



## Empowering Smallholder Farmers

**ANNUAL REPORT 2019**

## FOREWORD



Launched in 2010, the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** is a transformative approach to development aid that pools donor funds to make lasting improvements in agriculture and food security through technically sound, country-led plans and investment in sustainable, inclusive small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The inaugural donors—**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the United States**—were joined by **Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom**. In the past five years, **Australia, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States** have all committed funds.

GAFSP's donors **work in partnership with recipients, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders** to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and their families. Millions of poor and vulnerable people around the world will directly benefit from GAFSP's continued commitment and support.

GAFSP is looking to engage other donors and stakeholders in this important initiative.

**Reporting Period: January-December 2019.**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	i
LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS .....	2
<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
What is GAFSP? .....	4
Taking GAFSP from 2020 to 2030: The Next 10 Years ...	6
Where GAFSP Works.....	8
<b>Program Portfolio Snapshot.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Public Sector Window .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Public Sector Portfolio Overview and Results .....	12
New Projects Awarded in 2019 .....	14
Lessons Learned from Closed Projects .....	16
Missing Middle Initiative .....	21
<b>Private Sector Window .....</b>	<b>24</b>
Private Sector Portfolio Overview .....	24
Innovative Products and Financial Solutions.....	25
<b>Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals .....</b>	<b>27</b>
Ending Poverty and Hunger .....	28
Encouraging Gender Equality.....	30
Promoting Decent Work .....	32
Addressing Climate Change.....	33
Targeting Fragility, Conflict, and Violence.....	36
Fostering Inclusive Partnerships.....	37
<b>Annexes.....</b>	<b>40</b>
Annex 1. Financing .....	40
Annex 2. Steering Committee .....	42
Annex 3. Project Profiles.....	44

### 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 the public and private sector.

The overwhelming response to the Special Call for Proposals underscores the high demand for GAFSP as well as the gap in current levels of investment in agriculture, especially in the most vulnerable countries, and in particular for grant, highly concessional and advisory services funding. All 24 FCV countries that were eligible submitted a proposal for funding, however the Steering Committee was only able to allocate about one third of the US\$371 million in requests. Despite this shortfall, nearly half of GAFSP funding has supported fragile countries to date.

We are working to take stock of what we have learned over the past decade and look to see what we can do better over the next so that we can be more flexible and better target funding. GAFSP stakeholders have come together 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.***

# INTRODUCTION

## What is GAFSP?

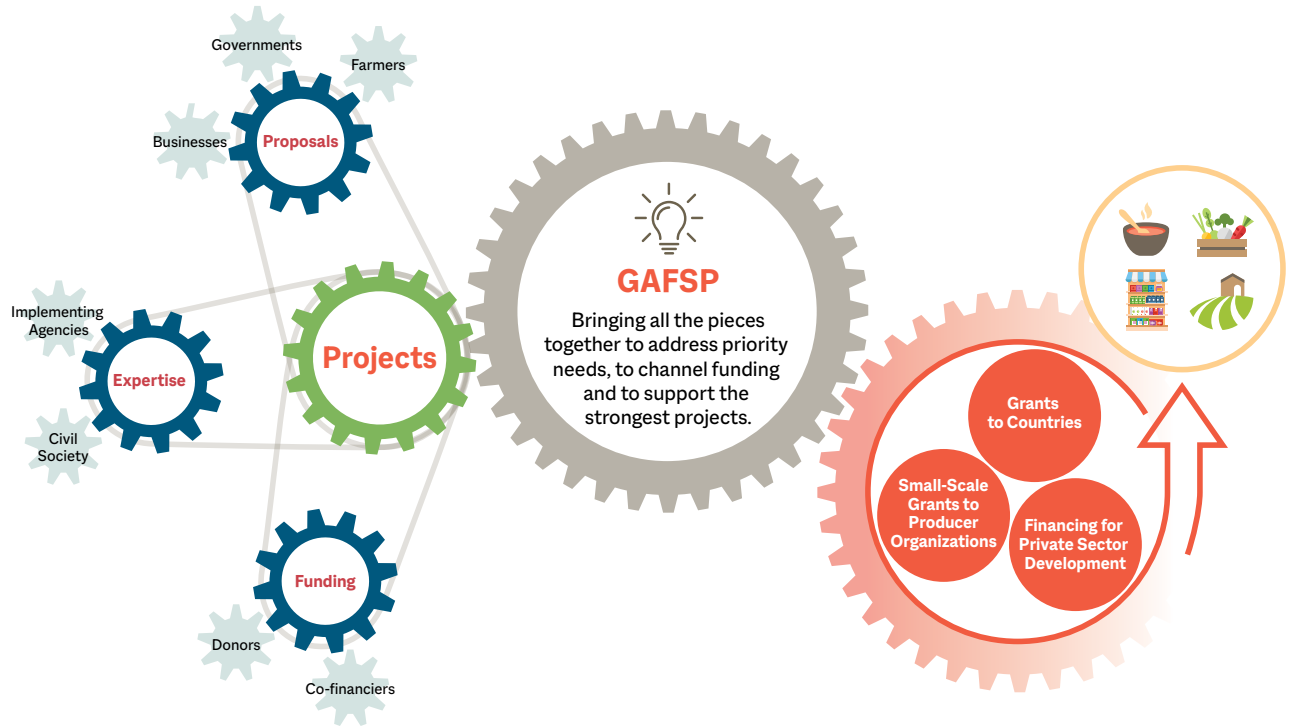
The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a **demand-led and recipient-owned global partnership** and a **cost-effective and flexible multilateral financing mechanism** dedicated to fighting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in low-income countries. In line with *Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*, GAFSP supports resilient and sustainable agriculture that benefits and empowers poor and vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth.

