

Session 1

Introduction



Vision 2030

GAFSP Strategic Plan (2025-2030)

Gabriel Ferrero de Loma Osorio
Senior Strategy Advisor GAFSP

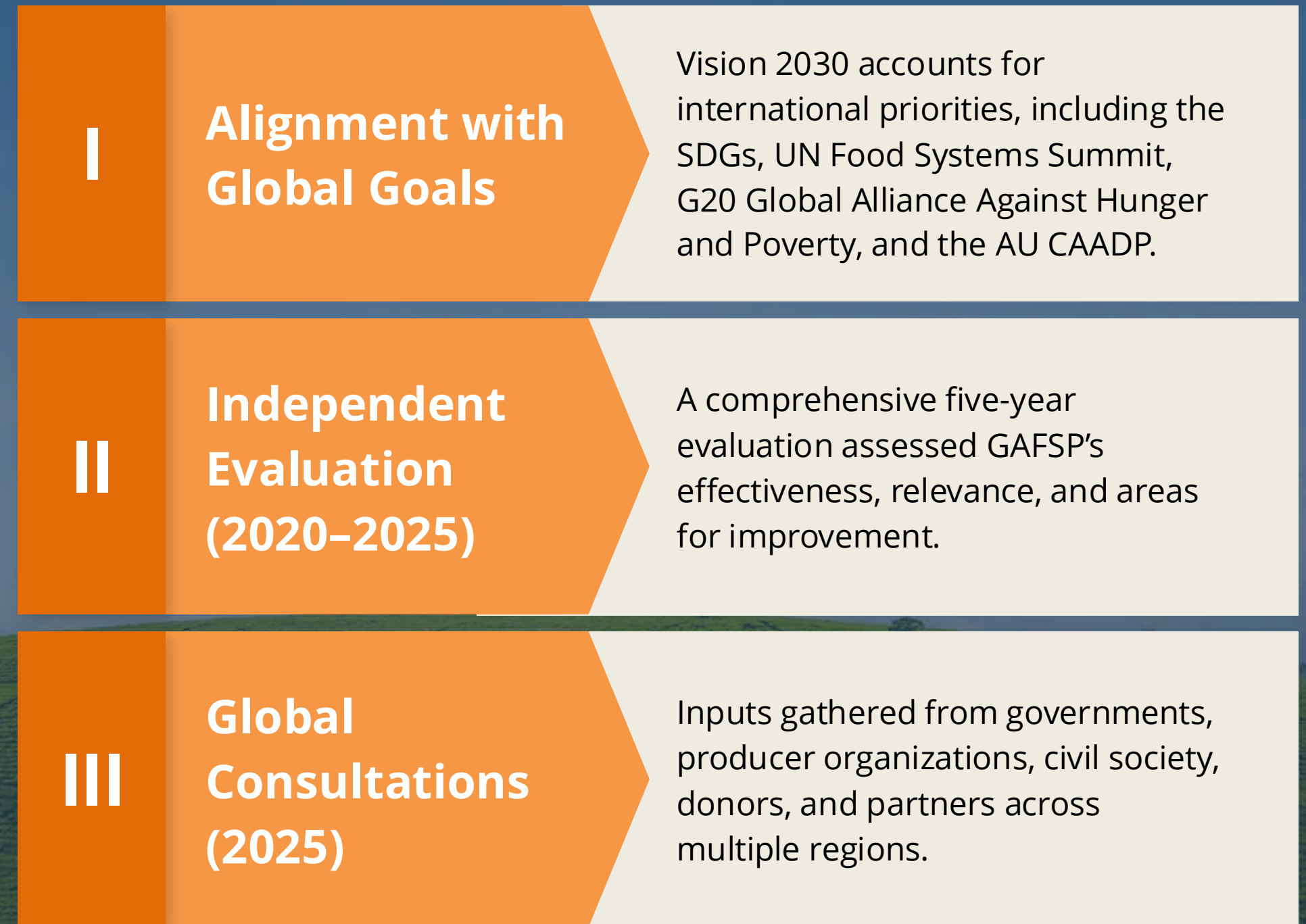
May 2026

Formation of Vision 2030

Vision 2030 is the result of a robust and inclusive strategy process — shaped by the urgent global context of rising food insecurity, accelerating climate impacts, and growing pressure on development finance.

It draws on rigorous evidence, extensive consultation, and alignment with international priorities to guide GAFSP's role in transforming food systems in the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

These inputs ensure Vision 2030 is strategic, demand-driven, and positioned to deliver impact at scale.



Vision 2030

Vision 2030 marks a new phase for GAFSP — building on 15 years of experience while adapting to today’s urgent global challenges.

The goal is **to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable agrifood systems** in low-income countries. To achieve this goal, under Vision 2030, GAFSP will focus on three strategic directions:

1.

Maximizing co-benefits

across food security, climate, women's empowerment, nutrition, and nature

2.

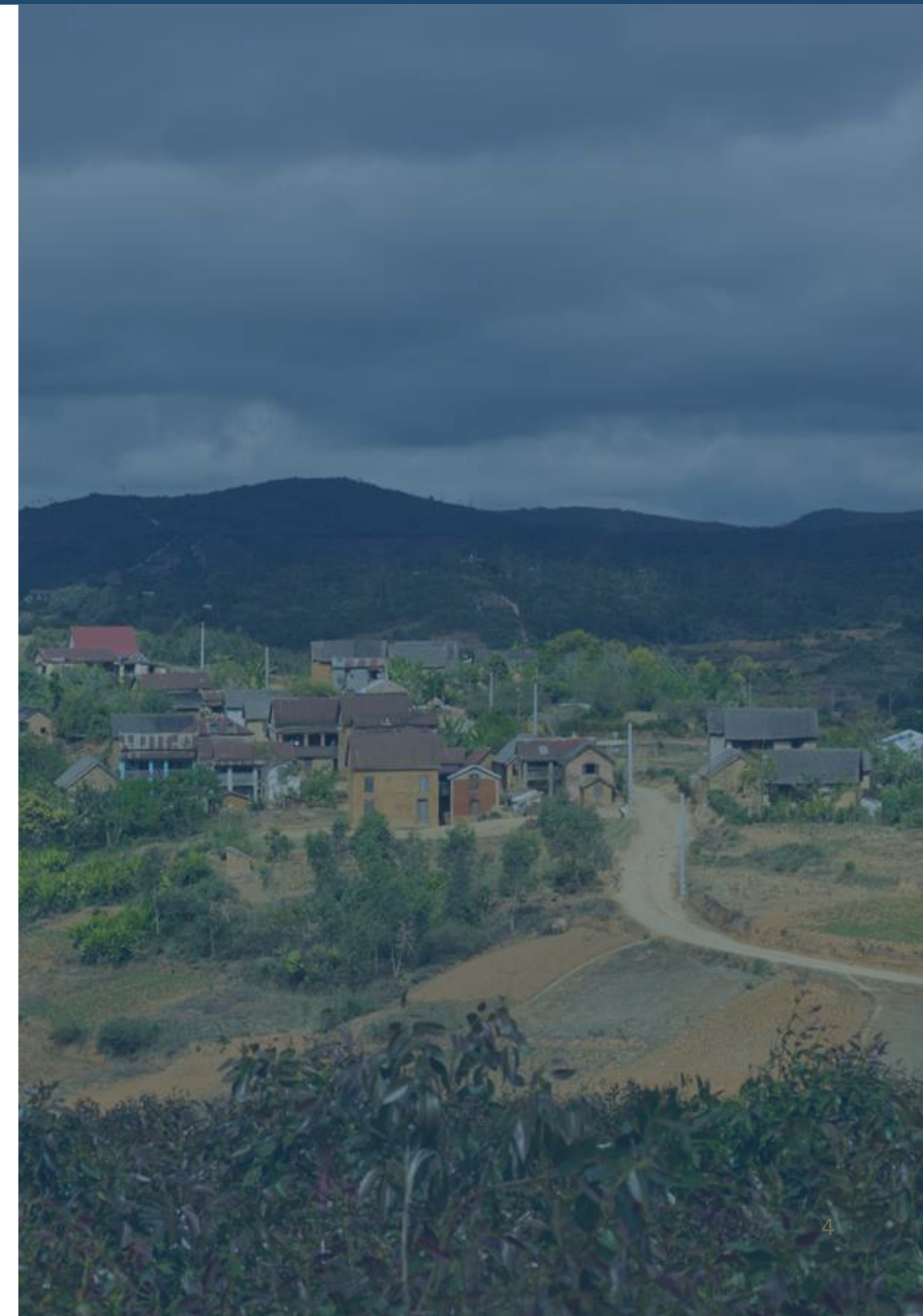
Empowering smallholder men and women

as key actors in agrifood systems and value chains

3.

