



## **Implementation Update - GAFSP Public Sector Window projects**

GAFSP Coordination Unit

Data as of June 30, 2019



# **PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT**

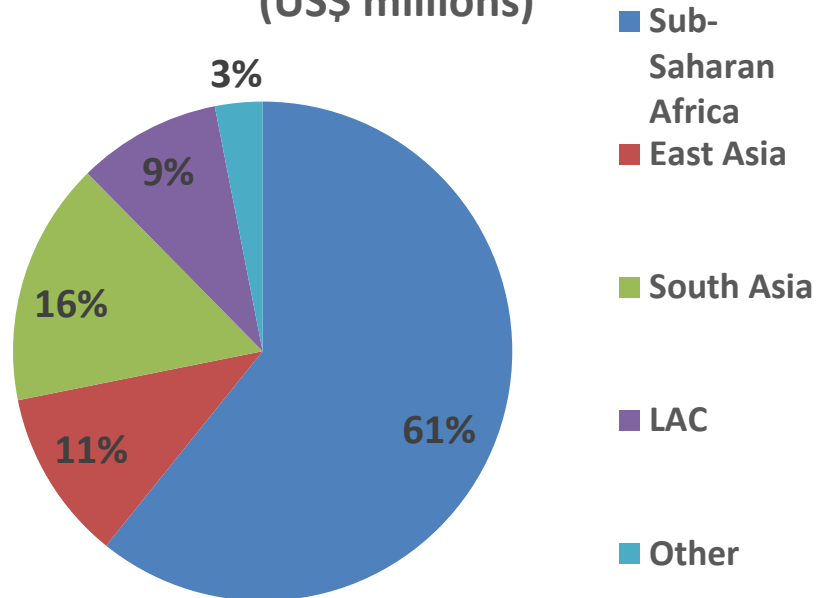
# Introduction

- The GAFSP Coordination Unit (CU) carries out project data collection twice a year (data as of June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year) for the Public Sector Window (including for the Missing Middle Initiative pilot projects)
- All data is as of June 30, 2019 unless otherwise indicated
- Project data is provided by Supervising Entity Team Leaders for each respective project.
- An independent consultant carried out a review of closed projects in 2019. This study was used to aggregate information on impacts (Tier 1; slides 11-17)
- Implementation on the Missing Middle Initiative pilot is captured separately and *not* included in portfolio-wide results on other slides (specifically slides 4-7, 18-19, and 21)
- This presentation includes portfolio-wide data (geographical spread, project status, closing schedules, disbursement, beneficiaries reached etc.) and results reporting following the three-tier system described in the 2017 GAFSP M&E Plan
- This presentation is limited to the points above using data as of June 30, 2019 and does not include progress on more strategic program-wide issues, which are addressed elsewhere.

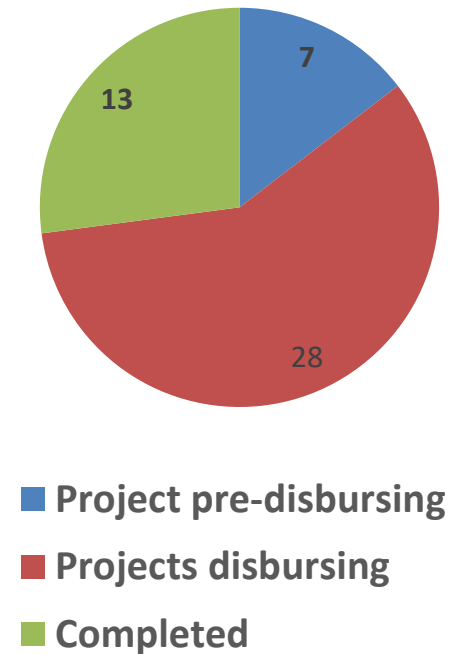
# GAFSP Public Sector Window Portfolio: GAFSP Grants (not including MMI pilot projects)