GAFSP is **collectively governed** by agricultural development stakeholders. Smallholder farmers' organizations (FOs), producer organizations (POs), and civil society organizations (CSOs) **participate in decision-making** alongside donors and recipients, contributing their regional and local knowledge and expertise. This unique setup allows GAFSP to **pool donor resources** and **harmonize stakeholders** around a common framework in order to selectively allocate those resources to where they are most needed, most effective, and most catalytic in line with country priorities and private sector opportunities. This process fosters mutual accountability, information exchange, and learning within and beyond GAFSP.

**GAFSP projects are designed and led by governments, the private sector, and CSOs and implemented in partnership with the world's leading development institutions.** To ensure quality and impact, GAFSP funding is channeled through select development institutions serving as Supervising Entities (SEs) to enable access to their experience, capacity, and quality assurance systems and to assist recipients in preparing, implementing, and monitoring successful projects. GAFSP recipients select which SEs they want to work with: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank, and World Food Programme (WFP).

GAFSP offers a range of public and private investment tools, including grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance (TA), and advisory services. GAFSP projects deliver strategic support to agricultural systems by expanding the pool of agricultural financing, increasing its reach into more challenging environments and markets, and, ultimately, expanding its impact on hunger, poverty, and critical development objectives.

# GAFSP OPERATIONAL MODEL



**13.4**  
MILLION

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

**5.6**  
MILLION

women have received agricultural support

**US\$252**  
MILLION

in improved incomes has been generated for farmers each year

**1.2**  
MILLION

people have improved nutrition through increased access to nutritious food and dietary diversity

# Taking GAFSP from 2020 to 2030: The Next 10 Years

Given we will not be able to achieve the SDGs without a strategic, concerted investment in agricultural development, GAFSP's mandate is as relevant today as it was at the time of its launch in 2010. Over the past year, the GAFSP Steering Committee has spent considerable time and energy to ensure that the Program is fit for purpose to help deliver on the SDGs through 2030. And, in April 2019, after an extensive working group process that included all GAFSP stakeholders—donors, recipient representatives, CSOs, and SEs—the Steering Committee approved a revised operational model that better links public and private sector activities and offers additional, flexible tools to help reach the SDGs and empower smallholder farmers in low-income countries.

**The Program's values, aspirations, and goals remain unchanged.** GAFSP will continue to support strategic investment plans where needs are greatest and where additional funds can make the largest, sustainable impact. GAFSP will continue to work to empower smallholder farmers, support recipient-led projects, and invest along the entire value chain through our SEs from the Rome-based agencies, regional and multilateral development banks, and through private sector actors.

However, a few substantial changes to GAFSP's business model will increase flexibility and direct targeting of key partners. These operational shifts are expected to mainstream the lessons learned from GAFSP's pilot Missing Middle Initiative (MMI), help bridge the gap between public and private sector investments and development, catalyze additional investment from other sources alongside GAFSP financing, and ensure that recipient partners are empowered to select their partner of choice for both public *and* private sector investment.

With these changes, GAFSP can continue to be a key global vehicle for catalytic public and private sector investments in agriculture and food security that support SDG2 (Zero Hunger) and related SDGs on poverty, climate change, health, education, gender equity, fragility, and job creation.

Following a successful replenishment of the Program, GAFSP expects to launch its first Call for Proposals under the new operational model in late 2020.







---

In addition to public and private sector actors, producer organizations will now be eligible to apply directly for grant financing.

