

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

# Rising to the Challenge of a Food Crisis



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## About GAFSP

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

Since 2010, GAFSP has pooled more than US\$2.1 billion in donor funds and provided financial and technical resources—grants, technical assistance, concessional loans, blended finance, and advisory services—to demand-driven projects along the agriculture supply chain, from 'farm to table'. Governments, farmers' and producer organizations, and the private sector are in the lead: designing and implementing these projects in partnership with a development agency of their choice.

The five inaugural donors—**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the United States**—were joined by seven more: **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 2022

## Letter from the Chairs

2022 offered an exceptional opportunity for the world to come together in the face of immense challenges and the threat of global food insecurity. Though the COVID-19 pandemic, fluctuating energy and food prices, climate change, and armed conflicts have posed significant hurdles, they have also highlighted the importance of global development partners coming together to shape a coordinated response to the food security crisis.

Despite a slowdown in growth and poverty reduction, the world is now presented with an opportunity to get back on track to reach the global goals of eliminating poverty and hunger. The agricultural sector is critical to reaching these goals, as it can deliver growth that benefits the very poorest while contributing to healing and feeding the planet—by protecting our soils, promoting climate-resilient seed varieties, and reducing the amount of greenhouse gases reaching the atmosphere.

More than ever, we need to accelerate and significantly step up our collective efforts to create the conditions for sustained and inclusive development. We also need to devise new solutions and improved strategies for strengthening our approach to ensuring food and nutrition security worldwide.

The need for GAFSP support remains critical. Access to affordable, safe, and nutritious food—a fundamental human need and a basic human right—is at risk: Between 691 and 783 million people in the world faced hunger in 2022, and 258 million people in 58 food crisis countries, especially in developing and least developed countries, were estimated to need emergency food assistance in 2022.

In 2022, the Russian invasion of Ukraine triggered a deepening of the food price crisis, and more people became vulnerable to food insecurity. Our flexible, agile, and efficient support of locally led investments has been instrumental in channeling funds quickly to support those who need it most. By the end of the year, GAFSP had invested US\$2.1 billion in 275 projects in 50 countries. This report covers how these funds contributed to provide quick, much-needed relief, while helping build or strengthen resilience in some of the poorest communities around the world.

Thanks to its agility and flexibility, GAFSP is uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between the need to respond immediately to the crisis and build poor communities' long-term resilience. With the launch of the Seventh Call for Proposal in 2022, GAFSP aims to increase its support to countries and producer organization-led initiatives to build sustainable solutions that will help transform agri-food systems in low-income countries.

GAFSP is recognized as an impactful mechanism for mobilizing donor resources and assisting smallholder farmers in the world's poorest countries. Bilateral and other donors were able to leverage GAFSP funding to launch quick responses to help mitigate the multiple shocks faced by farmers in 2022. GAFSP's multilateral approach and focus on climate and underrepresented, vulnerable groups is key to achieving long-term food security.



We are more coordinated and aligned than ever. Thanks to the unique space GAFSP has created, development partners now have access to all the delivery mechanisms in the development sphere for better, more profound collaboration. GAFSP's approach to partnership has proven that we can quickly leverage and accelerate the delivery of technical and financial resources to smallholder farmers and communities worldwide. As we continue our collective journey toward food and nutrition security, we call on all stakeholders to join us in our commitment to build a more resilient and sustainable world. Together, we can address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable, strengthen food systems, and eliminate the most extreme forms of poverty, hunger, and starvation.



**Hong-Won Yu**

Chair of the GAFSP Steering  
Committee



**James Catto**

Chair of the Private Sector Window  
Donor Committee

## Letter from Producer Organizations

As the Producer Organizations (POs) that have been directly involved in the Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) Pilot projects, we are writing this joint letter to relay our collective experience and our perception of the achievements and impacts of GAFSP's funding.

Studies have demonstrated that family farmers are resilient, innovative, knowledge producers and consumers, and guardians of natural resources in their communities. In many cases in West Africa, East Africa, or South Asia and elsewhere, they have demonstrated their ability to meet the challenges they face when the right policies, investments, and support are put in place to accompany them. Developing mechanisms to channel funding to family farmers and grassroots POs, in a context where they are finding it increasingly difficult to access appropriate financing, is an important service provided by GAFSP, which supports the development and strengthening of their resilience in the face of various shocks.

GAFSP's MMI Pilot, and now its recently launched PO-led track, constitutes a significant paradigm shift in the food and agriculture space. We write with conviction that GAFSP's innovative focus on smallholder farmers and their communities marks the beginning of a new era in which family farmers and grassroots POs are not only understood but are now enabled to directly receive and manage funds. This capacity to manage funds is important as it endears the POs to other potential funding sources. In addition, this form of funding is more sustainable precisely because it responds to our needs, the needs of our members, and enables in-country collaboration

as well as transcends our borders to support multi-country collaboration with other family farmers and the partnership ecosystems they exist in. It is our sincere hope that other POs in our countries and elsewhere will take advantage of GAFSP's PO-led track for vital financial and technical support to maintain and strengthen their activities in a context marked by ever-increasing challenges and opportunities.

The MMI pilot projects have demonstrated that it is critical to work closely with communities to design solutions that are in line with their values and indigenous knowledge and methods.

Family farmers and their communities are best placed to meet the challenges of their environment, particularly in times of crisis, especially when rapid and flexible solutions are required.

The investments and capacity-building activities supported under the MMI Pilot have strengthened the ability of family farmers to respond to the current food crisis and prepare for future shocks. We have undeniably achieved one of the main objectives of the MMI Pilot, namely the strengthening of POs' institutional capacity and their ability to forge partnerships within their space and to improve their members' access to services. The MMI Pilot, and by extension the PO-led track, is thus a model for improving overall governance. This has had a ripple effect with other similar projects in which POs have reinvested the GAFSP approach and modalities.

GAFSP is a laboratory of innovative ideas. Over the last five years, the MMI has developed a new generation of farmer business schools, while adopting a comprehensive curriculum on institutional, financial, business, digital



and market literacy to build strong POs led by smallholder family farmers. The establishment of the PO-led track demonstrates the commitment of GAFSP and its stakeholders to family farmers and their communities. Through this track, GAFSP can play a role in significantly preventing future crises and building a more resilient and sustainable world. We call on the international community to turn its attention to GAFSP and to provide it with the adequate support it needs to pursue its vital mission.




**Rita Bamma**

President of the Sara Bangla  
Krishak Society (SBKS)



**Aboubakry Diallo**

Executive Secretary of the  
Coopérative des Producteurs  
de la Vallée du Fleuve Gambie  
(COPROVAG), formerly APROVAG



**Stephen Muchiri**

CEO of the Eastern African Farmers  
Federation (EAFF)



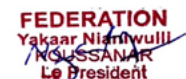
**Ibrahima Coulibaly**

President of the Coordination  
Nationale des Organisations  
Paysannes (CNOP)



**Kassim Coulibaly**

President of the Professionnels  
pour la Commercialisation des  
Produits Agricoles au Mali Faso Jigi/  
PACCEM



**Ngouye Camara**

President of the Fédération Yaakar  
Niani Wulli (FYNW)

## THE CHALLENGE

**Multilayered crises in a deeply interconnected world.**

Battered by continued shocks and overlapping crises, smallholder farmers in low-income countries are increasingly vulnerable to hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. In 2022, food insecurity has reached record levels, with 258 million people in 58 countries facing acute food insecurity. This alarming trend, now in its fourth consecutive year, is taking the world further away from reaching the Sustainable Development Goal of zero hunger by 2030. The FAO estimates that nearly 600 million people will still be chronically undernourished in 2030.







## Investment in agriculture is two to four times more effective in raising incomes among the very poor.

Complex and interlinked factors drive this deterioration, including conflict, economic shocks, a lingering COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change-driven weather extremes. Conflict remains the most significant contributor to the worsening situation, with 53.2 million internally displaced people in 25 food-crisis countries by the end of 2022, up from 45 million in 2021.

Global economic shocks have also intensified food insecurity, particularly for smallholder farmers whose resilience is increasingly at risk. With its impact on the price of fuel, fertilizers, and other food commodities, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has slowed global food production, driving a worldwide increase in food prices and volatility.

As the 2007–2008 food crisis showed, disrupted food supply chains and hunger also trigger civil unrest and can lead to conflict. Coordinated investments in the agri-food sector that benefit

small-scale producers, indigenous peoples, and women continue to be one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost production, and feed a growing world population.

Women run the household kitchens and, more often than not, tend to small family plots and vegetable patches. Empowering and educating women in agriculture profoundly affects family diets and dramatically improves household nutrition and diet-related health.

However, when crises hit, women and girls are among the first to be affected. Their resilience is tested through forced displacement, gender-based violence, and limited access to justice—and so is their ability to provide healthy meals for their families. The climate emergency has aggravated gender inequalities, making it even more difficult for women to cope with the overlapping effects of today's compounded crises.

## Shut out from traditional forms of banking, farmers have little access to formalized financing.

The need for sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices and investments to rebuild value chains, strengthen food systems, and support smallholder producers, is stronger than ever. So is the need to raise climate ambition in agriculture by systematically conducting climate vulnerability analyses in project design, aligning agricultural strategies with national climate mitigation plans, integrating practices such as agroecology to reduce the carbon footprint of investments in food systems, and improving reporting on the climate impact of agriculture support projects.

No country can tackle the global food crisis on its own. A coordinated approach to methods and blended financing is vital to solving one of the world's most pressing challenges. We must pull all available resources, technology, and innovative approaches to give smallholder farmers the tools, knowledge, and funding necessary to transform our food production system into a sustainable, climate-friendly way of growing food for generations. GAFSP's experience in mobilizing resources and donors and coordinating investments has effectively addressed this challenge.

“

[During the Ebola crisis, GAFSP] was flexible enough to allow us to shift towards immediate needs and answering those, bringing in the private sector as well to take a look at how they can contribute.

- Jeanine Cooper, Minister of Agriculture, Liberia

**53.2m** | **22.7%**

**53.2 MILLION INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED PEOPLE IN 2022**

**22.7% OF PEOPLE FACED ACUTE  
FOOD INSECURITY IN 2022**



#### GAFSP'S MISSION

## Providing support for smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries.

GAFSP supports smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries to navigate the compounding global health, food, and security crises 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.

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

GAFSP pools donor funds, coordinates action on the ground, and allocates resources to projects, enabling 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 development agencies of their choice, which have the requisite knowledge and presence on the ground.



# 16.6m

16.6 MILLION PEOPLE  
BENEFITED FROM  
PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

# 41%

41% OF ALL PEOPLE REACHED  
ARE WOMEN

# 1.4m

1.4 MILLION FARMERS  
WERE REACHED THROUGH  
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

# 4.5m

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

## HOW GAFSP WORKS

**GAFSP-funded projects are designed and led by farmers, governments, and the private sector and implemented in partnership with development agencies.**

### **COUNTRY GRANTS**

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

### **PRODUCER ORGANIZATION GRANTS**

GAFSP directly supports smallholder farmers through small-scale grants for projects that are designed and led by farmers' and producer organizations, together with an implementing agency partner of choice.

### **PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS**

GAFSP's innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models, supporting projects that improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.



## **Smallholder Farmers**

GAFSP has supported more than 16.6 million farmers and their families to achieve higher agricultural productivity, increased incomes, and improved nutrition security.

