



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

**Strengthening
Smallholder
Farmers'
Resilience**



global agriculture & food security program



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Foreword

Launched by the G20 in response to the 2007–2008 food price crisis, the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** is a multilateral financing instrument dedicated to fighting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty through increased agricultural investment in **low-income (IDA-only) countries**.

Since 2010, GAFSP has pooled US\$1.9 billion in donor funds and provided financial and technical resources to projects along the entire agriculture value chain. These funds are delivered through partnerships with multilateral development agencies and private sector actors with presence and expertise on the ground.

The inaugural donors— **the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the United States**—were later joined by **Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom**. Since the launch of GAFSP's first replenishment period in 2020, Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Norway, and Spain have committed additional funds.

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 have and will continue to benefit from GAFSP's continued commitment and support.

Reporting Period: January to December 2020

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Letter from the Chairs

Dear Friends,

2020 was a year like no other. We were confronted with an unprecedented global health crisis, travel restrictions and lockdowns, disrupted supply chains, massive losses in income, and a stark rise in food insecurity – from an already worrying 2019 baseline of acute hunger. We are facing an accelerating race against time to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2: Zero Hunger) by 2030.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare the vulnerabilities of global agriculture and food systems. The shock to these systems is being particularly felt in low-income countries, especially for smallholder farmers –who are already disproportionately impacted by conflict, climate change, and natural disasters– and for small and medium-sized enterprises in agri-food supply chains, which offer job opportunities and are often a vital link between producers and consumers.

Global hunger has been slowly on the rise since 2014, with conflict and climate change driving millions into food insecurity. The **SOFI 2021 Report** shows that global hunger has accelerated under the shadow of COVID-19. In 2020, between 720 and 811 million people faced hunger –as many as 161 million more than in 2019– and an additional 320 million people did not have access to adequate food. If recent trends continue, it is estimated that 660 million

people may still face hunger in 2030.

While humanitarian responses are critical during crises, they are never a long-term solution and it is equally important to plan now to strengthen rural livelihoods, ensure food security, and build resilience in the short, medium, and long term. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a crucial source of financing for continued investment in agriculture and food security in countries furthest away from achieving SDG2 – starting with work along the humanitarian-development nexus and all the way to inclusive and sustainable food systems.



Last year, we celebrated a decade of operations, having reached more than 16 million smallholder farmers, their families, and communities. As you'll read in this edition, many ongoing projects were able to pivot to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. For instance, in Honduras, farming communities were able to have sustained access to food and markets despite country-wide restrictions on movement. And, in September 2020, GAFSP was able to quickly make close to **US\$60 million in additional funding** available for ongoing country and producer organization-led projects to support an immediate response to the global pandemic.

In 2020, we also celebrated the successful launch of GAFSP's replenishment period to raise US\$1.5 billion between 2020 and 2025. Donors stepped up and contributed over US\$300 million, allowing the Program to achieve its



yearly goal. With these funds, we were able to launch a new **Call for Proposals** to support countries and producer organizations in their COVID-19 response efforts and strengthen local agriculture and food systems in a changing climate. This also comes at a critical moment leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021.

Today, we have the opportunity to transform food systems so that they are fit-for-purpose, and GAFSP has a vital role to play in financing public and private sector investments that do exactly that. But we cannot do it alone – this will require collective action from all stakeholders, and a renewed sense of urgency to build stronger, more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agriculture and food systems. Will you join us?



Dirk Schattschneider
 Chair of the
 GAFSP Steering Committee

Iris Krebber
 Chair of the Private Sector
 Window Donor Committee

Why Agriculture?

Throughout 2020, food crises unfolded in some of the world's poorest countries as the stresses of climate change and a spike in economic instability and conflict were further compounded by the COVID-19 global pandemic. Farmers are often on the frontline, increasingly vulnerable to external shocks and stresses, which impact their health, access to affordable food, and ability to work.

Given that 80 percent of the world's food is grown on small or family farms, investing in agriculture is critical, particularly during times of crisis and under increasing threats to global food security. From farm to fork, agriculture can help raise incomes, reduce poverty, and improve food and nutrition security for the millions of people worldwide that rely on the sector to make a living.

Investing in agriculture is also key to addressing the most significant threat of our lifetime: climate change. Agriculture is one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, being both a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions—up to 29 percent—and highly susceptible to its effects.

The food system is also stretching natural resources to the limit, so building resilience and sustainability into our food production is critical. Agriculture can and must be part of the solution.

Further, conflict and violence are among the key drivers of the rise in food insecurity, disrupting agricultural production, trade, access to food and deteriorating land and infrastructure. Agriculture can help mitigate conflict through economic development by building farmers' resilience and offering prospects for income generation, enhanced livelihoods, and wider social benefits.

While COVID-19 is intensifying these challenges, it also presents an unprecedented opportunity to transform agriculture and food systems to become more sustainable and resilient. With their local experience and knowledge, smallholder farmers and their organizations, governments, and local businesses are best placed to respond to their respective contexts and adapt to emerging challenges – but they need the right support.

720-811
 million people
 worldwide
 faced hunger
 in 2020

68%
 of Africa's rural
 income and about
 half of South Asia's
 is **generated by**
 farming

3 billion
 people around
 the world
cannot afford
 a healthy
 diet

88-115
 million people
 were pushed
 into poverty in
 2020 **due to**
 COVID-19

What is GAFSP?



A decade ago, the G20 came together to launch the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** to address a clear need for increased agricultural investment in low-income countries, and to support smallholder farmers and businesses recover and grow in the medium to long term. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*, GAFSP supports resilient and sustainable agriculture that benefits and empowers poor and vulnerable farmers, their families, and communities.

In the world's poorest countries, GAFSP provides financial and technical resources to support smallholder farmers to produce, consume, and sell sufficient safe and nutritious food. The Program does this by investing

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.



in a wide range of opportunities that raise agricultural productivity, link farmers to markets, improve non-farm rural livelihoods, reduce risk and vulnerability, and provide technical assistance, institution building, and capacity development. Moreover, over the past 10 years, GAFSP has supported projects that have a strong focus on cross-cutting priorities, such as climate change, nutrition, gender, and employment—more than half of which are in fragile contexts.

Here is how it works

GAFSP pools donor resources and allocates additional, complementary funding to locally-led projects along the entire agriculture value chain – offering a range of investment tools and advisory services. These projects are designed and led by governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations and implemented in partnership

with the world's leading development institutions as Supervising Entities. These investments are about more than just ending hunger; they help create jobs and income, improve food and nutrition security, reduce poverty and stress on the environment, and respond to climate change – all where it is needed most.



Country Grants

GAFSP provides grants to governments to support national agriculture and food security investment plans, developed together with farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society organizations.



Small-Scale Grants To Producer Organizations

GAFSP supports smallholder farmers and their farmers' organizations, producer organizations, and small and medium enterprises through the Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot.



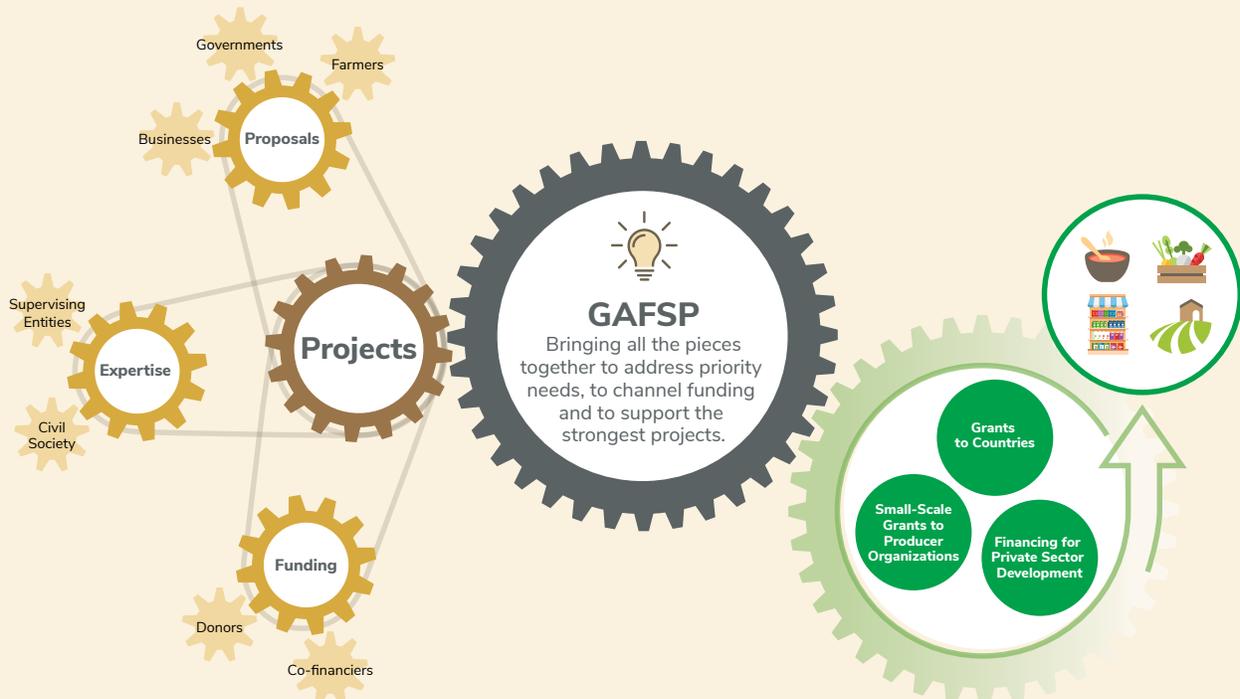
Private Sector Development

GAFSP uses blended concessional finance solutions and advisory services to support investments designed to improve livelihoods. These typically have a high potential for impact but may not generally attract commercial funding due to perceived high risks.

Supervising Entities



GAFSP Operational Model



GAFSP Results



16
million smallholder farmers and their families benefited from public sector projects



5.9
million people reached through private sector support



6.3
million women received agricultural support



1.6
million people have better access to nutritious food and more diverse diets



Adapting to 2020

The world faces a triple challenge: ensuring food security and nutrition for all, strengthening the livelihoods of farmers and others along the food chain, and using natural resources sustainably while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. COVID-19 underlined the fragility and interdependence of global food systems, with the rise in food insecurity being one of the most tangible symptoms. As with many shocks, the poorest and most vulnerable were hit first and hardest, particularly those involved in growing, producing, processing, storing, and transporting food.

While responding to immediate needs on the ground is critical, equally important is planning for post-pandemic recovery in order to anticipate and mitigate longer-term impacts and to continue to stave off future crises. Smallholder farmers, governments, and agribusinesses need additional support to adapt to changing circumstances and to build stronger, sustainable, and resilient agriculture and food systems.

