

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Catalyzing Change at a Critical Moment for Global Food Security



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About GAFSP

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a multilateral partnership and financing platform with unwavering purpose to improve food and nutrition security in the world's poorest countries.

Established by the G20 in the wake of the 2007–2008 global food price crisis, GAFSP has since been building resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, placing smallholder farmers at the heart of everything it does.

Since 2010, GAFSP has brought together twelve donors – the Gates Foundation, Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States – alongside partner countries, multilateral

development agencies, and civil society organizations.

Together, they have pooled more than \$2.5 billion in donor funds, including financing grants, technical assistance, concessional loans, blended finance, and advisory services across agriculture and food systems, from farm to table. Partner governments, farmer and producer organizations, and the private sector lead the design and implementation of these investments, working alongside a multilateral development agency of their choice.

Gates Foundation



Public Sector Window reporting period: January to December 2025

Private Sector Window reporting period: June 2024 to June 2025

Letter from the Chairs

Battambang Province is known as Cambodia's rice bowl. With support from GAFSP, farmers there are adopting more resilient irrigation techniques and supplying rice to new markets – critical in a country where most people live in rural areas and depend on rice as a daily staple.

In Honduras's Dry Corridor, smallholder farmers are improving livelihoods through GAFSP-supported value chains in avocado, vegetables and honey, working in landscapes where drought previously made farming a daunting challenge.

In Togo, the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) has delivered seeds and fertilizer to more than 28,000 farmers in the last agricultural season alone.

Revitalized communities are behind every number, every chart and every strategy in this Annual Report. Multiple shocks erode food security gains and the need for long-term investment remains urgent.

In 2025, the Steering Committee approved Vision 2030, further solidifying GAFSP as a catalytic, systems-oriented platform. By acting as an incentive setter, connector, and de-risker, GAFSP aims to mobilize broader coalitions and pools of financing to strengthen agrifood systems in low-income countries.

Also in this year, GAFSP made the first allocation from its new Business Investment Financing Window (BIFT). This \$USD 75 million window was designed to mobilize private capital alongside GAFSP grants to crowd in commercial finance, de-risk innovation, and create conditions for market-linked agricultural growth.

We express our appreciation to everyone who contributed to GAFSP's mission and results in 2025. This Annual Report is an invitation to engage even more fully. Vision 2030 and the project case studies presented here showcase how better livelihoods can be achieved.

The year also marked the end of our tenures as Chairs. We welcome Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Founder and Chair at Connect for Impact Advisory Group and former Minister of Agriculture of Rwanda, as the new GAFSP Steering Committee Chair and wish her, and GAFSP, much success in the coming year.

James Catto

Chair of the GAFSP Steering Committee

Radio Save

Chair of the Private Sector Window
Donor Committee

Note from the Incoming Chair

I step into the role of GAFSP Steering Committee Chair grateful for the foundation James Catto and Radio Save leave behind, and mindful of the moment GAFSP now finds itself in.

Vision 2030 was approved this year not as an abstract strategy, but as a response to a food security landscape that keeps shifting under our feet – shrinking aid budgets, deepening climate shocks, and a widening gap between what smallholder farmers need and what reaches them.

I join GAFSP having spent much of my career on both sides of that gap – as Rwanda's Minister of Agriculture, and before that, in a smallholder farming family. I know what it means when investment in agriculture actually reaches a farmer's field, and I know the repercussions when it doesn't.

GAFSP's model—pooling donor resources, channeling them through the partners and platforms already rooted in a country, and putting producer organizations at the center—is the foundation of the impact we are creating for farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs.

GAFSP's proven approach is as relevant today — if not more so — as when the program was founded nearly two decades ago. Combined with our on-the-ground presence in low-income countries and our financing and de-risking tools that open markets for farmers, this approach now supports the World Bank Group and its partners in the AgriConnect initiative to move 300 million farmers from subsistence to surplus.

My aim is to help sharpen it for what the next five years will demand.

I look forward to working alongside GAFSP's donors, partner countries, supervising entities, and civil society organizations to carry this mission forward.

Dr. Agnes Kalibata

Chair of the GAFSP Steering Committee

Letter from Civil Society Organizations

It is with a deep sense of purpose that we write to you as the incoming Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives of the GAFSP Steering Committee. Three CSO members have historically sat on the committee, distinguishing GAFSP for its inclusive governance structure.

We were honored to take on this role at the December 2025 Steering Committee Meeting. It is a pivotal moment for global food and nutrition security. The CSO team is committed to the work of restoring and protecting ecosystems in partnership with communities; linking resilience efforts to functioning markets and risk-management platforms; rebalancing financing so that agriculture and productive capacity are central to humanitarian response; and building local institutions that manage natural resources, mediate conflict, and sustain gains.

Civil society stresses rights-based, inclusive governance, and the need for direct, innovative financing. We are also focused on youth and women as key actors in a redesigned food system, not just beneficiaries: as entrepreneurs,

service providers, and co-creators of policy processes.

CSOs play both an essential role in GAFSP and are an integral part of creating inclusive, accountable and effective agrifood systems. The Program has a longstanding engagement with civil society underscoring CSO perspectives on GAFSP governance, ensuring that farmers are at the table for all levels of decision-making.

Despite sustained improvements in recent years, global hunger and food insecurity are far above the targets set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is estimated that 645 million people faced hunger in 2025. This reality compels us to act with both urgency and purpose. It is precisely in this context that GAFSP's work stands as a powerful testament to what coordinated, country-led investment in agriculture can achieve.

The 2030 Strategic Plan is designed to deepen its impact and strengthen partnerships. GAFSP's total portfolio has now grown to US\$2.5 billion in donor funds since 2010, supporting 323 public and private sector projects across

55 countries. Farmers with stronger harvests, families with more nutritious meals, and communities with greater resilience to climate and economic shocks are what we strive for.

GAFSP's governance model reflects a shared conviction that the people closest to the challenges must have a prominent voice in shaping the solutions. We are committed to upholding this principle in our roles and to ensuring that field-level realities inform every strategic decision.

As 2025 CSO chairs, we stepped into our responsibilities at the launch of GAFSP's Vision 2030, prioritizing transformative and agroecological investment in agri-food systems, stronger producer organizations, and greater integration of nutrition, climate adaptation, and gender equity across the portfolio. We strongly endorse these priorities and will advocate within the Steering Committee to ensure they are translated into tangible outcomes for the communities we represent.

We are equally encouraged by GAFSP's 8th Call for Proposals for producer organization-led initiatives. Investments in producer organizations are investments in the self-reliance and long-term capacity of farming communities. Strengthening their business management skills, connecting them to local and regional value chains, and improving their access to nutritious food markets are precisely

the kinds of ground-level changes that last.

To GAFSP's donors, supervising entities, and country partners: thank you for your continued commitment to this program. The collective effort documented in these pages is the result of years of sustained collaboration, and we look forward to building on it together.

To the smallholder farmers, women producers, and rural communities whose stories fill these pages: Your resilience and determination are the foundation of everything GAFSP does.

Dr. Mathabo Tsepa

CSO Representative, Africa Region
Southern African Confederation of
Agricultural Unions (SACAU)

Clayton Simamao

CSO Representative, Asia Region
Samoa Farmers Association

Pauline Verrière

CSO Representative, OECD Countries
Action Contre La Faim (ACF), GAFSP
Steering Committee, 2025

THE CHALLENGE



Credit: Action Aid International

THE CHALLENGE

In many parts of the world, progress toward ending hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition – the core ambition of Sustainable Development Goal 2 – has not just stalled, but gone into reverse.

In 2025, up to 645 million people faced hunger globally – a figure that speaks not only to the scale of the crisis, but to the compounding nature of its causes. Conflict, climate extremes, and economic shocks are intensifying one another, driving displacement, disrupting agricultural production, and pushing the most vulnerable communities deeper into food insecurity.

Three-quarters of people facing acute food insecurity today live in fragile, conflict-affected or violent contexts. Meanwhile, for the first time in the Global Report on Food Crises' history, two famines (in parts of Gaza Strip and the Sudan) were confirmed in the same year.





Credit: Civil Society Partnership for GAFSP

The climate emergency is reshaping agriculture in ways that are already felt in every country where GAFSP works. Erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts, more frequent and more severe flooding are the present realities for smallholder farmers whose livelihoods depend on predictable seasons and stable harvests. Women and young people, who together make up the majority of the agricultural labor force across Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southeast Asia, bear much of this burden.

At the same time, the financial architecture that supports global food security is under exceptional strain.

Official development assistance has fallen sharply in real terms, with aid budgets across major donor countries facing unprecedented pressure. This comes at precisely the moment when investment in resilient, inclusive agrifood systems is most needed. Smallholder farmers – who produce an estimated third of the world's food on a fraction of its agricultural land – receive less than 1% of global climate finance and remain chronically underserved by commercial lending markets.

These challenges are not insurmountable. But addressing them requires coordinated, well-targeted

investment that reaches the farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses that form the backbone of food systems in low-income countries. It requires financing instruments that can attract and de-risk private capital. And it requires a platform with the governance, the relationships, and the on-the-ground presence to deliver.



GAFSP'S MISSION



GAFSP'S MISSION

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

GAFSP's mission is to support smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries to navigate compounding and cross-cutting shocks by investing in resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems that benefit and empower vulnerable farmers, their families, and communities.

Credit: Action Aid International



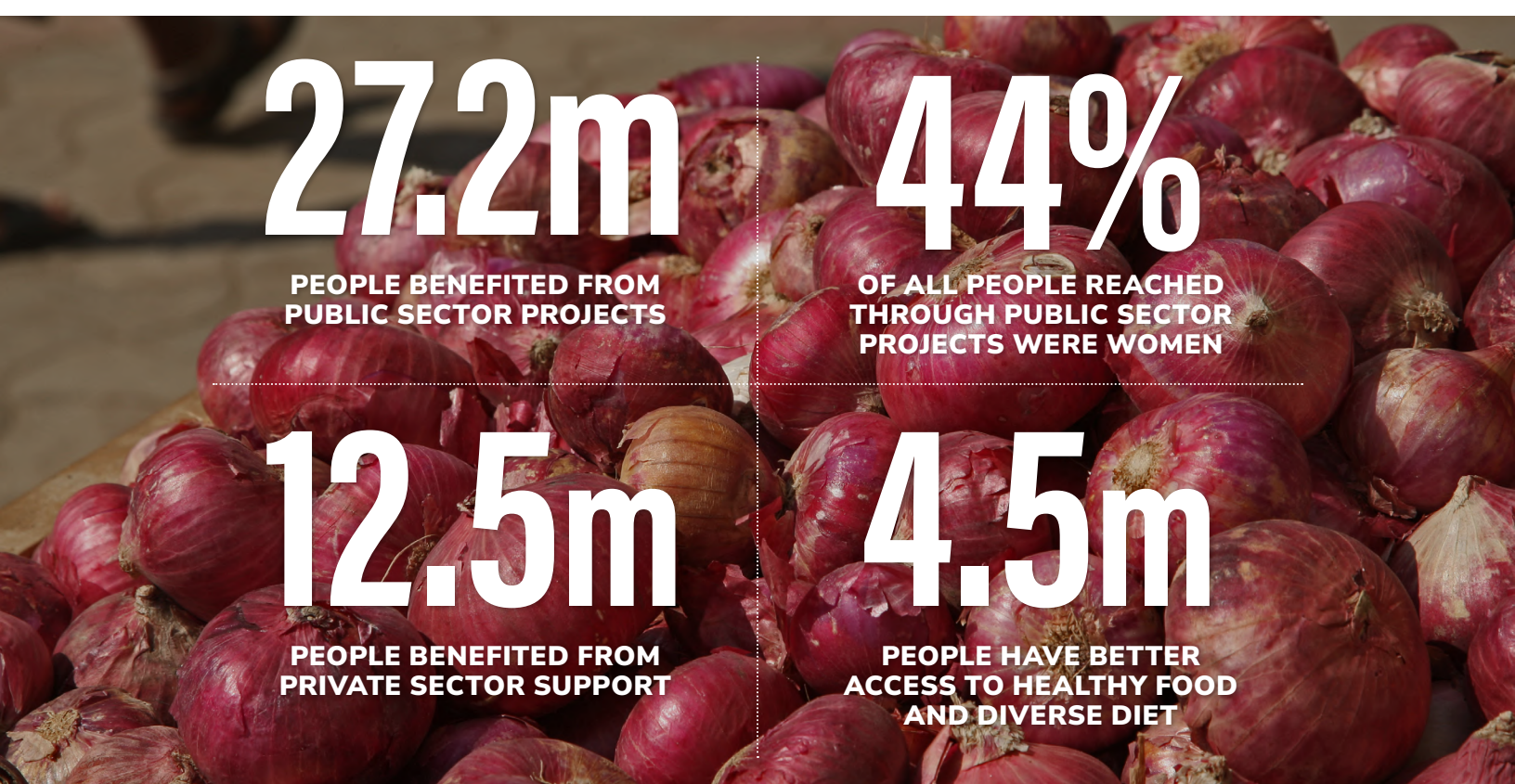
A platform built for the moment

What makes GAFSP distinctive is not simply what it funds, but how it funds. GAFSP pools donor resources to reduce fragmentation and duplication. It allocates finance through a demand-driven model. This is one in which partner governments, producer organizations, and agribusinesses lead the design and implementation of investments. This approach keeps decision-making close to the communities being served and ensures that solutions are grounded in local realities.

GAFSP's financial toolkit is equally distinctive. Grants and technical assistance sit alongside concessional loans, blended finance, and advisory services, which allows GAFSP to tailor

its support to the specific needs and risk profiles of different contexts. In some settings, an upfront grant is what unlocks change; while in others, it is a risk-sharing facility that brings a commercial bank to the table for the first time.

Dedicated to improving food and nutrition security in the world's poorest countries, GAFSP works exclusively in low-income countries – where the need is greatest and where international public finance can have the most transformative impact. Its portfolio spans Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central Asia, reaching communities that are too often overlooked by mainstream development finance



27.2m

**PEOPLE BENEFITED FROM
PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS**

44%

**OF ALL PEOPLE REACHED
THROUGH PUBLIC SECTOR
PROJECTS WERE WOMEN**

12.5m

**PEOPLE BENEFITED FROM
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT**

4.5m

**PEOPLE HAVE BETTER
ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD
AND DIVERSE DIET**

HOW GAFSP WORKS



HOW GAFSP WORKS

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

GAFSP operates through three distinct but complementary financing tracks, each serving a different part of the agricultural value chain and a different set of actors.

Country Grants

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

Producer Organization Grants

GAFSP directly supports smallholder farmers through small-scale grants for projects designed and led by farmer and producer organizations, together with a multilateral partner agency of choice.

Private Sector Financing

GAFSP's Private Sector Window and Business Investment Financing Track use blended finance solutions and concessional funding to mobilize private sector investments designed to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers living in the world's poorest countries.

Supervising Entities



How GAFSP works with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Civil society is woven into GAFSP's governance. CSOs hold three seats on the GAFSP Steering Committee – representing Africa, Asia, and OECD countries – giving them a direct voice in decisions on project funding and direction alongside donors and supervising entities.