## Supervising Entities



## Portfolio Snapshot

96

COUNTRY- AND  
PRODUCER-LED PROJECTS

179

PRIVATE SECTOR  
PROJECTS

\$2.1B

PORTFOLIO  
AS OF DECEMBER 2022



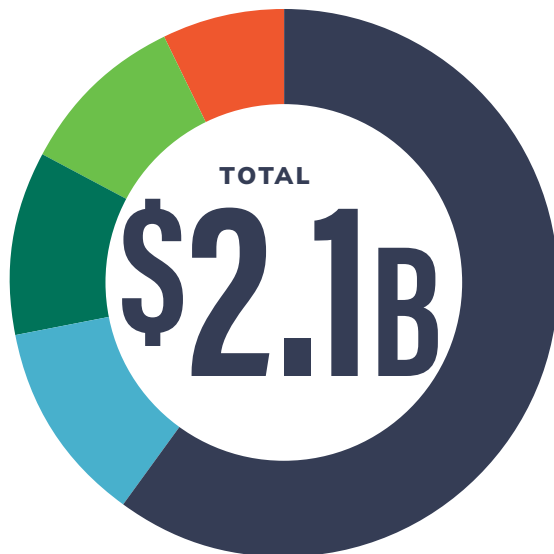
## PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

### **GAFSP funds 275 public and private sector projects across 50 countries.**

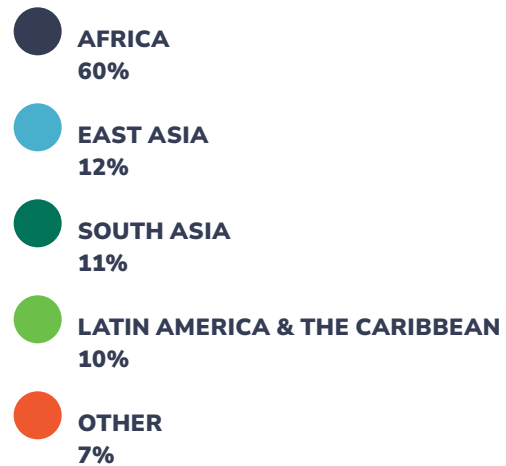
GAFSP's portfolio has continued to expand in scope and size. As of December 2022, GAFSP's US\$2.1 billion portfolio comprised more than 275 public and private sector projects in low-income countries, totaling US\$1.6 billion in grant financing for public sector interventions, US\$493 million for private sector interventions, and US\$46.4 million for producer organization-led projects.



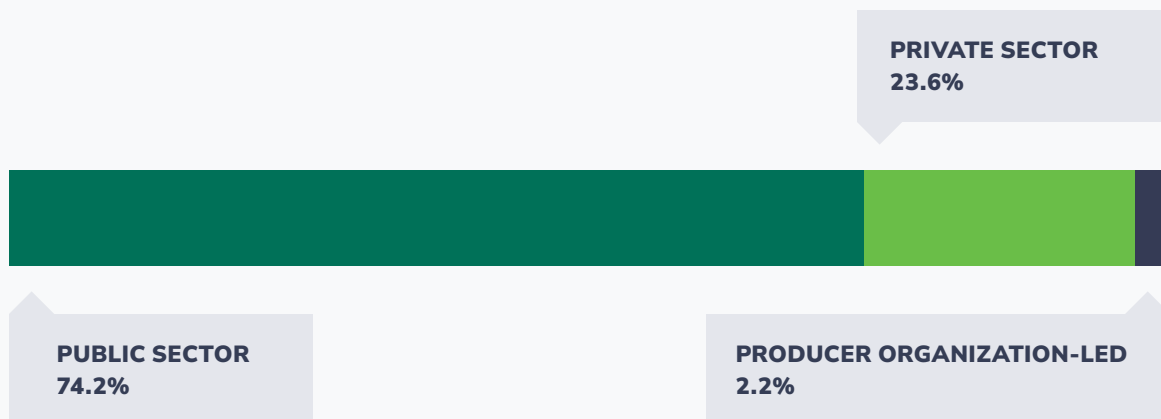




#### Portfolio Breakdown by Region











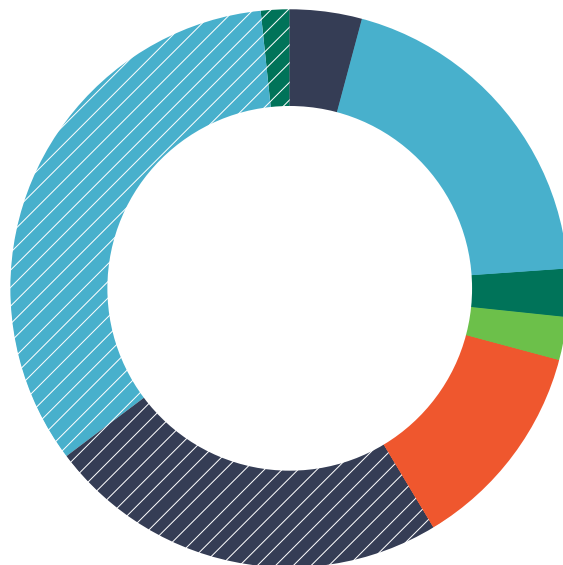
#### GAFSP Financing by Portfolio Type





### Supervising Entity by Contribution US\$ million

 ADB US\$85.90	 IFAD US\$254.08
 AfDB US\$416.25	 IFC US\$493.39
 FAO US\$54.21	 WORLD BANK US\$706.21
 IDB US\$55.43	 WFP US\$30.28



# Country Grants

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.

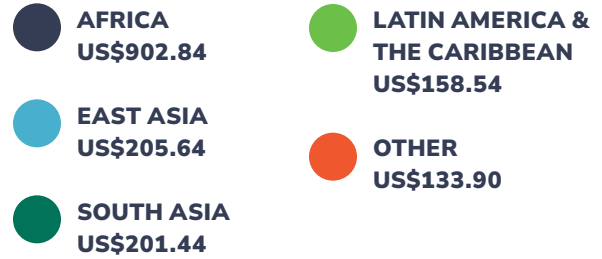
As of December 2022, the public sector portfolio financed more than US\$1.6 billion in grants, disbursing US\$1.1 billion to 96 projects in 41 countries.

## Active Public Sector Projects (2022)

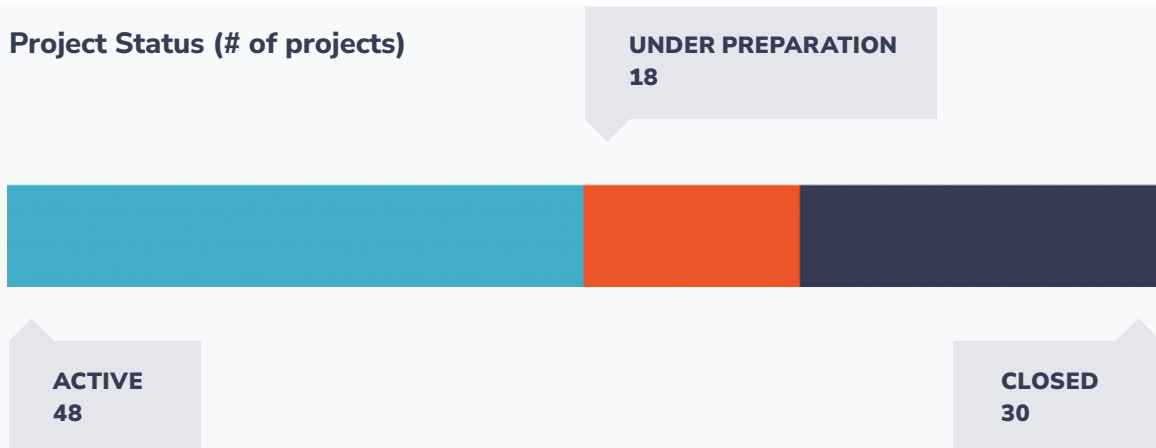




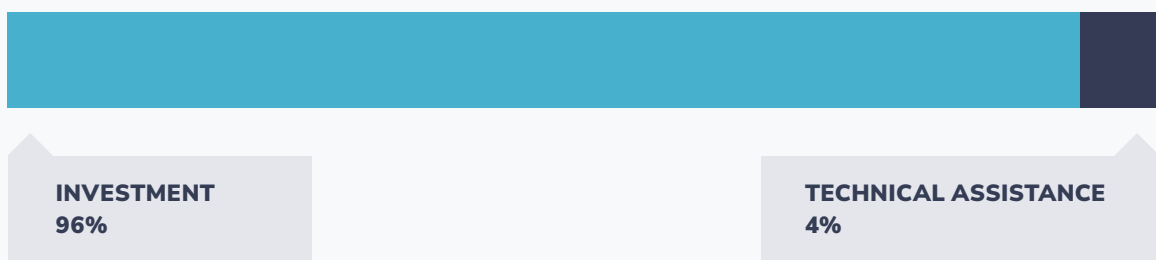
### Public Sector Funding by Region US\$ million



### Project Status (# of projects)

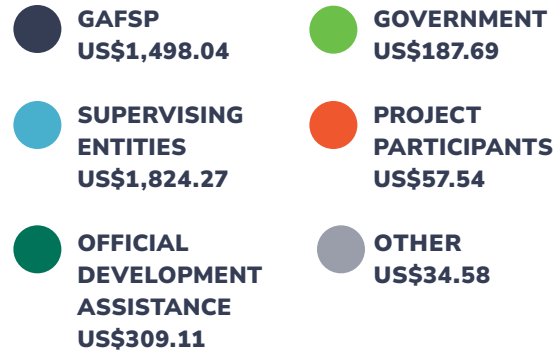


### Project Type





### Co-Financing\* US\$ million



\* Any additional direct financing offered alongside the GAFSP grant portion can emanate from domestic sources such as governments, beneficiaries, domestic financial institutions, and/or international sources such as multilateral and bilateral organizations.

### Disbursed Funds US\$ million

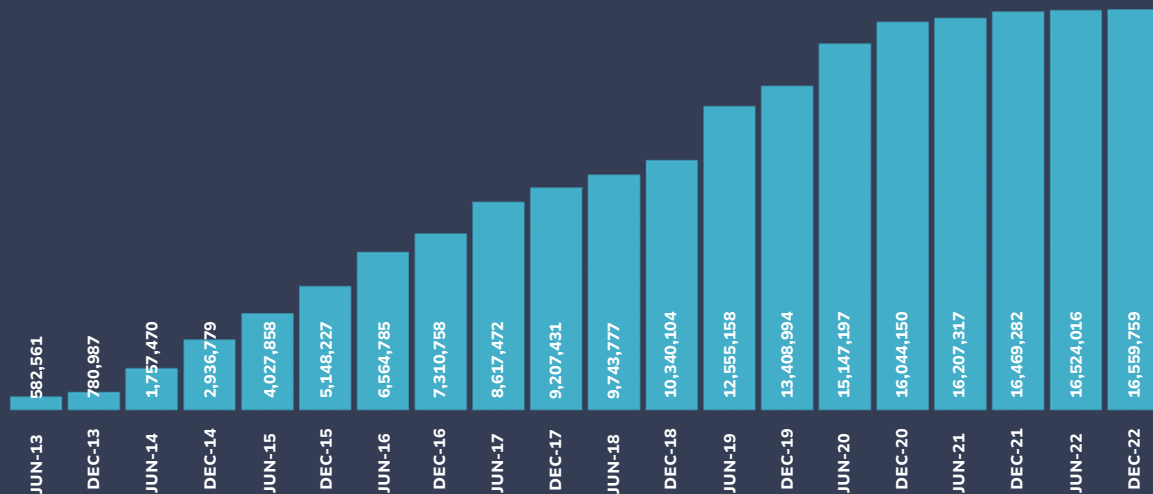




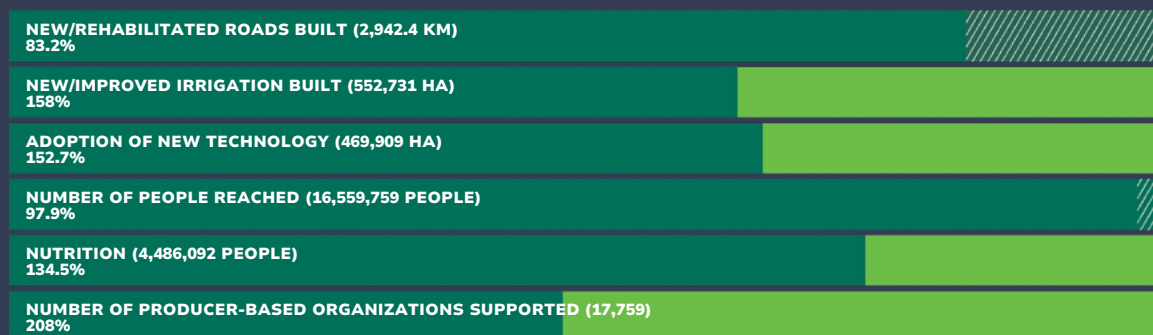
## PUBLIC SECTOR RESULTS

As of December 2022, GAFSP has directly supported nearly 16.6 million people, including nearly 7 million women (41% of all people reached), to enhance their food security and livelihoods. This is an increase of more than 90,000 people over one year.

