



# Implementation Update - GAFSP Public Sector Window projects

GAFSP Coordination Unit

Data as of June 30, 2020



# **PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT**

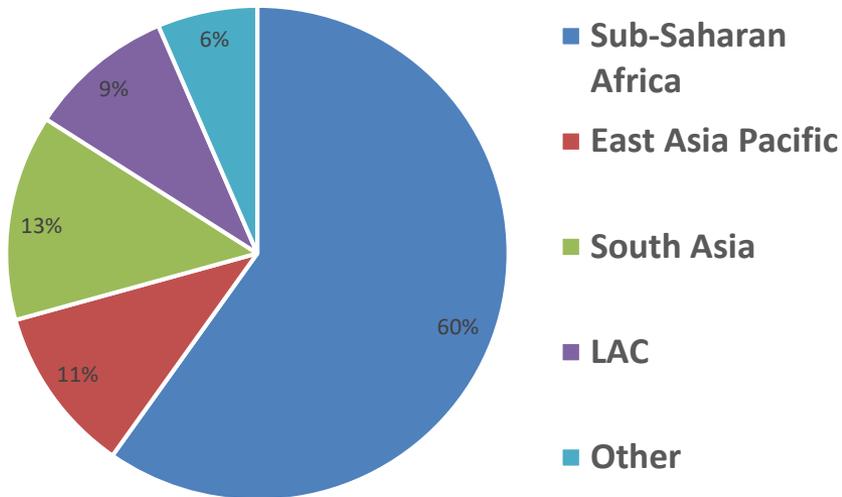
# Introduction

- The GAFSP Coordination Unit (CU) carries out project data collection twice a year (data as of June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year) for the Public Sector Window (including for the Missing Middle Initiative pilot projects)
- This presentation includes data as of June 30, 2020 unless otherwise indicated
- Project data is provided by Supervising Entity Team Leaders for each respective project
- A review of the impact indicators is summarized for the projects that closed between June 2019 to June 2020 (Tier 1; slides 11-19)
- Implementation of the Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot is captured separately and *not* included in portfolio-wide results on other slides (specifically slides 4, 6-7, 18-19, and 21)
- This presentation includes portfolio-wide data (geographical spread, project status, closing schedules, disbursement, beneficiaries reached etc.) and results reporting following the three-tier system described in the 2017 GAFSP M&E Plan
- This presentation is limited to the points above using data as of June 30, 2020 and does not include progress on more strategic program-wide issues, which are addressed elsewhere.

