

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

Strengthening Farmers' Resilience to Build Sustainable Food Systems



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FOREWORD

The **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** is a multilateral financing platform dedicated to improving food and nutrition security worldwide. GAFSP seeks to build resilient and sustainable agricultural systems in the world's poorest countries.

Launched by the G20 in the wake of the global response to the 2007–2008 food price crisis, GAFSP works to build resilient and sustainable agricultural systems in the world's poorest countries.

Since 2010, GAFSP has pooled more than US\$2 billion in donor funds and has provided financial and technical resources to projects along the entire agriculture value chain, “from farm to table”. These demand-driven projects are delivered through partnerships with multilateral development agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector actors with presence and expertise on the ground.

The inaugural donors — **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**. Together, all GAFSP stakeholders — donors, partner countries, multilateral development agencies, and civil society organizations — work together to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and their families. Millions of poor and vulnerable people benefit from GAFSP's continued support and commitment to strengthening agriculture and food systems.

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Reporting Period: January–December 2021

Letter from the Chairs

The world is facing many stresses and shocks: continuing COVID-19 impacts, climate change, political and economic instability, and an emerging food crisis driven by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Millions of people, including smallholder farmers, are being pushed deeper into hunger and food insecurity every day. In the Horn of Africa alone, 49 million people will face acute food insecurity by September and women bear a disproportionate share of the burden. In the face of growing suffering, the global community must come together to ramp up and coordinate efforts to build more sustainable and resilient food systems, particularly in the world's poorest countries.

BOOSTING LONG-TERM RESILIENCE

For the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), these past few years have shown the critical role the Program plays in supporting the most vulnerable countries and communities. In this year's report, you'll read about how smallholder farmers and their families are strengthening their resilience despite setbacks caused by the global pandemic and other crises. In 2021, we saw good progress in our portfolio, reaching over 16 million people, including nearly 7 million women, and helping farmers adapt and respond to extraordinary challenges. Building on GAFSP's quick response to rising food insecurity linked to COVID-19, GAFSP provided over US\$150 million in grants for countries and, for the first time, producer organizations.

2021 was also a year of big milestones, including celebrating a decade of the Private Sector Window's impact through investments in a range of agribusinesses — from cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire to dairy farms in Uganda. GAFSP will continue to advance both our public and private sector work to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — particularly SDG2, which seeks to end hunger — by 2030.

BUILDING ON OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

This coming year, GAFSP will work quickly and proactively to respond effectively to the emerging food security crisis and support locally-led investments. In addition, GAFSP will **deepen the integration of climate considerations and solutions** into its operations. Smallholders often bear the brunt of climate change and, at the same time, are best placed to identify and implement the solutions that work for them.

As the world rushes to provide immediate, emergency food assistance, we must remember that building long-term resilience is just as critical to ensuring our food systems are sustainable. We have a unique opportunity to transform these systems to become more resilient, but we need to close the financing gap for agriculture. During the **2021 Call for Proposals**, GAFSP received over US\$1 billion in funding requests — ten times what GAFSP could fund — signaling the high demand for grant financing. GAFSP will continue to have an important role in supporting the development of more sustainable and resilient food systems through innovative solutions.

As the new GAFSP Steering Committee Chairs, Canada and the United States share GAFSP's vision to build a world where local farmers and businesses can feed healthy families for generations to come.




Corry van Gaal
Chair of the GAFSP Steering Committee




Nicholas Strychacz
Chair of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee

Letter from Civil Society

2021 was a challenging year for the fight against hunger, with the number of people facing food insecurity and malnutrition continuing to increase. A recent **World Food Programme assessment report** says that around 193 million people in 53 countries or territories experienced acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels in 2021, representing a dramatic increase of 25 percent – 38 million people – compared to the already record numbers of 2020.

The interconnection of climate change, conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, and, more recently, the Ukraine war is leading us off track to achieving SDG2 by 2030. We are now in an even worse situation than ten years ago, with more people going hungry and a rapid acceleration of environmental degradation. The most vulnerable, especially women and children, bear the worst effects of these crises, while small-scale food producers and those living in rural areas represent the hungriest in the world. However, they are the solution, not the problem.

GAFSP was established in 2010 in response to the 2007-08 food crisis to support countries in need to cope with the effects of food price spikes and to continue investing in the agricultural sector, which is not only an engine for economic growth but also the backbone of resilience and food security for millions of rural people. Sustainable food systems play a significant role in restoring people's livelihoods and the planet, but moving in this direction requires investment in small-scale food producers and their solutions.

The Ukraine war is aggravating global food insecurity, leading to a looming global food crisis where humanitarian interventions and immediate food aid need risk to prevail on long-term development solutions. Providing social protection and safety nets immediately to support the most vulnerable is paramount, but investing in resilient food systems through small-scale farmers using GAFSP is also crucial to prevent future crises and build a more resilient and sustainable world.

In 2021, GAFSP provided a rapid response to the outbreak of the COVID-19. It also launched its **Sixth Call for Proposals** to support medium to long-term responses to the pandemic. For the first time, 12 projects led by producer organizations were awarded direct grants, paving the way for an innovative approach for development support anchored in producer organizations' own ideas and steering. The assessment of the first five piloted projects (known as the Missing Middle Initiative) under this approach demonstrated how community-led experiences and sustainable small-scale farming proved more resilient to climate change and market disruptions during the pandemic. This is where we need to canalize investment and support.

As GAFSP Steering Committee representatives of civil society and small-scale food producers from Africa and Asia, we will continue to bring the perspectives of the most affected by hunger and food insecurity to ensure that GAFSP programs and interventions are closely aligned with farmers' priorities across the world. We will also continue to ensure that GAFSP responds to the high challenges we have ahead while also adopting approaches that work best for farmers.



Alberta Guerra

Alberta Guerra
Senior Policy Analyst,
ActionAid USA



Ibrahima Coulibaly
President, West African Network of Peasants
and Agricultural Producers (ROPFA)



U Than Swe
Chairperson, Asian Farmers' Association for
Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)

THE CHALLENGE

The Nexus of Food, Agriculture, and Climate Change

Multiple and overlapping stresses and shocks, such as climate change, a rise in extreme weather events, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and the food security crisis from the war in Ukraine, risk further disrupting already fragile agriculture value chains and global food systems. We must intensify efforts to build agriculture and food systems that can deliver enough safe, affordable, and healthy food to people in a sustainable way, in times of crisis and beyond.





The facts are clear: Climate change affects food and food security.

Its impacts disproportionately affect smallholder farmers, increase the incidence of hunger, and exacerbate poverty. While agriculture is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, it is also highly susceptible to the effects of climate change. Evidence suggests that **the food system as a whole could generate more than a third of global emissions**. At the same time, climate change poses a threat to farmers and those who depend on the food system for their incomes. In fact, **climate change could force more than 130 million people into extreme poverty by 2030**, mostly through impacts on agriculture and food security. Meanwhile, global hunger increased under the shadow of COVID-19 and other compounding

stresses and crises. **Close to 12 percent of the global population — more than 900 million people — were severely food insecure in 2020 and around 3 billion people could not afford healthy diets**, resulting in a triple burden of malnutrition that can exacerbate health crises.

Urgent action is needed for more-sustainable and climate-resilient practices that reduce the climate footprint, strengthen farmers' resilience, and increase food production to meet current and future demand. And addressing the nexus between food, agriculture, and climate is essential to building inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agriculture and food systems and achieving

many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. So, how do we feed and nourish a growing population while protecting the environment, improving resilience, and supporting smallholder farmers' livelihoods?

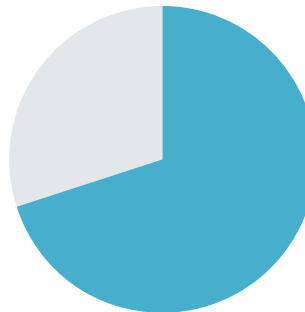
Agriculture can and must be part of the solution. Most of the world's food is grown on small or family farms, so improving agriculture and food systems is critical, particularly during times of crisis and under increasing threats to global food security. Compounding this, agriculture and food systems also can provide better livelihoods for millions of people through increased productivity and better market access for smallholders and their families.

Growth in the agriculture sector is 2–4 times more effective than other sectors in raising incomes among the poorest of the poor.

Strengthening agriculture and food systems can improve food and nutrition security, help raise incomes and reduce poverty, and ultimately lower greenhouse gas emissions and heal the planet. Investments in agriculture must be channeled towards enhancing farmers' resilience to absorb, withstand, and overcome shocks and to produce more and better food for all. Meanwhile, investment in the agri-food sector is lagging, both from the public and private sectors, despite recent evidence showing that **donors must double the amount of aid given each year** to end hunger sustainably.



**AGRICULTURE ACCOUNTS
FOR 1/3 OF GREENHOUSE
GAS EMISSIONS**



**AGRICULTURE ACCOUNTS
FOR 70% OF WATER USE**



**MORE THAN 10% OF THE
WORLD'S POPULATION
FACED HUNGER IN 2021**

GAFSP'S MISSION

Providing Support for Smallholder Farmers, Agribusinesses, and Countries.

In 2010, the G20 launched the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) in the wake of the 2007–2008 food price crisis to address a clear need for increased investment to improve food and nutrition security in low-income countries. Today, GAFSP supports smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries by investing in resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems that benefit and empower poor and vulnerable farmers, their families, and communities.