## \$1.2 Billion to 48 Projects in 31 countries

**Geographic Distribution:**  
61% of funds support interventions in Africa  
(US\$ millions)



**Project Status: 85% of projects are closed or disbursing (41 out of 48)**

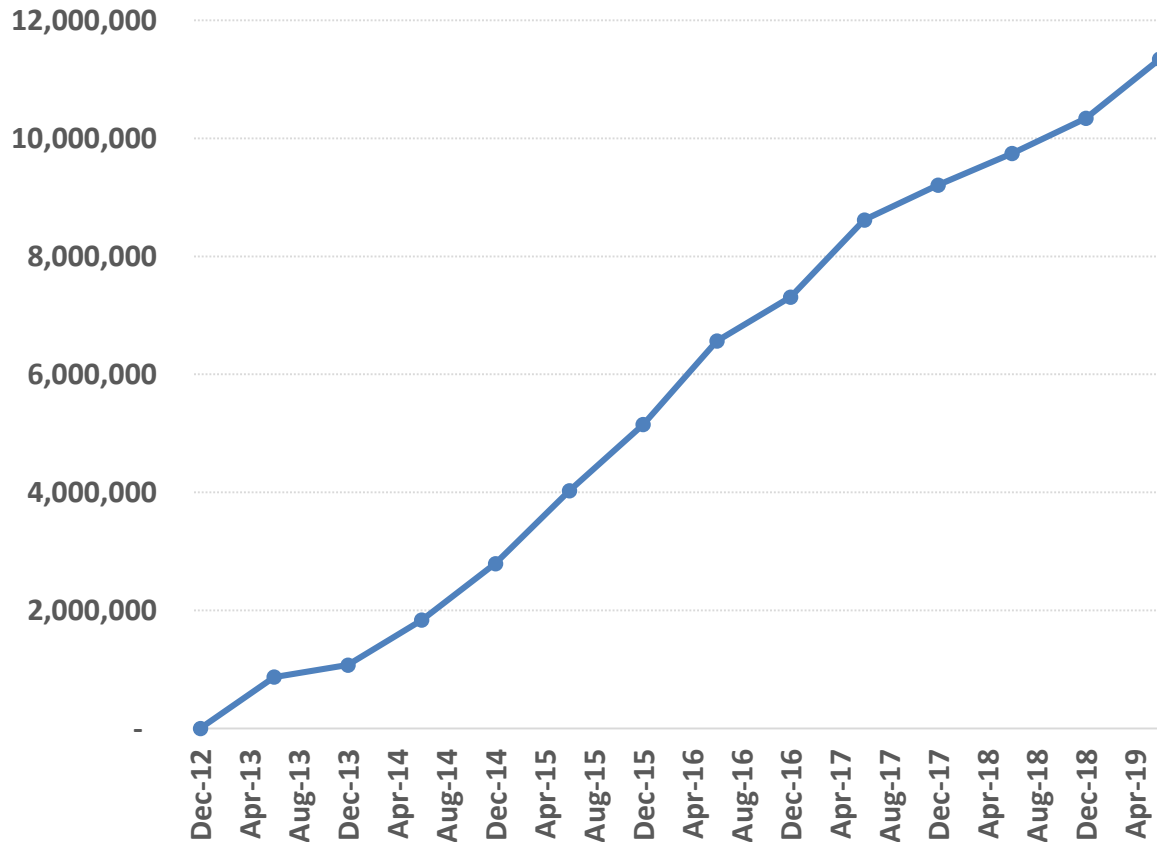


\$743 million was disbursed from Supervising Entities to recipient governments as of June 30, 2019, an increase of 17% from one year ago (June 2018).

# PuSW Missing Middle Initiative Pilot projects: \$4.5 million disbursed (34% of the total)

MMI Project	Country	Supervising Entity	Amount approved (\$m)	% of funds disbursed	Beneficiaries reached (persons)	Beneficiaries reached, women (%)
Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aqua-culture Value Chains	Mali	IFAD	2.61	54%	983	32%
Strengthening rural women's livelihood for a sustainable economic development in the regions of Tambacounda and Kedougou	Senegal	FAO	2.48	23%	N/A	N/A
Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations	Bangladesh	FAO	2.48	22%	7,345	68%
Quality Paddy for Higher Incomes	Mali	WFP	3.00	32%	12,795	38%
Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers	Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda (regional)	IFAD	2.61	35%	1,616	42%