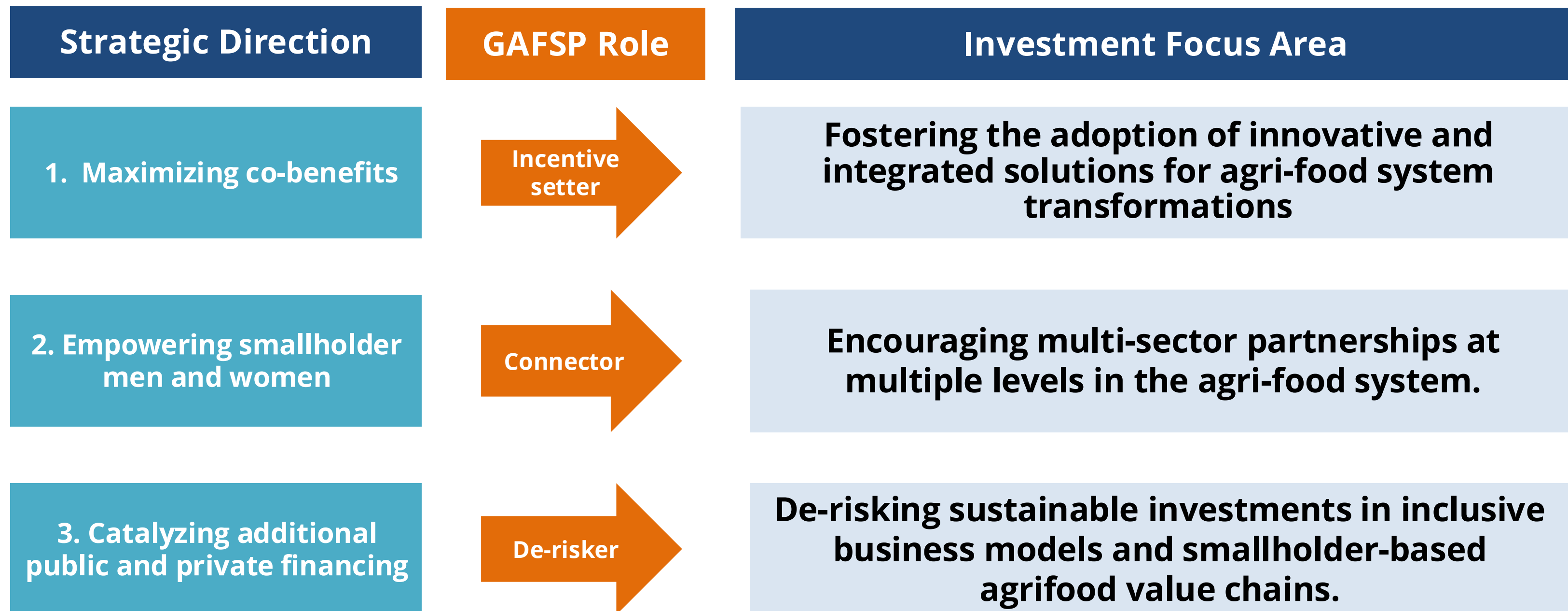
Catalyzing additional public and private financing

to scale high-impact innovations and investments



Vision 2030 Investment Priorities

Vision 2030's strategic directions will strengthen GAFSP's current position by elevating three value adding roles within the development finance architecture, connecting with its investment priorities:





**Follow and learn more about GAFSP's work
to transform global agrifood systems:**

gafspfund.org



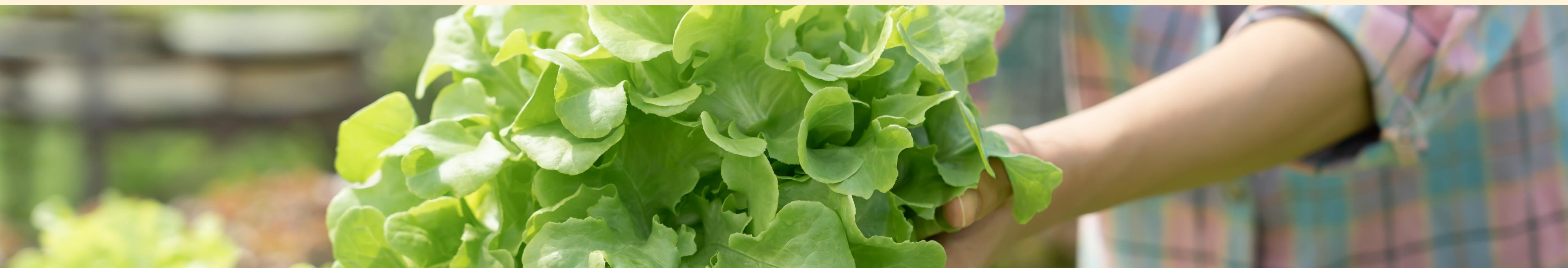
[@GAFSPfund](https://twitter.com/GAFSPfund)



[Global Agriculture and Food Security Program](https://www.linkedin.com/company/global-agriculture-and-food-security-program)

OBJECTIVES OF THE KNOWLEDGE FORUM

- Strengthen knowledge of GAFSP
- Share progress, results, and lessons learned across projects.
- Facilitate peer learning
- Enhance synergies and collaboration
- Shape the implementation of Vision 2030



AGENDA

DAY 1: THE GAFSP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	INTRODUCTION	14.00	MEASURING WHAT MATTERS
10.00	HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW GAFSP?	15.00	BREAK
10.45	BREAK	15.30	FROM FRAGILITY TO OPPORTUNITY
11.15	GAFSP FUNDAMENTALS	16.30	WRAP-UP AND CLOSURE OF DAY 1
12.30	LUNCH	17.00	END OF DAY 1

DAY 2: THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	INTRODUCTION	14.00	BREAKOUT ROOMS
9.45	BREAKING SILOS	15.15	BREAK
10.30	BREAK	15.45	CROSS-WINDOW/SECTOR COLLABORATION
11.00	MOBILISING PRIVATE CAPITAL	16.45	WRAP-UP AND CLOSURE OF DAY 2
12.30	LUNCH	17.00	END OF DAY 2

DAY 3: THE CROSS-THEMATIC KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	BREAKOUT ROOMS
10.45	BREAK
11.15	FROM SILOS TO SYNERGIES
12.30	CLOSING REMARKS
12.30	LUNCH AND END OF THE EVENT

“Everyone you will ever meet knows something you don’t.”

Bill Nye


Session 2: Myth or Reality?

MEET YOUR NEIGHBOUR!



Who are you?

Turn to 1–2 people sitting next to you and introduce yourself.


 **Who are you?**

Name · Organisation · Role



What brings you here?

Share with your neighbour/s:

 **What is the one thing you most hope to take away from this forum?**

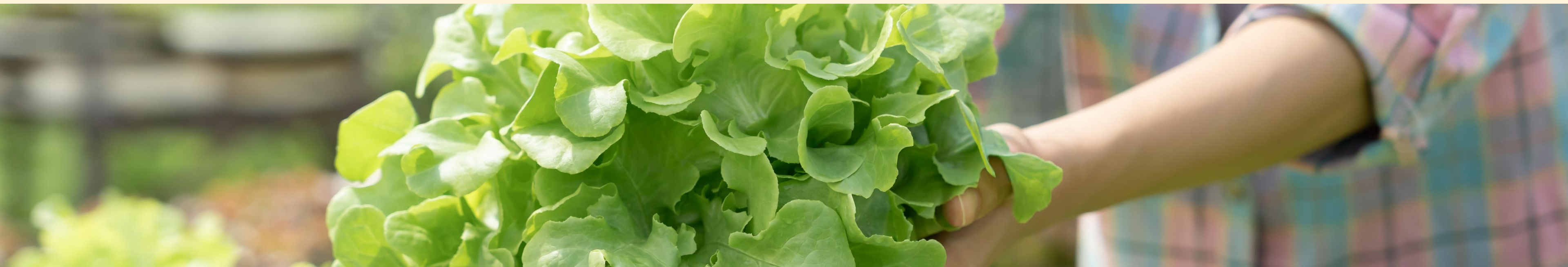


What is the one thing you most hope to take away from this forum?

Instructions

See each statement that follows:

- Vote by wearing a colorful paper hat **red=myth**, **green = truth!**
- GAFSP leaders will unveil if the statement is a myth or the truth, and give context



STATEMENT 1

“GAFSP is a World Bank program. The World Bank chooses which countries and projects receive funding.”

MYTH!

- GAFSP is a Financial Intermediary Fund hosted at the World Bank, but it is collectively governed and delivered through multiple Supervising Entities. Voting members include both donors and recipient countries (with equal voting rights)
- GAFSP projects are implemented by the World Bank, AfDB, ADB, FAO, IFAD, IDB, IDB Invest, WFP, and IFC. The World Bank acts as a Trustee, secretariat host, and one of the Supervising Entities.

STATEMENT 2

“GAFSP was created as a humanitarian aid program to provide emergency food relief during food crises.”

MYTH!

- GAFSP was launched by the G20 in response to the 2008 food price crisis, but it was designed as a long-term investment program, not an emergency relief fund.
- Its focus is on building sustainable and resilient food and agriculture systems to prevent future crises by investing in country-led plans.

STATEMENT 3

“GAFSP includes civil society organizations on the board and actively partners with civil society on every aspect of the program.”

TRUE!

CSOs cannot directly apply for GAFSP funding to implement projects, but they represented on the Steering Committee and involved in decision making about the future direction of the program.

CSO representatives serve as both champions of GAFSP in global fora and to their audiences in policymaking and civil society communities.

CSOs also independently assess GAFSP funded projects and share lessons learned and recommendations for improvement collected directly from the smallholder farmers involved, with the SC and public audience.

STATEMENT 4

“GAFSP only funds the public sector.”

MYTH!

GAFSP has a Private Sector Window (administered by IFC) that blends finance and advisory to unlock private investment for smallholders and agribusiness MSMEs.

GAFSP initiated PO-led grants in 2021. By channeling resources through farmer-led cooperatives, unions, and producer networks, GAFSP strengthens local institutions that can aggregate production, deliver support services, and represent farmers' interests in value chains and policy dialogue.

In 2024, GAFSP launched a \$75 million Business Investment Financing Track (BIFT) to further mobilize private and climate finance for producer organizations, startups, and agrifood micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

STATEMENT 5

“GAFSP provides funding to governments that is pre-allocated to specific countries.”

