



SMART GROWTH AND LASTING RESULTS



GAFSP

global agriculture & food security program

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Reporting Period: July 2014-Dec 2015

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) invests in agriculture

to reduce poverty and improve food and nutrition security in low-income countries through investments in both the public and private sectors. Launched in 2010, 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 important 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.



**FEED EVERY
PERSON,
EVERY DAY**

**PROVIDE JOBS
AND RAISE
INCOMES OF
THE POOREST**

*The world needs a sustainable
global food system that can...*

**PROVIDE SAFE
FOOD AND
ADEQUATE
NUTRITION**

**AND BETTER
STEWARD NATURAL
RESOURCES IN A
WARMING WORLD**



Dear Partners,

2015 was a watershed year for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), set against a momentous global backdrop. Those 12 months saw the tangible effects of climate change and political instability across the planet, with a massive movement of people—driven in many cases by poverty, hunger, and food insecurity. The same period also saw partners pulling together to find global solutions to these multifaceted challenges.

Global Solutions to Global Challenges

In September, world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a bold global commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. And in December, at the UN Conference of Parties (COP21), hundreds of countries came together and committed to a universal and ambitious agreement to curb climate change.

GAFSP, through smart, targeted investments, flexibility, and continued growth, can and will make a large and immediate impact on these ambitious hunger, poverty, and climate change goals agreed to by the global community. Together with our partners, GAFSP is poised to support country-led efforts to achieve these Global Goals for 2030.

Smart, Targeted Interventions

The G20 created GAFSP in the wake of the 2008 global food price crisis. The program is making measurable progress in increasing incomes, reducing poverty, and improving food and nutrition security in the poorest countries through increased investment in agriculture.

GAFSP was designed not as a humanitarian measure but as an investment program, with attention to the specific, varied, and strategic needs *to prevent future crises*. It focuses on the medium- and long-term needs of strong,

sustainable, and resilient food and agriculture systems that provide incomes, increase production and consumption of nutritious foods, reduce climate change, and improve stability for millions of poor and vulnerable farmers.

Flexibility, Partnerships, Inclusiveness

GAFSP supports technically sound interventions across the entire value chain, “from farm to fork,” through a flexible and inclusive approach.

Its Public Sector Window provides grants to countries that have undertaken consultative processes to identify priority projects. These grants range in size from \$8 million to \$50 million and support innovative public and private sector activities, focused on smallholders. The Private Sector Window offers a variety of innovative financial products to enable partnerships with agribusiness and financial institutions, leveraging in additional investment partners.

A hallmark of this multistakeholder platform is its inclusive approach, with balanced representation of donors and recipients, strong participation of partner institutions and civil society throughout the project cycle, and growing private sector involvement across the program.

Continuing to Grow, Continuing to Learn

Over the 18 months up to end-December, our portfolio continued to grow. The Public Sector Window expanded into 5 new countries—Benin, Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, and Timor Leste—and increased its total portfolio to \$1.02 billion in grant funding in 30 countries. The Private Sector Window tripled the size of its portfolio to \$224 from \$77 million in financing packages. We welcomed Germany as a new donor, Australia contributed funds to the Private Sector Window, and the United States and the United Kingdom made fresh commitments. We also took a critical



eye to program operations, completing an in-depth portfolio review, refining our Monitoring and Evaluation framework, and defining our role to ensure that we are poised and prepared to support our partners' efforts on the SDGs.

As you will see throughout this report, which covers the 18 months ending in December 2015, our projects are scaling up innovative techniques, supporting high-impact projects in high-risk areas, and working hard to eradicate poverty and hunger.

GAFSP to 2030

GAFSP targets funds to the strongest projects in countries with the highest level of need to help them fulfill their national goals and meet their international targets. It has a strong focus on incomes, nutrition, productivity, and climate change in vulnerable and fragile countries. *The next two project cycles will be critical to see impacts in 2030.*

We deeply appreciate the ongoing partnership, and we invite other potential partners to join this innovative and impact-oriented community. Together, we will continue to work to reduce poverty and improve food and nutrition security, for a brighter, more sustainable future.

Dan Peters
Chair of the
Steering Committee

Marcel Beukeboom
Chair of the Private Sector
Window Donor Committee

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AGRICULTURE:

KEY TO ACHIEVING THE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



2015 was a pivotal year for global development, with world leaders coming together to adopt the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. The first two global goals commit to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere (SDG1), and to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG2).

Making this happen in spite of the growing population, increased food demand, and rapidly changing climate, is daunting, but possible. In order to end poverty and hunger by 2030, the world needs a sustainable **global food system** that can feed every person, every day; provide them with jobs; raise the incomes of the poorest; provide safe food and adequate nutrition; better steward the world's natural resources; and help address climate change.

Growth in agricultural investments and productivity will be essential to achieving these goals. Agriculture contributes to **smart growth** with **lasting**

By 2030:



1.7 billion **more people** on the planet.

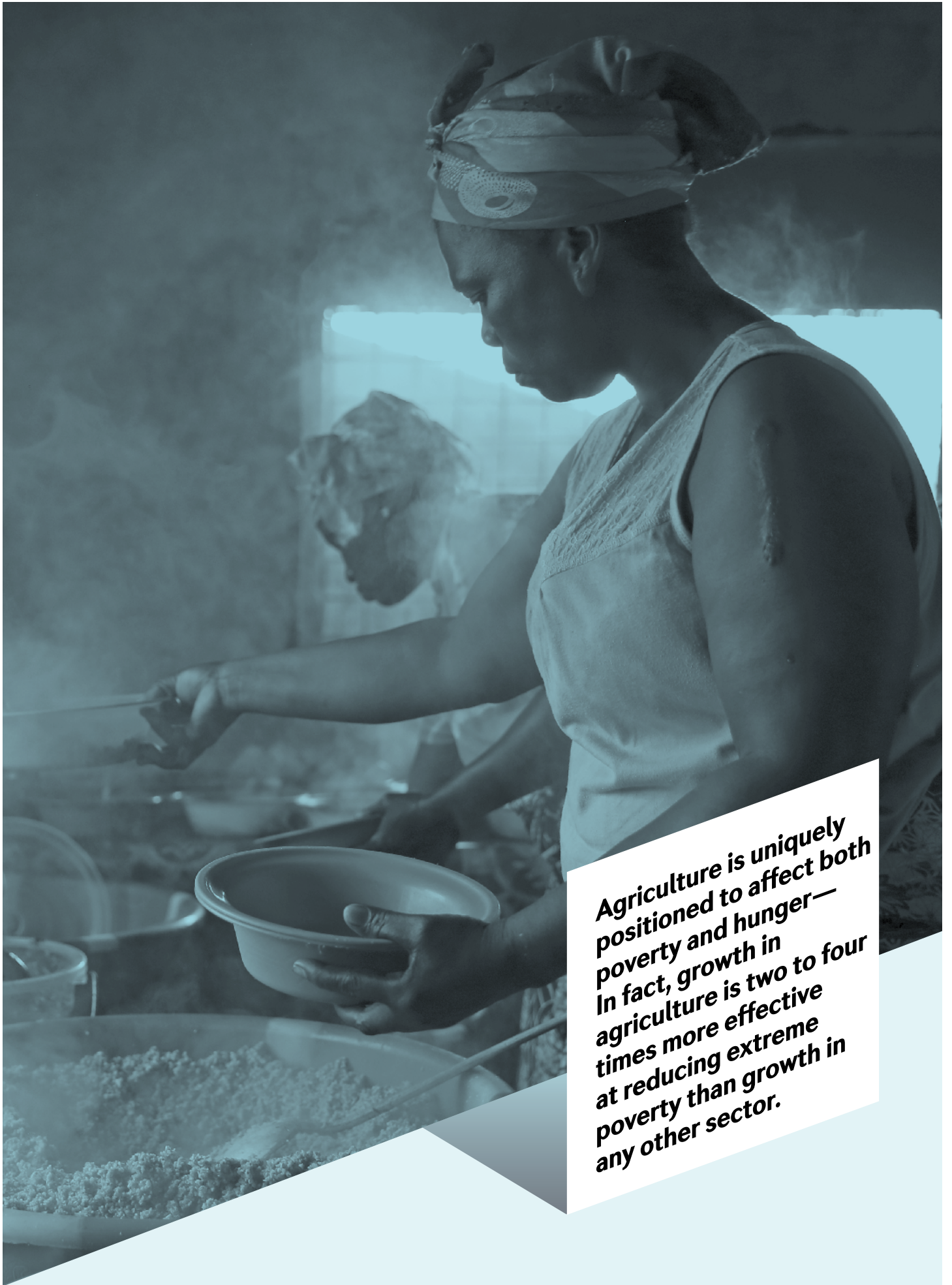
Food demand is projected to increase by up to 50% in the poorest regions in this period, with increasingly constrained land and water resources.

Climate change further compounds the challenge as it could reduce yields by 30% (without effective adaptation) over the same period.



results in many ways: as an economic activity, as a livelihood and source of food security, and as a provider of environmental and climate services. Agriculture is uniquely positioned to affect both poverty and hunger—in fact, growth in agriculture has been shown to be two to four times more effective at reducing extreme poverty than growth in any other sector¹ and more than 80 percent of food is produced by smallholders. Smart agriculture can maximize the efficient use of scarce land and water resources and utilize technological innovations to intensify production without further compromising our planet. It can promote greater resilience to the changing climate while also helping to mitigate climate change. It can leverage the abilities of both male and female farmers, providing them with training and tools, while producing necessary public goods and strong, positive relationships with the private sector.

¹ Ligon, E., and E. Sadoulet. 2007. "Estimating the Effects of Aggregate Agricultural Growth on the Distribution of Expenditures." Background paper for the *World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development*, WBG.



**Agriculture is uniquely positioned to affect both poverty and hunger—
In fact, growth in agriculture is two to four times more effective at reducing extreme poverty than growth in any other sector.**

HOW GAFSP FITS INTO THIS VISION



More than just its direct impact on hunger and malnutrition, our food system is also linked to other development challenges being addressed through the SDGs. Strengthening this system will be crucial to meet both the global goals focused on poverty and hunger as well as the wider 2030 Agenda, for which agriculture is a common thread.

GAFSP targets funds to countries with the highest level of need. It is also directly supporting the achievement of the SDGs, among them helping to end poverty (SDG1), end hunger (SDG2), encourage gender equality (SDG5), mitigate and adapt to changing climate (SDG13), all the while supporting partnerships (SDG17).

The causes of poverty and food insecurity are complex and vary from country to country, region to region, with no “one size fits all” solution. Development requires diverse sources of finance, innovative partnerships, and a range of operational tools in order to realize the ambitious 2030 Agenda.

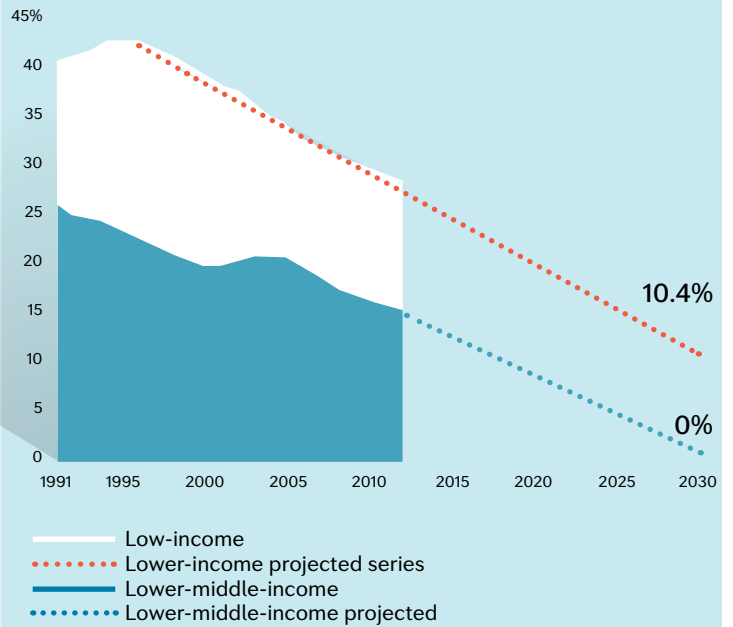
The global community will not eliminate hunger and poverty without an acceleration of progress in the world’s poorest countries.

Through its competitive grants, GAFSP delivers critical investments to the agriculture sector that are targeted to high-need countries that have prioritized agricultural development and put in place a sound policy framework, but which still have gaps in funding.

Over the last five years, GAFSP has demonstrated that it is a proven instrument for increasing incomes, ensuring food and nutrition security, and improving agricultural productivity, which targets resources to those low-income countries most in need.

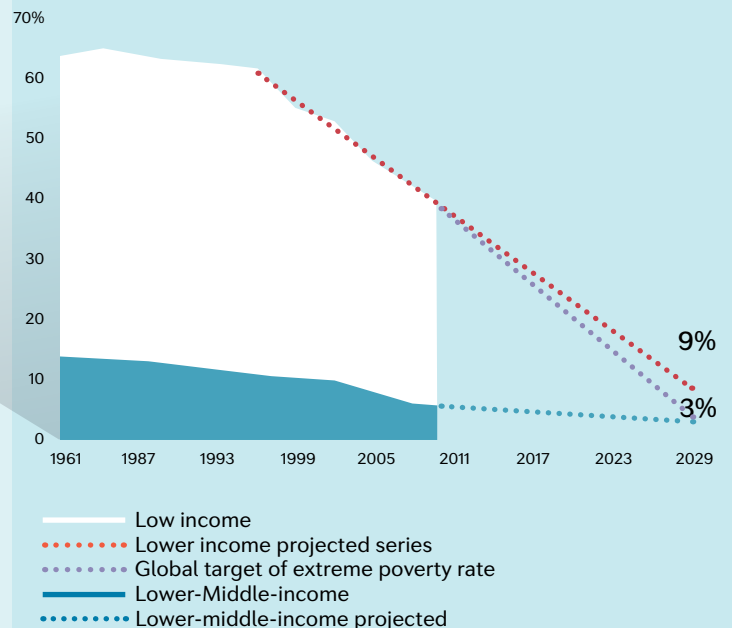
In contrast to traditional funding mechanisms, GAFSP is recipient-led, with broader participation of multiple stakeholders. GAFSP continues to stand out owing to how it delivers and channels aid: building on existing multilateral mechanisms; maximizing development impacts through targeting countries with highest needs; aligning with country priorities; leveraging public and private resources; delivering value for money; and working in partnership with recipients, donors, civil society organizations (CSOs), and Supervising Entities that include the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, World Food Programme, and the World Bank Group.

**PROPORTION OF THE
POPULATION
UNDERNOURISHED**
1991-2030



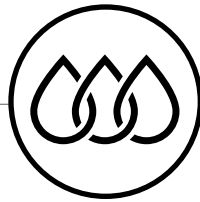
If we want to end hunger and poverty by 2030 we must accelerate progress in low-income countries to close the gap.

**POVERTY RATE
USING \$1.25/DAY**
1961-2030



Note: All projections were calculated by author and extrapolated based on historical data (from FAO and the World Bank) and the current rate of progress.

HOW GAFSP WORKS



Launched by the G20 in response to the global food price crisis of 2008–2009, GAFSP focuses on improving the income and food security of poor people in low-income countries through increased investment in agriculture.

GAFSP's starting point is the small farmer and his or her needs: whether these are the basic inputs and infrastructure needed to grow food and market produce; the financing arrangements to help smooth investments and add value; technology or land use changes to influence or respond to the changing climate; or prospective partnerships to purchase and distribute to local, domestic, or international markets.

GAFSP supports country priorities by investing in a broad set of activities across five key components: increasing agricultural productivity,

GAFSP is an innovative mechanism for delivering much needed longer-term grants that support low-income countries' efforts to increase incomes and reduce hunger through increased investment in agriculture.

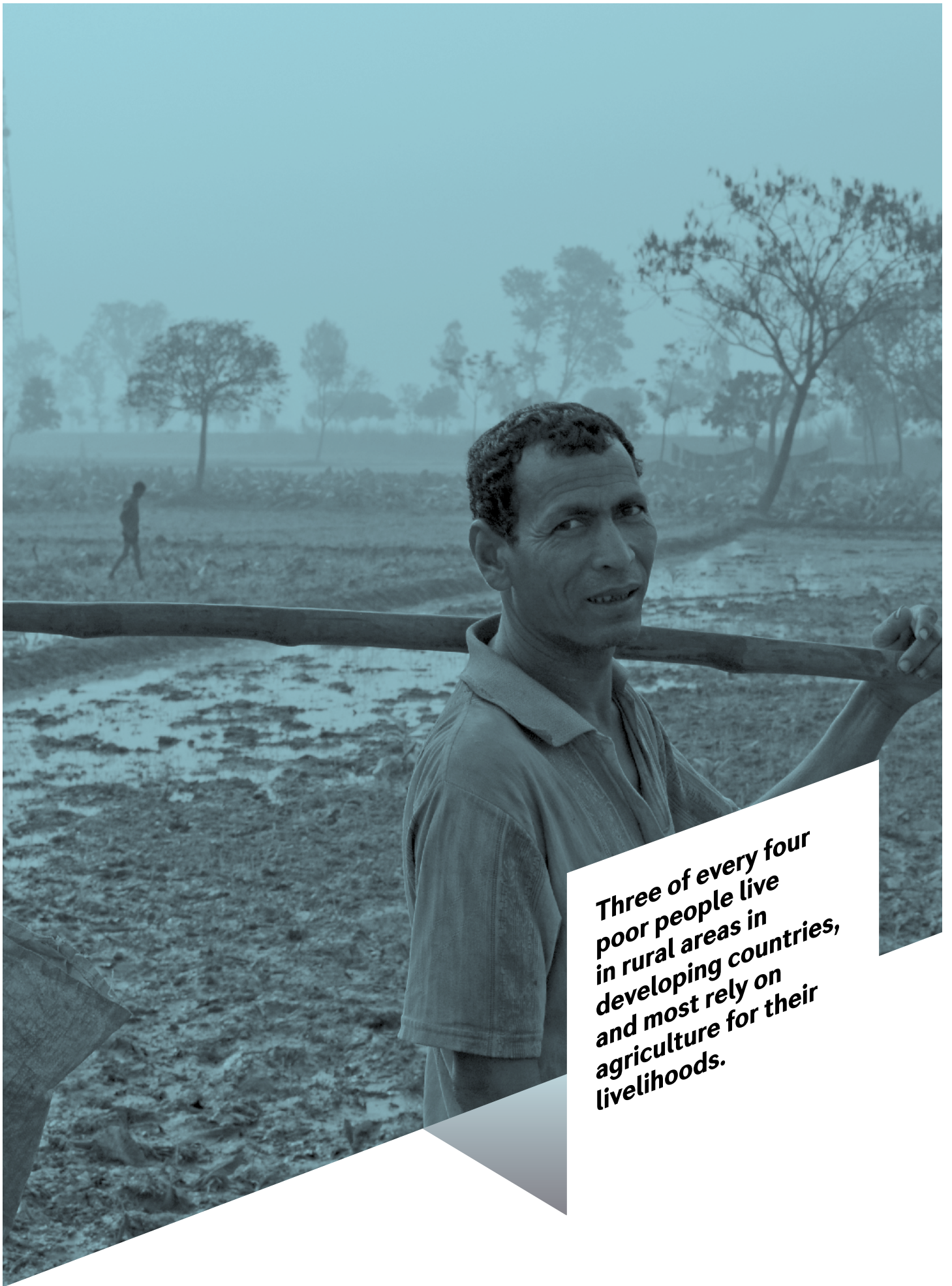
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015,
GAFSP HAD A
PORTFOLIO OF

\$1.2
BILLION
IN FINANCING IN

41
COUNTRIES
AROUND THE WORLD.

linking farmers to markets, improving non-farm rural livelihoods, reducing risk and vulnerability, and supporting technical assistance, institutional building, and capacity development. Alongside critical investments in public sector activities, GAFSP provides complementary funding directly to the private sector to enable investments that will have large development impact and would have been seen by traditional investors as too risky.