COVID-19 underlined the fragility and interdependence of global food systems



COVID-19 Response

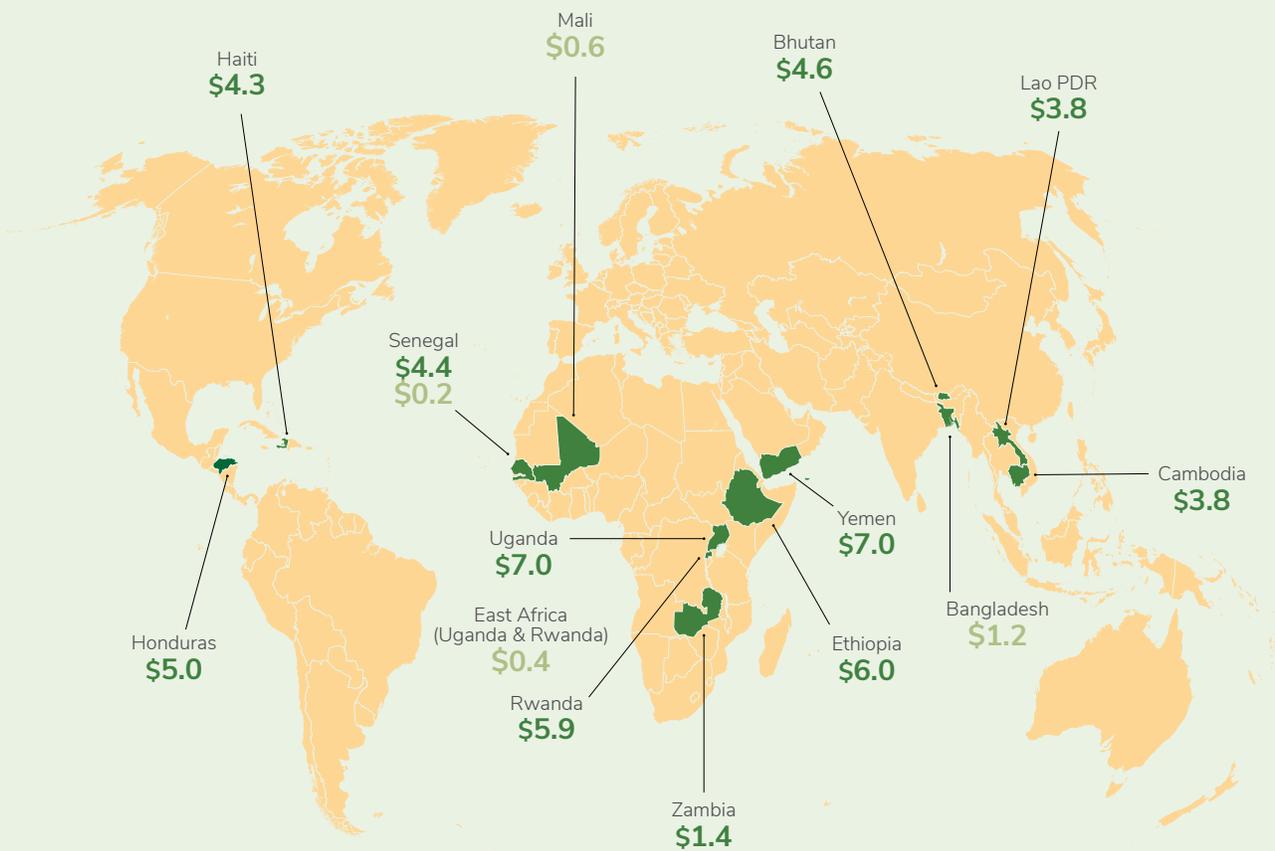


When COVID-19 hit, GAFSP's flexible and responsive approach enabled it to move quickly to address the threats of hunger, malnutrition, and disrupted livelihoods that accompanied the pandemic by supporting locally-led solutions and existing projects to mitigate impacts and work towards recovery in the short to medium term. In September 2020, the GAFSP Steering Committee allocated nearly **US\$60 million in**

additional financing to ongoing public sector and producer organization-led projects that were well positioned to do this work. In addition, to support recovery in the medium to longer term, GAFSP launched a new **Call for Proposals** in May 2021 to support countries to strengthen the performance, resilience, and sustainability of their agriculture sector and food systems in a changing climate.

US\$54 million to ongoing public sector projects in **Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia**; and almost US\$4 million to producer organization-led projects in **Bangladesh, East Africa, Mali, and Senegal**.

FIGURE 1
Additional Grant
Funding Approved
(USD millions)



COUNTRY **Kyrgyz Republic**
 SUPERVISING ENTITY **World Bank**
 PROJECT **Agriculture Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)**

APNIP improves water infrastructure and develops the capacity of water user associations in order to increase yields, access to food, and incomes. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the project has distributed agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, through 30 water user associations. Gulzat, a resident of Alga village in Batken region and a mother of three, is one of the 8,000 female farmers now enjoying higher yields, more diverse nutrition for their families, and extra income from selling vegetables because of APNIP’s support. Gulzat’s husband, Altynbek, was a seasonal migrant worker in Moscow and lost his job when he was not able to travel to Russia during the pandemic. Their income now fully depends on a small household plot of 0.05 hectares. Now, as Gulzat explains, “our pride and main livelihood is gardening.”

“Our pride and main livelihood is gardening.”



In the weeks following the outbreak, GAFSP-supported projects were able to pivot quickly to respond directly to farmers’ needs.

For example, to help slow the spread of the virus, GAFSP supported trainings on good hygiene practices and the provision of personal protective equipment. To tackle disrupted livelihoods, some early response activities focused on maintaining farmers’ incomes, preventing farmers’ businesses from collapsing due to

logistical difficulties, and securing safety nets. Projects continued to provide agricultural inputs and to strengthen local and national markets to ensure that the next season’s agriculture and livestock productive cycle would not be adversely affected. To help mitigate the threat of hunger and malnutrition, projects put in place post-harvest interventions, such as training on processing and preserving techniques to improve storage and food shelf-life.

COVID-19 slowed some projects with activities that required person-to-person interaction, such as field training, Farmer Field Schools, and awareness and capacity building. But, many projects were able to pivot quickly to meet demand on the ground. In fact, projects in Burundi, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, and Senegal repurposed US\$26 million in GAFSP funding.

Further, with COVID-19 disrupting supply chains, industries, and markets across the globe, the GAFSP Private Sector Window worked with its private sector clients to restructure existing financing arrangements by postponing or pausing some short-term debt service obligations, reducing the burden on clients' cashflow and allowing them to use freed-up funds for pandemic-related measures.

COUNTRY **Bangladesh**
 SUPERVISING ENTITY **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
 PROJECT **Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh**

Salma Akhter is a virtual call center operator, where she provides information and services designed to keep farmers safe, maintain livelihoods, and arrange for the safe physical movement of goods. Operators collect daily input needs and information about produce for sale, then coordinate with a rickshaw van to pick up, sell, and deliver the inputs in bulk. This approach has been extremely beneficial because, as Salma explains, “we are making profit from buying and selling products in bulk and it reduces our marketing cost.”



When COVID-19 hit Bangladesh, Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS), a national organization of farmers' organizations and MMI project partner, established 55 virtual call centers across the country. “Two years ago, I did not know how to operate an android or [touchscreen] mobile,” Salma explained, “but now I have been collecting monitoring information using the *.collect* app and I send the data regularly to MMI.”

More than 10,000 producers turn to these virtual call centers as a safe alternative to sell their products, buy inputs, or receive technical advice. On average, 223 producers use them each day; nearly half are women. As a result, farmers have received higher prices on average and have significantly reduced their post-harvest losses.

“We are making profit from buying and selling products in bulk and it reduces our marketing cost.”

COUNTRY **Kosovo**
SUPERVISING ENTITY **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**
PROJECT **KEP Trust, Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK), and Kreditimi Rural i Kosoves LLC (KRK)**

Until three years ago, Remzi Bala had a small family homestead in central Kosovo. But, with just one old tractor and no livestock, he struggled to make the farm productive, let alone profitable. That changed in 2017, when he applied for his first loan with KEP Trust, a leading microfinance institution (MFI) in the country. His initial loan—just 1,000 euros—helped him purchase a few young cows, while his second loan, a year later, helped him buy a more reliable tractor.

His most recent loan came in the spring, when COVID-19 was raging. The funding helped boost his herd size, which now consists of seven dairy cows and two beef cows. With an output of 100 liters of milk a day, and double the income he had just last year, Remzi says his business can now withstand slight market disruptions, like when the price of milk dipped earlier this summer. “I can buy books and clothes for my four children and not worry,” he said.

Remzi is one of an estimated 2,600 farmers now receiving a loan from KEP, which together with AFK and KRK, two additional MFIs, are supported by IFC and the GAFSP Private Sector Window. The €18 million investment is helping these three MFIs expand their support to smallholders and small businesses in Kosovo, particularly in underserved rural areas.



“I can buy books and clothes for my four children and not worry.”