Dedicated to improving food and nutrition security in the world's poorest countries.

In the world's poorest countries, GAFSP provides financial and technical resources, including grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance, and advisory services, to projects along the entire agriculture value chain, "from farm to table."

GAFSP pools donor funds and allocates resources to projects, allowing governments, agribusinesses,

and producer organizations to choose and tailor interventions best suited to their own contexts. They design, lead, and implement these projects in partnership with the world's leading development agencies, who have knowledge and presence on the ground.



16

16 MILLION PEOPLE
BENEFITED FROM PUBLIC
SECTOR PROJECTS



40%

40% OF ALL PEOPLE
REACHED ARE WOMEN



3M

3 MILLION FARMERS
REACHED THROUGH PRIVATE
SECTOR SUPPORT



4M

4 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE BETTER
ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND
DIVERSE DIETS

HOW GAFSP WORKS

Projects are designed and led by farmers, governments, and the private sector and implemented in partnership with development agencies.

COUNTRY GRANTS

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

SMALL-SCALE GRANTS TO PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

GAFSP provides small-scale grants to smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations, producer organizations, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

GAFSP uses a range of financing tools, including blended finance solutions, concessional funding, and advisory services, to support investments that improve livelihoods.



Supervising Entities



Portfolio Snapshot

97

COUNTRY- AND
FARMER-LED PROJECTS

106

PRIVATE SECTOR
PROJECTS

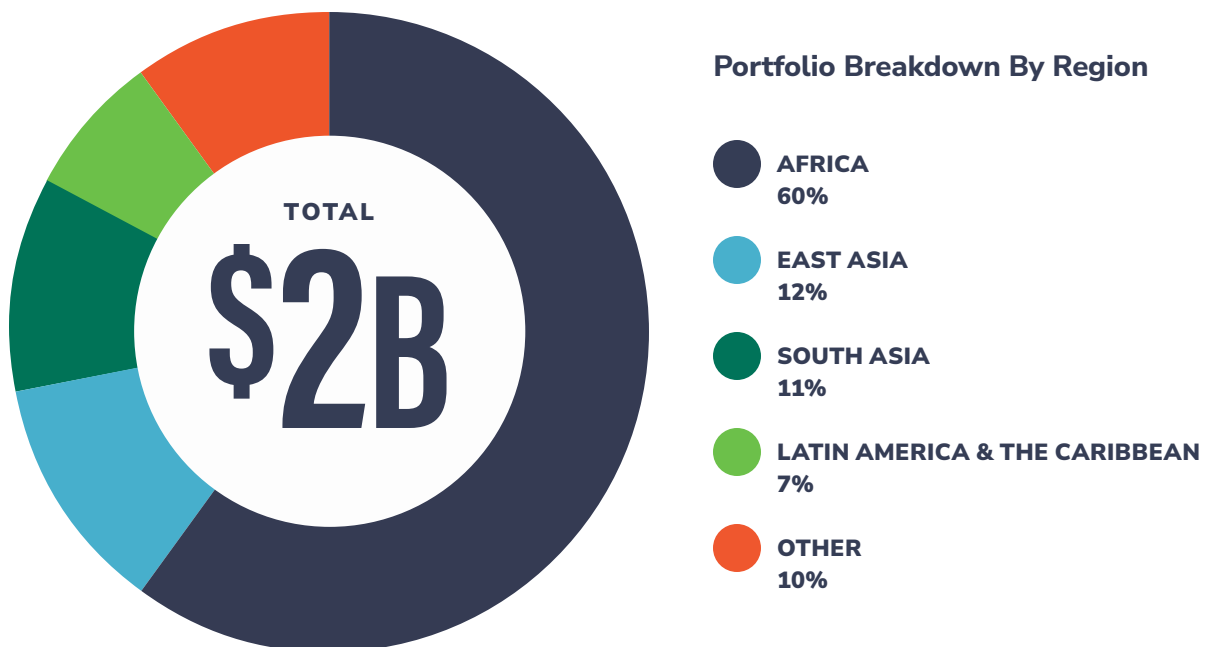
\$2B

PORTFOLIO
IN 2021

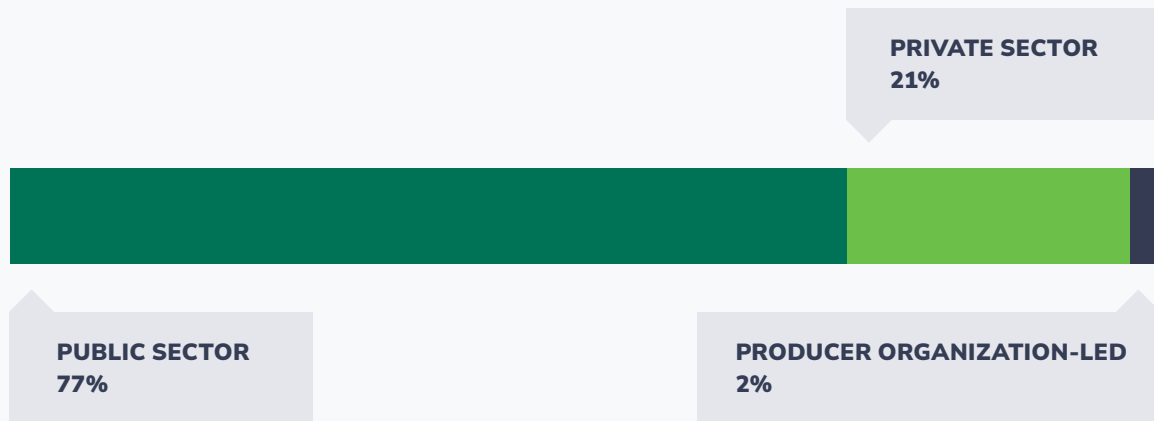
PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

GAFSP funds 190 public and private sector projects across 50 countries.

Over the past decade, GAFSP's portfolio has steadily grown in both size and geography. As of December 2021, GAFSP's US\$2 billion portfolio comprised more than 190 public and private sector projects in 50 low-income countries, totaling US\$1.6 billion in grant financing for public sector interventions, US\$475.81 million for private sector interventions, and US\$46.6 million for producer organization-led projects.



GAFSP Financing By Portfolio Type



Supervising Entity By Contribution USD millions





PUBLIC SECTOR GRANTS

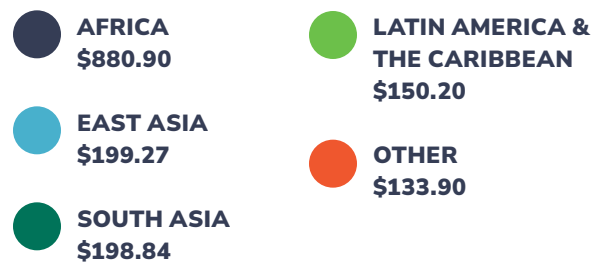
GAFSP provides grants to low-income countries to support national agriculture and food security investment plans.

GAFSP provides grants to low-income countries to support national agriculture and food security investment plans that governments develop together with farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society through a participatory and transparent process.

As of December 2021, the public sector portfolio financed more than US\$1.6 billion in grants, disbursing a little more than US\$1 billion, and included 75 projects in 47 countries.



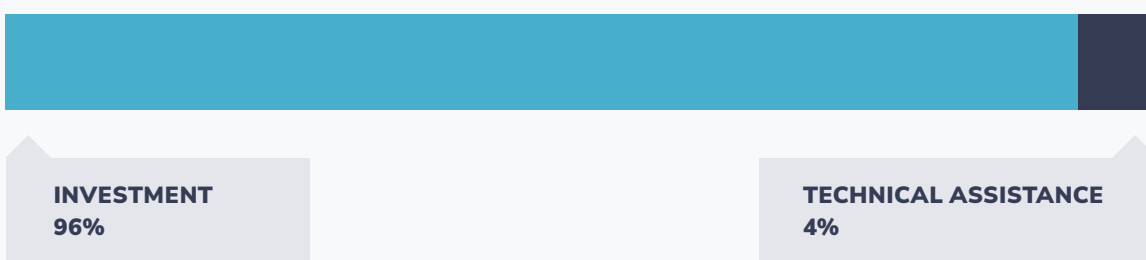
Portfolio Breakdown By Region USD millions