GAFSP targets the entire value chain in agriculture and related sectors through both its complementary Public and Private Sector Windows—recognizing that investments from both public and private sectors are critical to a well-developed, resilient food system, improved agricultural productivity, increased incomes, and the highest development impact.



**Three of every four
poor people live
in rural areas in
developing countries,
and most rely on
agriculture for their
livelihoods.**

GLOBAL CHALLENGE



THE SITUATION

25%

AVERAGE EXTREME
POVERTY RATE
IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES

75%

of world's poor live
in rural areas
and depend on
agriculture for their
livelihoods

795

million people are
undernourished

80%

of food consumed
in Asia and Sub-
Saharan Africa is from
smallholder
farms

GAFSP CONTRIBUTION

Financial and technical assistance

\$1.02

BILLION FUNDED PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

\$224

MILLION FUNDED PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS

> We focus on long-term agriculture and food security development, which have traditionally been underfunded by governments and development aid.

> We fund the most promising projects in countries with the highest level of need to increase the impact on poor, hungry, and malnourished people.

> We rely on the broad participation of civil society organizations and farmer organizations in project implementation and program governance—to increase transparency and sustainability.

> We focus on technically sound, innovative projects and support.

Effective delivery

1/3

FASTER

Inclusive

PARTNERSHIP WITH RECIPIENTS, DONORS, CSOs, PRIVATE SECTOR

7%

LOW ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Raising income

12

MILLION PEOPLE TO BENEFIT

5.1

MILLION PEOPLE ALREADY REACHED

\$191

MILLION INCOME GENERATED PER YEAR

~15–30%
reduction in global crop yields by 2050 in absence of climate change adaptation

50%
more food production needed to feed the world's **9 billion** people by 2050

>\$80
billion needed in public and private investment in agriculture, per year, to eliminate hunger

The Goal




3%

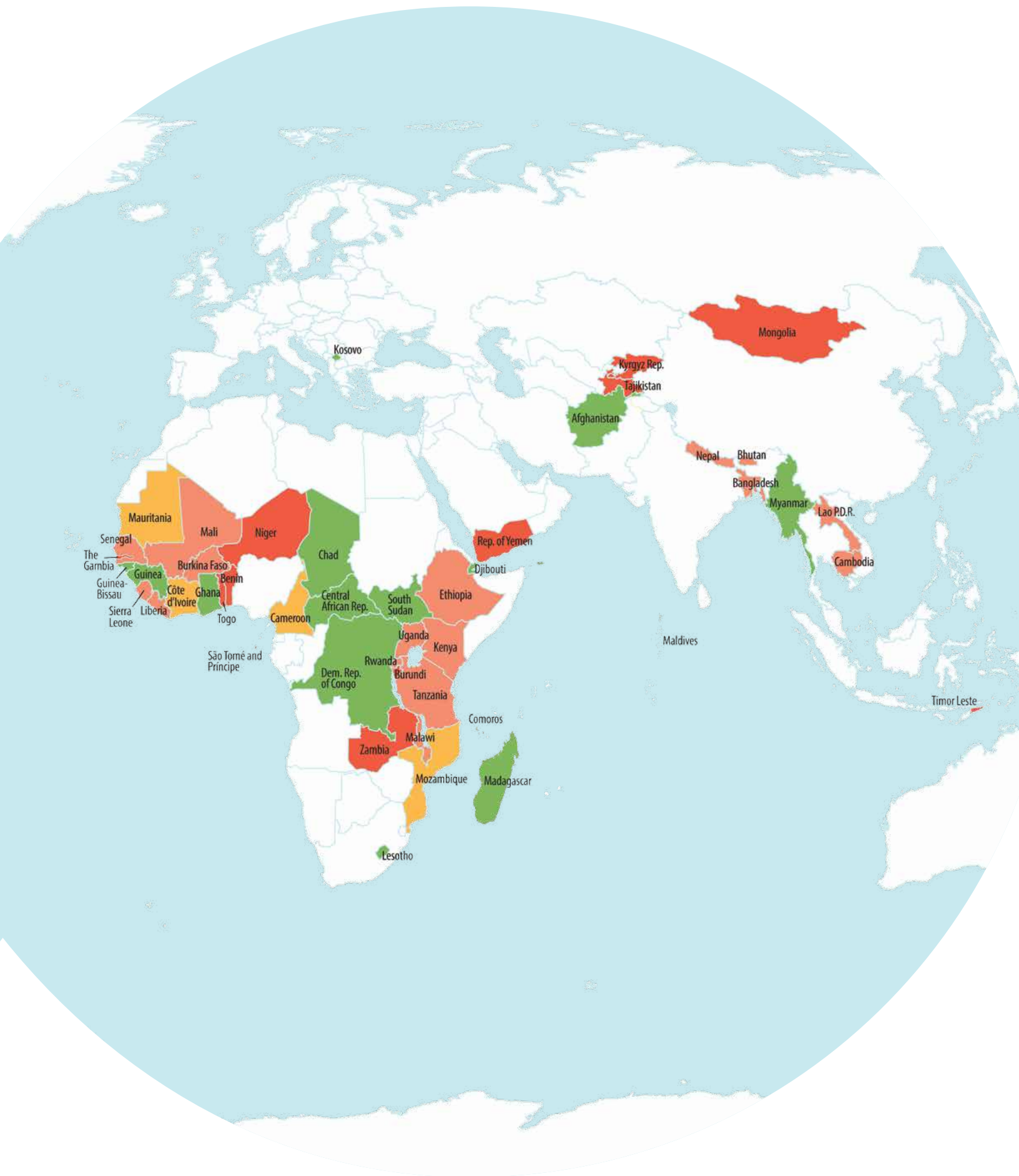
POVERTY RATE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY 2030

WHERE GAFSP WORKS

Marshall Islands
Micronesia, FS
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu
Kirabati
Tuvalu
Samoa
Tonga

Honduras
Nicaragua
Haiti
Guyana

-  Public Sector Window Recipients
-  Public and Private Sector Window Recipients
-  Private Sector Window Recipients
-  Eligible for GAFSP Funding, not yet a recipient



ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAM



Portfolio snapshot

As of December 31, 2015, GAFSP had a portfolio of \$1.2 billion in financing in 41 countries around the world.

During the reporting period the Steering Committee approved five new Public Sector Window projects totaling \$107 million in grant funding in Benin, Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, and Timor-Leste. The Private Sector Window approved 13 new investment projects and eight new advisory service activities totaling \$109 million.

Growing partnerships

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

GAFSP welcomed Germany as a new donor in December 2014. Australia, a donor since 2010, contributed to the Private Sector Window to support

co-financed investments by GAFSP, the Asian Development Bank, and the IFC in agribusiness targeted toward small-holder farmers across Asia.

Project Milestones

In the face of many challenges—including civil unrest, the outbreak of Ebola, and extreme weather events—our portfolio has continued to move forward, and even expand. Some notable project milestones include:

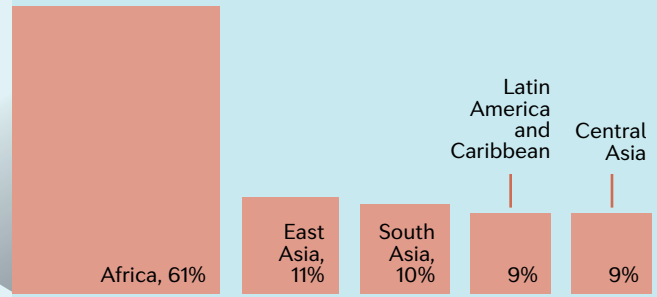
- > **Projects getting started:** GAFSP projects in Burundi, Mali, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burkina Faso all became effective.
- > **Projects successfully adapting to local priorities:** At Government request, in June 2015 the Haiti RESEPAG II project team successfully restructured the operation's development objectives to include reinforcing the government's capacity to provide services in the agricultural sector, to increase market access

for small producers, and to provide financial assistance in the case of an Agriculture Sector Emergency.

- > **Post-Ebola response:** As a post-Ebola response for affected Liberian farmers, the Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC), funded by GAFSP, supported the government's efforts by facilitating the transport of approximately 334 metric tons of seed rice to the 12 counties under the project and distributing 43 metric tons to 1,500 farming households.
- > **On the Private Sector Window side,** a Recovery Response Program was launched in Liberia to provide financing to local private companies in order to reach outgrowers and small-holder farmers and increase agricultural productivity. In the Wienco Liberia project, the IFC and GAFSP provided long-term affordable financing to small farmers through Wienco Liberia to build increased storage facilities across Liberia and offer pre-harvest financing of fertilizers and agricultural inputs to benefit small cocoa farmers.

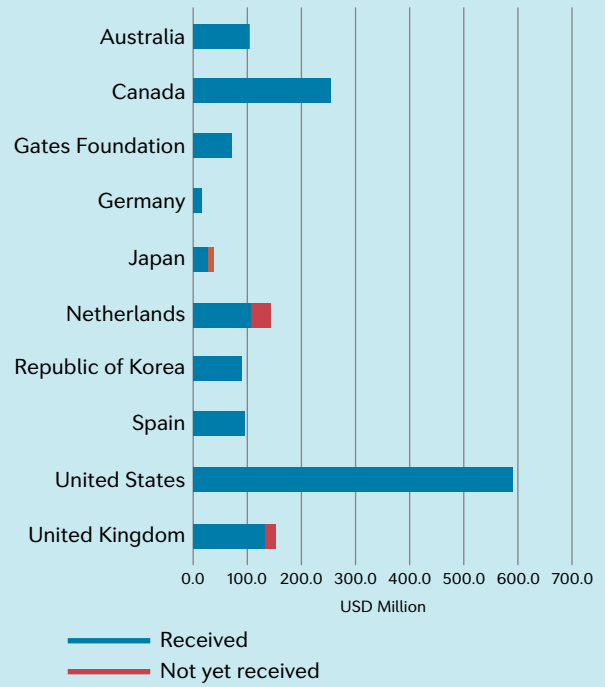
PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

Public Sector Window
\$1.02 billion
Private Sector Window,
\$224 million

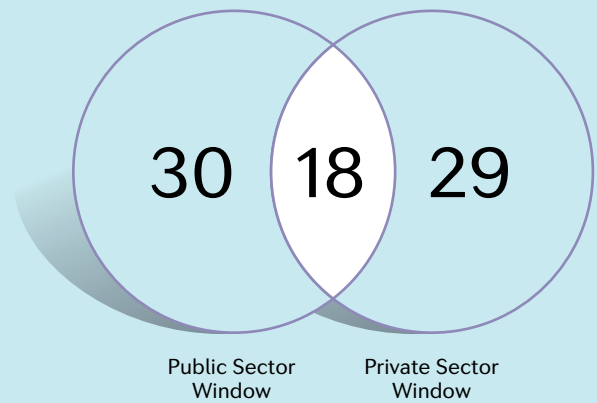


FUNDING RECEIVED

2009–2015



NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM
THE PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW,
PRIVATE SECTOR, OR BOTH



ACHIEVEMENTS

PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW



Support to Country-led Programs/Projects

GAFSP provides grants to low-income-country governments in support of national agricultural and food security investment plans that they have developed in a participatory way with their own farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society organizations. As of Dec. 31, 2015, the Public Sector Window portfolio

included 38 projects in 30 countries totaling \$1 billion. Together these projects will affect 11.8 million rural people over the life of these projects. GAFSP's supervising entities, supporting those country efforts, have to date disbursed \$323.11 million to low-income-country governments. As of Dec. 31, 2015, over 5.1 million people had directly benefited and

received support to enhance their farm livelihoods. With these funds, GAFSP has made great strides in empowering farmers. Highlights include:

- > **Adoption of New Technology**
- > **New/Improved Irrigation**
- > **Water Users' Associations**
- > **New/Rehabilitated Roads**
- > **Nutrition**

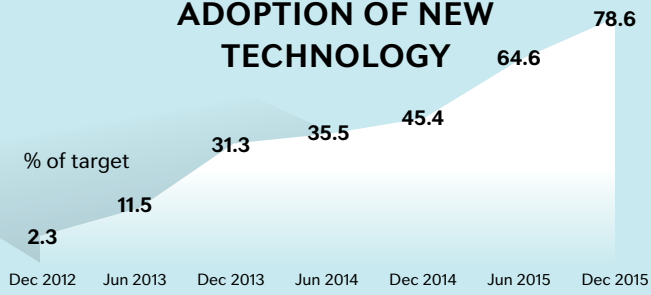
Transformational Change

In many countries, GAFSP funding has sparked and supported transformational projects by providing large grants to technically strong projects where the funds are needed most and ready to be used. In Bangladesh, for example, the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) has worked to increase agricultural productivity while also addressing climate change issues, improving nutrition outcomes, and developing the technical capacity of farmers, local government, and national systems.

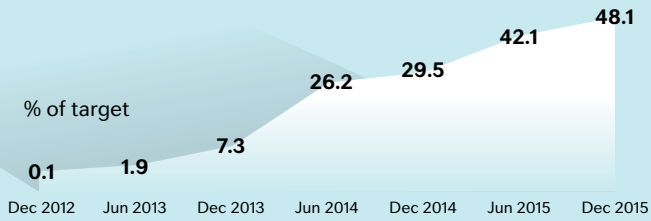


The funds were targeted to areas that were highly susceptible to climate change; now, farmers in the region have access to climate adaptive technologies like more resilient crops and have adopted more resource efficient practices like buried pipelines and alternate wet dry irrigation (AWDI). The project is heavily focused on improved training and capacity development for smallholder farmers – not only on agricultural productivity – but also focused on nutrition, marketing, and health. For the first time, all seven relevant government agencies have been integrated into one project unit, which has transformed the way the government provides support to farmers, rural families, and villages.

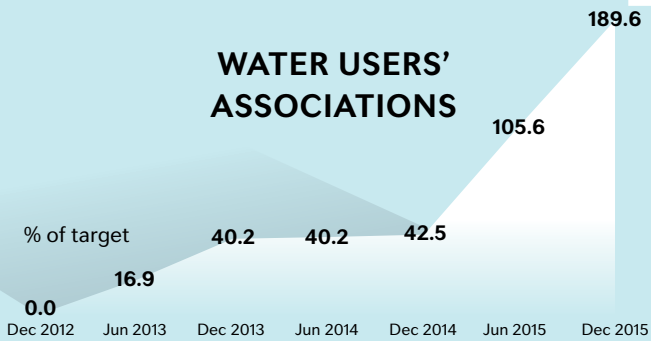
ADOPTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY



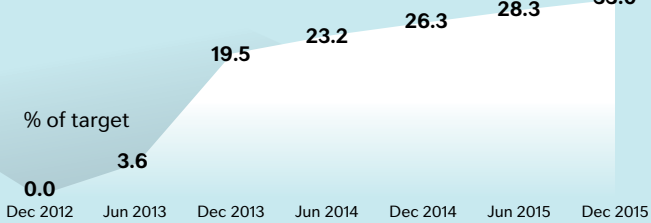
NEW / IMPROVED IRRIGATION



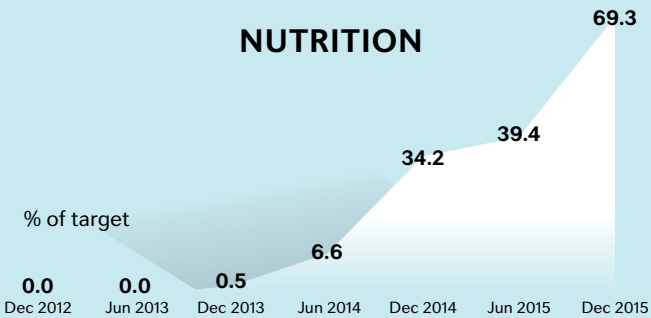
WATER USERS' ASSOCIATIONS



NEW / REHABILITATED ROADS



NUTRITION



ACHIEVEMENTS

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW

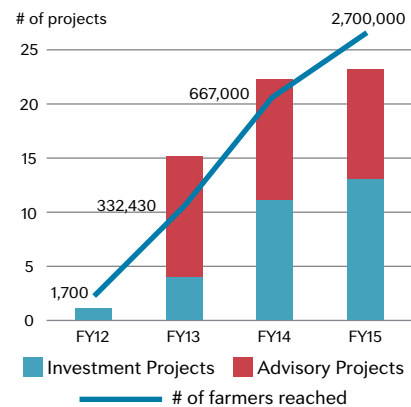


Private Sector Window Details

The Private Sector Window provides innovative products and financial solutions in support of private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. As of December 2015, 36 investment projects in 23 countries had been approved with \$217 million of GAFSP funding and \$70 million had been disbursed. Complementary Advisory Service engagements are deployed through 35 advisory projects in 25 countries, totaling \$6.8 million of GAFSP funding.

The main role GAFSP plays in investment projects is providing loans and offering guarantees through risk sharing facilities with financial institutions, including social lenders, microfinance institutions, and commercial banks. More than half of the projects (58 percent) are partnered with financial institutions in order to reach more smallholder farmers and small- and medium-size enterprises. Over three-quarters of GAFSP Private Sector Window funding is allocated in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the largest single country exposure in Burkina Faso, with 15 percent of the total approved amount.