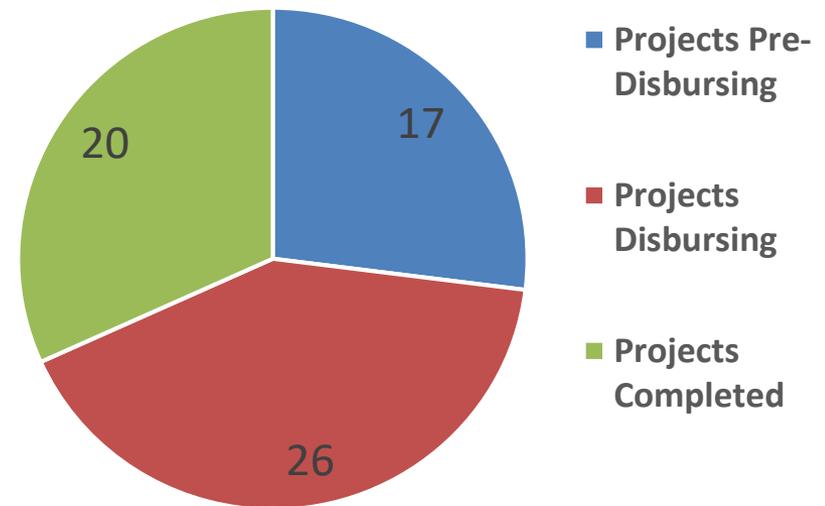
# GAFSP Public Sector Window Portfolio

## \$1.3 Billion in grants to 63 Projects in 39 countries

**Geographic Distribution:**  
60% of funds support interventions in Africa  
(US\$ millions)



**Project Status:** 73% of projects are disbursing or closed (46 out of 63)

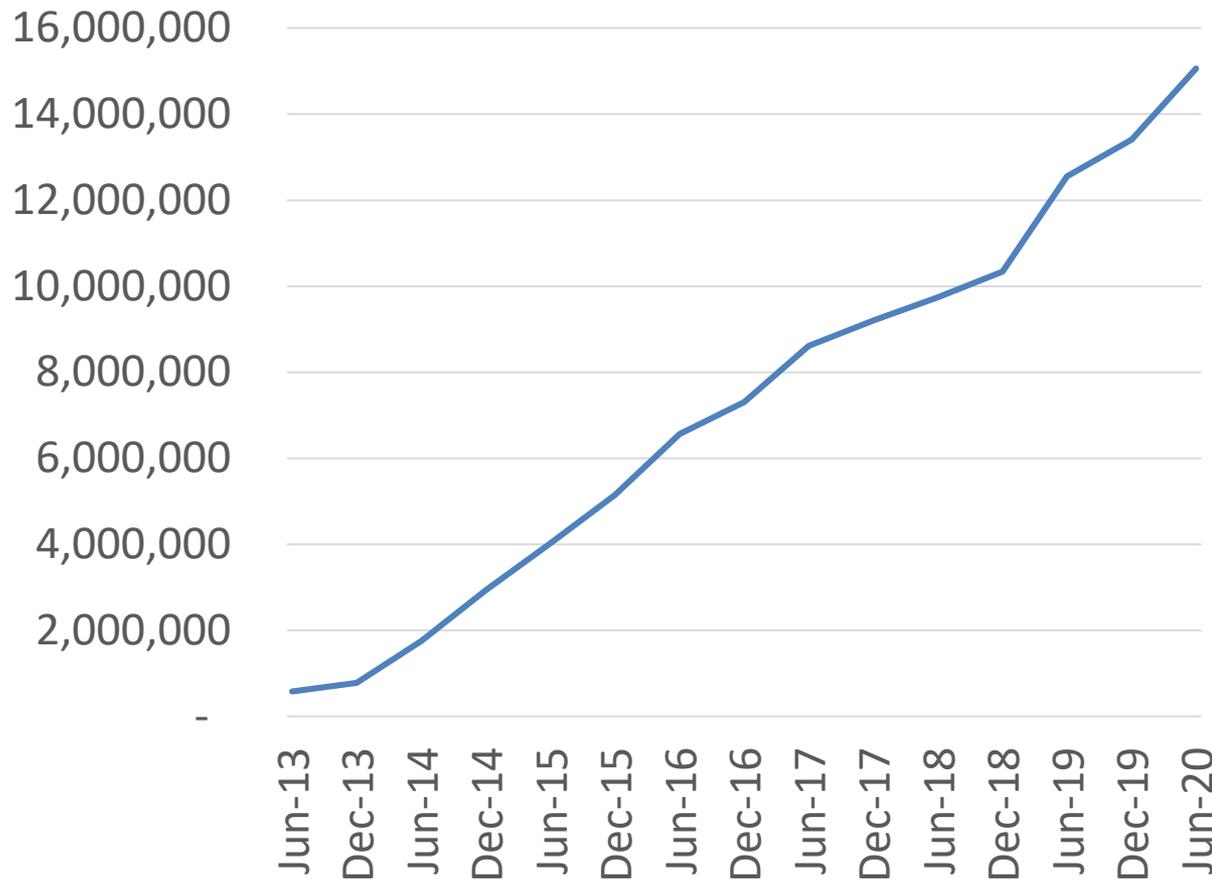


\$888 million was disbursed from Supervising Entities to recipient governments as of June 30, 2020, an increase of 15% from one year ago (June 2019).