This partnership extends into implementation. In 2025, GAFSP commissioned a consortium of civil society organizations – the Civil Society Partnership for GAFSP, led by ActionAid International with ESAFF, AsiaDHRRA, and COSADH – to conduct participatory reviews of a selection of its ongoing grant-funded projects across seven countries. The reviews are designed to generate evidence-based lessons and recommendations, strengthening accountability and ensuring smallholder perspectives inform how GAFSP scales its investment and implements its Vision 2030 Strategic Plan.

Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP



Vision 2030



Credit: Action Aid International

VISION 2030

A strategic plan for a new era

In December 2025, GAFSP's Steering Committee formally approved the 2030 Strategic Plan – a significant strategic milestone in GAFSP's fifteen-year history. This marks the conclusion of a year-long process of consultation, evaluation, and reflection, drawing on the perspectives of partner governments, producer organizations, civil society, multilateral development agencies, and the private sector.

The plan arrives at a critical inflection point, as the global food security situation has deteriorated; development aid budgets are under severe pressure; and the private sector remains broadly hesitant to invest in the agricultural systems of the world's poorest countries, deterred by perceived risks and the absence of the right financial instruments to de-risk entry.

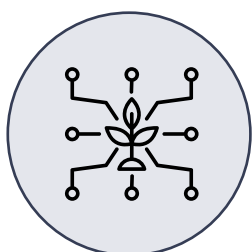
Against this backdrop, GAFSP's 2030 Strategic Plan advances with a sharpened focus, a clearer theory of change, and a renewed commitment to the farmers and communities that GAFSP was created to serve.

Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP



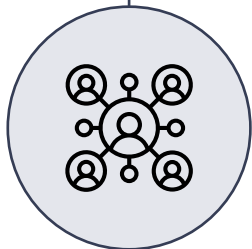
Three strategic priorities

The 2030 Strategic Plan is organized around three interconnected priorities, each reflecting a role that GAFSP is uniquely positioned to play within the international development architecture:



Incentivize

GAFSP will channel its resources towards innovative, integrated solutions for agrifood system transformation. This includes solutions that generate co-benefits across climate, nutrition, gender equality, and economic inclusion. Rather than funding siloed interventions, GAFSP will prioritize investments that address multiple challenges simultaneously, demonstrating what is possible when cross-cutting approaches are applied at scale.



Connect

GAFSP will strengthen its role as a connector by bringing governments, producer organizations, development banks, and the private sector into genuine partnership. This means brokering relationships between actors who have not worked together before, as well as building the institutional capacity that enables smallholder farmers to engage effectively with markets, financial systems, and policymakers on their own terms.



De-risk

GAFSP will deepen its use of blended finance to crowd in public and private investment at scale. By strategically deploying grants and concessional capital – whether as first-loss protection, results-based incentives, or capacity-building support – GAFSP can reduce the risk profile of agricultural investments sufficiently to attract financing that would not otherwise materialize. At a time when development finance is scarce, GAFSP's ability to catalyze additional investment is among its most valuable functions.

From Vision 2030 to action: first steps in 2025

The approval of the 2030 Strategic Plan was the culmination of the Vision 2030 process – but it was also a beginning. In 2025, GAFSP took concrete steps to translate strategic ambition into operational reality.

The Business Investment Financing Track

The Business Investment Financing Track (BIFT) is GAFSP's most significant financing innovation in recent years. Launched as a pilot, the BIFT is designed to catalyze private and climate finance for smallholder farmers, producer organizations, early-stage agribusiness startups, and micro, small, and medium enterprises in the agrifood sector. It does this through a platform-based approach by pooling capital from multiple actors and leveraging GAFSP grant funding strategically to create the financial and institutional conditions for public-private collaboration to take root. In 2025, the first BIFT proposals were reviewed with the first allocation a \$14 million package awarded to the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) in late 2025.

Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP





Credit: World Food Programme

The 8th Call for Producer Organization-led Projects

Producer organizations are not simply beneficiaries of GAFSP funding, but they are also partners in the design and delivery of development outcomes. The 8th Call for Proposals, launched in May 2025 with a budget of US\$38 million, reflects the growing centrality of producer organizations within GAFSP's strategy. The call builds on evaluations, thematic assessments, and knowledge exchanges from previous rounds, with a sharper focus on strengthening private sector linkages, improving business management capacities, and addressing the interconnected challenges of food and nutrition security, climate resilience, and women's empowerment in an integrated way.

Local Currency Financing

A persistent barrier for smallholder farmers across many GAFSP-operating countries

is the cost and availability of finance denominated in local currencies. GAFSP's United Kingdom-funded Local Currency Financing pilot is designed to address this directly. By using swap rate buy-downs and other instruments, the pilot aims to lower the cost of local currency lending for smallholder farmers, helping financial institutions manage foreign exchange risk and pass more affordable terms on to end borrowers.

Looking ahead

The 2030 Strategic Plan is a living framework that will be refined and adapted as GAFSP learns from implementation, as the global context evolves, and as new evidence emerges about what works. What it provides is a clear sense of direction towards a GAFSP that is more catalytic, more connected, and more capable of mobilising the investment that smallholder farmers and low-income food systems urgently need.

Program Portfolio

Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP

PROGRAM PORTFOLIO

A growing portfolio in a challenging world

GAFSP funds 327 public and private sector projects across 55 low-income countries.

GAFSP's portfolio has continued to expand in scope, scale, and ambition. As of December 2025, GAFSP's \$2.5 billion portfolio comprised more than 327 public and private sector projects across 55 low-income countries – totaling in \$1.9 billion grant financing for public sector interventions, \$576.2 million for private sector interventions, and US\$72.5 million (excluding canceled projects) for producer organization-led projects. Unless otherwise noted, all figures cited in this report represent cumulative totals

Credit: Tejas Bansod

The infographic features a background image of a golden wheat field under a clear blue sky. A vertical dashed line divides the content into two columns. Large white numbers are prominently displayed in the upper half of each column, with descriptive text in all caps below them. The lower half of each column also features large white percentages with corresponding descriptive text in all caps.

36

COUNTRIES ARE
AFFECTED BY FRAGILITY

338,102

JOB'S HAVE BEEN CREATED BY GAFSP
PROJECTS, MORE THAN 37% OF
WHICH WERE FOR WOMEN

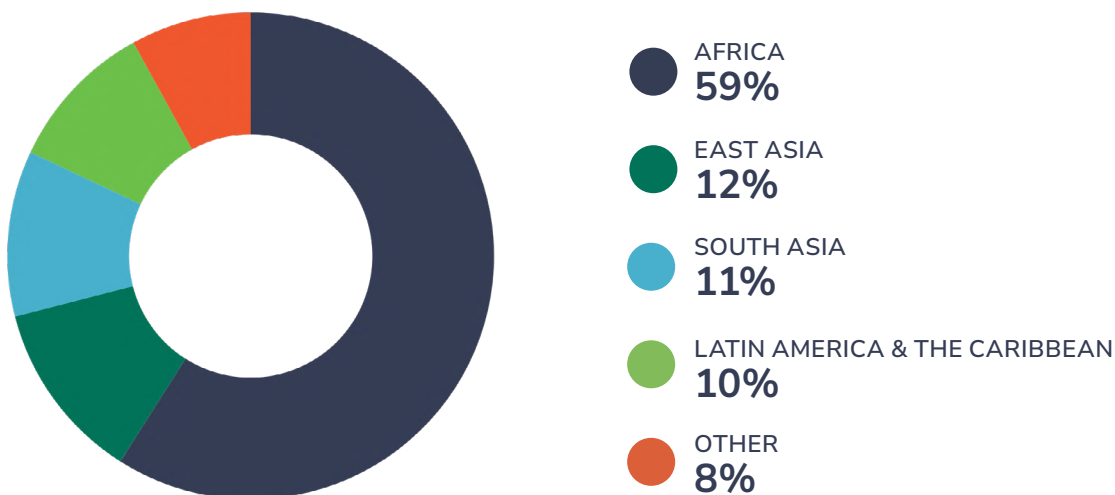
100%

OF ALL GAFSP PROJECTS SINCE
2017 INCLUDE MEASURES TO
ADDRESS CLIMATE RISKS IN
AGRICULTURE

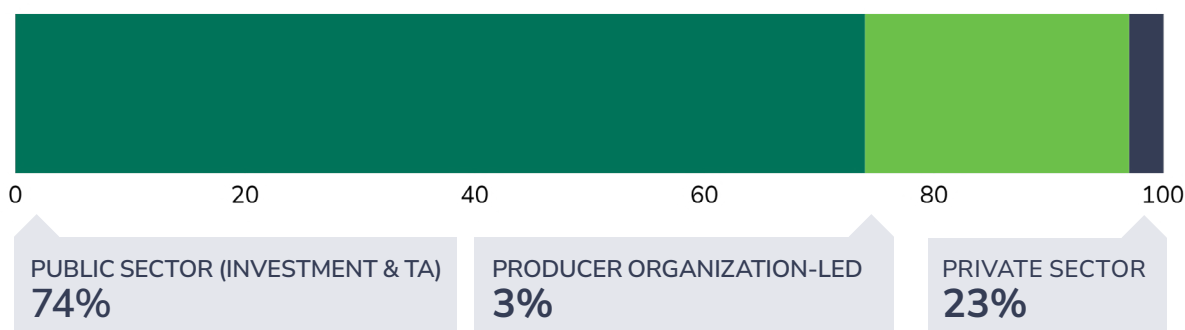
43%

OF ALL GAFSP PROJECT
BENEFICIARIES ARE WOMEN

Portfolio Breakdown by Region

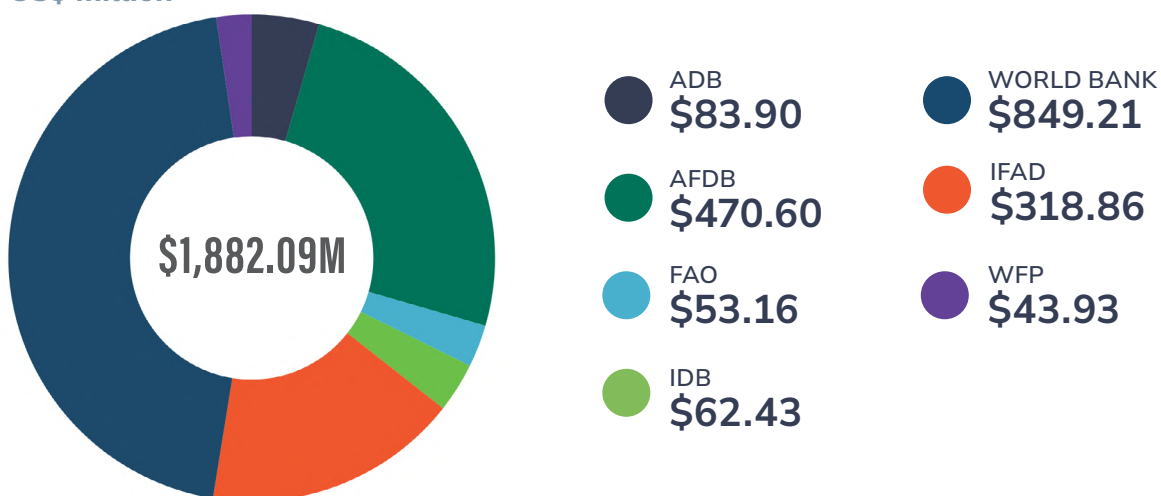


Portfolio Breakdown by Type



Portfolio Breakdown by Supervising Entity

US\$ million

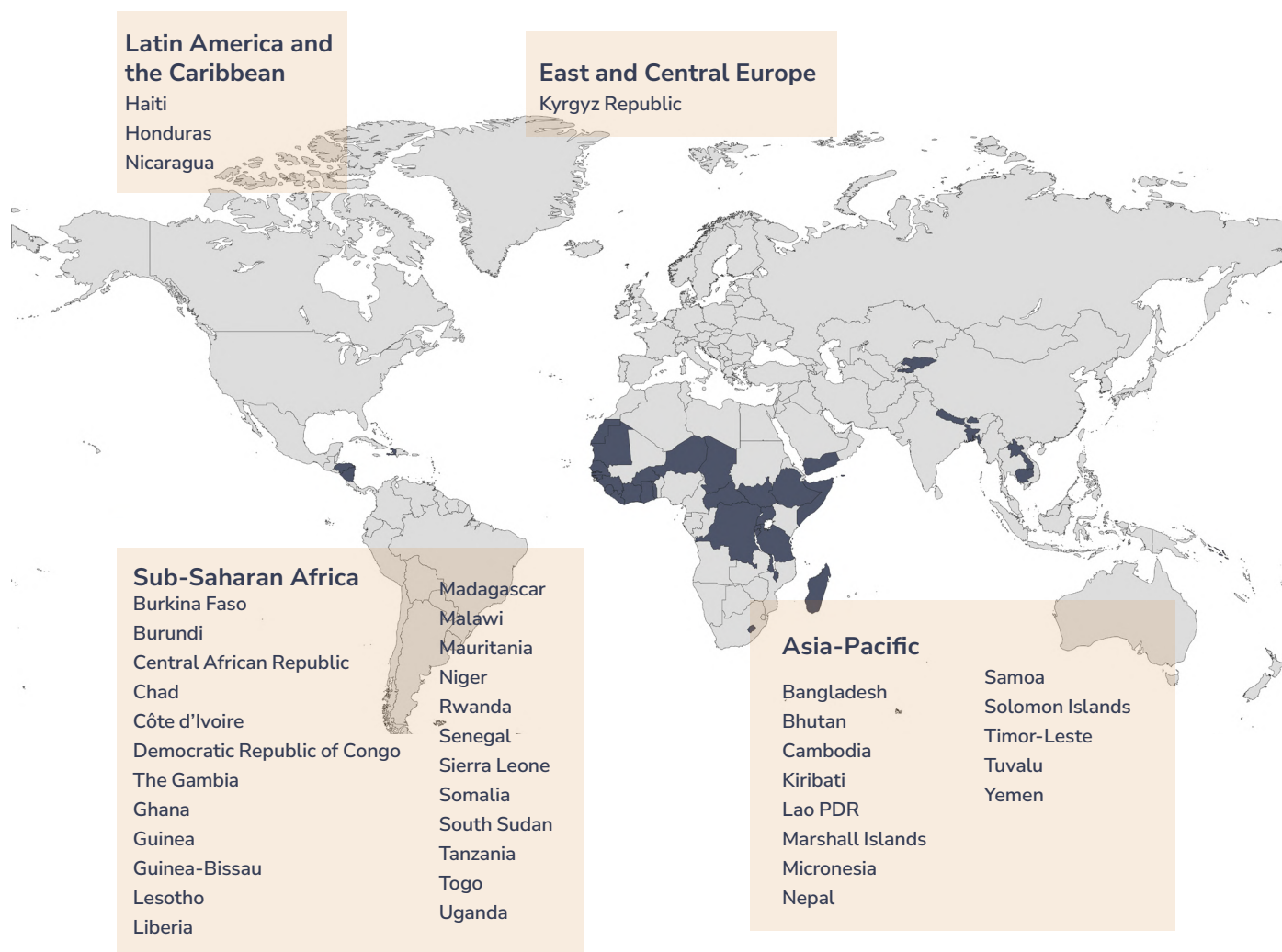


COUNTRY GRANTS

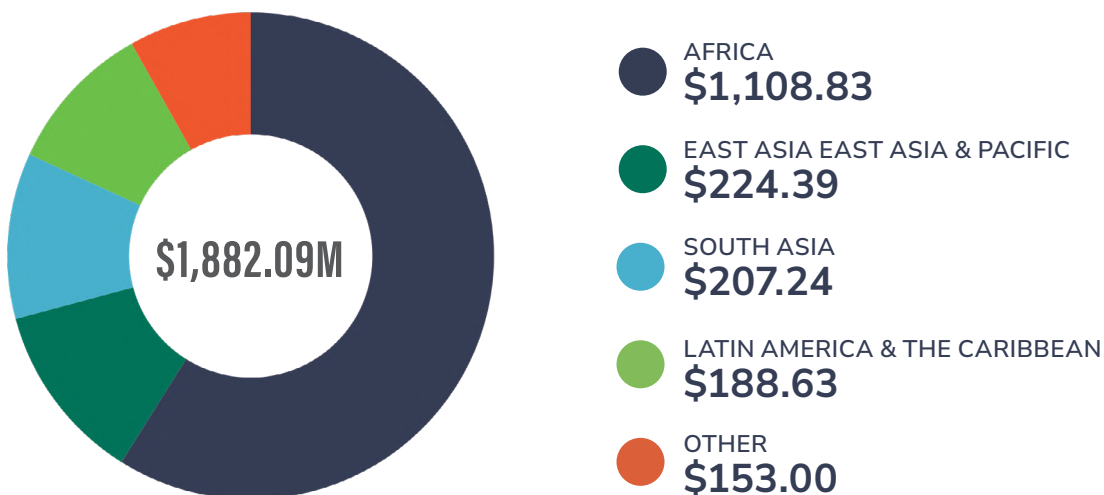
GAFSP provides grants to low-income country governments to support national agriculture and food security investment plans, developed through a participatory process with farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society. As

of December 2025, the public sector portfolio had financed more than \$1.9 billion in grants, disbursing 1.39 billion to 124 projects (including cancelled projects) in 49 countries