### Number of People Reached



### Highlighted Results Indicator Reach Over Target (%)



## PROJECT STORY

# Cambodia

Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Rice accounts for more than 70% of Cambodia's agricultural cropped areas and about 50% of agriculture sector output. Keen to export its surplus rice, Cambodia is priming its rice sector to enter the world market while keeping the national stock, farmers' welfare, and agricultural resources in check. Rice farmers in Cambodia have been working very hard during the past few years as the government has laid out plans to promote the country as a rice basket and a major rice exporter.

However, the movement of unprocessed rice paddy to Thailand or Viet Nam—countries with better processing capacity, more significant storage, and broader distribution systems—as well as inconsistency in the quality of rice for export and climate change impacts threaten rice farming. Cambodia has seen an increasing number of extreme climate events, such as floods and droughts, which have driven farmers to consider alternate cropping systems. Where water is available, dry-season irrigated rice production is adopted as an alternative.

In 2013, the Government of Cambodia took on US\$55 million combined policy-based and project loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and another US\$24 million combined loans and grants from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and the Strategic Climate Fund for the Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program. The program was designed to transform the predominantly subsistence rice sector into a commercially oriented industry while caring for land and water resources.

"For Cambodia, reforming its agriculture sector to support rice commercialization is not just an important part of its growth plans, but a critical way to hedge against disasters and climate change impacts," said Chanthou Hem, Senior Project Officer, ADB.



**For Cambodia, reforming its agriculture sector to support rice commercialization is not just an important part of its growth plans, but a critical way to hedge against disasters and climate change impacts.**

On the policy side, the project supported the creation of a conducive legal and regulatory environment to bring about rice commercialization.

As a result of the program, paddy production in Cambodia increased from 8 million tons in 2012 to 10.9 million tons in 2020. About 18,586 hectares are now served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation schemes.

In January 2022, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program provided US\$3.8 million in additional financing to expedite recovery from the pandemic and rebuild farmers' resilience to economic and climate shocks. This second grant was designed to help 22,000 smallholder rice farmers increase incomes and climate resilience by addressing logistics and supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19.



## Producer Organization-Led Grants

By pulling efforts and resources together, producer organizations have the potential to break through the traditional barriers individual smallholder farmers face in accessing inputs and credit, negotiating fair prices for their produce, and investing in technology, storage, and processing facilities.

Building on the success of its pilot Missing Middle Initiative (MMI)—a US\$15.9 million program supporting producer organizations in five countries—in 2021, GAFSP allocated US\$30 million to 12 producer organization-led projects through its Sixth Call for Proposals. The 2021 Call opened up the possibility for smallholder

farmers and members of producer organizations to directly access GAFSP financing.

The MMI has demonstrated various positive outcomes in its pilot projects despite the challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, providing a strong case for continued investment. Among others, the projects allowed smallholder farmers better access to finance, and complementary services and fostered a sense of ownership among members of producer organizations. They improved their skills in management, processing, marketing, and decision-making. The MMI also promoted collaboration and coordination among various actors in the value



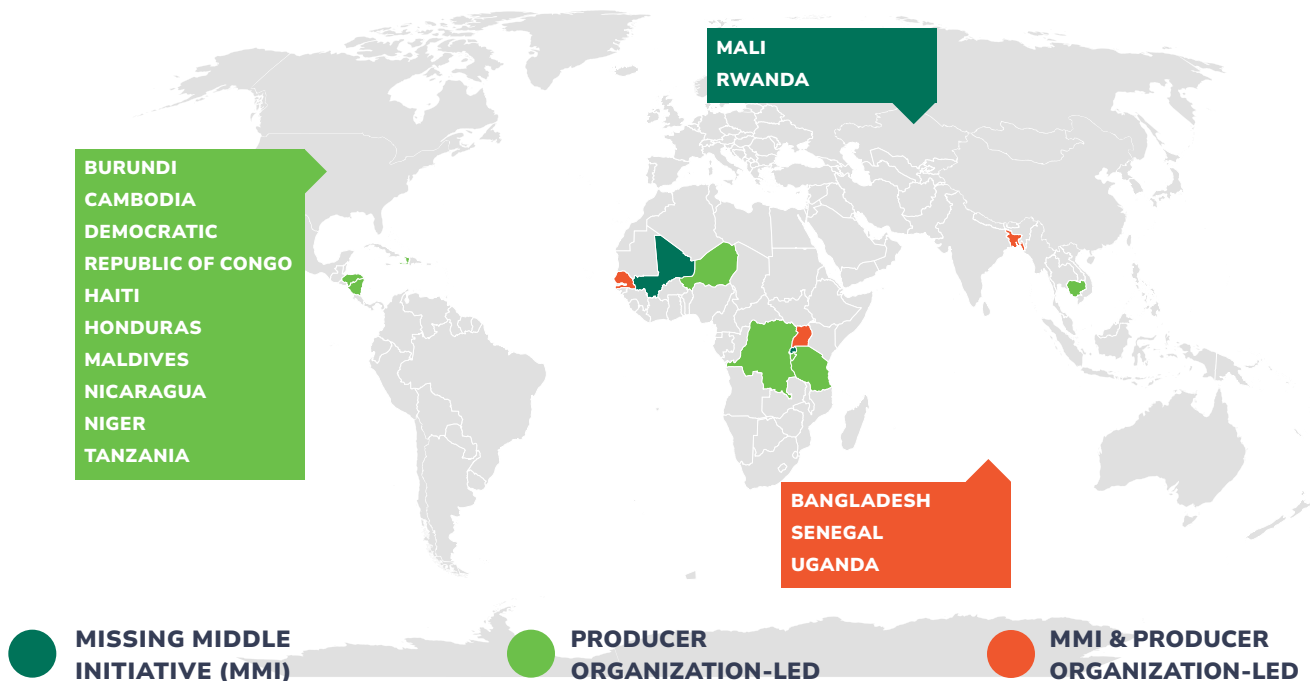
chain and provided loans to rural youth to establish small rural businesses.

The Seventh Call for Proposals, launched in September 2022 and scheduled to close in July 2023, also included a US\$25 million funding envelope dedicated to projects ideated, designed, and led directly by producer organizations. This amount later increased to US\$45 million in 2023.

Engaging producer organizations holds great potential for sustainable development. However, developing institutional capacity and establishing trust among producers' organizations and service providers requires substantial time and effort. Building on these lessons, the new Producer Organization-Led Call emphasized building the skills and knowledge of the producer organizations while encouraging supervising entities to adapt implementation and procurement procedures to the producer organizations' capacity.



### Active Producer Organization-Led Projects (2022)





## PROJECT STORY

# Senegal

Strengthening Rural Women's Livelihood for a Sustainable Economic Development in the Eastern Region of Senegal  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Since a drought in the 1980s, many people migrated south of Tambacounda, a region in Eastern Senegal, taking advantage of the Gambia River's fertile banks, which provided much-needed water and irrigation to surrounding farms. The new settlers formed villages and groups, including the Association des Producteurs de la Vallée fleuve de la Gambie (APROVAG) and the Yakaar Niani Wulli (YNW) Federation, cultivating peanuts, fonio, cotton, and other dry cereals.

Today, APROVAG and YNW members cultivate bananas, cotton, peanuts, and food crops for their livelihoods. Bananas are in great demand in Senegal's cities, but they require a great deal of water and drought periods can stress the plants seriously unless irrigation is readily available. Smallholder farmers regularly face drought, lack of water during dry periods, and a lack of disease-free planting materials to harvest healthy banana crops. In 2018, GAFSP launched a US\$2.48-million Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project to boost the associations members' agricultural production, incomes, and livelihoods. The project benefitted more than 3700 farmers, fostering access to equipment and inputs and supporting crop production. The project contributed to adopting banana vitro plants across 60 hectares and installing motor pumps to make water available long-term.

In addition, the project supported almost 1,000 women who became appointed to leadership roles, training them to strengthen their networks. Farmers have received training in entrepreneurship, administrative management, and financial management, enhancing their ability to increase their profit and sales. They have also received training in agroecological practices around banana-growing systems to make their market gardens more sustainable. Thanks to these interventions, the volume of banana sales grew by 44% in 2021.

The long-term infrastructure investments came with capacity-building in how to manage funds. The project



**We train farmer organization staff how to use their smartphones to collect and track data which can be transferred to a laptop as quantitative data for marketing to help determine harvests and sales.**

also set up six village savings and credit associations to improve women's financial literacy.

"We train farmer organization staff how to use their smartphones to collect and track data which can be transferred to a laptop as quantitative data for marketing to help determine harvests and sales," said FAO National Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Management Officer Diagne Bassirou.

Challenges such as developing linkages with the private sector are addressed to allow farmers and producer organizations like APROVAG and YNW to ensure the sale of their bananas and peanuts. The project further trained organizations to develop a more effective business model to manage their relationships with private sector companies in Senegal.

# Private Sector Investments

The GAFSP Private Sector Window provides innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions to support projects designed to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers living in the world's poorest countries.

Investing across the entire food supply chain, from farm inputs to logistics and storage, processing, and financing, the Private Sector Window specializes in early-stage agribusiness projects with a high potential for development impact that commercial investors often overlook due to their perceived high financial risk.