# PuSW Missing Middle Initiative Pilot projects: \$7.93 million disbursed (60%)

MMI Project	Country	Supervising Entity	Amount approved (\$m)	Additional Financing (\$ m)	% of funds disbursed of original amount	Beneficiaries reached (persons)	Beneficiaries reached, women (%)
Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aqua-culture Value Chains	Mali	IFAD	2.61	0.945	66%	168	29%
Strengthening rural women's livelihood for a sustainable economic development in the regions of Tambacounda and Kedougou	Senegal	FAO	2.48	0.223	31%	1639	57%
Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations	Bangladesh	FAO	2.48	1.221	71%	8006	64.04%
Quality Paddy for Higher Incomes	Mali	WFP	3.00	0.585	62%	52628	18.20%
Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers	Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda (Regional)	IFAD	2.61	0.427	70%	25000	41%

# Beneficiaries already reached: 15 million rural people



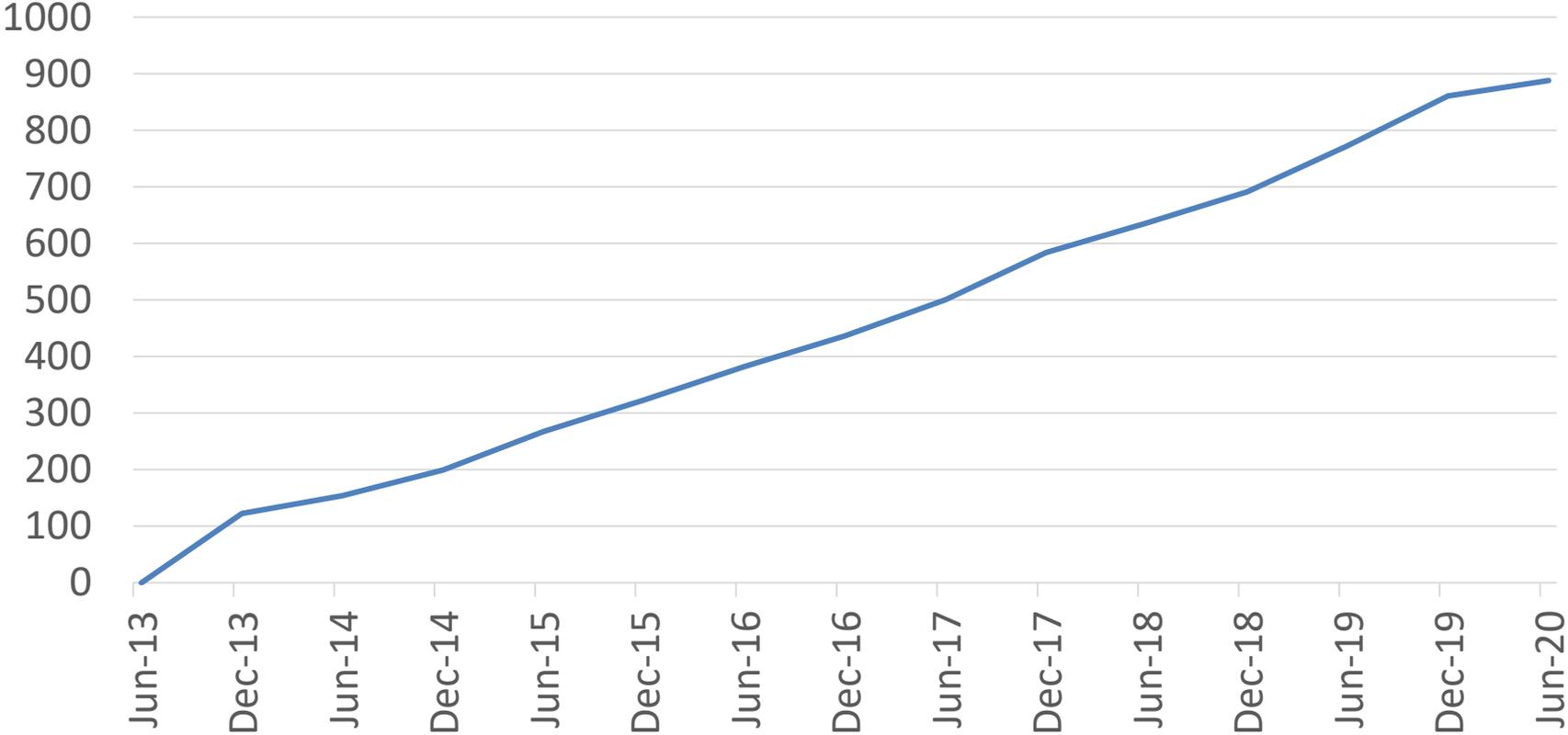
Current portfolio has surpassed expected target of 14.5m beneficiaries by 2025

To date, over a third (39%) of beneficiaries are female – In Cambodia, Gambia, Haiti, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and Zambia, the majority of beneficiaries are women and girls.