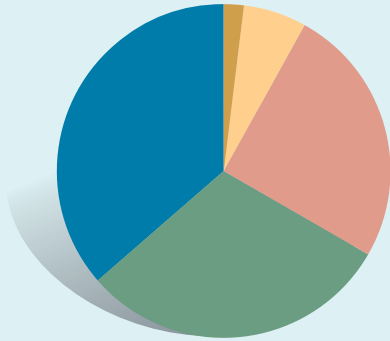
Through the Private Sector Window, GAFSP delivers high development impact through both financial investment support and advisory projects that build capacity and provide training and tools. In total, these projects and programs target over 2.7 million farmers, most of them semi-commercial smallholders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



	Baseline	As of June 2015	End Target
# of farmers reached	1,060,441	757,756	2,711,897
# of female farmers reached	54,981	118,682	140,651
# of direct full time jobs provided	8,024	7,412	15,327
# of direct full time jobs provided to women	3,128	2,296	5,779
# of participants in training	0	23,242	16,922
# of female participants in training	0	822	160
Production volume (million MT)	77,575	23,333	250,089
# of agri loans	189,110	34,025	273,380
\$ of agri loans	19,000,000	58,280,000	36,260,000
# of children with malnutrition reached	0	-	700,000

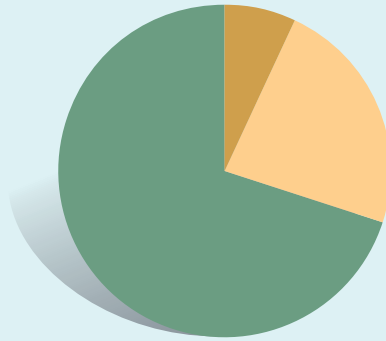
Note: baseline is already positive for many projects since those businesses were already in operation when GAFSP funding was approved. Private Sector Window projects do not report progress until they have reached a certain level of maturity, i.e. 1-2 years. Thus, the figures under the June 2015 column are only for a subset of projects.

BY PRODUCT TYPE



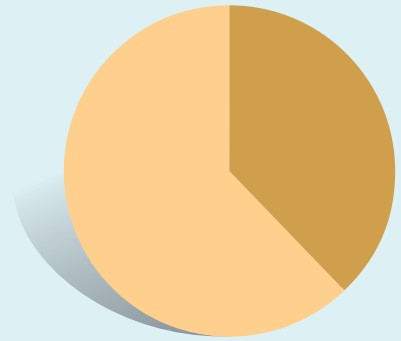
Preferred Shares	2%
Common Shares	6%
Subordinated Loan	25%
Senior Loan	30%
Risk Sharing Facility	37%

BY REGION



Latin America	7%
Asia	23%
Africa	70%

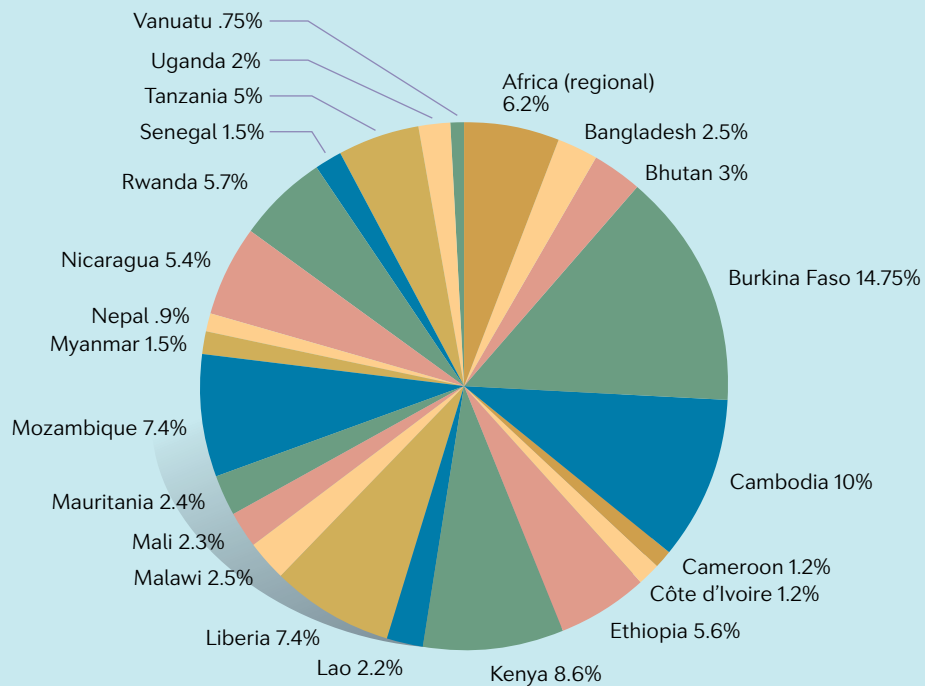
THROUGH FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY



Direct	38%
Through Financial Institutions	62%



BY COUNTRY



IMPACTS



As part of GAFSP's working culture of learning-by-doing, GAFSP has taken up key initiatives to increase its effectiveness in attaining the highest impact for our beneficiaries. These initiatives have been identified through lessons learned and also are based on feedback from our stakeholders.

GAFSP Impact Beyond Agriculture: Gender, Jobs, Nutrition, Climate Change

Beyond increasing productivity and linking farmers to markets, sustainable agriculture interventions can have an impact on such cross-cutting themes as empowering female farmers, creating on-farm and off-farm jobs in rural areas, ensuring people's nutritional status is enhanced, and adapting to and mitigating climate change.

Missing Middle Pilot Initiative

To more effectively address those farmers who have some success in commercial farming but yet cannot easily get access to formal commercial credits and investment opportunities, GAFSP is testing a new mechanism. The Missing Middle Pilot Initiative will offer continuous support to small-scale farmers as they advance from subsistence farming to farmer organizations and eventually full commercial viability, tapping into an array of market opportunities. This initiative aims to stimulate investment targeted at and by smallholder farmers themselves, through actively supporting producer organizations and civil society organizations. The aim is to support the formation of effective partnerships between producer organizations/civil society organizations and actors along the agriculture value chain, such as processors and input and output

traders. These partnerships, if financially successful, are expected to crowd in credit and/or private capital for farmers to achieve financial sustainability.

Improving how we measure progress

The GAFSP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, originally approved in 2011 before the launch of the Private Sector Window, is being updated, aiming toward a common overarching framework for the Program as a whole, including impact-level goals, project-level core indicators, and portfolio-wide performance tracking. Next, GAFSP expects to endorse, operationalize, and roll out a revised M&E framework that harmonizes indicators and results reporting, while still allowing for specific components/indicators customized to needs of each Window.



Women account for about 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries. In Africa, 62 percent of economically active women work in agriculture, making it the largest employer of women. If women globally had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase the yields on their farms by 20-30 percent, thereby increasing incomes and decreasing hunger.



The number of workers **employed** in the agriculture sector reached over 1 billion in 2009. Although employment growth in agriculture has slowed, the sector remains a particularly important source of self- and wage-employment for rural populations and is therefore key to reducing poverty and achieving food security.

GENDER + JOBS NUTRITION + CLIMATE

Undernutrition contributes to 45 percent of under-five child deaths, resulting in 3.1 million deaths every year. On the other hand, 1.4 billion people are now overweight and over 500 million are obese. The agriculture sector has the potential to improve access, availability, and utilization of healthy, nutritious food.

Agriculture is one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, being both a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (up to 25 percent) and highly susceptible to its effects. Under a pessimistic scenario with high **climate change** impacts, there could be more than 100 million additional people in poverty by 2030, largely due to changing crop yields and prices. However, agriculture can adopt sustainable and climate-sensitive practices that reduce its climate imprint, strengthen farmers' resilience, and maintain or even increase food production to meet future demand.



IMPACTS

CLIMATE CHANGE



Climate change and agriculture are inextricably linked—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. On the other hand, agriculture and land use changes are a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, and so agriculture can and must be part of the solution, through improved practices that lead to emissions reductions. More productive and more resilient agriculture requires a major shift in the way land, water, soil nutrients, and resources are managed to ensure that these resources are used more efficiently and that coordination across sectors allows capture of synergies and reduction of trade-offs.

GAFSP is uniquely placed to have a transformative impact, through both of its Windows, as a key mechanism on the ground that can scale up successful, climate-sensitive approaches. By testing innovations and bringing

together the best science with the best practices, GAFSP allows piloting of project approaches that, if proven successful, can be replicated and scaled up elsewhere.

As of Dec. 31, 2015, 29 investment projects in 28 countries contribute to climate adaptation and/or mitigation benefits through various CSA activities, ranging from but not limited to traditional agronomic techniques, such as mulching, intercropping, conservation agriculture, on-farm water management, and pasture and livestock management, as well as innovative practices, such as the promotion of improved, climate-resilient seed varieties, emission-intensive crops, integrated pest and disease control technologies, and agro-climatic risk management technologies for improved climate resilience and reduced carbon emissions.

Climate-Smart Food Systems & the Sustainable Development Goals:

The new global goals to end hunger by 2030 offer a major opportunity to

place a climate-smart food system at the heart of the development agenda. The attainment of at least half of the SDGs rests upon the ability to ensure that the global food system is productive, resilient, and tackling climate change. GAFSP has much to contribute in this space—that is, in the nexus of food security, productivity, and climate change—given that it focuses its investments in agriculture and food security on those regions and sectors where significant progress will be required in order to meet the expected SDGs on poverty reduction, sustainable agriculture, hunger, food security and nutrition.

GAFSP investment projects in 28 countries (48 percent of funds) contribute to climate change co-benefits, both adaptation and mitigation, through various CSA activities. While most focus on adaptation, some projects such as The Food Security Support Project in Senegal, address both adaptation and mitigation.

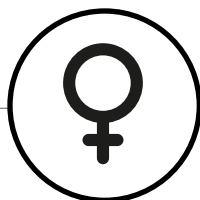


Mitigating the Effects of Climate Change in Senegal

In Senegal, the Food Security Support Project works to improve food security and rural incomes by targeting weather hazard-prone regions that have high climate variability and fragile ecosystems. The farmers in these areas cultivate on marginal lands that are sensitive to erosion and overexploit grazing land, particularly around water points and areas of high animal concentration. Also, the flooding of vegetation cover after the opening of sills and micro-dams destroys it and contributes to the emission of GHGs. Since its inception, the project has worked to create a barrier against desert encroachment in the regions. It has granted small producers, women, and farmers' organizations access to a range of agricultural and livestock infrastructure, particularly in terms of water control and storage, as well as improved climate-smart technologies, services, and training. The project has invested in infrastructure to strengthen resilience to climate change, particularly in agricultural and pastoral water management through drip irrigation, market gardens, the establishment of impounding sills and anti-salt dams for rice and horticulture, the construction and rehabilitation of livestock habitats, as well as storage facilities. The project also aims to develop and disseminate innovative actions to promote local know-how and reduce constraints on food security, thereby building resilience to climate change.

IMPACTS

GENDER



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, most of these women have very little decision-making power even within their own households. Studies also indicate that women produce 25 to 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 had better access to productive resources and information, overall farm yields could increase by 20 to 30 percent, which may lead to a 12 to 17 percent reduction in the number of people facing hunger.² GAFSP therefore aims to advance gender equality through our work.

The GAFSP Public Sector Window expects to reach a total of about 11.8 million beneficiaries, of whom 5.1 million or 36 percent are expected to be women and girls.

All GAFSP Public Sector Window

2 FAO. 2011. The State of Food and Agriculture (available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>).

projects address at least one element of good gender mainstreaming for public investment projects (gender analysis during preparation, inclusion of gender-informed actions, and gender-disaggregated M&E), and 87 percent address all three of these elements. In **Ethiopia**, the Agriculture Growth Project is strengthening institutional capacity building to promote gender equality by developing Common Interest Groups that ensure substantive presence of women farmers. With program support, these informal groups are being transitioned to primary cooperatives to undertake wider and stronger collective action on a range of services, including input and output marketing and financial services. The project has also been ensuring formal sector-wide gender mainstreaming by engaging women at all levels of cooperative governance structure. In **Rwanda**, the project is developing financial products, including agricultural insurance facilities adapted to women’s needs, and providing training for those beneficiaries.

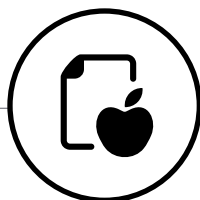
In 2015 the Private Sector Window continued to focus on gender equality, increasing the number of female smallholder farmers participating in GAFSP investments through the development of gender diagnostic tools and relevant trainings. The Private Sector Window’s investment in ACLEDA, the largest bank in **Cambodia** in terms of assets and loan portfolio, helped increase ACLEDA’s agribusiness SME and micro lending to women. Currently ACLEDA has 253 branches and district offices across Cambodia serving more than 366,500 borrowers, over half of whom are women. GAFSP’s investment will increase ACLEDA’s SME loan portfolio to women by nearly 25 percent by 2019. In addition, the number of SME loans to women is expected to reach 19,000 by 2019. ACLEDA will also increase its micro loan portfolio to women by 11 percent, with the number of micro loans to women to reach 182,000 by 2019. These loans will enable women in Cambodia to support their businesses, purchase food for their families, and send their children to school.



In Ethiopia, the Agriculture Growth Project is strengthening institutional capacity building to promote gender equality by developing Common Interest Groups that ensure substantive involvement of women farmers.

IMPACTS

NUTRITION



Malnutrition is a multisectoral challenge and thus demands solutions from various sectors. Agriculture has an important role to play in improving nutrition through agricultural programs that increase access to nutritious and diverse foods need to be strengthened. These include farming activities to increase women’s discretionary income; the development and adoption of biofortified varieties; food fortification that adds micronutrients to processed food; crop diversification to foods with high nutrient content (e.g., horticulture, pulses, meat, dairy, 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.

More than half of the Public Sector Window projects include nutrition-related activities, totaling \$140 million (about 14 percent of funding from the Public Sector Window financing). About two-thirds of the nutrition-related spend by GAFSP is on nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, while about a third is for direct nutrition-specific activities, such as 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 (kitchen and latrines).

How do we measure nutrition impact? In the past, people have intuitively assumed that agriculture benefits nutrition, yet these benefits have often been considered “spill-over” effects and gone unmeasured. GAFSP projects use various indicators to capture the impact of nutrition-related activities. These include:

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



The Private Sector Window also addresses the issue of chronic malnutrition and its negative impact on human capital development. In 2015 the Private Sector Window made an investment in Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) to establish a nutritious food processing plant in Rwanda that will feed 700,000 malnourished children in that country each year. The AIFL project is simple but promises significant development impact.

Using maize and soy sourced and grown locally by Rwandan farmers, 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 project is part of a broader public-private partnership between the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the World Food Programme, the IFC, the government of Rwanda, GAFSP,

and private sector actors. This project enables GAFSP to help malnourished children by giving them access to fortified nutrients that will allow them to reach their full potential. It also means that farmers in Rwanda can gain access to higher-quality inputs and better farm management practices.



How nutritious are locally available foods?

The **Nepal AFSP project** commissioned a study to analyze the nutritive value of locally available foods. Samples were collected and analyzed for moisture, total ash, fat, protein, carbohydrate, crude fiber, energy, iron content, phosphorus, and vitamin C. This kind of information was not previously available. Another specific objective was to select nutritious food for the preparation of weaning food for infants. The analysis found foods such as horse gram (*Gahat*), beans (*laure simi*), latte, barley, and buckwheat to be high in iron. Based on this finding, nutritious recipes from locally available underutilized food were developed and disseminated through the project.

IMPACTS

JOBS



Jobs are crucial for individual well-being, as well as for broader society since they drive poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and political stability and social cohesion. There are currently 190 million people unemployed worldwide and more than 500 million will be looking for jobs over the next 10 years.³ Although research suggests that workers are moving out of agriculture and into higher value-added sectors⁴ in G20 economies, agriculture provides livelihoods for 40 percent of today's global population and is the single largest employer in the world. Moreover, given the lack of employment opportunities in the marketplace, self-employment in agriculture remains the best available opportunity for women in the rural labor force.⁵

For the poor, their own labor is often the only asset they can use to enhance

their prosperity. But lacking education or specialized skills required in the formal labor market, many laborers are occupied in low-productivity, poorly paid agriculture or informal sector activities. Working toward enabling poor people to transition to more productive, well-paid activities is key to sustainable development.⁶ GAFSP supports both temporary and long-term job creation by supporting governments' efforts to create a framework for investment in priority sectors and within which the private sector can flourish, and by supporting businesses directly through the Private Sector Window.

Creating jobs that spur agricultural productivity: Meridian is the largest fertilizer supplier in Malawi and Mozambique, a top actor in Zimbabwe, and the largest seed supplier in Malawi. In 2015 IFC provided to Meridian a \$15 million senior loan and GAFSP \$15 million

subordinated secured loan to support the company's \$50 million capital expenditure program in Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia. The project is expected to increase access to quality agriculture inputs and to support improvements in productivity. The volume of input supplied will grow by 60 percent over the period, reaching an additional 280,000 farmers. In addition, the project will increase local jobs with an incremental 332 permanent positions by 2019. The project will also improve farmers' access to market and integration of the agribusiness value chain financing with the roll-out of Meridian's infrastructure of rural collection depots, local storage warehouses, and distribution centers.

Temporary jobs that strengthen household resilience: In Tajikistan, the Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project creates job opportunities for food-insecure people in local areas in rehabilitating irrigation and drainage

3 UNEP. 2008. Green Jobs: Towards decent work in a sustainable, low-carbon world (available at http://www.unep.org/PDF/UNEPGreenjobs_report08.pdf).

4 G20 Labour Markets in 2015: Strengthening the Link between Growth and Employment

5 World Development Report (2008) on Agriculture for Development.

6 International Development Association (IDA) 17 Replenishment



infrastructure. The project has engaged more than 11,000 beneficiaries in cleaning 3,345 km of secondary and tertiary canals, cleaning and levelling 411 km of the collector and drainage network, rehabilitating 49 km of irrigation canals, repairing 863 outlet gates and 373 observation wells, and completing the rehabilitation of a drainage pumping station.

How do people use money earned through temporary jobs? Cambodia EFAP project has provided the rural poor with job opportunities and helped vulnerable families access food and increase their resilience. An assessment of over 29,000 households that participated in the Cambodia EFAP project shows that on average each participating household earned around \$124 per

rehabilitation project. The most common uses of the earned money were to buy rice (86 percent), repay debt (84 percent), buy other non-rice foods (83 percent), pay school expenses (69 percent), buy agricultural inputs (58 percent), buy animals (47 percent), buy a bicycle or motor bike (24 percent), and set up a business (16 percent).

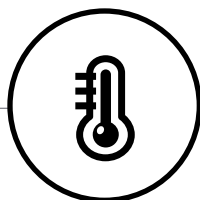


Public Private Partnership on the ground

The project in **Cameroon** emphasized the development impact that GAFSP can have when the public and private sectors work together. A joint World Bank/IFC initiative allowed the Private Sector Window to target the three largest agricultural value chains in the country—cassava, maize, and sorghum—and to positively transform the lives of over 220,000 small farmers. The project is part of a comprehensive initiative to pull together public and private partners/resources to support the sustainable development of agriculture in Cameroon. By integrating farmers into the value chain, the project will help intensify production systems and contribute to increased production, food security, and competitiveness as well as to improved livelihoods and reduced poverty for farmers.

IMPACTS

USING EVIDENCE



Impact Evaluation: GAFSP supported projects collect information daily. In addition, GAFSP supports rigorous impact evaluation analysis in up to one third of the projects it supports. For the Public Sector Window, the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group has been working with five GAFSP projects in carrying out the tasks for impact evaluation study at the time of project completion, such as setting up sampling frameworks, assisting in baseline surveys and reports, and testing different operational approaches in project implementation (Bangladesh, Haiti-PTTA, Liberia, Nepal, and Rwanda). In other countries, projects have identified other academic institutions to implement their impact evaluations. For example, the Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition project will be working with Makerere University and the Partnership for Child Development at the Imperial College of London for its impact evaluation.