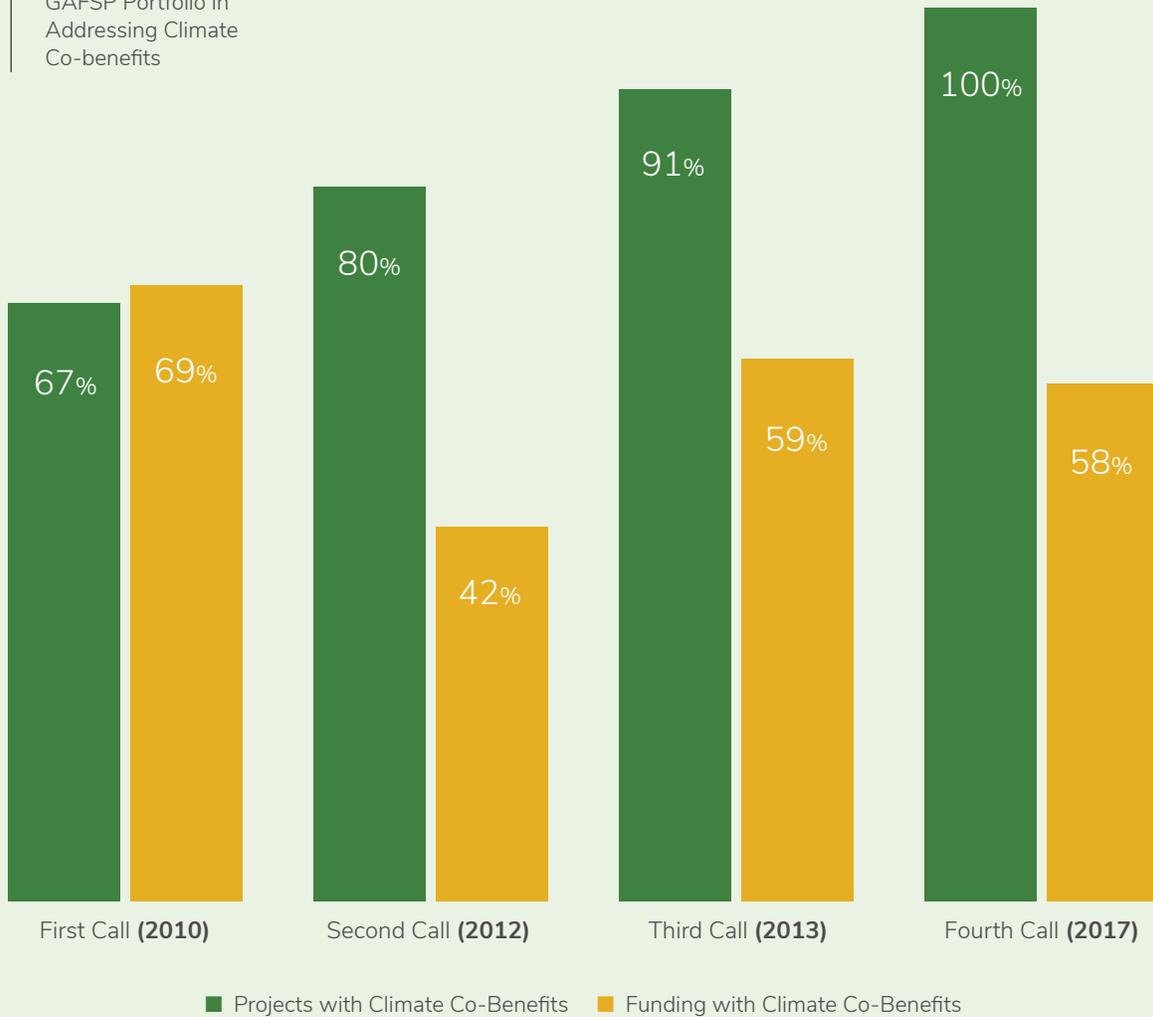
Climate Change



Climate change poses a real and severe threat to agriculture and food systems around the world. Given that 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and rely heavily on agriculture for their food security and livelihoods, climate change and variability have a disproportionate effect on the world's 570 million smallholder farmers. Many of these farmers already see impacts from both extreme weather events, such as floods and heatwaves, and slow-moving events, such as soil erosion, rising temperatures, and changes in water supply. Further, climate change is expected to push up to 132 million additional people into extreme poverty by 2030, mostly through impacts on agriculture and food security.

Agriculture is uniquely placed to help solve the climate crisis by reducing the climate footprint, strengthening farmers' resilience, and maintaining or even increasing food production to meet future demand. GAFSP supports smallholder farmers, countries, and agribusinesses adapt to—and even mitigate—climate change. As of December 2020, close to **62 percent of GAFSP funding (US\$563 million) and about 65 percent of public sector projects have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits**, delivering either mitigation or adaptation benefits, while the Private Sector Window projects are well on their way to meeting international climate finance targets.

FIGURE 2
GAFSP Portfolio in
Addressing Climate
Co-benefits



Across GAFSP’s portfolio, interventions increase the resilience of food systems, particularly through activities that focus on climate adaptation. These include using improved climate-resilient local seed varieties; promoting agro-ecological strategies, such as drought-resistant mulching; and using more efficient irrigation with better on-farm water management. Countries and partners choose

which interventions are best suited to their own situations. This is reflected in the fact that nearly all (95 percent) of GAFSP-eligible countries include climate-resilient agriculture as a priority sector in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. In fact, all public sector projects during GAFSP’s most recent **Call for Proposals** in 2019 included climate adaptation and/or mitigation activities.



A recent GAFSP study, carried out by an expert team from FAO and based on a sample of about 70 percent of GAFSP's public sector projects, found that **the Program's portfolio is an overall net reducer of greenhouse gas emissions, removing 15.4 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e),** which offsets the portfolio's overall greenhouse gas emissions of 7.8 million tCO₂e. Almost all the net greenhouse gas emission removals and increased soil carbon sequestrations can be attributed to improved management and restoration of annual croplands through sustainable climate-smart agriculture interventions, the development and

GAFSP's portfolio is an overall net reducer of greenhouse gas emissions



improved management of agroforestry, and afforestation. This means that GAFSP projects are contributing to global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change, in addition to helping address climate resilience.

COUNTRY **Cambodia**
SUPERVISING ENTITY Asian Development Bank (ADB)
PROJECT **Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)**

The Government of Cambodia and ADB collaborate through **Rice-SDP** to improve household and national food security and to expand rice export. GAFSP is providing US\$14.6 million to support the project's efforts to transform the country's predominantly subsistence rice sub-sector into a commercially oriented one by putting in place the appropriate policies, improving rice productivity and quality, enhancing rice value chain support services, and addressing climate change-associated risks through mitigation and adaptation measures, like weather insurance. The project will soon be launching a weather-based index insurance scheme to reduce risks associated with rice production and to incentivize farmers to adopt modern production technology.

The project is expecting to benefit 50,000 poor people and to rehabilitate more than 10,000 hectares of irrigation systems. As of December 2020, the project has reached more than 49,000 people and has provided more than 160,000 farmers and community members with 9,400 training days of extension services.



COUNTRY **Uganda**
SUPERVISING ENTITY **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**
PROJECT **Grainpulse**

Uganda's smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable. Rainfall is unpredictable, and dry spells can be disastrous for farmers without irrigation systems. The recent swarm of locusts has also decimated many crops, while COVID-19 has restricted movement even in rural areas.

Last year, IFC, with support from GAFSP's Private Sector Window, committed a US\$11 million loan to Grainpulse to strengthen the company's farmer supply chain and support its expansion to become a "one-stop shop" for farmers, providing them with multiple services, including fertilizer blending that is optimized to popular local crops.

Crops have been plentiful in recent months for Kizito Edward, a 29-year-old smallholder who plants maize, coffee, and bananas. The relative bounty has allowed him to finish building his family home, pay his son's school fees, and even buy a truck—his first-ever piece of farm equipment. As he sees it, this spell of good luck has just one explanation: Last year, Grainpulse visited his fields to train him on planting techniques, including best practices for applying the company's locally blended fertilizer.

The results have been dramatic. In just one planting season, Edward doubled his maize production and is already planning his next big purchase—an irrigation pump—to rise above relying on the often-unpredictable rainfall. "I have been working very hard," he said recently, taking a late-afternoon break during planting season, children playing in the background. "Before, I didn't know how to use fertilizer. Grainpulse has helped us learn new techniques and now my income has improved."



“Before, I didn’t know how to use fertilizer. Grainpulse has helped us learn new techniques and now my income has improved.”

Focusing on Smallholder Farmers

Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security

Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, the world was not on track to meet the SDG2 goal of eliminating hunger and malnutrition. In 2020, more than 2 billion people did not have access to safe, healthy, and sufficient food — an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year. Investing in agriculture and food systems is critical to improving food and nutrition security and to providing livelihoods through increased productivity and better access to markets.

As of December 2020, close to **60 percent of GAFSP's public sector projects, totaling US\$193 million, include nutrition-related activities.** Nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities account for about three-quarters of the Program's nutrition-related spending, including promoting nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and

biofortified crops, and about one-quarter goes to nutrition-specific activities, including distributing micronutrient supplements, implementing behavioral change campaigns, and improving household sanitation and hygiene.

Analysis of GAFSP's closed projects found that, in many cases, they helped reduce food insecurity. For example, in Nicaragua, a study showed that children's dietary diversity improved by 11 percent. In The Gambia, it was reported that there was a 20 percent decrease in national food insecurity. And in Togo, the number of children suffering from chronic malnutrition decreased from 38 percent to 24 percent.



COUNTRY **Lao PDR**
SUPERVISING ENTITY **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**
PROJECT **Agriculture for Nutrition Project (AFN)**

AFN tackles malnutrition and rural poverty by providing nutrition education coupled with agricultural training to improve and diversify food production for household consumption and by creating stronger market linkages so that families can earn extra income. The project aims to reach 39,000 rural households with its interventions and lift 23,000 households out of poverty.

Mrs. Sao Lee joined AFN when she was pregnant with her first child and took part in the Farmer Nutrition School, which provides education and access to nutritious food during the first 1,000 days. During monthly sessions, she learned how to grow local vegetables in her home garden, poultry-raising techniques, and how to prepare and cook nutritious foods for herself and her baby. Thanks to a project grant, she was able to raise poultry for household consumption and now has a flock of 60 chickens and 35 ducks on her farm. She plans to start selling her poultry when she has a flock of at least 150 birds so that she has enough for both consumption and surplus sale.

“Raising poultry has proven to be a great backup during COVID-19, since travel restrictions made it difficult to buy food from the market,” Mrs. Sao said. “By eating meat and eggs frequently, I have noticed that my son is growing faster than other kids his age in the village, and my whole family seems to have better energy and memory as well.”

“Raising poultry has proven to be a great backup during COVID-19, since travel restrictions made it difficult to buy food from the market.”



FOCUSING ON SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Strengthening Livelihoods



Growth in the agriculture sector is two to four times more effective than other sectors in raising incomes among the poorest. Given that 65 percent of poor working adults make a living through agriculture, it has the potential to create jobs and improve incomes by raising agricultural productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving non-farm rural livelihoods.

GAFSP's portfolio promotes remunerative farm and non-farm jobs as a focus area, and aims to improve the incomes of 10 million people in rural households in countries furthest from achieving the SDGs by 20 percent. For example,

in Bangladesh, income levels for crop farmers increased by 15 percent and for fisherfolk by 37 percent over a two-year period. In Cambodia, the monthly household income increased by 85 percent, compared to only 35 percent in non-project households. In Haiti, agroforestry packages led to a 37 percent income increase for farmers. And, in Liberia, farmers saw a 23 percent income gain, an equivalent of US\$91. GAFSP has been tracking job creation since 2017, and to date, close to 150,000 direct employment opportunities have been created across the public sector portfolio.

COUNTRY **Zambia**
SUPERVISING ENTITY **African Development Bank (AfDB)**
PROJECT **Agricultural Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)**

APMEP contributes to economic growth and reduces poverty by providing support for irrigation, aquaculture, and livestock production, crop diversification and intensification, value chains to promote agro-processing; and agriculture service centers.

Christina Mukosha is a farmer and mother of nine from the Chitambo district, where the project is supporting farmers to diversify their crops and grow rice, instead of only cassava and maize. Though she was resistant at first, Christina planted rice on a quarter of a hectare and ended up harvesting 21 bags of rice, which she sold to a local business and received approximately US\$150. With that money, her family improved their house by buying and installing iron roofing sheets and cement, and even had cash to invest in fertilizers and other inputs for the next season, when she plans to plant a half hectare of rice.

"This literally changed our lives," Christina explained, "I managed to buy shoes and uniforms for my children, and one of my daughters has even gone back to secondary school."



Enabling Inclusive Food Systems



Despite food systems being the largest employer of women, they remain more at risk of being food insecure than men. COVID-19 is exacerbating constraints faced by female farmers. GAFSP's public and private sector projects encompass a range of gender-sensitive good practices related to agricultural technology, extension, and input interventions. As a result, as of December 2020, GAFSP-supported

projects have provided agricultural support to 6.3 million women—close to 40 percent of all people reached. And, **almost all GAFSP investments (90 percent) address elements of good gender mainstreaming for public investment projects**, including gender analysis during preparation, inclusion of gender actions, and gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.

