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) project finances the construction of a processing plant to produce fortified blended food in Rwanda, one of the world's poorest and most densely populated countries. The plant, which will have a capacity of 45,000 tons, will source raw material from local farmers and provide additional income opportunities to rural communities in Rwanda. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$66 million, including working capital. IFC and GAFSP will provide up to \$16 million, of which the greater portion will be senior debt and the lesser in the form of equity. GAFSP's investment allows the provision of much needed long-term capital during the riskier stages of the project and until AIFL begins operating on a fully commercial basis.

Results

The project produces fortified blended food to feed 700,000 children annually, supporting the prevention and treatment of malnutrition among the most vulnerable population in Rwanda. If consumed on a regular basis, these maize-based fortified cereal products for infants can help prevent chronic malnutrition. The project also increases access to high-quality nutritional products among African urban and rural populations. The project supports additional income opportunities for 12,000 farmers who supply raw material (maize and soy) to the plant. The processing plant also provides employment to more than 235 full-time employees.

AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility

GAFSP Amount: \$1.3 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$2.7 million)

Board Approval: January 2015

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

In 2015, IFC and GAFSP invested in a program with KCB Bank Rwanda to help Rwandan farmers' cooperatives gain access to the financing and training they will need to expand food production. KCB Bank Rwanda offers affordable financing to 11 farmer cooperatives in eastern Rwanda, helping more than 12,000 smallholder farmers gain access to improved seeds and fertilizer and to training in better farming practices. The cooperatives supply maize and soybeans to a GAFSP-funded food processing plant that aims to produce fortified cereals for people suffering from malnutrition, particularly babies and young children. The bank's loans help farmers gain working capital for seeds, fertilizers, land preparation, weeding, and harvesting, among other things. In addition, farmers receive technical advice through a comprehensive advisory services program provided by IFC and other partners. IFC, with support from GAFSP, supports the construction and operation of the processing plant, which will have a capacity of 45,000 tons. The fortified cereal will be distributed through guaranteed sales agreements with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Government of Rwanda.

Results

The project addresses food insecurity in eastern Rwanda through improved access to agricultural inputs and better farming practices for more than 12,000 smallholder farmers. Through seasonal financing and technical assistance, participating farmers are expected to more than double production yields for maize and soybeans and reduce postharvest losses, thereby earning higher and more stable revenue. The increased maize and soybean yields will be used to support the production of fortified cereals at the GAFSP-funded AIFL processing plant that will be made available to populations suffering from malnutrition.

Senegal

Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf)

GAFSP Amount: \$40 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: January 2014

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf) works to improve food security as well as rural incomes by targeting three weather hazard-prone regions, where there are nearly 2 million inhabitants and over 3 million ruminants. It improves: the access of small-scale producers, women, and farmers' organizations to a wide range of agricultural and livestock infrastructure, such as drip irrigation through boreholes and market gardens (mini-boreholes, wells); lowland development for rice and horticultural farming developed through the establishment of impounding sills and anti-salt dams; and construction or rehabilitation of livestock boreholes equipped with drinking troughs. The project also strengthens mechanisms for extension services and supports advisory service in developed sites, creates jobs for youth, organizes producers (farmers and breeders), and processes and carries out marketing of the produce.

Results to Date

So far, 1,634 hectares of land have been cultivated, with an estimated 3,555 tons of rice produced. The project has trained nearly 20,000 farmers, developed 17 lowlands, rehabilitated 3 retention ponds, and established 13 gardening farms to cultivate over 390 hectares of groundnut, cowpea, and watermelon. The project created 1,635 jobs through harvesting work, agricultural processing, labor-related services, and processing of agricultural production (shelling, threshing, etc.). The project is expected to create 2,900 jobs, particularly in Kaffrine Region, where rice

crops and vegetable crops are being developed. In addition, 150 committees were equipped and trained to combat bush fires, and were exposed to radio broadcasts and awareness meetings. The project established 24 partnerships covering areas such as management of natural resources, agricultural extension, strengthening resilience, communication, land management, food security and nutritional management of soils, and renewable energy. Twenty-five pastoral units with governing bodies were put in place. In addition, 93 kilometers of track, 658 kilometers of firewalls, 39 vaccination parks, 83 sheepfolds, 77 poultry shelters, 15 stables and one slaughterhouse were constructed or rehabilitated. To vaccinate local poultry, 838 vaccinators were trained and equipped. The project is expected to reach 390,000 poor people, 40% of whom are expected to be women. About 30,000 agropastoralists, including 13,000 women and 5,000 youth, will be directly affected by the project, which will strengthen the resilience of local ecosystems to climate change.