Public Sector Funding by Region

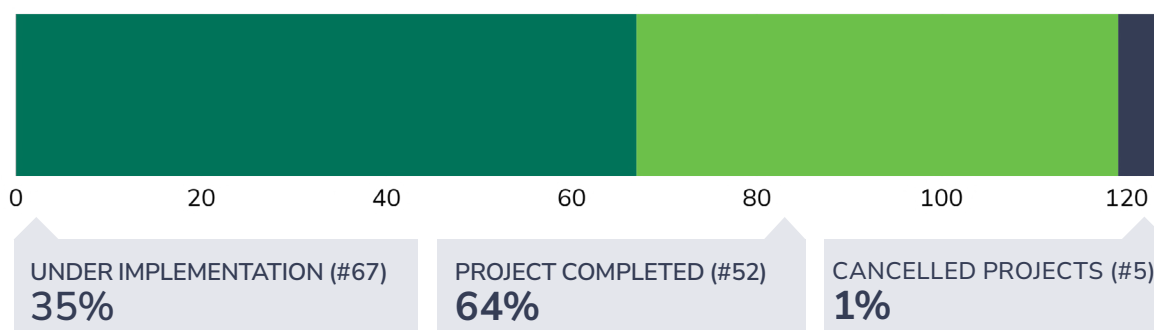


Public Sector Funding by Region



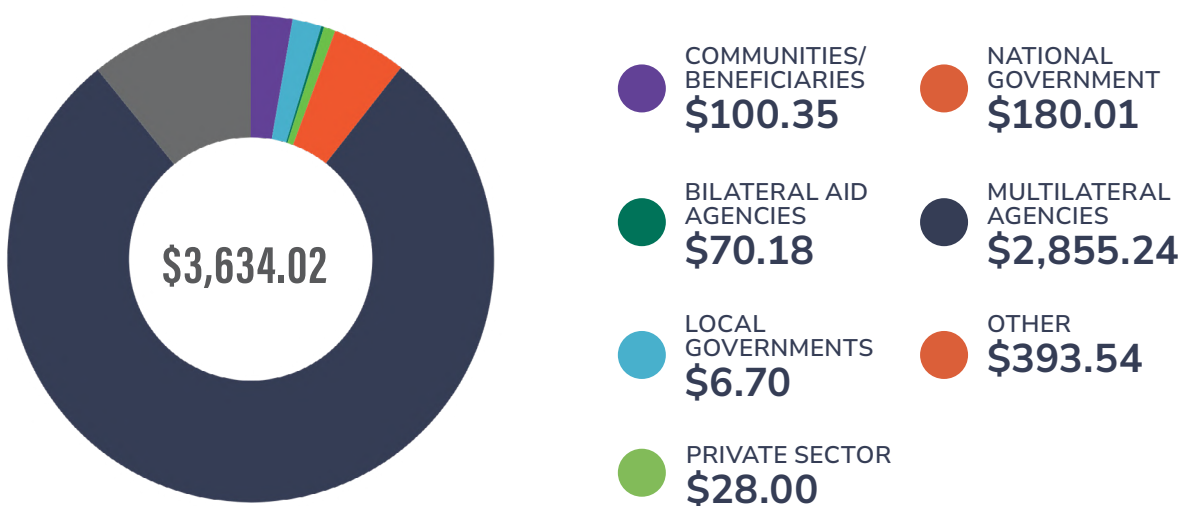
Project status (in number of projects)

As of December 2024



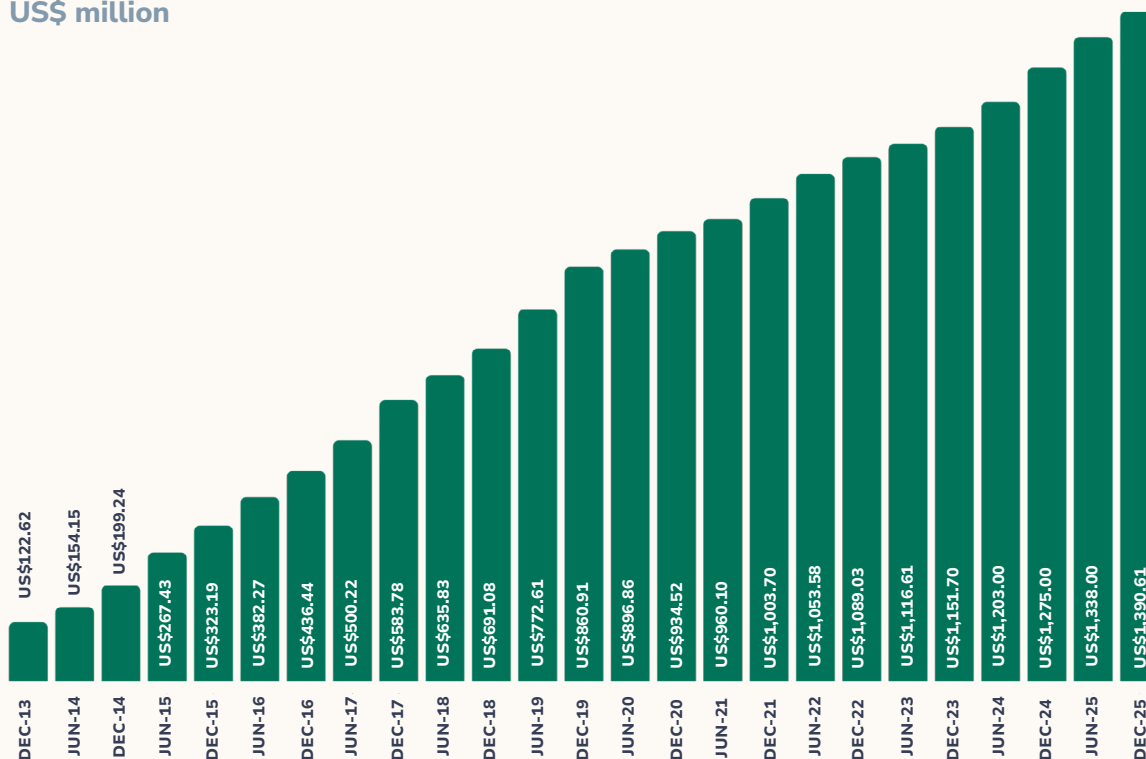
Co-Financing

US\$ million



Disbursed Funds

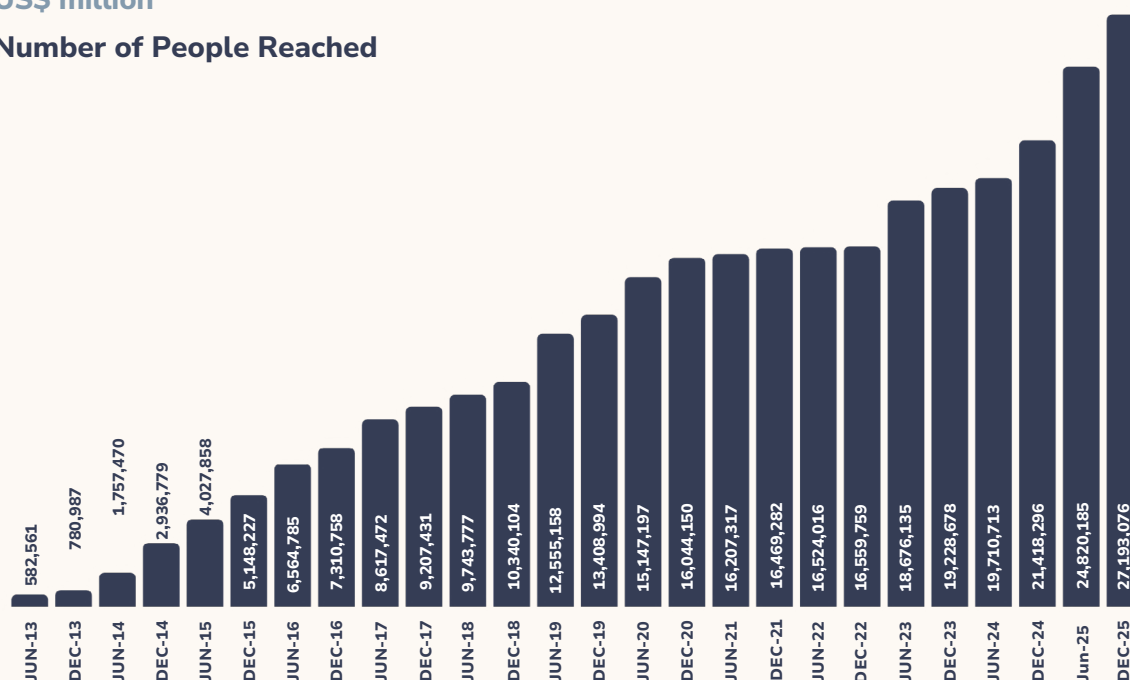
US\$ million



Public sector results

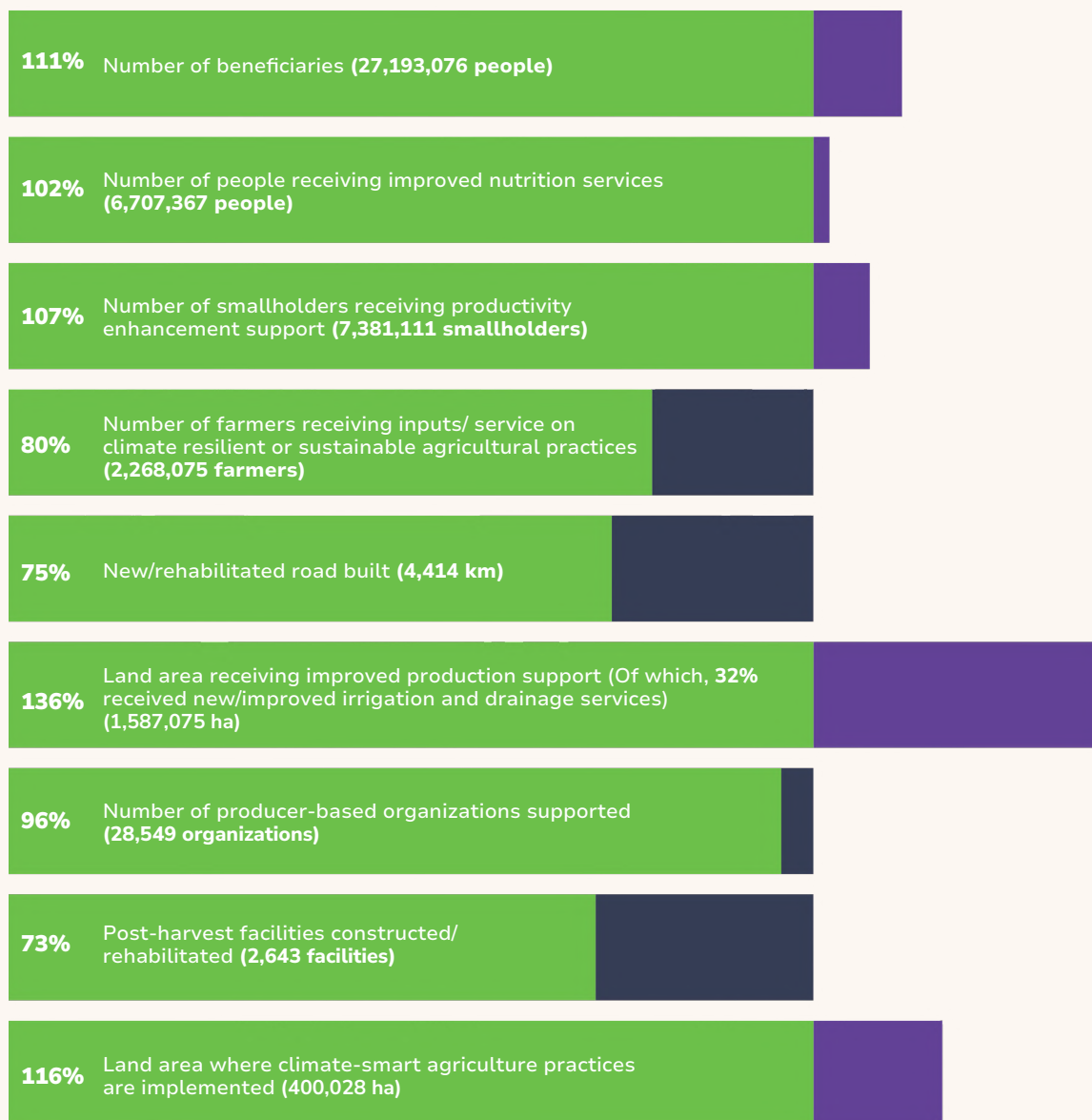
US\$ million

Number of People Reached



Highlighted results

Indicator Reach (%)