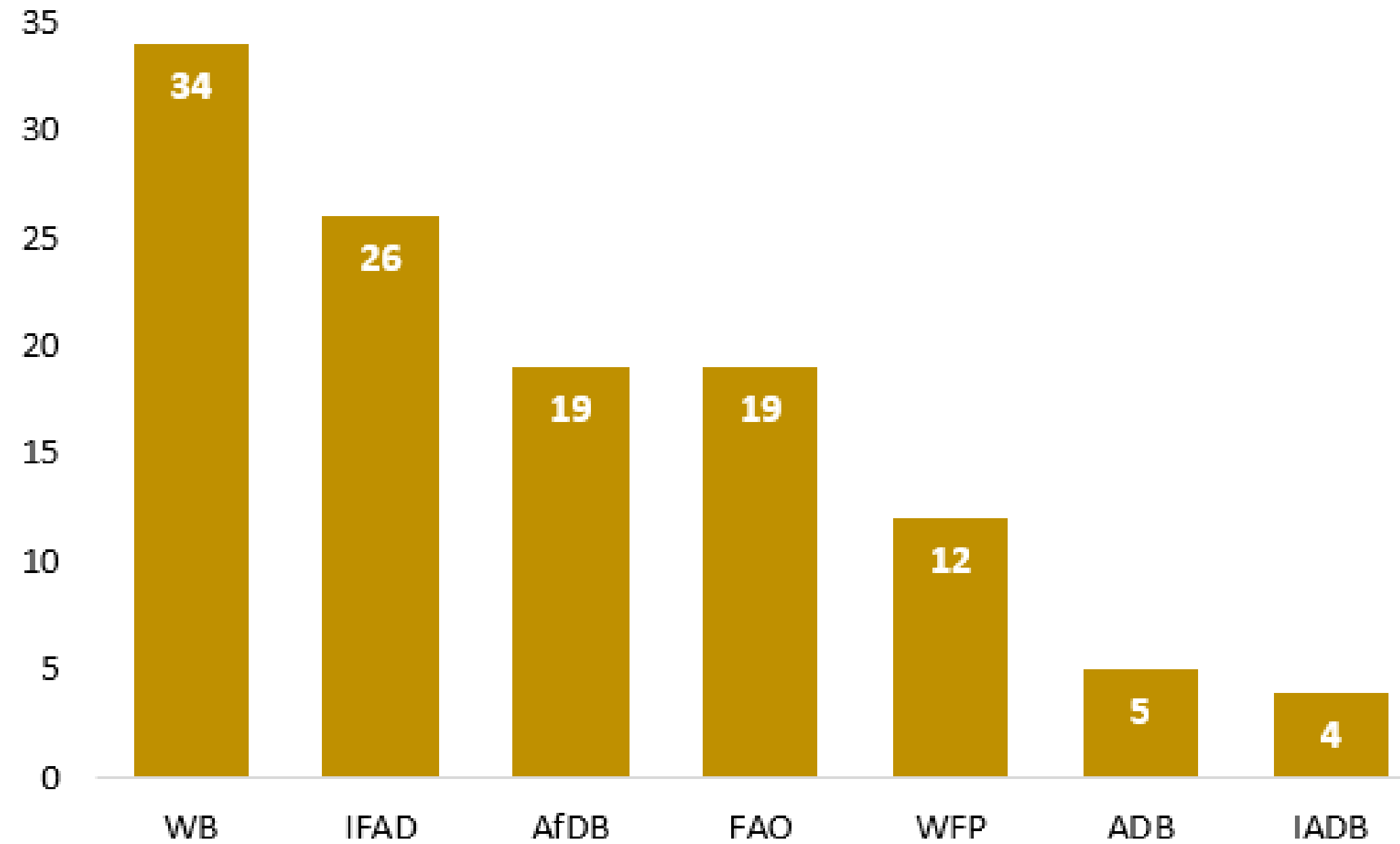
MYTH!

GAFSP provides funding through competitively awarded grants to the strongest proposals.

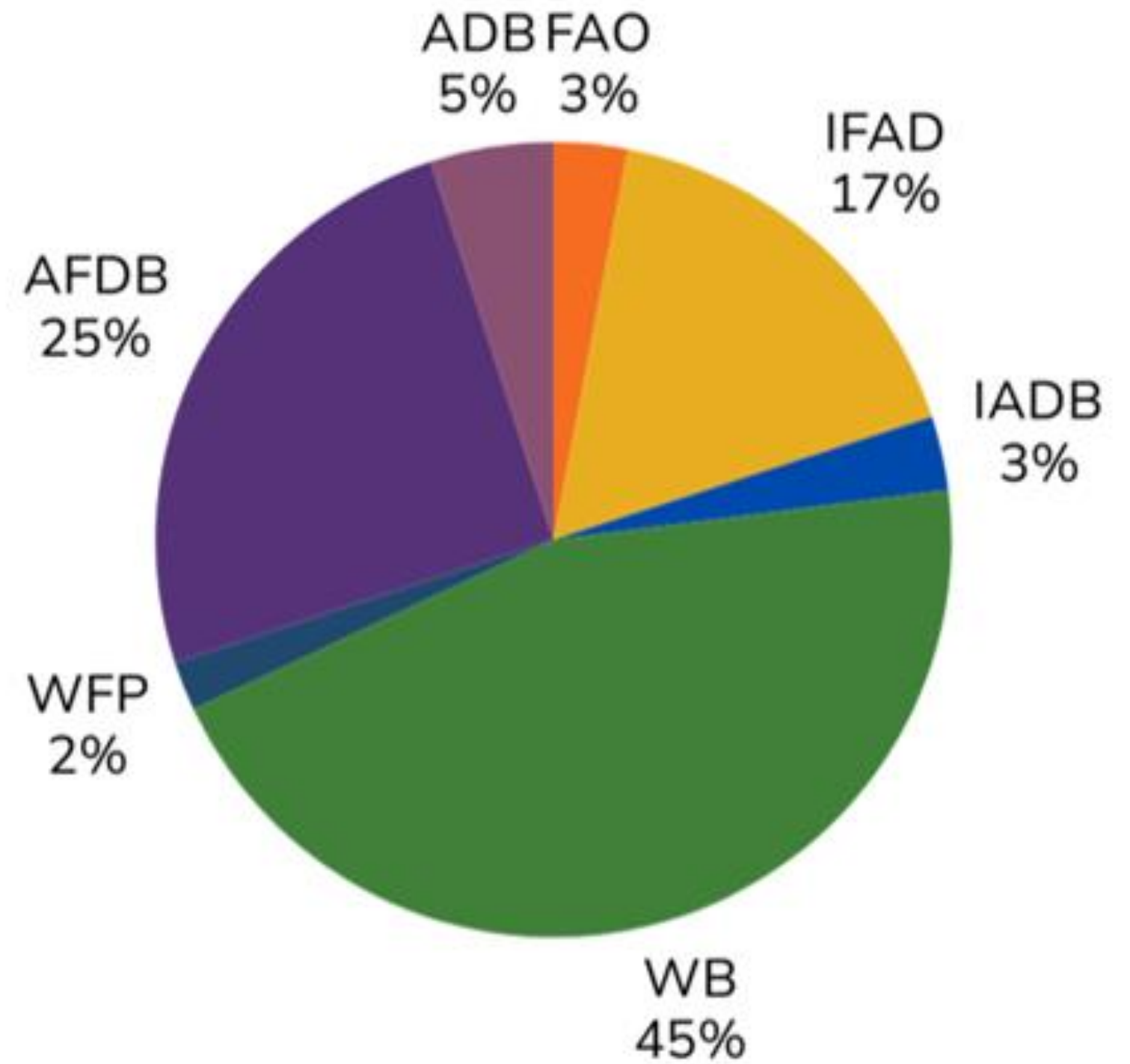
GAFSP provides a pool of grant funds that are not pre-allocated by country. Instead, it funds the most compelling proposals that are strongly aligned with country-led agricultural investment plans that are reviewed by an independent Technical Advisory Committee.

DISTRIBUTION OF GBFT PROJECTS BY SUPERVISING ENTITY

Number of GBFT Projects by SE (N=119)

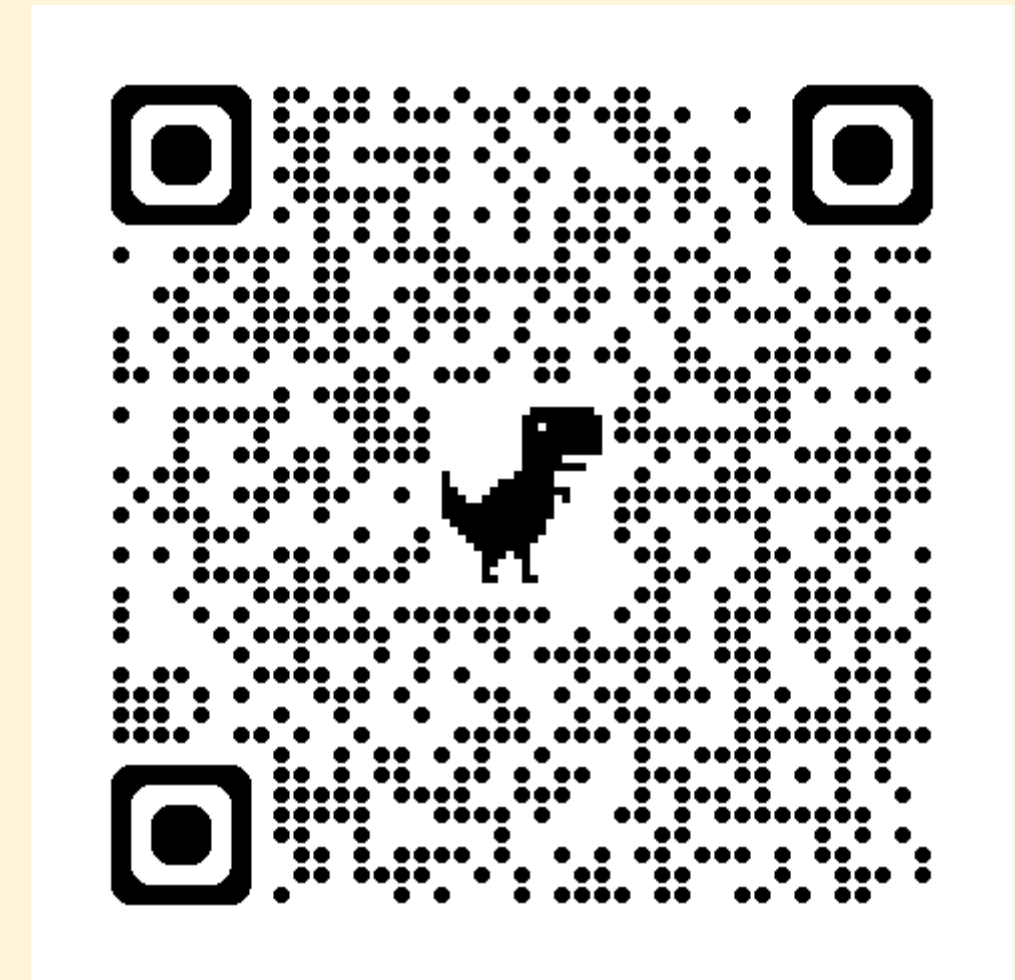


GBFT Portfolio Share by SE (% of Total \$US Amount)

