

Dear Friends,

With only 10 years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we are facing unprecedented challenges: a rise in hunger worldwide, a climate crisis, and—at the time of writing—a global health pandemic. In this era of growing complexity, we are proud that the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is proving to be an incredibly valuable mechanism that continues to learn from ongoing operations, adapt to current challenges, and expand its impact on the ground.

2019 WAS A BUSY YEAR

Even in the most uncertain environments, GAFSP served more smallholder farmers and their communities than ever before. More than 13 million people in the world's poorest countries have higher yields, higher incomes, and better opportunities for themselves and their families.

In addition to allocating US\$127 million in funding to new public sector projects in 10 countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), five projects began implementation, and seven projects closed successfully. We also commissioned a study reviewing and analyzing a subset of closed projects to gather lessons-learned and better inform future operations. And, we hosted two events to discuss operational and programmatic opportunities and challenges: a knowledge forum that brought together team leaders from all seven Supervising Entities and many implementing partners; and the first ever workshop focused entirely on the Missing Middle

Initiative pilot, which included having civil society, producer organizations, and implementing partners all working together in one room.

APPLYING OUR KNOWLEDGE

New global evidence is clear on the urgent need to ensure that farmers can responsibly and resiliently produce, consume, and sell enough safe and healthy food. We've taken all of that knowledge and our own learning and applied it to our operational model in two ways: first, we held a Special Call for Proposals targeting FCV countries; and second, we adjusted our operational model to better serve smallholder farmers and their organizations and increase synergies between them in order to

ensure that, after a successful first 10 years, the Program is ready to deliver on the SDGs during the final 10-year stretch through 2030, particularly to help achieve the goals of Zero Hunger. We expect the adjusted model to be fully operational in the Fall of 2020.

TAKING GAFSP TO 2030

In a time when COVID-19 is further exacerbating the great challenge of achieving SDG2 with mounting shocks and stresses, including from the changing climate, it is more important than ever to continue supporting GAFSP and its partners. GAFSP was born in response to the 2008/09 global food price crisis and is focused on supporting the poorest and most vulnerable,

quickly and efficiently, with a view to longer term recovery and post-pandemic resilience building, and with its eye firmly on the goal of Zero Hunger by 2030.

As we enter GAFSP's replenishment period 2020-25, we, as co-chairs of this Program, have committed to further promote GAFSP's crucial role around the world. We need your support now to ensure that GAFSP is fully funded so it can continue supporting countries to strengthen food systems and achieve food and nutrition security for farmers and their families.

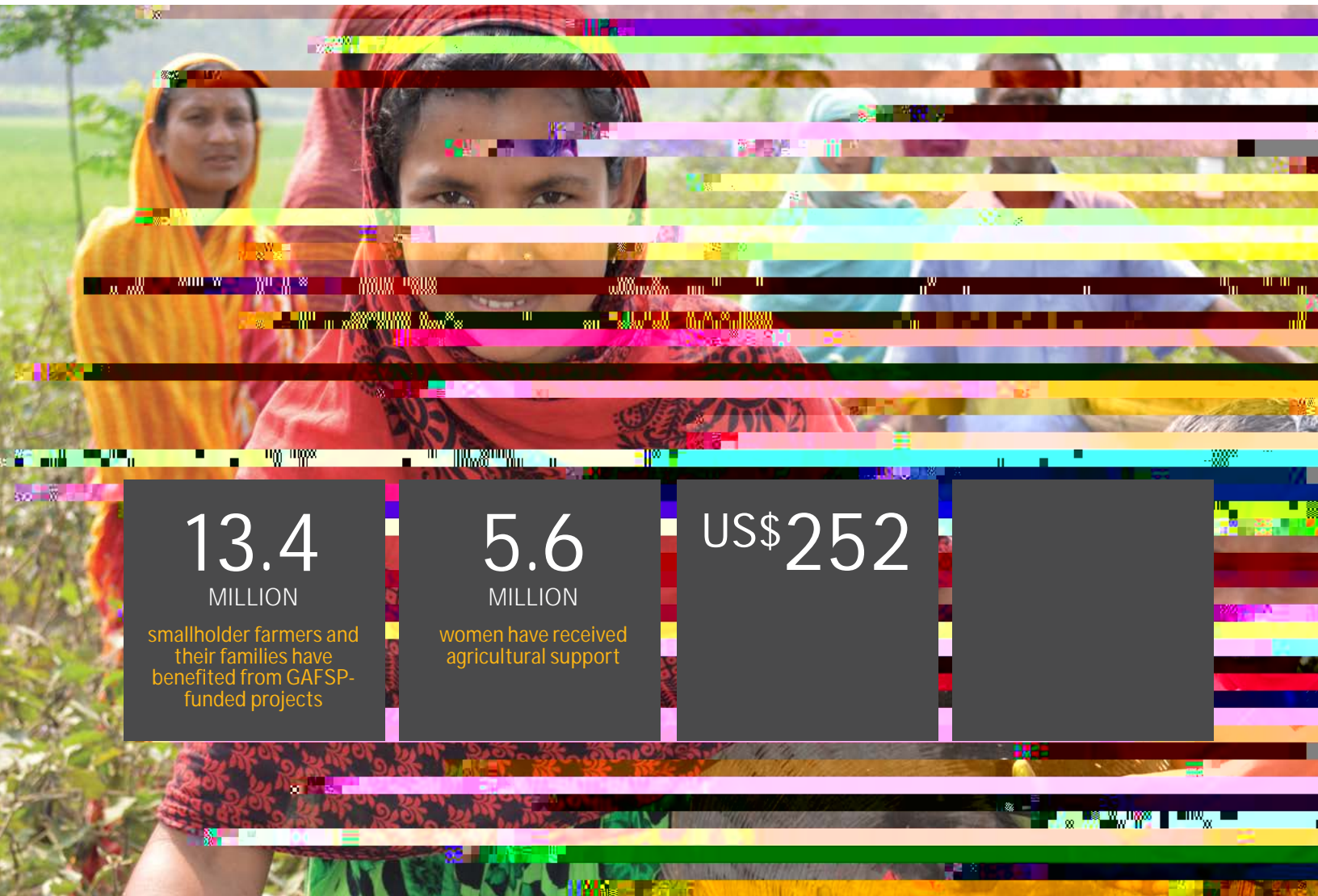
Dirk Schattschneider
*Chair of the
Steering Committee*



Iris Krebber
*Chair of the Private
Sector Window Donor
Committee*

*In a time when
COVID-19 is further
exacerbating the
great challenge of
achieving SDG2 with
mounting shocks
and stresses,
including from the
changing climate, it
is more important
than ever to
continue supporting
GAFSP and its
partners.*





13.4

MILLION

smallholder farmers and their families have benefited from GAFSP-funded projects

5.6

MILLION

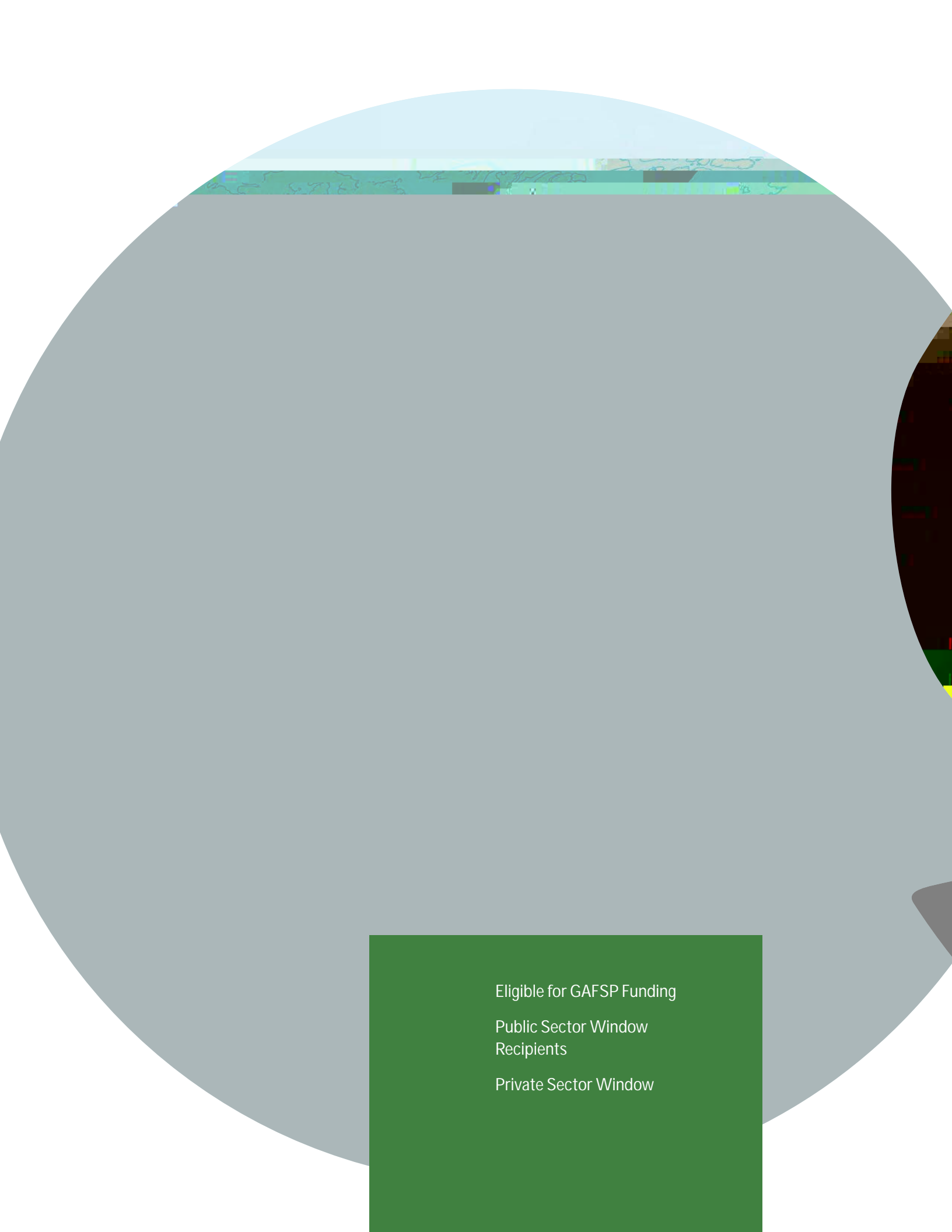
women have received agricultural support

US\$252

Taking GAFSP

l i i i i ,
i i w i w i i i
i .