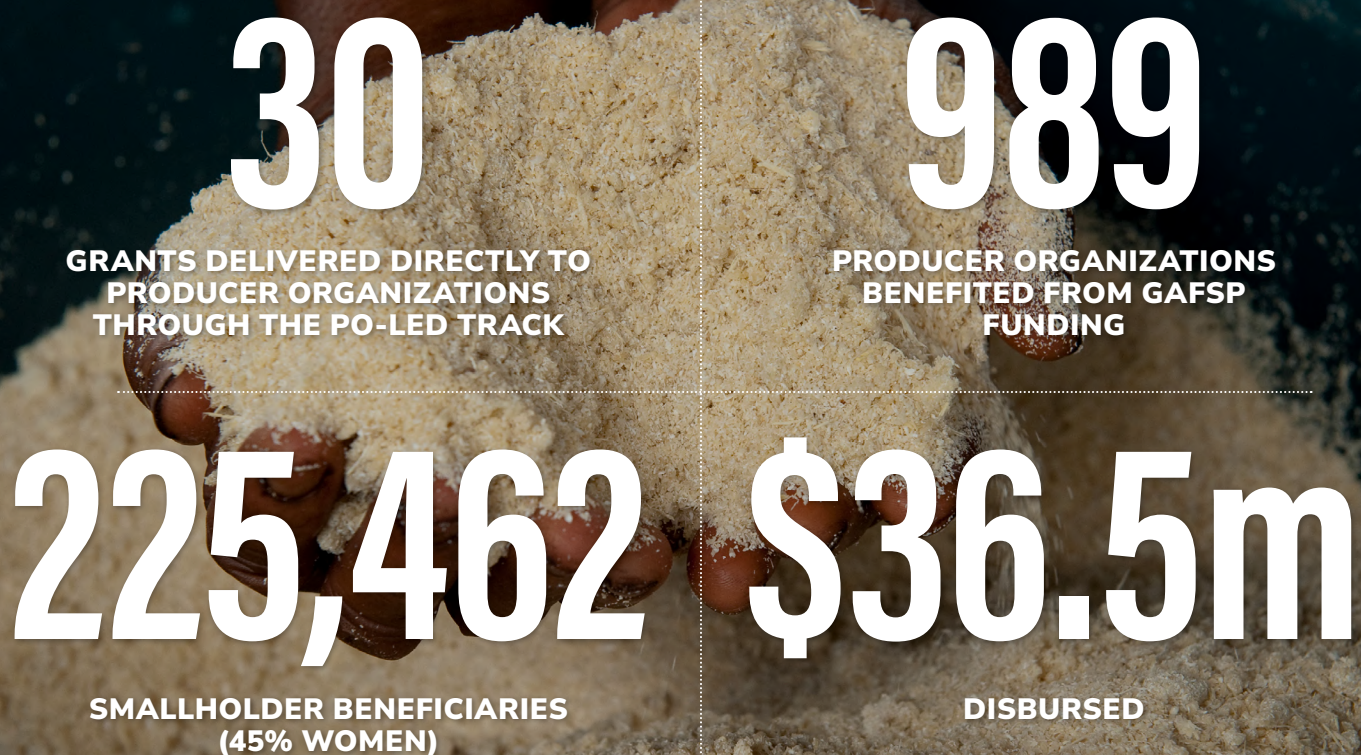


PRODUCER ORGANIZATION GRANTS

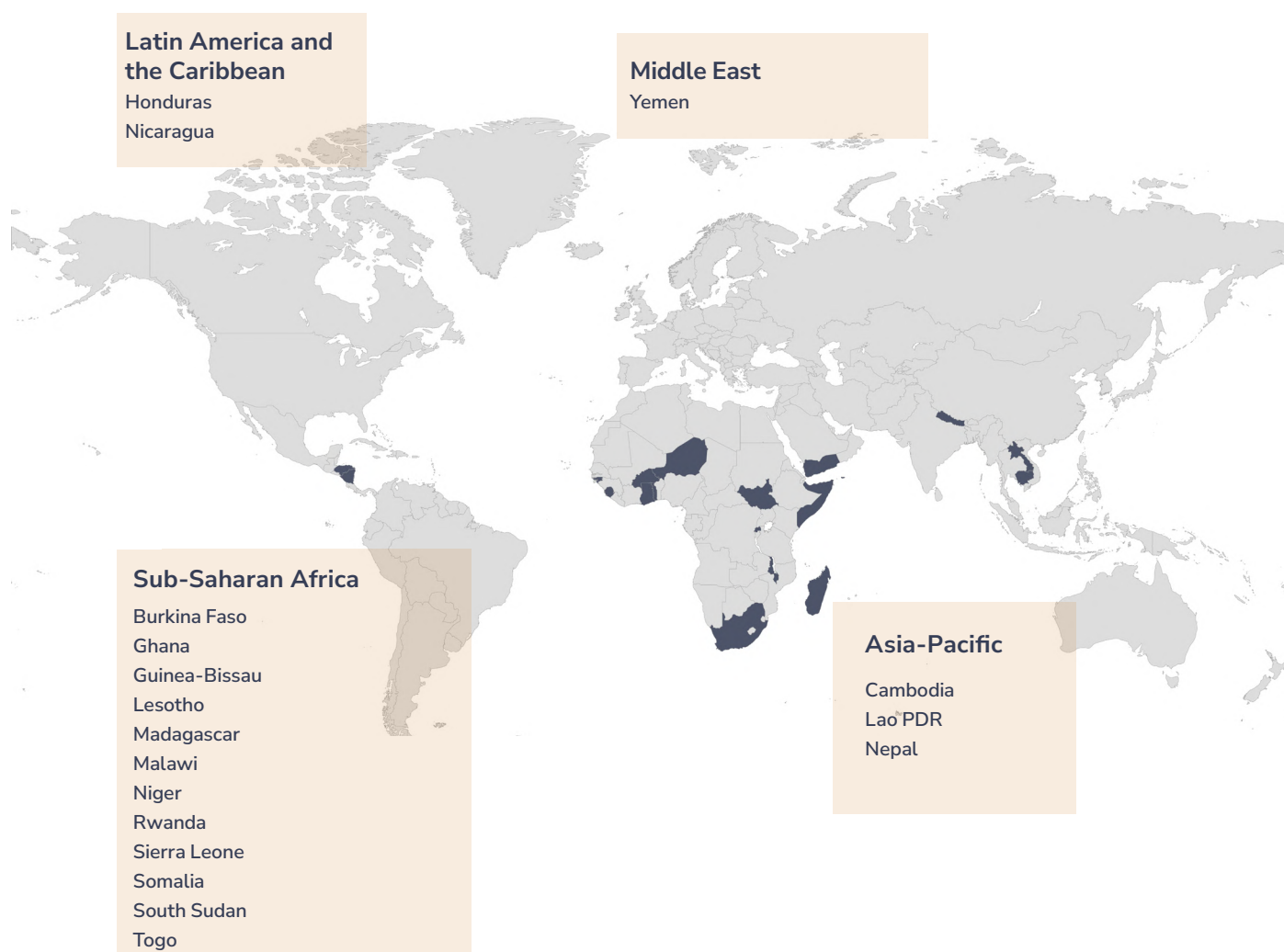
When smallholder farmers organize themselves into producer organizations, the benefits multiply. Producer organizations enable smallholders to negotiate better prices; share knowledge and reduce costs; access the credit, inputs, and markets that would be out of reach for individual farmers working alone; and build the institutional foundations that enable sustainable development over the long term.

Since the launch of the producer organization-led track in 2019, GAFSP has allocated 80.4 million (including cancelled projects) directly to 30 producer organization-led projects, disbursing \$36.5M and supporting 989 producer organizations and 225,462 smallholder beneficiaries, 45% of whom are women.

In 2025, GAFSP launched its 8th Call for Proposals for producer organization-led initiatives with a budget of \$38.8 million and a sharper focus than previous rounds on private sector linkages, integrated approaches to food and nutrition security and climate resilience, and the strengthening of organizational governance and business management capacity.



Producer Organization-Led Projects (2025)





Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP

PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING

Agriculture in the world's poorest countries is not short of investment potential. It is short of investors willing to absorb the risks that come with operating in fragile environments, thin markets, and commodity supply chains where smallholder farmers are at one end and global buyers are at the other. This is the gap that GAFSP's Private Sector Window was created to fill.

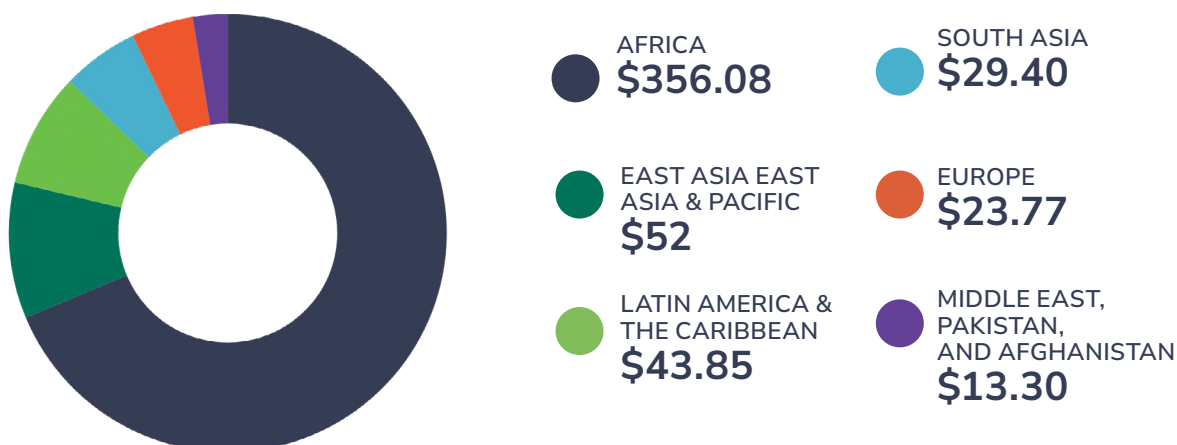
By combining concessional capital with blended finance structures – loans, equity, risk-sharing facilities, and guarantees – the Private Sector Window makes investments viable that commercial lenders would not otherwise touch. It specializes in agribusiness projects with high development impact potential across the full food supply chain: inputs, logistics, storage, processing, and financial services.

Since its launch in 2013, the GAFSP Private Sector Window has approved \$518.4 million to support 95 agribusiness investment projects in 29 countries, and \$57.8 million for 113 advisory services projects in 36 countries. To date, GAFSP Private Sector Window projects leverage, on average, 2 times the funding from the International Finance Corporation and 6.3 times the total project financing. The program has reached over 2.5 million farmers across the globe

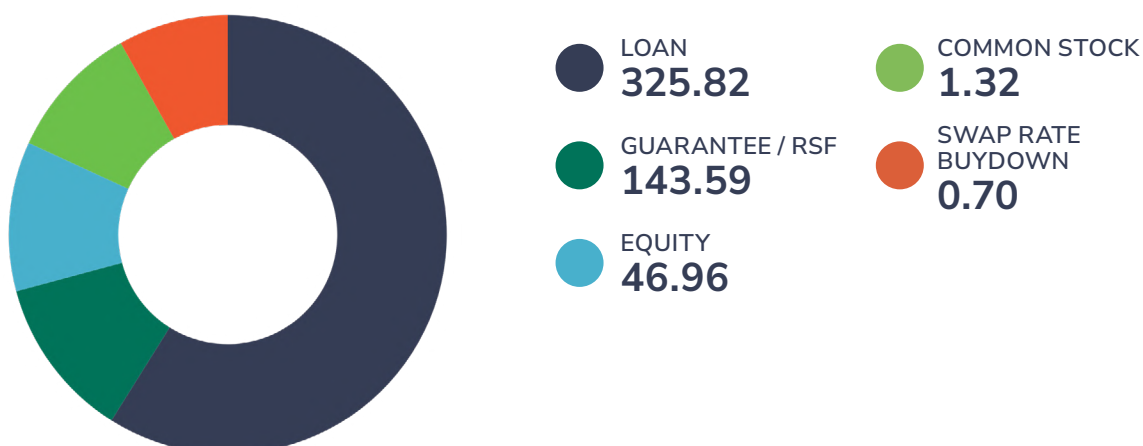
Investment Service Active Projects & Countries

Project Name	Country
Probiotech	Nepal
BICEC Agri RSF	Cameroon
KTDA Small Hydro	Kenya
Luna Ranch	Ethiopia
AIFL Rwan HOLDCO	Rwanda
AIFL Rwan OPCO	Rwanda
FCS RE CEDIAM	Mali
BOVIMA	Madagascar
Global Tea	Malawi
GWFP NMB TNZ	Tanzania
AIFH Rights	Rwanda
Souff. Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Twiga Foods	Kenya
FCS RE MALI SHI	Mali
Mahyco	Africa Region
KRK agri 2	Kosovo
KEP Agri 2	Kosovo
AIFH Rights II	Rwanda
FCS RE Kings Bev	Sierra Leone
CIDT Expansion	Cote D'Ivoire
Meghna Rice	Bangladesh
Johnvents Cocoa	Nigeria
Sucden Cdl	Cote D'Ivoire
Pearl Dairy IV	Eastern Africa Region
AFK AGRI MSE 2	Kosovo
KEP AGRI MSE 2	Kosovo
KRK AGRI MSE 2	Kosovo
HBL MFB RSF GAF	Pakistan
RSF BOA SEN agCe	Senegal
Pula Series B	Africa Region
COUVOIR AMAR	Senegal
NAF Poultry	Sri Lanka
PAMECAS INVEST	Senegal
GTST GH Cocoa II	Ghana

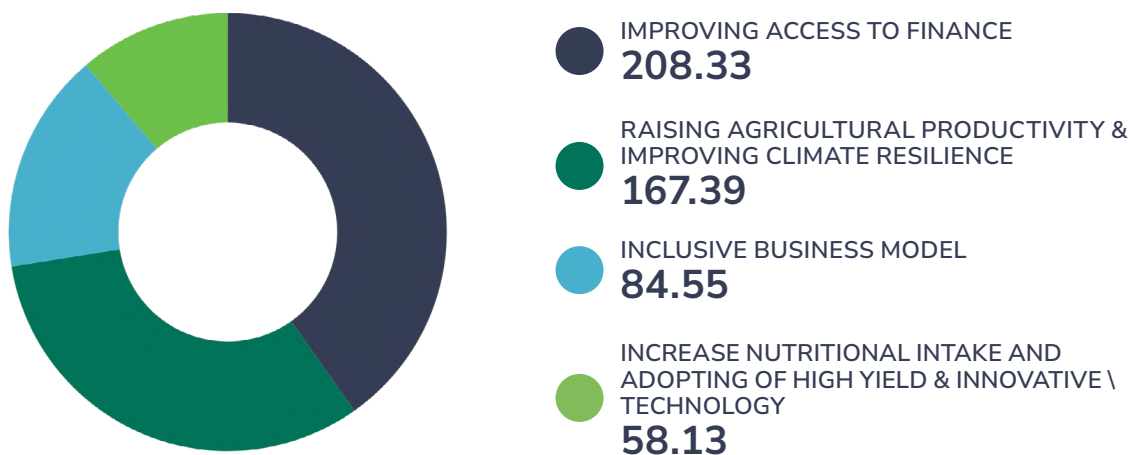
Regional Breakdown of Investment Amount



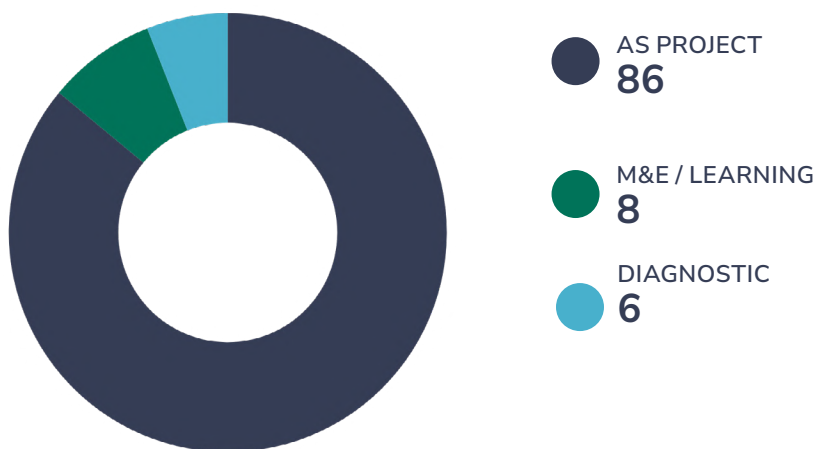
Investment Project Portfolio by Product Type