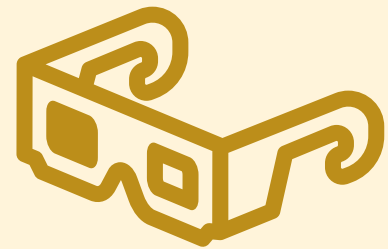


PARKING LOT

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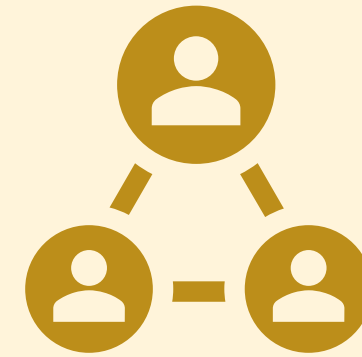


NETWORKING COMPETITION



Make your glasses visible

Wear your glasses making sure they are visible



Find at least 1 more person with your same glasses

Use any opportunity (breaks, lunch, evening reception) to introduce yourself to your colleague/s and identify 1 thing you have in common



Claim your prize!

Reach out to the facilitator as fast as you can during the breaks or when asked and claim your networking prize!

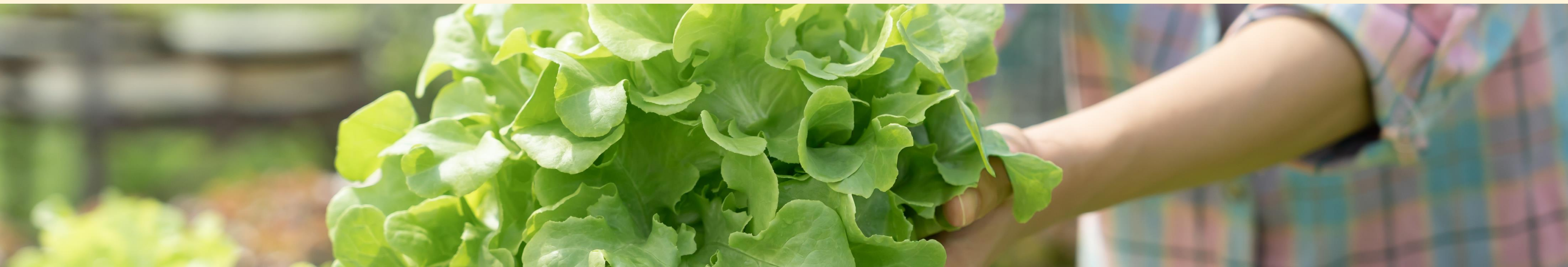
Session 3

GAFSP Fundamentals

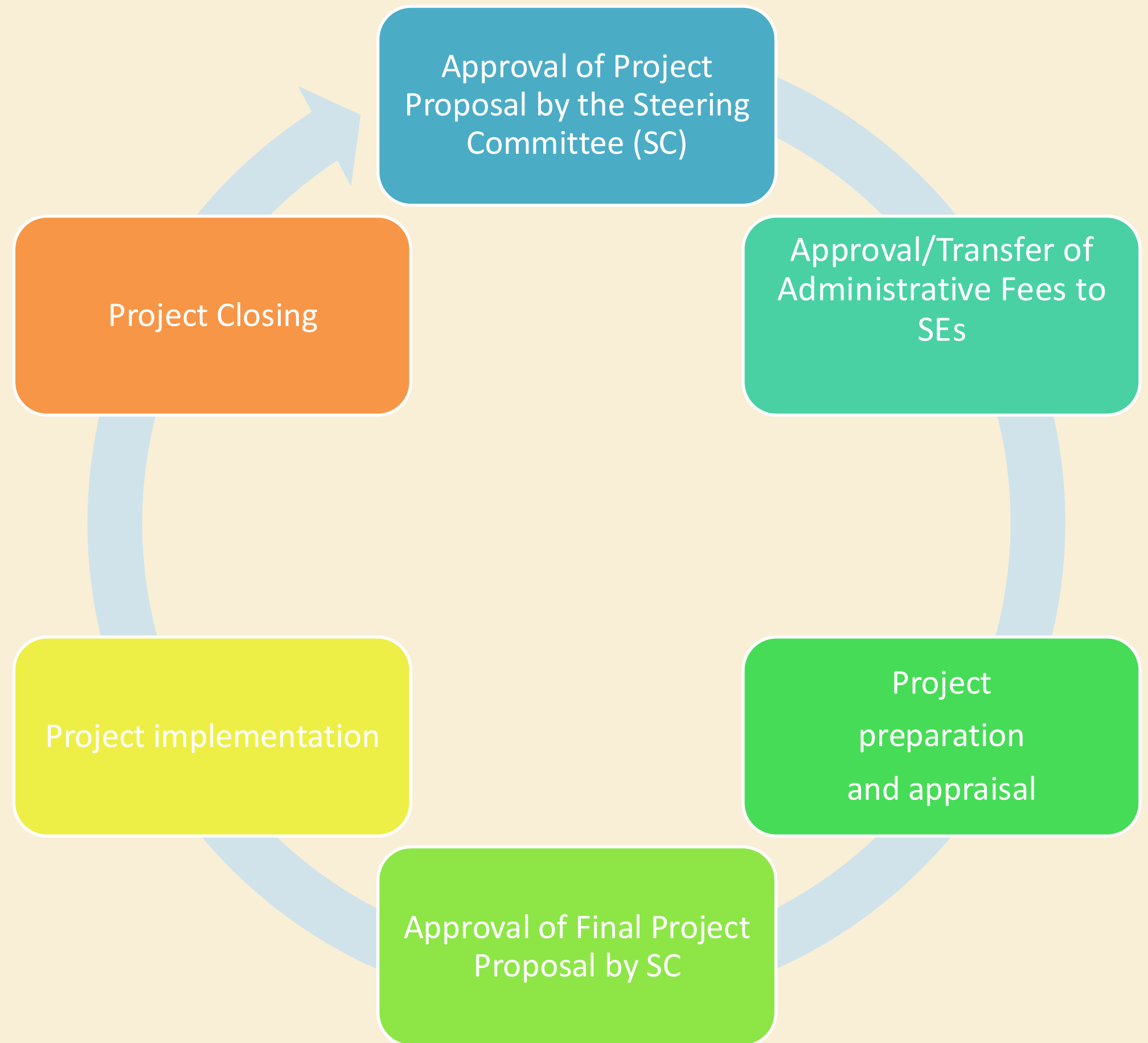
PRESENTED BY Rufiz Vakhid Chirag-Zade
Senior Agribusiness Specialist

Session 3 Objectives

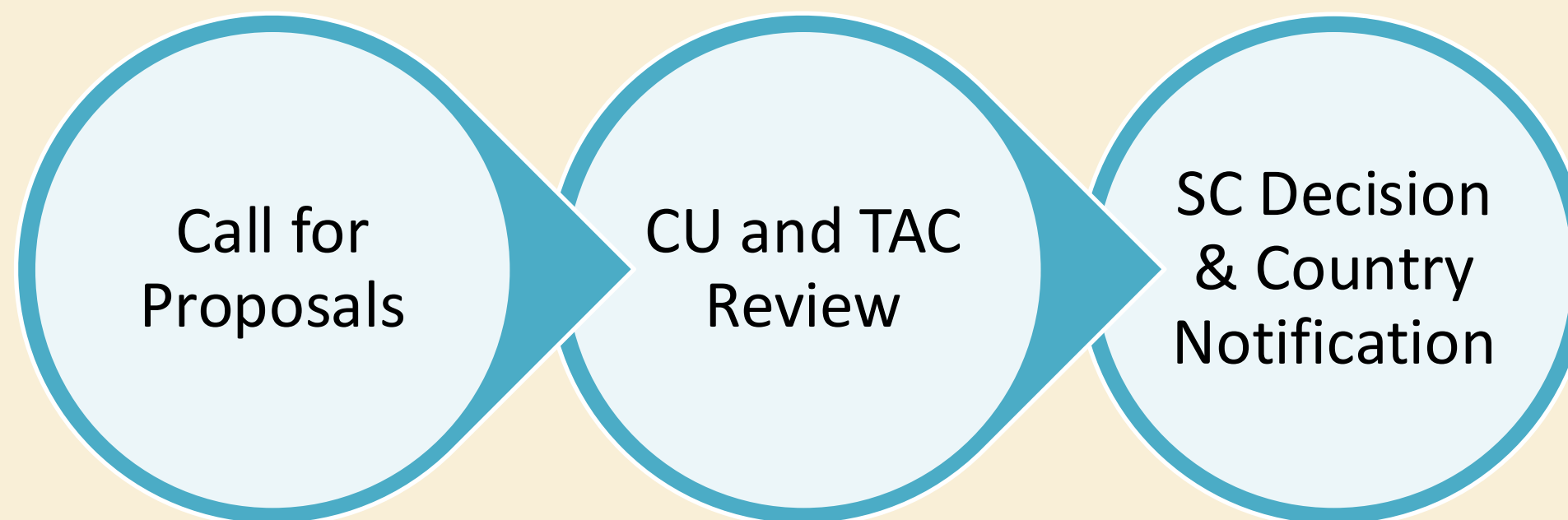
- Refresh key Processing Guidelines for GAFSP Grant-Based Financing projects
- Reinforce a shared understanding of core portfolio management processes
- Clarify roles, responsibilities, and compliance expectations across the project lifecycle
- Address common questions and misconceptions on guidelines and procedures
- Build confidence in navigating GAFSP processes in practice



GAFSP Project Cycle



1. Approval of Project Proposal



2. Administrative Fee

SE submits admin fee request to CU

- Administrative Fee includes project preparation and supervision budget, and any administrative fees to cover SE overheads.
- Trustee first transfers the part of admin fee requested for project preparation, while the balance is committed upon approval of the final proposals by the SC.