GWFP I BICIS

GAFSP Amount: \$3 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$10 million)

Board Approval: December 2012

Status: Disbursed

Project Description

In Senegal, IFC and the Private Sector Window of GAFSP guaranteed up to \$20 million in loans made by Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Senegal (BICIS). This risk sharing facility enables BICIS to increase its short-term financing operations to agricultural clients and will guarantee up to 50% of BICIS's warehouse finance transactions, including rice and sugar imports. The project supports food security across Senegal by increasing food availability through reduced food storage losses; supports farmers' income; and increases market access for producers.

Results

The main beneficiaries of this project are importers of food crops and exporters of cash crops, who were offered affordable finance as an alternative to

expensive informal loans from middlemen. By financing more working capital to farmers, suppliers, processors, traders, and others along the supply chain, the project positively impacted food security, employment, and the livelihoods of many small farmers. This project helps to reduce postharvest losses by improving storage conditions and stakeholder accountability. It allows commodity owners more freedom in timing the sale of their products, thus helping reduce income instability due to commodity price volatility—a big concern in markets such as Senegal where agricultural infrastructure is limited. The initiative supports capacity building of commodity exchanges and helped to lower transaction costs in markets by guaranteeing quantity and quality.

Kirene

GAFSP Amount: \$1.65 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3.3 million)

Board Approval: May 2017

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

In 2017, IFC and the Private Sector Window of GAFSP provided €5.6 million in financing to Kirene, a Senegalese company, to undertake a modernization project to upgrade its environmental and social infrastructure, debottleneck its processing and warehousing capacity, and increase its sourcing from the local smallholder mango supply chain. The combined GAFSP/IFC funding aims to strengthen the mango and dairy value chains through Kirene's expansion. Technical assistance provided by IFC will support Senegal's farmers, smallholders, collectors, transporters, and farmer organizations in these value chains through job creation and increased income. This blended finance solution will further Kirene's vertical integration for mango pulp and locally sourced dairy, which will partly reduce dependence on imports over time, offering import substitution in Senegal. Kirene's expansion also has the potential to boost the mango value chain by sourcing mangoes from Burkina Faso and Mali, and selling to Nigeria and Ghana.

Results

Over 500 smallholder mango farmers are expected to be reached by Kirene by 2019 through Agrofruits, the fully owned subsidiary of Kirene that sources local mangoes and processes them into mango pulp supplied to Kirene for its juice production and to third parties abroad. As the majority of the mangoes sourced by Agrofruits are not suitable for sale in the export or local market, the company is tapping a supply that would otherwise go to waste. Agrofruits' sourcing of local mangoes supports the work of collectors, transporters, suppliers of inputs, and others, representing a total of over 1,200 indirect jobs. Total direct employment generated by this project is projected to reach over 4,000 by 2021, generating additional income for those smallholder farmers, distributors, and retailers. Through increased productivity and reduced losses in the agribusiness value chain, the project is expected to enhance food security in rural areas.

ACEP Microfinance

GAFSP Amount: \$3.4 million, in local currency

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$3.4 million, in local currency)

Board Approval: June 2017

Status: Partially disbursed

Project Description

The investment consists of a local currency loan, jointly provided by GAFSP Private Sector Window and IFC to support Union des Mutuelles Alliance de Credit et d'Epargne pour la Production Senegal (UM-ACEP), the second largest credit cooperative in Senegal. The project will support the company's lending program to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) primarily active in Senegal's agriculture sector, enhancing the bank's strategic focus on MSMEs and expanding its reach in agribusiness as a way of further reaching Senegal's underserved communities.