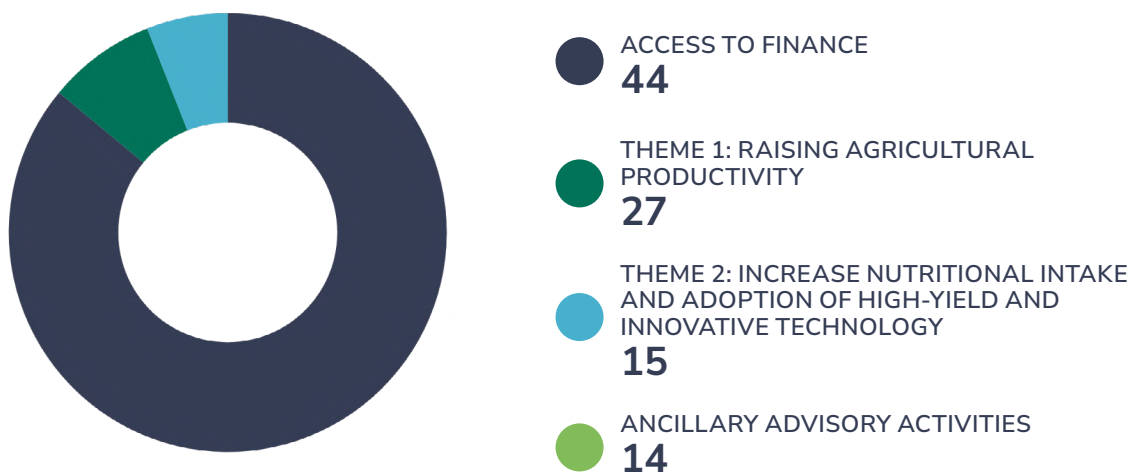
Investment Project Portfolio by Theme



Advisory Services Portfolio by Product Type



Advisory Services Portfolio by Theme



PRIVATE SECTOR RESULTS

As of June 2025, projects financed by GAFSP's Private Sector Window have reached more than 2.5 million farmers, at least 340,200 of whom are women. Additionally, these projects provided direct employment to more than 42,900 people, 36.3 % of whom are women. (The reported figure for women farmers underestimates the actual reach of GAFSP projects, because this indicator was only added to GAFSP's standard indicators list in 2017.)

INDICATORS*	BASELINE	RESULTS
Number of farmers reached	1,018,467	2,510,733
Number of female farmers reached	117,619	340,254
Number of direct full-time jobs provided	34,282	42,998
Number of direct full-time jobs provided to women	13,284	15,614
# of agri-loans outstanding**	199,284	388,308
\$ of agri-loans outstanding (USD)**	675,697,775	2,422,739,428

*Numbers include projects that reported results as of June 2025 and projects that have been closed.

** As of FY25, PrSW reports agri-loans outstanding instead of agri-loans disbursed.





BUSINESS INVESTMENT FINANCING TRACK

The Business Investment Financing Track represents GAFSP's next generation of private sector engagement. Launched as a pilot, it is designed to address a gap that the existing Private Sector Window does not fully reach, including early-stage enterprises, smallholder cooperatives, and innovative startups that are developing the technologies and business models of tomorrow's food systems, but that lack the track record or scale to attract commercial investment.

The BIFT uses a platform-based approach to pool capital from multiple investors, leveraging GAFSP's limited grant funding as capacity-building support, results-based incentives, or first-loss protection. A core design feature is the mandatory alignment with national food system agendas and with GAFSP-funded public sector projects – ensuring that private investments reinforce, rather than operate in parallel to, the broader public development agenda.

STRENGTHENING FARMERS' RESILIENCE



Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP

STRENGTHENING FARMERS' RESILIENCE

Increasing impact through partnerships and innovative financing

GAFSP's 2030 Strategic Plan places cross-cutting themes at the heart of its investment approach.

Climate resilience, gender equality, nutrition, fragility, and employment are not treated as separate issues to be addressed in isolation – they are understood as interconnected dimensions of the same challenge. The most effective investments are those that address several of these simultaneously, generating co-benefits that multiply impact and build the kind of systemic resilience that outlasts any single project.

This section documents GAFSP's performance across each of its five thematic priority areas in 2025, drawing on results from across the portfolio.

Credit: Action Aid International



Strengthening Food Systems Against Climate Shocks

Climate change is no longer a future risk for the farmers GAFSP serves – it is a present reality. Erratic rainfall, prolonged drought, more frequent and destructive flooding, and rising temperatures are already disrupting crop cycles, reducing yields, and threatening the livelihoods of millions of smallholder families. Women and young people, who form the majority of the agricultural labour force across many GAFSP-operating countries, are disproportionately exposed.

At the same time, agriculture itself is a significant contributor to the greenhouse gas emissions driving these changes. Transforming food systems to become more climate-resilient must go hand in hand with reducing their environmental footprint – through more sustainable soil management, reduced reliance on

synthetic inputs, smarter use of water, and the adoption of agroforestry and other nature-based approaches.

GAFSP's approach to climate is embedded across its portfolio. All new projects are required to include climate co-benefits, and almost half of all GAFSP grant funds contribute to climate change adaptation or mitigation.

Climate-smart activities supported by GAFSP include the promotion of drought-resistant and heat-tolerant crop varieties, the adoption of agroecological practices that sustain soil health and biodiversity, the introduction of small-scale drip irrigation systems, improved feed and fodder management for livestock, and the integration of climate risk into national food security policy frameworks.



100%

**ALL NEW PROJECTS INCLUDE
CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS**

1/2

**ALMOST HALF OF ALL GRANT
FUNDS CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE
CHANGE ADAPTATION OR
MITIGATION**

CASE STUDY

A DECADE OF HARVESTS: HOW IRRIGATION TRANSFORMED HONDURAS'S DRY CORRIDOR

Delivered by World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank

Honduras

Traveling through central and southern Honduras, it's easy to miss what lies beneath the landscape's beauty: food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread across these rural communities. Honduras has one of the highest poverty rates in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to the World Bank, and nearly half its population lives in rural areas, where two-thirds of workers get by without any social protection.

For more than a decade, GAFSP has worked here to strengthen climate resilience from the ground up. The Corredor Seco Project — backed by \$30 million from GAFSP, plus an additional \$5 million in follow-on financing — supported climate-smart farming and irrigation systems for vulnerable families across the dry, drought-prone swath of land stretching from Costa Rica to Guatemala.

ACS-PROSASUR closed in June 2025, having reached more than 14,000 households with new irrigation technology and training in crop diversification and

climate-smart techniques. In a region where drought has long been endemic — and where weather is only growing less predictable — the project spent a decade increasing the availability of quality food, boosting high-value crop production and incomes, and supporting child health, nutrition, and growth monitoring.

The numbers reflect that shift. Participating households now average 783 kilograms per hectare in crop yields, while incremental sales under farmer business plans — nonexistent when the project began — now average \$1,070 a year.

Before the project, most farmers in the region harvested once, in May. The new irrigation systems changed that. Farmers now grow through the dry season as well, cycling several harvests a year instead of one. Agricultural field schools, run for both men and women, taught the techniques behind that shift — from water-efficient irrigation to homemade pesticides and safe chemical handling.

“We can grow crops anytime now, even in the summer when it is dry,” said Ms. Moreno, head of a farming cooperative in El Límon. “This has been an improvement — we can do it all on our own land without the need to go anywhere else.”

In El Límon, households pooled their own money to build a drip irrigation system and two large basin pools, sourcing water from a nearby private property. Where they once grew corn in a single field, they now farm three, alongside watermelon, beans, tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers.

In El Paraíso, one beneficiary cooperative used its new irrigation system to grow corn, watermelon, and beans — feeding their own households and selling the surplus at local markets. “We collected our profits and divided them by household,” said Ms. Sánchez, the cooperative’s representative. Elsewhere in El Paraíso, adult students learned to grow luffa plants and hand-craft the fruit into loofahs, turning an easy-to-grow crop into a source of income they now bring to market themselves.

Little goes to waste. New machinery lets farmers turn dried-out plants into bedding and feed for their animals —

and in the Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso, and Choluteca departments, mango trees offer both shade from the heat and a reliable, nutritious food source, farmers often gathering to talk shop beneath their branches.

The project’s reach extended past the fields themselves. At local health clinics serving roughly 12,000 people — some of whom travel long distances for care — project funds paid for refrigeration to store medicine and vaccines, along with training in food safety, hygiene, and family planning. Residents report that child mortality and domestic violence have both declined since. Community kitchens, meanwhile, taught mothers and young children about nutrition and healthier diets, reinforcing the food security gains made in the fields.

A decade on, the shift is visible in small, concrete ways: a cooperative dividing shared profits, a field growing three crops instead of one, a family able to farm through the dry season for the first time. For the communities of Honduras’s dry corridor, that adds up to something more durable than any single harvest.



CASE STUDY

GROWING NEPAL'S HILLY AREAS: TURNING ORCHARD POTENTIAL INTO HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Delivered by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Food Programme (WFP), in partnership with Nepal's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Nepal

Across Nepal's hilly districts – the band of terrain between 1,000 and 3,000 meters where nearly 70 percent of residents depend on agriculture – farming is losing ground. Roughly 30 percent of cultivated land in these areas now sits abandoned, as emigration and remittances pull households away from the fields their families have worked for generations.

Orchard productivity has fallen below the world average. Post-harvest losses claim up to 40 percent of production. And climate vulnerability is highest in exactly the districts where farming options are already thinnest.

At the same time, national demand for fruits and nuts is climbing fast, up more than 70 percent in production terms over the past decade, driven by urbanization, rising incomes, and tourism – without domestic supply keeping pace. It is this gap between falling productivity and rising demand that the Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas Project (NAFHA) and its GAFSP-funded vegetable component are designed to close.

NAFHA, backed by \$70 million in ADB financing, is developing roughly 10,000 hectares of climate-resilient fruit and nut orchards across 100 municipalities in five provinces – Province 1, Bagmati, Gandaki, Karnali, and Sudurpaschchim – benefiting an estimated 30,000 farm households.

But commercial orchard development takes capital many smallholders simply don't have.

GAFSP's total \$12 million contribution to NAFHA is itself split across two administering partners: \$9 million is administered by ADB and folded directly into the main orchard financing plan, while \$3 million is administered separately by WFP as parallel cofinancing, funding the technical assistance side of the project – including the farmer nutrition schools that build dietary knowledge alongside the vegetable and off-season crop production work.

“ADB's loan will support the government's push to revive horticulture farming in hilly areas of Nepal, highlighted in its

declaration of 2016–2026 as the ‘Fruit Decade,’” said Sunae Kim, ADB’s Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist for South Asia. “Aside from filling the gap between domestic supply and demand, higher profits expected from commercial fruit and nut farming could also help retain the younger population in the agriculture sector and offer income opportunities for women who are heading households after male outmigration.”

At least 60 percent of the GAFSP grant’s beneficiaries are women – many of them heading households in the wake of male emigration – with ethnic communities, who make up roughly 30 percent of the population in target municipalities, proportionally represented throughout.

The project’s three components work in sequence: identifying and organizing farmer groups; expanding out-of-season vegetable production and beekeeping; and strengthening market access so what farmers grow doesn’t stall before it sells.

That market link runs, in part, through the same institutional channel used elsewhere across GAFSP’s portfolio: the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, which the project will connect to local farmer groups wherever feasible, alongside WFP-supported

farmer nutrition schools that build dietary knowledge season by season.

Backed by finance, not just training

NAFHA’s design leans on lessons from ADB’s earlier work in Nepal – chiefly, that matching grants alone rarely unlock investment without financing to back them.

The wider project includes a \$6 million credit guarantee fund, aimed at unlocking an estimated \$70 million in private investment by guaranteeing a share of lenders’ risk for smallholder horticulture borrowers who lack collateral. Partial subsidies cover up to 50 percent of orchard development costs for farmers and cooperatives, with survival-rate incentives paid out over an orchard’s first two years to reward good husbandry over simple planting.

By the time NAFHA and its GAFSP component close in 2029, the project aims to have lifted beneficiary household agricultural income by at least 10 percent, established at least 40 private nursery partnerships to secure disease-free planting stock, and trained more than 20,000 farmers in climate-adapted growing practices – at least 40 percent of them women or from disadvantaged groups.

The project's economic internal rate of return is estimated at 28 percent, and it is projected to sequester roughly 968,000 tons of CO₂-equivalent over 20 years through the vegetation of previously barren orchard land.

For a country where a third of cultivated hillside land has already gone fallow, that combination – climate-resilient crops, a route to market, and financing smallholders can actually access – is the wager GAFSP, ADB, and WFP are making on Nepal's hills to build a better future for the people who still call them home.





Putting Women at the Heart of Food Systems

In many of the countries where GAFSP works, women produce the majority of the food that feeds families and local communities. They are on the front line of agriculture – planting, harvesting, processing, and selling – yet they are systematically excluded from the decisions, resources, and opportunities that would allow them to do this work more productively, more profitably, and with greater security.

Women face structural barriers to land ownership, limiting their ability to use assets as collateral for loans. They are underrepresented in producer organizations and agricultural cooperatives, which means they have less of a voice in the collective decisions that shape market access and investment priorities. When climate shocks, conflict, or economic crises hit, women and girls bear much of the consequences.

GAFSP's investments in women's empowerment are both a matter of equity and a matter of impact. 42% of all people reached by GAFSP-funded public sector projects in

2025 were women, aligning with the 43% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries which is women. 87% of GAFSP public sector projects integrate an analysis of gaps between women and men, targeted interventions for empowering women, and progress tracking.

GAFSP-funded projects support women's entrepreneurship, expand their access to agricultural inputs, technology, and extension services, and help them take leadership roles in cooperatives and producer associations. The private sector, too, has a critical role: GAFSP-funded private sector investments in women's skills, market linkages, and technology access have generated new economic opportunities across agricultural value chains.