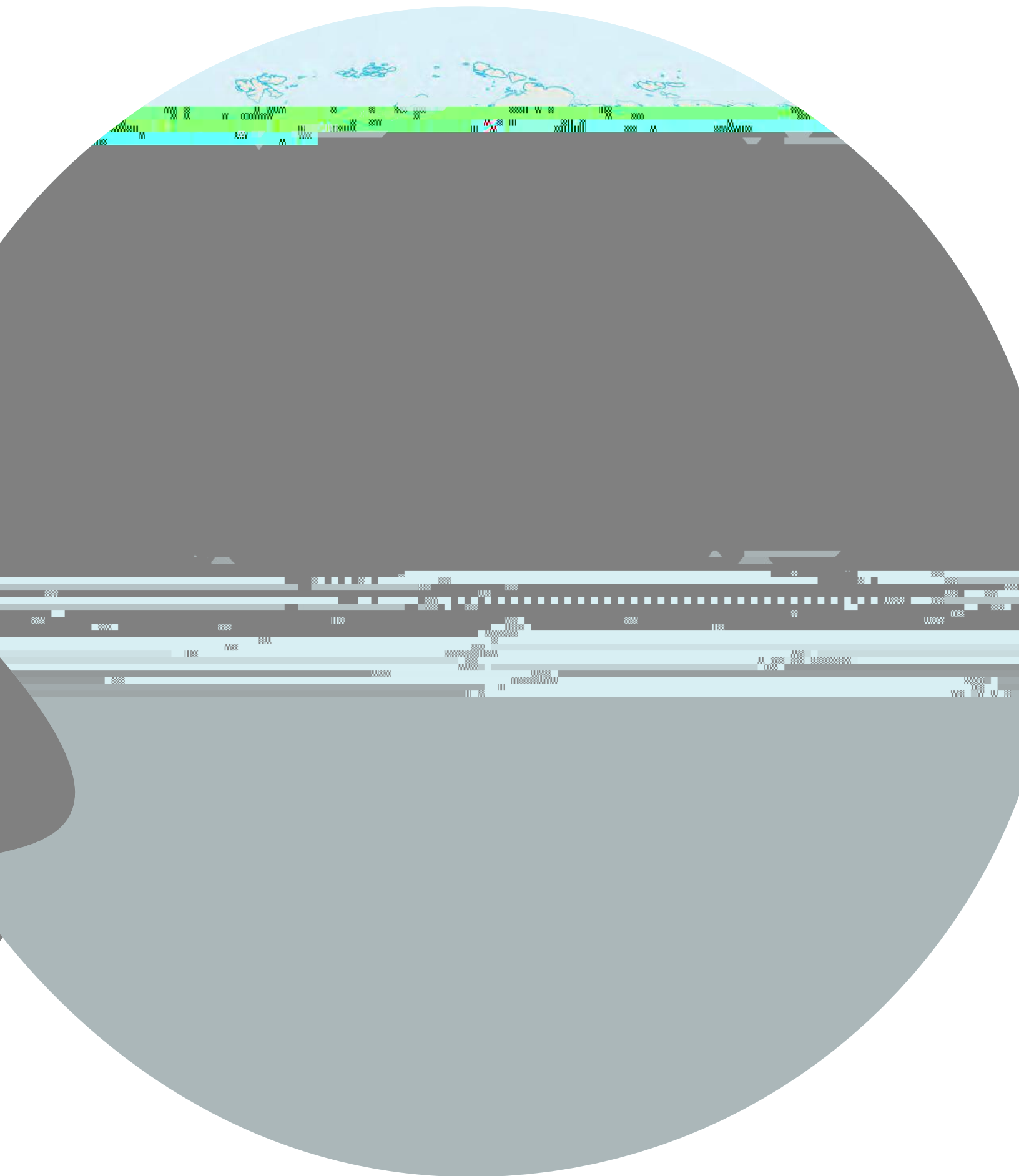
w i i w i i
i i i i i i
i i i i i i
i m . w i m
grant-based financing track m i *opportunities*
analysis i i i i i i i
w i i i i m
i i .



Eligible for GAFSP Funding

Public Sector Window
Recipients

Private Sector Window



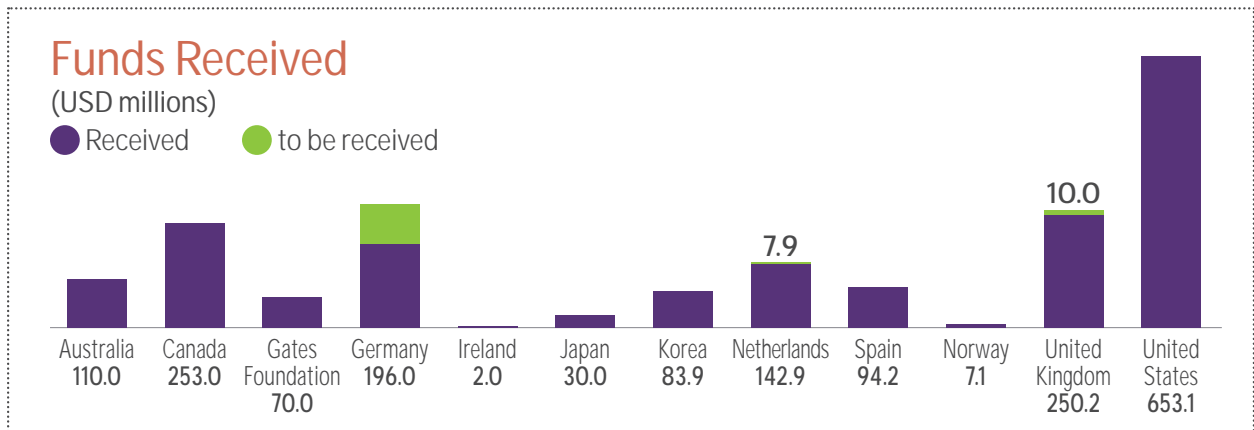
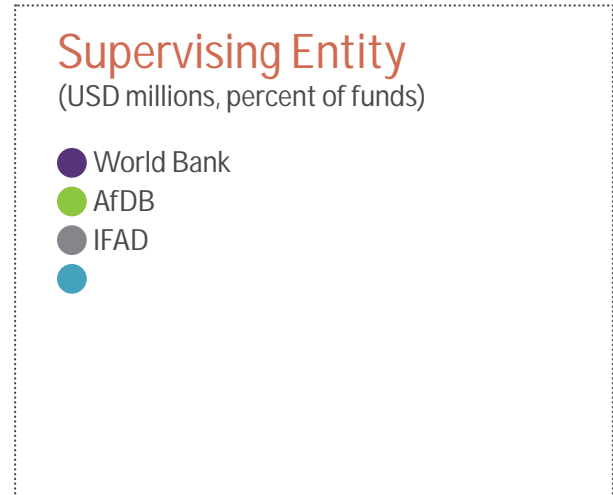
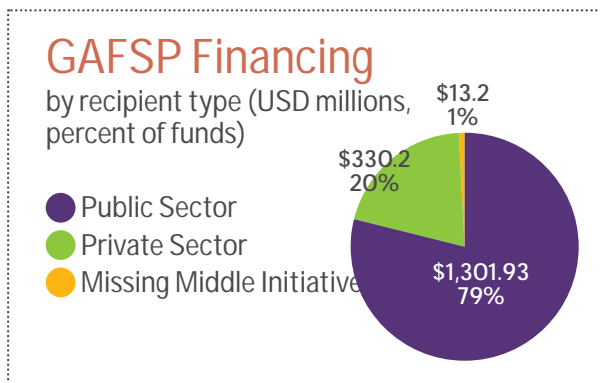
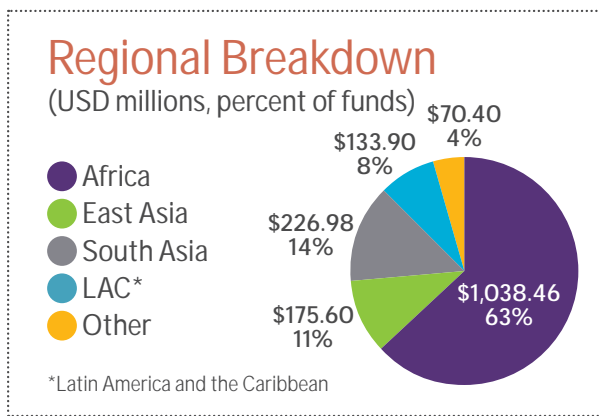


PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

As of December 2019, GAFSP's US\$1.6 billion portfolio was comprised of US\$1.3 billion in grant financing from the Public Sector Window, US\$330 million from the Private Sector Window, and US\$13.2 million from the pilot

Missing Middle Initiative (MMI). The portfolio stretches along the entire value chain supporting public sector investments, private sector development, and increased capacity for producer organizations and smallholder farmers.

As GAFSP's donors, **Australia**, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, **Canada**, **Germany**, **Ireland**, **Japan**, the **Republic of Korea**, the **Netherlands**, **Norway**, **Spain**, the **United Kingdom**, and the **United States** provide strategic oversight and work in equal partnership with representatives from the Program's recipient countries.



New Projects in 2019



FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, KIRIBATI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, AND TUVALU

(IFAD & FAO, US\$12 million): support a multi-country project to improve food, nutrition, and water security and enhance livelihoods opportunities in the small island communities of these countries.

THE GAMBIA

(AfDB & WFP, US\$16 million): consolidate and expand achievements under the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) which was co-financed by GAFSP in May 2012. It will increase food and nutrition security, and household incomes, particularly for vulnerable households in the project area.



HAITI

(IDB & FAO, US\$14 million): increase agricultural productivity and improve the use of natural capital through the adoption of sustainable production and post-harvest technologies as well as a greater access to complementary value chain services.

LIBERIA

(AfDB & FAO, US\$8.2 million): increase smallholder farmers' agricultural productivity and production and improve their market access and income, and strengthen the capacities of government institutions, farmers, and POs.