Breakdown of Project Status

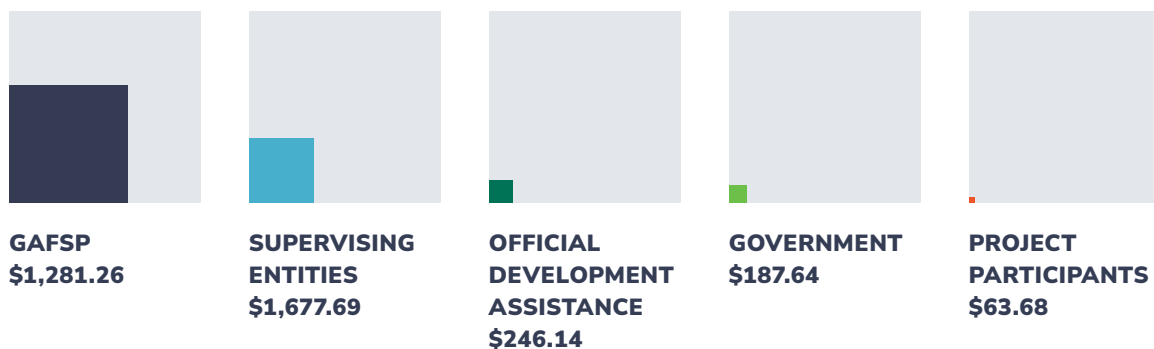


Breakdown of Project Type



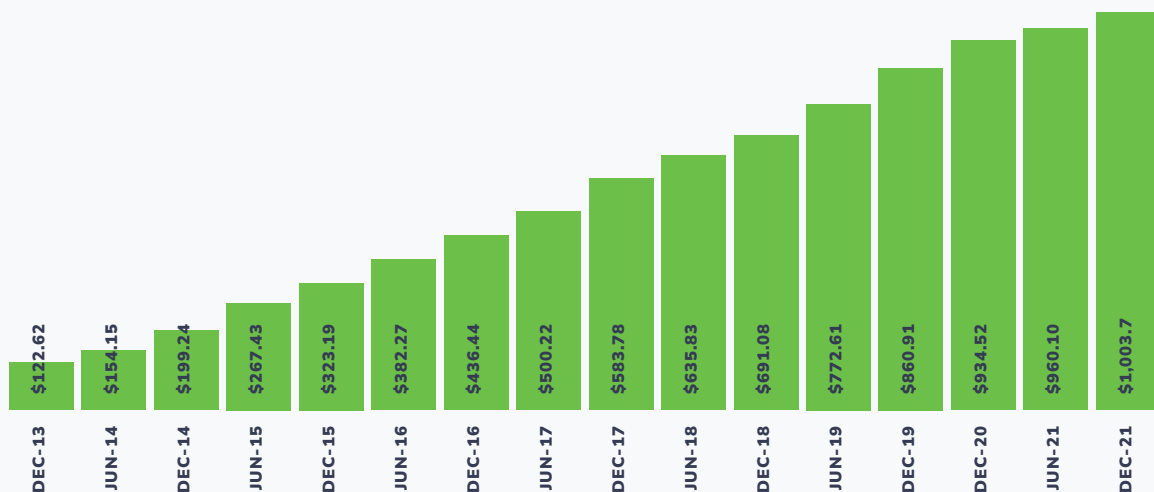
Co-Financing of our Public Sector Portfolio

USD millions



Disbursed Funds

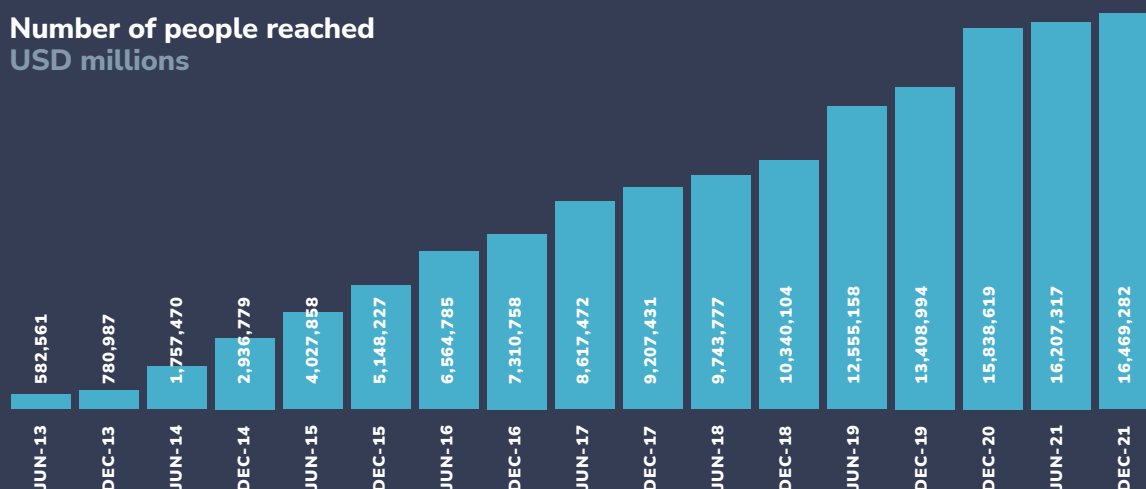
USD millions



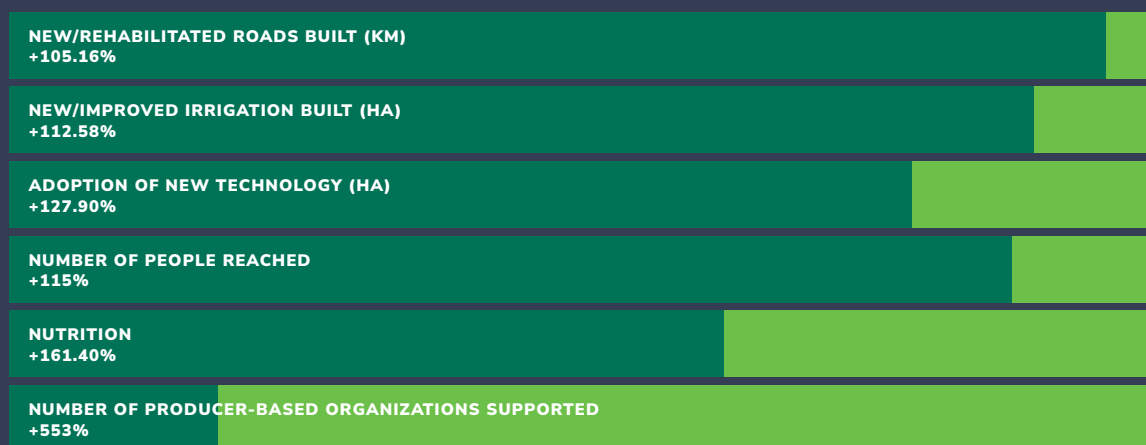
PUBLIC SECTOR RESULTS

As of December 2021, GAFSP has provided direct support to more than 16 million people, including more than 6.6 million women (40 percent), to enhance their food security and livelihoods. This is an increase of more than 430,000 people over one year, despite constraints and setbacks caused by the global pandemic.

Number of people reached USD millions



Highlighted Results Indicator Reach Over Target (%)



NEW PROJECTS IN 2021

In 2021, GAFSP allocated approximately US\$121 million to nine countries as part of its [Sixth Call for Proposals](#) in the context of the global pandemic. This funding supports medium- to long-term COVID-19 response efforts for a more-sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery of food and agriculture systems in a changing climate and helps countries achieve their national agriculture and food development priorities, such as increasing availability of and access to safe and nutritious food, improving farmers' incomes, and enhancing climate resilience, all while strengthening private sector engagement.

In addition, the GAFSP Steering Committee provisionally approved four country projects in Cambodia, Honduras, Mauritania, and Somalia totaling US\$71 million, contingent on additional donor contributions to the Program in 2022.





Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, US\$20 million will help improve smallholder farmers' food security and promote sustainable, inclusive, climate-resilient, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices.



Bhutan

In Bhutan, US\$13 million will commercialize the value chains of select agriculture commodities to contribute to post-COVID-19 economic recovery and the development of resilient food systems.



Kyrgyz Republic

In the Kyrgyz Republic, US\$5 million will strengthen producer organizations, farmers' organizations, and agribusinesses to expand their productive and organizational capacities, improve their climate resilience, and participate in emerging agri-food clusters.



Lao People's Democratic Republic

In Lao People's Democratic Republic, US\$17 million will improve and diversify vulnerable communities' nutrition and socio-economic situations by adopting gender-transformative practices, building resilience to climate conditions, and improving production and marketing capacities.



Nepal

In Nepal, US\$12 million will improve the livelihoods and food security of poor households in targeted communities and enhance their access to agriculture markets and financial services.



Senegal

In Senegal, US\$20 million will enhance food and nutrition security and increase smallholder farmer incomes in five targeted regions.



South Sudan

In South Sudan, US\$20 million will enhance producer organizations' capacities to improve social cohesion and serve as effective value chain actors and partners.



Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

In the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, US\$15 million will support a multi-country project to improve nutrition and increase farm incomes from resilient farming systems in rural communities.



PRODUCER ORGANIZATION-LED GRANTS

Together, Smallholder Farmers Achieve More

Evidence shows that by coming together and organizing their efforts, smallholder farmers can better negotiate access to inputs and prices to sell their produce, advocate for more-favorable credit from financial institutions, and pool resources to invest in technology and communal facilities.

Recognizing this, GAFSP launched a pilot program in 2016 to provide small-scale grants and capacity development support producer organizations to lead, design, and implement the most-appropriate projects in their local contexts, while working with a development agency of their choice. The five pilot projects GAFSP awarded in Bangladesh, Mali, Senegal, and East Africa (Rwanda and Uganda) with US\$15.9 million have benefited more than 80,000 people to date, with activities ranging from providing financing services with low transaction costs and establishing guarantee funds to provide farmers with credit to providing training on production, harvesting, and processing practices.

Because of this initiative, producer organizations were able to respond quickly when COVID-19 hit, for example, by advocating with the government, establishing measures to ensure production continuity, preventing post-harvest losses, and providing training on good hygiene practices and processing techniques. With additional financing provided by GAFSP in 2020, smallholders could scale up or implement new activities, including access to food packages, supplies for home gardening activities, and agricultural inputs for forthcoming growing seasons to enhance resilience. Now, five years after successfully testing the pilot and learning from the experience, GAFSP has scaled up this model and is providing small-scale grants directly to producer organizations to help them meet their needs for agricultural financing.