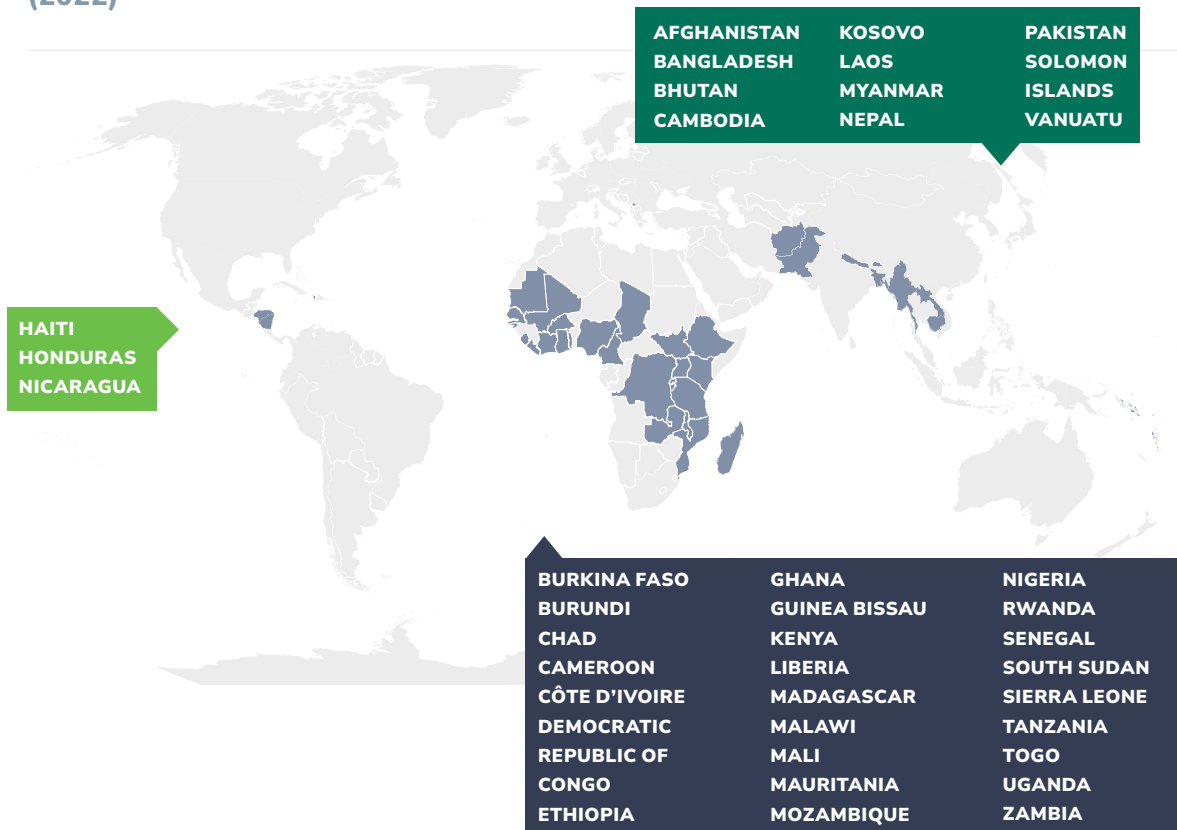
GAFSP also provides loans and guarantees for its private sector investment projects through risk-sharing facilities with financial institutions, including

social lenders, microfinance institutions, commercial banks, and financing direct agri-clients.

Since 2011, the GAFSP Private Sector Window has approved US\$446 million to support 84 agribusiness investment projects in 29 countries and US\$47 million for 95 advisory projects in 33 countries. Thanks to its flexibility and concessional features, GAFSP funding 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 6.5 times in total financing.

Overall, the program has reached 1.4 million small farmers across the globe. Nearly 25 percent of investment amount at cumulative portfolio level is in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

## Approved Private Sector Projects (2022)

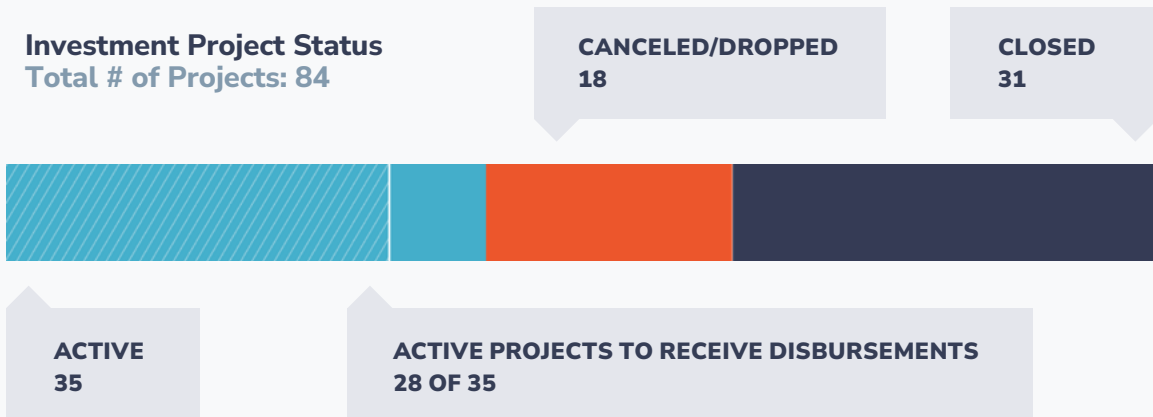




**Regional Breakdown of Investment & Advisory Services**  
As of June 30, 2022  
US\$ million



**Investment Project Status**  
Total # of Projects: 84

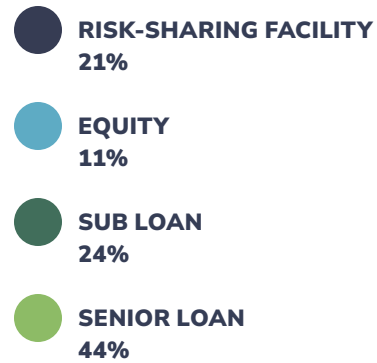


**Advisory Services Project Status**  
Total # of Projects: 95





**Investment Project Portfolio  
by Product Type**  
As of June 30, 2022



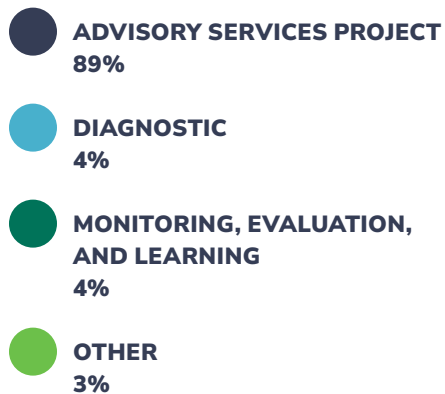
**Investment Project Portfolio  
by Theme**  
As of June 30, 2022





### Advisory Services Portfolio by Product Type

As of June 30, 2022



### Advisory Services Portfolio by Theme

As of June 30, 2022



## PRIVATE SECTOR RESULTS

As of June 2022, projects financed by GAFSP's Private Sector Window have reached more than 1.4 million farmers and provided direct employment to more than 35,000 people, nearly 40 percent of whom were women.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	TARGET	RESULTS
Number of farmers reached	892,382	3,699,242	1,443,602
Number of female farmers reached	57,046	420,979	205,128
Number of direct full-time jobs provided	15,509	18,254	34,656
Number of direct full-time jobs provided to women	5,844	7,511	13,330
Number of agricultural loans disbursed	3	51,639	161,870
Agricultural loans disbursed in US\$	220,797,775	281,412,208	661,841,667

\*Numbers include projects that reported results as of June 2022 and includes projects that are closed.



## PROJECT STORY

# Rwanda

IFC & World Food Programme (WFP)

Euphrasie Nyirasafari, a farmer in southwest Rwanda, never imagined herself as a community leader. Quiet and softspoken, she has long embraced a variety of other titles—from wife and mother to farmer and community member. However, leadership was not something she ever considered, let alone imagined being attainable.

That changed after a training program came to her village in 2019. Over 24 months, Nyirasafari—alongside other members of her agricultural cooperative—gathered in the local village meeting hall, not far from the home she shares with her husband and four children. There, she learned everything from proper planting techniques and post-harvest handling to contract negotiation and record keeping. When it came to nominating the women’s savings group president that the cooperative decided to establish, they chose Nyirasafari to be its leader.

Nyirasafari is one of the nearly 40,000 farmers trained in an IFC and World Food Programme (WFP) project to boost overall productivity and quality for smallholder farmers across Rwanda. As part of the project, which the Private Sector Window of GAFSP supported, trainers worked with 145 farmer cooperatives nationwide, strengthening governance and financial management, agronomy, and post-harvest handling. The project, which ran from 2016 to 2022, also helped establish more than 700 women savings groups, mobilizing an estimated US\$120,000 in savings that farmers used to access loans from financial service providers. For Nyirasafari, the change was dramatic: With the money her savings group put aside, she purchased high-quality seeds—rather than using leftover maize stalks from the previous year—which meant high-quality production, and higher income, come harvest. “I learned that saving isn’t just whatever is left over: You need to sacrifice to achieve your goals,” she said.

As part of the program training, farmers learned techniques like proper seed spacing—and the benefits of moving away from traditional methods like



**I learned that saving isn’t just whatever is left over: You need to sacrifice to achieve your goals.**

intercropping, where two or more crops are grown in close proximity. They also learned to prevent the growth of aflatoxin—a mold-growing carcinogen associated with the suppression of the immune system, childhood malnutrition, and, if ingested in high doses, death.

As part of an effort to protect smallholders from the combined shocks of COVID-19 restrictions and the food crisis triggered by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the project worked to professionalize the agriculture sector by creating market linkages to off-takers and overseeing the signing of contracts between cooperatives and buyers. Coaches also worked with about 2,300 cooperative leaders, creating a culture of empowerment so that farmers could access the premium market, where prices are higher, and leverage their collective bargaining power.

## STRENGTHENING FARMERS' RESILIENCE

# Flexible, demand-driven financing helps build resilient agriculture and food systems.

GAFSP takes a holistic, flexible, demand-driven approach by funding projects that build resilience, empower women, and strengthen food and nutrition security while tackling the impacts of climate change.

By aligning its financing to country needs, GAFSP enables farmers and countries to customize investments to meet multiple needs and cross-cutting priorities, and quickly and effectively support poor, smallholder farmers, including in fragile and conflict-affected states.

Through strong partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, and by channeling its grants and concessional financing through multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies, GAFSP acts as a lever for accelerating the transformation of food systems at scale.

In 2022, GAFSP launched its Seventh Call for Proposals to mitigate the global food security crisis's impacts while supporting countries' medium to long-term objectives to bolster food and nutrition security for the poorest people.

The Seventh Call was split between country and producer organization-led projects. The Call for country-led projects opened in 2022, while the Call for producer organizations was scheduled for 2023. By December 2022, approximately US\$175 million became available to support country-led projects.

GAFSP 2022 grants aimed to complement, accelerate, and deepen impact in a context of

compounding food, climate, and energy crises through a mechanism that delivers flexible, fast financing to those who need it most, allowing them to quickly build on existing or prospective projects in support of agriculture, food security, or crisis response strategies.

Designed to fill financing gaps in country-led programs and support coordination, the 2022 Call also aided in aligning between in-country development partners. By December 2022, 28 countries submitted their proposals, with 80% of the requested amount for investment in Africa.



GAFSP funding addresses what we want to focus on, that is, building resilience and long-term solutions for the agriculture sector.

- Ahmed Mathobe Nunow, Minister of Agriculture, Somalia



# Raising the Ambition on Climate Action

Climate change continues to disrupt the livelihoods of millions of people worldwide, particularly in poor farming communities. Failed harvests and sudden food shortages have increased malnutrition, particularly among children, elderly people, and pregnant women in Indigenous communities and low-income households.