Results

This project will enhance access to financial services for MSMEs and potentially women in the agribusiness space, supporting underserved market segments

that have traditionally been hard for IFC to reach, and where some of the most vulnerable members of the agricultural value chain participate. This is expected to lead to job creation, income generation, and inclusive growth in Senegal.

Sierra Leone

Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)

Amount: \$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2011

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Government of Sierra Leone developed the Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP) as part of its National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan. SCP is a flagship sector program aimed at empowering the rural poor to increase their food security and income on a sustainable basis, leading to long-term economic development and poverty reduction. It focuses on the intensification, diversification, and commercialization of smallholder agriculture through improving value addition and access to marketing. The project provides capacity building to extension workers and farmers utilizing Farmer Field Schools, strengthening agrobusiness centers (ABCs), which serve the functions of bulking center, inputs and outputs marketing, equipment rental, and communication and technical advisory services for production and processing. SCP provides on-farm water management, including the construction of carefully planned structures such as peripheral canals, inlet and outlet structures, etc., that contribute toward rehabilitation of perennial Inland Valley Swamps (IVS). It also strengthens IVS associations to ensure the maintenance of rehabilitated structures, and trains youth contractors to carry out IVS development services. Finally, the

project strengthens financial service associations and community banks to increase access to affordable financial services.

Results to Date

SCP has improved and rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services on 2,049 hectares for a total of 5,256 water users. The project is piloting and integrating climate change adaptation technologies, such as rainwater harvesting and supplementary irrigation. It has promoted agricultural production intensification by supporting the development of nearly 500 Farmer Field Schools and farmer-based organizations that have undergone training in production practices, including climate-smart agriculture practices, and that are receiving production inputs. Operational water users' associations now number 117 in the project areas. The project has supported the creation of microfinance loan accounts for a number of beneficiaries, and has a growing rural microfinance loan portfolio. Through a special refinancing facility, linkages between ABCs and community banks are being strengthened, enabling improved access to financial opportunities.

Nearly 300 youth contractors, nearly 30 service providers, and about 12,000 people are benefitting from the cash-for-work scheme under IVS and tree crop rehabilitation. The project will contribute to job creation for young people as contractors and development service providers. The project has provided tree crop agronomic training for 180 tree crop youth contractors, delivered water management training for 132 youth contractors, and established 90 community nurseries. Furthermore, youth are being trained and employed as operators for postharvest equipment, as mechanics, and as management staff. The project has reached 59,395 poor people, 27,618 of whom are women. It is expected to benefit 100,000 people, one-half of them women. It aims to reduce the supply-demand gap in rice, and increase incomes by 10% for 100,000 farm households.

Solomon Islands

NFD/Soltuna

GAFSP Amount: \$15 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$15 million)

Board Approval: June 2017

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Supporting a more productive and resilient fisheries sector in the Solomon Islands has the potential to sustain livelihoods, improve nutrition, and increase government tax revenues; in the long term, this is expected to contribute to the security and equity of the country. In 2017, IFC and GAFSP are investing in National Fisheries Developments Ltd (NFD) to support sustainable tuna production and employment in the Solomon Islands. The new financing will help fund the purchase of new fishing vessels and ensure maintenance of the existing fishing fleet. IFC will also provide advisory services to promote best practices in environmental and social risk management. The investment consists of a blended finance package of up to \$30 million for NFD, consisting of support from IFC and GAFSP of \$15 million each. The funding will be made across three separate \$10 million commitments and disbursements, the first of which was made in 2017. The funding will allow the purchase of up to three new fishing vessels and will expand NFD's capacity by nearly 70%.

Results

This project will create new jobs, especially for women, in the Solomon Islands. The addition of a new fishing vessel, which has already been purchased, will increase NFD's catch volume by some 8,000 metric tons per year and will generate jobs for 30 fishermen needed to operate the vessel. The increased processing throughput downstream at SolTuna, a tuna processor and NFD sister company at the same premises, will require about 200 new staff, mostly women. Considering the lack of private sector employment opportunities in the Solomon Islands, this job creation at both companies is an important factor that will impact the local community.