YEMEN

(World Bank, US\$20 million): additional funding to support an ongoing project that increases smallholder farmers' agriculture productivity, market access, and incomes and promotes better diet and nutrition practices in areas that are most vulnerable to and worst hit by the humanitarian and food crises.

Responding to global evidence on drivers of food insecurity, *GAFSP launched a one-time Special Call for Proposals to target countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV).*

Lessons Learned from Closed Projects

PROJECT RESULTS

BANGLADESH

(World Bank, US\$46.3 million): The Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) introduced climate smart agricultural technologies, agronomic practices, crop varieties, and production technology packages better suited for evolving climatic and environmental conditions in target areas. More than 250,000 crop, fish, and livestock farmers benefited from this project, of whom about a third were women. Further, IAPP contributed to an increase in income levels by 15 percent for crop farmers and 37 percent for fisherfolk between 2014 and 2016.

(FAO, US\$3.7 million): IAPP's TA component benefited more than 5,000 people, of whom about 16 percent were women. Overall, the project strengthened human and organizational capacities to deliver increased and more effective public and private investments in agriculture and food and nutrition security.

CAMBODIA

(ADB, US\$24.5 million): The Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP) helped improve food security and spurred economic growth by enhancing agricultural productivity and diversification by improving water resource development and management. The project benefitted more than 1.2 million people in rural areas, of which about half were women. EFAP also provided more than 39,000 people with improved nutrition services, such as cooking demonstrations and micronutrient campaigns.

ETHIOPIA

(World Bank, US\$50 million): The Agriculture Growth Program (AGP) aimed to boost incomes of rural people and increase food security by developing the untapped potential of select areas. The project benefited close to 540,000 people, of whom 30 percent were women. Though there are no recorded changes in household income, the real value of marketed agricultural products increased by 25 percent per household and the weighted average yield of crop and livestock increased by 10 percent. Further, AGP provided nutrition training to more than 38,000 farmers and worked to address stunting through training and behavioral change campaigns, which reached more than 15,000 smallholder farmers.

(FAO, US\$1.5 million): AGP's TA component benefited more than 102,000 people, nearly 20 percent of whom were women. The project

strengthened national capacities by training farmers on forage and livestock feed production and management and pest management and by conducting exposure visits.

HAITI

(IDB, US\$25 million): The Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA) helped sustainably improve smallholder farmers' agricultural income and food security in the North and Northeast Departments by providing vouchers for various agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer) to increase input use and obtain higher yields. Overall, more than 35,500 farmers benefited from incentives for coffee, cocoa, agroforestry gardens, horticulture, and rice.

Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA) helped sustainably improve smallholder farmers' agricultural income and food security in the North and Northeast Departments by providing vouchers for various agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer) to increase input use and obtain higher yields. Overall, more than 35,500 farmers benefited from incentives for coffee, cocoa, agroforestry gardens, horticulture, and rice.



PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

MONGOLIA

(World Bank, US\$11 million):

LESSONS LEARNED

Country-ownership:

THE
PAST
10
YEARS



Missing Middle Initiative (MMI)

WHAT IS THE MMI?

which has benefitted more than 100 producers, 30 percent of whom are women, by improving the irrigation system on about 25 hectares of banana plantation. The project also has established six village savings and credit associations and trained 150 women farmers in the YNW area in group and financial management capacities.

In **Mali**, GAFSP has provided US\$2.61 million to the Association of Professional Farmers' Organizations (AOPP) and the National Coordination Agency for Farmers' Organizations (CNOP), with support from IFAD, for a project focused on including rural youth in poultry and aquaculture value chains. This project enables the creation of sustainable economic activities benefiting rural youth, including training in technical, organizational, and financial issues in the target value chains. Since its launch in November 2017, the

project has supported rural youth economic initiatives and private sector partnerships by signing agreements between youth entrepreneurs and AOPP and submitted proposals for youth projects to Banque Malienne de Solidarité for financing. Subsequently, Banque Malienne de Solidarité and AOPP signed a memorandum of understanding for managing the financing of youth projects.

GAFSP awarded a second project in **Mali** of US\$3 million to strengthen four main rice POs. SOCODEVI (an international NGO), working with WFP, is improving POs' capacities to provide value-added services for members, ultimately improving the quality of paddy and milled rice, commencing fortified rice production, and attracting private sector investment in the rice supply chain. Every dollar invested by GAFSP in this project is expected to leverage US\$2.40 from local banks. Launched in April 2018, the project has deposited XOF 153,292,291 (about US\$252,000) in the form of security deposit funds with financial institutions, thereby improving farmers' access to agricultural loans; as a result, more than 4,000 farmers have received agricultural loans in the amount of XOF 185,273,200 (about US\$304,000). The project also has provided agricultural equipment to the POs, which has helped improve agricultural productivity and production.



ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE

Ending Poverty and Hunger

With a rapidly growing population, increased food demand, and a changing climate, achieving the SDGs by 2030 is daunting but possible and rests on ensuring a productive, resilient global food system. Agriculture, which accounts for one-third of global employment, is uniquely positioned to reduce both poverty and hunger, not least because economic growth in agriculture is 2–4 times more effective at reducing extreme poverty than growth in any other sector and more than 80 percent of food is produced by smallholders.

Additionally, in the last three years, new evidence has signaled that global hunger is on the rise after many years in decline. Today, more than 820 million people are going to bed hungry every day and 2 billion people lack access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food. Conflict and climate variability and economic and health shocks are key global drivers of the increase in food insecurity.

Malnutrition is a multisectoral challenge that demands multifaceted solutions. Undernutrition in mothers and children accounts for nearly one-half of all child deaths and contributes to stunting in 149 million children under five years of age. However, while rates of undernutrition continue to decline, the prevalence of obesity is rising, with four million related deaths globally.

Agriculture has an important role to play in improving nutrition by making food more available, accessible, diverse, and nutritious and by making food production more sustainable.

GAFSP projects use various strategies to improve nutrition through their work, such as nutrition education, food fortification, commercialization of

nutritious food, crop diversification, and encouraging value chain actors to embed nutrition services. And, through long-term investments in agriculture and food and nutrition security, GAFSP supports the creation of productive employment and income generation, thereby reducing rural poverty. Program financing supports the entire agriculture value chain, across both the public and private sectors, to improve incomes for rural poor.

THE GAFSP PORTFOLIO

As of December 2019, close to 60 percent of GAFSP Public Sector Window projects, totaling US\$193 million, include nutrition-related activities. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities account for about three-quarters of GAFSP's nutrition-related spending, including promoting nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification as a strategy for overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. About one-quarter of GAFSP's nutrition-related spending is for nutrition-specific activities, including the distribution of micronutrient supplements, such as folic acid and iron, to pregnant women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls and micronutrient sprinkles for children; implementing behavioral change campaigns; and improving household sanitation and hygiene.

PILOTING GLOBAL INDICATORS AT THE PROJECT LEVEL

Since 2017, **all GAFSP investment projects have used the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), developed by FAO, to track changes in food insecurity among communities.** FIES is a relatively new metric and has been adopted as an indicator for SDG2 at the global level, with countries using it to track changes in food security prevalence at the national level. GAFSP is among the first global initiatives to use this tool at the

project level, and for both public and private sector projects. In addition, GAFSP promotes use of the Food Consumption Score to track progress in improving household dietary diversity and the Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W) or that of young children (MDD-C) for projects with explicit nutrition-related objectives.

In **Bangladesh**, agribusiness is critical for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction. Since 2016, the IFC Pran food safety project, with funding from the GAFSP Private Sector Window, has helped Pran Group implement a food safety management system in five PRAN Group

Encouraging Gender Equality

Sixty to 80 percent of economically active women work in agriculture in Africa, making it the largest employer of women. Yet across all regions, women are more at risk of being food insecure than men. According to FAO, if women across the globe had equal access to farm inputs, resources, and information, they could increase yields on their farms by 20–30 percent, thereby raising incomes and reducing the number of people facing hunger by up to 17 percent.

GAFSP supports interventions that have had a powerful impact on gender equality-related issues, such as the empowerment of female farmers, the creation of on-farm and off-farm jobs in rural areas, and the enhancement of women's and girls' nutrition status.

GAFSP supports public and private sector projects that encompass a range of gender-sensitive good practices related to agricultural technology, extension, and input interventions. For example, the Private Sector Window's investments and advisory services improve gender equality by deploying gender diagnostic tools and relevant trainings to increase the number of female smallholder farmers participating in GAFSP investments.

THE GAFSP PORTFOLIO

As of December 2019, 90 percent of GAFSP public sector projects directly target the underserved sector of women smallholder farmers through diligent planning, gender mainstreaming, and continuous monitoring of gender-disaggregated achievements and outputs at the project level, reaching nearly 5.6 million female smallholder

farmers. Overall, GAFSP Public Sector Window projects have benefited a high percentage of women—as high as 70 percent in Nepal and at or above 50 percent in Bhutan, Cambodia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia.

These projects have contributed to women's equitable access to agriculture-related productive assets, training opportunities, income-generating activities, and employment; helped promote women's leadership and decision-making in FOs and self-help groups; and raised women's awareness of improved nutrition, food preparation, and feeding practices.

In **Benin**, the Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC), supervised by AfDB, supports activities that increase household incomes to alleviate the impact of poverty and to strengthen the resilience of populations. A critical component of the project involves supporting women in agriculture's entrepreneurship by focusing on rural income-generating activities usually favored by women, such as market gardening, rice cultivation, processing, and marketing. As a result of the project, by the end of 2019, 18 market stores were under construction and more than 20 women groups received maize processing equipment and materials.

In **Cambodia**, the Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP), supervised by ADB, aims to improve household and national food security and to expand rice export. Rice-SDP has rehabilitated six irrigation sub-projects, benefitting 48 villages and more than 10,000 households, of which approximately 1,500 are female-headed, creating a combined potential irrigated area of close to 10,400 hectares and providing

more than 49,500 farmers, including more than 25,000 women, with access to water.