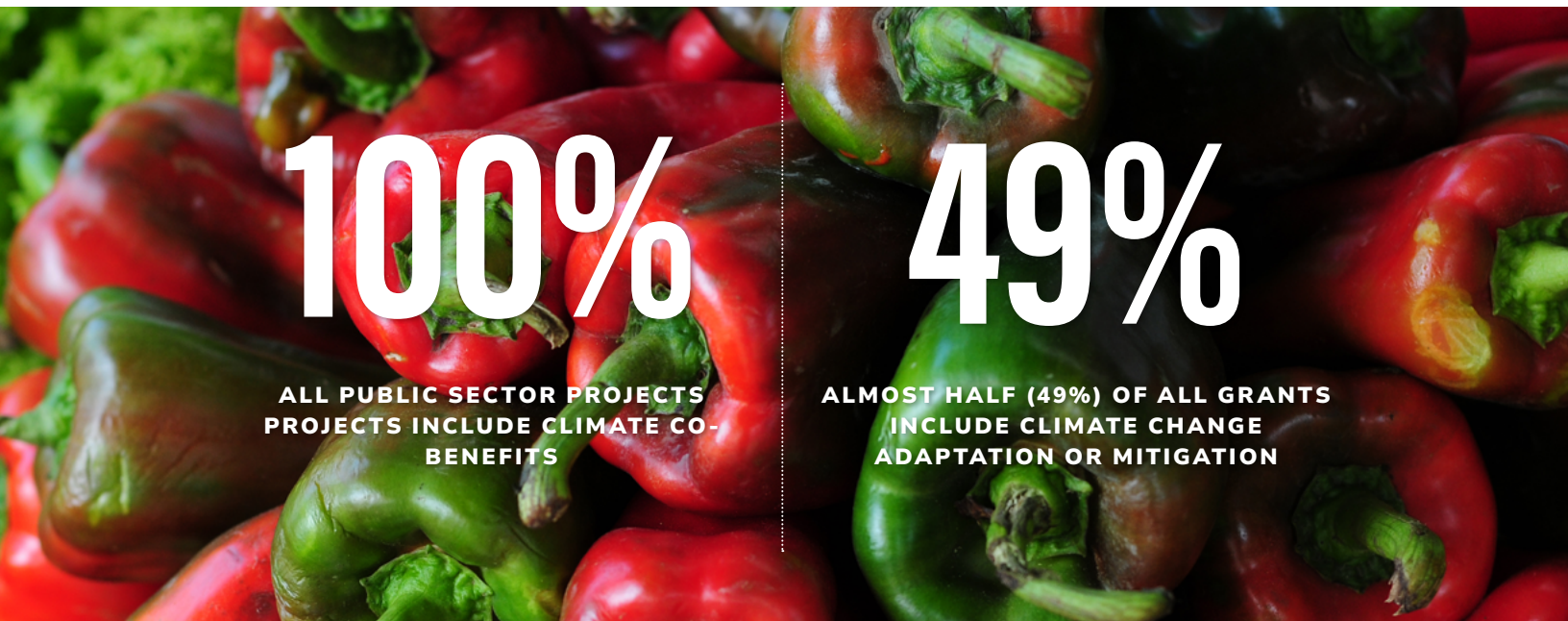
Climate change is central to GAFSP-funded projects. Since 2017, all public sector projects have delivered some level of climate co-benefits, with project funds dedicated to access to climate-resilient seed varieties, more efficient irrigation, and drought-resistant and intercropping practices. Almost two-thirds of all grants include adaptation or mitigation measures.

For example, 340 climate-smart agriculture technologies in Ethiopia are being researched in response to local demand, with 117 successfully validated. About 1.6 million farmers have adopted these technologies. In Cambodia, a GAFSP-funded

project strengthens climate resilience by promoting climate-smart practices around land use planning, irrigation, storage, and weather-indexed insurance. Finally, 80% of the research sub-projects and production incentive packages in Haiti contain elements that address climate change adaptation by promoting sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and agroforestry.

Additionally, in a recent review, the GAFSP portfolio was found to be a net reducer of carbon emissions.

Lessons learned from the portfolio have pointed to the need to include specific definitions and descriptions of the projects' proposed climate practices to enable a better understanding of the potential impact of climate change and the extent to which resilience is being built. There is also a need to establish a clear link between climate interventions and the specific climate vulnerability factors present in each context.







Following the Steering Committee's approval of the Climate Strategy Note in April 2022, GAFSP has further bolstered its climate ambition. Working alongside partner countries, donors, multilateral development agencies, and civil society organizations, GAFSP has taken significant steps to deepen the integration of climate considerations and solutions across all its operations. This includes aligning all projects with national or global agricultural climate strategies and commitments to combat climate change, conducting climate vulnerability analyses during project design, and incorporating a more comprehensive range of climate approaches in design and implementation, ensuring that GAFSP projects stay responsive to evolving climate challenges.

To strengthen its commitment to climate-focused activities, GAFSP's Technical Advisory Committee will now include a climate expert. Furthermore, climate considerations will become a key project scoring element during the grant allocation process and in project evaluation.

Lastly, GAFSP will continue to engage with Steering Committee members and other partners in key global events and forums related to the climate agenda. This ongoing involvement will facilitate sharing experiences and enable the program to evolve and improve its support for the agriculture-food-climate nexus.

## PROJECT STORY

# Honduras

Cadelga  
IFC

Nearly 40% of Honduras' 9.2 million people work in the agricultural sector, and smallholders make up some 70% of the agricultural community, farming low-profit crops such as bananas, plantains, rice, maize, and beans. Land reforms in the country have transferred most of the country's land to smallholders who farm on less than a hectare of land.

Across Honduras, drought, climate change, and plummeting coffee prices have left agricultural workers reeling. Unpredictable weather patterns make planning for the planting season very difficult, and oscillating rain levels and storms can destroy fields and displace entire families.

Many small farmers have few options in the weeks before planting season begins. They can borrow money from neighbors or relatives to cover seed and fertilizer costs. However, more often, smallholders are at the mercy of commercial intermediaries, who charge sky-high interest rates that lock farmers into a financial spiral that, by all accounts, is difficult to escape.

Reaching these small-scale farmers—about two million people—with more affordable financial products has been challenging. Just 45 percent of Hondurans have a bank account. Farmers often lack the collateral and financial literacy needed to access credit and interact with the formal banking system in rural areas. Banks, meanwhile, see the smallholder space as too risky.

With support from the Private Sector Window of GAFSP, IFC partnered with the Cadelga Group, one of Honduras's largest distributors of agricultural products and services. The advisory services project has enabled Cadelga to create a new department, AgroMoney, which provides loans to smallholders in the form of fertilizer, seeds, and irrigation technology. As part of the program—the first microcredit package of its kind



**GAFSP has helped us with technical support and acquiring supplies. Perhaps next year, I will achieve economic stability and continue improving production.**

in Central America—farmers receive inputs, training and later repay the loans with competitive interest rates similar to what they would receive in the formal banking sector.

As part of the loan, farmers also receive training in crop diversification and upgraded irrigation techniques, which helps offset the effects of drought and boost resilience in the face of climate change.

Carlos Ferrera, a fruit and tilapia farmer, says that the program's accessible and affordable credit, alongside agronomist visits to his small homestead, has helped the family cope with fluctuating market prices, rising input costs, and more extreme weather patterns. "GAFSP has helped us with technical support and acquiring supplies," he said. Next year, he's hoping to expand the farm and continue diversifying its offerings. "Perhaps next year, I will achieve economic stability and continue improving production."





## Leveling the Playing Field for Women

Women account for at least 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries. In rural communities worldwide, women grow, buy, harvest, and prepare food for their families. Those who earn some income typically reinvest it to meet their household's needs. However, they often need more access to funding, technology, and inputs to improve or increase their productive activities.

GAFSP's interventions place women's access to agricultural technology, extension, and inputs at their core. Together with its development partners, GAFSP advocates to improve land ownership opportunities and access to inputs; and to ensure women's equal access to all public investment projects. GAFSP provides support to women's self-help and other groups and opens opportunities for women in training in farm and non-farm activities.

GAFSP's public and private sector projects include a range of interventions that encourage women's participation and access to agricultural technology, extension, and input distribution. These women-focused investments aim to strengthen women's—and, by extension, entire households'—resilience to crises.

As of December 2022, GAFSP-funded projects have provided agricultural support to 7 million women, more than 41% of all people reached. In addition, 89% of a sample of 62 GAFSP projects include gender-gap narrowing activities. These include interventions aimed at addressing gender gaps in agricultural productivity and increasing access to extension services, strengthening women's involvement in collective decision-making bodies and local governance structures, improving



women's food security and dietary diversity, supporting women's entrepreneurship, enhancing access to markets, addressing gender-based violence, building women's organizational and operational capacities, and providing employment and income generation opportunities.

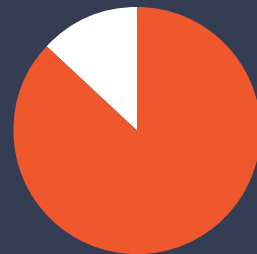
A recent analysis of 23 projects implemented in countries experiencing fragility, conflict, and violence showed that the most frequent interventions—about 63%—aimed to improve gender equality in agricultural production, participation in local governance structures, and nutrition. The remaining 37% focused on diverse areas, such as health, social protection, education, access to jobs, entrepreneurship, land, financial services, income-generating activities, gender-based violence, and leadership.



**7 MILLION WOMEN**  
**41% OF PROJECT**  
**PARTICIPANTS**



**50%**  
**OF BENEFICIARIES**



**87% OF GAFSP PUBLIC**  
**SECTOR PROJECTS**  
**SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**  
**DEDICATED TO**  
**CLOSING GENDER**  
**GAPS.**

## PROJECT STORY

# Côte d'Ivoire

Women-led Staple Food Cooperatives Advisory Project  
African Development Bank

Cassava is a staple food in Côte d'Ivoire, widely used in various forms as a stand-alone or side dish to accompany meals, and its flour can be mixed with other types of flour to make baked goods. Processing the root and selling the byproducts on the market is a women's affair.

The risks of losing parts of the harvest are high without adequate machinery and reliable, fast transportation of perishable goods. "We need to mechanize our business because we work manually. Manual work is tiring, and it affects our health," said Yao Amenan Fidèle, President of the Ivorian Cooperative Society for Cassava Processing. "If we had processing equipment for our business, we could produce in higher quantities, save time, and increase customer satisfaction. But we need financing for this," she added. "How can we get financing?"

To help financial institutions in Côte d'Ivoire better understand and meet women's financing needs, the IFC is working with the African Development Bank's Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa initiative and GAFSP to support women-led businesses and address the bottlenecks that they often face in accessing finance.

The US\$3 million Women-led Staple Food Cooperatives Advisory Project, implemented with support from the Women Entrepreneurship Finance Initiative (We-Fi), helps women-led organizations and smallholder farmers access lending as well as training in technical, business, financial, and contracting skills to improve business opportunities. Expanding business leads to higher incomes and new jobs in the community.



**If we had processing equipment for our business, we could produce in higher quantities, save time and increase customer satisfaction.**

Fidèle said: "This training taught me how to save money. How do I make a budget? How do I organize myself? Especially in a cooperative. We did not know how to develop our business. First of all, to reach your goals, you really have to have a budget. And then we can work according to its value."

"If I have clients who want to buy my products, I know I must negotiate with them, said Kouakou Affoué Monique, President of the Ivoire Agri-Food Cooperative. "And when I go pay for my cassava, I know how to negotiate with the owner of the field so that I can get my cassava at an affordable price." However, Monique's ambition does not stop there. She plans to use her newly acquired skills to open an industrial transformation unit that will create job opportunities for the unemployed youth in her community.

# A Strengthened Focus on Nutrition and Food Security

Food insecurity and malnutrition continued to intensify in 2022, fueled by disrupted harvests due to climate extremes, economic shocks, and the impact of global and regional conflict on the cost and availability of nutritious foods.

In coordination with its global, regional, and national partners, GAFSP has increased its efforts to reduce food insecurity and improve access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods for all. In an effort to accelerate progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) of zero hunger, GAFSP investments focus on building sustainable agriculture and food systems and increasing the availability, affordability, and quality of nutritious foods in low-income countries.

GAFSP-funded projects provide funding, technology, training, and inputs for smallholder farmers to diversify their production and grow fruits and vegetables for local markets. These interventions have boosted the availability and consumption of nutritious foods and increased resilience to food shortages in the community. Other interventions related to nutrition include the distribution of

micronutrient supplements, behavioral change campaigns, and household sanitation and hygiene initiatives.