CASE STUDY

TURNING LOSSES INTO LIVELIHOODS: HOW COOPERATIVES ARE TRANSFORMING THE GAMBIA'S FOOD SYSTEM

Delivered by African Development Bank (AfDB), in partnership with the Government of The Gambia and the World Food Programme (WFP)

Sub-Saharan Africa

In Jahaur village, on the outskirts of Banjul, tomatoes would often rot before they ever reached a plate. Post-harvest losses across Sub-Saharan Africa can claim 40–50 percent of vegetable production – a problem driven less by what farmers grow than by what happens after harvest: inadequate storage, a lack of processing knowledge, and poor market access.

For Kumba Jallow and the women of the Kalengi Cooperative, that meant months of labor, water, and investment shrivelling in the heat before it could be sold: “Once we understood how to handle our vegetables after harvest – the sorting, the cooling, the packaging, we stopped losing produce. We started making real money.”

That shift came through an integrated support package delivered by the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project, a GAFSP grant supervised by the African Development Bank. Jallow and her cooperative received assorted vegetable seeds, small garden tools,

and a Cooltainer – a solar-powered evaporative cooling unit that extends the shelf life of fresh produce without electricity, a critical innovation for rural communities coping with extreme heat.

Alongside the equipment came training in good agricultural practices and, crucially, comprehensive post-harvest management: harvesting at the right moment, sorting and grading to market standards, hygienic handling and packaging, and maintaining the Cooltainer itself.

For the first time, the cooperative had both the tools and the knowledge to protect what it grew. Inspired by the training, the group started a small processing business, turning surplus tomatoes, peppers, and other vegetables into tomato paste, jam, and pepper sauce – products now in demand across Gambian homes.

The venture created jobs for other women in the village who had not previously farmed at all. A poultry grant from a complementary project later let the

cooperative diversify into egg and meat production, feeding organic fertilizer back into the gardens – a simple, circular model of what integrated farming can look like at village scale.

The most transformative piece has been the cooperative's integration into the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, which sources food locally to provide nutritious daily meals to schoolchildren. By supplying fresh vegetables directly to nearby schools, the group secured something smallholder farmers rarely have: a guaranteed, institutional market.

"Now the school buys our vegetables every week. We know we have a buyer before we even plant. That security changes everything," Jallow said.

The benefits extend well past the farm gate. Children eat more nutritious meals, which has been linked to better concentration and attendance – particularly for girls. The village gains local employment and higher household incomes. And the model offers a template for what happens when smallholder women are backed as entrepreneurs, not just subsistence producers.

Jahaur's cooperative is one thread in a much larger effort. Since 2021, GAFSP has invested \$28 million across five regions of The Gambia – West Coast,

Lower River, North Bank, Central River, and Upper River – targeting the areas with the highest poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity.

"Creating equitable market access, a catalyst for inclusive and sustainable development, has been the core principle of project implementation," said Momodu Sow, the project's coordinator in The Gambia.

An additional \$12 million in financing, approved in 2024, is expanding that reach further: the number of smallholder farmers directly supported in production is set to rise from 10,000 to 18,000, over half of them women, and the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme is expanding from 131,900 to 203,900 schoolchildren, more than half of them girls.

The approach mirrors what worked in Jahaur: certified climate-resilient seeds, fertilizer, post-harvest infrastructure like Cooltainers and solar-powered cold storage, and, critically, a guaranteed local buyer in the school feeding system. Rice production areas are expanding from 3,000 to 4,500 hectares, upland crop areas are doubling to 3,000 hectares, and 20 additional women's vegetable schemes are being equipped with the same combination of tools and training that transformed the Kalengi Cooperative's fortunes.

“This story shows that when we invest in women farmers not only as producers but as entrepreneurs and market actors, we unlock far more than food production – we unlock resilience, dignity, and economic transformation,” said Philip Boahen, Lead Partnership and Coordination Manager at the African Development Bank.





Credit: IFAD

Expanding Access to Nutritious and Diverse Foods

Hunger and malnutrition are not the same problem – however, GAFSP addresses both. Across low-income countries, millions of people who are not technically food-insecure nonetheless lack consistent access to the diverse, nutritious diets that their bodies need to thrive. The consequences – stunting, micronutrient deficiency, impaired cognitive development in children – are long-term and profound.

GAFSP recognizes that developing local and regional markets for nutritious foods is not only a health imperative – it is an economic one. Diversified food systems are more resilient systems. Farmers who grow a wider range of crops have greater income security. Communities with access to varied diets are better equipped to withstand shocks. And nutrition-

sensitive agricultural investments tend to have multiplier effects that extend far beyond the farm gate.

In projects from the most recent calls for proposals, Nutrition-sensitive investments funded by GAFSP include family nutrition farming and homestead gardens, the promotion of biofortified seeds and vitamin A-rich crops, improved food preservation and post-harvest management, and market linkages for nutrition-rich produce.

Looking ahead, the GAFSP Steering Committee has set an ambition for the 2025–2030 period: to maintain a portfolio in which at least 75% of projects are tagged as nutrition-sensitive.

CASE STUDY

IN TIMOR LESTE, FARMERS WORK BETTER TOGETHER

Delivered by the World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Timor-Leste

On market days, Bento Viana Mota and his wife travel by motorbike with their vegetables in the town of Ermera. Occasionally, agrodealers or buyers come directly to their home to purchase vegetables, maize, and fish. He has learned how to build fishponds for aquaculture. In their garden, Mota and his wife grow beans, mustard greens, bok choy, onions, garlic, eggplant, chili, lettuce, and kangkung.

Mota routinely prepares seedbeds and rotates crops based on seasonal changes. Along with other farmers, he says he sees improvements in production and the overall quality of crops.

Married with two children, Mota serves as treasurer of the Hametin Agrikultura farming cooperative in Timor Leste, which is among the newest independent nations. Timor Leste shares the island with Indonesia, which ruled the country for more than two decades until 2002. A Portuguese colony for more than 400 years, the Timorese have built a stable democracy.

Many Timorese farmers rely primarily on subsistence agriculture. They have faced challenges in feeding families and generating jobs. Low productivity, limited public and private investment, poor credit access, and inadequate storage facilities contributed to post-harvest losses.

Mota said he and other members of his cooperative have benefited from the GAFSP-funded [Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project \(SAPIP\)](#) since 2019, receiving equipment for production and training to enhance his skills.

“I am grateful to SAPIP for their support and guidance in increasing my vegetable production. I plan to grow more vegetables to further boost my family’s income and improve our nutrition,” he said, adding, “Growing vegetables every day is my job, and I love it.”

The GAFSP-funded World Bank Implementation and Completion Results Report describes this progress in Timor Leste in more detail. The

Report recommends the formation of farmer groups, arguing that the organization of smallholders is the first step to agricultural transformation. Cooperatives are instrumental in achieving economies of scale and aggregating farmers for training, inputs and services. However, more can be achieved by the integration of these groups into financial access and capacity building. The report recommends farmer-to-farmer learning as a best practice, with lead farmers at the core of project activities for community-driven development.

Farmers highlighted meaningful contributions that the SAPIP project has made to the farming communities of Timor Leste.

The Fatuk Leten Farmer Group, which focused on rice, horticulture, and chicken production, were one of several cooperatives that reported increased sales. Pig and goat production has also achieved notable success. Farmer groups selecting pig production for SAPIP support received training, materials for pig pens, one pig per member, and three males for breeding across the group.

The Bele-Bele Farmer Group (Ermera Municipality), reported that they had kept pigs largely free-range before SAPIP and, when enclosed, were kept in unhygienic pens close to their homes. After SAPIP,

pigs spent more time in clean, well-sized pens, constructed at least 10 meters from homes, reducing the risk of disease. Pig sales have increased, contributing to the diversification of livestock production.

Alsino Kelo, leader of the Masin Taom Farmer Group (Oecusse Municipality), reported that before SAPIP, most members had no goats. Now, the average is about five goats per member and they have learned how to manage them in a safe and healthy manner.

Some of SAPIP's major successes have been in horticultural production and sales. The Hapan Mor Farmer Group (Ainaro Municipality) received irrigation equipment and vegetable seeds. The group meets regularly during the wet season to assign tasks to maintain a vegetable garden established through SAPIP. The cooperative transitioned to more modern cultivation practices, including better water management, revised land preparation techniques, optimized planting distances, the use of organic fertilizer (replacing previously expensive inorganic options), and the introduction of new vegetable varieties. The group reports increased productivity and a reduction in post-harvest losses estimated up to 50 percent.

The Famona Farmer Group (Bobonaro Municipality) reported significantly higher sales and income from a one-hectare

group vegetable garden developed on previously abandoned land. They established a water tank in the garden, which is filled from a local irrigation canal using a pump. They also maintain a well-functioning nursery and produce compost on-site.

Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP





Credit: Henry Wilkins

Building Food Security in Fragile, Conflict-affected Settings

The most urgent food security needs in the world today are concentrated in the places that are hardest to reach. Fragile, conflict-affected and violent contexts are marked by weak institutions, collapsing infrastructure, displaced populations, and economic instability – conditions that make conventional development investment difficult and that leave communities desperately exposed.

Yet these are precisely the places where GAFSP's support has the greatest potential impact. Agriculture is often the most viable pathway to recovery in post-conflict settings: it can absorb large labour forces, restore food access,

and drive local economic activity even when other sectors remain dormant. Investing in smallholder farmers and rural enterprises in fragile contexts is a development strategy.

As of December 2025, GAFSP has provided more than \$714 million in grant funding – 36% of its portfolio – in grant funding to about 9 million across 29 FCV-affected countries. Although working in FCV contexts entails significant risks, these countries are precisely where the need for support is greatest and where GAFSP grant resources could have the most impact.

CASE STUDY

FROM HARVEST TO HOMESTEAD: HOW COOPERATIVES ARE HELPING BURUNDI'S FARMERS REBUILD AFTER COVID-19

Delivered by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), implemented by Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD)

Burundi

In Cendajuru commune, in eastern Burundi's Moso region, Yvette Irankunda used to depend entirely on what her small plot of bananas and beans could produce in a good year. Like most of Burundi's smallholder families, hers relied on agriculture for both food and income, in a country where farming supplies more than 95 percent of national food needs but where quality seed, degraded soil, and fragmented land keep yields low.

Today, Irankunda's story looks very different. Through the PARE-COVID project, she gained access to disease-free banana shoots and quality bean seed, along with cooperative-based training and support. Her production and income grew and she used the earnings to buy iron sheets and build a proper house for her parents, restoring a measure of dignity and security to her family. She now also helps meet her younger relatives' school fees, medical costs, and clothing.

These gains reach beyond her own plot. Irankunda is treasurer of her mutual solidarity group – a savings and lending circle established through the project

– entrusted by fellow members with managing their collective funds. It's a role that reflects a broader shift PARE-COVID has tracked across its nine partner cooperatives: young women moving from farm labor into financial leadership.

Members save regularly, borrow at below-market rates, and share dividends at the end of each cycle. This reduces reliance on informal moneylenders, which has historically left smallholder households exposed between harvests.

That shift in who holds decision-making power is echoed by Maria, a member of the Shirukubute Cooperative, describing what's changed in her own community: "Women in Burundi are usually not considered. With the project, there are many things that changed, including women's participation and sitting in meetings. Today a man by himself cannot sell the land without the consent of the wife."

PARE-COVID's approach goes past individual households to the value chain itself. Banana accounts for up to 40

percent of household food intake and half of farm income in Burundi's banana-growing areas. But aging, unproductive stands and limited market access had left that value largely untapped.

This project has worked to revitalize banana stands with vitamin-A-rich varieties, introduce biofortified beans through a farmer-to-farmer pass-on scheme, and double the processing capacity of the SOCOPA banana factory in Ruyigi, giving cooperatives a guaranteed offtake contract at double the price farmers could get on the open market.

Agroecology underpins all of it, and farmers have been trained in composting, mulching, intercropping, and the use of Tithonia (a locally available plant used as a natural pesticide and fertilizer). This has built resilience to the erratic rainfall increasingly disrupting Burundi's growing seasons. In Gisuru commune, farmers reported yields more than doubling, with as few as five seedlings now producing 20 banana bunches, where three was once the norm.

Across the nine CAPAD cooperatives it supports, PARE-COVID, which is co-financed by a \$2.8 million GAFSP grant through the producer-organization-led track, is serving more than 4,800 smallholder farming families and reaching over 20,000 people across six communes. Women make up 40 percent of participating cooperative membership,



Credit: CSO Consortium for GAFSP

and seven of the nine cooperatives have reached the highest level of formal governance capacity, positioning them to access financing and markets well beyond the life of the project itself.

A participatory review conducted by the Civil Society Partnership for GAFSP found that the project's cooperative-led model, paired with agroecological training and guaranteed market access, gave farming families a pathway back from pandemic-era income loss. The same review flagged

gaps which still exist: gender participation remains uneven relative to targets, seed and equipment deliveries have faced delays, and nutrition education has yet to catch up with the food diversity the project has already made possible.

For Yvette, though, the change is already concrete; she now has a house with a proper roof, a savings box she's trusted to manage, and a family whose basic needs no longer depend on a single harvest.

CASE STUDY

WOMEN LEAD HAITI'S GRAND'ANSE RECOVERY

Delivered by World Food Programme (WFP), in partnership with Réseaux des Organisations de Producteurs et Productrices de la Grand'Anse and ActionAid.

Haiti

Grand'Anse, a lush peninsula in southwest Haiti, is a place where farming has always been a way of life. It is also one of the poorest regions in the country, and one still finding its footing after the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck in August 2021, devastating homes, farms, and livelihoods across the region. In the years since, women farmers have been leading the comeback.

For Berline Joseph, a farmer in Jérémie, Grand'Anse's capital, recovery started with a change in habit. "Before, I only planted one crop," she recalls. "Now, I plant different varieties. It changes how we eat, and it helps us save."

That shift came through the Promotion of Resilient Agroforestry in Grand'Anse project (PARAGA), a \$3 million GAFSP grant to the producer organization and cooperative network ROPAGA, delivered in partnership with the World Food Programme and ActionAid.

The project supports crop diversification, agroforestry, livestock management, and beekeeping, building both food security and income for smallholder farmers

in a region still defined by fragility. It is targeting 10,000 small farmers across two of the communes hit hardest by the earthquake.

Beyond training, the project has extended small lines of agricultural credit directly to farmers, allowing them to reinvest in their own land rather than depend on external aid. "The project lent us money," Joseph said. "We increased our businesses. We reinvested the profits into our gardens."

Those small loans ripple outward. Because women make up more than two-thirds of Haiti's agricultural workforce but face persistent barriers to credit, quality seeds, and stable markets, the impact of unlocking even modest financing is outsized, improving household nutrition and giving women a foothold in local markets they were previously locked out of.

Technical training has been just as central to the project's design. Farmer Dani Cadet describes how agroecological training changed her approach on the ground: "They taught us how to conserve our

crops, how to make compost, how to treat pests, and how to balance our plants so they grow well.”