In **Ethiopia**, IFC and the GAFSP Private Sector Window provide advisory services to Luna Export

Promoting Decent Work

More than 80 percent of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas and depend largely on farming to make a living, yet agriculture accounts for only one-third of global employment. Growth in the agriculture and food sectors has the potential to create both on- and off-farm jobs, as well as jobs in the broader economy. Agriculture is critical for creating wage jobs, generating self-employment, and encouraging the emergence of entrepreneurs. However, finding gainful employment can be hampered by low productivity, poor access to markets, and a lack of dynamism between farm and non-farm activities.

THE GAFSP PORTFOLIO

GAFSP financing supports the entire agriculture value chain, across both the public and private sectors, to improve the incomes for the rural poor. Projections indicate that every additional US\$1 of donor support to GAFSP through its public sector projects will yield an additional US\$2.50 in cumulative income for the poor every year.

As of December 2019, 24 public sector projects (62 percent of projects) have created economic opportunities through both on- and off-farm jobs, of which 16 are in Africa. With an additional US\$1.5 billion, GAFSP can expect to generate more than 1.1 million new direct jobs in rural Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, Cargill has been active since 1997, sourcing cocoa from cooperatives to ensure better quality and traceability and helping farmers gain access to markets, finance, and improved livelihoods. Since 2014, IFC has supported two

advisory projects that have professionalized cooperatives and helped create a market for sustainable cocoa for Cargill. These programs—the first of their kind—are now being scaled up with support from the GAFSP Private Sector Window, thereby reaching 140 cooperatives and 140,000 farmers and serving as a critical catalyst for scaling up substantial and lasting market impact.

In **Malawi**, the Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP), supervised by AfDB, helps increase agricultural production and productivity through the intensification of irrigation, crop diversification, value addition, and capacity building for sustainable land and water management and value chain development. The project is constructing 11 new irrigation schemes and rehabilitating five existing schemes. These construction projects, combined with agro-processing structures, have employed more than 250 skilled workers. The project also trains farmers on good farming practices, including timing, planting, harvesting techniques to maximize crop potential, and nutrition.

In **Tajikistan**, the Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II) project, supervised by the World Bank, created an efficient and sustainable water resource management system to provide better irrigation services to the country's farmers. Through infrastructure and institutional support, the project provided employment opportunities to food-insecure people by rehabilitating irrigation and drainage infrastructure, increasing crop production through improved irrigation, and improving food availability and access for low-income people in poor rural areas. PAMP II also had a major impact on land tenure reform and has been replicated in other geographical areas with the help of other donors.

Addressing Climate Change

The effects of climate change on agriculture are severe, impacting agricultural productivity, livelihoods, and food security. Given that 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and rely heavily on agriculture for their food security and livelihoods, climate change has a disproportionate effect on smallholder farmers. An increase in extreme weather events, such as floods or droughts, deprive millions of people of their livelihoods around the world. An estimated 500 million smallholder farming households are being hit first and hardest by these consequences of climate change.

FAO projections suggest that current agricultural production levels need to rise up to 60 percent by 2050 to meet growing food demands, but at the

same time, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that the adverse effects of climate change may decrease crop yields by 10-25 percent by 2050. Further, agriculture is not only highly susceptible to the effects of climate change but is a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions. Urgent action is needed for more sustainable and climate-resilient practices that reduce the climate footprint, strengthen farmers' resilience, and maintain or even increase food production to meet future demand.

GASFP directly addresses climate change through both mitigation and adaptation technologies, such as resilient seed varieties, more efficient irrigation, drought-resistant mulching, and increased intercropping. Rural communities are using agricultural innovations, such as new farming techniques and methods, to ensure that they are more prepared to deal with the effects of climate change and are limiting emissions. By assisting




*An estimated
500 million
smallholder*

farmer resilience to market volatility and improve livelihoods for the thousands of smallholders in AMRU's supply chain.

In **Niger**, the Water Mobilization Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder Regions (PMERSA-MTZ), implemented by the AfDB, raised and safeguarded agricultural output by creating agricultural, silvicultural, and pastoral development centers located in surface water collection sites. This involved constructing and

rehabilitating water-spreading bunds, mini-dams, and irrigation areas over approximately 17,600 hectares; ensuring land tenure security for developed sites; and building village wells, rural roads, and storage infrastructure. The project partnered with an international NGO to carry out income-generating activities for women through the distribution of post-harvest equipment and capacity building. These outcomes increased irrigated surface area, reduced post-harvest losses, increased agricultural output and value added, and contributed to climate-smart agriculture co-benefits.



The effects of climate change on agriculture are severe, impacting agricultural productivity, livelihoods, and food security.

Targeting Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

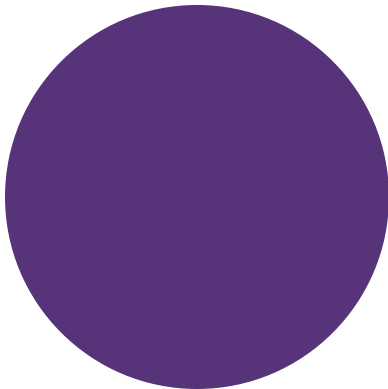
An estimated half of the world's extreme poor will live in countries affected by FCV by 2030. In addition to climate variability, conflict and violence are among the key drivers of the rise in hunger and food insecurity. While the agricultural sector can be

protected more than 9,300 hectares of watershed (of the targeted 12,000 hectares), and distributed rice input kits to more than 1,000 households (exceeding the target of 1,000 households).

In **Haiti**, the Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA), supervised by IDB, helped sustainably improve small-scale farmers' agricultural income and food security in the North and Northeast Departments. The project increased farmers' access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies, while supporting the development of a private agricultural service and input provider network. PT TA reached more than 164,000 people, of whom 40 percent were women. Overall, close to 35,000 farmers benefited from incentives for coffee, cocoa, agroforestry gardens, horticulture, and rice. Technologies promoted by the project were adopted by more than 27,900 farmers on close to 15,500 hectares of land. Lessons learned from PT TA were incorporated into the second phase of the project, Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public

Services Project II, also funded by GAFSP and supervised by the World Bank.

In **Mali**, IFC and the GAFSP Private Sector Window



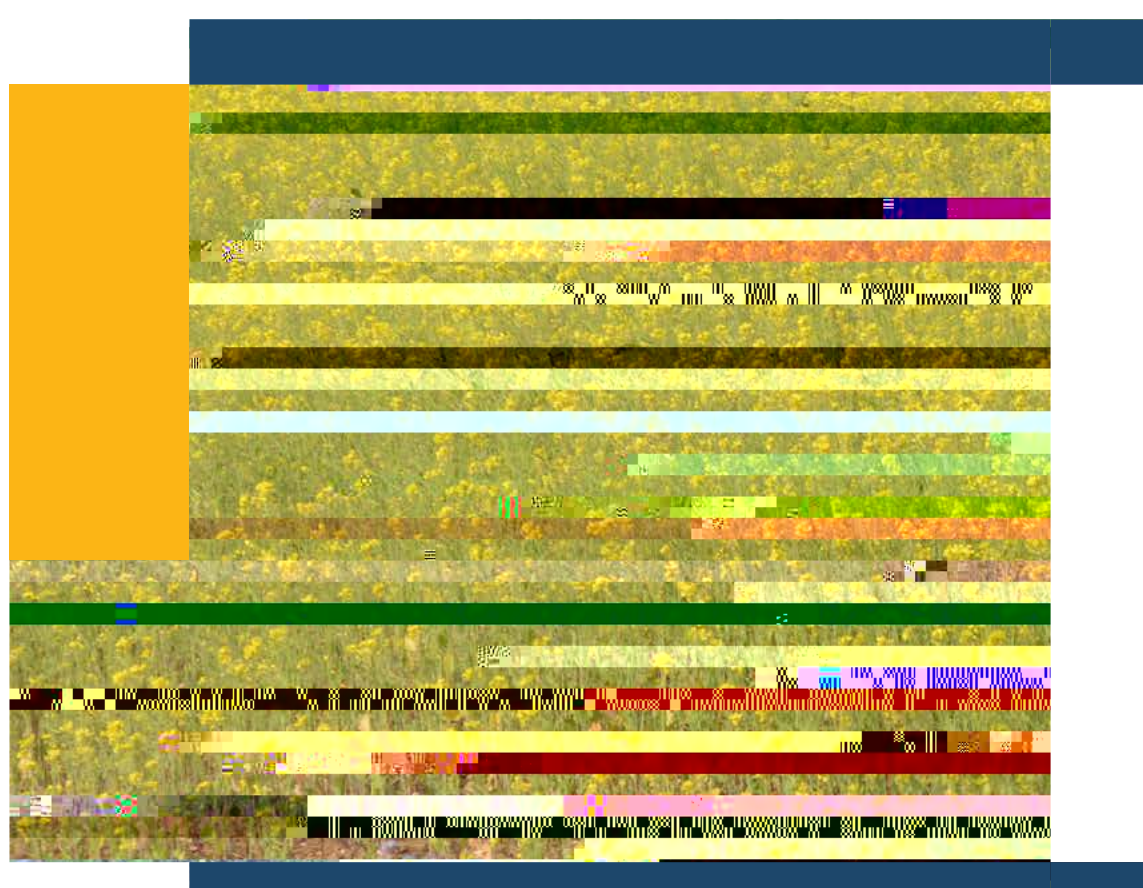
Fostering Inclusive Partnerships

Achieving the SDGs will require partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders. These inclusive partnerships built on principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the center are needed at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

GAFSP actively demonstrates that this is achievable on a large scale through robust partnerships that reinforce and build on recipient-led approaches in its Public Sector Window application process, participatory implementation, and through its inclusive governance structure.