GAFSP's portfolio demonstrates a strong focus on nutrition compared with other portfolios of its respective supervising entities. As of December 2022, 46 out of 68 public sector projects reviewed include activities related to nutrition, providing US\$399.1 million in support. Thanks to GAFSP's investments to date, 4.5 million people have better access to healthy foods and diverse diets.

Ten years of investment in improving nutrition taught GAFSP valuable lessons about how to best reach nutrition objectives. These include the need to identify vulnerable groups, monitor nutrition, educate all family members about nutrition, promote home health practices, ensure safe food storage and handling, connect with school feeding and rehabilitative programs, develop the capacity of community health and nutrition workers, advance biofortified crop varieties, and increase access to affordable sources of protein. Simply increasing agricultural production and diversifying crops does not guarantee improved nutritional outcomes.





## PROJECT STORY

# The Gambia

### The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project African Development Bank

In the Gambia, malnutrition and food insecurity are major health issues: food insecurity is on the rise, with over 1 in 10 children stunted and half of women of reproductive age at risk of anemia, with potential knock-on effects for their babies.

In line with the country's National Development Plan, GAFSP and the African Development Bank launched the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project, building on previous interventions aimed at modernizing agriculture and fisheries for sustained economic growth and nutrition security.

The project links smallholder farmers producing nutritious food high in iron, folate, and vitamin A to local markets, supporting them in cultivating at least 3,000 hectares of rice and other crops like vegetables, groundnuts, beans, millet, and cassava.

Once farmers increased the supply of locally available, nutritious foods, the project linked them to school feeding programs to supply new markets. The new linkages offered farmers greater assurance in production planning, boosting their confidence in selling a surplus to both public and private markets while improving their incomes and reducing vulnerability, especially in rural areas.

Within the first eight months of implementation, GAFSP has reached 29,201 people, 63% of them women. The project provided farmers with training in climate-resilient food and post-harvest management. To reduce their exposure to climate risks, techniques such as using early maturing and flood-and drought-tolerant seed varieties, solar-powered motor pumps or micro-dam technologies, and improved soil management measures were promoted, and access to seasonal weather forecasts and agricultural advisories was provided.



Women-led businesses were supported to develop their entrepreneurial skills; 5,921 women smallholder farmers have increased poultry, rice, groundnut, bean, millet, cassava, and vegetable production. Home gardens now provide income for women and their households by covering household expenses while improving nutrition and food safety for the whole family.

Farmers supply 130,000 school students with healthy and nutritious foods, improving children's concentrate and helping them achieve their educational goals. At the same time, 200 school kitchens were constructed and equipped with essential items to sustain the demand for local, healthy, nutritious foods. Educational support and training on preparing nutritious meals and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) activities were provided to 200 cooks within schools and communities. A Mothers' Club was initiated to ensure safe food and nutritious meals at home.

These school meals have cut costs for vulnerable families with children, acting as a social protection mechanism. Young boys and girls in rural and urban areas now have greater access to nutrition and education. By improving their human and social capital, students gain access to new training and employment opportunities, contributing to improved livelihoods in rural areas and reduced incentives to migrate elsewhere.



# Mitigating the Impact of Conflict and Violence

By 2030, half of the world's extreme poor will reside in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). These factors, alongside climate variability and global economic shocks, are significant contributors to hunger and food insecurity. Particularly susceptible are countries heavily reliant or solely dependent on food imports.

The agricultural sector, while often detrimentally impacted by conflict, remains a crucial pillar in the recovery and stabilization of these regions. Agriculture offers an agile solution in the wake of conflict, capable of rapidly absorbing large labor forces, rebuilding household economies, ensuring food accessibility, and providing adequate employment.

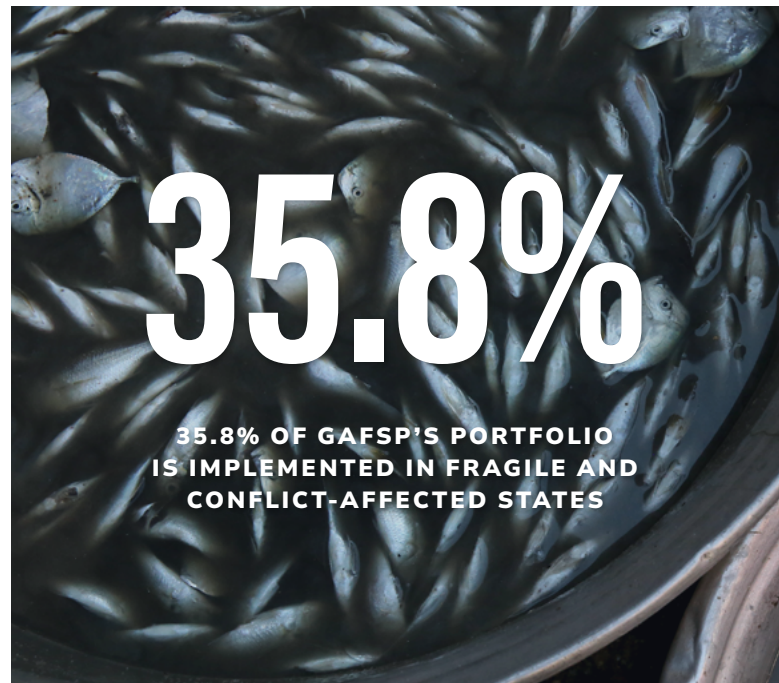
Smallholder farmers, micro-, medium-, and small enterprises, and rural communities form the backbone of food systems in FCV-affected countries. They bear the brunt of emerging crises and climate change impacts on food supplies, livelihoods, and hunger, while also being at the forefront of devising strategies for future resilience. Investments in the agricultural sector enhance farmers' resilience, provide income-generation opportunities, and deliver more comprehensive social benefits to vulnerable communities.

As of December 2022, GAFSP has provided more than US\$573.5 million in grant funding to 36 countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence.

Although working in FCV-affected countries entails more significant risks, these countries are precisely where the need for support is greatest

and where GAFSP grant resources have the most impact. Building on lessons learned in the portfolio, GAFSP investment in FCV-affected countries aims to simplify project design to better adapt to implementation capacity while working with United Nations development partners and non-governmental organizations with a substantial presence on the ground to facilitate the delivery of project services in the most remote, conflict-affected areas.

GAFSP-funded interventions address poor communities' immediate needs while ensuring long-term development and stability and improving social cohesion. With development partners on the ground, GAFSP invests in medium- to long-term responses by providing financial and technical assistance while simultaneously catalyzing private sector investment in these hard-to-reach markets, thereby enhancing resilience.



## PROJECT STORY

# Haiti

### Haiti Horticulture Project IFC

The vegetable plots are all 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 Solidarité Haïtienne pour le Développement Rural de Kenscoff (SOHADERK), which is part of IFC Haiti Horticulture Project.

Fadia Léveill   is the only female agronomist in the field operations and 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 for the sector.

“As far as I remember, I’ve 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’s why I decided to become an agronomist. I want to professionalize the local business and contribute to advance this sector in my hometown,” said Fadia.

The IFC Haiti Horticulture Project, supported by IFC’s expertise and the GAFSP’s Private Sector Window, and delivered through the 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 on 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.

Haitian women farmers play a vital role in the agricultural production cycle. They are involved in soil preparation, sowing, and harvesting tasks and are often responsible for the sales of farm production and input purchase. Yet, women farmers face gender-specific constraints that hinder access



to the inputs, training, and services required to be competitive.

Moreover, smallholder farmers deal with extreme weather events and a volatile socio-political situation, which requires innovative, bespoke solutions to adapt and recover from challenging scenarios. “I go to the field daily and work with farmers to understand their needs and adapt agricultural techniques to the reality on the ground,” said Fadia.

To address these challenges, the IFC-led program has taught nearly 200 female Haitian farmers in sustainable agricultural practices and business management.

“The Project has greatly benefited local women,” she said. We support them through demonstrations, plots management, and technology adoption - such as improved seed varieties and good soil and fertility techniques.” As part of this initiative, women-led agricultural demonstration plots achieved remarkable results. For lettuce and cucumber demonstration plots, yields were ten times higher than the national average.

“All this knowledge helped them to increase yields, income, and soil health in their farms. It’s an opportunity for women to do better business,” said Fadia proudly. “Women have always been the backbone of the agricultural sector”, she added. Now they want to lift each other.”

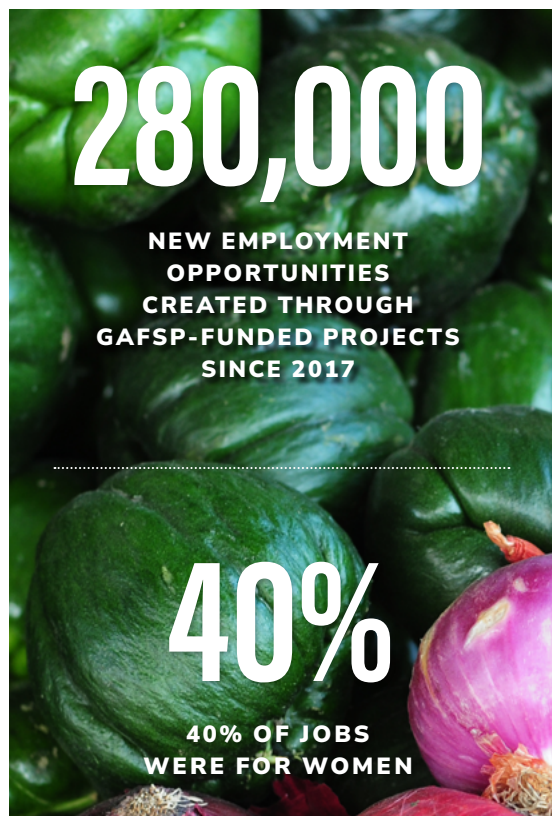
# Creating Employment in the Agriculture Sector

An estimated 1.23 billion people worldwide are directly employed in agriculture and food systems, and 3.83 billion people live in households whose income is linked to the sector. In developing countries, the food system employs the majority of people in self and wage employment, both on and off the farm.

As a result, economic growth in the agriculture sector is two to four times more effective than other sectors in raising incomes among the poorest. Jobs in the agriculture and food systems sector range from agricultural production to processing to marketing. Raising agricultural productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving non-farm rural livelihoods can together lift millions of smallholder farmers from poverty and improve food and nutrition security.

GAFSP's portfolio promotes paid farm and non-farm jobs, including for young people and others in vulnerable situations, responding to demand on the ground. GAFSP-funded projects enable farmers and countries to customize investments to meet multiple needs, with profound impacts within and beyond the agriculture sector.

In Nicaragua, a GAFSP Private Sector Window project has trained 200 coffee producers in one of the country's most remote areas and provided much needed employment opportunities for smallholder farmers. In Bhutan, GAFSP supports a project that aims to boost equitable employment and income-generating opportunities for more than 3,700 poor, smallholder producers through increased production, marketing, and better access to agricultural services. In Rwanda, a GAFSP-funded project targets major nutrition-sensitive value chains selected for their ability to create on- and off-farm employment and income-generation potential.





## PROJECT STORY

# Lao People's Democratic Republic

Agriculture for Nutrition Programme

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

Known for its natural beauty and national park, Bouak village is situated in the northern, remote Houaphan Province of Lao People's Democratic Republic, bordering Vietnam.