Approval of admin fee by CU or SC

- Fee of 5% or less for Country-led operations (CO) and 9% or less for Producer Organization led projects (PO) are approved automatically by the Coordination Unit
- Fee over 5% for CO and 9% for PO operations are submitted to SC for approval

3. Project Preparation and Appraisal

Project preparation and appraisal is governed by the policies and procedures of the SE

The final design should be in line with the initial proposal approved by the SC and take into account TAC recommendations

Major changes during preparation require prior approval of the SC (project objectives, scope, components, budget reallocation exceeding 25 %)

Project preparation delays beyond 24 months after initial proposal approval require justification and SC approval.

4. Approval of Final Project Proposal by SC

Prior to the final approval of the project by the SE, the project documents should be submitted, via the CU, to the SC for approval along with the matrix on how the TAC recommendation on the initial project proposal have been addressed in the final project design. The review and approval takes 3-4 weeks

For the projects with the major changes or if TAC had extensive comments on the initial proposal, CU may request TAC to review to the final project document

Once the projects have been approved by the SC, the Trustee provides the selected SEs with a Letter of Commitment. Following internal SE approval of the project, SE submit a Cash Transfer Request for transfer of GAFP funds

5. Project Implementation

- Implementation and supervision is governed by the policies and procedures of the SE
- Changes to the project during implementation or cancellation are subject to the following procedures:

SEs notify CU following completion of SE internal procedures

- Minor changes (targets for output or input indicators)
- Reallocation of funds between components (<25%)
- Extension of less than 24 months

SC approval is required prior to completion of SE procedures for restructuring/extension or cancellation

- Changes in PDO
- Changes in implementation arrangements
- PDO impact or outcome indicators
- Safeguard category
- Components or key activities
- Major reallocation of funds (>25%)
- Cumulative extension of the project closing date for 24 months and more
- Cancellation of projects under preparation or under implementation

6. Project Reporting

- Progress reporting: All GAFSP projects are required to report on project preparation or implementation progress on a 6-monthly basis, a of June 30 and December 31 each year (Six-Months Reports)
- Completion reporting:

Project closing report	Financial Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SEs submit through the CU a full project closing report within six months following the project closing date <input type="checkbox"/> Interim completion report should be submitted in case GAFSP funded part of the project completed before the full project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Within 30 days of project closing date <input type="checkbox"/> Unused funds to be returned to the Trustee

PARKING LOT

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THANK YOU

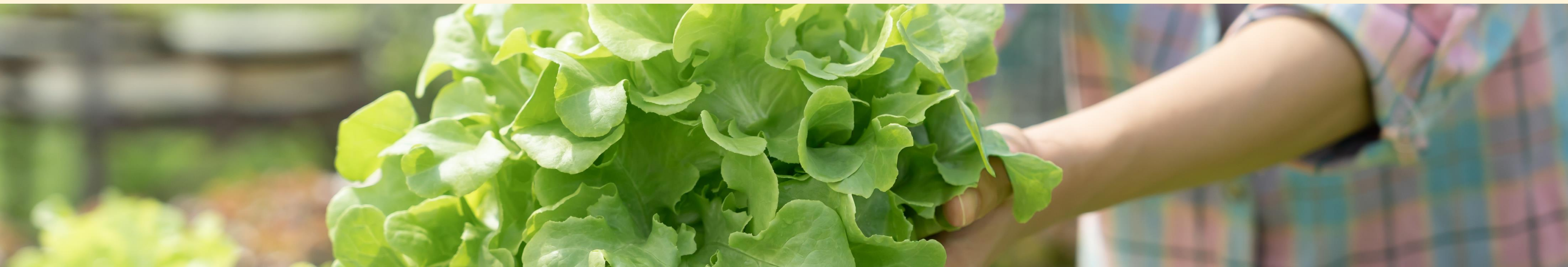
Please feel free to ask questions

Session 4: Measuring what matters

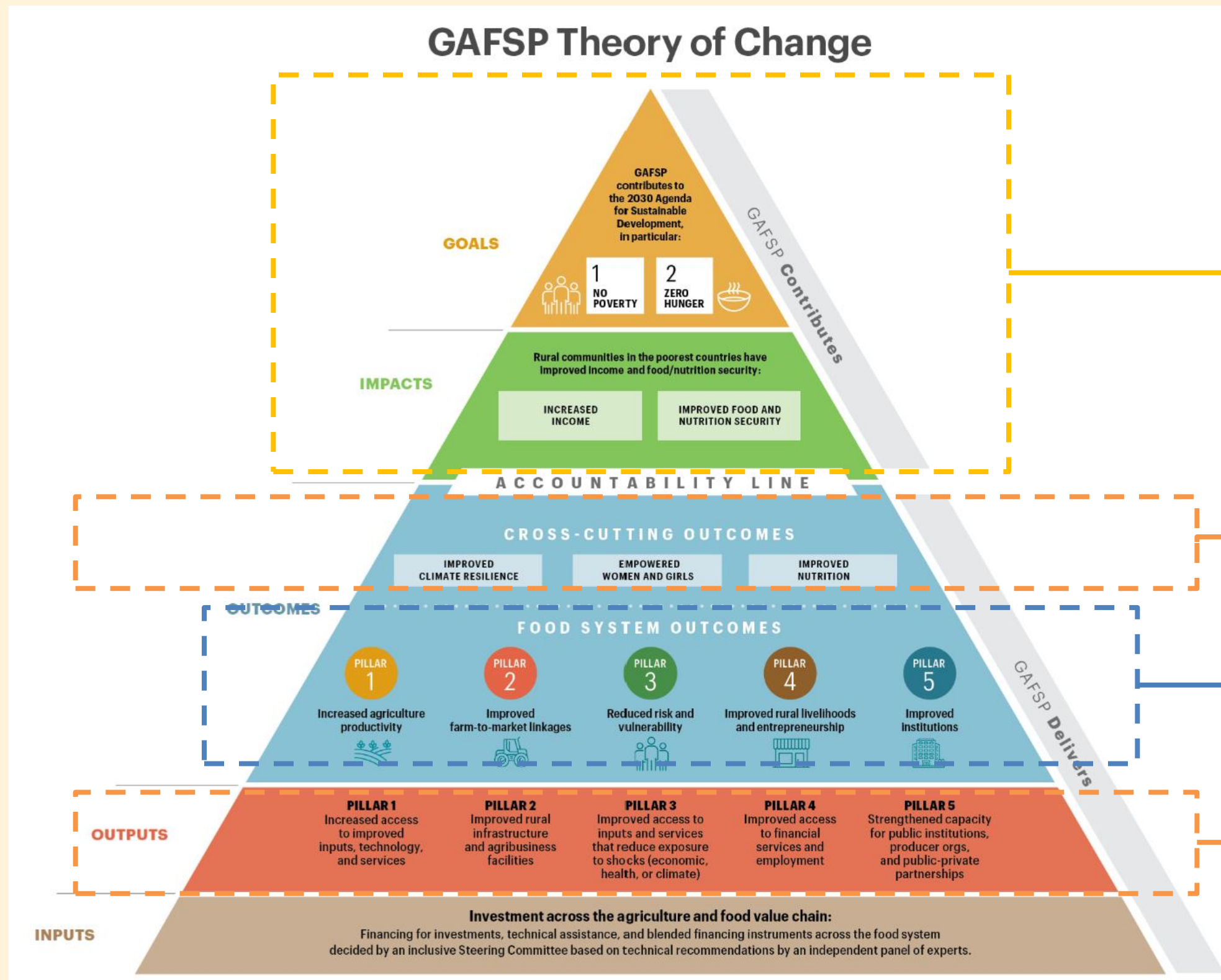
Yurie Tanimichi Hoberg, GAFSP Coordination Unit
Muhammed Usman, GAFSP Coordination Unit

Session 4 Objectives

- Surface recurring, real-world M&E tensions across CO-led, PO-led, and PrSW projects
- Learn from concrete project adaptations to common M&E challenges
- Explore how projects navigate attribution vs. contribution, evolving results frameworks, and outcome data limitations
- Foster a shared culture of honest reflection, credible evidence, and practical learning
- Identify 3–5 actionable takeaways to improve data quality, reporting credibility, and learning loops



GAFSP M&E



Tier 1: Income, Food security, Nutrition

Tier 2.1: Outcome indicators– 5 pillars

Tier 2.2: Output indicators - 15

Appreciation of our collaboration: SMR

Things that are working well in the GAFSP Portal

- Enhanced data aggregation and reporting
- Improved data quality control – built-in validations reduce errors and missing fields
- Efficiency in review and approval of SMR (incl. SE focal points)
- Real-time access to project results and history



CU M&E officer
Muhammed Usman

Challenges: Aggregating results & reporting out

CHALLENGE 1

Incomplete data

CHALLENGE 2

Data quality issues

CHALLENGE 3

Reporting out to stakeholder



Challenge 1: Incomplete data

- Missing targets and/or baseline data
- Number of people receiving direct benefits (#1 GAFSP 2.2. indicator)
- Selective reporting (no reporting on disaggregated categories)



Challenge 2: Data quality issues

- Incorrect reporting units
- Disaggregated indicator showing a higher increase than its parent indicator
- Misalignment between reported results, implementation status narrative, and cross-cutting themes



Challenge 3: Reporting out to stakeholders

- Clarifying Contribution vs. Attribution as co-financing amount increases
- Delays in the completion & submission (to CU) of the project completion document (for outcomes)
- Difficulty reporting out on higher level outcomes for cross-cutting themes (climate, nutrition, and gender)



Hearing from the projects

Honduras (CO-led, WB)

- Victoria Traverso
- Corredor Seco Food Security Project (ACS PROSASUR)

Somalia (PO-led, WFP)

- Tawanda Mashonganyika
- Scaling-up Market-Based Agricultural Productivity and Income Enhancement in Hirshabelle (SMAPIEH)

Tanzania (CO-led, AfDB)

- Salum Ramadhani
- Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)



GAFFSP Knowledge Forum 2026

VICTORIA TRAVERSO
5 MAY 2026



WORLD BANK GROUP

1. Project context and arrangements

Corredor Seco Food Security Project - PROSASUR -



- **Food & Nutrition Security Project**

Component 1: Food Production and Rural Household Income Generation.