The additional two fishing vessels, planned to be purchased in FY18, are expected to have a similar impact on catch volume, processing throughput, and job creation at NFD and SolTuna. In addition, local farmers and their families will be included in NFD and SolTuna's internal supply chains, as both companies will source agricultural produce and food products locally for their employees.

Tajikistan

Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II)

Amount: \$27.9 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: July 2013

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II) is part of a comprehensive reform program, initiated by the Government of Tajikistan, to create an efficient and sustainable water resource management system and provide better irrigation services to the country's farmers. Through infrastructure and institutional support, the project aims to provide employment opportunities to food insecure people through the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, increase crop production through improved irrigation, and improve food availability and food access for low-income people in poor rural areas.

Results to Date

To date, the project has contributed to the improvement and rehabilitation of 189,494 hectares of irrigation and drainage services, to the benefit of 750,000 people and 20,000 individual and family-based farms. A 10% increase in crop yields is expected in these rehabilitated, irrigated areas. In addition, emergency flood control measures will

reduce the risk of flooding for approximately 400 urban households as well as agricultural land and irrigation systems supported through the project, building communities' resilience to climate change impacts.

To support institutional development for water resources, the project will establish and provide capacity building to approximately 20 new water users' associations (WUAs), as well as 33 existing WUAs. The project is currently working with over 80 WUAs that cover 164,076 hectares of irrigated area.

Related to flood-related restoration, the project has: cleaned and leveled over 550 kilometers of collector and drainage channels; rehabilitated nearly 170 kilometers of irrigation canals; installed over 1,400 water outlet gates and measurement devices; and rehabilitated flood channels and emergency embankments. The project also successfully completed rehabilitation and renovation of pumping stations in Jomi, Panj, Jilikul (Dusti), and Yovon districts.

By the end of the project, the public works program is expected to provide at least 880,000 days of temporary work. A rigorous selection procedure will ensure that these beneficiaries are drawn from the most food insecure elements of the rural population—with at least 20% being women. The project continues to create robust job opportunities, engaging more than 24,000 beneficiaries in the cleaning of 5,333 kilometers of secondary and tertiary canals, equivalent to 660,000 person-days of employment. To date, 1,393,276 people have benefited, of whom 48% are women, surpassing the goal to reach 1,343,450 people, including 20% women.

Tanzania

Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)

Amount: \$22.9 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Project Effectiveness Date: April 2016

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP) aims to increase rice produced and marketed in targeted areas of Morogoro (Tanzanian mainland) and Zanzibar, leading to improved rural incomes and food security. This will be achieved through activities related to sustainable seed systems, improved crop productivity through better irrigation and crop management, and innovative marketing strategies. The project includes efforts to manage the irrigation scheme as a block, facilitate bulk purchase of inputs, and coordinate crop sales through a warehousing program. The project contributes to climate change adaptation by supporting improved irrigation and water management systems.

Results to Date

The project is promoting improved water use efficiency in irrigated rice production by supporting the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), which can reduce water use by up to 50%. The project has provided training to farmers on SRI as well as the required infrastructural input needed to adopt new technology. To date, over 600 people have participated in training activities, including extension agents, irrigation technicians, and lead farmers. Participating farmers have been equipped with knowledge and skills on seed production, variety selection, and harvesting—1,108 farmers have adopted practices promoted by the project. Over 820 farmers participated in 131 on-farm demonstrations, involving four new upland varieties and up to seven new lowland varieties, in three rice agro-ecologies—lowland rainfed, lowland irrigated, and upland. In Zanzibar, a total of 5 improved rice

varieties selected by farmers from the 10 introduced last season were advanced through on-farm demonstrations at 16 sites to confirm their superiority based on farmers' and market preferences. So far, 13,369 poor people, 36% of whom are women, have benefited from the project. The project is anticipated to ultimately support about 165,345 people producing irrigated rice on 18,500 hectares of land on Tanzania's mainland and in Zanzibar. Project monitoring systems will evaluate the participation of female farmers in the targeted irrigation schemes, and assure that women do not lose access to land when productivity and incomes rise.

Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)

GAFSP Amount: \$20 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

Status: Under preparation

Project Description

The Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC) project will: support maize and groundnuts small-scale farmers on aflatoxin abatement, and will reduce aflatoxin contamination through improved pre- and postharvest technology and management practices; increase public knowledge and awareness; and strengthen government institutional capacity and innovative marketing incentives. The project will support the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan as a way to achieve the goal of national economic growth and increased household income and food security.

Results to Date

The project is currently under preparation. It will support about 60,000 households in five regions of Tanzania's mainland and two districts in Zanzibar.

GWFP NMB

GAFSP Amount: \$14 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$21 million)

Board Approval: June 2017

Status: Committed

Project Description

In Tanzania, IFC and the Private Sector Window of GAFSP will provide up to \$35 million in financing for a short-term agrifinance facility under the GWFP to National Microfinance Bank (NMB), Tanzania's second largest bank with a network of 189 branches and a focus on MSMEs (micro, small, and medium enterprises) and the agribusiness sector. The project will allow NMB to extend credit to support traders, aggregators, and farmers' cooperatives based in Tanzania. This is expected to improve market access for medium-sized domestic traders and farmer cooperatives especially, and increase income of smallholder farmers, while better integrating them into the global supply chain.

Results

Through access to longer-tenor loans, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), including women-owned enterprises, will have greater flexibility in making investments to develop their businesses, and to improve productivity and income generation. Additionally, the project will help NMB extend banking services to outlying and underserved communities as the bank increases its reach through alternative banking channels and platforms.

This project will contribute to the working capital needs of the agricultural supply chain in Tanzania, helping to grow NMB's activities in agri-lending. Improved availability of credit will continue to support growth and will promote employment and the generation of higher incomes in the agriculture sector. The low banking penetration in a number of NMB's target markets gives the potential for robust returns and high development impact. The project will also better integrate Tanzanian smallholder farmers into the global supply chain for key export cash crops such as coffee and cashew. The project will promote food security by reducing postharvest losses and promoting efficiency in agri-infrastructure and storage systems.

GWFP CRDB

GAFSP Amount: \$10 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$15 million)

Board Approval: April 2014

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

Tanzania's economy is highly dependent on agriculture, contributing about 30% to GDP and employing approximately 80% of the working population. Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB) has the largest agribusiness lending portfolio in Tanzania, with over 800 clients, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and farmer cooperatives. In addition, CRDB Bank has 14 years of warehouse financing operations, using warehouse receipts or Collateral Management Agreements as collateral, and maintains the largest warehouse financing portfolio in Tanzania in the coffee, cashew nut, and cotton sectors. In April 2014, GWFP extended a one-year renewable \$25 million funded line including \$10 million from GAFSP to support CRDB's agricultural finance business. Through this IFC facility, CRDB can extend loans to local exporters as well as farmer cooperatives, which typically have fewer financing options than global traders.

Results

This project is expected to reach approximately 5,640 farmers.

Timor-Leste

Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

GAFSP Amount: \$21 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (\$20 million) and FAO (\$1 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Project Effectiveness Date: March 2017

Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP) aims to improve incomes as well as food and nutrition security in select areas of Timor-Leste by: improving country-led public sector investments to increase smallholder agricultural productivity; empowering farmers and linking them to markets; strengthening adaptive research and extension institutions; reducing risk and vulnerability; improving nonfarm rural livelihoods; and using technical assistance strategically. It aims to support municipal and watershed agriculture development planning; farm development initiatives; small-scale infrastructure and farm equipment; and the Ministry of Agriculture's planning, financing, monitoring, and coordination function. It focuses on improved watershed management to enhance livelihoods and reduce climate-related vulnerability by improving water management and supporting agro/social forestry and commercial forestry for environmental rehabilitation. Activities also include developing and strengthening farmers' groups, associations, and cooperatives, which will engage women and young people as well.

Results to Date

The project is in its early stages of implementation. The project will assist approximately 16,500 households, impacting about 100,000 people. It will ensure that 30% of the production-focused groups are women's groups and that 10% of all groups formed include young people. It is expected to increase the productivity of major crops for direct beneficiaries by at least 20%, and to increase the marketed surpluses for these crops by at least 20%.