# Beneficiaries already reached: 11.3 million rural people



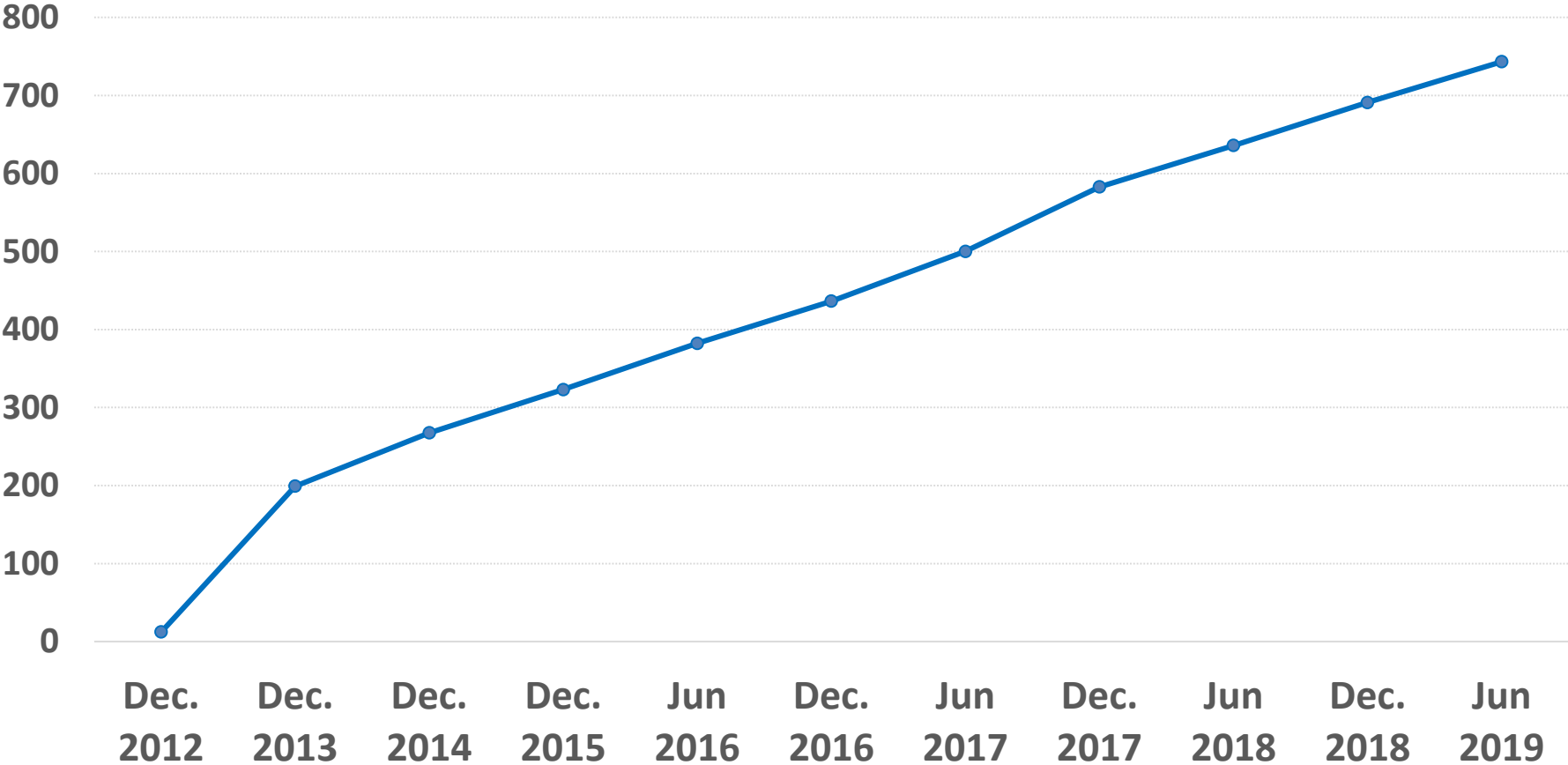
Current portfolio is on track to reach 15 million people by 2025

To date, over a third of beneficiaries are female - In Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Laos and Nicaragua, the majority of beneficiaries are women and girls.