These practices – reducing post-harvest loss, cutting reliance on external inputs, working with rather than against a fragile climate – are the backbone of PARAGA’s agroecological model.

The project’s ambitions go further than the field. ROPAGA and its partners are using PARAGA to build leadership capacity among women in the cooperative network, creating space for them to engage with local government, launch their own enterprises, and shape decisions about their communities’ future, moving women from the margins of Haiti’s agricultural economy toward its center.

Haiti’s instability is heavily concentrated in the capital, and rural regions like Grand’Anse are, by contrast, where

community resilience can be rebuilt from the ground up.

That is the logic behind GAFSP’s continued investment here: rather than being sidelined by national fragility, agricultural investment in regions like Grand’Anse can help offset it, giving rural Haitians an economic foothold even as instability persists elsewhere in the country.

The University of Vermont’s Institute for Agroecology has cited PARAGA as a model of how international partners can help move global food systems toward resilience and sustainability, grounded in human rights and local ownership rather than top-down design.

For Joseph, the change is felt in daily terms. “The project has helped me move forward with my agriculture,” she said. “It has changed my life, and I want to keep learning, keep planting, and keep growing.”



Better Livelihoods Through Agrifood Employment

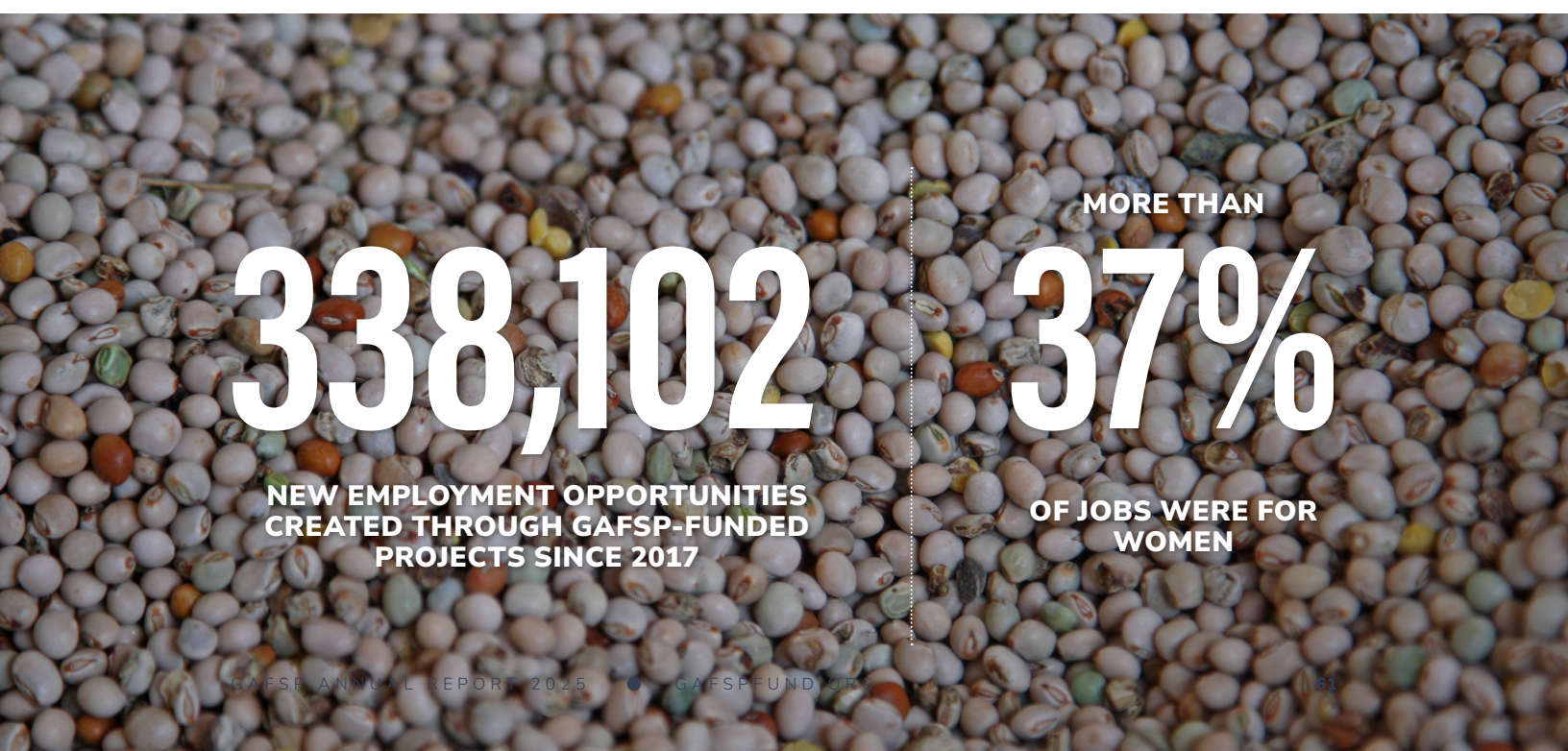
Agriculture is the world's largest employer, and for the 1.2 billion young people entering the workforce in low-income countries over the coming decade, it represents both the most pressing challenge and the greatest opportunity.

However, without significant investment in agrifood systems – in productivity, in infrastructure, in value chain development – the agricultural sector cannot generate the quantity or quality of jobs needed to absorb this generation. With it, agriculture can be a transformative engine of inclusive growth.

GAFSP focuses its investments on unlocking employment opportunities across the full agricultural value chain

– not only in farming, but in processing, storage, transport, marketing, and financial services. Its blended finance approach is particularly important, and by financing agribusiness projects that commercial investors avoid, GAFSP enables early-stage, high-impact businesses to establish themselves and create jobs in communities that lack alternative opportunities.

Since 2017, GAFSP-funded projects have created 338,102 new employment opportunities, with more than 37% of jobs were for women



338,102 **MORE THAN** **37%**

**NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
CREATED THROUGH GAFSP-FUNDED
PROJECTS SINCE 2017**

**OF JOBS WERE FOR
WOMEN**

CASE STUDY

FROM BEANS TO BUSINESS: SCALING NIGERIA'S COCOA INDUSTRY

Delivered by the International Finance Corporation

Nigeria

From Beans to Business: Scaling Nigeria's Cocoa Industry IFC's investment is helping Johnvents expand local cocoa processing, creating jobs and improving farmer incomes.

As a young monitoring-and-evaluation specialist in Nigeria, John Alamu spent his days conducting research, writing reports, and delivering the same recommendations—again and again. The repetition, he said, wore on him. “I was getting bored seeing the same problems,” Alamu recalled. “Farmers lacked access to finance. They lacked access to markets. The solutions were always the same, but nothing changed.”

Restless for a new challenge and determined to make a more tangible impact, Alamu invested his savings in a shuttered cocoa factory. It was a risky move, particularly for a sector long considered volatile, but for Alamu, the motivation was simple: “All of this started with the dream of helping farmers.”

That decision, made less than a decade ago, has since given rise to Johnvents Group, one of Nigeria's leading processing and manufacturing companies,

accounting for more than 35% of the country's processed cocoa products.

In 2024, with support from the GAFSP Private Sector Window and the International Development Association (IDA) Private Sector Window, IFC provided a financing package to support the expansion of Johnvents's cocoa processing plant in Ondo State, in Nigeria's southwestern region. “Local financing for agriculture is extremely expensive, and cocoa is seen as risky,” explained Alamu, Group Managing Director for Johnvents. “IFC offered patient capital, which was critical to our expansion goals.”

Before IFC's investment, the factory processed about 8,000 metric tons of cocoa each year. It now processes more than double that—16,600 metric tons annually—and newly installed machinery is expected to increase the plant's processing capacity to 24,000 metric tons once it is fully operational.

The IFC investment also supported the installation of a cocoa-drying facility, the acquisition of additional commercial trucks, and a shift to cleaner, more efficient energy sources, which has

significantly reduced emissions. Today, Johnvents employs more than 3,000 people across its value chain, helping to sustain thousands of families in cocoa growing communities.

“With IFC’s investment, Johnvents didn’t just expand—it redefined Nigeria’s cocoa industry,” said Vally Khamisani, Program Manager for GAFSP Private Sector Window. Unlocking local value addition Nigeria is Africa’s largest economy and one of the continent’s largest cocoa producers. With more than 70% of its population under the age of 30, the pressure to create jobs is intensifying.

Agriculture, which generates nearly a quarter of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) and employs more than a third of its population, offers one of the most promising pathways to economic opportunity. Cocoa is one of Nigeria’s most significant agricultural commodities and a leading non-oil export.

According to World Bank estimates, Nigeria exported more than \$1.6 billion in raw cocoa beans in 2024 alone, underscoring cocoa’s critical role in boosting rural livelihoods. Yet historically, most of the beans’ value has left the country: Nigeria exports roughly 80% of its cocoa beans unprocessed instead of as value-added goods, which generate larger profit margins and export earnings and contribute to the creation of higher-skilled, better-paying jobs.

The IFC investment has been critical in enabling Johnvents to begin to reverse this trend. Johnvents now manufactures cocoa butter, cake, and powder—inputs used in chocolates, confectionery, beverages, and health products—which means more value is captured in Nigeria before products are exported to global markets.

“Trading is the first step, but the goal has always been to build factories, add value in Africa, and export finished products—not just raw beans,” said Alamu. Raising incomes—and expectations—at the farm level.

As part of the partnership, IFC, with GAFSP Private Sector Window support, is also providing advisory services to Johnvents to train farmers in climate-smart cocoa production practices that increase yields, improve the efficiency of aggregation through professionalized cooperatives, strengthen sustainability and traceability systems, and expand women’s participation across the workforce and value chain.

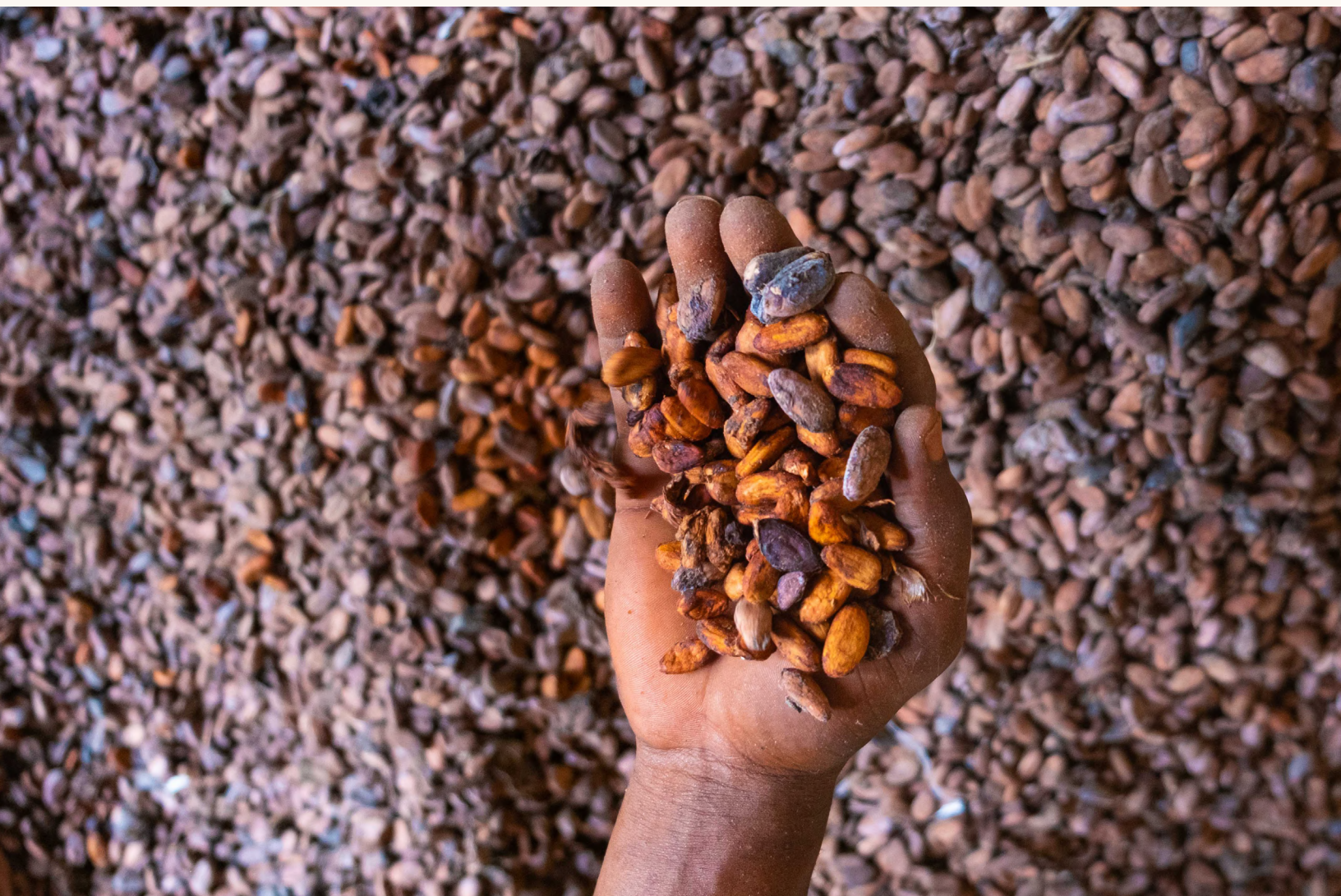
Besides training, Johnvents provides financing to farmers to support the harvest and post harvest processes. It also enters into offtake agreements with farmers that guarantee it will purchase a certain amount of goods, ensuring a more stable and predictable income for the farmers.

For farmers such as Daniel Ibeabuchi Udenoke, the change has been tangible. “I inherited my cocoa plants from my father, but I never learned good agricultural practices until I worked with Johnvents,” he said. “Now I know when and how to spray, how to care for the plants—and I’m getting the best crops I’ve ever had.” The result, he added, is not just income stability, but a shift away from seeing cocoa as just “old men’s business.”

Indeed, Udenoke and his fellow farmers now view the crop as a source of income and growth for younger Nigerians, including his four children. Higher yields,

higher incomes According to Johnvents, its efforts have helped farmers to increase their yields and incomes by 10% to 15% annually. The company is supporting farmers to expand production responsibly, replacing aging trees and increasing land productivity without deforestation.

Just as important, Alamu said, is the shift in mindset. “We’re working to move farmers from seeing agriculture as a way of life to seeing it as a business. Cocoa farming should be a career, like being a banker or a pilot.