Component 2: Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene.

- **Component 3:** Project Management and M&E



- **Implementation time:**
2015-2015
(Original Project + AF)



- **Financing:** Original Project US\$30M + AF US\$ 5M GAFSP financing.

Around US\$11 M counterpart (GoH + beneficiaries).



- **Honduras – Dry Corridor area:** scarce rainfall, frequent droughts, degraded soils, highly vulnerable to CC.



- **PDO:** To enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Dry Corridor.



- **Beneficiaries:** 14,000 Poor and extremely poor households.

Implementation arrangements:

- INVEST-H and then Ministry of Agriculture (SAG)

through 2 sub-implementing firms that:

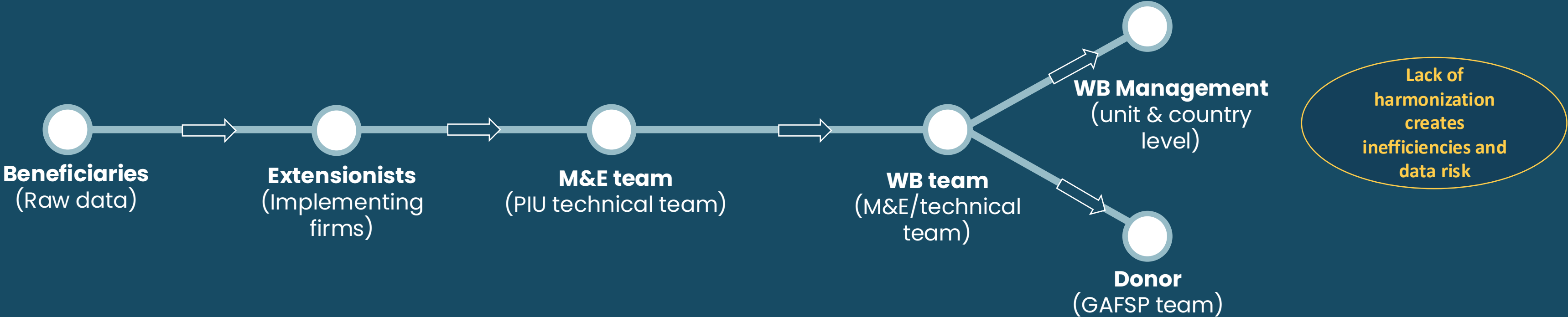
identified beneficiaries & implemented activities and TA.



M&E arrangements:

- Implementing firms gathered field data.
- Impact Evaluation included since design.
- Contract between IFPRI-GoH for data collection (3 times) and final IE development.

2. Monitoring in Practice: Implementation Challenges



Main challenges during implementation

Data collection

- Limited connectivity/complex logistics (Covid)
- Incomplete records.
- Wrong person interviewed when collecting data of a Producer's Organizations.

Institutional

- Limited experience or technical capacity.
- Little understanding of indicators methodology
- Weak data collection and compilation system (not digitalized).

M&E training & adoption of digital tools (KobotoolBox)

Institutional

- Weak data system & *flow*.
- Government transition: High staff turnover.
- Loss of institutional memory.
- Discontinuity of commitments (IE contract).

Support PIU
Increasing incentives to keep staff; shared docs w/ WB

Design

- Potential design limitations:
- Indicators' complexity exceed typical PIU monitoring capacity
- Evolving political priorities affecting outcome tracking

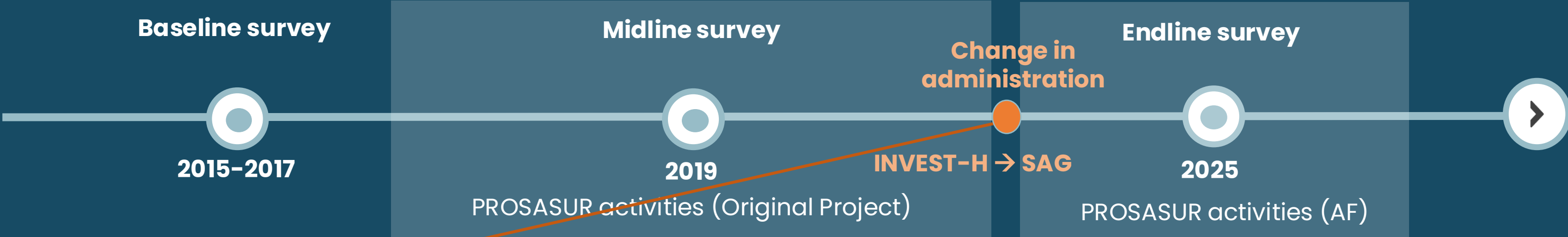
Ensure IE was conducted to measure project outcomes

Reporting

- Parallel reporting systems** (WB ISRs vs. Donor's SMR), generates **duplication of efforts**.
- Inconsistent Reporting:** Different people reporting → different narratives.
- Indicator Misalignment:** Donor indicators ≠ project RF indicators.

Harmonize data & standardize reporting (same reporting focal point)

3. Case: Impact Evaluation Data at Risk



Main challenge during government transition:

- Priorities shifted (IE).
- Commitments were not sustained (IFPRI contract).
- Staff turnover → Loss of data (access to data & folders) & institutional/project memory.

RISKS

- PDO indicators depended on IFPRI surveys (endline).
- Contract depended on Government funding.
- Government changed → funding + commitment not prioritized.

WHAT COULD HAVE HAPPED

- No measurement of PDO indicators.
- Loss of core project results.

WHAT WORKED

- Flexibility (project restructuring).
- Problem-solving across teams (WB + IFPRI).
- New contract between IFPRI-WB.
- Use of project funds to cover IE.

LESSON LEARNED

Monitoring systems must be financially and institutionally secured since the design – by all institutions involved (GoH, WBG, IFPRI).

Practical Lessons

1. Invest early in indicator clarity

- Clear definitions + methodologies (indicator sheets)

2. Build simple, easy-to-measure RF and efficient data systems

- Ensure flow from field → central level (KoboToolbox)

3. Ensure PIU-led M&E systems can independently track and report PDO indicators

- (w/o reliance on third parties)

4. Ensure ways of capturing other outcomes beyond the RF

- (gender, people w/ disabilities)

5. Harmonize reporting (WB-GAFSP) as much as possible

- Align indicators across systems → RF/ISRs vs. SMRs
- Ensure clarification of indicators' methodologies under SMRs (even simple footnotes).

THANK YOU!

VICTORIA TRAVERSO
mtraverso@worldbank.org





World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



GAFSP Knowledge Forum Session 4 : Monitoring what matters Scaling up market-based agricultural productivity and income enhancement in Hirshabelle, Somalia

05 May 2026. Rome Italy

Project Development Objective

To strengthen the capacity of the Producer Organization and build the resilience of smallholder farmers against climate induced shocks, particularly drought, to ensure household food security and increased income of the farmers and other value chain actors

Project Components:

Component 1: Increased agricultural productive capacity of smallholder farmers

Component 2: Revitalization of markets for the maize and sorghum value chains to provide increased income for smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Component 3: Strengthened governance, administrative and agricultural project management capacities of Sariilaale Farmers' Cooperative Society

Total Project Financing

GAFSP : USD 2.5 M over 4 years



Monitoring in a complex operating environment

- Climate-fragile and conflict-affected setting (Hirshabelle)
- Hirshabelle suffers frequent shocks: drought, floods, displacement. Often monitoring is disrupted.
- Geographically dispersed beneficiaries (5,000+ farmers, covering over 23 villages). Data collection demands robust monitoring system.
- Multi-stakeholder system: Government (Federal and State Level MoAI, WFP, PO, and private sector (construction companies)
- Monitoring must be adaptive, decentralized, and resilient



Operational and Systemic Monitoring Challenges

- Multiple monitoring layers (baseline, quarterly process monitoring, SMR bi-annual reporting) create challenges in timing and consistency.
- Climate variability disrupts some agricultural indicators
- WFP collects baseline data and conducts quarterly process monitoring for the project corroborating with PO records
- SMR Bi-Annual reporting : infrastructure related indicators can be hard to report after every 6 months.
- Some data gaps and inconsistencies exist with PO records, and reconciliation takes time before uploading in SMR.
- Capacity limitations in local monitoring systems for the Government (Ministry of Agriculture)



Strengthening Monitoring - Perspectives & Solutions



Build local capacity in data collection and reporting – WFP continuous capacity building of MoAI and PO monitoring staff and systems



Adopt digital tools for real-time monitoring - tools such a Farm2Go used for the project help with market monitoring data.