For the Private Sector Window, a list of selection criteria for planned impact evaluations will ensure that these cover the three investment models of the Private Sector Window—direct agribusiness, through financial institutions, and integrated solutions. It expects to launch four impact evaluations, starting with Malawi Mangoes and Rwanda AIFL.

Poverty Scorecard: The Private Sector Window is piloting the use of the Simple Poverty Scorecard on GAFSP projects. Root Capital was the first GAFSP project to apply this tool to better understand the socioeconomic situations of employees and farmers associated with businesses supported by Root Capital. Baseline data collection for the cashew cluster study in West Africa was completed at the end of August 2015. Three firms were included, with one in Togo and two in Benin. Endline data collection, which is scheduled for 2018, will help to determine if there is any

change to the poverty profile of the employees and producers. Baseline data collection for the cocoa cluster study has started and is expected to finish by the end of 2015. The simple poverty scorecard is expected to be used for another seven GAFSP projects in 2016.

Knowledge Management:

Knowledge sharing is an important pillar in GAFSP as part of its evidence-based management and continuous improving culture. One of the key events that is organized annually is the GAFSP Knowledge Forum, where GAFSP-financed project team leaders from all of the Supervising Entities, and across both Public and Private Sector Windows, gather to exchange experience and tacit knowledge on GAFSP projects and to capture and highlight emerging results from GAFSP-financed projects. The second Knowledge Forum was held in June 2015 with the participation of about 40 project team leaders.



A snapshot of our beneficiaries in Nepal

In Nepal, GAFSP worked with DIME to conduct surveys at the start to establish baselines for target beneficiaries and control groups so that impact could be properly measured at a later date. From a sample with over 2,000 sample points, some findings give a snapshot of GAFSP beneficiaries in Nepal:

- > Less than 3 percent of households sell any of their crops, instead most use their farm output for home consumption.
- > 40 percent of women have low dietary diversity, consuming less than three food groups per day (mainly staples and legumes).
- > Households in the sample have an average of 0.32 hectares of agricultural land, divided into more than three plots. Plots average one-tenth of a hectare. Households typically cultivate more than six crops over the course of the year.
- > Less than 3 percent of households spend any money on farm inputs; when they do, the largest expenditure category is paid labor, with chemical fertilizer as a distant second.
- > In terms of agricultural technology, most commonly used are metal bins/ super bags to store seeds (already adopted by half of the households), row cropping, and direct seeding of rice or surface seeding of wheat (adopted by a quarter of the households).
- > Less than 10 percent of households were visited by either a government or NGO extension worker in the past year.
- > Most (over 85 percent) households report being part of farmer groups, though few are part of cooperatives.
- > The most commonly owned household asset is a plough—about 86 percent of the households own at least one. Almost 80 percent of households have a bed, 70 percent of the households have access to a mobile phone, and 37 percent have radios.

IMPACTS

USING EVIDENCE

The forum focused on enhancing efficiency of delivery and impact on beneficiaries, as well as providing a sounding board on issues that are important to GAFSP such as ways to improve project M&E in capturing results and enhancing public-private partnerships.

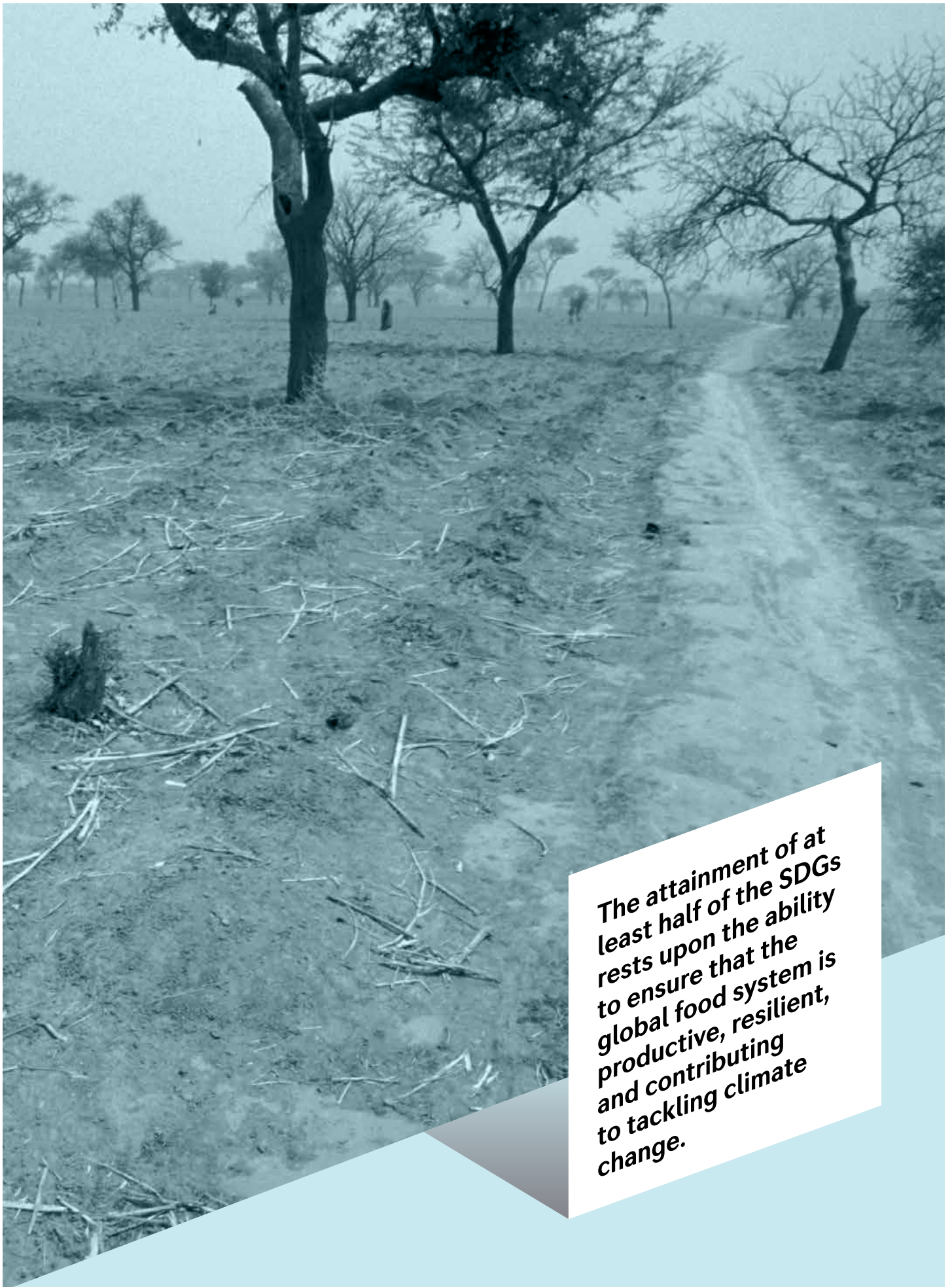
Identifying Producer Organization Capacity Development Needs:

GAFSP is using blended finance to pave the way for the IFC to increase its volume of agri-finance lending to farmers and producer organizations; however, in many cases capacity building is needed to support both farmers and producer organizations to ensure they can manage financial and business functions appropriately, repay loans, and become reliable suppliers. The Private Sector Window Advisory Services program finances capacity building activities to support producer organizations as a means to

mitigate those risks. One noteworthy activity is the use of the Scope Insight tool, which uses standardized assessments across eight business areas to rate producer organizations and identify their capacity building needs. Recognizing the importance of this capacity building assessment tool and related support, GAFSP has financed a learning activity to better understand how it can evaluate the role of smallholder aggregation and assess aggregators. The goal is to understand lessons from the tool and the potential to expand it. Expanding the tool will provide better information to supply chain partners and strengthen links between producer organizations and their off-takers, thereby reducing supply chain risks related to lending.

Using Maps and Big Data to Better Manage Projects:

GAFSP supports the use of maps as an effective tool in managing project activities and outcomes. GAFSP provides geo-referencing for ongoing projects, overlaying project data (e.g., project locations, markets, administrative boundaries) with relevant demographic and development data (e.g., SDGs/MDGs, food security, poverty, farming systems) for all Public Sector Window projects. The mapping team also collects data, stories, and video clips, and trains local staff on the use of GIS software and big data (e.g., satellite imagery, drones and cellphone data) to support mapping and M&E activities in remote rural areas. The use of geo-referenced information is expected to strengthen local project staff's understanding of developments at the various project sites.



The attainment of at least half of the SDGs rests upon the ability to ensure that the global food system is productive, resilient, and contributing to tackling climate change.

Annex 1

DATA FROM DECEMBER 31, 2015

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015)		
REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
CHAIR		
United States		Mr. Dan Peters
VOTING MEMBERS		
Donors		
Australia	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Mr. Matthew Williams
	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Julie Delforce
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		Mr. Neil Watkins
Canada	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD)	Ms. Caroline Leclerc
	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD)	Mr. Christophe Kadji
Germany	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Ms. Birgit Gerhardus
Republic of Korea	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Jae Jip Kim
	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Yongwon Song
Spain	Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness	Mr. Javier Sanz Muñoz
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Ms. Carolina Mayeur
United Kingdom	Department for International Development (DfID)	Ms. Diana Dalton
	World Bank Executive Director's Office	Mr. Simon Bor
United States	US Treasury	Ms. Alexia Latortue
	US Treasury	Mr. Nicholas Strychacz
Recipients		
Africa	IFPRI	Mr. Ousmane Badiane
Africa	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Edouard Ngirente
Africa (alternate)	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Mamou Ehui
Africa	AGRA	Ms. Agnes Kaiibata
Asia	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Rionald Silaban
Asia		Mr. Champak Pokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Chorobek Imashov
Europe and Central Asia (alternate)	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Reto Robert Gruninger
Latin America and Caribbean	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Jaime Roberto Diaz Palacios
Middle East and North Africa	Office of Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Jeehan Abdul Ghaffar
Middle East and North Africa (alternate)		Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Bamatraf

NON-VOTING MEMBERS		
REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Mr. Earnán Ó Cléirigh
	World Bank Executive Director's Office	Mr. Niall Cassidy
Japan	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Hideaki Hamada
	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Takehito Sato
The Netherlands	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Marcel Beukeboom
	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Peter LePoole
United Nations	UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition	Mr. Gabriel Ferrero
United Nations	UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition	Mr. David Nabarro
Supervising Entity	AfDB	Mr. Chiji Ojukwu
Supervising Entity	AfDB	Mr. Dougou Keita
Supervising Entity	ADB	Mr. AKM Mahfuzuddin Ahmed
Supervising Entity	ADB	Mr. Samuel Tumiwa
Supervising Entity	FAO	Mr. Gustavo Merino
Supervising Entity	FAO	Mr. Guy Evers
Supervising Entity	IDB	Mr. Pedro Martel
Supervising Entity	IDB	Ms. Ginya A. Truitt Nakata
Supervising Entity	IFAD	Mr. John Murray McIntire
Supervising Entity	IFAD	Mr. Willem Bettink
Supervising Entity	World Bank	Mr. Juergen Voegelé
Supervising Entity	World Bank	Ms. Preeti Ahuja
Supervising Entity	WFP	Mr. Jon Brause
Supervising Entity	WFP	Ms. Tanuja Rastogi
Northern CSOs	ActionAid USA	Ms. Marie Clarke
Northern CSOs	ActionAid USA	Ms. Katie Campbell
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPIA	Mr. Djibo Bagna
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPIA	Mr. Kalilou Sylla
Southern CSOs (Asia)	AINOUKAI	Mr. Shimpei Murakami
Southern CSOs (Asia)	PAKISAMA	Mr. Raul Socrates Banzuela

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW DONOR COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015)		
COUNTRY	REPRESENTATIVE	TITLE
Australia	Ms. Julie Delforce	Director, Agricultural Productivity & Food Security, Agriculture & Food Branch, Office of Trade Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Canada	Ms. Isabelle Pouliot Cotnoir	Economist, Development Policy, International Trade and Finance, Department of Finance Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD)
Japan	Mr. Hideaki Hamada	Deputy Director, Development Institutions Division, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance
The Netherlands	Mr. Marcel Beukeboom Serving as Chair	Head, Food Security and Financial Sector Division, Department for Sustainable Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
United Kingdom	Ms. Diana Dalton	Deputy Head, Department of Growth and Resilience Department, and Team Leader, Food and Nutrition Security, Department for International Development (DfID)
United States	Ms. Marisa Lago	Assistant Secretary for International Markets and Development, U.S. Treasury
	Mr. Nicholas Strychacz	International Economist, Office of International Development and Debt Policy, U.S. Treasury

Annex 2

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

		COMMITTED AMOUNT (US\$ eq. in millions)							RECEIPTS (US\$ eq. in millions)								
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	40.8	49.1					98.3	8.4	51.5	10.2	28.2				98.4
	Gates Foundation	30.0			30.0		10.0		70.0	10.0	20.0		30.0		10.0		70.0
	Canada	177.1			24.4				201.5	177.1			24.4				201.5
	Germany						12.3	27.2	39.5						12.3	3.7	16
	Ireland	0.6				1.4			2.0	0.6				1.4			2.0
	Korea		53.9				30.0		83.9	2.9	25.9	25.0	5.0	10.1	13		81.9
	Spain		94.2						94.2	94.2							94.2
	United Kingdom				20.1			44.9	65				20.1			19.4	39.5
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5		566.7	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5		566.7
	SUBTOTAL	282.7	288.7	184.1	217.3	31.4	144.8	72.1	1,220.9	262.1	269.0	171.1	270.5	6.4	154.9	36.2	1,170.2
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6	7.4						5.8	5.8	
	Canada		51.5						51.5	50.0	1.5						51.5
	Japan				30.0				30.0					10.0	10.0		20.0
	Netherlands				142.9				142.9				76.3	26.2	4.5		107.0
	United Kingdom				59.3			40.1	99.4				28.9	30.4		30.1	99.4
	United States			25.0					25.0				25.0				25.0
	SUBTOTAL		51.5	167.9	89.3		5.8	41.7	356.2	50.0	1.5	130.2	66.6	14.5	35.9		308.7
GRAND TOTAL	282.7	340.2	352.0	306.6	31.4	150.6	113.8	1577.1	262.1	319.0	172.6	400.7	73.0	169.4	72.1	1,478.9	



Annex 3

DATA FROM DECEMBER 31, 2015

GLOBAL

Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP)

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$60 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: GWFP helps banks in low-income countries increase access to finance for small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) and small farmers. This program provides farmers and SMEs with funding, risk mitigation instruments, and training to implement “warehouse financing,” a lending technique that allows farmers to get credit secured by their harvested commodities deposited in warehouses. The program also reduces food storage losses, increases farmers’ market access, and increases farmers’ incomes by giving them the flexibility of selling their harvest when timing is optimal. In November 2012, GAFSP approved a \$20 million component to support GWFP projects in IDA-only countries, where the IFC is unable to provide such financing on its own due to the higher-risk profile of the transactions. Based on the significant need for financing of agricultural commodities in IDA countries in Africa, 90% of this GAFSP component has been used in three projects: GWFP BICIS (Senegal), GWFP HSBC (Mali), and GWFP Nedbank (Africa Region). With continued strong demand in IDA countries, the IFC Board approved an increase by \$40 million in February 2015, bringing the total support to \$60 million for GWFP projects.

One additional project has been committed under the program: in GWFP Burkina Faso, support has been provided to a pre-export facility to finance working capital of SOFITEX, a strategic agriculture company that controls 80% of cotton production in Burkina Faso, to purchase raw cotton from farmers and then export to international buyers. Local cotton farmers will benefit from timely payment from SOFITEX as well as from input loans, eventually resulting in productivity increases, improved livelihoods, and food security.

ROOT Capital

Amount: \$5 million

Type of Engagement: Senior Loan Package

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Package Committed: December 2012

Status: Partially disbursed

For More Information: <http://ifcext.ifc.org/ifcext/spiweb-site1.nsf/ProjectDisplay/SII32518>

Project description: The IFC, with GAFSP support, has provided a \$10 million senior loan package to Root Capital (\$5 million from GAFSP and \$5 million from the IFC). Founded in 1999, Root Capital is a nonprofit development financier that provides loans and financial training to farmer aggregators, cooperatives, and agricultural SMEs in Africa and Latin America.

Root Capital operates in more than 30 countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. Headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the company also has two regional hubs (in Costa Rica and Kenya) and six associated locations in Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, and Uganda.

The financing package helped Root Capital scale its Sustainable Trade Fund operations, its core lending arm, up to become a financially sustainable business. It will also address the funding needs of rural businesses that are too large to access credit from microfinance institutions but considered too remote to secure financing from commercial banks.

Root Capital is currently registered as a 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization and therefore does not have any shareholders. The company is capitalized with philanthropic contributions and borrowings from financial institutions, foundations, individual investors, and corporations. Notable contributors and lenders include, among others, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Skoll Foundation, the Overseas Private

Investment Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and Starbucks Corporation. The interest rate for a GAFSP loan is below commercial market levels to create a blended interest rate that is affordable to Root Capital during its transformation toward a commercial entity.

Root Capital is expected to reach approximately 2 million farmers during the next five years. This funding significantly enhances Root Capital's lending volume targets as stipulated in its five-year business plan.

REGIONAL

ACLEDA Bank Public Limited—Cambodia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$27.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Partially disbursed (ACLEDA funds for Myanmar have been disbursed)

Project description: In an effort to promote access to finance in Cambodia, Myanmar, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the IFC is partnering with ACLEDA and its subsidiaries in each country to design a program that aims to provide financing solutions to agricultural enterprises and SMEs across the Mekong region. The three proposed projects with ACLEDA aim to enhance lending in key sectors in need of affordable financial support so as to increase employment, enhance export earnings and maintain food security for people in each country. Through this intervention, GAFSP addresses the need for increased private sector investment in agriculture and related sectors to improve the income and food security in low-income countries. In Cambodia, GAFSP's support enables an increase in agribusiness SMEs and micro lending. The concessional component of the project is in the form of an interest rate step-down, which offers incentives to bolster micro/SME agri lending portfolios, despite the sector's challenges and opportunity costs. In Myanmar and Lao PDR, the IFC would not be able to structure a workable transaction with ACLEDA without the additional support from GAFSP. The concessional component in these projects is in the form of lower pricing, which enables affordable local currency solutions to allow the scale-up of their operations.

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: Under implementation

For more information:

<http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/bangladesh>

<http://www.iapp.gov.bd/>

<http://iapta.fao.org>

Project description: The IAPP aims to increase the agricultural productivity of selected crops, livestock, and fisheries in agro-ecologically constrained and economically depressed areas. The project will also promote sustainable conservation and utilization of surface water to increase average yield and enhance water efficiency while strengthening the capacity of government officials and service providers in relation to agriculture, food, and nutrition security programs, including civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations, private sector companies, farmers' organizations, and consultants. Overall, the project is expected to benefit 1,467,000 beneficiaries, of whom an estimated 20% are women farmers. In terms of climate-smart agriculture, the project contributes to improving climate resilience through the promotion of new technologies, agronomic practices, crop varieties, and production technology packages better suited for evolving climatic and environmental conditions.