Note: Data from 46 PuSW projects that report actual beneficiaries reached as of June 2020. The remaining 17 projects are either still under preparation (including 15 new projects approved in Dec. 2019) or under implementation but not yet reporting any beneficiary figures. Lao PDR reports aggregated data for IFAD and WFP.

# Disbursed amounts from SEs to Government: \$888 million by 46 projects

Actual Disbursements (\$US Millions)



# Project Completion Schedule (actual and expected):

29% of the portfolio has already closed; By end of 2020,  
23 projects or 34% are expected to be closed

Already closed (as of June 20, 2020) n=20	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2020 (n = 3)	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2021 (n = 13)	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2022 (n = 9)	Beyond (n = 23)
Ethiopia AGP I (WB)	Senegal ASA-Lou/Ma/Kaf (AFDB)	Tanzania ERPP (WB)	Ethiopia AGP II (WB)	Haiti PITAG (IDB)
Rwanda LWH (WB)	Niger MERSA-MTZ (AFDB)	Yemen SAPEP (WB)	Kyrgyz APNIP (WB)	Nepal FANSEP (WB)
Cambodia EFAP (ADB)	Uganda UMF SNP (WB)	Bangladesh MMI (FAO)	Lao PDR AFN (IFAD)	Rwanda SAIP (WB)
Bangladesh IAPP (FAO)		Burundi PNSADR - IM (IFAD)	Lao PDR AFN (WFP)	Tanzania TANIPAC (AFDB)
Haiti PTTA (IDB)		Zambia APMEP (AFDB)	Kenya SIVAP (AFDB)	Myanmar CFAVC (FAO)
Togo PADAT (IFAD)		Liberia SAPEC (AFDB)	Timor Leste SAPIP (WB)	Myanmar CFAVC (ADB)
Mongolia ILBLSP (FAO)		Honduras ACS-PROSASUR (WB)	Bhutan FSAPP (WB)	Haiti PITAG AF (FAO)
Ethiopia AGP I (FAO)		Mali MMI (IFAD)	Ethiopia AGP II (FAO)	Pacific Islands Multi-country (IFAD)
Bangladesh IAPP (WB)		Cambodia Rice-SDP (ADB)	East Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) MMI (IFAD)	Burkina Faso PIDASAN (WB)
Togo PASA (WB)		Kenya SIVAP (FAO)		Mali MMI (WFP)
Mongolia LAMP (WB)		Senegal MMI (FAO)		CAR (AFDB)
Nepal AFSP (WB)		Mali PreSAN-KL (AFDB)		Gambia AFSP (AFDB)
Gambia FASDEP (FAO)		Benin PAPVIRE-ABC (AFDB)		Afghanistan (FAO)
Sierra Leone SCP (IFAD)				Afghanistan (ADB)
Burkina Faso PAPSA (WB)				Haiti PITAG AF (IDB)
Nicaragua PAIP SAN (WB)				CAR (FAO)
Haiti RESEPAG II (WB)				DRC (WB)
Malawi SIVAP (AFDB)				Pacific Islands Multi-country (FAO)
Tajikistan PAMP II (WB)				Liberia AFN (FAO)
Gambia FASDEP (AFDB)				Liberia AFN (AFDB)
				Yemen SAPREP+ (AB)
				Cote d'Ivoire (AFDB)
				DRC (FAO)

# **PROJECT RESULTS**

# Results reported following GAFSP's M&E Plan

- The revised GAFSP M&E Plan was approved by the Steering Committee in March 2017
- The Revised M&E Plan institutes a three-tier approach to reporting results:
  - Tier 1 (Impact): Rural communities in the poorest countries have improved incomes, food security and yields
  - Tier 2 (Intermediate results and outputs): 14 core indicators
  - Tier 3 (Program inputs): 26 Key Performance/Program Management Indicators (KPIs) on 10 dimensions