Togo

Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)

Amount: \$19 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2012

Project Status: Closed

Project Description

Togo's Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA) rehabilitated and reinforced productive capacities across selected value chains, and fostered an enabling institutional environment for agriculture sector development. The project supported the government's National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program, which aims to improve strategic food crops, export crops, and freshwater fish and, through the provision of support for capacity building and coordination, to enable the institutional set-up for sound agricultural investments. It supported: the marketing of rice and maize and traditional export crops like cotton, coffee, and cocoa; freshwater fish farming, by facilitating access to production technologies, training, critical inputs, land security, and financial resources from local banks; and capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries to manage the implementation of its national investment plan and rehabilitate the productive capacity of strategic food and export crops, as well as freshwater fish production.

Results to date

As a result of better access to farm inputs and improved farming practices under PASA, rice yields increased by 30%. Other key achievements include increased employment opportunities (permanent jobs and seasonal employments) in rural areas for youth (farm seasonal labor) and women (processing of paddy rice). The project enabled 13,979 beneficiaries to become members of an association or cooperative. For the coffee and cocoa sectors, key achievements included the rehabilitation of 17,174

hectares of coffee and 11,578 hectares of cocoa plantations using improved planting material and the reform of coffee/cocoa value chain. Key achievements included 6,951 tons of freshwater fish production (far exceeding the project target of 2,500 tons), and an increased livestock population of over 64,000 small ruminants and about 181,775 poultry. The project benefited 877,191 people, of whom 13% were women, surpassing the target of 525,700 beneficiaries in total (20% women). The project recorded increased employment opportunities in rural areas for youth and women, particularly in areas of farm seasonal labor and paddy rice processing, respectively.

Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)

Amount: \$20 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2011

Project Status: Closed

Project Description

The Rural Development Support Project (PADAT) contributes to improving the food security and income of smallholder farmers through development of the rice, maize, and cassava value chains. This objective is attained through increased production and productivity, as well as through improved processing and marketing of crops. In addition, PADAT has mainstreamed climate change adaptation into its interventions through collaboration with the Global Environment Facility.

Results to Date

PADAT reached over 411,000 beneficiaries. The project has provided 22,900 client days of extension services to farmers and community members, 50% of whom are women. Technologies promoted by the project have been adopted by 22,268 farmers. The project has identified 450 kilometers of access roads and 360 kilometers of feeder roads for rehabilitation. PADAT has enabled 62,300 people—of whom around 52% are women—to be members of an

association or cooperative. The project has built nearly 70 rural infrastructures, including hangars and shed shelters. Furthermore, nearly 30 producers have been trained and equipped for beef production; over 14,300 producers have been trained on soil fertility management techniques; 53,500 producers have benefitted from input kits; and over 700 agricultural tarps have been acquired and distributed. The project has implemented several key activities to promote climate-smart agriculture, including the installation of nine automatic weather stations and reforestation of nearly 890 hectares. The project has supported the establishment of 613 Farmer Field Schools and the construction of 253 market facilities. The project has also provided opportunities for youth by supporting nearly 100 young rural entrepreneurs.

Uganda

Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)

Amount: \$27.6 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: July 2015

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

Uganda's Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP) aims to increase the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, including African indigenous vegetables, high-iron beans, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes, and the use of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas. The focus is on promoting short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to contribute to medium- and long-term reduction of stunted growth in young children. It will distribute start-up materials to increase household production of nutritious foods, while implementing targeted nutrition and health education through schools and community-based agriculture extension and health

services. It will also support community-led school demonstration gardens, education of women's groups, and scaling up of micronutrient supplementation.

Results to Date

So far, 512,000 people, 15% of whom are women, have benefited from the project. The project is expected to reach 1,140,000 people, 28% of whom are women. It targets smallholder households around participating public primary schools in selected districts. The primary beneficiaries include vulnerable populations of pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two, as well as primary school children, parents' groups, and farmers. In addition, 60,000 people are receiving improved nutritional services, including deworming, cookery demonstrations, handwashing information, antenatal services, health talks on a variety of nutrition topics, and growth monitoring promotion. The project has recruited around 100 community facilitators from the pilot districts to promote community-based nutrition services in smallholder households.