COUNTRY **Nepal**
SUPERVISING ENTITY **World Bank**
PROJECT **Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) and Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP)**

Nepal's farming sector has been undergoing a "feminization" as more men move from rural areas to urban centers in search of better income opportunities. **AFSP** and **FANSEP** support vulnerable smallholder farmers, mostly women, to master the skills and tools needed to sustainably grow, process, and store nutritious food, including rice, wheat, maize, potato, beans, and vegetables, all year long and to properly care for and herd their poultry, goats, and cows. The projects promote climate-resilient practices through improved extension and research services and by disseminating improved inputs like seeds and animal breeds. The projects also help farmers improve their feeding and care practices, such as responsibly using antibiotics. And, through awareness-raising campaigns, farmers have learned the benefits of eating a balanced diet, and families now practice better hygiene, like washing their hands before feeding their children, all leading to healthier and more economically empowered communities.

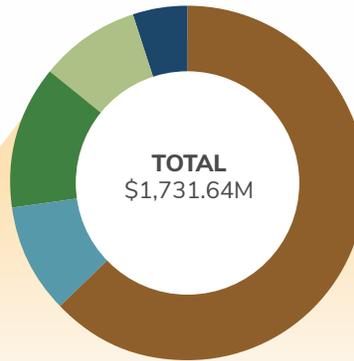


Program Portfolio Snapshot

As of December 2020, GAFSP's US\$1.7 billion portfolio was comprised of US\$1.3 billion in grant financing to public sector interventions, US\$416.5 million to private sector interventions, and US\$13.2 million to producer organization-

led projects under the Missing Middle Initiative (MMI). By the end of 2020, the portfolio grew to 140 public and private sector projects across 47 countries.

FIGURE 3
 Regional Breakdown
 (USD millions,
 percent of funds)



- Africa
\$1,088.26 63%
- East Asia & Pacific
\$178.40 10%
- South Asia
\$226.98 13%
- Latin America & the Caribbean
\$155.30 9%
- Other
\$82.70 5%



FIGURE 4

GAFSP Financing, by Recipient Type (USD millions, percent of funds)

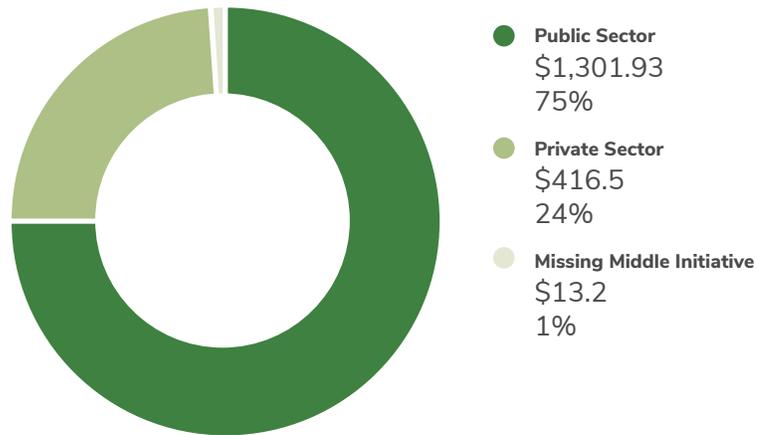


FIGURE 5

Supervising Entity (USD millions, percent of funds)

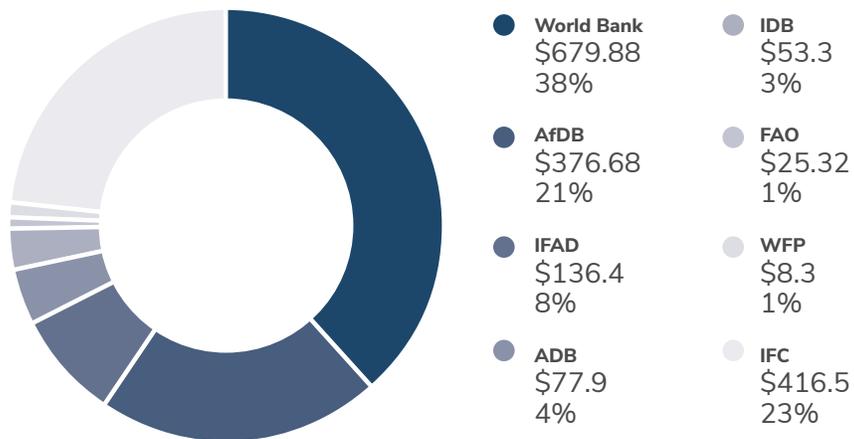
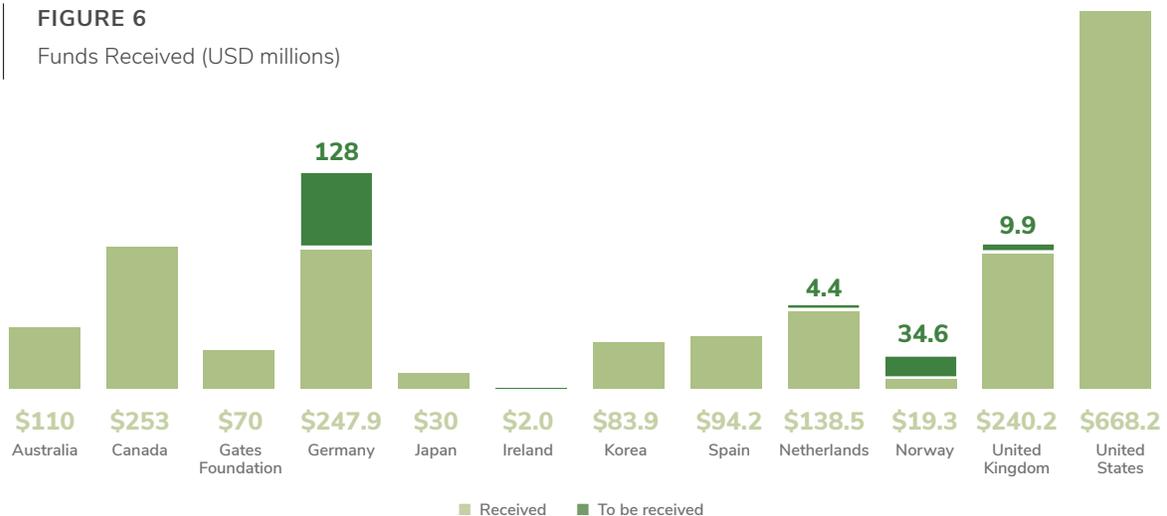


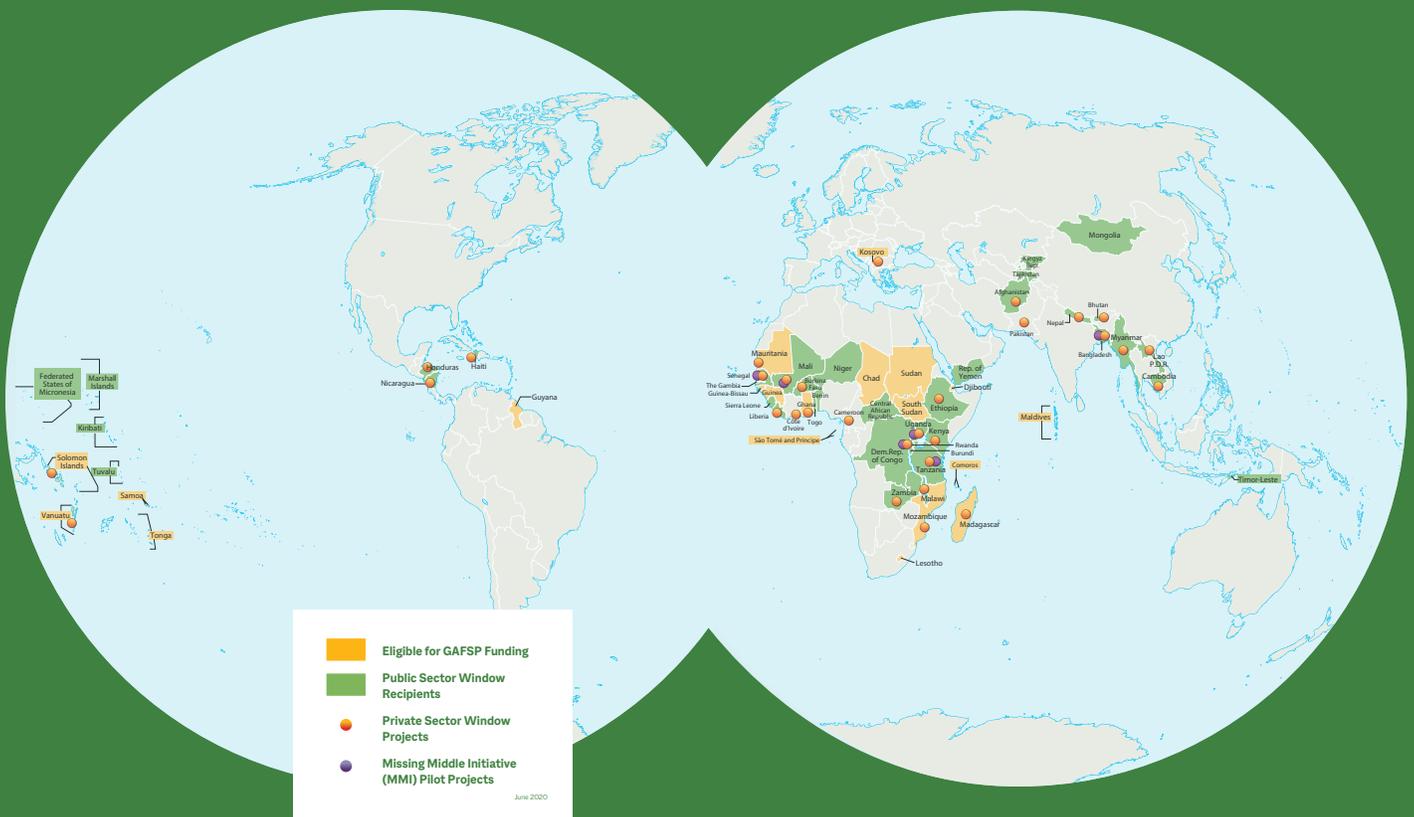
FIGURE 6

Funds Received (USD millions)



Where GAFSP Works

By the end of 2020, the GAFSP portfolio grew to US\$1.7 billion. GAFSP was active in 47 countries, with approximately 63 percent of funds allocated to projects in **Africa** and the remaining projects located across **Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa.**



Public Sector Grants



GAFSP provides grants, typically ranging between US\$10-40 million, to low-income countries in support of national agriculture and food security investment plans that governments developed with their own farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts,

and civil society through a participatory and transparent process. As of December 2020, **the public sector portfolio financed more than US\$1.3 billion and included 62 projects in 39 countries**, with 27 projects ongoing in 22 countries in 2020.