Results to date: To date, 1,466,022 beneficiaries, of whom 38% are women, have adopted various agricultural technologies being promoted by IAPP. Irrigation and drainage systems have been rehabilitated on about 23,500 hectares of land. The project has contributed to overall production increases: rice production yield has gone up to 2,684 kilograms/hectare from a baseline figure of 2,200 kilograms/hectare; fish production has increased more than 50%, already exceeding the project target of a 26% increase; and milk production has increased by 0.15 liters per cow per day. IAPP has also carried out capacity building activities, including workshops to strengthen the technical skills of more than 773 field workers in nutrition-sensitive extension messages; seminars, conferences, training events, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshops for 516 participants; and training for 274 staff in community-based organizations in institutional strengthening and sectoral planning and strategy.

IAPP has also provided 47,500 water users with updated irrigation and drainage services as well as established 580 operational water user associations.

The PRAN Group

GAFSP Amount: \$5 million

Type of Engagement: Senior Loan Package

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Grant Awarded: April 2012

Status: Fully disbursed

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/pran-group-bangladesh>

Project description: This project was the first investment supported by the Private Sector Window of GAFSP. The project is in response to continued growth in domestic demand as well as increased export market demand in India, Africa, and the Middle East for packaged food products. The project contributes to enhanced food security by increasing the production and availability of affordable, quality food products for the local population. Additionally, the project promotes inclusive economic development by linking farmers to commercial channels, creating jobs, and establishing linkages with micro-, small-, and medium-scale enterprises. The GAFSP funding leverages up to eight times the private sector investment in this project.

The project expects to have a strong development impact, including:

- Creating an additional 1,200 direct jobs, mostly in rural areas
- Improving the livelihoods of approximately 600 additional farmers, with a total of 1,800 farmers reached, and of their communities by ensuring consistent demand and fair pricing for their produce
- Providing affordable and high-quality food and food-related products to consumers at the base of the pyramid
- Encouraging private sector involvement in income-generating agricultural activities and the subsequent integration of small-scale farmers into formal supply chain linkages

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

Status: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/benin>

Project description: PAPVIRE-ABC targets the most fragile and economically, socially, and environmentally disadvantaged municipalities in selected regions of Benin. The project aims to enhance food and nutritional security, improve incomes, and build the resilience of poor households, particularly for women and young people. PAPVIRE-ABC seeks to improve food supply and accessibility through the 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 young people and women; support for improved nutrition; and stakeholder capacity building. Activities will include improving and managing agricultural infrastructure (such as irrigation schemes, farm-to-market roads, as well as storage and processing facilities), strengthening crop distribution and marketing systems, and ensuring access to certified seeds and good-quality fertilizer and pesticides. The project will also promote 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 improvements plants into the crop rotation system). It will directly benefit 50,000 people, 40% of whom are women. Beneficiaries will include 25,445 farmers, who will receive support to cultivate, on average, 1.5 hectares of land for maize, 0.5 hectares for rice, and 0.25 hectares for market garden crops. Other project beneficiaries will be women engaged in food processing, crafts people, traders, and service providers, bringing the total to about 400,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Results to date: The project is currently in the early stages of implementation.

BHUTAN

Food Security and Agriculture Productivity

GAFSP Amount: \$8 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/bhutan>

Project description: The project aims to increase agricultural productivity and enhance market linkages in selected rural districts in 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 inter-connected problems faced by farmers and rural households through a set of integrated, consolidated, area-specific interventions that respond to local constraints, potentials, 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.

These goals are expected to be achieved through the strengthening of farmers' groups through intensive capacity building; crop diversification and the provision of irrigation, climate-smart technologies and farming practices, improved agricultural inputs, and mechanization in a packaged approach; adoption of the value chain approach; and support for the production, accessibility, and demand for nutrient-rich foods to diversify the food plate. Project interventions will have a substantial focus on the capacity building of farmers, producer groups, and farm enterprises, which is necessary if interventions are to remain sustainable beyond project completion. The project will reach approximately 10,400 household beneficiaries through its integrated interventions. Through improved homegrown school feeding programs, the project aims to target 3,000 schoolchildren in 16 schools.

Results to date: The project is under preparation.

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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/burkina-faso>

Project description: The objective of the project is to improve the capacity of poor producers to increase food production and to ensure improved availability of food products in rural markets. This will be achieved by such activities as improvement of crop production infrastructure through an additional 3,000 hectares of lowland development, 2,000 hectares of small-scale irrigation, an additional 5,000 hectares of soil conservation and water harvesting measures, and 3,000 compost pits for soil restoration; development of animal production facilities through the construction of 5,000 fattening units for cattle and sheep, 800 kilometers of corridors to facilitate animal access to water resources, and improved dissemination of vaccination, cattle artificial insemination, and milk collection and processing; and post-harvest management and marketing of food products through the construction of 50 community warehouses to support the warrantage warehouse receipt system for 500 farmer organizations. With the GAFSP support, the project expects to reach 725,000 beneficiaries.

Results to date: The project has developed and maintained 7,820 hectares of lowlands. Rice production is increasing, with yields of up to 3 tons/hectare under rain fed production systems. Food crop availability has been sustained through the warehouse receipt system where the cumulative quantity of cereals stored exceeded the 2015 target of 3,000 tons. This contributed to food availability in the local markets and at the same time was instrumental in facilitating farmers' access to rural credit. Farmers mobilized more than \$510,000 through this activity to undertake other revenue-generating activities that contributed to improve their incomes. Poultry vaccination coverage jumped from 26% to 54%, and improved pig farming systems have been promoted through support to farmers with a new pig breed with high potential for meat production. So far, the project has reached 373,198 farmers. PAPSA has developed 15,300 hectares of new irrigation and drainage systems, and, with the project's support, 18,644 hectares have adopted new technologies.

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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/burundi>

Project description: The project aims to enhance food security and rural development by strengthening the hydro-agricultural infrastructure in marshes and plains and opening up production areas; by developing and structuring the rice and milk sectors; by supporting the diversification of production to improve nutrition; and by strengthening the institutional capacity of stakeholders in agricultural development in the targeted sectors. Adaptation to climate change co-benefits are expected to be realized through project activities in watershed management and water control. The project will directly benefit at least 225,000 people, of whom 30% are expected to be young or war-orphaned young people. The project expects to increase the share of farmers using improved technology, including sustainable rice intensification, to 50%; to rehabilitate or construct at least 1,470 hectares of irrigation; to develop or rehabilitate at least 1,000 hectares of marsh area; and to increase milk production to 2 million liters per year.

Results to date: Project implementation was slowed down by the political-security crisis that started at the end of April 2015. Nonetheless, preliminary steps have been taken, and a number of activities have been implemented so far. To date, the project has reached 44,274 beneficiaries, of whom 49.6% are women. Project achievements thus far include workshops conducted in 32 of the 62 *collines*; establishment of 56 nurseries for the production of forage trees for livestock development and watershed management; and 3,308 nursery members with access to forage seeds and seedlings. Capacity building activities are ongoing—with 242 hectares of catchments treated using land and soil management techniques, 16 new animal health workers (ACSA) recruited, 32 additional ACSA workers trained in health management techniques and animal husbandry, and 14 agronomists trained in forage tree multiplication and animal feedings. In addition, 70.8 kilometers of rural roads have been identified in the Moso region for rehabilitation.

CAMBODIA

Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)

GAFSP Amount: \$24.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: December 2012

Status: Under implementation

For More Information:

<http://www.gafspfund.org/content/cambodia>

<http://efap.org.kh/include/index.php>

Project description: The EFAP aims to reduce vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces. This will be 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, and the development of disaster preparedness (for example, crop contingency planning). The project is expected to affect more than 40,000 households, with 20,000 of the beneficiaries being women.

Results to date: EFAP has reached 243,421 beneficiaries so far, of whom 34% are women; 45,926 farmers have adopted new technologies promoted through the project; and 29,563 households are benefiting from cash transfer programs, almost triple the end-of-project target number. In addition, 39,398 people have received improved nutrition services through the project, well above the target of 20,000. The project has completed 357 cash-for-work (CFW) subprojects, which have involved 29,563 beneficiary households, including 9,401 women-headed households; it has rehabilitated 291.1 kilometers of rural roads and 28,804 kilometers of tertiary canals, generating about 1,212,568 labor days. Each participating beneficiary household has earned around \$124.38 through a CFW subproject. The project has trained over 10,000 farmer beneficiaries, of whom 60% are women, on improved technologies for rice and vegetable crop production, post-harvest technology, and the preparation of liquid compost and botanical pesticides. The project has distributed subsidized seeds and fertilizer to target beneficiary households, including two types of rice seeds and eight types of vegetables and other crop seeds (amaranthus, pumpkin, string bean, tomato, eggplant, cucumber, sweet corn, and glutinous corn) through the involvement of six farmers' associations, nine farmers' groups, and two research stations. Plan International, Cambodia has been contracted as the umbrella NGO for delivery of the health, nutrition, livelihood, and sanitation interventions for EFAP.

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

GAFSP Amount: \$14.6 million grant

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2014

Status: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/cambodia>

Project description: Rice-SDP 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. It will tackle these areas by expanding capacity for drying paddy in target provinces by 2,000 tons per day by 2018, thereby improving both the quality and quantity of domestically milled rice; increasing the capacity for paddy storage in target provinces by 40,000 tons by 2018; and facilitating millers' access to finance through diversified collateral arrangements to increase in-country milling and storage. The project will rehabilitate and climate-proof 23,000 hectares of irrigation systems. The project is expected to benefit 30,000 households, with 40% expected to be female beneficiaries.

Results to date: The project is at the initial stage of implementation.

Cambodia GWFP Training

GAFSP Amount: \$76,500

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Package Committed: December 2012

Status: Advisory Services—Under implementation

Project description: This program has been designed to complement and support the IFC's Global Warehouse Finance Program investment initiative by providing warehouse finance training for bankers in Cambodia. The global agrifinance program's expert guidebook "Warehouse Finance and Warehouse Receipt Systems: A Guide for Financial Institutions in Emerging Economies" was developed in 2012 and provides the basis for A2F's Warehouse Finance Advisory Services for banks, which take two general forms:

- Training courses offered for a group of bankers from multiple institutions to educate them on general warehouse finance principles and teach business development and credit skills specific to loans secured by agricultural commodities stored in warehouses
- In-depth Advisory Services projects for individual financial institutions to improve their strategy, operations, credit policies, and risk management processes in the area of warehouse finance

CAMEROON

Agri RS—BICEC RSF and SocGen RSF

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$2.4 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: The project is expected to promote the competitiveness of producer organizations (POs) in the value chains of cassava, maize, and sorghum in Cameroon through a combination of financing and Advisory Services aimed at increasing and modernizing production, which would in turn facilitate the integration of POs to agribusiness off-takers. The project is part of a comprehensive initiative that pulls together public and private partners and resources to support the sustainable development of agriculture in the country. GAFSP will provide a 25% first-loss guarantee to the IFC in a risk-sharing facility for a portfolio of loans to POs. The project seeks to support the vertical integration of POs into the value chain of commercial agribusiness buyers/off-takers by providing capacity building to POs to improve productivity and management capabilities by helping financial institutions become more confident in financing POs under structured arrangements with off-takers, and by addressing PO constraints related to their operating environment, including poor infrastructure and logistics. This comprehensive approach aims to address the entire ecosystem of POs to ensure operating constraints are lifted.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Cargill-SIB Cocoa Coop Leasing RSF

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$1.0 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Committed

Project description: This facility provides truck leases to cocoa cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire to enable them to source more cocoa from farmers while reducing their maintenance costs. The goals of the project are to provide financing to over 100 cooperatives and to help them establish a credit history with banks; to reach 80,000 farmers through the cooperatives; to strengthen the cocoa value chain via training in management, financial literacy, and governance; and to demonstrate a commercially viable model that could be applied to other crops.

The project will work with two partners—the Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB), the fifth largest bank in Côte d'Ivoire by assets, and Cargill Inc., a leading global commodity trader and one of the top two cocoa actors in Côte d'Ivoire. The proposed investment is a risk-sharing facility for a portfolio of approximately \$6 million of truck leases to cocoa cooperatives, originated and serviced by SIB in cooperation with Cargill. GAFSP provides a 25% second-loss counter guarantee, and the subsidized component of the GAFSP financing is designed to provide the minimum subsidy, while also considering the risks associated with providing medium-term financing to mainly unbanked cooperatives.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB) Risk-Sharing Facility

GAFSP Amount: \$1.5 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Package Committed: November 2013

Status: Disbursed

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/sib>

Project description: The IFC is guaranteeing up to \$40 million of loans made by Société Ivoirienne de Banque, which will support overall new lending of about \$80 million to small- and medium-size enterprises, focusing on women and agribusiness. This project provides incentives for SIB to grow its agricultural SME portfolio and targeting new customers with little access to finance, such as women-owned businesses and re-activated businesses and agribusinesses.

GAFSP will cover up to 25% of the first loss on the agribusiness portion of the risk-sharing facility. Without IFC and GAFSP guarantees, the higher perceived risks of these enterprises would likely result in market-based pricing that would be too expensive for SIB and its agri-SME clients.

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

The project is expected to support economic recovery and development of Côte d'Ivoire through private lending to SMEs, enhance access to finance for women-owned SMEs that create jobs that are more likely to employ other women, and enhance access to finance for agricultural SMEs. The risk-sharing facility will also allow SIB to target under-banked agricultural SMEs like family-owned or cooperative-managed farms in need of equipment lending and/or farm extension to improve an already existing farming operation.

Société Ivoirienne de Productions Animales (SIPRA)

GAFSP Amount: \$112,200

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Funding Committed: July 2012

Project description: Société Ivoirienne de Productions Animales is the largest poultry operator in Côte d'Ivoire. It is a vertically integrated operation consisting of a day-old chick incubator, feed production, broilers and egg layers growing,

slaughtering/processing, and retailing, with poultry, egg, feed, and day-old chick outlets. The IFC has agreed to support SIPRA on implementing the Environmental and Social Action Plan to address gaps compared with the IFC's Performance Standards requirements.

The project is expected to help SIPRA establish an environmental and social management system to enable it to comply with Ivorian laws and regulations, IFC Performance Standards, and applicable World Bank Group environmental, health, and safety guidelines. It will develop corporate human resource policy and labor contracting specifications in particular with reference to freedom of association and collection, prohibition of child and forced labor, and grievance mechanisms. And SIPRA will put in place a vehicle operator safety training program for its drivers and the development of a community engagement strategy.

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: Under implementation

For more information:

<http://www.gafspfund.org/content/ethiopia>

<http://ethioagp.org/>

Project description: The AGP aims to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in selected regions of Ethiopia, with a focus on the participation of women and young people. The project supports agricultural production and commercialization by strengthening key public Advisory Services, establishing and strengthening farmer organizations, scaling up best practices in agricultural production, developing markets and agribusiness, and developing and managing small-scale infrastructure. By project completion, the GAFSP portion of the financing is expected to benefit 2.1 million people out of the total 9.8 million target project beneficiaries.

Results to date: To date, 363,239 farmers, including 75,170 women, have adopted technologies being promoted by AGP. The construction of 9,030 hectares of new irrigation and drainage services and the improvement and rehabilitation of 3,733 hectares of existing services have met the irrigation water needs of more than 42,700 people. With GAFSP

support, AGP has constructed 519 kilometers of roads and built 68 new rural market centers. Various members of the agricultural value chain, including farmers, scientists, and agro-dealers, have attended a cumulative amount of 163,600 client days of agricultural productivity training organized by the project. Through 57 farmer training centers, the project has provided a total of 4,558 farmers with technical support on forage demonstration activities. A total of 840 farmers have received training on integrated pest management, with up to 220 farmers adopting improved and local options to reduce the impact of major pests on field crops. In addition, 4,171 farmers have participated in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, and conferences. So far, four technical documents have been developed in order to influence policies, strategies, frameworks, or investment plans.

AfricaJUICE

GAFSP Amount: \$3 million preferred shares and Advisory Services Project (\$60,000)

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Financing Committed: June 2013

Status: Disbursed

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/africajuice>

Project description: AfricaJuice Tibila Share Company is the first Fairtrade tropical juice producer in Sub-Saharan Africa and is an IFC/GAFSP investment client (\$6 million). The company has a total of 1,600 hectares of farmland available for fruit production, but a key element of the AfricaJUICE project is the development of local smallholder farmers to grow fruit for AfricaJUICE. Additionally, AfricaJUICE seeks to develop a further 3,000 hectares of mixed fruit growing (acerola and pomegranate).

The project will support AfricaJUICE in setting up a strategic initiative to help farmers address these challenges that are also critical to AfricaJUICE's growth strategy. One of the proposed key interventions is to make extension services available to farmers. In Ethiopia, field-level extension service has a strong foundation in field training centers (FTCs) and development agents (DAs) but is severely constrained by lack of basic infrastructure and resources at the FTC and *woreda* (district) level. The vast majority of FTCs and *kebeles* (wards) do not have operating equipment or inputs to pursue typical extension activities. There are major "soft" skill gaps for DAs and subject matter specialists in the FTCs and *woredas*, and their ability to serve farmers is limited given a lack of practical skills. The overall field-level system is often limited in its ability to meet farmer needs and demands.

Ethiopian Coffee II

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$1.4 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: Ethiopian Coffee II provides a loss guarantee in a risk-sharing facility for a portfolio of up to \$15.2 million of working capital loans to coffee farmer cooperatives in Ethiopia, originated and serviced by Nib Bank, in cooperation with Technoserve. The IFC will assume up to 60% of the credit risk, or up to a maximum exposure of approximately \$9 million. Technoserve will provide a first-loss risk cushion, and GAFSP funding will provide a mezzanine risk cushion only to be opened when the Technoserve funds have been depleted. In addition, GAFSP funding will support Advisory Services to build Nib Bank's capacity to manage the portfolio of loans moving forward.

The project expands the IFC's *Ethiopian Coffee I* facility, a successful risk-share facility that provided financing to cooperatives to expand their sourcing base of coffee cherries from farmers for wet milling. They add value by selling specialty "washed coffee" at higher premiums, instead of the traditional, low-grade "sun-dried" coffee. The second phase of the project would increase the maximum portfolio balance and shift more credit risk to Nib Bank, which would increase from 25% (at the start of *Ethiopian Coffee I*) to 40% in the new structure, moving closer to commercial lending. The aim of this investment is to support financing to farmers' cooperatives so that they can source coffee cherries from 50,000 farmers by 2017 for wet milling and thereby increase farmers' incomes.