Note: Data from 40 PuSW projects that report actual beneficiaries reached as of June 2019. The remaining 7 projects are either still under preparation (Burkina Faso) or under implementation but not yet reporting any beneficiary figures. Lao PDR reports aggregated beneficiary for IFAD and WFP.

# Disbursed amounts from SEs to Government: \$743 million by 41 projects

Actual Disbursement (\$million)



# Project Completion Schedule (actual and expected):

27% of the portfolio has already closed; By end of 2019, 21 projects or 44% are expected to be closed

Already closed (as of June 30, 2019), n =13	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2019 (n = 8)	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2020 (n = 7)	Expected to close by Dec. 31, 2021 (n = 6)	Beyond (n = 14)
Bangladesh IAPP (WB)	Burkina Faso PAPSA (WB)	Ethiopia AGP2 (WB)	Benin PAPVIRE-ABC (AfDB)	Bhutan FSAPP (WB)
Bangladesh IAPP-TA (FAO)	Gambia FASDEP (AfDB)	Liberia SAPEC (AfDB)	Burundi PNSADR-IM (IFAD)	Burkina Faso PIDASAN (WB)
Cambodia EFAP (ADB)	Haiti RESEPAG II (WB)	Sierra Leone SCP (IFAD)	Cambodia Rice-SDP (ADB)	Ethiopia AGP2-TA (FAO)
Ethiopia AGP1 (WB)	Malawi SIVAP (AfDB)	Tajikistan PAMP II (WB)	Honduras PROSASUR (WB)	Haiti PITAG (IDB)
Ethiopia AGP1-TA (FAO)	Nicaragua PAIPSAN (WB)	Tanzania ERPP (WB)	Kenya SIVAP-TA (FAO)	Kenya SIVAP (AfDB)
Gambia FASDEP-TA (FAO)	Niger PMERSA/MTZ (AfDB)	Uganda UMFSNP (WB)	Mali PReSAN-KL (AfDB)	Kyrgyz Rep. APNIP (WB)
Haiti PTTA (IDB)	Senegal PASA LouMaKaf (AfDB)	Yemen SAPREP (WB)		Laos AFN (IFAD)
Mongolia LAMP (WB)	Zambia APMEP (AfDB)			Laos AFN-TA (WFP)
Mongolia IBLSP-TA (FAO)				Myanmar CFAVC (ADB)
Nepal AFSP (WB)				Myanmar CFAVC-TA (FAO)
Rwanda LWH (WB)				Nepal FANSEP (WB)
Togo PADAT (IFAD)				Rwanda SAIP (WB)
Togo PASA (WB)				Tanzania TANIPAC (AfDB)
				Timor Leste SAPIP (WB)



# **PROJECT RESULTS**

# Results reported following GAFSP's M&E Plan

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

# Tier 1 (Impact): Results from closed investment projects (income)

Project	Income gain	External partner (for end-line results)
Bangladesh IAPP	15% (crops) to 37% (fishery)	DIME
Cambodia EFAP	85% (compared to 35% for households that did not benefit from the project)	SBK Research & Devt (Local firm)
Ethiopia AGP1	25% (value of marketed agricultural products)	Ethiopia Devt Research Institute (EDRI, Govt. research org.)
Haiti PTTA	37% (entirely from agroforestry such as coffee, cocoa, and citrus; annual crop farmers reported no income gain)	DIME
Mongolia LAMP	44% overall (88% livestock and 875% for pilot horticulture)	Statistical Institute for Consulting and Analysis (SICA, local firm)
Nepal AFSP	18%	DIME
Rwanda LWH	36%	DIME
Liberia SAPEC*	23%	DIME

Note: Liberia SAPEC is not expected to close until June 2020 but has already conducted its endline survey. Togo PADAT and Togo PASA (GAFSP grant portion only) are already closed but their endline results are unavailable.