FIGURE 7
Supervising Entities (USD millions)

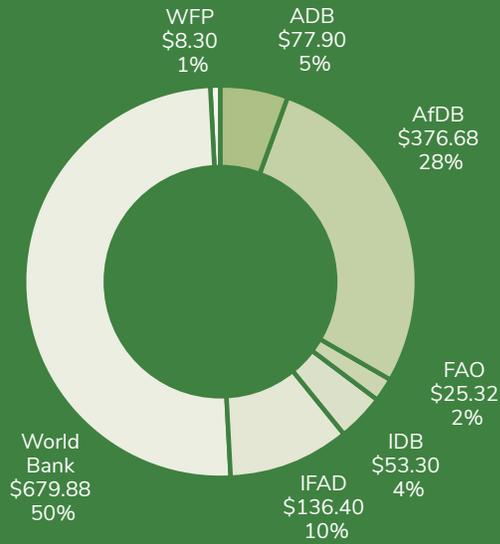


FIGURE 8
Public Sector by Region (USD millions)

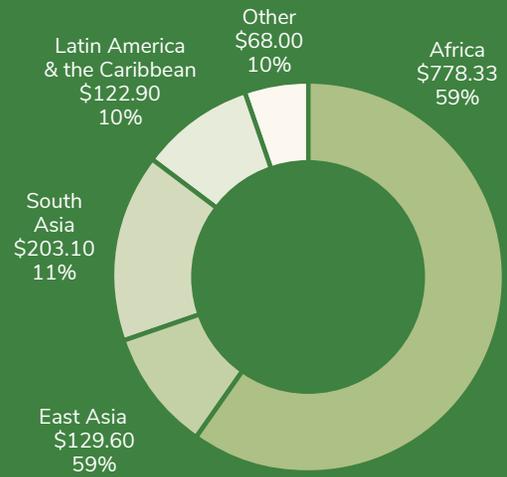


FIGURE 9
Disbursed Funds (USD millions)

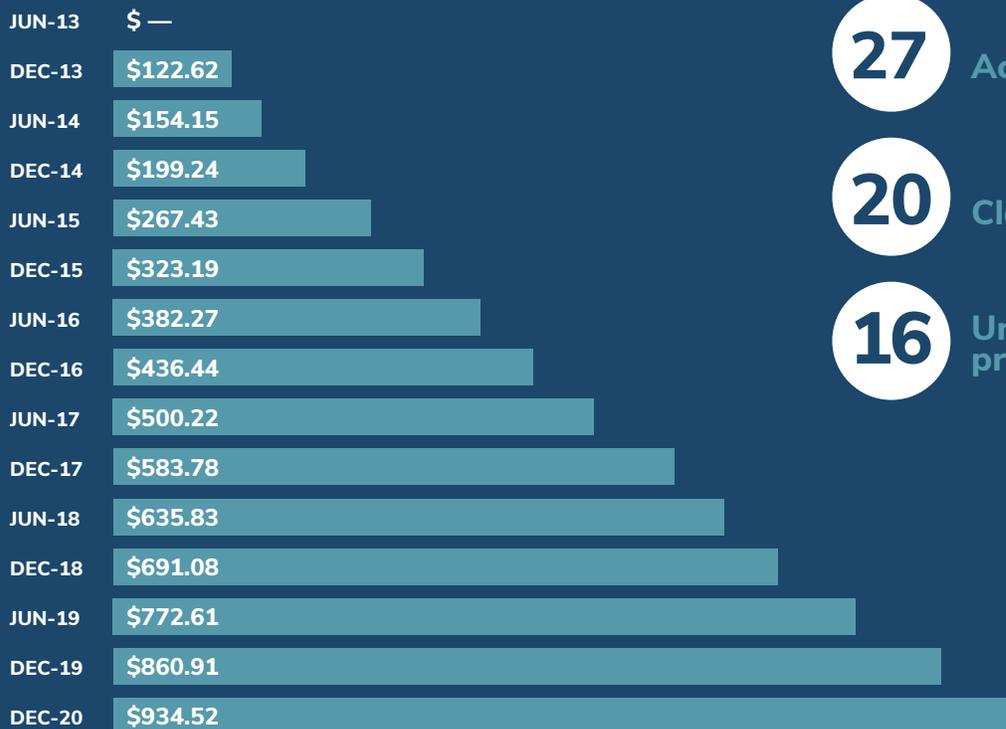


FIGURE 10
Project Status

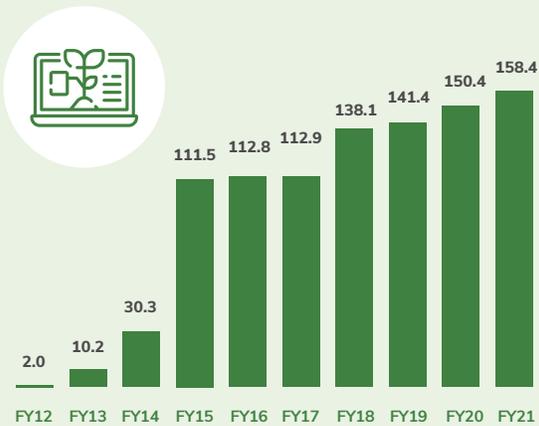


Public Sector Results

FIGURE 11

Highlighted Results (percent of target)

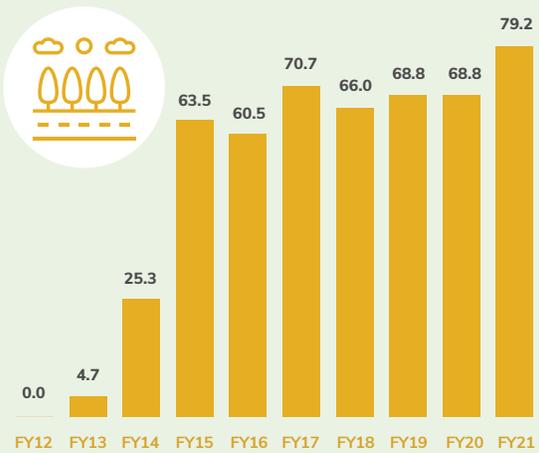
Adoption of New Technology



New/Improved Irrigation



New/Rehabilitated Roads



Nutrition

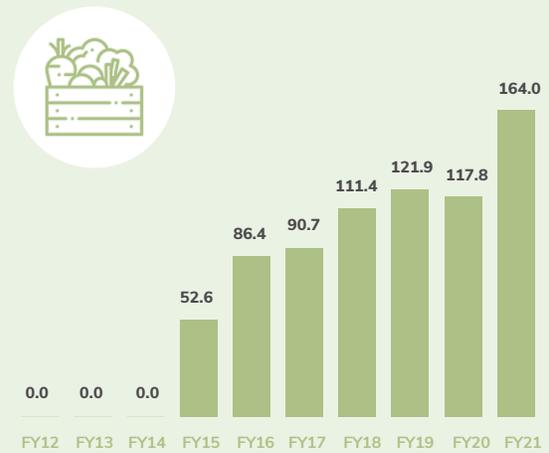
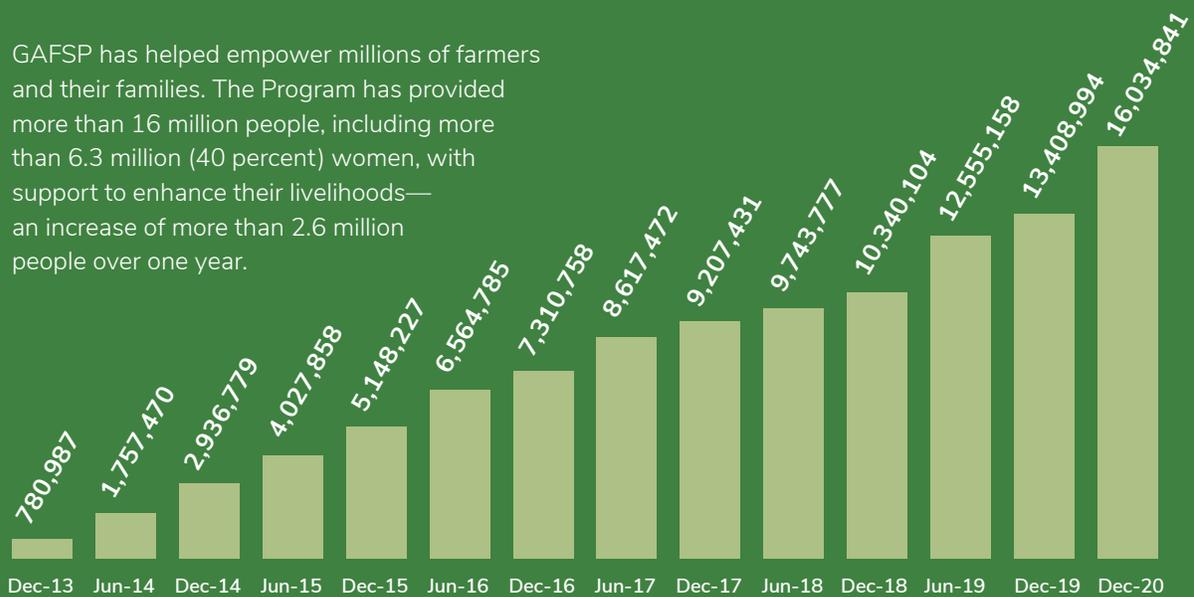




FIGURE 12

Beneficiaries Reached (people)

GAFSP has helped empower millions of farmers and their families. The Program has provided more than 16 million people, including more than 6.3 million (40 percent) women, with support to enhance their livelihoods—an increase of more than 2.6 million people over one year.



Private Sector Investments



GAFSP's Private Sector Window provides innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions to support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. As of June 2020, the **Private Sector Window had approved 77 investment projects in 27 countries totaling US\$383 million and 79 complementary advisory service engagements in 32 countries totaling US\$33.5 million.** Of the 77 investment projects,

36 are active, 19 are cancelled or dropped, and 22 are closed projects. And, 34 of the 36 active projects have received disbursements.

For its private investment projects, GAFSP provides loans and offers guarantees through risk sharing facilities with financial institutions including social lenders, microfinance institutions, and commercial banks, in addition to financing direct agri-clients.

INVESTMENT PROJECT PORTFOLIO AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

FIGURE 13

Portfolio by Product Type

- Risk Sharing Facility 22%
- Equity 12%
- Sub Loan 21%
- Senior Loan 45%



FIGURE 14

Portfolio by Theme

- Inclusive Business Model 17%
- Improving Access to Finance 44%
- Raising Agricultural Productivity and Improving Climate Resilience 27%
- Increasing Nutritional Intake and Adopting High-Yield and Innovative Technology 12%



ADVISORY SERVICES PORTFOLIO AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

FIGURE 15

Portfolio by Product Type

- Diagnostic 5%
- Investment Development Marketplace* 3%
- Advisory Services Project 90%
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning 2%

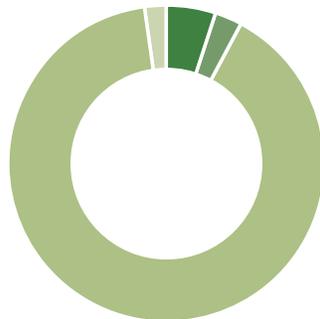
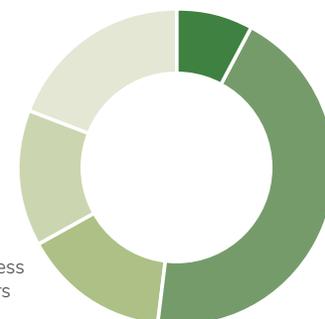


FIGURE 16

Portfolio by Theme

- Access to Finance 8%
- Inclusive Business (Linking Farmers to Markets and Gender Focus) 44%
- Ancillary Advisory Activities 15%
- Raising Agricultural Productivity and Improving Climate Resilience 14%
- Increase Nutritional Intake and Adoption of High-Yield and Innovative Technology 19%



*These types of products are no longer used at IFC.