The Steering Committee includes donors, recipients, CSOs representing the interests of

ANNEXES



Steering Committee

Asia

Technical Expert
Dr. Champak Pokharel

Europe and Central Asia

241140(e)54chiv(0r)28(a)5(c)5(utiv)8(e Dir)12.1(e)-5(ct)17(or)80(, IMF)] TJO -1.1an ActualText FEFF0009BDC10 O O 10 187.
Mr. Chorobek Imashov



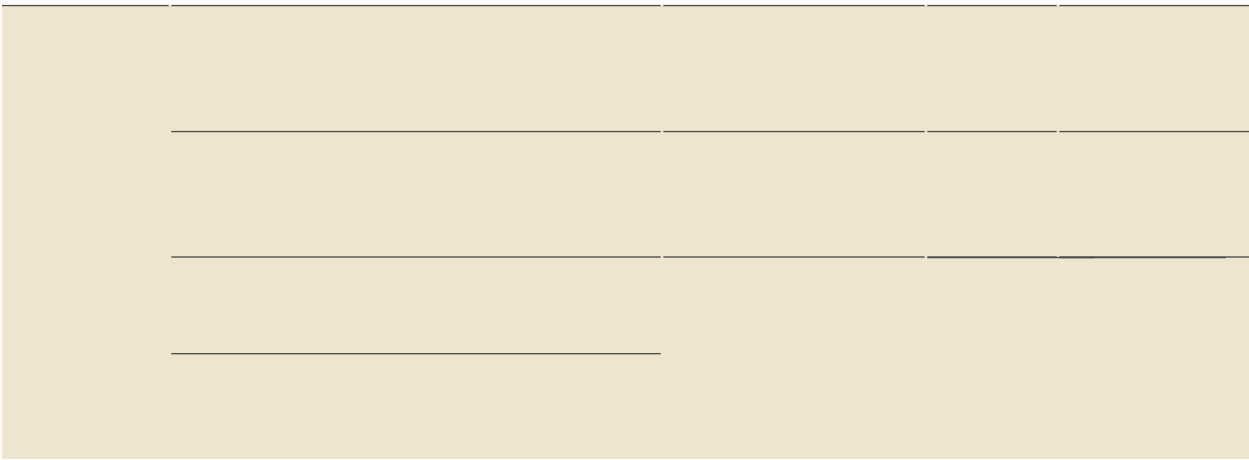
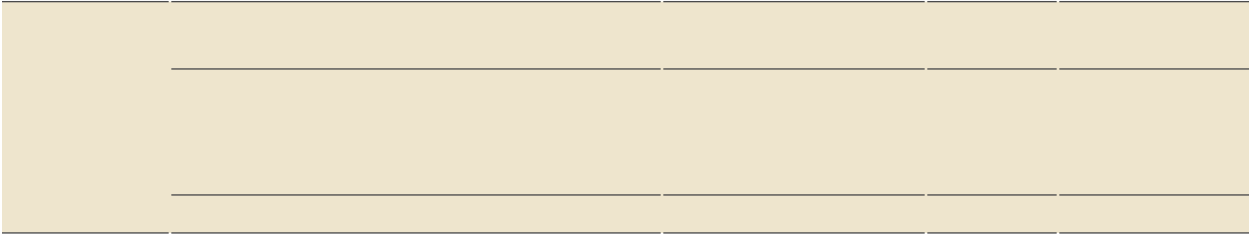
--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--



Project Profiles

Regional

Small Islands Food and Water Project (SIFWaP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$12 million grant

Supervising Entities: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, US\$0.96 million) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, US\$11.04)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: The Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu are among the smallest, most isolated and fragile of the Small Islands Developing States. Some of the challenges that these countries face include dependence on readily available cheap and non-nutritious food imports, lack of nutritious foods and traditional crops that are harder to grow, difficult agricultural conditions, unstable access to water, emigration, limited human technical capacity, and climate change. These challenges have changed traditional diets and created reliance on the imports, leading to a severe deterioration of health, including escalating levels of stunting in children, overweight/obesity in adults, and non-communicable diseases. In the small island communities of these countries, SIFWaP seeks to help reduce the fragility and food, nutrition, and water insecurity; enhance livelihoods opportunities; strengthen agricultural systems to ensure production and availability of local nutritious foods; and mainstream climate change adaptation measures in agricultural production activities to increase climate resilience. To do this, SIFWaP invests in projects that target community, group, or household levels; sensitizes and enables communities to diagnose, prioritize, and implement activities that address security issues; and develops an enabling policy framework for addressing these issues.

Results: No results are yet available because the project is still under preparation.

Using the e-Granary Innovative Mobile Platform to Deliver Economic Services to Farmers in East Africa

GAFSP Amount: US\$2.61 million

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Board Approval: October 2016

Status: Under implementation (70.2 percent disbursed)

Project Description: This Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project supports the Easgric7[(anFn)15ehold leopep

Bangladesh

Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (US\$46.31 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$3.69 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: World Bank in February 2012 and FAO in November 2011

Status: Closed (World Bank in December 2016 and FAO in September 2016)

Project Description: IAPP introduced climate-smart agricultural (CSA) technologies, agronomic practices, crop varieties, and production technology packages better suited

Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh

GAFSP Amount: US\$2.48 million

Supervising Entity: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Board Approval: October 2016

Status: Under implementation (27 percent disbursed)

Project Description: This Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project works in Rangpur and Barisal Divisions to enhance 55 smallholder farmers' organizations' capacities in governance, financial management, negotiations, communications, and leadership, thereby benefiting 10,000 smallholder farmers. For example, by briefing farmers on financing options and training them on how to select and access financial services that fit their needs, the project also seeks to link them to the market through pilot activities that take them through a process of identifying profitable opportunities and an enterprise for engaging in selected agricultural value chains, preparing business plans to capitalize on those opportunities, and accessing the technical advisory services they need to implement their plans. The project provides a matching grant of US\$15,000-20,000 to farmers' organizations for developing sustainable enterprises, subject to meeting agreed standards of institutional maturity and the presentation of a viable proposal for using the resources.

Results: The project has directly benefited more than 7,800 smallholder farmers thus far, including more than 4,900 female farmers. The Farmer Business Facilitators, who have been nominated to receive hands-on training by each FO, have trained more than 980 members, including 560 women, on leadership and have prepared 55 business proposals using FAO's Rural Invest Module. As a result of the buyer-seller meeting with the Bangladesh Potato Exporters Association (BPEA), participating farmers' organizations agreed to produce and process quality potatoes. The Department of Agricultural Extension will provide TA to the farmers, and the BPEA committed to pay fair price for quality potatoes. More than 380 smallholder farmers received loans from a bank or government agency amounting to BDT 21,745,000. And, the project supported farmer organizations to successfully negotiate contracts amounting to approximately US\$79,000 with agriculture value chain actors.

Pran

GAFSP Amount: US\$5 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$10 million)

Board Approval: April 2014

Project Description: This was the first project supported by GAFSP Private Sector Window funding. It helped Pran, a leading food processing company in Bangladesh involved in producing and selling a wide product range, to expand its food processing and fruit pulping operations.

Results: The project is expected to reach 1,800 farmers and their communities by ensuring consistent demand and fair pricing for their produce. Pran's expansion of its facilities provides a affordable and high-quality food and food-related products to base-of-the-pyramid consumers.

Burkina Faso

Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA)

GAFSP Amount: US\$37.1 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2015

Status: Closed (in November 2019)

Project Description: PAPSA supported the government's National Rural Sector Program by helping poor farmers increase their crop and livestock production and by expanding the volume of food products sold in rural markets. This includes activities such as improving crop production infrastructure through an additional 3,000 hectares of lowland development, 2,000 hectares of small-scale irrigation (SSI), and 800 kilometers of corridors to facilitate animal access to water resources and supporting an additional 5,000 hectares of soil conservation and 3,000 compost pits for soil restoration. The project engaged in a variety of activities to develop animal production facilities, including constructing 5,000 fattening units for cattle and sheep, improving vaccine dissemination, building farmer capacity on artificial insemination techniques for cattle, and improving milk collection and processing efforts. The project also supported the *warrantage* warehouse receipt system, a rural credit guarantee scheme for 500 farmers' organizations, and post-harvest management and marketing of food products by constructing 50 community warehouses.

Results: PAPSA has benefited 853,207 people (31 percent of whom are women), exceeding the end of project target of 800,000. To promote post-harvest activities and reduce post-harvest losses, the project has, as of November 2019, ensured that 31 multifunctional platforms were operative and distributed 200,000 triple bagging units to women for cowpea conservation. In addition, the project equipped 15,625 hectares of land with new irrigation and drainage services; installed 36 private or private-public agro-processing and quality control facilities, meeting the end-of-project target; helped pilot the e-voucher mechanism in six regions; and helped the quantities of agricultural products stored through the *warrantage* (warehouse receipt system) reach 20,427 tons, against an end-of-project target of 10,000 tons. As a result of project activities, 39,485 hectares of additional land have adopted project-promoted technology and the average annual yields of rice observed in project-developed lowlands have evolved positively from 2.24 tons per hectare in 2013 to 3.2 tons per hectare in 2018.

Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Intensification for Sustainable Food Security (PIDASAN)

GAFSP Amount: US\$24 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: None as of December 31, 2019

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: PIDASAN supports the second phase of Burkina Faso's National Rural Sector Program. The project targets nine regions and will reach 125 communes chosen for their high agricultural potential and relatively favorable climate conditions, thereby impacting an estimated 300,000 poor people, including 120,000 women and 30,000 youth. The project helps increase agricultural productivity by adopting improved agricultural technologies, such as drought- and pest-resistant seed varieties, composting and erosion-control techniques, and livestock and poultry feeding technologies that will increase feed production and crop yields. The project also improves the nutritional quality of crops and vegetables, provides assistance for marketing, empowers rural farmers to use various technologies that reduce livestock and feed expenditures, improves the quality of food and dietary intake, and creates jobs.

Results: No results are yet available because the project is still under preparation.

Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I and II

GAFSP Amount: Up to US\$13.8 million (I) and US\$16 million (II)

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$13.8 million [I] and US\$28.8 million [II])

Board Approval: February 2015 (II)

Project Description: GWFP I and II are two rounds of short-term funded (one year each) risk-sharing facilities provided to Sofitex, the leading exporter of cotton lint from Burkina Faso that controls 80 percent of the country's cotton production, and fully secured by lint cotton pledged to the lenders, IFC, and Société Générale (SocGen). The project finances Sofitex's working capital of Sofitex to purchase raw cotton from farmers and export to international buyers.

Results: Through Sofitex, this project is expected to reach up to 160,000 cotton farmers across Burkina Faso.