Thirty-nine-year-old Xiengiphone Phengthavong, known simply as Xieng, is a smallholder farmer from the village, growing rice as the leading staple food, cultivating vegetables in the home garden, and raising fish in his fishpond—all for household consumption. Married with three children, his priority is making sufficient food for the family, but his home garden is prone to seasonal shocks, especially flooding.

In 2020, the GAFSP-funded Agriculture for Nutrition Programme, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with technical support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), started implementing activities in Xieng's village and others across 12 provinces. Since the village has water available year-round and is located near the district market, Xieng and other farmers noted that fish raising was a good activity for income generation. With support from project staff from the district agriculture office, support and improved fish-raising technologies began to arrive.

First, Xieng received intensive training on fish-raising techniques and a cash grant of US\$500 to buy healthy fingerlings and improved fish feed to stock three fishponds. He contributed his labor by improving and deepening his ponds to make them less susceptible to flooding. During the first year, Xieng sold 700 kilograms of fresh fish, making a profit of around US\$2,000—an 80% improvement on his profits the year before. He invested this back into his farm to construct fish breeding facilities, allowing him to produce fingerlings for other fish



farmers in the area and reducing dependency on imported fingerlings with potentially high rates of mortality or disease.

His first efforts produced and sold 5,000 local catfish fingerlings, bringing in an extra US\$1,000. Most importantly, it provided him with practical lessons, knowledge, and experience that he could apply in future production cycles. Recognizing his hard work, the local district agriculture office selected Xieng as a model farmer for his village. Besides support in raising fish and fingerlings, he also received advice about how to improve his chicken, duck, and frog business and provide other local farmers with quality breed stock.

"Diversifying will give me more income and help farmers move away from relying on imports. The project has given me many opportunities to increase my knowledge and start my business. Now, I have the confidence to further expand my services while still being able to ask for advice from technical staff from the agriculture office."

Building on the results demonstrated by the project so far, a second phase is being designed and planned for launch in 2023.



## GAFSP envisions a world that is back on track to meet the goal of zero hunger by 2030.

Smallholder farmers—and small rural businesses—represent an indispensable component of the global food production system. Not only do these farmers produce one-third of the world's food, but they are also fundamental to addressing persistent food and nutritional security challenges. By enhancing their resilience, strengthening their fair participation in local and global value chains, and helping them diversify their income sources by creating a vibrant local business community, we can safeguard their livelihoods while mitigating the prospective impacts of the ongoing climate crisis on global food security.

Irrespective of the origins—be they climate change, conflict, or other drivers—food and nutrition security is GAFSP's greatest concern. The substantial losses borne by smallholder farmers in the face of climate change cannot be overlooked. Given their prominent role in food provision and their acute susceptibility to the adverse effects of climate change—notwithstanding their minimal contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions—smallholder farmers ought to be the primary beneficiaries of climate financing. As stewards of the world's natural capital, they need access to all available tools and knowledge to build truly sustainable and resilient food production systems to protect their livelihoods and our planet. We must scale up collaboration, strengthen our systemic approach, and enhance our delivery model to achieve this ambitious goal. No single institution can do this alone.

GAFSP is uniquely positioned to leverage all existing delivery mechanisms through collaboration for the most significant impact. A multilateral financing platform facilitating targeted and efficient use of donor resources for the greater impacts, GAFSP acts as a lever for accelerating the transformation of food systems at scale and mobilizing funds—including private sector funds that would not otherwise be available to smallholder producers. By channeling grants and concessional

financing through multilateral development banks and UN agencies and working closely with the private sector, GAFSP enables its partners to pilot innovative approaches and help finance high-risk and high-impact investments.

As it accelerates financing for low-income countries working collaboratively with development partners, GAFSP envisions a world that is back on track to meet the goal of zero hunger by 2030. In countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence, GAFSP will continue to support and work with its partners to improve its portfolio and find adaptive solutions to managing projects in challenging environments.

GAFSP will continue to channel funds toward improving physical and digital infrastructure to grow, cultivate, store, and transport food, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs efficiently. Enhancing access to technology for developing and least developed countries and supporting technological upskilling and capacity building of smallholder farmers is vital to building long-term resilience to crises, adapting to climate change, and preserving biodiversity. It is also crucial for growing small businesses, on- and off-farm. Furthermore, scaling up sustainable food production by smallholder farmers also provides opportunities for fair

participation in larger agricultural markets and value chains.

In 2023, GAFSP will build on the lessons learned from its response to the recent crises to help formulate solutions that will potentially reap long-term benefits. It will find new opportunities to leverage private sector investments and partnerships to accelerate the transition toward more resilient food systems in the medium- and long term. It will also offer grants directly to producer organizations through Calls for Proposals. GAFSP will deepen its partnership with civil society organizations and improve support to producer organizations and smallholder farmers through project supervision, continuous learning opportunities, and knowledge exchange. GAFSP's

experience working with civil society and producers will feed into the program and help build the case for increased private financing. GAFSP has all the features needed for this approach to succeed: strong partnerships between governments, the private sector, multilateral organizations, and civil society governed by clear accountability frameworks and flexible, agile, efficient, and inclusive financing mechanisms.

Responding to demand from countries for food and nutrition security interventions, GAFSP plans to mobilize financing and deploy it to countries quickly to meet urgent needs on the ground while building the long-term resilience of food systems for generations to come.





## APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Donor Support

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

Appendix 3. Projects

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# Appendix 1. Donor Support

## Contributions paid to GAFSP as of December 31, 2022 (in US\$ million equivalent)

	Calendar Year	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	Total
Public Sector	Australia	49.3	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	33.6	28.5	37.3	143.7		220.1	529.9
	Ireland	0.6			1.4										2.0
	Korea	53.9			30.0										83.9
	Norway										7.1	34.5			41.6
	Spain	94.2											5.7	5.3	105.2
	United Kingdom			20.1			42.2				38.0				100.3
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8	122.6		21.5	39.9			15.1		155.0	798.3
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>380.4</b>	<b>2052.8</b>
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6							7.4
	Canada		51.5												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				59.3		40.1	26.2		0.0	15.7		3.4	15.0	159.7
	United States			25.0											25.0
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>412.0</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>196.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>395.4</b>	<b>2464.8</b>



## Appendix 2. Steering Committee

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022)		
CHAIR		
<b>Canada</b> Ms. Corry Van Gaal		
DONOR COMMITTEE CHAIR		
<b>United States</b> Mr. James Catto		
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)	Deputy Director, Agricultural Development and Nutrition Advocacy & Communications	Mr. Neil Watkins
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Alternate)	Program Officer, Global Policy and Multilateral Engagement	Mr. Ammad Bahalim
Canada* (Representative)	Global Affairs Canada	Ms. Shannon Fougere
Canada (Alternate)	Global Affairs Canada	Vacant
Germany (Representative)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Mr. Sebastian Lesch
Germany (Alternate)		Vacant
Ireland	Irish Aid	Mr. Patrick McManus
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 Foreign Affairs, EU and Cooperation	Mr. Alejandro Fdez-Mazarambroz de Arespacochaga
Spain (Alternate)	Ministry for Economy and Digitalization	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

## APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
United States (Representative)	US Treasury	Mr. Marcelo Norsworthy
United States (Alternate)	USAID	Vacant
<b>ii. Regional Representatives</b>		
Africa	Technical Expert	Mr. Djime Adoum
Africa	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Fisseha Kidane
Africa (Alternate)	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Mamou Ehui
Africa	AGRA	Ms. Agnes Kalibata
Africa (Stand-in)	AGRA	Mr. Boaz Keizire
Asia	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Angkhansada Mouangkham
Asia (Alternate)	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Narendra Prakash Pandey
Asia	Technical Expert	Dr. Champak Pokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Benedikt Huerzeler
Latin America and the Caribbean	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Xiomara Salome Martinez Ascencio
Middle East and North Africa	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Jeehan Nawaf Abdul Malik Abdul Ghaffar
<b>II. NON-VOTING MEMBERS</b>		
<b>i. Donors</b>		
Japan*	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Shin Yamamoto
Japan (Alternate)	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Shuichi Katayama
The Netherlands*	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Chris-de Nie
The Netherlands (Alternate)	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Vacant
<b>ii. Supervising Entities</b>		
African Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Martin Fregene
African Development Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Philip Boahen

## APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
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. Santiago Monroy
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
<b>iii. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)</b>		
Northern CSOs (Representative)	ActionAid USA	Ms. Alberta Guerra
Northern CSOs (Alternate)	ActionAid USA	Mr. Doug Hertzler
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPFA	Mr. Ibrahima Coulibaly
Southern CSOs (Africa - Alternate)	ROPFA	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: Mr. El Hadj Adama Toure (World Bank)		
PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Mr. El Hadj Adama Toure (World Bank)		
PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation)		
TRUSTEE: Ms. Angela Susan Williamson (World Bank)		

## Appendix 3. Projects

### Active Projects

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Global	ETG RSE [Investment]	IFC
Global	Mahyco Seeds [Investment]	IFC
Global	Mercon B.V. GWFP (2021) [Investment]	IFC
Global	Food Safety Platform 2.0 [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Gender Cross-cutting support [Advisory]	IFC
Global	GHG Food Loss Tool [Advisory]	IFC
Global	LMR [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Nutrition Synergies [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Smallholder Platform [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Smallholder Handbook 3rd Edition [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Sustainable Crop Production Platform [Advisory]	IFC
Afghanistan	Community Driven Irrigation Management - TA	FAO
Bangladesh	Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Climatic Hotspots through Strong Producers' Organizations	FAO, Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS)
Bangladesh	Pran Food Safety - Phase II [Advisory]	IFC
Benin	Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)	AfDB
Bhutan	Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture	IFAD, WFP
Bhutan	Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	WB
Burkina Faso	ABI - Atlantic Business International [Investment]	IFC
Burkina Faso	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	World Bank
Burundi	National Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR - IM)	IFAD
Cambodia	AMRU Rice [Investment]	IFC
Cambodia	Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)	ADB



REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>Cambodia</b>	Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture for Smallholder Farmers in Northern Cambodia	WFP, Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc. (CACC)
<b>Cameroon</b>	WB/IFC BICEC RSF [Investment]	IFC
<b>Cameroon</b>	WB/IFC SocGen RSF [Investment]	IFC
<b>Central African Republic</b>	Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts - TA	AfDB
<b>Central African Republic</b>	Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts - TA	FAO
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Cargill II [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	CIDT [Investment]	IFC
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	ABI - Atlantic Business International [Investment]	IFC
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	AfDB Women-led Coops in CDI [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	CIDT [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Strengthening Smallholder and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in N'ZI Region	AfDB
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	Multisectoral Nutrition and Health Project (MNHP) Additional Financing	FAO
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	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)
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	Multisectoral Nutrition and Health Project (MNHP) Additional Financing	World Bank
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II - TA	FAO
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Luna Export Slaughterhouse [Investment]	IFC
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Soufflet [Investment]	IFC
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II	World Bank
<b>Ethiopia</b>	ET Agri Research [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Ethiopia Agribusiness Development [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Luna Ethiopia [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Soufflet Ethiopia [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Haiti</b>	Haiti Horti [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Haiti</b>	Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach	IDB
<b>Haiti</b>	Technological Innovation for Agroforestry and Agriculture Program (PITAG)	IDB
<b>Honduras</b>	Corredor Seco Food Security Project (ACS-PROSASUR)	World Bank