Private Sector Results

Through the Private Sector Window, GAFSP delivers high impact through investment projects and advisory services that build capacity and provide training and tools. As of 2020, projects financed by GAFSP’s Private Sector Window have reached close to 6 million farmers and

supported the creation of 6,600 jobs, half of which are for women. In total, these projects aim to reach more than 22 million farmers, most of whom are semi-commercial smallholders and subsistence farmers with less than two hectares of land.



FIGURE 17

GAFSP Private Sector Window CY2019 Results as of June 30, 2020

INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	RESULTS
People reached	1,877,800	9,898,725	5,932,593
Women reached	938,900	4,949,363	2,966,296
Farmers reached	375,560	1,979,745	1,186,519
Female farmers reached	58,763	231,009	153,241
Direct full-time jobs provided	8,439	16,459	6,682
Direct full-time jobs provided to women	4,220	7,319	3,547
Participants trained	15	31,818	36,059
Female participants trained	0	2,155	11,140

Producer Organization-Led Grants



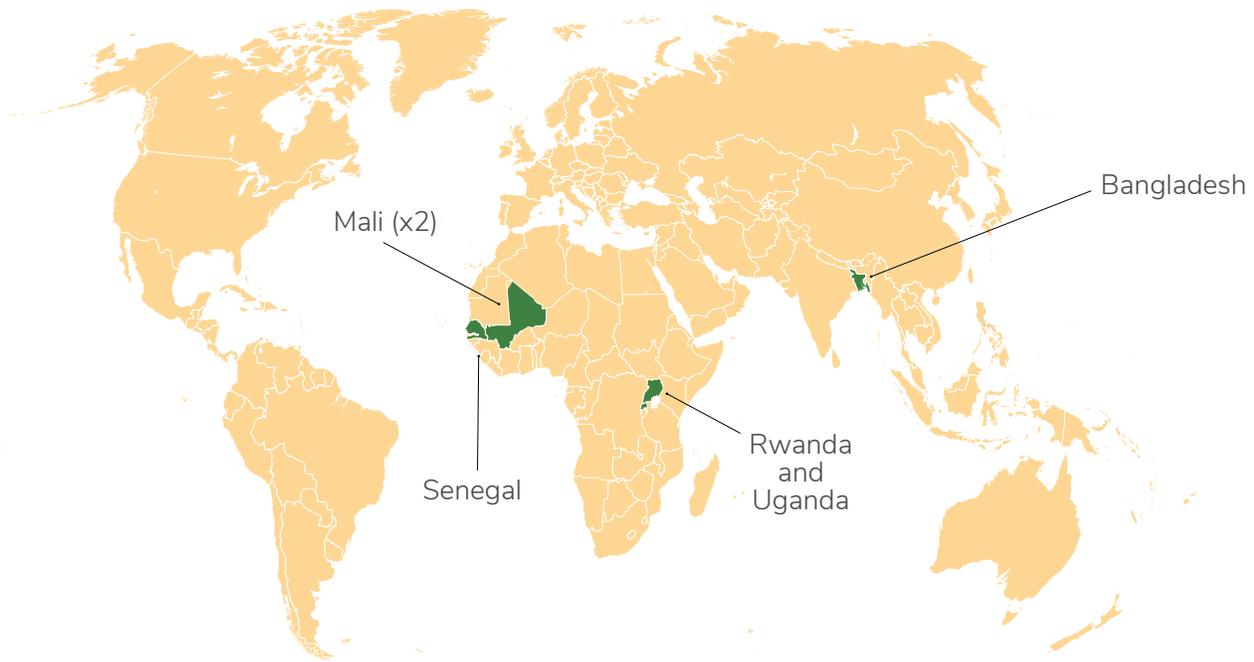
Evidence shows that engaging organized smallholder farmers as partners supports farmers' growth and income, and enables them to thrive. GAFSP's **Middle Missing Initiative (MMI)** pilot program empowers smallholders to serve their communities by strengthening their own autonomous farmers' and producer organizations.

These farmer groups are essential because they allow smallholder farmers to better organize their collective efforts for improved access to inputs, markets, finance, technology, and information. The MMI recognizes this key role and provides groups with funding and capacity building to help develop their ideas and projects

and to help create and apply innovative ideas, such as community-operated revolving funds, community-based seed production, and agro-ecological practices.

To date, GAFSP has provided US\$13.2 million in small-scale grants to five MMI projects. The concepts for these pilot projects originated from the producer organizations themselves, working in collaboration with their selected Supervising Entity partner to design and lead projects. GAFSP is mainstreaming key lessons from the MMI and scaling them up in the **2021 Call for Proposals** by providing producer organizations direct access to grant funding.

The Five MMI Pilot Projects



Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, GAFSP, working with FAO, awarded US\$2.48 million to 55 smallholder farmers' organizations to enhance access to finance and markets by strengthening their capacities in management, governance, and engagement with agriculture value chains. To date, the project has benefited more than 9,000 people, including 5,000 women. Some accomplishments include improving the farmers' organizations' organizational management capacities, generating more than US\$12,000 through service fees and profits from a common facility center to produce inputs, mechanization services, and post-harvest operations. And, close to 4,000 members have access to funds.

Rwanda and Uganda

In Rwanda and Uganda, GAFSP, working with IFAD, awarded US\$2.61 million to support the Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF) to use the e-Granary mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers, including brokering commercial partnerships and contracts between farmers, off-takers, and input dealers and providing financial services with low transaction costs. More than 38,000 people, including more than 16,000 women, have registered on the platform. In Uganda, more than 2,600 smallholder farmers have accessed improved and certified agro-inputs through pre-financing arrangements worth more than US\$281,000.



Senegal

In East Senegal, a US\$2.48 million grant, in partnership with FAO, supports l'Association des Producteurs de la vallée du Fleuve Gambie (APROVAG) and Yacare Niani Wulli (YNW) to strengthen rural women's livelihoods for sustainable economic development by improving agricultural productivity and market access for smallholder farmers. Since its launch, the project has reached more than 1,600 smallholder farmers, of which more than half are women. The grant also has provided more than 7,000 vitroplants to renew planting material in the production areas and has organized training sessions on advocacy to provide women members with tools for land governance and economic empowerment.

Mali

In Mali, GAFSP, with support from IFAD, provided US\$2.61 million to the Association of Professional Farmers' Organizations (AOPP) and the National Coordination Agency for Farmers' Organizations (CNOP) for a project focused on including rural youth

in poultry and aquaculture value chains to enable the creation of sustainable economic activities, including training in technical, organizational, and financial issues. To date, the project has established five poultry and fish feed production units, as well as pilot demonstration units for poultry, fish farming, and fish smoking. The project also has set up a guarantee fund in the banking sector to provide farmers with the necessary credit to start, run, and expand their businesses; so far, 96 entrepreneurs have received financing.



Mali

GAFSP, working with WFP, awarded a second project in Mali for US\$3 million to strengthen four main rice and one cowpea producer organizations for women that provide direct training to members on production, harvesting, and processing. The project is improving organizations' capacity to provide value-added services for their members, including better tools and training, and to set up a credit guarantee scheme in the banking sector. To date, more than 14,000 smallholder farmers have benefited from the project. The project already has established nearly 25 school fields and has provided more than 50,000 people with information on improved production techniques through radio broadcasts. As a result of the project, more than 200 grassroots associations and cooperatives, including 124 women organizations, have access to production and marketing credits.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda

Inclusive Partnerships

The agriculture sector is at the center of human and planetary health. It also is key to economic development and poverty reduction. As the world responds to the impacts of COVID-19 and climate change, agriculture must be central in any efforts to ‘build back better’ food systems that are sustainable and resilient to future crises. GAFSP recognizes that multi-stakeholder collaboration must play a critical role in order to find solutions to the complex and interrelated challenges faced by the most poor and vulnerable.

GAFSP further recognizes that inclusive partnerships at the local, national, and global levels are key to successfully delivering on the 2030 Agenda, particularly to get back on course to achieving SDG2. The Program relies on collaboration to promote country-level coordination, including with the private sector,

and to channel funding in order to deliver effective investments along the entire agriculture value chain.

Further, partnerships can help leverage different actors’ comparative advantages to maximize delivery of scarce resources for more catalytic financing and impact. According to recent evidence, **donors must spend an additional US\$14 billion per year on average between now and 2030** — roughly double what they currently spend on aid for food security and nutrition — to end hunger sustainably and these interventions must directly provide support to farmers, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase access to markets. GAFSP’s projects include these types of interventions and enable partners to define and develop locally-led initiatives that best address their needs.

Financing SDG2 and GAFSP Replenishment



Acknowledging GAFSP's proof of concept over a decade, the GAFSP Steering Committee decided in 2017 to extend the Program's operations to 2030 to fully align with the SDGs and to establish an associated replenishment model that will allow GAFSP to continue financing innovative, impactful investments through predictable calls for proposals.

GAFSP's replenishment comes at a critical moment, as progress towards achieving SDG2 by 2030 is at risk. To this end, the Program is seeking to raise US\$1.5 billion over five years (2020–2025). This funding will enable GAFSP to help at least 30 countries build sustainable and resilient food systems, increase yields for at least 10 million farmers, and create more than a million on- and off- farm jobs.



To signal the launch of this replenishment period, GAFSP held a **virtual event**, hosted by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), to kick off discussions about how food systems need to be reimagined to meet the new demands brought on by climate, conflict, and now the COVID-19 pandemic and about the critical role that partnerships play in achieving SDG2.

The high-level event brought together a diverse group of partners, including German Federal Minister Gerd Müller; Mr. Gilbert Hougbo, IFAD President; Madame Jeanine Cooper, Liberia Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Noël Koutera Bataka, former Togo Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Agnes Kalibata, UN Special Envoy for the 2021 Food Systems Summit; and representatives from CGIAR, Ceres2030, The Partnering Initiative, World Bank, FAO, and the Network of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Producers in West Africa (ROPPA).

Presentations on the trends and drivers of global hunger and the financing gap to reach SDG2 framed the discussions, providing a snapshot of new global evidence and solutions to address these problems. An expert panel reflected on how collaboration is key to achieving SDG2, including ensuring that farmers are included in conceiving and implementing any interventions, and concluded that there is an urgent need for additional resources to continue investing in agriculture and food systems.

GAFSP, with its inclusive and participatory governance, was highlighted as one financing instrument that is well-positioned to continue to play this role. Donors, recognizing that the Program adds important value to the global partnerships on SDG2, announced more than **US\$300 million in new contributions**, allowing the Program to meet its 2020 fundraising target and enabling GAFSP to launch a new **Call for Proposals** to support COVID-19 response and recovery in a changing climate.