+4k

+4K PRODUCER
ORGANIZATIONS
SUPPORTED

+80k

+80K PEOPLE BENEFITED,
54% WOMEN

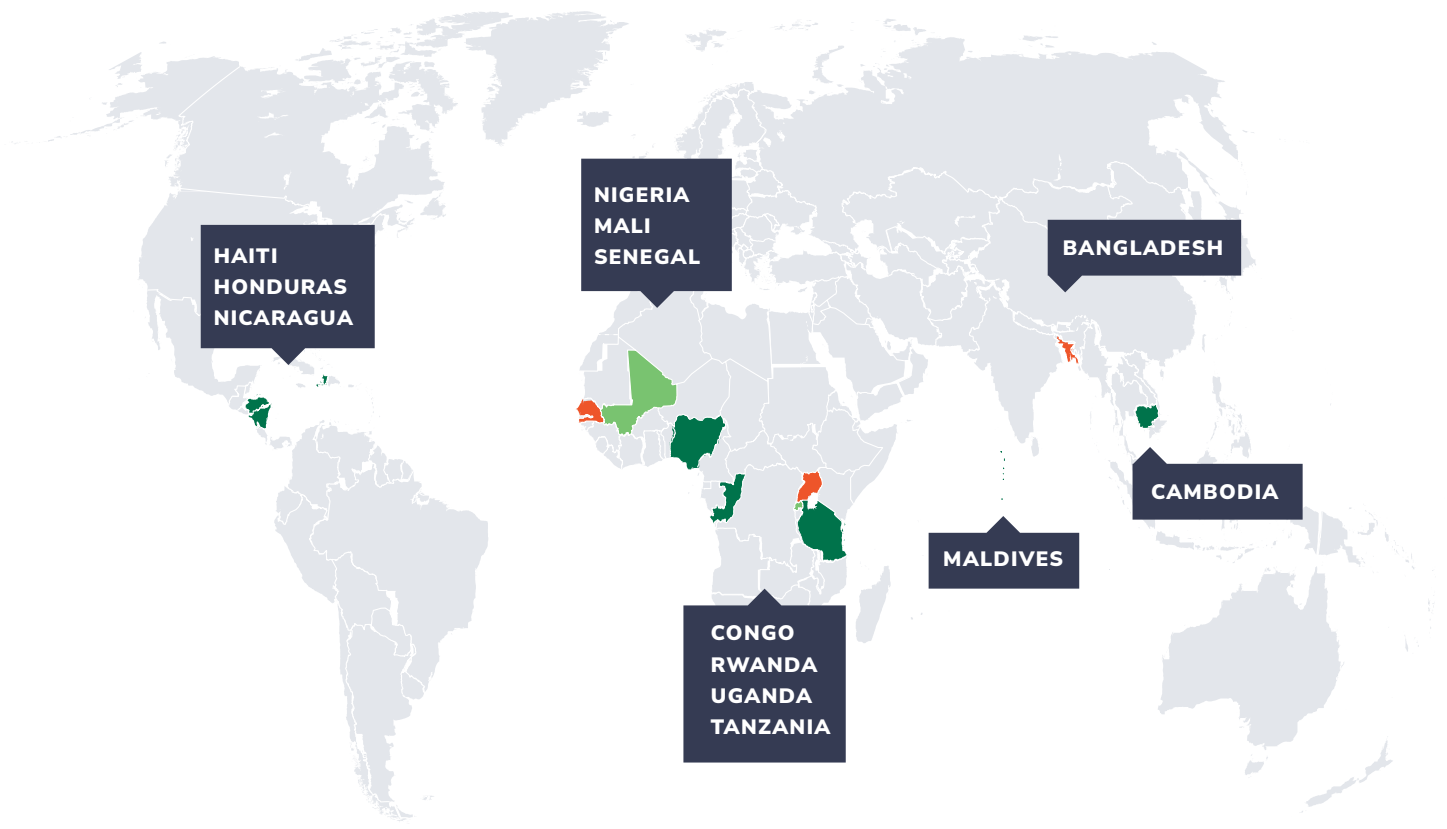


\$12M

DISBURSEMENT OF
US\$12.31 MILLION

NEW PROJECTS IN 2021

In 2021, GAFSP allocated close to US\$30 million to **projects designed and led by producer organizations in 12 countries.**





Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, a US\$3.26 million grant to Sara Bangla Krishak Society will improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in climatic hotspots and strengthen their resilience to public health and climate-induced crises in targeted areas.



Burundi

In Burundi, a US\$2.34 million grant to Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement will support a target group of smallholder farmers to strengthen their resilience against the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, while sustainably improving their income and food security.



Cambodia

In Cambodia, a US\$1.79 million grant to Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc. will support smallholder farmers' recovery from COVID-19 in the most-impoveryished provinces by developing value chains and improving food security and nutrition.



Democratic Republic of Congo

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, a US\$1.65 million grant to Confédération Paysanne du Congo will sustainably improve smallholder farmers' income and food security that has been affected by the COVID-19 and climate change crises.



Haiti

In Haiti, a US\$3.0 million grant to Réseaux des Organisations de Producteurs et Productrices de la Grand'Anse will increase smallholder farmers' food security and resilience in a target area by building better and more-sustainable livelihoods in a post-disaster and climate change context.



Honduras

In Honduras, a US\$2.13 million grant to Alternative Community Economy Network will improve climate resilience and food security through economic empowerment and agricultural system transformation in three target areas in the country's Dry Corridor.



Maldives

In the Maldives, a US\$2.64 million grant to Addu Meedhoo Cooperative Society will develop economically viable producer organizations, empowering them to take a stronger role in the agriculture value chains; contribute to a resilient and robust food system; help overcome the severe impacts of climate change; and help "build back better" from the impacts of COVID-19.



Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, a US\$3.21 million grant to the National Union of Farmers and Ranchers will increase agricultural income and food security for smallholder farmers and aid recovery from COVID-19 impact in selected areas of the Dry Corridor.



Niger

In Niger, a US\$2.71 million grant to Fédération des Unions de Groupements Paysans du Niger will improve incomes, food security, and nutrition in seven communes in select regions by strengthening grassroots producer organizations and their unions, emphasizing women and youth as drivers of economic and social development.



Senegal

In Senegal, a US\$2.29 million grant to the National Council for Concertation and Rural Cooperation will increase young entrepreneurs' incomes and their families' food and nutrition security by increasing agricultural productivity and strengthening poultry producer organizations.



Tanzania

In Tanzania, a US\$2.5 million grant to Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima will increase household incomes, address nutritional challenges arising from COVID-19, and reduce post-harvest losses by developing food supply services around horticulture production areas.



Uganda

In Uganda, a US\$2.4 million grant to Soroti Sweet Potato Producers and Processors Association will build the resilience of the rural economy and livelihoods in select regions of Eastern Uganda by improving farmers' market access and providing processing and value addition support, while increasing productivity and production of select crops.



PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS

Innovative Products and Blended Concessional Finance Solutions

GAFSP's Private Sector Window provides innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions to support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. In total, these projects aim to reach more than 17 million people, many of whom are semi-commercial smallholders and subsistence farmers with less than two hectares of land.

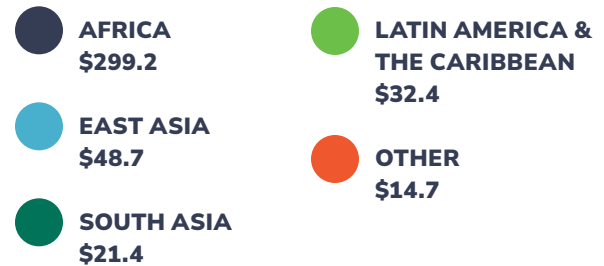
GAFSP delivers high impact through investment projects and advisory services that build capacity and provide training and tools. GAFSP also provides loans and guarantees for its private investment projects through risk-sharing facilities with financial institutions, including social lenders,

microfinance institutions, commercial banks, and financing direct agri-clients. As of June 2021, the Private Sector Window approved 81 investment projects in 27 countries totaling US\$436 million and 88 complimentary advisory service engagements in 33 countries totaling US\$39.81 million.

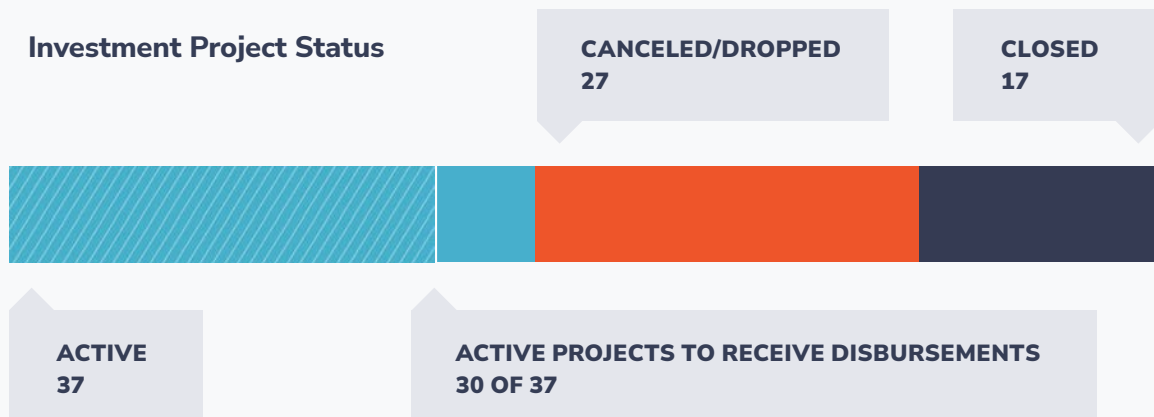
The flexibility of GAFSP funding, coupled with concessional features, helps mobilize and leverage commercial investment from global and local private sector investors. To date, GAFSP Private Sector Window projects leverage on average 1.9 times funding from IFC and 6.6 times in total financing.