# Tier 1 Impact-Results from investment projects closed between July 2019- June 2020 (independent assessment)

- Overall, Nicaragua shows significant improvement on both agricultural yields and food security.
  - Core yields increased 54.6% and bean yields rose 39%; and a significant jump in vegetable production in the *Apante* (8.1%).
  - **DDS-Children** improved 11%; 6.8 % decrease for **DDS-women** in the lowest quartile.
- Malawi, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan show improvements in agricultural productivity, though not (yet) for food security.
  - The increased productivity has not yet transformed into food security improvements because new irrigation schemes were finished shortly before the project closure (Malawi)
  - Some positive trends as reflected in the Global Acute Malnutrition Index, but similar trend were observed for non-project beneficiaries. (Sierra Leone)
- Haiti (WB) project's impact on various aspects are relatively weak
  - Project implementation delays may delay the impact realization and the wider project is still ongoing
  - Elite capture may prevent the project benefiting the larger group of smallholder farmers
- Liberia\* (AfDB) is showing improvements in income (23% income gain, equivalent of 91 USD), food security (5 % reduction in the incidence of households experiencing either moderate or severe food insecurity) and technology adoption.

\* The project has extended through 2021

# Nicaragua Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN-CCN)-1

- **Supervising Entity:** WB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$33.9 million
- **Completed:** Dec. 30, 2019
- **SE rating:** Satisfactory

## Main outcomes

- The Project benefited **14,826 beneficiaries** (11,711 under agricultural activities, 1,500 under fishing activities, 509 under agro industrial and 1,104 under small business).
- Significantly increased agricultural productivity & raised the proportion of farmers produce at any farming cycle.
  - 65% of beneficiaries report growing corn in the *Apante* planting season, compared with 55% for the Control Group.
  - Changes of main crops productivity see next slide
- The project significantly improved beneficiaries' nutrition status, measured by Dietary Diversity Score (DDS).
  - Likelihood of in quartile 2 (consuming 5 - 6 foods) increases, in line with the project's intervention in the promotion of orchards, fortified varieties and awareness in consumption.
  - A decrease of 6.8 % for **women** in quartile 1 (consuming 1-4 foods) compared with Control Group (a 23.19% decrease). An average increase of 14.6% for female beneficiaries belonging to the quartile 2 compared with Control group.
  - An average of 11.04% increase DDS-**children** (6 to 59 months).



# Nicaragua Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN-CCN)-2

## Changes in Productivity for main Crops and Livestock

	Measurement unit	Baseline productivity	Endline Productivity	Increase (%)
Maize	Quintal/Manzana	10.42	17.09	64%
Beans	Quintal/Manzana	8.28	13.84	67%
Rice	Quintal/Manzana	26.48	39.04	47%
Cassava	Quintal/Manzana	79.24	159.92	102%
Banana	Unit/Manzana	9017.65	13,200	46%
Pork	Libras/delivered	10	23	142%

*Note: Impact Evaluation and ICR (2020)*

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

- **Supervising Entity:** WB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$10 million
- **Completed:** Dec. 31, 2019
- **SE rating:** Moderately Satisfactory

## Main outcomes

- The actual number of direct beneficiaries reached by the time of the GAFSP grant closure is 57,961 (45.4 % women), mainly through improved local agricultural extension and innovation services and improved resilience against agricultural (climate) risks.
  - Among the 57,961 beneficiaries, 19,319 benefited from targeted subsidies, 14,627 benefited from the matching grant sub-projects, 3,050 benefited from the livestock restocking, 10,678 benefited from Cash for Work, 8,031 benefited from Emergency Campaign, and 2,256 benefited from Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity building.
- The group-focused matching grants and training intervention package was found to have significant and positive effects on the likelihood of group member using PO's services.
- **However**, these effects seem to be limited to a few leading members of those POs, suggesting elite capture could be an obstacle to reaching the poorer members of the groups.
- Not enough evidence to conclude any effects of the intervention package on agricultural production or food security indicators of the individual group members.
- The additional women-focused treatment showed limited effects with no significant improvement in women's financial practices, nutritional knowledge, or empowerment indicators.