Funds Raised in 2020



AUSTRALIA
AUD\$10
million

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

BILL & MELINDA
GATES FOUNDATION
US\$10
million



GERMANY
€202
million



NORWAY
400 NOK
million



SPAIN
€10
million

Vision for 2021

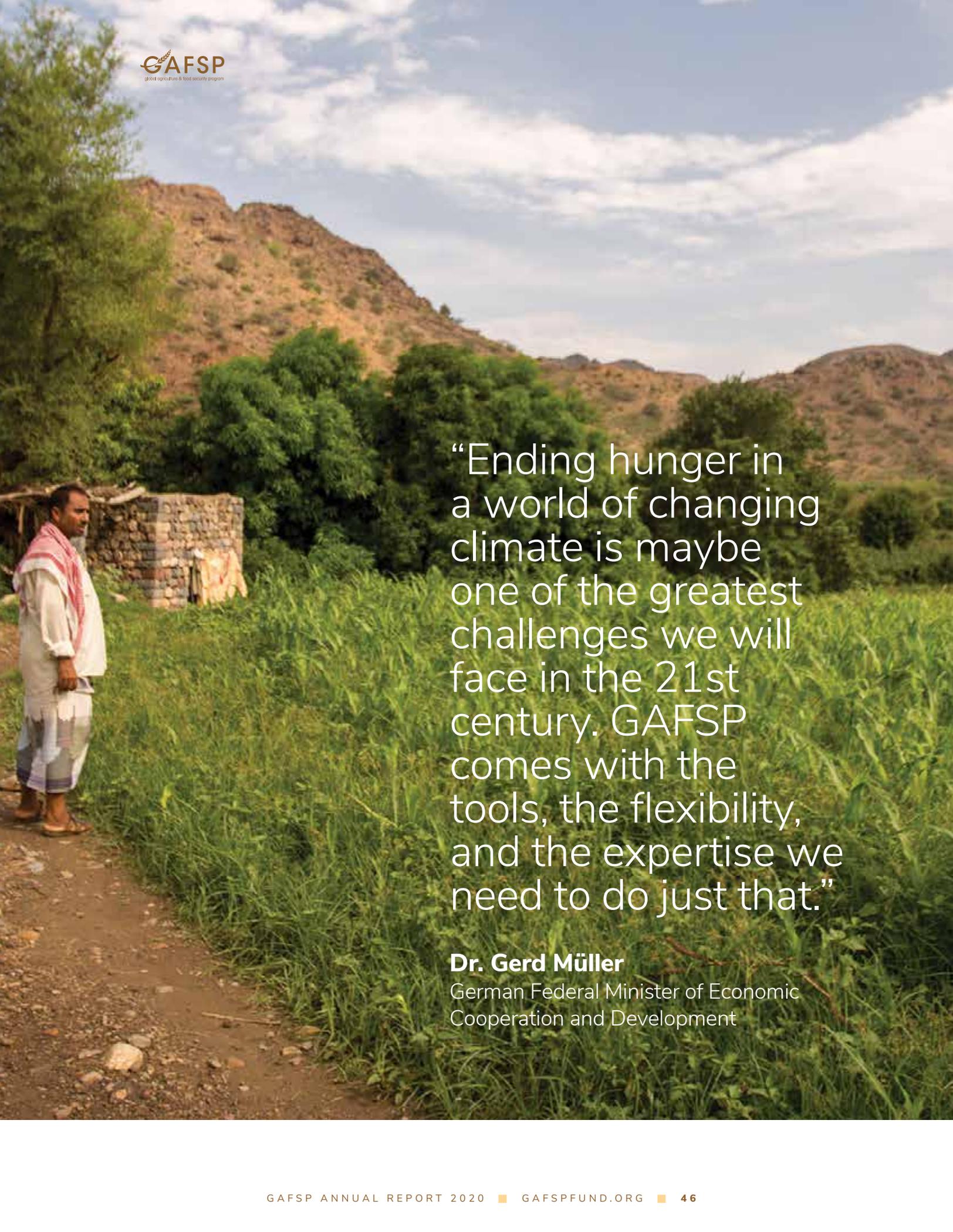
GAFSP's work is more urgent than ever, with climate change, conflict, and COVID-19 further complicating food systems globally. The Program will continue to be a key global financing instrument to support smallholder farmers and countries to achieve food security and to promote harmonized public and private sector investments that support the related SDGs on poverty, climate change, health, education, gender equity, fragility, and job creation.

Following a successful replenishment in 2020, GAFSP launched a competitive, open **Call for Proposals** in May 2021, with an indicative amount of US\$150 million in financing available for new projects in the context of the ongoing global

pandemic. The Steering Committee is expected to allocate approximately US\$125 million to the 5-8 highest-ranked country-led proposals, and approximately US\$25 million in funding to 8-10 successful producer organization-led proposals.

With the stark rise in food insecurity and poverty in 2020, GAFSP is seeking projects that target improved food systems and aim to reduce risk and vulnerability, with special attention to climate resilience, empowerment of women and girls, and nutritional outcomes. This funding will support countries' and smallholder farmers' medium- to long-term COVID-19 response efforts for a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery of agriculture and food systems.





“Ending hunger in a world of changing climate is maybe one of the greatest challenges we will face in the 21st century. GAFSP comes with the tools, the flexibility, and the expertise we need to do just that.”

Dr. Gerd Müller

German Federal Minister of Economic
Cooperation and Development

Appendices



Appendix 1. Financing

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

Appendix 3. Project Table

Appendix 1. Financing

COMMITTED (US\$ eq. in millions)

		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	Dec-20	Total
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	40.8	49.1							4.3			102.6
	Canada	177.1			24.4									201.5
	Gates Foundation	30.0			30.0		10.0							70.0
	Germany						12.3	27.3	27.6	36.1	28.5	72.1	172.0	375.9
	Ireland	0.6				1.4								2.0
	Korea		53.9			30.0								83.9
	Spain		94.2											94.2
	Norway											7.1	46.8	53.9
	United Kingdom				20.1			42.2				38.0		100.2
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5	21.5	32.0	7.9			15.1	643.2
	SUBTOTAL	282.7	288.7	184.1	217.3	31.4	144.8	91.0	59.6	44.0	70.8	79.2	233.9	1727.4
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6						7.4
	Canada		51.5											51.5
	Japan				30.0									30.0
	Netherlands			142.9										142.9
	United Kingdom							99.4			24.4			149.9
	United States			25.0										25.0
	SUBTOTAL		51.5	167.9	30.0		5.8	101.0			24.4			406.7
GRAND TOTAL													2134.0	

RECEIPTS (US\$ eq. in millions)

		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	Dec-20	Total
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	51.5	10.2	28.2						4.3			102.6
	Canada	177.1			24.4									201.5
	Gates Foundation	10.0	20.0		30.0		10.0							70.0
	Germany						12.3	18.7	14.7	6.1	40.5	11.1	144.5	247.9
	Ireland		0.6			1.4								2.0
	Korea		2.9	25.9	25.0	5.0	10.0	15.0						83.9
	Spain		94.2											94.2
	Norway											7.1	12.2	19.3
	United Kingdom				20.1			31.8	10.3		38.0			100.2
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.6	21.5	32.0	7.9			15.1	643.2
	SUBTOTAL	262.2	269.1	171.1	270.5	6.4	154.8	87.0	57.0	14.0	82.8	18.1		1564.8
Private Sector	Australia							7.4						7.4
	Canada		49.5	2.0										51.5
	Japan					10.0	10.0		10.0					30.0
	Netherlands				76.3	26.2	4.5		21.6		6.3	3.5		138.5
	United Kingdom				28.9	30.3		40.1	26.2		11.1	3.3		140.0
	United States				25.0									25.0
	SUBTOTAL		49.5	2.0	130.3	66.5	14.5	47.5	57.8	0.0	17.4	6.8		392.4
GRAND TOTAL													1957.1	

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020)

CHAIR

Germany Mr. Dirk Schattschneider

DONOR COMMITTEE CHAIR

United Kingdom Ms. Iris Krebber

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
I. VOTING MEMBERS		
i. Donors		
Australia* (Representative)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Fiona Lynn
Australia (Alternate)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	VACANT
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Representative)		Mr. Neil Watkins
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Alternate)		Mr. Ammad Bahalim
Canada* (Representative)	Global Affairs Canada	Mr. Stephen Potter
Canada (Alternate)	Global Affairs Canada	Ms. Corry VanGaal
Germany (Representative)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Ms. Nora Boehm
Germany (Alternate)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Ms. Martina Metz
Republic of Korea (Representative)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Geumseok Lee
Republic of Korea (Alternate)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Ms. Esther Hong
Norway (Representative)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Even Stormoen
Norway (Alternate)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Daniel Frans van Gilst
Spain (Representative)	Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness	Mr. Rafael Pablo Dominguez Pabon
Spain (Alternate)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Ms. Maria Abad Zapatero
United Kingdom* (Representative)	Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)	Ms. Iris Krebber
United Kingdom (Alternate)	Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)	Ms. Karen Johnson
United States (Representative)	US Treasury	Mr. Nicholas Strychacz
United States (Alternate)	USAID	Ms. Jennifer Chow

APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
ii. Regional Representatives		
Africa	Technical Expert	Mr. Djime Adoum
Africa	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Lamin Bojang
Africa (Alternate)	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Mamou Ehui
Africa	AGRA	Ms. Agnes Kaiibata
Africa (Stand-in)	AGRA	Mr. Boaz Keizire
Asia	Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Kulaya Tantitemit
Asia (Alternate)	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Kilisitina Tiane Tuaimeiap
	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Pankaj Pratap Singh
Asia	Technical Expert	Dr. Champak Pokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Advisor to Executive Director, IMF	Mr. Chorobek Imashov
Latin America and Caribbean	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Salome Martinez
Middle East and North Africa	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Jeehan Nawaf Abdul Malik Abdul Ghaffar
Middle East and North Africa (Alternate)	Technical Expert	Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Bamatraf
II. NON-VOTING MEMBERS		
i. Donors		
Canada*	Finance Canada	Ms. Vien Huynh-Lee
Ireland		VACANT
Japan*	Advisor to the Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Tsuyoshi Hara
Japan (Alternate)	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Naoki Tsuji
The Netherlands*	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Paul van de Logt
The Netherlands (Alternate)	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mariska Lammers

APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
ii. Supervising Entities		
African Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Martin Fregene
African Development Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Ken B. Johm
Asian Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Qingfeng Zhang
Asian Development Bank (Alternate)		VACANT
Food and Agriculture Organization (Representative)		Mr. Maximo-Torero Cullen
Food and Agriculture Organization (Alternate)		Mr. Mohamed Manssouri
Inter-American Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Heleno Barbosa de Gouvea
Inter-American Development Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Pedro Martel
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Representative)		Mr. Donal Brown
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Alternate)		Mr. Edward Heinemann
World Bank (Representative)		Mr. Martien van Nieuwkoop
World Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Julian A. Lampietti
World Food Programme (Representative)		Ms. Stanlake Samkange
World Food Programme (Alternate)		Mr. Chris Toe
iii. Civil Society Organizations		
Northern CSOs (Representative)	ActionAid USA	Ms. Alberta Guerra
Northern CSOs (Alternate)	ActionAid USA	Mr. Doug Hertzler
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPA	Mr. Ibrahima Coulibaly
Southern CSOs (Africa - Alternate)	ROPPA	Mr. Ousseini Ouedraogo
Southern CSOs (Asia)	Asian Farmers Association (AFA)	Mr. U Than Shwe
Southern CSOs (Asia - Alternate)	Asian Farmers Association (AFA)	Ms. Esther Penunia
*Members of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee		
PROGRAM HEAD: Ms. Natasha Hayward (World Bank)		
PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Ms. Natasha Hayward (World Bank)		
PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation)		
TRUSTEE (WORLD BANK)	Senior Financial Officer	Ms. Angela Williamson