Regional Breakdown of Investment & Advisory Services
As of June 30, 2021, USD millions



Investment Project Status

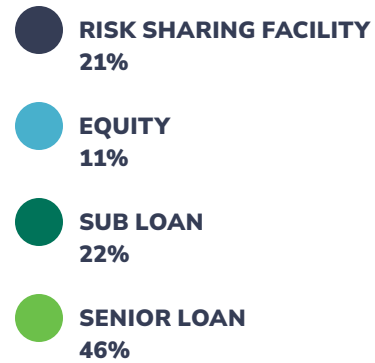


Advisory Services Project Status





**Investment Project Portfolio
by Product Type**
As of June 30, 2021



**Investment Project Portfolio
by Theme**
As of June 30, 2021



Advisory Services Portfolio by Product Type

As of June 30, 2021



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

Advisory Services Portfolio by Theme

As of June 30, 2021



PRIVATE SECTOR RESULTS

As of June 2021, projects financed by GAFSP's Private Sector Window have reached more than 3.4 million farmers and provided direct employment to more than 24,000 people, nearly 40 percent of whom were women.

| INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | RESULTS |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Number of beneficiaries reached | 4,337,800 | 17,386,225 | 8,003,040 |
| Number of women reached | 2,188,900 | 8,693,113 | 4,001,520 |
| Number of farmers reached | 875,560 | 3,477,245 | 1,600,608 |
| Number of female farmers reached | 57,046 | 236,001 | 161,864 |
| Number of direct full-time jobs provided | 8,439 | 17,937 | 24,121 |
| Number of direct full-time jobs provided to women | 4,281 | 7,485 | 9,298 |

*Numbers include projects that reported results as of June 2021 and projects that are closed.

PROJECT STORY

Senegal

International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Kirène Dairy

Senegal has grappled with drought and extreme weather in recent years, which has impacted the lives and livelihoods of the country's smallholder farmers. In 2018, Kirène, a leading beverage company and Senegal's second-largest processor and distributor of ultra-high temperature milk, partnered with IFC and GAFSP's Private Sector Window to boost milk production, reduce production costs, and strengthen the company's supply chain.

The project helped train commercial and smallholder farmers, including pastoralists, on animal husbandry and health, good agricultural practices, cooperative organization, and financial management. The project also introduced farmers to rain-fed and irrigated



fodder production techniques because fodder — the fresh sorghum, maize, and grass that cows eat — is key to maintaining healthy herds.

Join GAFSP on a virtual reality tour to learn more about its work with smallholders in Senegal, where IFC and GAFSP are helping create a more competitive dairy market.

STRENGTHENING FARMERS' RESILIENCE

With the right tools and resources, farmers can respond to their own needs.

Agriculture and food systems face overlapping stresses and shocks that exacerbate global hunger and food insecurity and push more people into poverty.

The shock to these systems is particularly felt in low-income countries, especially for smallholder farmers who produce roughly a third of the world's food. Improved agriculture and food systems can raise incomes, generate employment on and off the farm, reduce local food prices, and provide people with diverse and nutritious diets.

As such, GAFSP takes a holistic, flexible, demand-driven approach to enable farmers and countries to customize investments to meet multiple needs and cross-cutting priorities, having profound impacts both within and beyond the agriculture sector.



Responding to COVID-19

When provided with the right tools and resources, smallholder farmers can respond with remarkable speed and flexibility in times of crisis. When COVID-19 hit, GAFSP quickly provided additional financing to ongoing projects so that smallholders, countries, and agribusinesses were able to respond. For instance, smallholders were able to access personal protective equipment and agricultural inputs, receive training on post-harvest techniques, and gain better access to local and national markets.

The GAFSP Private Sector Window accelerated efforts to support many agribusiness clients that struggled to maintain their operations when lockdowns coincided with harvesting periods, wiping out revenue. GAFSP also supported clients with restructuring, working capital, and short-term funding to help them stay afloat. As COVID-19

pressures exacerbated some of the weaknesses in the agribusiness ecosystem, GAFSP provided advisory support to clients who were forced to reconfigure their operations. Clients increasingly needed hands-on support to digitize supply chains, and while they may have anticipated the need before the pandemic, COVID-19 highlighted the urgency and sped up the timeframe.

Recognizing that more was needed to support COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, in 2021, **GAFSP allocated US\$121 million in large grants to nine countries and, for the first time, nearly US\$30 million in small-scale grants to producer organizations in 12 countries.** This new funding will help strengthen sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food systems in response to rising food insecurity linked to COVID-19, climate change, and increasing conflict.



PROJECT STORY

Bangladesh

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh

When COVID-19 hit Bangladesh, Rita Brommo was concerned about how the global pandemic would impact her farming community. In addition to the health concerns, there was anxiety about hunger and the ability to generate income. Without being able to move around to sell produce, how would she and other farmers be able to earn enough money to put food on the table?

Before the pandemic, the Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS), a national network of 55 farmers' organizations, of which Rita is a member, had already received GAFSP funding, reaching more than 10,000 people across Bangladesh, more than half of them women. The pilot project linked farmers directly with new, profitable market opportunities and provided a grant of US\$15,000–20,000 to farmers' organizations to develop sustainable enterprises, providing technical expertise and business development training.

As a result of GAFSP's long-term funding, farmers' organizations in Bangladesh were more prepared when the pandemic hit. SBKS responded by setting up 57 virtual call centers, equipping farmers with information to respond to the crisis. Through the virtual call centers, SBKS received up to 200 calls per day. Equipped with the phone numbers of partners across the agricultural value chain, they matched buyers with sellers and managed delivery of materials farmers may need to keep up farm production, like seeds or fertilizer. Society also has a network of rickshaw drivers who safely delivered items or picked up produce.

In reflecting on this experience, Rita said: "I want to say only one thing to the farmers: us be united first. Then there will be more hands to lend, and we will have more power. With more power, we can face any challenge that comes."



“

I want to say only one thing to the farmers: let's be united first. Then there will be more hands to lend, and we will have more power. With more power, we can face any challenge that comes.

As of July 2021, farmers placed more than 70,000 calls to sell products worth US\$790,000, more than 34,000 calls to buy inputs valued at US\$129,000, and more than 24,000 calls to request technical advice. Throughout the SBKS network, producers have benefited through digital innovation, with farmers now earning more than they did before the pandemic. They have saved time going to the market and their products from going to waste. They also minimized their interaction with other people, reducing the impact of COVID-19 health risks.

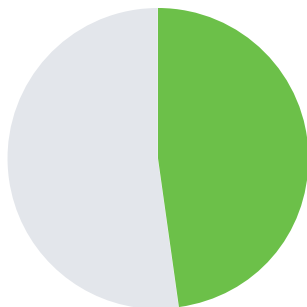
Focusing on Climate Action

Nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and heavily rely on agriculture for their food security and livelihoods. Climate change and variability disproportionately affect smallholder farmers. Many see firsthand the impacts of extreme weather events (such as storms and heatwaves) and slow-moving events (such as soil erosion, rising temperatures, and changes in water supply) that have caused a decline in agricultural productivity, the nutritional value of crops, food security, and livelihoods.

GAFSP funds climate-resilient interventions, such as preserving agrobiodiversity, improving water resource management, and reducing post-harvest losses, that help smallholders, countries, and agribusinesses proactively adapt to changing circumstances and build long-term climate resilience. As of December 2021, close to half of GAFSP's public sector funding (48 percent, US\$563 million) supported climate co-benefits through either adaptation or mitigation activities.

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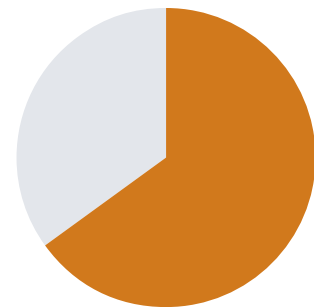
Countries' national goals on climate drive interventions. Partners choose which interventions are best suited to their situations, with nearly all eligible countries including climate-resilient agriculture, particularly climate adaptation, as a priority sector. This is reflected in the fact that about 65 percent of public sector projects have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits. Also, all projects since 2017 have included climate adaptation and/or mitigation co-benefit components, such as resilient seed varieties, more-efficient irrigation, drought-resistant mulching, and increased intercropping.



48% OF FUNDING HAVE CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS



54% OF PROJECTS FOCUS ON ADAPTATION



65% OF PROJECTS HAVE CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS

PROJECT STORY

Zambia

African Development Bank (AfDB) Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project

Cassava is the second-most important source of carbohydrates in sub-Saharan Africa after maize and an important industrial crop. Due to its resilient nature, cassava grows better than other food crops, like maize, beans, or millet, in hot temperatures with little water. Yet in Zambia, supplies are low, with low-quality planting materials leading to dwindling yields and pest and disease infestations.