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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/gambia>

Project description: FASDEP aims to reduce rural household poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition through increased agricultural production/productivity and commercialization. The main outcomes of the project include increased agricultural productivity and production through enhanced management of 3,000 hectares and the development of an additional 200 hectares under tidal irrigation; the establishment of 155 hectares of improved horticultural schemes and 60 hectares of school gardens; the establishment of 200 fish ponds, 25 small ruminant schemes, and 20 poultry schemes; the establishment and support of 120 agro-business enterprises, of which 60% will be owned by

women; the rehabilitation of 200 kilometers of access roads; and the rehabilitation/construction of 20 municipal market structures. The total number of beneficiaries of FASDEP is 240,000 people in the targeted regions, consisting of 150,000 women, 60,000 young people, and 30,000 men. In addition, FASDEP supports the school-feeding program in 101 pre- and elementary schools, for an estimated 35,000 pupils, and the development of four regional cereal banks that will be stocked with cereals during emergencies as a strategic approach to national food and nutrition security. The project aims to increase nutritional levels, food security, and incomes of vulnerable populations in the target regions through improved technical and organizational capacities of targeted stakeholders and through community-based nutritional training programs to strengthen knowledge, skills, and approaches. The project will also focus 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 reached 60,172 beneficiaries, of whom about 63% are women. A number of key activities have been implemented, including training of 35 farmers and trainers on aquaculture; topographic survey mapping of 200 hectares for tidal irrigation; production and dissemination of teaching and learning materials for the home-grown school-feeding program for the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (1,400 copies of teaching and learning materials, 200 teacher's guides, 100 teachers' training manuals, and 70 community manuals). Numerous technical assistance activities are being implemented, such as the development of farmer field school training manuals; technical assistance for aquaculture; the development of community nutrition messages; and an assessment of the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of teachers, caregivers, and communities on nutrition issues. The project has also supported a nutrition status assessment of children, which will form the basis of nutritional targets and indicators and will be used in the future to gauge the impact of the project.

HAITI

Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)

GAFSP 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: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/haiti>

Project description: GAFSP support for the PTTA will contribute to sustainably improving small-scale farmers' agricultural income and food security in selected regions of Haiti. The PTTA will provide increased farmer access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies while supporting the development of a private agricultural service and input provider network. Approximately 30,000 farmers will be given access to improved agricultural services and investment. The project will also help the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development to build capacity for monitoring and regulation of the seed sector.

Results to date: The Ministry of Agriculture and the field operators for PTTA have maintained sound implementation of the project, reaching 113,989 beneficiaries, of whom 39% are women. The crop systems targeted are rice and vegetables as well as perennial plantations (such as coffee, cocoa, and other agroforestry systems), which yield climate change adaptation benefits. A system to monitor the prices of agricultural inputs and services has been developed, as well as a manual to define standards of quality. The price monitoring system of goods and services subsidized by PTTA has been set up through the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Statistics Unit, which collects, verifies, and publishes price data from a representative sample of goods and service providers; PTTA prepares a quarterly price monitoring report based on this. The manual of quality standards, which defines the minimum technical requirement acceptable for each agricultural input and service, is used by the Ministry of Agriculture and the field operators to check agro-inputs and services quality before their delivery. Overall, 18,190 farmers have adopted technologies being promoted by the project on an additional 8,249 hectares.

Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPA 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

For more information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/haiti>

Project description: Following a restructuring at the request of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, RESEPA II development objectives have been adjusted to include reinforcing the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to provide or facilitate access to services in the agricultural sector; increasing market access to small-scale producers and food security in selected areas; and providing financial assistance in the case of an agriculture sector emergency.

Results to date: RESEPA II has a number of activities that have been initiated to strengthen the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in providing agricultural support services, including 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 through the National Food Security Committee. The project is establishing a Market Support Facility to stimulate innovation in applied agricultural research, strengthen producer groups in their production or post-harvest activities, and increase overall sales. An initial group of 22 subproject agreements have been signed, following a call for proposals that received over 400 proposals from producer organizations.

HONDURAS

Corredor Seco Food Security Project

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Project Effectiveness Date: January 2016

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/honduras>

Project description: This program will enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in selected geographical locations of the *Corredor Seco* in the western and southern areas of the country, where rural poverty is concentrated. The project will assist approximately 12,000 households in 25 municipalities. It aims to increase household availability of quality food and the revenues of poor and extremely poor rural residents as a basis for improving nutrition and reducing child stunting in the long term. The project will carry out technical assistance, training, and extension services through a number of subprojects, based on techni-

cally and financially viable business plans and/or incremental food security plans. Subprojects will increase food and agricultural production, introduce high-value crops, increase market links, and expand non-farm revenue generation. The project will build 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 have been designed for high-value crops to be implemented by small-scale rural producer organizations/ small enterprises, and they are expected to generate on-farm and off-farm jobs, including processing and post-harvesting. 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 expected to commence implementation in 2016.

Banhcafe

GAFSP Amount: \$12,100

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Funding Committed: February 2014

Project description: Banhcafe is a small locally owned bank serving small- and medium-size companies in Honduras, with a strong track record in coffee sector financing. It was established in 1972 as a joint initiative between the Honduran coffee regulator and local coffee growers, exporters, and roasters. In 2004, the bank became a fully privately owned bank as a result of regulatory environment requirement changes. Coffee still accounts for 12% of the bank's total portfolio and, the largest sector within agribusiness (3,213 loans related to coffee production; total coffee portfolio of \$12.6 million out of \$98.4 million total loan portfolio). The Coffee Rust "la roya" epidemic is significantly affecting coffee farmers in Honduras, threatening macroeconomic stability and the socioeconomic well-being of thousands of families employed by the sector. Banhcafe has developed "roya combat" investments as part of its product offering, which is a rare offering in the local market, given that most commercial banks specialize in only short-term financing of coffee exports.

Working with the company, the IFC will conduct a diagnostic to structure a detailed intervention with the bank to help improve the bank's practices related to agrifinancing, support longer-term sustainability while mitigating the future impact of the coffee sector's volatility in Honduras, increase financing to farmers, and help reduce crop losses and loss of income to farmers.

KENYA

Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

GAFSP Amount: \$24 million grant

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

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/kenya>

Project description: The project aims to increase incomes and nutritional security along the agricultural value chain by raising agricultural productivity and improving agricultural market access for poor and marginalized communities in the target areas. SIVAP intends to increase the productivity of traditional high-value crops—such as sorghum, cassava, pigeon pea, and green grams—as well as of small livestock through improved access to seeds and fertilizers, pest and disease control measures, the establishment of water management systems and techniques, etc. SIVAP will also support post-harvest processing and value addition through the promotion of agro-processing businesses and improved storage; access to finance and credit through local farmer organizations; the establishment of youth groups and registered women's groups; the construction of market outlets, and the strengthening of market linkages between farmers, processors, rural and urban consumers, and export markets.

Results to date: The project is under preparation.

GWFP Kenya Co-op Bank

GAFSP Amount: \$20,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Funding Committed: September 2013

Project description: The Co-op Bank of Kenya has deep roots with agricultural cooperatives that uniquely position it to support smallholder farmers growing tea, coffee, and horticultural crops that generate over \$2 billion in export earnings while employing over 2 million people. The project will evaluate the warehouse finance operations of the Co-op Bank Kenya to review the current state of its operations, identify gaps relative to acceptable standards, and outline the areas for improvement. A subsequent funding proposal may be submitted upon completing the diagnostic to implement any changes and focus on building capacity for warehouse financing.

This project is expected to develop a diagnostic of warehouse finance operations of the Co-op Bank Kenya as well

as a detailed project component and budget over a two-year period. This Advisory Services program is being designed as part of the IFC's broader client engagement strategy, which aims to strengthen the bank's product offering especially in SME banking and commodity finance.

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)

Project Effectiveness Date: January 2016

Status: Under preparation

For more information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/kyrgyz-republic>

Project description: APNIP aims to increase the agricultural productivity and food security of rural households in selected areas through the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, improvements to irrigation service delivery at farm level, improved water management by water users' associations (WUAs) and farmers, the provision of agricultural Advisory Services and training, and the scaling up of key nutrition interventions. Some 60,000 hectares of on-farm irrigation and drainage systems managed by 30 WUAs are expected to be rehabilitated and managed more efficiently. This represents about 36,000 smallholder farm families, so approximately 162,000 people are benefiting directly from irrigation and drainage rehabilitation. More than half of these farm households irrigate less than 1 hectare of land, and 20% are female-headed households. Agricultural Advisory Services for improved irrigated crop production and marketing and for 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. The project will also provide training on climate-smart agriculture techniques, including those related to land leveling, plowing, on-farm water management, efficient irrigation (including drip and trickle irrigation and drainage improvement), soil fertility and protection, and integrated pest management. The project will, through increased agricultural production and construction works, create seasonal farm and off-farm jobs.

Results to date: The project is currently under preparation.

LAO PDR

Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (SSFSNP)

GAFSP Amount: \$30 million grant

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

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/lao>

Project description: 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 will include the establishment of nutrition-sensitive agriculture production infrastructure, particularly micro-irrigation systems, setting up farmer nutrition schools, and financing investments for women-led households that support availability and use of nutritious food. The project will also promote climate-smart sustainable farming by introducing conservation farming techniques, agroforestry, and smart farming. SSFSNP will enable the scaling-up of interventions proved to be successful and compatible with the project objectives. The development of farmer-to-farmer networks and capacity building of farmer organizations to add value to their products will encourage a greater commitment to knowledge sharing and cross-learning between groups and will form key elements of the scaling-up approach. The SSFSNP is expected to lift an estimated 21,000 households out of poverty by project-end (each household with a per capita income below \$270 per annum). In the project districts, villages and households not directly targeted by the SSFSNP would benefit indirectly through improved capacities, methodologies, systems and technologies adopted within their community, village cluster, and district.

Results to date: The project is under preparation.

Green Hills Coffee

GAFSP Amount: \$30,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Funding Committed: January 2014

Project description: Green Hills Bolaven (GHB) was founded a few years ago as a coffee plantation and trading company based in Pakse, Lao PDR. The company currently trades around \$3 million of coffee annually, with ambitious plans to grow to \$15-20 million around 2018. Its CEO is professionalizing the company, turning it from a family business into a modern corporate structure while maintaining its focus on premium coffee.

GHB gets its coffee from plantations, contracts with nine cooperatives, and a buying station where farmers can deliver

coffee (cherry or parchment) and get paid in cash. GHB wants to grow its coffee volume significantly over the next five years, from some 1,500 metric tons to 6,000 metric tons in 2018. This growth will come almost entirely from its purchases from cooperatives and smallholders. This supply chain growth needs to be managed, in particular in terms of quality and traceability. This project aims to assist the company in managing this growth, ensuring premiums for an increasing number of smallholder coffee farmers in Lao PDR.

Expected results: The pre-implementation work will result in the design of an advisory program to support GHB to assist farmers in producing higher-quality and fully traceable coffee that can capture premiums on the international market.

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

For more information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/liberia>

Project description: SAPEC aims to transform Liberia's agricultural sector, which is dominated by traditional subsistence farming systems characterized by labor-intensive shifting cultivation and low technologies that result in low productivity. Its main target population is smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs, particularly women and young people. In particular, the project will support the improvement of technologies for rice, cassava, and vegetables; develop new irrigation and drainage systems; and rehabilitate feeder roads, storage facilities, and agro-processing equipment. As part of mitigating factors against climate change, the project will track surface water use for localized irrigation and improved soil. The project aims to increase the productivity of 5,000 hectares of uplands dedicated to cassava and rice cultivation; rehabilitate 1,000 hectares of community-owned areas in the lowlands in the four rice-producing counties; rehabilitate 270 kilometers of all-weather feeder roads and 24 market centers; construct nine agribusiness centers; and refurbish three technology transfer centers. The project will also address the acute shortage of skilled personnel for planning and supervision of sector development activities and will promote rural enterprises for employment creation, particularly for women, young people, and physically challenged individuals.

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. The project supported the Post-Ebola Seed

Rice Initiative by facilitating the transport of approximately 334 metric tons of seed rice to 12 project counties, and distributing nearly 28 metric tons of that consignment to 685 farming households (of which 272 were female-headed). In addition, 20,000 cassava cuttings of improved varieties have been distributed so far to 25 farming households. In terms of institutional strengthening and capacity building, the project supported 19 graduate students to study various fields of agriculture, refurbished an agricultural laboratory for the College of Agriculture and Food Sciences of the William V. S. Tubman University (60% complete), and contracted with nine instructors for the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Liberia. In regard to sustainable crop production intensification, a feasibility study and designs for 915 hectares of lowland for rice cultivation have been completed; 5,000 farming households have been drawn from farmer-based organizations and cooperatives across the 12 project counties for the 2015/2016 farming season; 70 kilograms of assorted vegetable seeds to 500 farming households have been distributed across the 12 project counties; and 40,500 pieces of assorted farming tools, 12.5 metric tons of fertilizer, 300 liters of pesticides, and 40 knapsack sprayers have been distributed to 5,000 farming households in the project counties.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Liberia

GAFSP Amount: \$560,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Funding Committed: April 2013

Project description: GAFSP supports the RSPO Liberia project to make palm oil production in Liberia more sustainable and efficient. This will be achieved through three project activities: multi-stakeholder national interpretation of the RSPO's principles and criteria, development and dissemination of guidance tools for smallholders, and value-chain analysis of the palm oil sector. The IFC is reviewing several palm oil companies working in Liberia as potential GAFSP investment clients.

The expected development impact of the project is that:

- The National Interpretation for RSPO Liberia will be endorsed by RSPO headquarters.
- Relevant stakeholders, such as members of the oil palm industry, NGOs, and government, will be made aware of the RSPO and the National Interpretation.
- Support will be provided to smallholders to apply the RSPO's requirements.

Ebola Response Projects: Wienco Liberia and Rubber Liberia

GAFSP Amount: \$2.5 million for Wienco Liberia and \$12.5 million for Rubber Liberia

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

Project Status: Wienco Liberia committed in March 2015; Rubber Renovation Board approved

Project description: The Wienco Liberia and Rubber Liberia projects, as a part of the Recovery Response Program, support the post-Ebola recovery process in Liberia by providing long-term concessional financing to mobilize productive (local) private sector investment in order to reach out growers and smallholder farmers and to increase agricultural productivity.

In the Wienco Liberia project, the IFC and GAFSP provide long-term affordable financing to build storage facilities and offer pre-harvest financing of fertilizers and agricultural inputs to benefit small-scale cocoa farmers in the country. Wienco Liberia is engaged in the import and distribution of high-quality fertilizers and agrochemicals for cocoa trees, as well as the purchase and export of dry cocoa beans from smallholder farmers. The project consists of a six-year loan of up to \$5 million in which the IFC provides up to \$2.5 million and GAFSP provides a concessional loan of up to \$2.5 million. The pricing of the GAFSP loan is lower than the IFC loan in order to reach a blended spread that is affordable to the company. IFC Advisory Services are also facilitating implementation of the project. The project is expected to reach up to 7,500 farmers in the next five years from the current base of 1,500 farmers. Farmers can expect a significant total increase of up to 200% in their cocoa yields over the next five years based on the disciplined application of Wienco's input package.

The Rubber Liberia project is also a blended finance package from the IFC and GAFSP to local banks to provide access to long-term affordable financing for up to 600 farms of rubber outgrowers (2,500–4,000 farmers) to replant and rehabilitate 5,000–8,000 hectares of rubber farms over four to five years. This investment will enable farmers across Liberia's rubber belt to replant aging rubber trees. The IFC's investment consists of up to \$25 million in financing through local banks with a tenor of 10–15 years, and GAFSP will provide a first-loss counter-guarantee of up to 50% of the IFC's exposure. As a result of the replanting, farmer income per hectare is expected to increase substantially. The IFC will use its experience in the rubber sector, a labor-intensive industry with substantial linkages to local populations, to return Liberia's rubber farmers to pre-crisis operating levels.

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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/malawi>

Project description: 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, crop diversification, and value chain development. In particular, the project 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 the negative climate change effects in the targeted districts through the promotion of drought-tolerant crops and the development of irrigation systems. The project will also support the implementation of programs that address institutional and capacity constraints through capacity building of local farmers' organizations, water users' associations, and farmers' cooperatives on production technologies, nutrition, agribusiness, and environmental management. The farmers, 50% of whom are female, will be provided with the appropriate training on the best farming practices, including timing, planting, harvesting techniques to maximize crop potential, and nutrition. SIVAP expects to create employment opportunities for smallholder farmers through the value chain of selected commodities. The project is expected to directly benefit 70,068 farm families (420,408 people), of whom 50% are women.

Results to date: SIVAP is currently in its third year of implementation. Between July and December 2015, eight irrigation schemes were constructed, covering 823 hectares. For the second phase schemes, work is under way, with contracts awarded and contractors mobilizing on sites. The process of procuring and distributing basic and certified seeds for seed multiplication and rain fed cropping has been completed, and farmer families have managed to diversify their production with pigeon peas, soybeans, groundnuts, rice, and cassava. Furthermore, farmers are being linked with potential buyers to sell their produce and increase income as a way of contributing to poverty reduction. Apart from increased income through sales of grains, farmers will be encouraged to engage in value-addition activities once the project-supported agro-processing and quality control facilities are completed. Several trainings have also been conducted for farmers in areas of seed multiplication, rain fed cropping, conservation agriculture, formation and strengthening of water users' associations, and post-harvest and value addition processes. Farmers have also been trained in participatory

M&E, and they have participated in study tours within the districts to other operating irrigation schemes. Of the 70,068 farmer families that SIVAP expects to reach by project end, 6,681 families —half of which are headed by women--have already been reached.

Malawi Mangoes

GAFSP Amount: \$5 million secured C

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2014

Project Status: Disbursed

For more information: <http://ifcextapps.ifc.org/ifcext/spiwebsite1.nsf/651aeb16abd09c1f8525797d006976ba/5bd9693185ff609f85257cd6006fd8a1?opendocument>

Project description: The proposed investment consists of a senior secured \$10 million loan in Malawi Mangoes (Mauritius) Limited (Malawi Mangoes). Malawi Mangoes was established in 2009 in the Salima District of Malawi. The company has built a multi-fruit-processing facility, which was commissioned in December 2013, with commercial trials beginning in April 2014. Malawi Mangoes produces and markets mango and banana not from concentrate (NFC) fruit puree and fresh fruits primarily for export markets in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe via its wholly owned Malawian subsidiary, MM Operations Limited.

Malawi Mangoes presently owns two farms with a total of 426 hectares as well as the processing facility with currently installed capacity of 31 metric tons of NFC production per day. Malawi Mangoes is seeking to transition into its next stage of growth by adding production capacity. The plan is focused on realizing the potential of its existing mango and banana farms and its 4,000 outgrowers and expanding its primary production at the proposed Nyu Farm and its processing capacity.

The project is expected to reach at least 2,000 additional small-scale mango farmers over the next five years, thereby improving sustainable income streams along these value chains. Other expected impacts include penetration of modern farming practices and sustainable land use in farming communities in Malawi, the development of improved natural resource management techniques, especially water resource efficiency through promotion of drip irrigation, and a contribution to broader development in terms of, for example, jobs, infrastructure, education, and health.