Burundi

Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM)

GAFSP Amount: US\$30 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:

Results: The project aims to benefit 50,000 poor people, of whom 40 percent are expected to be women, and to rehabilitate more than 10,000 hectares of irrigation systems. As of December 2019, the project has reached 49,520 people (51.14 percent women); provided 80,680 farmers, community members, and other beneficiaries with 6,010 training days on extension services; and completed preparation of Commune Agro-ecosystem Analyses in all ninety target communities with participation from 2,933 community members (889 women). As a result, 5,903 farmers and 19,614 hectares of land have adopted project-promoted technology. Rice-SDP collected, analyzed at the National Agricultural Laboratory, and entered into the database all the targeted 300 field point samples, then produced the first draft of the land use and soil classification maps for each of the three targeted provinces. And, the project rehabilitated six irrigation sub-projects (Prey Sangha, Chhuk Ksach, Anlong Char, Chamcar Kuoy, Ta Mao, and Anlong Run), benefitting 48 villages and 10,343 households, of which 1,519 are female-headed households, creating a combined potential irrigated area of 10,373 hectares and providing 49,520 farmer beneficiaries, including 25,326 women, with access to water.

Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$24.5 million

Project Description: EFAP (Additional Financing) supported the Royal Government of

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2011

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: December 2012

Status: Closed (in March 2016)

Cameroon

Cameroon's International Bank of Savings and Credit (BICEC) Risk Sharing Facility (RSF)

GAFSP Amount: US\$1.05 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4.2 million in local currency)

Board Approval: September 2014

Project Description: This project is a joint World Bank/IFC initiative and targets the three largest agricultural value chains in Cameroon—cassava, maize, and sorghum—which are grown by more than 75 percent of the country's farmers. Working with BICEC, one of the top banking networks in Cameroon and part of the French banking group Groupe BPCE, this project allows GAFSP to build a more productive and efficient agriculture sector in Cameroon through better access to finance and competitive supply chains. Specifically, the project reduces poverty by helping to provide producer organizations with access to credit and productive assets, enabling GAFSP and IFC to intensify production systems and to contribute to increased production, food security, and competitiveness; improved livelihoods; and ensure

Central African Republic

Enhanced Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Kémo and Ouaka Districts (PARSANKO)

GAFSP Amount: US\$15.4 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: Emerging from the most violent conflict in its history, poverty in the Central African Republic remains very high, with 75 percent of the population living below the international poverty line (US\$1.90 per day in 2019). The agricultural sector remains the backbone of the economy, with more than 50 percent of the national wealth, 75 percent of which is national food consumption, and provides 75 percent of the working population's jobs. Recurrent periods of insecurity and political crisis have had serious consequences, particularly in rural areas; many farmers have left their lands and others have lost access to agricultural inputs and agro-pastoral markets. In response, Penw(a)15523(t)50.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL)

GAFSP Amount: US\$15 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: More than half of the Democratic Republic of Congo's population is affected by poverty. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of people in food crisis increased from 7.7 million to 15.6 million. In 2018, the situation deteriorated, with more than 3.7 million children suffering from acute malnutrition, including 1.7 million children with severe acute malnutrition. South Kivu is the most affected region, with a dramatic 30.1 percent rate of global acute malnutrition. The causes of malnutrition are recurrent conflict and insecurity; inadequate dietary intake, especially among women of child-bearing age and children; lack of production and access to nutritious and diversified food throughout the year; extremely low income; high social vulnerability of women and

Ethiopia Coffee

GAFSP Amount: US\$1.4 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$9 million)

Board Approval: December 2012

Project Description: This project expanded IFC's Ethiopian Coffee I facility, a successful risk-sharing platform that provided financing to cooperatives to expand their sourcing base of coffee cherries from farmers for wet milling. The cooperatives add value by selling specialty washed coffee at higher premiums, instead of the traditional, low-grade, sun-dried coffee. The second phase of the project increased the maximum portfolio balance and shifted more credit risk to Nib, the sixth largest bank in Ethiopia. The project was conducted in cooperation with TechnoServe, a company that supports small farmers through access to finance and technical advice. The goal was for beneficiary farmers and cooperatives to increase their production volumes and creditworthiness to a point where they could access credit from commercial banks with minimal support from IFC/GAFSP, thereby helping Ethiopia's coffee industry become more competitive.

Results: An estimated 50,000 farmers demonstrated a commercially viable model that could be applied to other crops.

Soulet Malting Ethiopia

GAFSP Amount: €10 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; €10 million)

Board Approval: June 2019

Project Description: Despite significant growth over recent years, the presence of international brewers, and favorable trends in the beer industry indicating that growth is expected to continue, Ethiopia's malting industry remains underdeveloped. The majority of the country's malting barley needs are met via imports because production is not competitive given low productivity, quality, and volumes. In fact, the total malt processing capacity in the country is just 30 percent of the brewing industry's demand. To help change this trajectory, the project supports Soulet to build and operate a malting facility in Ethiopia with a total output capacity of 110,000 tons per annum, thereby increasing local barley malting capacity. The project will source raw materials locally, therefore providing market access and an additional and stable income opportunity to several thousand of Ethiopia's barley farmers. IFC's advisory services team has been involved for some time in developing the supply chain through an existing advisory services project and will continue to build capacity, facilitate the use of more effective inputs, and enhance barley farming standards, which will integrate growing numbers of farmers into Soulet's supply chain.

Results: Supporting a leading malt producer such as Soulet is expected to not only help address the capacity shortage in the malting market, but also help improve the competitiveness of local barley production, thereby reducing dependence on barley imports. The project will also provide advisory services to about 40,000 smallholder barley farmers to strengthen their links to the malt supply chain. The longer-term goal is to help double their yields. IFC anticipates that the investment will increase integration in the malt barley supply chain through capacity building, as well as demonstration and replication effects.

The Gambia

Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$28 million grant

Supervising Entities: African Development Bank (AfDB; US\$26.6 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$1.4 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: AfDB in October 2013 and FAO in May 2013

Status: Under implementation (99.39 percent disbursed)

Project Description: FASDEP reduces rural household poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition through increased agricultural production/productivity and commercialization. The project supports agricultural infrastructure, such as tidal irrigation, water retention facilities (dykes and spillways), and rural roads, and activities to diversify and commercialize aquaculture, small ruminants, poultry, and horticulture activities. The project also improves targeted stakeholders' technical and organizational capacities; implements community-based nutrition training programs to strengthen knowledge, skills, and approaches; and supports the World Food Programme (WFP)'s school feeding program. In doing all this, FASDEP will increase nutrition levels, food security, and incomes of vulnerable populations in Central River Region-North, Central River Region-South, Lower River Region, and West Coast Region, sustainably reducing their risk and vulnerability to disasters such as drought and floods through improved community resilience and household coping strategies.

Results: The project is expected to benefit 240,000 poor people, of whom about 60 percent will be women. As of December 2019, that number is 182,645 people, of whom 47 percent are women. FASDEP also has supported 112 agro-enterprises and 14 Youth Agric Service Centers through the matching grants, helped create 12,450 jobs (directly and indirectly) through these schemes, constructed or rehabilitated 220 kilometers of roads, established 10 markets and 10 gram seed banks and supplied them with seed and cereals for food security and stock piling for emergency needs; financed 124 matching grants for production such as poultry and ruminants (61), agroprocessing (20) and production mechanization, and completed 29.5 hectares of school gardens (30 hectares targeted). As a result, 64,266 people received improved nutrition services and products (53 percent women) and wasting has reduced from 9.5 percent to 5.6 percent.

The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project

Amount: US\$16 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB) and World Food Programme (WFP)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: The project's development objective is to increase food and nutrition security and household incomes, particularly for vulnerable households in the project areas. This will be achieved through increased agriculture production and productivity, post-harvest management and commercialization, linking smallholders to assured institutional markets (e.g., home-grown school feeding), and active private sector participation. Specifically, the project aims to structure food demand to assured institutional markets and improve smallholder's productivity by increasing food production, post-harvest management, market access, and resilience for identified food chains; and promote social protection and food safety net programs to reduce food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations

Results:

Haiti

Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program (PITAG)

Amount: US\$10 million grant

Supervising Entity: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: None as of December 31, 2019

Status: Under implementation (0 percent)

Project Description: PITAG will build on the accomplishments of PTTA (described below) and similar programs in Haiti to increase agricultural productivity and improve the use of natural capital through the adoption of sustainable technologies. The project will strengthen agricultural research in rice, coffee and cacao; legumes, and roots and tubers; small agricultural mechanization through research project to improve applied and adaptive research and technology transfer capabilities in Haiti. The project also will finance applied research and training, which will create, improve, and/or adapt sustainable agricultural technologies that will enhance the supply of technological options available to farmers, and the adoption of profitable, climate smart, and sustainable agricultural technologies that will improve farm profitability, generate positive environmental externalities, and facilitate the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. The latter activity is implemented through an agricultural incentives mechanism, whereby interested farmers participate in a series of fairs that match demand and supply for the various technologies.

Results: PITAG will benefit an estimated 73,000 farmers, both directly and indirectly, particularly in the South and Grande Anse Departments, which were severely affected by Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Women are expected to comprise at least 40 percent of the beneficiaries. The project is in the set-up stage of implementation. As of now, it has recruited its staff and NGO operators that will manage the voucher and subsidy scheme (see PTTA below).

PITAG Additional Financing

GAFSP Amount: US\$14 million grant

Supervising Entity: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December 2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Project Description: The project aims to increase agricultural income and food security for smallholder farmers in select areas of Haiti by increasing agricultural productivity and improving the use of natural resources through the adoption of sustainable production and post-harvest and processing technologies and through greater access to complementary value chain services. This will enable a more efficient use of resources, will provide higher outputs, and when paired with improved capacities to access markets, will contribute to increase agricultural income. Higher food production and income together with improved knowledge on nutritious diets and other best practices will facilitate households making consumption decisions on goods and services that improve food and nutrition security.

Results: No results are yet available because the project is still under preparation.

Package selection should be done through iterative and participative field tests to ensure that the proposed practices are innovative and relevant. Some technological packages (e.g., rice) need a productive natural environment, and some investments (e.g., irrigation systems) are crucial preconditions to increasing the likelihood of additional income generation. TA needs to be strengthened to support farmers effectively and continuously, thus separate operators' tasks into a service dedicated to TA (agrono-

Kenya

Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$24 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB; US\$22.8 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$1.2 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: AfDB in September 2016 and FAO in January 2017

Status: Under implementation (7.15 percent disbursed)

Project Description: SIVAP increases incomes, food security, and nutrition along the agricultural value chain by raising agricultural productivity and improving agricultural market access for poor and marginalized communities in 11 counties in arid and semi-arid regions. The project intends to increase the productivity of traditional high-value crops and small livestock by constructing nine new irrigation schemes and rehabilitating three existing schemes. The project also supports post-harvest processing and value addition by promoting agro-processing businesses and improved storage, access to finance and credit through local farmers' organizations, establishment of youth groups and registered women's groups, construction of rural roads and market outlets, and strengthening of market linkages between farmers, processors, rural and urban consumers, and export markets.