# Ethiopia Agricultural Growth Project (AGP1)

- **Supervising Entity:** WB and FAO
- **GAFSP funding:** \$51.5 million
- **Completed:** Sept. 30, 2015 (WB) and Dec. 31, 2016 (FAO)
- **Self-rating:** Moderately Satisfactory (WB) and Highly Satisfactory (FAO)
- **Follow-up project:** AGP2 (also co-financed by GAFSP)



## Main outcomes

- 538,995 smallholder farmers (of which about 30% were women) directly benefitted by adopting technologies promoted by the project such as row planting, optimal use of fertilizers, and improved seeds
- Crop yield increased by 10%, which fell short of the project target of 16% (mainly due to severe drought in 2016)
- However, Investments in marketing infrastructure — feeder roads (623km), bridges (175), and market centers (90) — successfully increased direct access to markets (average distance to nearest market center from AGP woredas decreased from 27km to 17km)
- This resulted in increased revenues from marketed agricultural products for beneficiaries by 25%, exceeding the project target of 22%
- Micro small-scale irrigation (SSI) schemes were provided for a command area of 16,416 ha. and benefitted 82,199 households. The SSI schemes piloted private sector contractors in the design, build and supervision of the irrigation works (a first in Ethiopia, which had always relied on public enterprises for irrigation works). This resulted in initial delays, but ultimately strengthened their technical capacity, and their role has been expanded in the follow-on AGP2.

# Haiti Technology Transfer to Poor Farmers Project (PTTA)

- **Supervising Entity:** IDB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$25 million
- **Completed:** Oct. 12, 2016
- **Self-rating:** Satisfactory
- **Follow-up project:** PITAG (also co-financed by GAFSP)



## Main outcomes

- 35,553 farmers (39% of them were women) received a technological package, exceeding the original target of 30,000 farmers
- The annual crop packages did not lead to any tangible improvement since farmers were already using the practices proposed through these packages. However, the agroforestry (which were given to about ¾ of the beneficiary farmers) led to a significant income increase (+63%) in the value of production.
- The successful agroforestry technology package were designed to mitigate erosion, contribute to carbon capture and increase soil fertility and water retention.
- The poor performance of the technological package is being addressed in the follow-on PITAG project through strengthening applied research on annual crops. Incorporating the lessons from PT TA, PITAG is only delivering technological packages for the proven agroforestry packages until the efficacy of the annual crop package can be tested more thoroughly.

# Mongolia Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)

- **Supervising Entity:** WB and FAO
- **GAFSP funding:** \$12.5 million
- **Completed:** Dec. 31, 2017 (WB) and Dec. 31, 2016 (FAO)
- **Self-rating:** Satisfactory (WB) and Satisfactory (FAO)
- **Follow-up project:** National Livestock and Agriculture Commercialization Project (not co-financed by GAFSP)



## Main outcomes

- 13,684 direct beneficiaries (of which 44% were women)
- Overall, income increased by 44.3%. Compared to the baseline value, the annual household income from livestock increased by 88% and that from the pilot horticulture activity increased by 875% (mainly because there was very little horticulture production prior to LAMP).
- 64 productive partnerships were supported to link producers of livestock products (meat, fiber, milk, and horticultural products) to markets and diversify sources of income and household nutrition.
- The project supported commercialization by promoting formal contracts within value chains (45% of meat, 37% of milk, 42% of wool, 52% of green fodder, 31% of hay and 50% of potatoes produced were marketed through both, informal and written contracts).
- By connecting the dots between animal breeding, animal health, and animal nutrition activities within the same Soums, LAMP not only demonstrated efficacy of its coordinated interventions, but also informed the national policy and recently enacted Animal Health Law and Animal Breeding Law.

# Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

- **Supervising Entity:** WB
- **GAFSP funding:** \$46.5 million
- **Completed:** Mar. 31, 2018 (WB)
- **Self-rating:** Satisfactory (WB)
- **Follow-up project:** FANSEP (also co-financed by GAFSP)