# Sierra Leone Smallholder Commercialization Programme (SCP)

- **Supervising Entity:** IFAD
- **GAFSP funding:** \$50 million
- **Completed:** Sep. 30, 2019
- **Self-rating:** Moderately Satisfactory



## Main outcomes:

- Project **directly reached 158,272 HHs** via intensified production by supporting FBOs and FFS; improved access to market and finance, and small-scale irrigation.
- **Total incomes** of HHs participating in IVS production increased by 38% above that of non-participants for male headed HHs, 67% for female headed HHs.
- For Tree crop participants the income increased 28% for female, and 57% for male headed households.
- Income gains also resulted in asset ownership increase.
- **Agricultural productivity.** Cocoa farmers obtained a net yield increase of 22%, attributable to the project; IVS rehabilitation result in a 15.6% net gain of yield.
- **Food security.** The overall effect of the project on food security was negligible using Food Consumption Scores.

# Tajikistan Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture And Water Resources Management Project (PAMP II)

- **Supervising Entity:** WB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$27.9 million
- **Completed:** Feb 28, 2020
- **Self-rating:** Satisfactory



## Main outcomes:

- Project **directly reached 1,393,276 beneficiaries (48% women)** via rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, provision of temporary employment to food-insecure people and assistance in water resources management.
- Household income and food security indicators were dropped after project restructuring.
  - The public works on irrigation and drainage cleaning and rehabilitation created employment for 30,005 people, who received an average net income of US\$197.

# Liberia Smallholders Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization (SAPEC)

- **Supervising Entity:** AfDB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$ million
- **Completed:** June. 30, 2021  
(extended for one year)
- **Self-rating:** Satisfactory