Results: As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 176,910 people, of whom 43 percent are women. SIVAP has provided 35,382 people with new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services; constructed 150 kilometers of roads (300 kilometer end-of-project target); trained 2,400 farmers in integrated crop management, clean seed production, livestock production, and irrigation agronomy. As a result of project activities, 13,000 MT of crop farm produce are under improved post-harvest management.

Fertiplant

GAFSP Amount: US\$5 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$5 million)

Board Approval: December 2015

Project Description: In 2017, IFC and GAFSP's Private Sector Window made a joint US\$10 million investment in Fertiplant, a fertilizer distributor in east Africa, to develop the nascent Kenyan fertilizer industry. The investment will be used to construct and operate a fertilizer granulation plant in Nakuru, in Kenya's Central Rift Valley. The new plant will produce 100,000 tons of fertilizer per year and will sell it locally at affordable prices, helping farmers improve crop yields and incomes. Better productivity of staple food crops will lead to greater food security in the region, which is currently suffering from drought. Through construction and operation, the project expects to create hundreds of new jobs.

Results: In addition to increasing the supply of fertilizers at competitive prices, the availability of construction- and operation-related jobs, and thus food production and improved livelihoods, the new plant will significantly contribute to the country's overall economic growth. The new plant is aiming to produce 100,000 tons of fertilizer per year and create hundreds of jobs both during construction and operation.

Insta Products

GAFSP Amount: US\$3.5 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3.5 million) and Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU; US\$4 million)

Board Approval: June 2016

Project Description: Insta produces ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), a high calorie, fortified, peanut-based food product that is made from a mix of peanut paste, milk powder, sugar, vitamins, and minerals and is packaged in lifesaving individual sachets that deliver a powerful 500 kilocalories to those suffering from acute malnutrition. Insta is currently the only manufacturer of RUTF in East Africa and sells these sachets to relief organizations, including UNICEF, which distributes RUTF in conflict-affected areas and other emergency zones, particularly across the East Africa region and in Yemen. Close to 70 percent of Insta's products are used to treat drought-related malnutrition in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Amid one of the Africa's worst famines since 1945, the GAFSP Private Sector Window, alongside

Twiga Foods

GAFSP Amount: US\$1.5 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$1.5 million)

Board Approval:

Kosovo

KEP Trust and Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK)

Kyrgyz Republic

Liberia

Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)

GAFSP Amount: US\$46.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: May 2012

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: October 2013

Status: Under implementation (78.34 percent disbursed)

Project Description: SAPEC aims to transform Liberia's agriculture sector, which is dominated by traditional subsistence farming systems and is characterized by labor-intensive shifting cultivation and low technologies that result in low productivity. Two CGIAR centers, Africa Rice Center in Côte d'Ivoire and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, are key implementing partners for this project. SAPEC also supports the Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda with targeted programs and action plans that raise agricultural productivity by delivering modern inputs and finance to farmers and agribusinesses. The project promotes the use of improved technologies for rice, cassava, and vegetables, such as climate change-resilient rice varieties and fertilizers; develops new irrigation and drainage systems in

Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security

GAFSP Amount: US\$8.2 million
grant

Project Description: The prolonged period of conflict in Liberia, compounded by the

Supervising Entities: African
Development Bank (AfDB) and Food
and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: December
2019

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: N/A

Status: Under preparation

Madagascar

Bonne Viande de Madagascar (BoViMa)

GAFSP Amount: US\$3.5 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3.5 million)

Board Approval: 2018

Project Description: More than 80 percent of Madagascar's population earns less than US\$2 a day, and agriculture is the dominant employment sector. Under-investment and capacity constraints have weakened the country's livestock sector, causing the zebu cattle stock to dwindle to six million from 23 million in the 1980s. Backed by a US\$7 million combined IFC and GAFSP Private Sector Window loan, this project includes extensive advisory support from IFC and the World Bank. BoViMa is building a modern feedlot and slaughterhouse close to Tolanaro in Madagascar's impoverished south. The feedlot will source zebu and animal feed from local breeders and farmers, supporting a wide network of jobs and trade. This first modern slaughterhouse will introduce best practices in health and safety standards.

Results: The project is expected to help BoViMa create jobs and generate significant economic activities in one of the poorest regions of Madagascar. The project is expected to finance the sale of US\$7.7 million in livestock and US\$6.6 million in animal feed annually, benefitting approximately 20,000 local cattle and goat herders.

Malagasy Society of Plastics Processing (SMTP) Group

GAFSP Amount: US\$1.5 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$1.5 million in local currency)

Board Approval: February 2016

Status: Fully disbursed

Project Description: IFC and GAFSP made a joint investment in one of Madagascar's leading poultry producers, SMTP Group, to provide the required long-term capital to upgrade company's production and increase capacity. SMTP is a leading diversified conglomerate of 20 companies and employs 1,200 people. IFC and GAFSP committed a US\$3 million loan to expand its poultry and animal feed operations in its subsidiaries, including increasing production of day-old chicks at AGRIFARM; increasing animal feed production at AGRIVAL; and building a new, MABEL, processing plant.

Results: This investment in SMTP will contribute to an increase in the availability of food and high-quality animal protein at an affordable price in Madagascar's local market. This investment is expected to double the conglomerate's day-old chick

P9m 100.tyad(o)15(t)17(e x-19.9(old chma)8(si liv) m(c)10(onglotcit)-14.yy1092305(e)-5(ct)1nume)5

Malawi

Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$39.6 million
grant

Supervising Entity: African
Development Bank (AfDB)

GAFSP p/GSO gs/T1Q 184

Mali

Koulikoro Region Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)

GAFSP Amount: US\$37.2 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September 2013

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: March 2015

Status: Under implementation (55.49 percent disbursed)

Project Description: PReSAN-KL sustainably increases the rice and vegetable crop sectors' production and productivity alongside target communities' incomes through water management and agricultural product development. The project focuses on increased agricultural output, infrastructure for drinking water, improved health and education in the target areas, and improved capacity of local communities and authorities, professional organizations, and technical service providers. Trainings particularly focus on strengthening women and young people's participation and level of organization. A nutrition component helps prevent malnutrition and promote health and nutrition by preventing the resurgence of waterborne diseases; increasing and diversifying agricultural production; establishing women's groups of culinary demonstrations; construct5(tiT]T*[(s)5(tr)8n] TJguf2(SW112.2(omo)15(t] TJT*[15(uf2(SW114.9-15(tquipp.

Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains in Mali

GAFSP Amount: US\$2.61 million

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Board Approval: October 2016

Status: Under implementation (66 percent disbursed)

Project Description: This Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project works with the Association of Professional Farmers' Organizations (AOPP) and National Coordination Agency for Farmers' Organizations in Mali (CNOP) to help sustainably increase targeted rural young people's incomes and food and nutritional security by facilitating their inclusion in poultry and aquaculture value chains. Project support includes training in technical, organizational, and financial issues in the poultry and fish farming value chains and in agro-ecological farming practices.

Results: AOPP signed a memorandum of understanding with Banque Malienne de

raising working capital. The project is supported by a GAFSP-funded IFC advisory project that will offer training in business skills, finance, and management to members of 100 women-led cooperatives working with Mali Shi and that will help increase their access to finance. The project also will help the company improve energy efficiency, environmental and social management, product traceability, and adherence to international food safety standards. Additionally, USAID has established a matching grant program, managed by the Global Shea Alliance (GSA), to complement private sector investments in developing activities that support cooperatives, such as constructing storage infrastructure, providing equipment to reduce firewood use, and training; Mali Shi is a member of the GSA and will leverage USAID's matching grant program.

Results: Mali Shi will build the country's first active modern shea butter processing plant, increasing incomes for the 120,000 shea producers who supply nuts to the company. More than 95 percent of these producers are women, for whom a secure livelihood is critical because it pays school fees for their children and household expenses. From an environmental perspective, the project is expected to prevent firewood use by turning shea waste residue into briquettes that will provide thermal energy to dry shea nuts at the new manufacturing facility.

Mauritania

Tiviski Dairy

GAFSP Amount: US\$4.8 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4.8 million)

Board Approval: June 2014

Project Description: More than half of this arid desert nation's inhabitants live as nomadic livestock herders, shepherding camels, sheep, goats, and cows across the Sahara. Nearly all locally produced milk does not enter the formal market, instead being self-consumed or sold as raw milk. In 2016, IFC and GAFSP made a US\$9.5 million three-year investment in Tiviski Dairy, the country's market leader with about a 50 percent share in the pasteurized fresh milk segment, will help the company modernize, diversify, and expand its milk production. Before Tiviski, fresh milk was not marketed at all in Mauritania, save for a few thousand liters sold raw by herders who lived near the cities or to small-scale milk retailers. The project will deliver strong development impact across the dairy value chain and beyond, helping to meet robust domestic demand for dairy, providing livestock herders with access to markets and additional jobs, positioning Tiviski as the market leader in fresh pasteurized milk, and creating export potential for niche camel milk powder products. The project also will promote and preserve the ancient tradition of pastoralism in Mauritania by alleviating rural-to-urban migration and mitigating poverty across the Sahel region.

Results: More than 2,000 livestock herders from across the Mauritania Sahara, 15 percent of whom are women, will supply milk to Tiviski through this new investment. The company, which has a milk collection capacity of 42,000 liters per day, has two collection centers, in the cities of Rosso and Boghe. The company is expected to generate an additional 200 jobs through the expansion and will ensure food safety by pasteurizing milk that otherwise would have been sold raw.