## Main outcomes

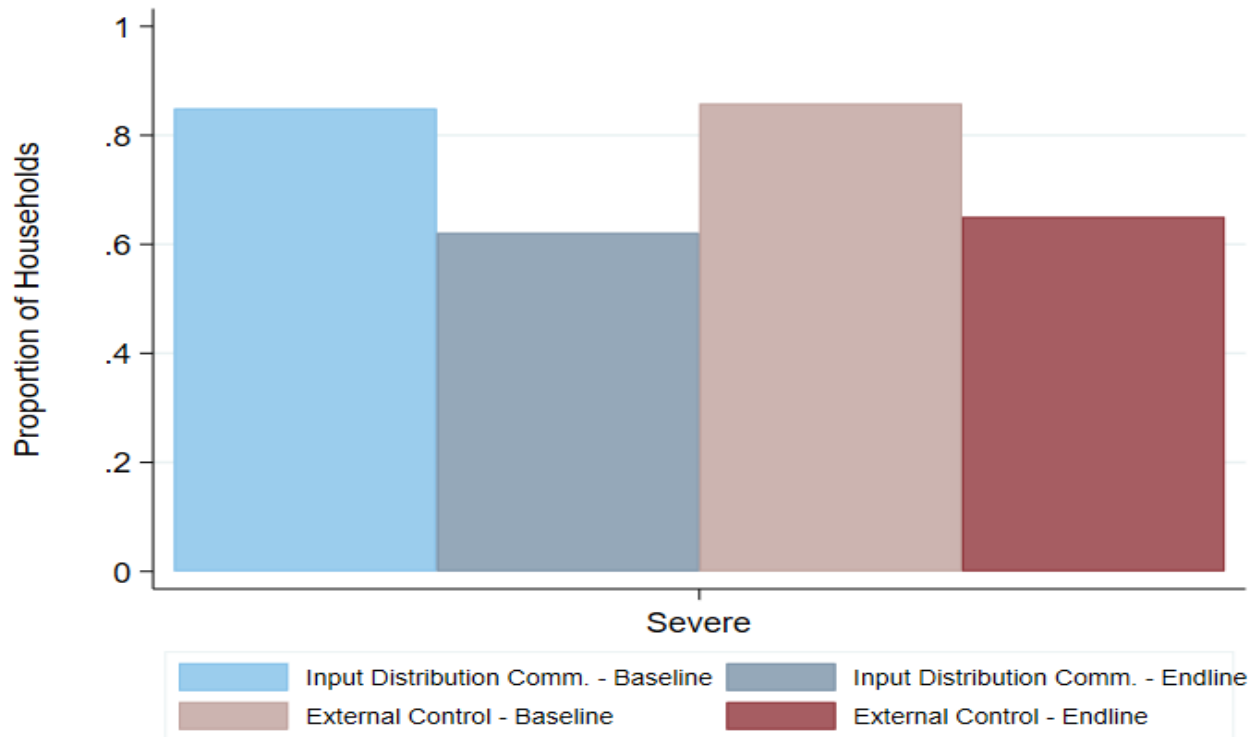
- The project reached 47,757 crop farmers (of which 85% women), 38,425 livestock farmers (90% women), and 49,873 pregnant/nursing women.
- The AFSP had a strong women-focus. Women benefited directly from nutrition and health education, received support and equipment to reduce their workload, and new technologies and technical assistance to grow vegetables and develop livestock livelihoods (poultry, eggs, goats). Women's workloads were substantially reduced thanks to the introduction of equipment such as corn shellers, seed grading machines, processing mills, and improved cooking stoves.
- The external evaluation found a 18% increase in income for participants from baseline to endline.
- 30 improved technology packages were released to project area producers, including 22 crop and 8 livestock packages.
- The yields of the four main targeted crops, i.e., paddy, wheat, maize and potato, were substantially increased. They range from 153% for potatoes, 180% for paddy, 196% for maize and 206% for wheat.
- Dietary intake improved for pregnant /nursing women (animal protein: + 89%, fruits and vegetables: +78%).

# Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): Evidence from Liberia

- FIES was introduced as a Tier 1 indicator in the 2017 GAFSP M&E Plan. Liberia is the first project that operationalized the use of the FIES in its impact evaluation by DIME.
- The Smallholder Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC) in Liberia interventions include multiple components, including supporting smallholders through extension and input distribution and investing in market infrastructure.
- In the impact evaluation, DIME implemented a randomized control trial in which communities and households within these communities were randomly assigned to whether they receive the input package from SAPEC or not.
- Comparing treated communities who received subsidized inputs during the IE to the control communities indicates that **there was a 5 percentage-point reduction in the incidence of households experiencing either moderate or severe food insecurity as defined by FIES in input distribution communities. The drop was especially pronounced among severely food insecure households. The decline in rates of severe food insecurity was 8 percentage-points larger in treatment communities compared to control communities.** In contrast, the small increase in moderate food insecurity was explained by many households moving from severe to moderate food insecurity. These results demonstrate that a relatively simple intervention like distributing basic farm implements can have an impact on reported levels of food insecurity in just 2 years.