Appendix 3. Project Table

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Regional	ABI Agrifinance (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali)	IFC	Under implementation
	Africa Crops Receipts Feasibility Study (Sub-Saharan Africa)	IFC	Closed
	AfricaWorks Conference (Netherlands)	IFC	Closed
	Agribusiness Country Diagnostics (Mozambique, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, DRS, Rwanda, Myanmar)	IFC	Closed
	Agribusiness Water Efficiency (Global)	IFC	Under implementation
	AS Warehouse Receipts (Mozambique, Malawi)	IFC	Closed
	Grain Study on Climate and RE PPPs (Sub-Saharan Africa)	IFC	Closed
	Food Fortification Guidelines and Best Practices (Global)	IFC	Closed
	Food Safety Forum (Global)	IFC	Closed
	Global Agri PDP (Global)	IFC	Closed
	Learning SCOPEinsight (Africa)	IFC	Closed
	Measuring impact from food losses - GHG Tool (Global)	IFC	Closed
	R&R Cocoa Study (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana)	IFC	Closed
	Roya Response (Central America)	IFC	Cancelled
	Sahel Irrigation Initiative Project (Africa)	IFC	Under implementation
	Smallholder Platform – Agribusiness Leadership Program (ALP) (Global)	IFC	Under implementation
	Small Holder Platform [Events] (Global)	IFC	Closed
	WEFA (Irrigation Diagnostic) Phase 1-3 (Sub-Saharan Africa)	IFC	Under implementation
	WFP (Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia)	IFC	Under implementation
	Small Islands Food and Water Project (SIFWaP)	FAO, IFAD	Under preparation
Using the e-Granary Innovative Mobile Platform to Deliver Economic Services to Farmers in East Africa	IFAD	Under implementation	
Afghanistan	Household Food and Livelihood Security Project (HFLS)	ADB, FAO	Under Preparation
	Rikweda Fruit Processing Company	IFC	Cancelled (in 2021)

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	World Bank,FAO	Closed
	Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh	FAO	Under Implementation
	Pran Food Safety - Phase II	IFC	Under implementation
	Pran Food Safety Project	IFC	Closed
	Pran Food Safety Learning Document	IFC	Closed
Benin	Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)	AfDB	Under Implementation
Bhutan	Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Mountain Hazelnut Venture Limited (MHV) Bhutan	IFC, ADB	Active
Burkina Faso	Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA)	World Bank	Closed
	Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Intensification for Sustainable Food Security (PIDASAN)	World Bank	Under Preparation
Burkina Faso	Softex ESAP (ESMS Project) I, II, III	IFC	Closed
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I and II	IFC	Closed
	Cotton Burkina	IFC	Under implementation – cleared
Burundi	Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM)	IFAD	Under Implementation
	Prothem Burundi	IFC	Cancelled (in 2021)
Cambodia	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)	ADB	Under Implementation
	Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)	ADB	Closed
	Aclede Cambodia	IFC	Closed
	A2F GWFP Training	IFC	Closed
	Invest Rice EAP	IFC	Under implementation
	Mars BRICo	IFC	Under implementation
	AMRU Rice Ltd.	IFC	Under implementation

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Cameroon	Cameroon's International Bank of Savings and Credit (BICEC) Risk Sharing Facility (RSF)	IFC	Closed
	Cameroon WB/IFC - BICEC RSF	IFC	Active
	Cameroon WB/IFC - SocGen RSF	IFC	Active
	Société Générale (SocGen) Cameroon	IFC	Active
Central African Republic	Enhanced Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Kémo and Ouaka Districts (PARSANKO)	AfDB, FAO	Under Preparation
Côte d'Ivoire	Strengthening Smallholders and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in the N'zi Region	AfDB, FAO	Under Preparation
	Barry Callebaut	IFC	Closed
	Ivorian Bank Society (SIB)	IFC	Active
	Cargill II	IFC	Under implementation
	SIPRA ESAP (ESMS Project)	IFC	Closed
	Ivorian Bank Society (SIB) Cargill	IFC	Active
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL)	World Bank, FAO	Under Preparation
Ethiopia	Agricultural Growth Project I (AGP-I)	World Bank, FAO	Closed
	Agricultural Growth Project II (AGP-II)	World Bank, FAO	Under Implementation
	Ethiopia Coffee	IFC	Closed
	AfricaJuice ESAP (ESMS Project)	IFC	Closed
	AfricaJuice Outgrower	IFC	Cancelled – cleared
	Luna	IFC	Under implementation
	Ethiopia Agribusiness Development	IFC	Under implementation
	Soufflet Malting Ethiopia	IFC	Under implementation
The Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	AfDB, FAO	Closed
	The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project	AfDB, FAO	Under Preparation
Ghana	Ghana Commodity Exchange	IFC	Closed
Guinea Bissau	Frutas e Legumes	IFC	Cancelled

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Haiti	Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program (PITAG)	IDB	Under Implementation
	PITAG Additional Financing	IDB, FAO	Under Preparation
	Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II)	World Bank	Closed
	ACME Microfinance	IFC	Closed
	Haiti Horti	IFC	Under Implementation
	Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)	IDB	Closed
Honduras	Corredor Seco Food Security Project (PROSASUR)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Banhcafe	IFC	Cancelled
	Cadelga	IFC	Under Implementation
Kenya	Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	AfDB, FAO	Under Implementation
	ECOM FTC Kenya	IFC	Closed
	ESP Kenya	IFC	Closed
	Kenya Coop Bank	IFC	Cancelled
	Fertiplant	IFC	Cancelled
	Insta Products	IFC, IFU	Closed
	Kenya Tea Development Agency Holdings Limited (KTDA)	IFC	Active
	Tropical Heat	IFC	Cancelled
	Twiga Foods	IFC	Active
	KTDA-Small Hydro	IFC	Active
	Global Tea	IFC	Active
Kosovo	KEP Trust and Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK)	IFC	Active
	KEP & KEP – MSE	IFC	Active
	KRK-MSE	IFC	Active
	Kosovo Agrifinance	IFC	Under implementation
	AfK I and II	IFC	Active

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Kyrgyz Republic	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme (AFN)	IFAD, WFP	Under Implementation
	Aceda MFI Laos	IFC	Cancelled
	Green Hills Coffee	IFC	Closed – cleared
Liberia	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)	AfDB	Under Implementation
	Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security	AfDB, FAO	Under Implementation
	RSPO Liberia	IFC	Cancelled
	Rubber Renovation	IFC	Cancelled
	Wienco Liberia Limited	IFC	Active
	Ebola Response – Wienco Liberia	IFC	Active
Madagascar	Bonne Viande de Madagascar (BoViMa)	IFC	Active
	Malagasy Society of Plastics Processing (SMTP) Group	IFC	Active
	MADA Vanilla	IFC	Under implementation
	Biovanilla	IFC	Active
	Ramex	IFC	Active
Malawi	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	AfDB	Closed
	Mahyco	IFC	Under Implementation
	Malawi Warehouse Receipts	IFC	Closed
	Global Tea	IFC	Under Implementation
	Malawi Mangoes	IFC	Cancelled
Mali	Koulikoro Region Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)	AfDB	Under Implementation
	Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Niébé Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development in Mali	WFP	Under Implementation
	Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains in Mali	IFAD	Under Implementation
	Cediam	IFC	Under implementation

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Mali (cont'd)	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) HSBC	IFC	Closed
	Mali Shi	IFC	Under implementation
	Mali Cotton	IFC	Cancelled
Mauritania	Tiviski Dairy	IFC	Cancelled
Mongolia			
	Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)	World Bank, FAO	Closed
Myanmar	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)	ADB, FAO	Under Implementation
	Myanmar Agribusiness Development	IFC	Closed (in 2021)
	Aceda Myanmar	IFC	Closed
Nepal	Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	World Bank	Closed
	Food and Nutrition Enhancement Security Project (FANSEP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Nepal Poultry Project	IFC	Closed
	Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL)	IFC	Cancelled
Nicaragua			
	Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN-CCN)	World Bank	Closed
	Coffee Renovation	IFC	Cancelled
	Financial Local Development Fund (Financiera FDL)	IFC	Closed
	Mercon Coffee	IFC	Under implementation
	Nicaragua Dairy	IFC	Under Implementation
	Roya Renovation	IFC	Cancelled
Niger	Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Ziner Regions (PMERSA-MTZ)	AfDB	Under Implementation
Pakistan	Pakistan Dairy Sector Development	IFC	Closed
Rwanda	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)	World Bank	Closed
	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security, and Nutrition Project (SAIP)	World Bank, FAO	Under Implementation
	Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Processing Facility	IFC	Active

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Rwanda (cont'd)	AIF Rwanda	IFC	Closed
	WFP PPP Rwanda	IFC	Under implementation
	Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility	IFC	Closed
	AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility (RSF)	IFC	Closed
	Rwanda Grain Markets	IFC	Under implementation
	AIFH Rights Issue II	IFC	Active
	AIFH Rwanda	IFC	Active
	AIFH Subscription Rights	IFC	Active
Senegal	Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf)	AfDB	Under Implementation
	Strengthening Rural Women's Livelihood for a Sustainable Economic Development in the Eastern Region of Senegal	FAO	Under Implementation
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I International Bank for Trade and Industry of Senegal (BICIS)	IFC	Closed
	Kirene Mango	IFC	Cancelled
	Kirene Dairy	IFC	Under Implementation
	Kirene 2	IFC	Active
	Mutuals Union Credit and Savings Alliance for Production Senegal (UM-ACEP)	IFC	Active
Sierra Leone	Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)	IFAD	Closed
	RSPO Sierra Leone	IFC	Cancelled
Solomon Islands			
	National Fisheries Developments Ltd (NFD) and SolTuna	IFC	Closed
Tajikistan	Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II)	World Bank	Closed
Tanzania	Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)	AfDB	Under Implementation

APPENDIX 3. PROJECT TABLE

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Tanzania (cont'd)	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB) I and II	IFC	Closed
	WFP PPP Tanzania	IFC	Cancelled
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) National Microfinance Bank (NMB)	IFC	Active
Timor-Leste	Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
Togo	Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)	World Bank	Closed
	Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)	IFAD	Closed
Uganda	Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Grainpulse	IFC	Under implementation
	Pearl Dairy Farms	IFC	Closed
Yemen	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Restoration and Enhancement Project (SAPREP)	World Bank	Under Implementation
	Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project Plus (SAPREP+)	World Bank	Under Preparation
Zambia	Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)	AfDB	Under Implementation



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