Supported by GAFSP and the African Development Bank's flagship Technologies for African Agriculture (TAAT) program, the US\$34.87 million Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP) brings together the government, private sector, and researchers to bring quality cassava seed and commercial technology to add value to cassava and boost farmer incomes, among other outcomes.

According to Sylvester Mwanza, APMEP Coordinator: "This technology is going to help strengthen the seed system in Zambia as many industries that are constructed by the private sector want to use cassava for the production of ethanol, starch, and animal feed in future." Mwanza also emphasized the need to focus on opportunities for job creation among youth.

APMEP also strengthens smallholder farmers' climate resilience through a range of irrigation and water management practices, promoting traditional agronomic techniques, such as on-farm water management and livestock management. For example, the project has supported aquaculture development by delivering training, fish cages, and pens to more than 600 fish farmers and distributing more than 2.5 million fingerlings to address regular fish farming from lakes and rivers.



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Investing in the Most Challenging Situations

Ongoing shocks and stresses are felt acutely in countries that are significantly or exclusively dependent on food imports, many of which are affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. While humanitarian response is critical during crises, it is never a long-term solution for these countries. Evidence suggests that many conflict situations can last for decades, requiring medium- and long-term development responses.

GAFSP invests in these responses by providing financing and technical assistance to farmers and countries, while building on private sector investment in these hard-to-reach markets, to ensure medium- to long-term resilience. As of December 2021, GAFSP has provided more than USD 597 million in grant funding to 25 countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence, in

addition to more than US\$103 million USD in financing to private agribusinesses in IDA (International Development Association) countries, totally USD\$700 million in both public and private support in 28 countries.

Working in these contexts can be challenging and projects can be slow getting off the ground. Countries and partners are currently preparing projects from the [2019 Special Call for Proposals](#) targeting countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. As part of this call, GAFSP set up a dedicated advisory services program within the Private Sector Window to work together with these new public sector projects, ensuring collaborative public-private partnerships leading to aligned and effective initiatives.



PROJECT STORY

Haiti

International Finance Corporation (IFC) Haiti Horticulture Project

Haiti is among the poorest countries in the world, with a poverty rate of roughly 60 percent – most of whom live in rural areas. The country faces a regular onslaught of natural disasters, coupled with civil unrest, political instability and increasing violence and fragility.

And yet in the rural community of Kenscoff, the vegetable plots are booming. There are strawberries, green peppers, cucumbers, and lettuce. This bounty of fresh food and colors is tended by local producers and a team from the farming association Solidarite Haïtienne pour le Développement Rural de Kenscoff (SOHADERK), part of the IFC Haiti Horticulture Project. Fadia Léveill   is the only female trainer of farmers (or agronomist) on demonstration plots in SOHADERK, a farming association supporting Haitian smallholder farmers. She guides farmers to enhance horticultural productivity in the rural community of Kenscoff, near the capital, Port-au-Prince, where Haitian women play a vital role in the sector.

SOHADERK established and managed demonstration lots, mobilizing their member-farmers for training and ensuring best practices from the different trainings applied on the field. They also made sure that farmers have access to high quality inputs (such as seeds and certified inputs).

Said Fadia: "As far as I remember, I have always been surrounded by crops. My father is a farmer, and I developed a passion for agriculture working on the family farm. Haiti's economy relies on agriculture, as so do my people. That is why I decided to become an agronomist. I want to professionalize the local business and contribute to advance this sector in my hometown."

The IFC Haiti Horticulture Project, supported by IFC's expertise and GAFSP's Private Sector Window and



I want to professionalize the local business and contribute to advance this sector in my hometown.

delivered through Haitian firm Papyrus, aims to strengthen the horticulture supply chain by establishing contracts with local buyers and anchoring the demand in Kenscoff (Port-au-Prince) and Ouanaminthe (Northeast region). Farmers receive training in good agricultural practices and soil and water management to sell their products directly to these cities, while minimizing post-harvest losses and food safety risks and guaranteeing market prices.

Despite extreme weather events and a volatile socio-political situation in the country, the project has managed to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers. To date, the project has trained more than 600 local farmers, leading to significant increases in SOHADERK members' horticultural production compared to the national average. For example, lettuce and cucumber demonstration plot yields were 10 times higher than the national average (lettuce at 10t/ha and cucumber at 15t/ha). As one participating farmer noted, "The training was very good. Fadia walked us through the methods to prepare the land and manage water to improve our productivity and showed us how to manage our crops better. I am grateful for all her advice."

Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security

Global hunger has been on the rise since 2014, and **702 and 828 million people faced hunger in 2021**. In addition, **the Ukraine crisis push up to an estimated 12 million additional people into hunger** worldwide. Even before the outbreak of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, the world was not on track to meet targets under SDG2 (Sustainable Development Goal 2) for eliminating hunger and malnutrition.

Evidence has shown that GAFSP investments help reduce food insecurity. For example, in Honduras, survey results show that between 2017 and 2019, dietary diversity in children under five years of age increased significantly. Women and young children started eating more cereals, legumes, eggs and dairy – moving from three to four food groups daily. This had positive effects for early childhood growth and better health. Over 3,000 children under two

years of age participated in the growth monitoring and promotion program, while community nutrition plans and household hygiene plans increased nutritional awareness.

As of December 2021, close to 60 percent of GAFSP's public sector projects include nutrition-related activities, providing US\$193 million in support. 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. About one-quarter goes to nutrition-specific activities, such as distributing micronutrient supplements, implementing behavioral change campaigns, and improving household sanitation and hygiene.



PROJECT STORY

Bhutan

World Bank

Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project

At first glance, Bhutan's mountainous and rugged green hills seem lush, but water is a scarce commodity in the surrounding villages. And, despite a rich cuisine packed with spices, from cardamom to ginger and chilies, these spices, and other crops, like rice, maize, potato, vegetables, and quinoa, are hard to grow in the stark mountainous terrain and peaks.

Bhutan's **Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project** (FSAPP), implemented by the Department of Agriculture of Bhutan with support from the World Bank, has helped 6,500 people increase the quality and quantity of produce, such as rice, maize, potato, vegetables, quinoa, citrus, apples, and potatoes, as well as high-value spices, such as large cardamom and ginger. Project interventions even led to some commodities, like chili, that are traditional to Bhutanese diets but have not been farmed before being cultivated successfully for the first time.

Damber Singh, Ministry of Agriculture extension supervisor said: "A prominent benefit has been linking farmers with schools to supply their produce directly, by forming marketing groups in the community, [and] training and supporting group members with vegetable seeds and seedlings. Individuals have had the chance to eat diverse food and improve their nutritional awareness, and the academic performance of students has improved significantly as they take diverse vegetables in their diets. Some youths have taken up farming, preventing their migration from rural and urban areas."



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Academic performance
of students has improved
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vegetables in their diets.

Strengthening Livelihoods

Globally, an estimated 65 percent of poor working adults make a living through agriculture. The sector has the potential to create jobs and increase incomes by raising agricultural productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving non-farm rural livelihoods. GAFSP has been tracking job creation since 2017 and found that 14 public sector projects created more than 265,000 direct employment opportunities, 40 percent of which went to women.

Promoting income generation is one of GAFSP's priority areas. In Bangladesh, income levels for crop farmers increased by 15 percent and for fishermen and women by 37 percent over two years. 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.



PROJECT STORY

Mali

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains in Mali

Across the Sahel, conflict and violence has intensified at the same time as drought and rising temperatures are undermining food production and agricultural productivity. Land available to pastoralists, who traditionally roam for pasture, is shrinking, leading to conflict. Within this context, young people are increasingly caught between violence and a lack of opportunity for meaningful employment.



“

The GAFSP-funded pilot project, Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains in Mali, works with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the National Coordination Agency for Farmers' Organizations (CNOP) in Mali to support rural youth in creating income-generating activities that foster food and nutrition security. “We know that more than 180,000 youth per year are looking for jobs in Mali,” said Lamine Coulibaly of CNOP and Monitoring and Evaluations coordinator for the project, “One major challenge we have is keeping young farmers in rural areas to create employment. Some want to leave agricultural settings to go to the cities, but others just want to have the opportunity to make their own income. As a farmers' organization, we propose simple activities that youth can do, to allow them to stay in their communities and continue to work and find resources, to benefit themselves and their families.”

The project focuses on two sectors – poultry and aquaculture – as they provide the opportunity to generate income and profit in rural areas. So far, 179 producer organizations have been supported to set up businesses and have already received funding, with another 800 organizations awaiting funding. The young entrepreneurs have been provided with technical training, including how to set up an organization, and how to manage the finances for poultry and fish farming value-chains.

One major challenge we have is keeping young farmers in rural areas to create employment.

Promoting Gender-Sensitive Farming

Women play a central role in agriculture and food systems, yet they remain more at risk of being food insecure than men. The compounding crises of climate change, the global pandemic, political instability, and conflict have further exacerbated this inequality. GAFSP works to empower women, improve their livelihoods, and strengthen their resilience, by investing in projects that strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers, including women and youth.

GAFSP's projects support a range of gender-sensitive practices related to agricultural technology, extension, and input interventions. As a result, as of December 2021, projects have provided agricultural support to 6.6 million women, more than 40 percent of all people reached. And, almost all GAFSP public investment projects (90 percent) incorporate best practices for gender mainstreaming, including gender analysis during preparation, inclusion of gender actions, and gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.