Align project monitoring with GAFSP results framework to focus on outcome- oriented, adaptive indicators that capture resilience, productivity and market system functioning.



Strengthen coordination through project technical committees



Leverage WFP and national monitoring systems

Thank You



TANIPAC - Project Profile

Country	Tanzania
Project Title	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)
Objective	Reduce aflatoxins in maize and groundnut value chains
Components	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Awareness2. Infrastructure Development (e.g., CARL and Warehouses)3. Coordination
Duration	6.5 years (June 2018 – December 2025) - Closed
Financing	GAFSP Grant – USD20 million ADF Loan – USD13 million

Key M&E Challenges

1. Capacity Gaps at implementation Level – Limited technical skills in data collection, analysis and reporting → data quality
2. Weak outcome measurement – focus largely on outputs (trainings, facilities) vs outcomes (reduced contamination levels)
3. Multiple actors (extension, regulators, labs) with weak coordination (fragmented actors)
4. Delayed reporting and use of data – M&E findings not consistently used
5. Logistics and infrastructure constraints – remote areas, poor connectivity and high costs of data collection hinder timely and consistent monitoring

TANIPAC - Solution to Challenges

Sn	Challenge	Solution
1	Capacity Gaps	Addressing the issue of M&E Supply via: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invest in people and tools - short courses (M&E, remote data collection and analysis using COBOL etc) 2. Knowledge exchange through GAFSP fora and workshops 3. Coaching, mentoring and supervision missions
2.	Delayed Reporting, feedback and Use of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting clear reporting timelines, automating reporting systems, strengthening supervision and follow-up mechanism 2. Addressing the issue of M&E demand via use of M&E for learning and adaptation
3.	Weak outcome measurement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building in the use of qualitative and quantitative analysis, longitudinal studies and tools like gross margin analysis. 2. Use of consultants to conduct Outcome Studies
4.	Fragmented actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen coordination between institutions through horizontal and vertical sharing of information 2. Annual stakeholder review meetings/workshops

TANIPAC - Solution to Challenges ...

Sn	Challenge	Solution
5.	Logistic and infrastructure constraints	Decentralize data systems, engagement of extension officers and use of digital tools (mobile data collection, where possible)

TANIPAC - Lessons Learned

1. **M&E should be a management tool for adaptive learning and decision making** – not just reporting requirement.
2. **Timeliness is critical** – real-time or near real-time data enables responsive and adaptive project management
3. A result-based M&E approach should clearly articulate **causal pathways and prioritise outcome measurement**, not just tracking activities and outputs
4. **Context-appropriate technologies and decentralized systems** improve efficiency and coverage of M&E activities



THANK YOU

Measuring what matters

MODERATOR

Francesca D'Emidio

Event Facilitator



**Victoria
Traverso**

*Agriculture Specialist
WB*

HONDURAS Corredor
Seco Food Security
Project (ACS-
PROSASUR)



**Tawanda
Mashonganyika**

*Agriculture Specialist
WFP*

SOMALIA Scaling up
market-based
agricultural productivity
and income
enhancement in
Hirshabelle (SMAPIEH)



**Salum
Ramadhani**

*Sr. Agricultural
Economist
AfDB*

TANZANIA Initiative for
Preventing Aflatoxin
Contamination
(TANIPAC)



**Yurie Tanimichi
Hoberg**

*Senior Operations
Consultant
GAFSP CU*

PARKING LOT

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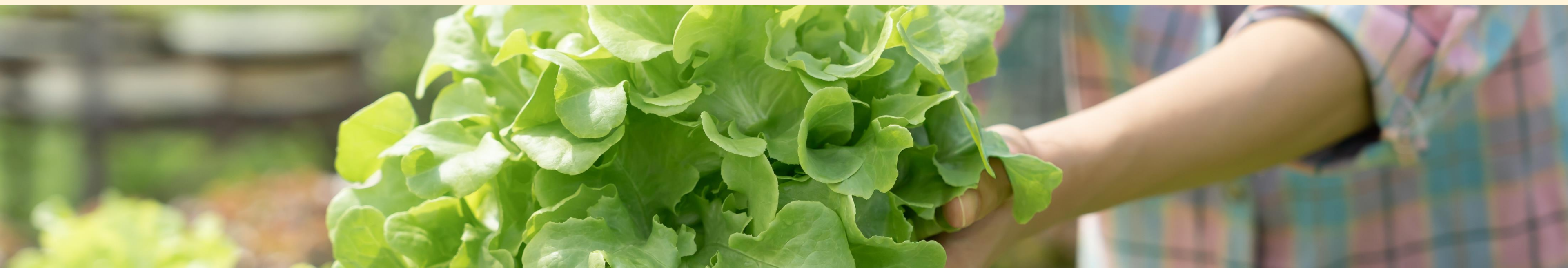
Session 5: From Fragility to Opportunity

PRESENTED BY

Yurie Tanimichi Hoberg (GAFSP Coordination Unit)

Session 5 Objectives

- Share key operational insights from the Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) Cross-Portfolio Evaluation
- Highlight practical adaptations that enabled effective delivery in fragile and conflict-affected settings
- Promote peer learning on adaptive management, partnerships, and risk management in FCS contexts
- Identify practical lessons participants can apply to strengthen delivery in their own contexts



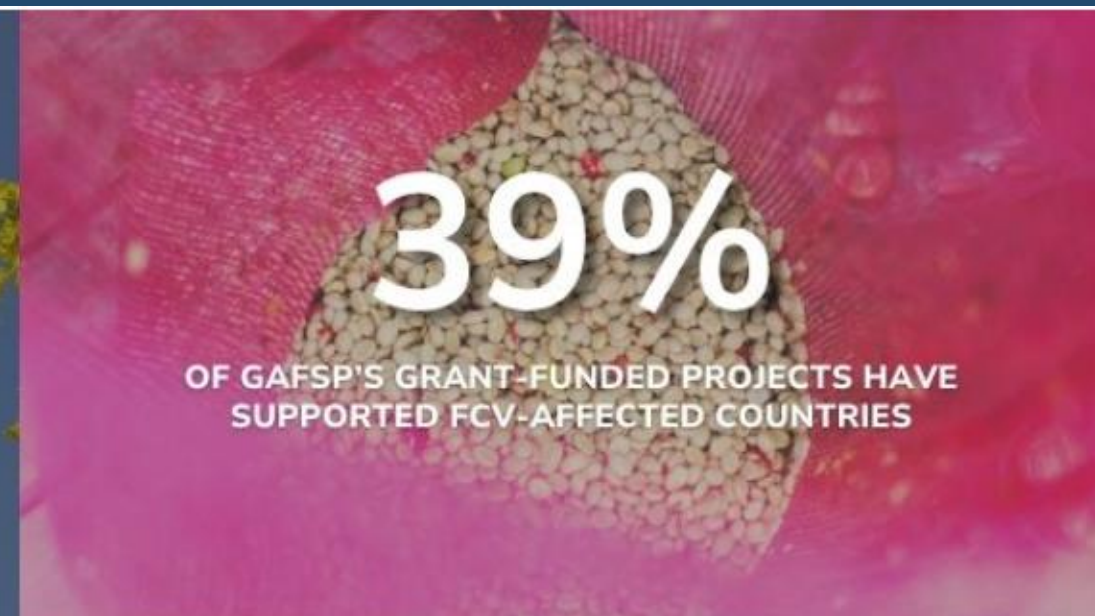
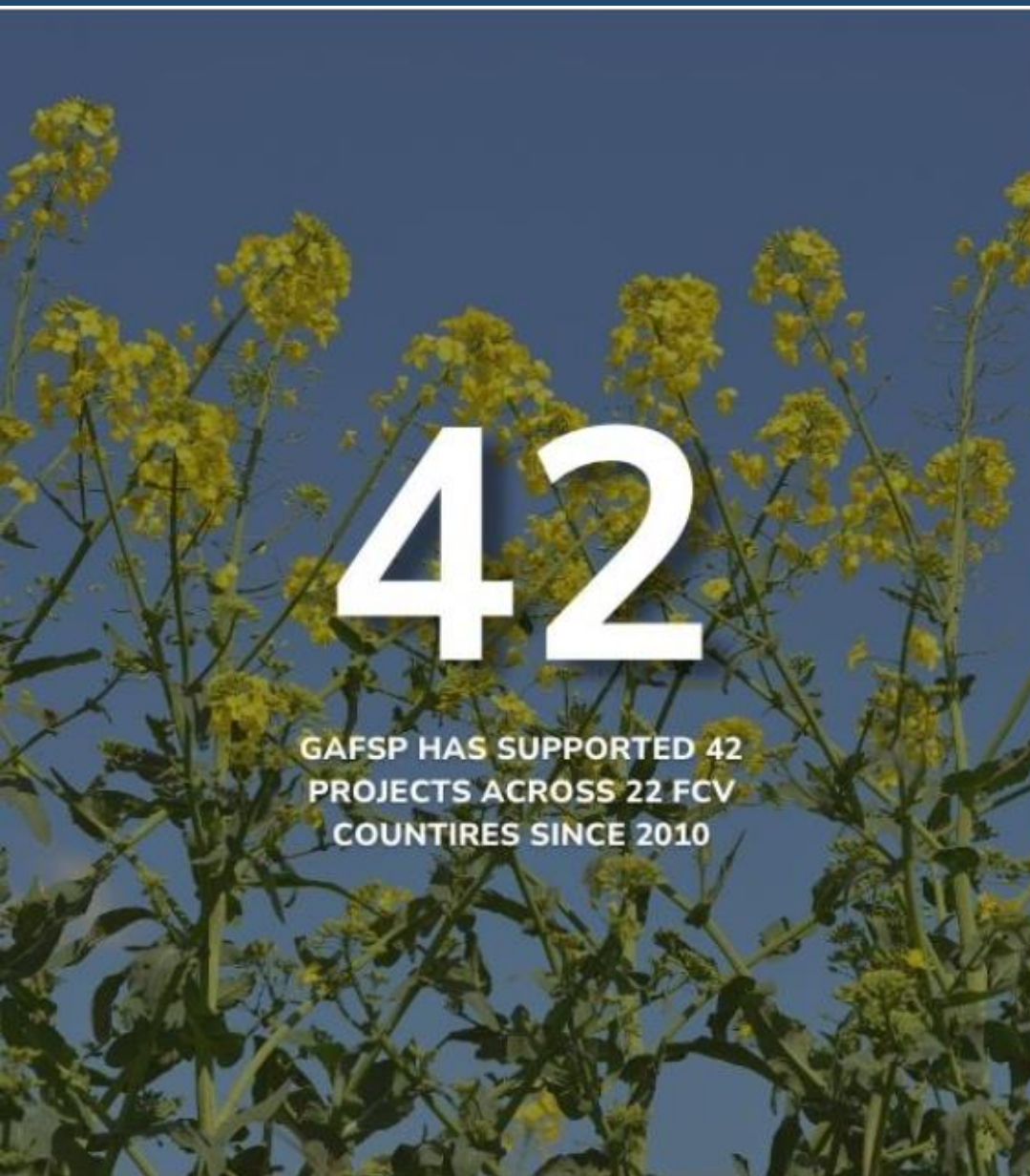
GAFSP in FCS