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

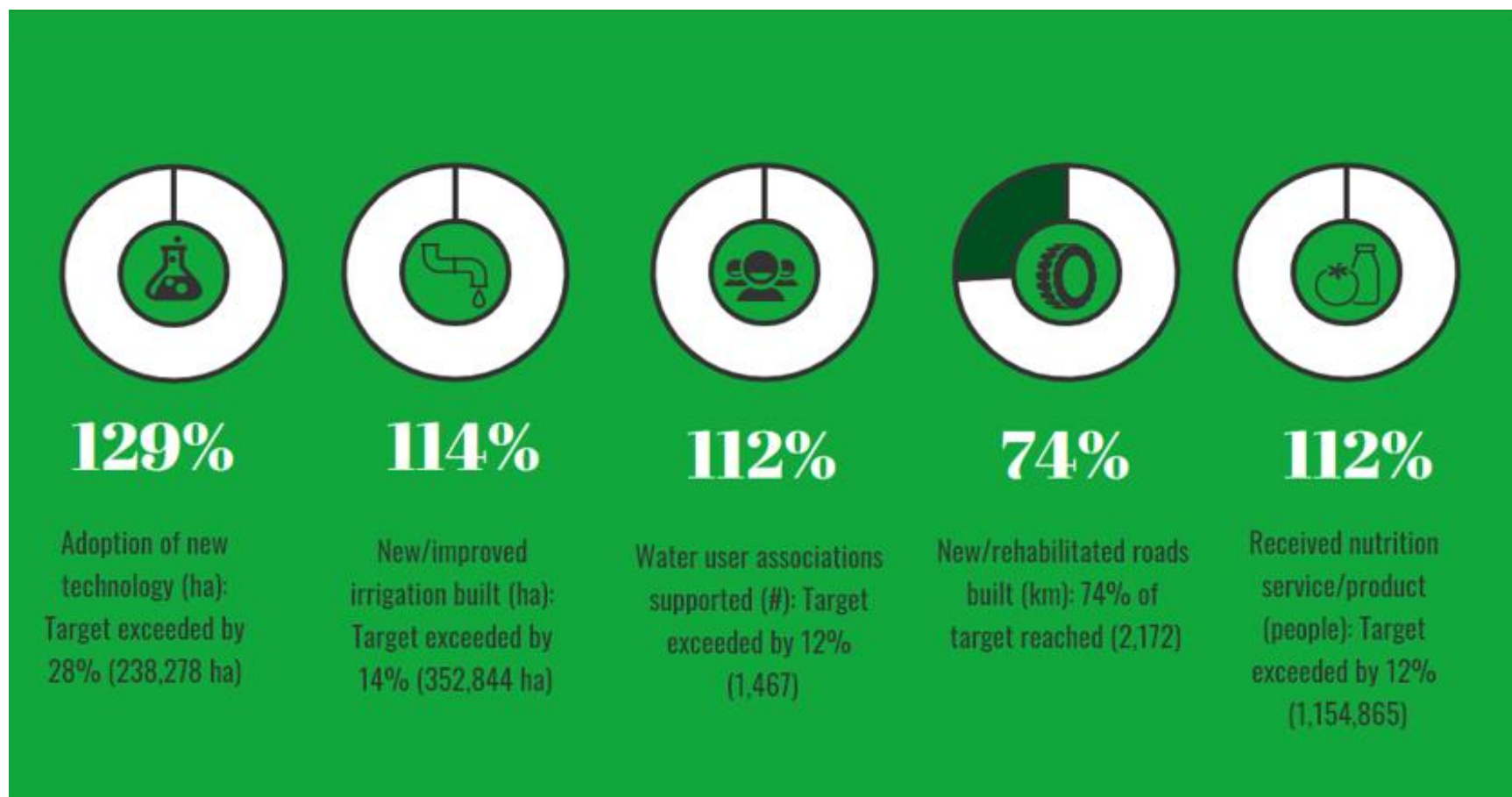


The figure depicts FIES status and treatment status of the household. It shows a dramatic drop in households that experience severe hunger from baseline to end-line. Although the decrease is experienced by both the input distribution communities (treatment) and external control communities (control),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