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, 2024 (in US\$ million equivalent)

	Calendar Year	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24	CY25	Total
Public Sector	Australia	49.3	49.1								4.2		7.4					110.0
	Canada	177.1			24.4													201.5
	Gates Foundation	30		30		10							10		7.5			87.5
	Germany					12.3	27.3	27.1	33.6	28.5	66.6	158.9		220.1			7.6	582
	Ireland	0.6			1.4													2.0
	Korea	53.9			30													83.9
	Norway										7	43.3						50.3
	Spain	94.2											5.7	5.3	10.9	4.2	4.5	124.8
	United Kingdom			20			42.2				38							100.2
	United States	66.6	99.8	135	142.8	122.6		21.4	39.9			15.1		155	10	10		818.2
	SUBTOTAL	471.7	148.9	185.0	198.6	144.9	69.5	48.5	73.5	28.5	115.8	217.3	23.1	380.4	28.4	14.2	12.1	2,160.4
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6										7.4
	Canada		51.5															51.5
	Japan					10	10	10										30
	Netherlands			76.3	26.2	4.5		21.6		6.3		3.5				2.4		140.8
	United Kingdom				59.3		40.1	26.2		0	15.7		3.4	15	3.1	7.6		170.4
	United States			25														25
	SUBTOTAL	0	51.5	101.3	85.5	14.5	55.9	59.4	0	6.3	15.7	3.5	3.4	15	3.1	10.0	0	425.1
GRAND TOTAL		471.7	200.4	286.3	284.1	159.4	125.4	107.9	73.5	34.8	131.5	220.8	26.5	395.4	31.5	24.2	12.1	2,585.5

APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

GAFSP STEERING COMMITTEE		
*ASTERISK INDICATES STEPPED DOWN IN 2025/2026.		
CHAIR		
James Catto* Dr. Agnes Kalibata		
REPRESENTATIVE OF	FUNCTION	NAME
VOTING MEMBERS		
Donors		
Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)	Representative	Fiona Lynn* Jane Bastin-Sikimeti
	Alternate	Tristan Armstrong* Vacant
Gates Foundation	Representative	Neil Watkins* Ammad Bahalim
	Alternate	
Canada (Global Affairs)	Representative	Rebecca Smart* Connie Tulus
	Alternate	Adam Templer
Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)	Representative	Jens Busma* Kordula Mehlhart
	Alternate	Jan Brix* Jennifer Richter
Republic of Korea (Ministry of Strategy and Finance)	Representative	Geumseok Lee
	Alternate	Esther Hong
Norway (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD)	Representative	Jessica Nyman
	Alternate	
Spain (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Economic Affairs)	Representative	Blanca Yañez Minondo
	Alternate	Monica Fernandez Sanchez
United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	Representative	Radio Save*
	Alternate	Caz Shaps*
United States (US Treasury/USAID)	Representative	James Catto
	Alternate	Jason Singer* Megan Leary

Regional Representatives		
Africa	Representative	Dr. Abdou Tenkouano
	Alternate	Mamou Ehui* Youssouph Diallo
Africa	Representative	Agnes Kalibata* Andrew Bvumbe
	Alternate	Boaz Keizire* Vacant
Africa	Representative	Emmanuel Plingloh Munyeneh
Asia	Representative	Haryadi LNU
	Alternate	(Pele) Viphasouk Saysanavongphet
Asia	Representative	Champak Pokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Representative	Benedikt Huerzeler* Adrienne Schnyder
Latin America and Caribbean	Representative	Francisco Jose Mayorga Balladares* Melvin Fernando Quiros Romero
Middle East and North Africa	Representative	Jeehan Nawaf Abdul Malik Abdul Ghaffar
	Alternate	Vacant
Non-Voting Members		
Donor Representatives		
Ireland (Irish Aid)	Representative	Patrick McManus* Mark Montgomery
Japan (Ministry of Finance)	Representative	Kohji Matsumoto* Mayumi Moteki
The Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Representative	Agnes Janszen
Supervising Entities		
ADB	Representative	Qingfeng Zhang
	Alternate	Shingo Kimura* Narayan S. Iyer
AfDB	Representative	Martin Fregene
	Alternate	Philip Boahen
FAO	Representative	Maximo-Torero Cullen
	Alternate	Mohamed Manssouri

IDB	Representative	Jianjun Xu* Santiago Monroy* Bernardo Deregibus
	Alternate	Pedro Martel* Bruno Jacquet
IFAD	Representative	Donal Brown
	Alternate	Enika Basu* Mattia Barina Caroline Bidault
WFP	Representative	Stanlake Samkange* Jordi Renart* Simon Clements
	Alternate	Chris Toe* Anna Law
World Bank	Representative	Shobha Shetty* Anup Jagwani
	Alternate	Marianne Grosclaude
Civil Society Organizations		
Northern CSOs Representative	Doug Hertzler, ActionAid USA* Pauline Verriere, Action Contre la Faim	
Northern CSOs Alternate	Arianna Kandell, ActionAid USA* Marie Cosquer, Action Contre la Faim	
Southern CSOs (Africa) Representative	Ibrahima Coulibaly, ROPPA* Mathabo Tsepa, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)	
Southern CSOs (Africa) Alternate	Ousseini Ouedraogo, ROPPA* Benito Eliasi, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)	
Southern CSOs (Asia/Asia -Pacific) Representative	Altangerel Tsendsuren, National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC)* Clayton Simamao, Samoan Farmers Association	
Southern CSOs (Asia/Asia -Pacific) Alternate	Ma Esther Penunia Banzuela, Asian Farmers Association (AFA)* Suifua Afereti Suifua, Samoan Farmers Association	
GAFSP Coordination Unit, Program Head, Natasha Hayward*, Shobha Shetty		
GAFSP Private Sector Window Program Manager, Niraj Shah*, Vally Khamisani		
Trustee, Senior Financial Officer, Kindia Laurent Sebastien Achi		
Trustee, Senior Council, Maria Lourdes Pardo		

APPENDIX 3: PROJECTS

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
Afghanistan	Community Driven Irrigation Management - TA	Cancelled
Afghanistan	Community Driven Irrigation Management (ADB Project name)	Cancelled
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	Project Closed
Bangladesh	Bangladesh - Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	Project Closed
Bangladesh	MMI-Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations in Bangladesh	Project Closed
Bangladesh	Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Climatic Hotspots through Strong Producers' Organizations	Under Implementation
Bangladesh	Diversified Resilient Agriculture for Improved Food and Nutrition Security (RAINS)	Under Implementation
Bangladesh	Diversified Resilient Agriculture for Improved Food and Nutrition Security (RAINS) - TA	Under Implementation
Benin	Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)	Project Closed
Bhutan	Bhutan Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	Project Closed
Bhutan	Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) Project	Under Implementation
Bhutan	Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) Project-TA	Under Implementation
Burkina Faso	Additional Financing for Agricultural Productivity and Food Security	Project Closed
Burkina Faso	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) - Burkina Faso	Under Implementation
Burkina Faso	Strengthening Sustainable Resilience to Food and Nutritional Insecurity (P2RIA)	Under Implementation
Burundi	National Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR - IM)	Project Closed
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- Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD)	Under Implementation
Cambodia	Cambodia - Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)	Project Closed
Cambodia	Cambodia - Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)	Project Closed
Cambodia	Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture for Smallholder Farmers in Northern Cambodia -Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc. (CACC)	Under Implementation
Cambodia	Cambodia Inclusive Livestock Value Chains Project (CILVCP)	Under Implementation
CAR	Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts	Under Implementation

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
CAR	Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts - TA	Under Implementation
Chad	Scaling Up the Management of Fish Reproductive Areas through Fishery Enclosure Systems in the Fianga Lacustrine Area (ELF), Mont-Illi Department, Mayo-Kebbi East Province	Under Implementation
Cote d'Ivoire	Strengthening Smallholder and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in N'ZI Region	Under Implementation
DRC	Support Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Food Security for Local Producers' Organizations in the DRC	Under Implementation
DRC	Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL) - TA	Under Implementation
DRC	AF - Multisectoral Nutrition and Health Project (MNHP)	Under Implementation
Ethiopia	Ethiopia - Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) I - TA	Project Closed
Ethiopia	Ethiopia - Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) I	Project Closed
Ethiopia	Agriculture Growth Project (AGP) II	Project Closed
Ethiopia	Agriculture Growth Project (AGP) II - TA	Project Closed
Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	Project Closed
Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) - TA	Project Closed
Gambia	Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project	Under Implementation
Ghana	AF - Ghana Savannah Investment Programme (SIP)	Under Implementation
Guinea	Strengthening the resilience of vegetable Producer Organizations of Lower Guinea (PRR-OPM-BG)	Under Implementation
Guinea-Bissau	SUPPORT VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PACVEAR) II	Under Implementation
Haiti	Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)	Project Closed
Haiti	Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project (RESEPA) II	Project Closed
Haiti	Technological Innovation for Agroforestry and Agriculture Program (PITAG)	Project Closed
Haiti	Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach (PAPAIR)	Under Implementation
Haiti	Promotion of Resilient Agriculture through Agroforestry in Grand'Anse: Scaling up and Professionalizing Small-Scale Initiatives to Build Back Better	Under Implementation
Honduras	Honduras - Corredor Seco Food Security Project (ACS-PROSASUR)	Project Closed
Honduras	Strengthening Capacities for Climate Resilience and Economic Empowerment of Rural, Smallholder Producers in the Dry Corridor	Under Implementation
Honduras	Strengthening innovation, resilience and sustainability of agri-food systems in North Central Honduras (INNOVA-SAN)	Under Implementation
Honduras	AF - Innovation for Rural Competitiveness Project (COMRURAL III)	Under Implementation

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
Kenya	Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	Project Closed
Kenya	Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) - TA	Project Closed
Kyrgyz Rep.	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)	Project Closed
Kyrgyz Rep.	Resilient Agri-food Clusters Development Project (RACDP)	Under Implementation
Kyrgyz Rep.	Diversification and marketing of sustainable climate resilient organic agricultural and forestry products of the Kyrgyz Republic	Under Implementation
Kyrgyz Rep.	Improving food security and nutrition for a more resilient food system in Batken, Kyrgyzstan	Under Implementation
Laos PDR	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme	Project Closed
Laos PDR	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme - TA	Project Closed
Laos PDR	Agriculture for Nutrition –Phase 2 (AFN II)	Under Implementation
Laos PDR	Agriculture for Nutrition –Phase 2 (AFN II)-TA	Under Implementation
Laos PDR	Lao PDR Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector Project	Under Implementation
Laos PDR	AF - Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector Project (SRIWMSP) - TA	Under Implementation
Laos PDR	Building smallholder farmers' resilience for food, nutrition, and income security in Lao PDR (aGreen Project)	Under Implementation
Lesotho	Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP) II	Under Implementation
Liberia	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization (SAPEC) Program	Project Closed
Liberia	Smallholder Agriculture Development For Food and Nutrition Security	Under Implementation
Madagascar	Madagascar Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)	Under Implementation
Malawi	Malawi-Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	Project Closed
Malawi	Malawi Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) Project	Under Implementation
Maldives	Strengthening Agribusiness Producer Organizations in the Maldives through Enterprise Ecosystem Development and Deployment of Digital Solutions	Cancelled
Mali	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)	Project Closed
Mali	Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aqua-culture Value Chains in Mali	Project Closed
Mali	MMI Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Cowpea Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development	Project Closed
Mauritania	Promotion of Gender-sensitive Agricultural Value Chains and Women's Entrepreneurship in Support of the Program to Support Agricultural Transformation in Mauritania (PCVASGEF-PATAM)	Under Implementation

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
Mongolia	Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)	Project Closed
Mongolia	Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Programme(ILBLSP)	Project Closed
Myanmar	Climate friendly agribusiness value chains sector project	Project Closed
Nepal	Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	Project Closed
Nepal	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP)	Project Closed
Nepal	Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas of Nepal Project (NAFHA)	Under Implementation
Nepal	Vegetables in Hilly Areas of Nepal project (NAFHA) - TA	Under Implementation
Nepal	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (FANSEP) II	Under Implementation
Nepal	Improved food and nutrition security through diversified income generation and empowerment	Under Implementation
Nicaragua	Resilient, Inclusive, and Transformative Recovery of Small Farmers, Women, Youth and Indigenous People in the Dry Corridor of Nicaragua	Cancelled
Nicaragua	Climate Smart Agriculture - Aldea Tech 2.0 - Increasing Food Security with Climate Resilient Technologies for Small Farmer Families	Cancelled
Nicaragua	Nicaragua - Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN)	Project Closed
Nicaragua	AF - Nicaragua Hurricane Eta and Iota Emergency Response Project	Under Implementation
Nicaragua	Growing Hope: Towards resilient, transformative, and inclusive food systems in northern Nicaragua with smallholder farmers, women, and youth on the driving seat	Under Implementation
Niger	Water Mobilization to Increase Food Security in the Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder Regions Project (PMERSA-MTZ)	Project Closed
Niger	Strengthening Farmers' Organizations to Develop Sustainable Livelihoods	Under Implementation
Niger	Project to support the intensification of agricultural production in the face of the effects of climate change and insecurity in the regions of Dosso, Tahoua and Tillabéri	Under Implementation
Regional (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, FS, Tuvalu)	Small Islands Food and Water Project	Under Implementation
Regional (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, FS, Tuvalu)	Small Islands Food and Water Project - TA	Under Implementation
Regional (Rwanda,Tanzania, Uganda)	MMI-Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers in East Africa	Project Closed
Rwanda	Rwanda Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)	Project Closed
Rwanda	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP)	Project Closed
Rwanda	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Project (SAIP) II	Under Implementation

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
Rwanda	Strengthening smallholder farmers resilience to (food and climatic) crises for improved food security and livelihoods in Rwanda	Under Implementation
Samoa	Improved food security, nutrition, and livelihoods through improved agroecosystems	Under Implementation
Senegal	Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA-Lou/Ma/Kaf)	Project Closed
Senegal	Strengthening rural women's livelihood for a sustainable economic development in the region of Tambacounda, in the East of Senegal (MMI Project)	Project Closed
Senegal	Support to the Improvement of Rural Family Poultry Farming in the Departments of Mbour, Fatick and Kaolack	Under Implementation
Senegal	Post-COVID Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PRESAN/PC)	Under Implementation
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone - Smallholder Commercialisation Programme (SCP)	Project Closed
Sierra Leone	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) - Sierra Leone	Under Implementation
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands and Vanuatu Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition Project	Under Implementation
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands and Vanuatu Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition Project - TA	Under Implementation
Somalia	Somalia Integrated and Resilient Agricultural Productivity Project (SIRAP)	Under Implementation
Somalia	Scaling up market-based agricultural productivity and income enhancement in Hirshabelle (SMAPIEH)	Under Implementation
South Sudan	Rural Enterprises for Agricultural Development (READ)	Under Implementation
South Sudan	South Sudan Livelihood and Resilience Project (SSLRP)	Under Implementation
Tajikistan	Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project (PAMP) II	Project Closed
Tanzania	Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)	Project Closed
Tanzania	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)	Project Closed
Tanzania	Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania in Adaptation to COVID-19 Project	Under Implementation
Timor-Leste	Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)	Project Closed
Togo	Project to Support Agricultural Development in Togo (PADAT)	Project Closed
Togo	Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)	Project Closed
Togo	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (PRSA) - Togo	Under Implementation
Togo	Support for the promotion of agroecological market gardening in Togo (ProSMAT)	Under Implementation
Uganda	Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)	Project Closed
Uganda	Strengthening Productive Capacity and Resilience of Smallholder Sweet Potato Producer Organizations in Uganda	Under Implementation

Region/Country	Project Name	Status
Yemen	Yemen - Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Program/SAPEP (SAPREP)	Project Closed
Yemen	Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSSRP)	Under Implementation
Yemen	AF - Rural Livelihoods Development Project Additional Financing Project (RLDP)	Under Implementation
Zambia	Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)	Project Closed



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