Pearl Dairy

GAFSP Amount: \$4 million

Supervising Entity: IFC (\$4 million)

Board Approval: November 2013

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description

This project comprises an investment in Pearl Dairy Farms, a milk processor in Uganda, to support the operations of its milk processing plant and the establishment of milk collection centers. Pearl Dairy set up the second largest milk processing plant in Uganda, with a capacity of 240,000 liters of milk per day, and is producing mainly milk powder and butter oil. The plant started trials in April 2013 and commercial production in June 2013. Pearl Dairy is building up milk collection centers along with cold chain infrastructure to facilitate milk collection from remote smallholder farms.

Results

The project will improve the livelihoods of more than 10,000 farmers in remote rural areas by providing market access and technical support; created more than 150 direct jobs; and increased the nutritional intake of local residents through consumption of milk and other dairy products.

Yemen

Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (SAPEP)

Amount: \$36 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: August 2017

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (SAPEP) aims to increase the adoption and use of productivity-enhancing crop and livestock practices by smallholders in targeted project areas. This will be carried out through community subprojects and investments that will protect land and water assets, thereby contributing to crop and livestock productivity. In view of the ongoing conflict, SAPEP is being implemented in-country by FAO and the Yemen Social Development Fund.

Subprojects and investments will be undertaken in:

- Community land and water management, such as use of terraces, construction of water-harvesting structures, and small-scale irrigation subprojects.
- Livestock production improvements, such as expansion of the availability and reach of community animal health workers, improved livestock feeding, and support to community-based activities such as beekeeping.
- Community-based research and extension to introduce or expand improved rainfed staples,

higher nutrition content, and higher-value crops, which would involve supporting village seed banks, demonstration plots, and production of agricultural inputs such as locally adapted seeds for higher-productivity cereals cultivation.

- Value addition to support community cooperatives and associations engaged in business development, horticulture marketing, sales of improved livestock products, and other activities that improve the value of agricultural products.

Results to Date

The project is in its early stages of implementation. It is expected that about 630,000 people will directly benefit from SAPEP investments and subprojects and services, of whom at least 30% will be women.

Zambia

Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)

Amount: \$31.1 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2014

Project Status: Under implementation

Project Description

The Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP) aims to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction by enhancing food, income, and nutrition security among participating households. This will be achieved through development of irrigation, aquaculture, and livestock production support; crop diversification and intensification; value chain development to promote agro-processing; and agriculture service centers. It supports the establishment of infrastructure to create job opportunities, including the construction of three livestock service centers in Chongwe, Chitambo, and Gwemb. The continued establishment of irrigation schemes and construction of agromarket centers, roadside markets, and access roads are

expected to create more job opportunities for local communities. APMEP also supports a strong nutrition security and capacity-building subcomponent that provides a number of sensitization and training sessions as well as delivery of improved planting materials and technologies to farmers.

Results to Date

The project has provided irrigation management and operations trainings for 90 staff and farmers in catchment districts and established 10 water users' associations (WUAs) at 12 irrigation sites. The project has implemented an e-voucher system that has reached 4,500 farmers and input packs that cover 2,250 hectares of land crop diversification and intensification. To stock more than 40 farm ponds, the project delivered simple food processing and preparation equipment and 30,000 fingerlings to six districts, thereby benefitting up to 30 women's groups. To date, 28,722 people, 40% of whom are women, have benefited from the project. It is expected to directly benefit about 75,000 people, including 33,750 women and 2,000 youth. In addition, 40,000 people will benefit indirectly from the project. It will develop 10 small-scale irrigation schemes covering about 2,032 hectares, benefitting 4,115 rural farmers and 56 community-level, mini-scale irrigation schemes that cover 895 hectares and help 8,400 farmers. Aquaculture activities will involve installing 280 fish pens and 340 fish cages, benefitting 16,000 people. A livestock (goats/sheep) pass-on scheme will be developed for 180 women's groups (3,600 women) and 30 youth groups (600 young people). In addition, poultry management will be improved, benefitting 3,000 women and 200 young poultry keepers, and a thermostable Newcastle vaccine will be promoted through a vaccination campaign.

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Simone D. McCourtie

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