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Honduras	Cadelga [Advisory]	IFC
Kenya	Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	AfDB
Kenya	KTDA [Investment]	IFC
Kenya	Twiga Foods [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	AFK II [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	KEP II [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	KRK [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	Kosovo Agrifinance [Advisory]	IFC
Kyrgyz Republic	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)	World Bank
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme	IFAD
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture for Nutrition – Phase 2 (AFN II)	WFP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture for Nutrition – Phase 2 (AFN II)	WFP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme - TA Component	WFP
Liberia	Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security	AfDB
Liberia	Wienco [Investment]	IFC
Madagascar	BOVIMA [Investment]	IFC
Madagascar	Ramex [Investment]	IFC
Madagascar	SMTP [Investment]	IFC
Madagascar	Bovima Export Development [Advisory]	IFC
Malawi	Global Tea Macadamia Malawi [Advisory]	IFC
Malawi	Mahyco [Advisory]	IFC
Mali	Cediam [Investment]	IFC
Mali	Mali Shi [Investment]	IFC
Mali	ABI - Atlantic Business International [Investment]	IFC
Mali	Cediam [Advisory]	IFC
Mali	Mali Shi [Advisory]	IFC
Mali	MMI Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aqua-culture Value Chains in Mali	IFAD

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Myanmar	Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)	ADB
Myanmar	Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC) - TA	FAO
Nepal	Vegetables in Hilly Areas Project	ADB
Nepal	Probiotech [Investment]	IFC
Nepal	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP)	World Bank
Nicaragua	Mercon Coffee [Advisory]	IFC
Nicaragua	Lala Dairy [Advisory]	IFC
Nigeria	Bar Magen [Investment]	IFC
Pacific Islands: Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu	Small Islands Food and Water Project	FAO
Pacific Islands: Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu	Small Islands Food and Water Project	IFAD
Regional	ETG Global [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - East Asia Pacific	Invest Rice EAP [Advisory]	IFC
Regional (Kenya & Malawi)	Global Tea [Investment]	IFC
Rwanda	Africa Improved Foods BV - Africa Improved Foods Rwanda Limited (AIFL) [Investment]	IFC
Rwanda	Rwanda Grain Markets [Advisory]	IFC
Rwanda	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP)	World Bank
Senegal	Kirene 2 [Investment]	IFC
Senegal	Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA-Lou/Ma/Kaf)	AfDB
Senegal	Strengthening Rural Women's Livelihood for a Sustainable Economic Development in the Eastern Region of Senegal (MMI Project)	FAO
Sierra Leone	Kings Beverage [Investment]	IFC
Sierra Leone	Kings Beverage [Advisory]	IFC
South Sudan	Rural Enterprises for Agricultural Development (READ)	IFAD
Tanzania	GWFP NMB [Investment]	IFC
Tanzania	Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)	AfDB
The Gambia	Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project	AfDB

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Timor Leste	Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)	World Bank
Uganda	Grainpulse [Investment]	IFC
Uganda	Grainpulse [Advisory]	IFC
Uganda	Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)	World Bank
Yemen	Food Security Response and Resilience Project	World Bank
Zambia	ETG Zambia [Advisory]	IFC
Zambia	Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)	AfDB

## Projects in Preparation

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Afghanistan	Community Driven Irrigation Management	ADB
Bangladesh	Diversified Resilient Agriculture for Improved Food and Nutrition Security (DRAIFNS)	IFAD
Burundi	National Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR - IM)	IFAD
Burundi	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)
Cambodia	Inclusive Livestock Value Chains and One Health Project (ILVCOHP)	World Bank
Haiti	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)
Honduras	Strengthening Capacities for Climate Resilience and Economic Empowerment of Rural, Smallholder Producers in the Dry Corridor	FAO, Alternative Community Economy Network (COMAL)
Honduras	Strengthening Innovation, Resilience, and Sustainability of Agri-Food Systems in the Face of Climate Impacts and COVID-19 in North Central Honduras (INNOVA-SAN)	IFAD
Kyrgyz Republic	Strengthening Producer Organizations in Kyrgyz Republic	FAO
Kyrgyz Republic	Strengthening Producer Organizations in Kyrgyz Republic	World Bank
Maldives	Strengthening Agribusiness Producer Organizations in the Maldives through Enterprise Ecosystem Development and Deployment of Digital Solutions	FAO, Addu Meedhoo Cooperative Society (AMCS)



REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>Mauritania</b>	Promotion of gender-sensitive agricultural value chains and women's entrepreneurship in support of the program to support agricultural transformation in Mauritania (PCVASGEF-PATAM)	AfDB
<b>Nepal</b>	Vegetables in Hilly Areas Project	WFP
<b>Nicaragua</b>	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)
<b>Niger</b>	Strengthening Farmers' Organizations to Develop Sustainable Livelihoods	FAO, Fédération des Unions de Groupements Paysans du Niger (FUGPN-Mooriben)
<b>Senegal</b>	Post-COVID Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PRESAN/PC)	AfDB
<b>Senegal</b>	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)
<b>Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu</b>	Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition in the Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu	FAO
<b>Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu</b>	Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition in the Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu	IFAD
<b>Somalia</b>	Somalia Integrated and Resilient Agricultural Productivity Project (SIRAP)	IFAD
<b>Tanzania</b>	Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania in Adaptation to COVID-19 Project	AfDB, Mtandaowa Vikundivya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)
<b>Uganda</b>	Strengthening Productive Capacity and Resilience of Smallholder Sweet Potato Producer Organizations in Uganda	World Bank, Soroti Sweet Potato Producers and Processors Association (SOSPPA)

## Closed Projects

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
<b>Global</b>	AfricaWorks Conference [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	Agribusiness Country Diagnostics [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	Food Fortification Guidelines and Best Practices [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	Food Safety Forum [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	Measuring impact from food losses - GHG Tool [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	R&R Cocoa Study [Advisory]	IFC
<b>Global</b>	Small Holder Platform [Agribusiness Leadership Program (ALP)] [Advisory]	IFC

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Global	Small Holder Platform [Conference Amsterdam] [Advisory]	IFC
Global	Global Agri PDP [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa	Learning Scope Insight [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa	GWFP Nedbank (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cameroon & Nigeria) [Investment]	IFC
Regional - Africa	WFP Umbrella [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire & Mali)	ABI Agrifinance [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa (Mozambique & Malawi)	AS Warehouse Receipts [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa / Sahel	Sahel Irrigation Initiative Project [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Sub Saharan Africa	Root Capital [Investment]	IFC
Regional - Sub Saharan Africa	Africa Crop Receipts Feasibility Study [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Sub Saharan Africa	Climate and RE PPPs (Grain Study) [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Sub Saharan Africa	WEFA (Irrigation Diagnostic) Phase 1, 2 & 3 [Advisory]	IFC
Regional - Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda)	MMI Using E-Granary Innovative Mobile Platform to Deliver Economic Services to Farmers in East Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda)	IFAD
Regional - Africa / Asia	Smallholder Platform [Events] [Advisory]	IFC
Afghanistan	Rikweda [Investment]	IFC
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)-TA	FAO
Bangladesh	MMI Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations in Bangladesh	FAO
Bangladesh	Pran Foods [Investment]	IFC
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	World Bank
Bangladesh	Pran Food Safety Project [Advisory]	IFC
Bhutan	Mountain Hazelnuts [Investment]	IFC
Burkina Faso	GWFP SOFITEX I [Investment]	IFC
Burkina Faso	GWFP SOFITEX II [Investment]	IFC
Burkina Faso	GWFP SOFITEX III [Investment]	IFC
Burkina Faso	Additional Financing for Agricultural Productivity and Food Security (PAPSA)	World Bank

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Burkina Faso	Cotton Burkina [Advisory]	IFC
Burkina Faso	Sofitex ESAP (ESMS Project) [Advisory]	IFC
Cambodia	Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)	ADB
Cambodia	ACLEDA MFI [Investment]	IFC
Cambodia	A2F GWFP Training [Advisory]	IFC
Cambodia	Amru [Advisory]	IFC
Cambodia	Mars BRICo [Advisory]	IFC
Côte d'Ivoire	Barry Callebaut [Investment]	IFC
Côte d'Ivoire	Cargill SIB Cocoa Coop RSF [Investment]	IFC
Côte d'Ivoire	SIB Risk Sharing Facility [Investment]	IFC
Côte d'Ivoire	SIPRA ESAP (ESMS Project) [Advisory]	IFC
Ethiopia	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) 1 - TA	FAO
Ethiopia	AfricaJUICE [Investment]	IFC
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Coffee II Risk Sharing Facility [Investment]	IFC
Ethiopia	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) 1	World Bank
Ethiopia	africaJUICE ESAP (ESMS Project) [Advisory]	IFC
Ghana	Ghana Commodity Exchange [Advisory]	IFC
Haiti	Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)	IDB
Haiti	Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II)	World Bank
Haiti	ACME Microfinance [Advisory]	IFC
Kenya	Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) - TA Component	FAO
Kenya	Insta [Investment]	IFC
Kenya	ECOM FTC Kenya [Advisory]	IFC
Kenya	ESP Kenya [Event with KAAA] [Advisory]	IFC
Kosovo	AFK [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	KEP Trust [Investment]	IFC
Kosovo	Kosovo Agrifinance (Pre-Implementation) [Advisory]	IFC
Laos	Green Hills Coffee [Advisory]	IFC
Liberia	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)	AfDB



REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Madagascar	Biovanilla [Investment]	IFC
Malawi	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	AfDB
Malawi	Malawi Mangoes [Investment]	IFC
Malawi	Malawi Warehouse Receipts [Advisory]	IFC
Mali	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project	AfDB
Mali	GWFP HSBC [Investment]	IFC
Mali	MMI Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Cowpea Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development	WFP
Mongolia	Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Programme (ILBLSP)	FAO
Mongolia	Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)	World Bank
Myanmar	ACLEDA MFI [Investment]	IFC
Myanmar	Myanmar Agribusiness Development [Advisory]	IFC
Nepal	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	World Bank
Nepal	Nepal Poultry Project [Advisory]	IFC
Nicaragua	FDL [Investment]	IFC
Nicaragua	Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN)	World Bank
Nicaragua	FDL- Digital Financial Services (Design) [Advisory]	IFC
Nicaragua	FDL Nicaragua [Advisory]	IFC
Niger	Water Mobilization to Increase Food Security in the Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder Regions Project (PMERSA-MTZ)	AfDB
Pakistan	Pakistan Dairy Sector Development [Advisory]	IFC
Rwanda	AIFL Farmer Financing Credit Line [Investment]	IFC
Rwanda	AIFL Farmer Risk Sharing Facility [Investment]	IFC
Rwanda	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)	World Bank
Rwanda	AIF Rwanda [Advisory]	IFC
Rwanda	WFP PPP Rwanda [Advisory]	IFC
Senegal	ACEP [Investment]	IFC
Senegal	GWFP BICIS [Investment]	IFC
Senegal	BICIS [Advisory]	IFC
Senegal	Kirene Dairy [Advisory]	IFC

REGION/COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SUPERVISING ENTITY
Senegal	Kirene Umbrella [Advisory]	IFC
Senegal	Warehouse Receipts System Development in Senegal [Advisory]	IFC
Sierra Leone	Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)	IFAD
Solomon Islands	National Fisheries Development (NFD) [Investment]	IFC
Solomon Islands	Soltuna E&S [Advisory]	IFC
Tajikistan	Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project (PAMP II)	World Bank
Tanzania	GWFP CRDB [Investment]	IFC
Tanzania	GWFP CRDB II [Investment]	IFC
Tanzania	GWFP NMB [Investment]	IFC
Tanzania	WFP CRDB [Investment]	IFC
Tanzania	Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)	World Bank
The Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	AfDB
The Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) - TA Component	FAO
Togo	Project to Support Agricultural Development in Togo (PADAT)	IFAD
Togo	Togo Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)	World Bank
Uganda	Pearl Dairy [Investment]	IFC
Uganda	Pearl Dairy [Advisory]	IFC
Yemen	Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Program (SAPREP)	World Bank



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