## Tier 1 (Impact): Results from closed investment projects (yields, source: SE project completion reports)

Project	Yields
<b>Bangladesh IAPP</b>	The average yield gain of rice paddies was 14% while the smaller scale household pond fishery and cow milk production experienced gains of 101% and 79%, respectively.
<b>Cambodia EFAP</b>	Average wet season rice yields rose by about 34% and dry season yields rose by 68%.
<b>Ethiopia AGP1</b>	Agricultural yield index for all households (i.e., weighted index including crop yield index and milk yield index (for livestock) in quintile per hectare) increased by 10.42%.
<b>Haiti PTTA</b>	Agroforestry technological packages (74% of all packages) led to a 38% increase in the value of production whereas those for annual crops (26%) led to no increase. The average overall increase in the value of production was about 28%.
<b>Mongolia LAMP</b>	There was a 52% increase in output of livestock products (meat, milk, wool, cashmere).
<b>Nepal AFSP</b>	Paddy, wheat, maize and potato yields increased by 54%, 62%, 59% and 49%, respectively
<b>Rwanda LWH</b>	Average productivity gain (\$/ha) was 424% overall (1046% in irrigated areas due to adding one growing season per year, switching to water intensive higher value crops etc. and 640% in non-irrigated areas mainly due to use of improved inputs and technology)
<b>Togo PADAT</b>	Average yield gain was 38% for maize, 13% for rainfed rice, and 50% for low-land rice.

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



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

## Tier 2: Progress on all 14 indicators

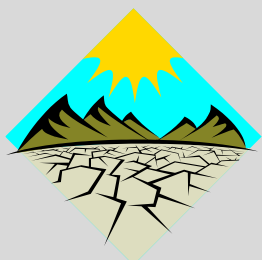
New M&E Tier 2 Indicator (unit)	Progress as of June 2019
Number of beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change (number of people)	11.3 million (35% women)
Land area receiving improved production support, percentage of these that are climate smart (ha)	588,532 ha
Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support (number of people)	1,276,977 smallholders
Number of producer-based organizations supported (number)	1,466 association
Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding	US \$ 6,846,935
Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries)**	0.21%
Roads constructed or rehabilitated, percentage resilient to climate risks (km)	2,172 km
Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number)	N/A
Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, by food group (tons)	409 tons
People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, gender disaggregated (number of people)	152, 901 households
People receiving improved nutrition services and products, gender disaggregated, age disaggregated (number of people)	1,154,865 people
Direct employment provided, gender disaggregated (full-time equivalent)	N/A
Persons receiving capacity development, gender disaggregated, organization type (number of people)	28,954 people
Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number)	N/A

# Tier 3 (Program inputs)

- We need a table here presenting the Tier 3 indicators from 1.1 to 10.1.
- The “crosscutting themes” slides fall under Tier 3 - 4.1 to 4.3.

# Crosscutting themes: Supplemental information to Tier 3 indicators

## CLIMATE- SMART AGRICULTURE



Over **one-third** of the total GAFSP portfolio generates **climate adaption** and/or **mitigation benefits**, compared to a 25% commitment under IDA-17.

## GENDER



**60%** of GAFSP public sector projects address **all 3 elements of gender mainstreaming** (analysis, gender-informed action, and gender-disaggregated M&E).

## NUTRITION



**15%** of GAFSP public sector funding is targeted to **nutrition activities**. **\$158M** across **21** countries is **invested in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition specific non-agriculture**.

## FRAGILE STATES



GAFSP allocates **38%** of funds to **8 fragile or conflicted-affected states**, an increase of 28.9% over the previous year.

For more information on GAFSP M&E:

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