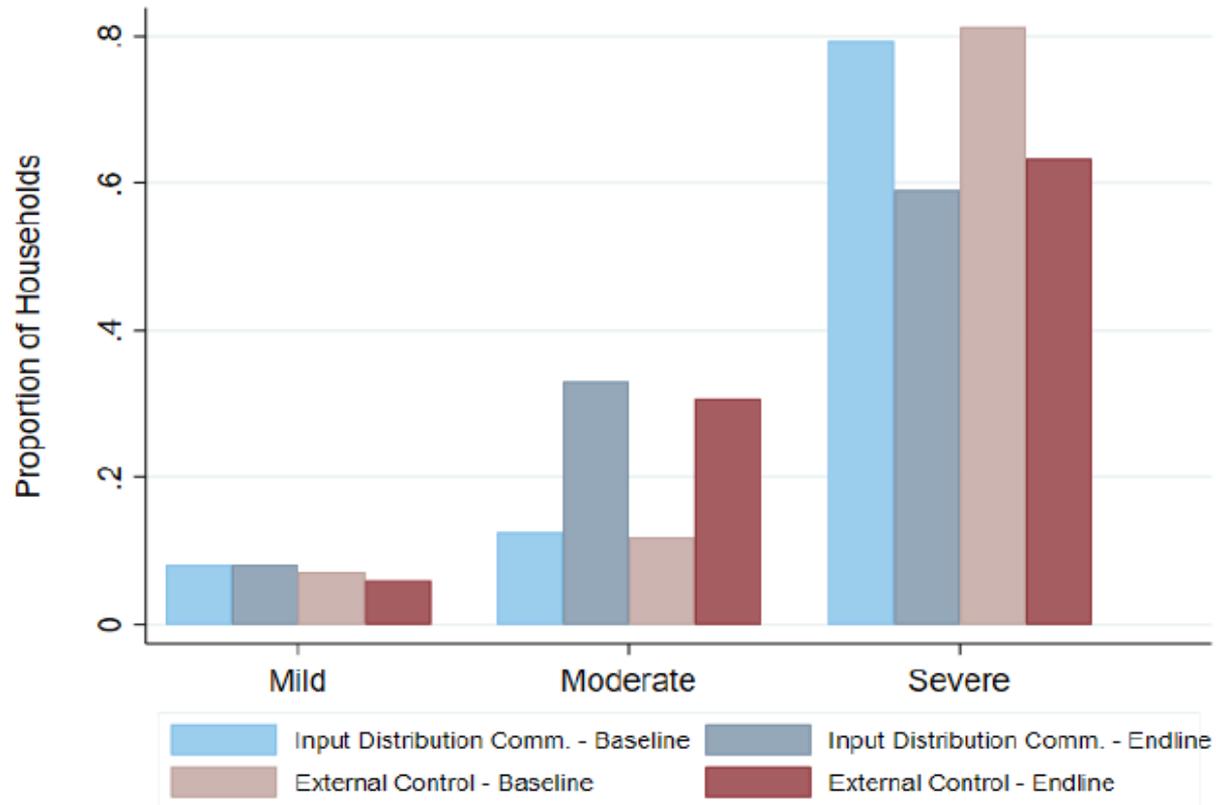


## Main outcomes:

- As of June 2020, the project directly benefited 151,020 households (43.87% women), through interventions in supporting smallholders' access to extension and input distribution and investing in market infrastructure.
- Households in the input distribution communities earned an average of \$91 annually more than farmers in the non-input distribution communities.
- Increased the amount of crops consumed after harvesting, leading to HH being less food insecure.
  - The intervention led to an 8% percent reduction in households experiencing severe levels of hunger
- There were also improvements in agriculture technology adoption among households in the treatment group.

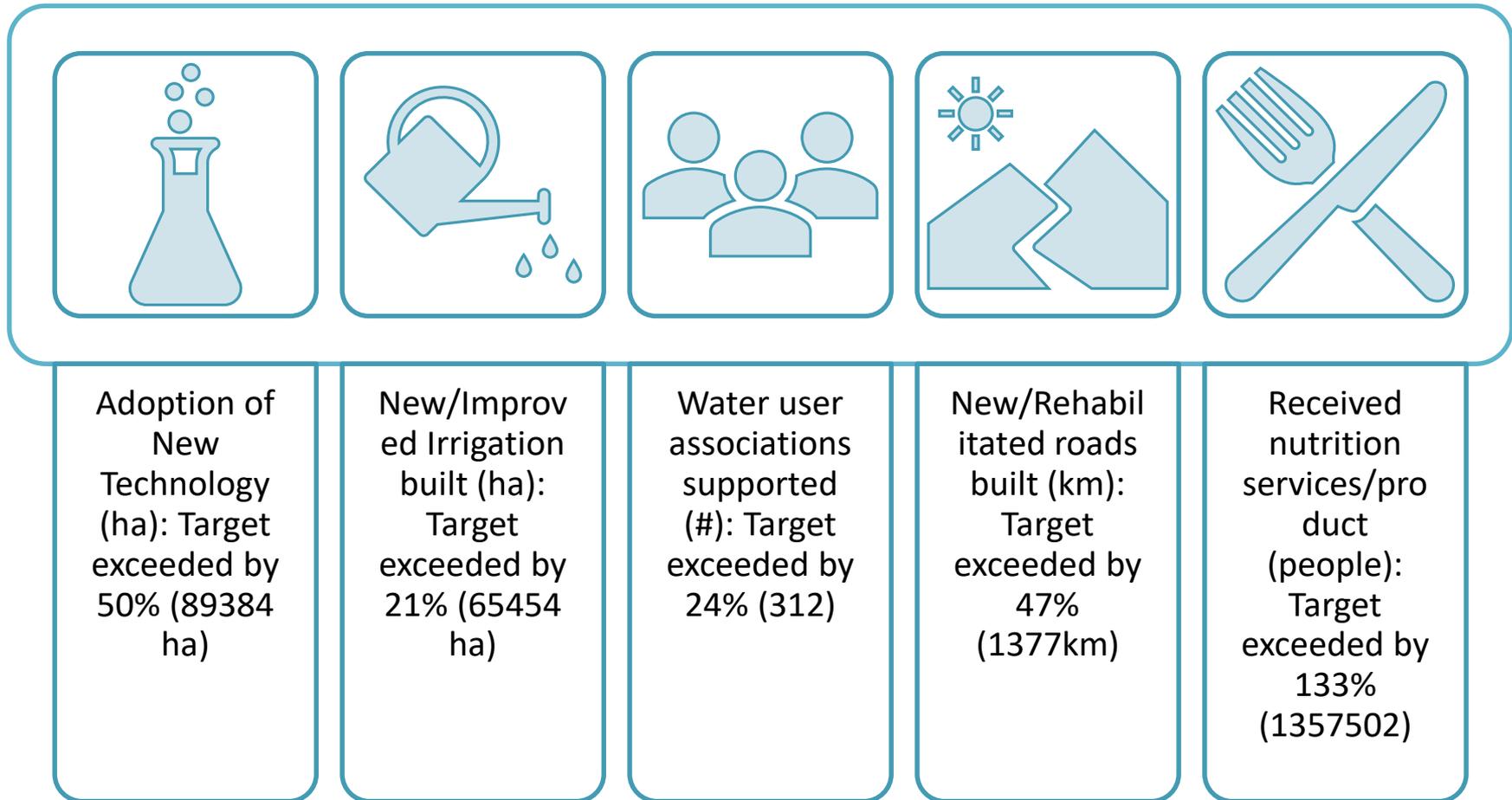
Note: The project is extended to close June 2021 but has already conducted its endline survey.