Meridian

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$15 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Board approved

Project description: This project will enable Meridian, a key actor in the growing agri-input market in Southern Africa, to expand its reach of agri-inputs (fertilizer, seed, etc.) to farmers in Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia while also providing an offtake of production. The GAFSP investment allows Meridian to proceed with the expansion program without the full availability of security/collateral required by commercial banks. The project is expected to increase access to quality agriculture inputs and to support improvements in productivity. The volume of input supplied will grow by 60% over the period, reaching an additional 280,000 farmers. The project will also improve farmers' access to markets and the integration of the agribusiness value chain financing with the rollout of Meridian's infrastructure of rural collection depots, local storage warehouses, and distribution centers.

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 preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/mali>

Project description: The goal of the project is 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 will focus on increasing agricultural output (10,600 tons of rice and 20,300 additional tons of vegetable produce). In addition, infrastructure for drinking water, health, and education will be developed in the target areas. Private cooperatives and operators will be provided with efficient equipment and material for production and post-harvest processing through an agricultural material and equipment leasing mechanism as well as an adapted financing system to facilitate beneficiaries' access to funds, to ensure financial sustainability. PReSAN-KL will enhance the management of irrigation water and support the design of irrigation systems that facilitates adaptation to climate impacts

such as floods. The regeneration of the vegetation through village forests is expected to have a beneficial effect on the temperature, humidity, and resilience of the developed areas. A nutrition component will be dedicated to the prevention of malnutrition and promotion of health through prevention of the resurgence of water-borne 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. The project will also focus on building the capacity of local communities and authorities, professional organizations, and technical service providers. These trainings will contribute to increased participation by women and young people in particular and will strengthen their level of organization.

Results to date: The project is currently under preparation.

GWFP Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement du Textile (CMDT)

GAFSP Amount: €3 million guarantee

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Repaid

Under the Global Warehouse Finance Project, the IFC participated in a one-year facility extended to Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement du Textile, 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, will be used to finance the repayment of pre-harvest loans received from a pool of local banks in Mali, to purchase seed cotton from farmers, and to meet other working capital needs related to the cotton campaign. GWFP's investment is in the amount of €6 million and it will be 50% counter guaranteed by GAFSP with the secondary position to receive the recovery proceeds at the time of commodity liquidation. Alongside this investment, CMDT will benefit from the IFC's advisory solutions in the areas of productivity improvement through the expansion of the Better Cotton Initiative and weather insurance solutions through the IFC's Global Insurance Index Facility, both of which will be funded by GAFSP.

MAURITANIA

Tiviski Dairy

GAFSP Amount: € 3.5 million C Loan

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Board approved

For More Information: <http://ifcextapps.ifc.org/ifcext/spiwebsite1.nsf/651aeb16abd09c1f8525797d006976ba/da7a03b26fb84e5485257cda004fb9eb?opendocument>

Project description: Before Tiviski started operating, fresh milk was practically not marketed at all in Mauritania, except for a few thousand liters sold raw direct to consumers or to small-scale milk retailers by herders who lived near the cities. Most fresh milk was consumed by families who owned animals. Currently milk production and related enterprises are significant economic drivers in the supplying regions. The value chain extends upwards to animal feed suppliers, and downward to collectors, processing plants, retailers, and consumers.

Tiviski is partnering with the Africa Development Foundation and has been selected by FAO and UNDP for a local brand success story. The FAO case study documents the pioneering nature of the business set up by the founder, the challenges faced by the company, and its impact on the economy of Mauritania.

The Company is seeking to improve the efficiency and production capacity of its existing dairy business as well as to grow its business through diversification. Tiviski's investment plan has two phases. Phase one focuses on renovating the 25-year-old pasteurized milk plant and de-bottlenecking existing operations, setting up two additional milk collection centers to double milk collection capacity, and modernizing the cheese production line. Phase two focuses on establishing juice production (from concentrate), a mineral water plant, and a camel milk powder production line.

As the largest employer in the dairy sector in Mauritania, with currently 160 staff (all locals), it has directly created 3,000 jobs for livestock owners, their employees, milk transporters, and fodder suppliers. The project is expected to provide support to over 2,000 livestock herders; generate 200 additional jobs; encourage gender promotion, as 15% of milk suppliers are female; promote and preserve pastoralism, thereby alleviating rural to urban migration and mitigating poverty; and ensure food safety through the provision of pasteurized milk, since the raw milk customarily consumed in Mauritania is a public health concern.

MONGOLIA

Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)

GAFSP Amount: \$12.5 million grant

Supervising Entities: 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: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/mongolia>

Project description: The objective of the LAMP project is to improve rural livelihoods and food security in selected areas through investments in enhancing productivity, market access, and diversification in livestock-based production systems. This will be achieved through removing a set of closely linked constraints in market access, price-quality relationships, and livestock production (animal health, animal breeding, genetics, and nutrition) and by providing technical assistance to develop the human and organizational capacity in animal health control, breed improvement, feeding and nutrition, value-adding to livestock products (meat, fiber, dairy), and horticulture production. Among other outcomes, the project aims to increase the output of livestock products such as meat, milk, wool, and cashmere by 20%; increase farm productivity under improved post-harvest management by 20%; link 15 herder cooperatives to markets; train 8,000 herders in improved animal husbandry technologies; and increase household income by 20% among beneficiaries. The project expects to reach 37,295 beneficiaries.

Results to date: The project has implemented activities to assist with the preparation of business plans; the identification, appraisal, and implementation of subprojects; and the application for sub-grants on a range of issues such as animal health, meat, fiber, and milk value chains, etc. Research on improving Cashmere goat and sheep breeds has been conducted; based on these, systems for management and breeding have been piloted with significant community involvement. The project has prepared and distributed to herders animal health extension materials on a number of diseases as well as vaccination, surveillance, and veterinary sanitary measures. A series of trainings (including participatory on-farm demonstrations) on animal health management have also been carried out, with a certain number of people being trained as para-veterinarians or animal health technicians. A total of 82 subprojects—reaching 32,173 direct beneficiaries including 67 in horticulture production and 15 in animal nutrition—have formally commenced operations, in time for this year's planting season.

NEPAL

Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

GAFSP Amount: \$46.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: August 2013

Project Status: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/nepal>

Project description: The project aims to enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable communities in specific areas of Nepal by increasing food availability and the productivity of crops and livestock. The project also works to improve nutrition security through better feeding practices, promotion of diversified diets, and better feeding and caring practices for pregnant and nursing women and children up to two years of age. It will also support 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 will be supported to promote behavior change through community-based nutrition programs.

Results to date: AFSP has reached 279,540 beneficiaries out of its target of 560,000—so far, 88% are women. To date, 46,022 farmers have adopted technologies being promoted by the project, and 298 field trials of improved technologies have been conducted. The project has supported 1,705 producer groups in total and has established and supported 521 crop and livestock farmer field schools (FFS) and 189 village model farms. The project has released 11 new crop varieties and produced 150 metric tons of breeder and foundation seeds. Furthermore, it has conducted about 648 field demonstrations for rice, maize, wheat, and potato. For livestock, so far the project has organized 17,750 farmers (91% of whom are women) into 710 groups (for goats, dairy, and poultry). In addition, 49 livestock FFS have been formed with members that include farmers outside the 710 groups. The project has completed 314 irrigation projects in total. In terms of nutrition enhancement, a study to profile the nutritional value of food consumed has been completed, and the findings have been incorporated into training material and nutrition modules that will be integrated at different stages of the FFS cycle and village model farms. As part of efforts to improve dietary uptake, 22 pro-nutrition demonstrations have been conducted in the model farms, and 378 nutrition gardens have been established, involving a total of 597 farmers.

Nepal Poultry Sector Support

GAFSP Amount: \$70,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

Project Status: Approved in March 2013

Project description: The poultry sector in Nepal is worth \$240 million and employs an estimated 70,000 people. An IFC review of the sector highlighted that the current inefficiency in the industry is calculated to be \$32 million, if Nepal's performance is compared to an achievable international benchmark performance on broiler livability and feed conversion ratio (FCR). Most inefficiencies in the industry exist in the broiler outgrower sector, which is dominated by SMEs (500–3,000 birds) that do not have any formal training on farm management and are not sustainable profitably. The quality and cost of day-old chicks and feed, which represent 90% of broiler farmers' costs, are critical prerequisites of any engagement with broiler growers. Bio-security and disease management throughout the industry is also critical to its sustainability. Currently, government-provided veterinarians have no role in the sector, and while some large hatcheries and feed suppliers have technical teams to provide services, there are not enough adequately trained technical teams.

In 2010, the IFC initiated a project to help three poultry companies and 3,000 poultry farmers improve feed, day-old chick quality, and grower performance in order to reduce mortality and subsequently increase farmers' income. GAFSP support was requested to extend the project and to train an additional 1,000 female farmers using a gender-sensitive training methodology. The expected development outcomes include providing fee-based training to 3,000 poultry growers on farm management and bio-security, facilitating productivity improvement by reducing FCR by 0.2 (baseline 2.2), increasing broiler livability by 3% (baseline 90%), and increasing broiler sales revenue of small- and medium-size poultry farms by 15%.

ProBiotech

GAFSP Amount: \$1.9 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: The project involves Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL), one of the first organized sector poultry feed manufacturers in Nepal, having set up the first pellet feed mill in the country and now working with animal feed, unrefined edible oil, and de-oiled cake. The project is engaged in the integration of PBIL into the production of value-added soya flour and nuggets and of refined, edible

soya oil using existing by-products. PBIL's growth strategy is based on integration across the value chain, and the project sponsors are looking to consolidate ownership by buying out minority shareholders to further improve the corporate governance standards of the company. PBIL works through a network of 110 dealers and 500 sub-dealers, with outreach to over 8,000 farmers, and employs more than 300 people.

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 preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/nicaragua>

Project description: CCFSP aims to enhance food and nutritional security in select communities of the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. Project stakeholders include small- and medium-scale landholders, rural laborers, producer organizations, and fisher communities, including women and young people, with no or limited assets and equipment. The project will target approximately 246 indigenous and mestizo communities, providing support for 14,000 families, of which approximately 4,800 are Afro-descendant and indigenous communities and some 9,000 are mestizos. CCFSP is aligned with a Sector-wide Rural Development Program (PRORURAL-I), which focuses on poor smallholders as active participants in their own sustainable human development to achieve food security and foster agricultural exports. The project aims to promote increased agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability in the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast, while applying a climate-smart approach. Activities include agricultural technology trainings and technical assistance for organized producers, along with the 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 also aims to support nutrition education to change behavior and raise awareness and knowledge about nutrition and the role of agriculture in improving nutrition outcomes. CCFSP will support improved feeding and handling practices, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations, including pregnant and lactating women, as well as children.

Results to date: Since implementation in early 2015, some 1,929 families have been reached. Other project results are emerging as activities are being implemented. Project committees have been appointed and inter-government cooperation agreements are being prepared. The Project Baseline study has commenced, and preliminary findings will be made available soon.

Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL)

GAFSP Amount: \$2 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2013

Project Status: Disbursed

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/fdl>

Project description: Nicaragua's banking sector is one of the smallest in Central America. Most bank lending is concentrated in the commercial sector, with very limited reach in rural areas and among agricultural smallholders. This is despite the fact that agriculture accounts for 17% of the country's gross domestic product and is the largest source of jobs (40% of all employment). Microfinance is one of the few sources of available funding for agriculture SMEs in the country, particularly in rural areas, and it plays a key role in the development of rural economies in the country. The project consists of a financing package of \$7 million to Fondo de Desarrollo Local, the largest microfinance institution in Nicaragua. FDL was founded in 1992 by the Compañía de Jesús (a Jesuit organization) and was originally part of the Institute for Development and Research of the Central American University.

The project supports FDL's expansion plan, allowing it to increase lending in the rural agribusiness sector and to micro-entrepreneurs in Nicaragua through its network of rural branches. FDL plays a key role in reaching small- and medium-scale producers as well as the most vulnerable and poor regions of Nicaragua.

The project increases the availability of financing to the underserved rural and agribusiness sectors, primarily small-scale producers. Approximately 24,000 loans will be provided to farmers by the end of 2018. The project will also contribute to the direct and indirect generation of new jobs through the scaling up of producers.

Roya Renovation

GAFSP Amount: \$6 million guarantee and \$692,016 in Advisory Services (\$597,418 for Implementation and \$94,598 for Design)

Supervising Entity: IFC

Project Status: Committed

Project description: Since 2012, the outbreak of a severe coffee rust disease (or La Roya) has overwhelmed Central America. La Roya, a damaging fungus that attacks coffee leaves, can cause leaves to yellow and drop prematurely and reduce the plant's photosynthetic capacity and yield. Its ongoing economic and social impact for thousands of farmers and workers is substantial. This project is a long-term farmer financing program in Nicaragua in which Exportadora Atlantic Ltd., a subsidiary in Nicaragua of ECOM Agroindustrial Corp Ltd, will act as agent and lender of record to on-lend to farmers for the renovation of coffee plantations affected by La Roya. The total portfolio size is up to \$30 million, with the IFC and the IDB each providing up to \$12 million, Atlantic providing up to \$3 million, Starbucks

providing up to \$3 million, and GAFSP providing a first-loss guarantee of up to 25% of the IFC and IDB portion.

Expected Results: The project expects to reach 500 farmers and renovate 1,900 hectares of land. After three years, it expects to increase yields per hectare by 40%.

NIGER

Water Mobilization Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder 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
For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/niger>

Project description: The objective of PMERZA-MTZ is 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 in approximately 17,600 hectares; ensuring land tenure security for developed sites; and building village wells, rural roads, and storage infrastructure. These outcomes will increase the irrigated surface area, reduce post-harvest losses, increase agricultural output, and contribute to climate-smart agriculture co-benefits, while improving the living standards for more than 213,000 beneficiaries.

Results to date: The project has completed the development and rehabilitation of infrastructure for irrigation such as concrete wells, mini-dams, ponds, as well as storage facilities and rural roads and tracks. New activities have been reprogrammed in consultation with the Nigerien authorities and beneficiaries in the mid-term evaluation. So far, there have been 2,576 days of outreach provided to farmers and community members. Technology being promoted by the project has been adopted in 7,648 hectares of agricultural land. The project has supported the development of new irrigation and drainage schemes in 120 hectares of land and the construction and rehabilitation of 128 kilometers of roads. It has enabled 3,337 beneficiaries to become members of groups such as producer associations, cooperatives, and/or water users' associations.

PAKISTAN

Dairy Sector Support to Reach Traditional and Smallholder Dairy Farmers

GAFSP Amount: \$800,900
Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)
Project Status: Approved in April 2013

Project description: GAFSP supports the Pakistan Dairy Advisory Project to increase the quantity and quality of milk supply. This will be achieved in partnership with large dairy processors in Pakistan through improving farmers' access to knowledge, providing technical support for implementing recommended practices, increasing access to finance, and enhancing sustainability practices. The project will establish a dairy farm commercialization facility that provides a pool of expertise that will focus on supporting the upgrading of existing traditional and small dairy farms to become commercial farms.

Expected development outcomes include reaching 800 traditional small- and medium-scale dairy farmers; providing technical support to 280 such farmers on best practices in animal husbandry, hygiene, and technical dairy farming; helping the selected farms gain access to finance for scaling up and expanding operations, resulting in a total increase of milk supply by 15 million liters and an increase in farmers' overall income by \$6.7 million; and supporting the expansion and development of existing dairy farms by facilitating up to \$14 million in loans to be disbursed to the dairy farms.

RWANDA

Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) & AIFL-Rwanda Farmer Financing

GAFSP Investment Amount: \$11.6 million
Supervising Entity: IFC
Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: This project presents a blended finance solution to address the issue of chronic malnutrition and its negative impact on human capital development in Rwanda by helping AIFL to establish a processing plant for nutritious food. It is expected that this will be expanded at a later stage to include two additional plants in Ethiopia. The project aims to develop a suite of nutritious products, for young children and for pregnant and lactating women, that are produced locally, based primarily on local agricultural products, and that suit local eating habits. The GAFSP investment allows for the provision of much-needed long-term capital at the

initial stages, until the business is fully developed and AIFL operates on a commercial basis. The project expects to produce fortified blended food to feed 700,000 children annually, supporting the prevention and treatment of malnutrition among vulnerable populations as well as providing additional income opportunities for 12,000 farmers who supply maize and soy to the plants. GAFSP funding will also provide Advisory Services to support both the farmers and farmer cooperatives supplying the AIFL. This project is a part of a broader public-private partnership between the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the World Food Programme, the IFC, the Government of Rwanda, private sector actors, and GAFSP to fight child malnutrition in the region.

In a parallel project, GAFSP, together with the IFC, also provides short-term funding and risk mitigation to KCB Bank Rwanda through AIFL–Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility, a credit line and a risk sharing facility that provide access to affordable financing to 11 farmer cooperatives in eastern Rwanda. These cooperatives will supply maize and soybeans to the nutritious food processing plant under development. GAFSP provides risk mitigation to the farmer financing portfolio and improved commercial terms that will translate into lower interest rates to farmer cooperatives. The AIFL–Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility expects to expand finance access to farmer cooperatives, to improve maize and soybean productivity, to support the production of fortified cereals, and to work as a pilot for future initiatives to provide input financing specifically targeted toward smallholders.

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: Under implementation

For More Information:

<http://www.gafspfund.org/content/rwanda>

<http://lwh-rssp.minagri.gov.rw/home/>

Project description: The objective of the LWH is to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas. LWH is a flagship program in the Government of Rwanda's overall poverty reduction and agricultural strategy and is 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. These objectives will be achieved through building strong farmer institutions, extension education, rural finance, and marketing support alongside physical investments. LWH uses a modified watershed approach to introduce sustainable land husbandry measures for hillside agriculture and develop hillside irrigation on selected sites.

Results to date: LWH has contributed to the protection of 16,576 hectares of land from erosion using various types of comprehensive climate-smart land husbandry techniques (terraces, soil bunds, nutrient management, grass strips, and

tree planting). In addition, over 2,500 hectares of marginal land is now productive again and the project has rehabilitated over 2,000 hectares through reforestation. The improvement in land productivity has increased the income of at least 26,792 beneficiary households by five times. The project has established 1,333 hectares of new hillside irrigation and drainage services. Project beneficiaries are now members of 10 cooperatives. Since implementation began, over 80% of project beneficiaries have been able to get access to financial services, thereby facilitating farmers' ability to use inputs.

The project also launched a nutrition awareness campaign in collaboration with the Ministry of Health that trained farmers in nutrition and educated them on how to improve their diets in order to reduce or prevent malnutrition. LWH also promotes kitchen gardens through demonstration plots and has trained communities in the construction and management of kitchen gardens that are improving access to nutrition-rich vegetables, including bio-fortified beans. Approximately 84% of beneficiary households now have acceptable food consumption. The project has already reached 264,920 beneficiaries, 49% of whom are women, far surpassing the end-of-project goal of 120,000 beneficiaries.