PROJECT STORY

Lao People's Democratic Republic

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP)
Agriculture for Nutrition Programme

Mo Ya, a 35-year-old mother of four from the Hmong ethnic community in northern Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos), moved to a new village once she married. For as long as she could remember, she had raised goats for a living. But in her new surroundings in the mountainous Xieng Khouang province, raising cattle was much more popular. With little understanding of cattle-raising and few learning opportunities, she thought she would have to rethink income options.

Then, in 2017, Mo Ya heard about the Agriculture for Nutrition Programme (AFN), a US\$38.8 million GAFSP-funded project supported by IFAD and WFP and implemented with the Government of Laos. The project reached 400 villages in 12 districts across the country to improve climate-resilient agriculture, household nutrition, and income-generating opportunities. Mo Ya joined a group training to learn new skills, including how smaller livestock, such as goats, can provide more-sustainable livelihoods and incur less risk than larger livestock. As a result, she now has a flock of 30 goats and has earned more than US\$800, re-investing her income into school fees and a new goat enclosure and building household savings for emergencies.

Shared Mo Ya, "I now earn money, contribute to my household income, and pay for certain things. In a way, this has also helped me develop a stronger relationship with my husband."



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Vision for 2022

The impacts of the war in Ukraine are expected to unfold over the coming years, affecting food and food security worldwide. Low-income countries are particularly vulnerable because they heavily rely on the region for food and fertilizer imports, and global supply disruptions risk impacting the next planting seasons. While humanitarian responses are critical, focusing on medium- to long-term response and recovery is just as important. GAFSP responds quickly to crises by providing much-needed support to countries, agribusinesses, and smallholder farmers. GAFSP is working closely with its membership—donors, partner countries, development agencies, and civil society organizations—to explore ways to respond quickly and effectively to the emerging food security crisis and to support locally led responses.

COVID-19 has shown that smallholders can respond quickly and flexibly in times of crisis when they have the right resources. The 2021 Call for Proposals, which included grant financing for both countries and producer organizations, attracted more than US\$1 billion in funding requests, 10 times what GAFSP was able to fund with current resources.

This unprecedented interest in funding for agriculture projects signals the high investment demand: smallholder farmers directly need these resources. This new approach to working with smallholders, through direct grant financing of US\$30 million to producer organizations, marks a positive shift in how farmers' voices are integrated into GAFSP's operations. The funding will help strengthen the resilience of farmers to cope with a range of multiple, overlapping crises.

Furthermore, over the past year, including within the United Nations Food Systems Summit and the Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26), the world has seen increasing recognition of and commitment to strengthening resilience in the context of the climate-food nexus. As a result, countries worldwide are focusing their attention on meeting the challenges posed by climate change. In 2022, GAFSP will continue to focus on scaling up its ambition on climate by deepening the integration of climate considerations and solutions into its operations and building on its good efforts to date to support the world's poorest countries in achieving a climate-resilient future.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Donor Support

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

Appendix 3. Projects

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Appendix 1. Donor Support

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Committed US\$ eq. in millions

| | | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | Dec-21 | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Public Sector | Australia | 8.4 | 40.8 | 49.1 | | | | | | | 4.3 | | 7.4 | | 110.1 |
| | Canada | 177.1 | | | 24.4 | | | | | | | | | | 201.5 |
| | Gates Foundation | 30.0 | | | 30.0 | | 10.0 | | | | | | | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| | Germany | | | | | | 12.3 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 34.3 | 28.5 | 68.4 | 167.9 | | 365.8 |
| | Ireland | 0.6 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | 2.0 |
| | Korea | | 53.9 | | | 30.0 | | | | | | | | | 83.9 |
| | Spain | | | | | | | | | | | 7.1 | 46.0 | | 53.1 |
| | Norway | | 94.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 5.7 | 99.9 |
| | 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 | 282.8 | 288.7 | 184.1 | 217.3 | 31.4 | 144.8 | 91.0 | 59.1 | 42.2 | 70.8 | 75.4 | 236.5 | 15.7 | 1739.6 |
| 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 | 26.2 | | 24.4 | | | | 149.9 |
| | United States | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 |
| | SUBTOTAL | | 51.5 | 167.9 | 30.0 | | 5.8 | 101.0 | 26.2 | | 24.4 | | | | 406.7 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 282.8 | 340.2 | 352.0 | 247.3 | 31.4 | 150.5 | | | | | | | | 2146.3 |

Receipts US\$ eq. in millions

| | | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | Dec-21 | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Public Sector | Australia | 8.4 | 51.5 | 10.2 | 28.2 | | | | | | 4.3 | | 4.7 | | 107.4 |
| | Canada | 177.1 | | | 24.4 | | | | | | | | | | 201.5 |
| | Gates Foundation | 10.0 | 20.0 | | 30.0 | | 10.0 | | | | | | | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| | Germany | | | | | | 12.3 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 40.5 | 11.1 | 144.5 | 33.7 | 281.6 |
| | Ireland | | 0.6 | | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | 2.0 |
| | Korea | | 2.9 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | | | | | | | 83.9 |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | | 7.1 | 24.0 | 4.8 | 35.9 |
| | Spain | | 94.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 94.2 |
| | 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 | 188.4 | 48.5 | 1629.8 |
| 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 | | 3.4 | 143.4 |
| | 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 | | | 395.8 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 262.2 | 318.6 | 173.1 | 400.7 | 72.9 | 169.3 | 134.5 | | | | | | | 2025.6 |

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

| STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021) | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 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 | Ms. Emilie Turner |
| Canada (Alternate) | Global Affairs Canada | Ms. Corry Van Gaal |
| Germany (Representative) | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | Ms. Nora Boehm |
| Germany (Alternate) | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | Ms. Annette Siedel |
| 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 | Ms. Maria Higon Velasco |
| Spain (Alternate) | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation | Mr. Rafael Pablo Dominguez Pabon |
| United Kingdom* (Representative) | Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) | Ms. Iris Krebber |
| United Kingdom (Alternate) | Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) | Mr. Radio Save |
| 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 | Mr. Angkhansada Mouangkhram |
| Asia (Alternate) | Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank | Mr. Shreekrishna Nepal |
| 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 |
| 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* | Ministry of Finance | Mr. Naoya Adachi |
| Japan (Alternate) | Ministry of Finance | Ms. Mizuki Kaneda |
| The Netherlands* | Ministry for Foreign Affairs | Mr. Chris-de Nie |
| The Netherlands (Alternate) | Ministry for Foreign Affairs | VACANT |

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) | | Ms. Enika Basu |
| 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) | ROPPIA | Mr. Ibrahima Coulibaly |
| Southern CSOs (Africa - Alternate) | ROPPIA | 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 MANAGER: Ms. Kathryn Hollifield (World Bank) | | |
| PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW: Ms. Kathryn Hollifield (World Bank) | | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation) | | |
| TRUSTEE (World Bank): Ms. Angela Susan Williamson (Senior Financial Officer) | | |