- First independent Cross-portfolio (thematic) Evaluation (Dec. 2023-May 2025)
- Topic chosen by the GAFSP Steering Committee for strategic importance
- Coverage: Grant-based Financing Track (GBFT) projects from 2010 to 2024
- Interviews with 100 representatives
 - SEs and CSO representative
 - **Case study countries:** project counterparts, partner organizations, other donor projects, beneficiaries etc.
- Online survey of 27 SE project leads
- Country case studies:
 - **Ethiopia:** AGP phase I and II (investment [WB] and TA [FAO])
 - **Haiti (online):** PITAG, PAPAIR), Promotion of Resilient Agriculture through Agroforestry in Grand'Anse (PO-led, WFP)
 - **Liberia:** SAPEC (AfDB), SADFONS (AfDB)
 - **Timor-Leste:** SAPIP (WB)



GAFSP in FCS

FY25



East Asia & Pacific:

- Kiribati
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia, F.S.
- Myanmar
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste

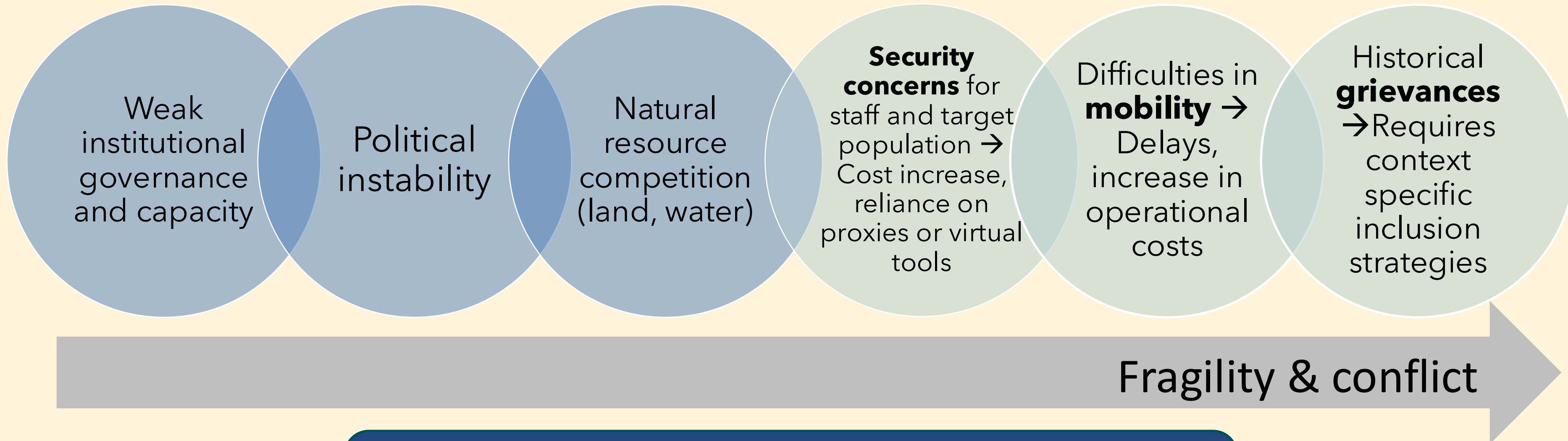
Middle East: Yemen

Latin America: Haiti

Africa

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- CAR
- DRC
- Guinea-Bissau
- Niger
- Somalia
- South Sudan

Additional challenges in achieving results



FCS countries face additional barriers that affect **immediate results** and/or the **outcomes** and the ultimate **impacts** of the intervention

LESSONS LEARNED



**Restrain project
complexity and
ambition**



**Need for flexible
and creative
implementation
arrangements**



**Focus on social
cohesion building
in communities
to deliver results**

Lessons learned 1

Restrain project complexity and ambition:

- *“Way too ambitious; too much stuff, even for a non-fragile country”*
- *“Start with the basics and then if it works, move forward”*
 - GAFSP as a competitive funding mechanism
 - Procurement procedures
 - M&E



Lessons learned 2

Need for flexible and creative implementation arrangements

- *“Worsening conditions required dynamic approaches to sustain activities”*
- *“The main difficulty is recruiting technical international consultants or firms to work on the project, because they can't come given insecurity.”*
 - Partnership with UN agencies, NGOs, research institutions etc. (sometimes added during implementation)
 - Parallel TA projects (conflicting observations):
 - *“TA is the best derisking mechanism”*
 - *“Silo thinking”; “forced marriage”; “Disjointed approach”*



Lessons learned 3

Focus on social cohesion building in local communities

- *“Community based organizations foster social cohesion and a sense of togetherness”*
 - conflict management
 - minimizes logistical challenges
 - reduces corruption risks
- Specific observation on Youth in communities
 - *“Many young people don’t aspire a future in agriculture”*
 - But few projects target youth (GAFSP underestimates their at-risk nature)





THANK YOU

From Fragility to Opportunity

MODERATOR

Joanne Gaskell

Sr. Agriculture Economist | World Bank Group



**Faiza Hesham
Ahmed**

*Senior Agriculture
Economist
World Bank*

**YEMEN FOOD SECURITY
RESPONSE AND
RESILIENCE PROJECT**



Peter Mazedo

*Project Director
Government of
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**SOUTH SUDAN
LIVELIHOODS AND
RESILIENCE PROJECT**



Mathabo Tsepa

*Board Member
Southern African
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Agricultural
Unions*

**CSO Consortium field
visits
DRC, HAITI, LIBERIA**



Tint Khine

*Assistant Program
Representative
FAO*

**MYANMAR CLIMATE
FRIENDLY
AGRIBUSINESS VALUE
CHAIN SECTOR
PROJECT**

PARKING LOT

Please add any questions we were not able to address in the parking lot by scanning the QR code



Session 6

Closure of Day 1

FRANCESCA D'EMIDIO

CLOSING SYNTHESIS

THE GOOD

One insight or takeaway that really stuck with you today

THE MESSY

One thing that's still unclear, confusing, or unresolved

THE NEXT

One thing you'd like to explore or go deeper on tomorrow or in the future

AGENDA

DAY 1: THE GAFSP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	INTRODUCTION	14.00	MEASURING WHAT MATTERS
10.00	HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW GAFSP?	15.00	BREAK
10.45	BREAK	15.30	FROM FRAGILITY TO OPPORTUNITY
11.15	GAFSP FUNDAMENTALS	16.30	WRAP-UP AND CLOSURE OF DAY 1
12.30	LUNCH	17.00	END OF DAY 1

DAY 2: THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	INTRODUCTION	14.00	BREAKOUT ROOMS
9.45	BREAKING SILOS	15.15	BREAK
10.30	BREAK	15.45	CROSS-WINDOW/SECTOR COLLABORATION
11.00	MOBILISING PRIVATE CAPITAL	16.45	WRAP-UP AND CLOSURE OF DAY 2
12.30	LUNCH	17.00	END OF DAY 2

DAY 3: THE CROSS-THEMATIC KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

9.30	BREAKOUT ROOMS
10.45	BREAK
11.15	FROM SILOS TO SYNERGIES
12.30	CLOSING REMARKS
12.30	LUNCH AND END OF THE EVENT

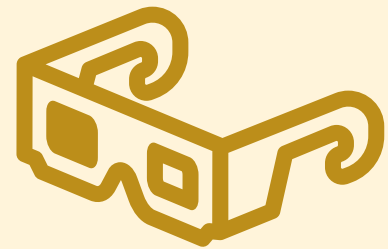
FEEDBACK

Complete Day 1 Feedback before leaving the room by scanning the QR code

It will just take 2-3 minutes!

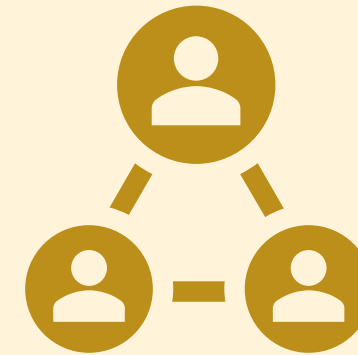


NETWORKING COMPETITION



**Make your
glasses visible**

Wear your glasses in a way that they are visible



**Find at least 2
more people with
your same glasses**

Use any opportunity (breaks, lunch, evening reception) to introduce yourself to your colleagues and identify 1 thing you have in common



Claim your prize!

Reach out to the facilitator as fast as you can during the breaks or when asked and claim your networking prize!