SENEGAL

Food Security Support Project in the 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

Status: Under implementation

For More Information:

<http://www.gafspfund.org/content/senegal>

<http://www.pasaloumakaf.sn>

Project description: The project seeks to improve food security as well as rural incomes by targeting selected weather hazard-prone regions in Senegal. It will improve the access of small-scale producers, women, and farmers' organizations to a wide range of agricultural and livestock infrastructure, particularly in terms of water management and access to remote areas, as well as improved technologies, services, and training. The key expected outcomes are support for the development of 2,110 hectares of land through water control (in lowlands, irrigated areas, and gardens); establishment of 25 pastoral units and 18 new and rehabilitated boreholes; construction of agricultural infrastructure (such as farm buildings, inoculation centers, fodder storage sheds, goat/sheep barns, and poultry houses); construction of 120 kilometers of rural roads; and training and organization of more than 30,000 producers. The project will be implemented using a participatory approach and cover 210,000 people (40% of whom are women). It is expected to generate crop and livestock production (estimated at more than 27,000 tons), and incomes exceeding CFAF 3 million per year per farm. The project will pay particular attention to creating employment opportunities for young people

(2,900 rural jobs targeted). It also aims to build resilience to climate change through the creation of a barrier against desert encroachment in the project area, water bodies, agroforestry, and other plantations.

Results to date: PASA is in its second year of implementation, and progress has been made in relation to various project components. It has constructed 10 sheepfolds, 20 chicken coops, 70 kilometers of fire breaks, five stables, and 10 forage storage sheds and run a campaign against bush fires. As for the surface and groundwater components of the project, seven water retention devices and 15 farms have been built.

The acquisition process of goods, works, and services has been moving forward, with over 55 contracts signed. The project has provided 8,057 client days of extension services to farmers and community members, of whom 3,706 are women. The construction of improved irrigation and drainage services in about 963 hectares has also been completed, and nine operational water users' associations have been established.

GWFP Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Senegal (BICIS)

GAFSP Amount: \$3 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2013

Project Status: Disbursed

Project description: BICIS, Senegal's fourth largest bank, is the first project under the Global Warehouse Financing Program to receive investment and Advisory Services support from GAFSP Private Sector Window funding. It will benefit importers of food crops with a positive impact on food availability and exporters of cash crops, which will support the livelihood of many small-scale farmers who produce these crops.

The project will promote commodity-backed lending among local banks and will finance more working capital for farmers, input suppliers, processors, traders, and other participants along commodity supply chains. Since the agriculture sector is an important driving force of Senegal's economy, improved availability of credit will support growth, promote employment, and generate higher incomes in this sector.

In addition, through this project, the IFC will have the opportunity to disseminate best practices in commodity financing to a relatively small bank in Sub-Saharan Africa and potentially to other similar banks, which will launch similar products in the future. The IFC and GAFSP will assume up

to 50% of the risk of BICIS's commodity-backed finance portfolio and the project will include mutually pre-selected agribusiness companies in Senegal.

GAFSP supports an Advisory Services project with BICIS that focuses on building the bank's capacity for warehouse finance operations. GAFSP has funded the initial diagnostic to determine the final Advisory Services activities.

SIERRA LEONE

Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)

GAFSP 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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/sierra-leone>

Project description: The government developed the SCP as part of its National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan. The 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. SCP focuses on the intensification, diversification, and commercialization of smallholder agriculture through improving value-addition and access to marketing. The program aims to reduce the gap between rice production and demand and increase incomes by 10% for 100,000 farm households. Moreover, the project will contribute to job creation for young people as contractors and development service providers.

Results to date: The SCP has suffered delays and the project was suspended from August 2014 to September 2015. Since then, appropriate safeguards and measures have been put in place to ensure proper and efficient program implementation. The project has fast-tracked implementation and remains well aligned with the Agenda for Prosperity (2013–2018) and the 12 National Priorities of the Government of Sierra Leone for recovery post-Ebola. The project is now operational and has already reached a total of 136,070 beneficiaries, 50% of whom are women. SCP has improved and rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services in 650 hectares for 4,095 water users. The project is also 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. There are now 117 operational water users' associations in the project areas. The project has also 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 agribusiness centers and community banks are being strengthened, enabling improved access to financial opportunities.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Sierra Leone

GAFSP Amount: \$536,000

Supervising Entity: IFC (Advisory Services)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: April 2013

Project Status: Approved

Project description: GAFSP supports the RSPO Sierra Leone project to make palm oil production in Liberia more sustainable and efficient. This will be achieved through three project activities: multi-stakeholder national interpretation of the RSPO principles and criteria, development and dissemination of guidance tools for smallholders, and value-chain analysis of the palm oil sector. The IFC is reviewing several palm oil companies working in Sierra Leone as potential GAFSP investment clients.

The expected development impact of the project is that:

- The National Interpretation for RSPO Sierra Leone will be endorsed by RSPO headquarters.
- Relevant stakeholders, such as members of the oil palm industry, NGOs, and government officials, will be informed about the RSPO and the National Interpretation.
- Support will be provided to smallholders to apply the RSPO's requirements.

TAJIKISTAN

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

GAFSP 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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/tajikistan>

Project description: PAMP II aims to provide employment to food-insecure people through the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, increase crop production through improved irrigation and infrastructure, and support the development of improved policies and institutions for water resource management as a means to improve food availability and food access for low-income people in poor

rural areas. The public works program will directly benefit an estimated 1,343,450 people through the provision of 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 rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure will improve access to irrigation for an estimated 190,000 hectares, 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 agriculture land and irrigation systems supported through the project, building the community's resilience to impacts of climate change. To support institutional development for water resources, the project will establish approximately 20 new water users' associations and provide capacity building support to these new WUAs and the 33 existing WUAs.

Results to date: In July 2015, Tajikistan was hit by major floods that required a restructuring of the project scope and resulted in implementation delays. Nonetheless, the project was able to provide critical rehabilitation activities that were in line with its original objectives. Project restructuring became effective in November 2015 and included the following changes to the project design: the restoration of flood control works in Khatlon, minor rehabilitation of the existing irrigation scheme in Gbao, and replenishment of fuel stock used by government agencies during emergency response activities. In addition, the project received additional financing of \$12 million, which allowed the project to expand to five districts.

To date, the project has contributed to the improvement and rehabilitation of 105,100 hectares of irrigation and drainage services for 70,932 beneficiaries, of whom 25% are women. In total, the project is currently working with 71 WUAs that cover 134,420 hectares of irrigated area. Specifically, the project has established 9 WUAs, reorganized 36 WUAs, and strengthened the capacity of 23 WUAs since the start of project implementation. In total, within two years of implementation the project engaged more than 11,000 beneficiaries in cleaning of 3,345 kilometers of secondary and tertiary canals. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in April 2014 between the World Bank and USAID on joint implementation of PAMP II and the USAID-funded Family Farm Program. Both programs are providing coordinated and complementary support to strengthening existing and establishing new WUAs. PAMP II has reached 70,932 of the targeted 1,343,450 beneficiaries.

TANZANIA

Expanding Rice Production Project

GAFSP Amount: \$22.9 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

Project Effectiveness Date: May 2015 **Project Status:** Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/tanzania>

Project description: The project aims to increase rice produced and marketed in selected regions of Tanzania, 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 supports the government's "Big Results Now" commitment for the Tanzania mainland to expand rice production through support for irrigation schemes. This will include 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. It is expected to reach 160,000 beneficiaries.

GWFP CRDB Bank

GAFSP Amount: \$10 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Awarded: April 2014

Project Status: Disbursed

For More Information: <http://ifcext.ifc.org/ifcext/spiwebsite1.nsf/651aeb16abd09c1f8525797d006976ba/eeeac382e3321a5185257c840067c1c0?OpenDocument>

Project description: The project involves a debt and guarantee facility to develop a strategic relationship with the CRDB Bank geared toward improving banking penetration in Tanzania, and more specifically toward SMEs and commodity/agribusinesses as a way of reaching more of Tanzania's underserved communities. The bank aims to grow its business and improve its competitiveness as part of its five-year strategic plan by expanding its lending capacity and delivery channels, broadening its product offering and extending its branch and agency network.

With the support from GAFSP, CRDB can extend loans to medium-sized domestic agribusiness traders and cooperatives, which typically have fewer financing options than global agro-exporters. Domestic agribusiness traders and cooperatives are located in frontier rural regions, being anchors of development of surrounding communities. The project will inject liquidity in the food supply chain and allow domestic traders and cooperatives, as well as its farmer clients and members, to market their products better, taking advantage of seasonal demand/supply conditions, thus maximizing sales prices. This project is expected to reach approximately 5,640 farmers through domestic traders and cooperatives, which typically are not served by the largest agro-exporters. Finally, by increasing access to finance in the agribusiness sector, the project will help integrate Tanzanian small-scale farmers into the global food supply chain, leveraging Tanzania's existing trade channels in key export cash crops such as coffee and cashew.

TIMOR-LESTE

Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

GAFSP Amount: \$21 million grant

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

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/content/timor-leste>

Project description: SAPIP aims to improve incomes as well as food and nutrition security in select areas of Timor-Leste through improved country-led public sector investments in increasing smallholder agricultural productivity, empowering farmers and linking them to markets, strengthening adaptive research and extension institutions, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving non-farm rural livelihoods, and using technical assistance strategically. SAPIP 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 will focus 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 will also include developing and strengthening farmer groups, associations, and cooperatives, which will engage women and young people as well. The project will assist approximately 16,500 households, with about 100,000 total

beneficiaries. It will ensure that 30% of the production-focused groups are women's groups and that 10% of all groups formed include young people.

Results to date: The project is currently under preparation.

TOGO

Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)

GAFSP Amount: \$19 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2012

Project Status: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/togo>

Project description: PASA aims to rehabilitate and reinforce productive capacities across selected value chains and to foster an enabling institutional environment for the development of the agriculture sector in Togo. These will be achieved through the promotion of 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 through the government's National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program. The project has also provided support for the marketing of rice and maize, including quality improvement processes such as better packaging, targeted advertising, and more-competitive pricing. These efforts have started yielding results, and the quantities of rice marketed are increasing.

Results to date: As a result of better access to farm inputs and improved farming practices under PASA, rice yields have increased by 30%. Other key achievements of the project include increased employment opportunities (permanent jobs and seasonal employment) in rural areas for young people (farm seasonal labor) and women (processing of paddy rice). The project has enabled 12,508 beneficiaries to become members of an association or cooperative. PASA's subprojects, 53 of which are currently being implemented, contribute to the development of innovative pilots in terms of *warrantage* schemes, diversification initiatives, and the promotion of agricultural products. For the coffee and cocoa sectors, key achievements include the rehabilitation of 17,174 hectares of coffee and 9,211 hectares of cocoa plantations using improved planting materials and the reform of the coffee/cocoa value chain. Key achievements in terms of freshwater fish production include 2,557 tons (exceeding project target of 2,500 tons) of freshwater fish production; 6,800 hectares (100% of the project target) under a co-management plan for lakes; the rehabilitation of over 40 modern fish ponds (against a target of 100); and better enforcement of management rules for the lake area through frequent patrols. Overall, technologies being promoted by the project have been adopted on about 51,185 hectares. As a result of project interventions, there has been an improvement in the opera-

tional, technical, and administrative services of the Ministry of Agriculture; 12 policies, strategies, frameworks, or investment plans have been adopted as a result of project activities. The project has a total of 525,700 beneficiaries, of whom 630,875 have been reached, thus exceeding the project target.

Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)

GAFSP 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

Status: Under implementation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/togo>

Project description: PADAT aims to contribute to improving food security and incomes of smallholder farmers through the development of the rice, maize, and cassava value chains. This objective will be attained through increased production and productivity, as well as through improved processing and marketing of crops. In addition, PADAT aims to mainstream climate change adaptation into its interventions, through collaboration with the Global Environment Facility.

Results to date: To date, PADAT has reached 326,801 beneficiaries, surpassing the 299,000 target set at project start. The project has provided 22,612 client days of extension services to farmers and community members. Technologies being promoted by the project have been adopted by 18,262 farmers. The project has identified 425 kilometers of access roads and 360 feeder roads for rehabilitation. PADAT has enabled 57,300 people—of whom 29,223 are women—to be members of an association or cooperative. It has also supported the establishment of 315 farmer field schools and the construction of 103 market facilities.

UGANDA

Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project

GAFSP Amount: \$27.6 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Date of First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: July 2015

Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/uganda>

Project description: The project aims to increase the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods 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 stunting reduction. The project will improve smallholder farmer access to 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. The project will target smallholder households around participating public primary schools in selected districts. The primary beneficiaries will 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.

Results to date: The project is still under preparation and is expected to start implementation in late 2016.

Pearl Dairy

GAFSP Amount: \$4 million

Supervising Entity: IFC

GAFSP Funds Awarded: November 2013

Project Status: Disbursed

For More Information: <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/21c70280446530c78e558ec66d9c728b/PearlDairy.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

Project description: The investment consists of an A-loan package of \$8 million to Pearl Dairy Farms Limited, a milk processor in Uganda, to support the operations of its milk processing plant and the establishment of milk collection centers. Pearl Dairy has 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 also building up milk collection centers along with cold-chain infrastructure in order to facilitate milk collection from remote smallholder farms.

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

GAFSP funding plays a catalytic role in creating opportunities to support innovative private sector investments and deliver a level of additionality and development impact beyond what is possible through the IFC's regular operations.

YEMEN

Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (SAPEP)

GAFSP Amount: \$36 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

Project Status: Under preparation

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/yemen>

Project description: The project aims to increase the adoption and use of productivity-enhancing crop and live-stock 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. Subprojects and investments will be undertaken in:

- Community land and water management such as terraces, the 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 rain fed 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, selling improved livestock products, and other activities that improve the value of agricultural products.

Results to date: On March 11, 2015, the Supervising Entity decided to suspend disbursements to all projects, including SAPEP, until further notice due to the ongoing political crisis in the country.

ZAMBIA

Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)

GAFSP 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

For More Information: <http://www.gafspfund.org/content/zambia>

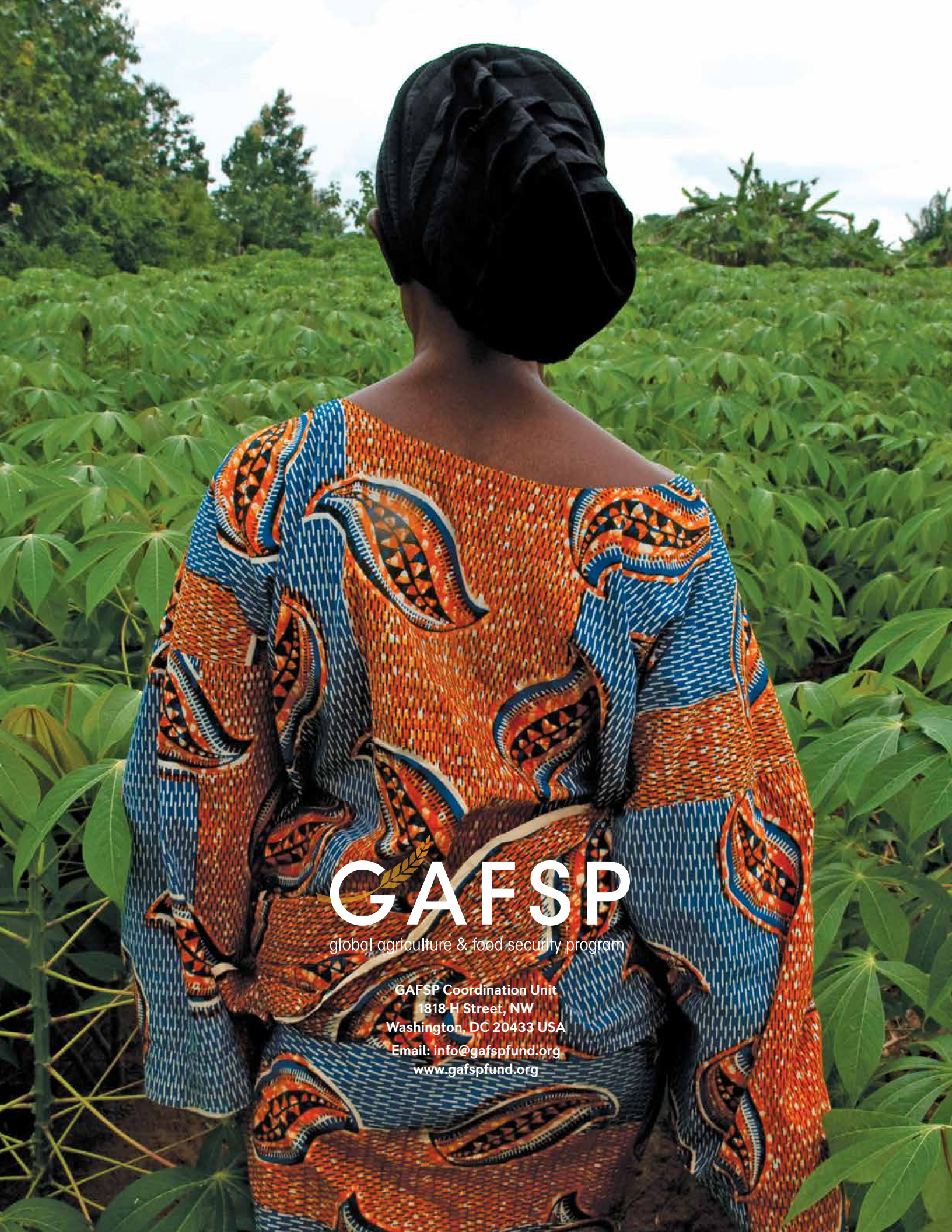
Project description: The project aims to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction by enhancing food, income, and nutrition security among participating households. This will be achieved through development of irrigation, aquaculture, and livestock production support; crop diversification and intensification; value-chain development to promote agro-processing; and agriculture service centers. APMEP 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. For livestock, 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 thermal stable Newcastle vaccine will be promoted through a vaccination campaign. Under value-chain development, four small-scale maize, cassava and feed mills will be developed; community-level value addition equipment will be made available (40 honey presses and 70 solar dryers for rural women and youth groups); six small-scale agriculture service centers will be established; 327 rural markets/market centers will be constructed; 50 kilometers of rural feeder roads will be rehabilitated; and a mobile phone-based agriculture market information system will be established. APMEP is expected to directly benefit about 75,000 people, 45% of whom are women and about 3% of whom are young.

Results to date: Project implementation is currently under way, with plans being finalized for the design of key infrastructure facilities and the procurement of services needed. Mobilization and sensitization of beneficiary communities and stakeholders is also ongoing. As of December 2015, the program had reached 5,315 of its target beneficiaries, 40% of whom are women. A total of 2,050 water users have been provided with new, improved, or rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services, and 30 individuals have received training on improved nutrition services. The project has also contributed to the improvement and rehabilitation of 410 hectares of irrigation and drainage services and the construction of 310 rural markets/centers.

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