Appendix 3. Projects

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------|
| Regional | ABI Agrifinance (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali) | IFC | Implementation |
| | Sustainable Crop Production Platform | IFC | Implementation |
| | AS Warehouse Receipts (Mozambique, Malawi) | IFC | Closed |
| | ETC Group Limited (ETG) [Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania] | IFC | Implementation |
| | Last Mile Retailer (Global) | IFC | Implementation |
| | Roya Response (Central America) | IFC | Closed |
| | Sahel Irrigation Initiative Project (Africa) | IFC | Closed |
| | Smallholder Platform – Agribusiness Leadership Program (ALP) (Global) | IFC | Implementation |
| | WEFA (Irrigation Diagnostic) Phase 1-3 (Sub-Saharan Africa) | IFC | Implementation |
| | MMI Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers in East Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) | IFAD | Implementation |
| Afghanistan | Community Driven Irrigation Management TA | FAO | Implementation |
| | Community Driven Irrigation Management | ADB | Preparation |
| | Rikweda Fruit Processing Company | IFC | Closed |
| Bangladesh | Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) | WB | Closed |
| | Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)-TA | FAO | Closed |
| | MMI Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations in Bangladesh | FAO | Implementation |
| | Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Climatic Hotspots through Strong Producers' Organizations | FAO, Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS) | Preparation |
| | Diversified Resilient Agriculture for Improved Food and Nutrition Security (DRAIFNS) | IFAD, FAO | Preparation |
| | Pran Food Safety - Phase II | IFC | Implementation |
| | Pran Food Safety Project | IFC | Closed |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| Benin | Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC) | AFDB | Implementation |
| Bhutan | Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP) | WB | Implementation |
| | Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture | IFAD, WFP | Preparation |
| | Mountain Hazelnut Venture Limited (MHV) Bhutan | IFC, ADB | Active |
| Burkina Faso | Additional Financing for Agricultural Productivity and Food Security (PAPSA) | WB | Closed |
| | West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) | WB | Preparation |
| | Softex ESAP (ESMS Project) I, II, III | IFC | Closed |
| | Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I and II | IFC | Closed |
| | Cotton Burkina | IFC | Closed |
| Burundi | National Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR - IM) | IFAD | Implementation |
| | Supporting Small-scale Family Farmers who are Members of CAPAD Cooperatives in Burundi to be Resilient to the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic | IFAD, Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD) | Preparation |
| | Prothem Burundi | IFC | Cancelled (in 2021) |
| Cambodia | Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) | ADB | Implementation |
| | Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP) | ADB | Closed |
| | Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture for Smallholder Farmers in Northern Cambodia | WFP, Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc. (CACC) | Preparation |
| | Acleda Cambodia | IFC | Closed |
| | A2F GWFP Training | IFC | Closed |
| | Invest Rice EAP | IFC | Implementation |
| | Mars BRICo | IFC | Implementation |
| | AMRU Rice Ltd. | IFC | Implementation |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| 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 |
| CAR | Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts-TA | FAO | Implementation |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Strengthening Smallholder and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in N'Zi Region | AFDB | Implementation |
| | Barry Callebaut | IFC | Closed |
| | Cargill II | IFC | Implementation |
| | SIPRA ESAP (ESMS Project) | IFC | Closed |
| | Ivorian Bank Society (SIB) Cargill | IFC | Closed |
| | AfDB Women-led Coops | IFC | Implementation |
| | Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CIDT) | IFC | Implementation |
| DRC | Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL) | WB | Preparation |
| | Sustainably improve the nutrition and resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the South Kivu - Tanganyika corridor. TA | FAO | Preparation |
| | Support Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Food Security for Local Producers' Organizations in the DRC | IFAD, Confédération Paysanne du Congo (COPACO-PRP) | Preparation |
| Ethiopia | Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)1-TA | FAO | Closed |
| | Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II TA | FAO | Implementation |
| | Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II | WB | Implementation |
| | Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) 1 | WB | Closed |
| | Ethiopia Coffee | IFC | Closed |
| | AfricaJuice ESAP (ESMS Project) | IFC | Closed |
| | AfricaJuice Outgrower | IFC | Cancelled |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|-------------------|--|---|----------------|
| Ethiopia (cont'd) | Luna | IFC | Implementation |
| | Soufflet Malting Ethiopia | IFC | Implementation |
| Gambia, The | Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) | AFDB | Closed |
| | Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) - TA Component | FAO | Closed |
| | Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project | AFDB | Preparation |
| Ghana | Ghana Commodity Exchange | IFC | Closed |
| Guinea Bissau | Frutas e Legumes | IFC | Cancelled |
| Haiti | Technological Innovation for Agroforestry and Agriculture Program (PITAG) | IDB | Implementation |
| | Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II) | WB | Closed |
| | Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA) | IDB | Closed |
| | | | |
| | Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach | IDB | Implementation |
| | Promotion of Resilient Agroforestry in Grand'Anse: Scaling up and Professionalizing Small-Scale Initiatives to Build Back Better | WFP, Réseaux des Organisations de Producteurs et Productrices de la Grand'Anse (ROPAGA) | Preparation |
| | ACME Microfinance | IFC | Closed |
| | Haiti Horticulture | IFC | Implementation |
| Honduras | Corredor Seco Food Security Project (ACS-PROSASUR) | WB | Implementation |
| | Strengthening Capacities for Climate Resilience and Economic Empowerment of Rural, Smallholder Producers in the Dry Corridor | FAO, Alternative Community Economy Network (COMAL) | Preparation |
| | Banhcafe | IFC | Cancelled |
| | Cadelga | IFC | Implementation |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|-----------------|--|-----------|----------------|
| Kenya | Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) - TA Component | FAO | Closed |
| | Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) | AFDB | Implementation |
| | ECOM FTC 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 | Implementation |
| | AfK I and II | IFC | Active |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP) | WB | Implementation |
| | Strengthening Producer Organizations in Kyrgyz Republic | WB, FAO | Preparation |
| Lao PDR | Agriculture for Nutrition Programme | IFAD | Implementation |
| | Agriculture for Nutrition Programme)_ TA Component | WFP | Implementation |
| | Agriculture for Nutrition –Phase 2 (AFN II) | IFAD, WFP | |
| | Acleda MFI Laos | IFC | Cancelled |
| | Green Hills Coffee | IFC | Closed |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|------------|--|--|----------------|
| Liberia | Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC) | AFDB | Closed |
| | Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security | AFDB | 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 | Cancelled |
| | Biovanilla | IFC | Active |
| | Ramex | IFC | Active |
| Malawi | Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) | AFDB | Closed |
| | Mahyco | IFC | Implementation |
| | Malawi Warehouse Receipts | IFC | Closed |
| | Global Tea | IFC | Implementation |
| | Malawi Mangoes | IFC | Cancelled |
| Maldives | Strengthening Agribusiness Producer Organizations in the Maldives through Enterprise Ecosystem Development and Deployment of Digital Solutions | FAO, Addu Meedhoo Cooperative Society (AMCS) | Preparation |
| Mali | Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project | AFDB | Implementation |
| | MMI Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aqua-culture Value Chains in Mali | IFAD | Implementation |
| | MMI Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Cowpea Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development | WFP | Implementation |
| | Cediam | IFC | Implementation |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|---------------|---|--|----------------|
| Mali (cont'd) | Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) HSBC | IFC | Closed |
| | Mali Shi | IFC | Implementation |
| | Mali Cotton | IFC | Cancelled |
| Mauritania | Tiviski Dairy | IFC | Cancelled |
| Mongolia | Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP) | WB | Closed |
| | Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Programme (ILBLSP) | FAO | Closed |
| Myanmar | Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) | ADB | Implementation |
| | Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)-TA | FAO | Implementation |
| | Acleda Myanmar | IFC | Closed |
| Nepal | Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP) | WB | Implementation |
| | Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) | WB | Closed |
| | Vegetables in Hilly Areas Project | ADB, WFP | |
| | Nepal Poultry Project | IFC | Closed |
| | Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL) | IFC | Active |
| Nicaragua | Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN) | WB | Closed |
| | Resilient, Inclusive, and Transformative Recovery of Small Farmers, Women, Youth and Indigenous People in the Dry Corridor of Nicaragua | FAO, National Union of Farmers and Ranchers (UNAG) | Preparation |
| | Coffee Renovation | IFC | Cancelled |
| | Financial Local Development Fund (Financiera FDL) | IFC | Closed |
| | Mercon Coffee | IFC | Implementation |
| | Nicaragua Dairy | IFC | Implementation |
| | Roya Renovation | IFC | Cancelled |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|---|--|---|----------------|
| Niger | Water Mobilization to Increase Food Security in the Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder Regions Project (PMERSA-MTZ) | AFDB | Closed |
| | Strengthening Farmers' Organizations to Develop Sustainable Livelihoods | FAO, Fédération des Unions de Groupements Paysans du Niger (FUGPN-Mooriben) | Preparation |
| Pacific Islands Multi-country (Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Is. & Tuvalu) | Small Islands Food and Water Project | IFAD | Preparation |
| | Small Islands Food and Water Project | FAO | Preparation |
| Pakistan | Pakistan Dairy Sector Development | IFC | Closed |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP) | WB | Implementation |
| | Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) | WB | Closed |
| | Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Processing Facility | IFC | Active |
| | AIF Rwanda | IFC | Closed |
| | WFP PPP Rwanda | IFC | Implementation |
| | Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility | IFC | Closed |
| | AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility (RSF) | IFC | Closed |
| | Rwanda Grain Markets | IFC | Implementation |
| | AIFH Rights Issue II | IFC | Active |
| | AIFH Rwanda | IFC | Active |
| | AIFH Subscription Rights | IFC | Active |
| Senegal | Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA-Lou/Ma/Kaf) | AFDB | Implementation |
| | MMI Strengthening rural women's livelihood for a sustainable economic development in the region of Tambacounda, in the East of Senegal (MMI Project) | FAO | Implementation |
| | Support to the Improvement of Rural Family Poultry Farming in Departments of Mbour, Fatick and Kaolack | IFAD, National Council for Concertation and Rural Cooperation (CNCR) | Preparation |
| | Post-COVID Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PRESAN/PC) | AfDB | Preparation |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Senegal (cont'd) | Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I International Bank for Trade and Industry of Senegal (BICIS) | IFC | Closed |
| | International Bank for Trade and Industry of Senegal (BICIS) | IFC | Closed |
| | Kirene Mango | IFC | Cancelled |
| | Kirene Dairy | IFC | Closed |
| | 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 |
| | Kings Beverage | IFC | Active |
| Solomon Islands | National Fisheries Developments Ltd (NFD) and SolTuna | IFC | Closed |
| Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu | Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition in Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu | IFAD, FAO | Preparation |
| South Sudan | Rural Enterprises for Agricultural Development (READ) | IFAD | Preparation |
| Tajikistan | Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project (PAMP II) | WB | Closed |
| Tanzania | Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC) | AFDB | Implementation |
| | Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania in Adaptation to COVID-19 Project | AfDB, Mtandaowa Vikundivya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) | Preparation |
| | 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) | WB | Implementation |

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | SE(S) | STATUS |
|---------|---|---|----------------------|
| Togo | Togo Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA) | WB | Closed |
| | Project to Support Agricultural Development in Togo (PADAT) | IFAD | Closed |
| Uganda | Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP) | WB | Implementation |
| | Strengthening Productive Capacity and Resilience of Smallholder Sweet Potato Producer Organizations in Uganda | WB, Soroti Sweet Potato Producers and Processors Association (SOSPPA) | Preparation |
| | Grainpulse | IFC | Under implementation |
| | Pearl Dairy Farms | IFC | Closed |
| Yemen | Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Program (SAPREP) | WB | Closed |
| | Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project | WB | Implementation |
| Zambia | Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP) | AFDB | Implementation |



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