Mongolia

Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$12.5 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank (US\$11 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$1.5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2010

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: World Bank in March 2014 and FAO in August 2012

Status: Closed (World Bank in December 2017 and FAO in December 2016)

Project Description: LAMP improved rural livelihoods and food security in select areas in Mongolia through investments in enhanced productivity, market access, and diversification of livestock-based production systems. These goals were achieved by removing a set of closely linked constraints in market access, including price-quality relationships and livestock production (animal health, animal breeding, genetics, and nutrition). The project also provided TA to develop human and organizational capacities in animal health control, breed improvement, feeding and nutrition, value addition to livestock products (meat, fiber, dairy), and horticulture production.

Results: At the time of completion, both the World Bank and FAO rated LAMP as "satisfactory." The project benefited 13,684 people, including 6,083 women, surpassing the end-of-project target of 12,000 people, including 3,600 women, leading to a 73.9 percent increase in income from livestock and a nearly nine-fold increase from select horticulture pilot activities. In terms of production volume, milk production increased by 33.1 percent, wool by 21.6 percent, and cashmere by 47.8 percent. In terms of commercialization, 45 percent of meat, 37 percent of milk, 42 percent of wool, 52 percent of green fodder, 31 percent of hay, and 50 percent of potatoes produced were marketed through both informal and written contracts. Finally, in terms of nutrition, treatment households' per capita consumption of horse meat (47.6 percent), milk (36.6 percent), carrot (20.8 percent), and sea buckthorn (2.3 times) all increased, indicating dietary diversification.

Myanmar

Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)

GAFSP Amount: US\$27 million grant

Supervising Entity: Asian Development Bank (ADB; US\$22 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO; US\$5 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: August 2019

Status: Under implementation (2 percent disbursed)

Project Description: CFAVC will increase critical rural infrastructure's climate resilience, enhance quality and safety testing capacity, strengthen technical and institutional capacity for climate-smart agriculture (CSA), and create an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agri-businesses to promote environmental sustainability. To facilitate production of improved and/or climate-resilient seed, the project will upgrade irrigation, farm roads, buildings, farm machinery, post-harvest equipment, seed testing equipment, and agro-meteorological stations in 10 Department of Agriculture seed farms. The project will promote CSA and agri-business by deploying climate-resilient varieties of rice, beans, pulses, and oilseeds and will strengthen the capacities of seed growers, agro-dealers, and regional government stations on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)/CSA technologies and practices, certified seed production, and farm mechanization. Similarly, the project will establish an agricultural digital finance service to train agri-businesses on business plan development, efficient manufacturing practices and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points, value addition and improvement of food quality and safety, facilitation of access to inputs (e.g., seeds of climate-resilient varieties, quality agrochemicals), farm mechanization services, and off-farm rural livelihood opportunities.

Results: No results are yet available because the project is still in its early stage of implementation. Overall, the project expects to benefit at least 35,000 households, for a total of 156,000 people, including 80,000 women. On its own, the agricultural digital finance service should benefit at least 35,000 smallholders.

Acleda Myanmar

GAFSP Amount:

Food and Nutrition Enhancement Security Project (FANSEP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$22.7 million

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: February 2019

Status: Under implementation (16 percent disbursed)

Project Description: FANSEP enhances climate resilience and improves agricultural productivity and nutrition practices in targeted smallholder farming communities in the Nepalese districts of Dhading, Gorkha, Dolakha, and Sindhupalchok for the (mid-)hills and Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, and Dhanusha for the terai. The project primarily targets vulnerable households, namely those that are earthquake affected, acute food insecure, disadvantaged, marginalized, and women headed; crops such as rice, wheat, maize, finger millet, and potato, as well as highly nutritious crops, such as buckwheat, pulses, beans, and vegetables; and livestock species of poultry, goats, and cows. The project introduces and promotes climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices by availing households of adapted technologies, providing better performing plant and animal genetic resources, and building farmers' capacity to master skills for improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices. The project also strengthens producer groups representing the targeted smallholder farmers by organizing them around commodities of common interest and enhancing their capacities in good governance and leadership skills, group dynamics, decision-making, problem solving and risk management, bookkeeping, meeting organization, agricultural seasonal planning, marketing, value addition, preparation of simple business plans, and simple M&E. Finally, building on experience gained from the AFSP on nutrition interventions, the FANSEP directly works with communities, including female health community volunteers, using a community-driven approach to build local capacity and improve livelihoods.

benefits to the target population and improve their livelihoods.

Nicaragua

Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN-CCN)

GAFSP Amount: US\$33.9 million
grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: September
2013

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: March 2015

Status: Closed (December 2019)

Roya Renovation

GAFSP Amount: US\$6 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$12 million)

Board Approval: May 2014

Project Description: This project will provide long-term loans to help Nicaraguan coffee farmers combat the devastating effects of La Roya, the coffee rust fungus that has swept through Central America, crippling production and threatening the livelihoods of millions who depend on the coffee industry. The project is a unique partnership between IFC, GAFSP, Atlantic (a subsidiary of the coffee trader Ecom), Starbucks, and the Inter-American Development Bank. The project will help farmers—many of whom work less than 12 acres—replant and renovate their farms and will provide them with new fungus-resistant coffee varieties and TA to improve their agricultural practices. The investment also addresses present climate risks by introducing best management practices and plantations of coffee rust-resistant varieties. Once up and running, IFC hopes to expand the program to other countries.

Results: The project is expected to finance about 500 farmers affected by La Roya, renovate approximately 5,000 affected hectares, and increase the average yield of around 10 quintals per hectare by three times following renovation.

Niger

Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Ziner Regions (PMERSA-MTZ)

GAFSP Amount: US\$33 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2010

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: October 2012

Status: Closed (September 2019)

Project Description: PMERSA-MTZ aimed to increase irrigated surface area, reduce post-harvest losses, increase agricultural output and value added, and contribute to climate-smart agriculture (CSA) co-benefits. To do this, the project raised and

Rwanda

Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)

GAFSP Amount: US\$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: September 2011

Status: Closed (in December 2015)

Project Description: This two-phase flagship program in the Government of Rwanda's overall poverty reduction and agricultural strategy, supported by GAFSP, IDA, USAID,

Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security, and Nutrition Project (SAIP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$26.3 million grant

Project Description: SAIP consolidates and expands results from LWH and other

Supervising Entity: World Bank (US\$24.8 million)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: February 2019

Status: Under implementation (14 percent disbursed)

Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility

GAFSP Amount: US\$1.3 million

Project Description: AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility provides access to

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$2.7 million)

Board Approval: January 2015

Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I International Bank for Trade and Industry of Senegal (BICIS)

GAFSP Amount: US\$3 million

Project Description:

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$10 million)

Board Approval: December 2012

assistance provided by this project, Kirene is aiming to increase its milk sourcing with both medium-sized farms and smallholders by working with new farms and smallholders; providing support to farmers and smallholders to increase the number of farmers' cattle by providing a secure market, allowing them to borrow to buy new cows; and by helping raise cows' milk output through technical assistance. This investment will also increase the availability of good quality, clean and affordable beverage products for consumers across West Africa.

Mutuals Union Credit and Savings Alliance for Production Senegal (UM-ACEP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$3.4 million (in local currency)

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3.4 million, in local currency)

Board Approval: June 2017

Project Description: This local currency loan supports UM-ACEP, the second-largest credit cooperative in Senegal, to enhance its lending program to micro-, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) primarily active in Senegal's agriculture sector, enhancing the bank's strategic focus on MSMEs and expanding its reach in agribusiness to further reach Senegal's underserved market segments that IFC traditionally has had difficulty reaching and where some of the most vulnerable members of the agricultural value chain participate.

Results: This project will enhance access to financial services for MSME and potentially women in the agribusiness space. This is expected to lead to job creation, income generation, and inclusive growth in Senegal.

Sierra Leone

Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$50 million grant

Supervising Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: June 2010

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: December 2011

Status: Closed (September 2019)

Project Description: Developed by the Government of Sierra Leone as part of its National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan, SCP was a flagship sector program that aimed to empower rural poor to sustainably increase their food security and income, leading to long-term economic development and poverty reduction. Specifically, the project intensified, diversified, and commercialized smallholder agriculture by improving value addition and access to marketing; built extension workers and farmers' capacities through Farmer Field Schools (FFSs); and strengthened agrobusiness centers that serve as bulking center for input and output marketing, equipment rental, and communication. It also provided TA services for production and processing; provided on-farm water management, including constructing carefully planned structures, such as peripheral canals and inlet and outlet structures, that help rehabilitated perennial inland valley swamps (IVSs); strengthened IVS associations to ensure the maintenance of rehabilitated structures; trained youth contractors to carry out IVS development services; and strengthened financial service associations and community banks to increase access to affordable financial services.

Results: At the time of closing, the project benefitted 158,271 people (26 percent women). Incomes increased by 10 percent for farmers, and incomes of select households increased by 38 percent. SCP improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services for 1,991 hectares of land, provided 7,578 water users with new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (44 percent women), transformed the 13 cocoa FFSs into farmer-based organizations while rehabilitating 400 hectares of cacao plantations, and created 882 jobs. As a result of these activities, 8,610 farmers adopted project-promoted technologies and 400 farmers (40 percent women) benefitted from the transformed FFSs.

Solomon Islands

National Fisheries Developments Ltd (NFD) and SolTuna

GAFSP Amount: US\$15 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$15 million)

Board Approval: June 2017

Project Description: This investment in NFD and its sister company and processor SolTuna supports sustainable tuna production and employment in the Solomon Islands by purchasing new fishing vessels and maintaining the existing fishing fleet. Each new fishing vessel increases NFD's catch volume by about 8,000 MT per year and requires 30 fishermen to operate. The increased processing through SolTuna requires about 200 new staff, mostly women. Considering the lack of private sector employment

Timor-Leste

Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

GAFSP Amount: US\$21 million grant **Project Description:** SAPIP aims to improve incomes and food security and nutrition 9Sc

Supervising Entity: World Bank

GAFSP Grant Awarded: November 2014

First Disbursement of GAFSP

Funds: March 2017

Status: Under implementation (22.7 percent disbursed)

Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)

Pearl Dairy Farms

GAFSP Amount: US\$4 million

Supervising Entity: International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4 million)

Board Approval: November 2013

APpiviterac2ccice:

Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project Plus (SAPREP+)

GAFSP Amount:

GAFSP Coordination Unit
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA

Email: gafsp-info@gafsfund.org
www.gafsfund.org
@GAFSPfund