# Liberia Food Security Scale: Proportion by Treatment Status and FIES Status



The figure depicts FIES status and treatment status of the household. It shows a dramatic drop in households that experience severe hunger from baseline to end-line. Although the decrease is experienced by both the input distribution communities (treatment) and external control communities (control), the input distribution communities experienced a larger decrease in hunger severity.

## Tier 2: Progress on select output level indicators vs targets



Note: Not all projects report on all of these indicators. Results are aggregated only for those projects that report on the respective indicators.

# Tier 2: Progress on all 14 indicators

New M&E Tier 2 Indicator (unit)	Progress as of June 2020
Number of <b>beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated</b> , percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change (number of people)	15.059 million (39% women; 2%*)
<b>Land area</b> receiving improved production support, percentage of these that are climate smart (ha)	716,801 (1%*) ha
Number of <b>smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support</b> , gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support (number of people)	2,939,512 (1%*) smallholders
Number of <b>producer-based organizations</b> supported (number)	1,608 associations
Volume of <b>agriculture loans</b> that are outstanding	US \$ 5,253,803
Percentage of <b>beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources</b> (percent of total beneficiaries) <sup>††</sup>	31%
<b>Roads constructed or rehabilitated</b> , percentage resilient to climate risks (km)	2,272 km
Number of <b>post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated</b> (number)	650*
Volume of <b>agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support</b> , by food group (tons)	15,502 tons
<b>People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers</b> , gender disaggregated (number of people)	152, 901
People <b>receiving improved nutrition services and products</b> , gender disaggregated, age disaggregated (number of people)	1,224,269 (3% women)
<b>Direct employment</b> provided; gender disaggregated (full-time equivalent)	125,140 (29% women)*
Persons receiving <b>capacity development</b> , gender disaggregated, organization type (number of people)	905,500 people (2%*)
Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number)	33*

\*Refer to share of indicator with climate change impact in projects approved in 2017 only or indicator calculated for projects approved in 2017 only

# MMI Success factor indicators

	Country	N. beneficiaries reached (June 2020)	Number of smallholder farmers who received funds from producer organization(s), local banks/MFIs, and other innovative financing arrangements	At producer organization (PO) level - Number of management team members of MMI producer organization(s) who received training from the project	Number of smallholder farmers who received training	Number of smallholder farmers who received extension services provided by producer organizations and / or other service providers
Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains	Mali	705	68	82	68	68
Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Niébé Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development	Mali	52,628	33,558	-	1,128	1,128
Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers	East Africa	25,000	586	1,550	5,040	5,040
Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations	Bangladesh	8,006	2,754	345	2,871	4,279
Strengthening rural women's livelihood for a sustainable economic development in the region of Tambacounda, in the East of Senegal	Senegal	1,639	-	20	229	-

For more information on GAFSP M&E:

<https://www.gafspfund.org/monitoring-evaluation>