---



---

GAFSP will no longer have two distinct windows of financing, and all funding for all types of interventions will be pooled together in one fund. This will allow the Steering Committee to channel funds to the *strongest investments*, regardless of whether they will be implemented through public sector interventions, private sector interventions, or a combination of both.

---



---

A *grant-based financing track* will support public sector or producer organization-led interventions, and a *business investment financing track* will support private sector activities.

---



---

All investment Supervising Entities will now be able to support both types of financing, as long as their organizations have the mandate and capacity to do so. This means that recipients can, with the partners of their choice, support private sector activities designed to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and facilitate their integration into the formal value chain.

---



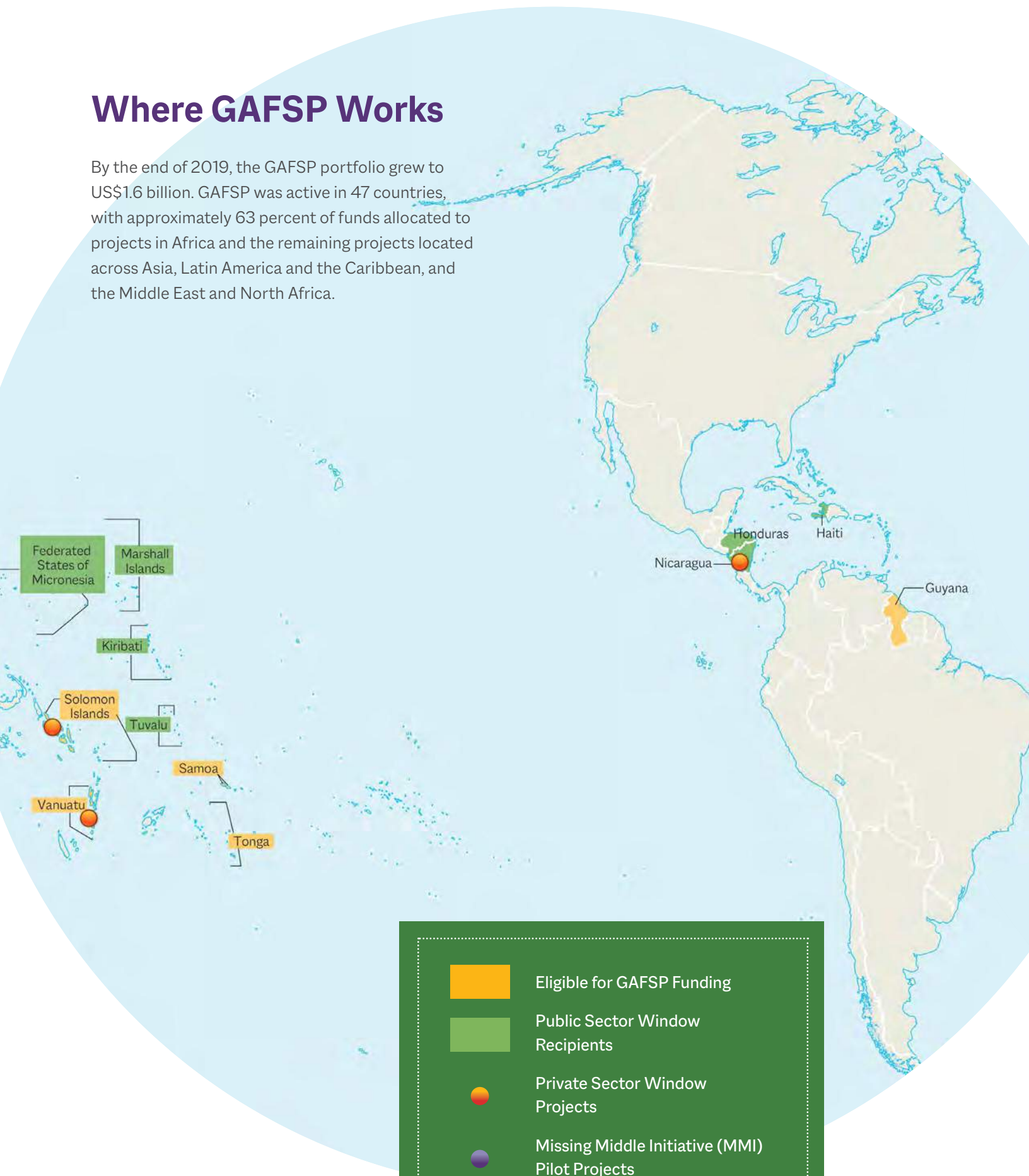
---

GAFSP will ask all public sector partners to engage with their local private sector actors to ensure that national strategies take into account the challenges and opportunities in their current private sector environment. Any new proposal that requests funding from the *grant-based financing track* must provide an *opportunities analysis* that identifies possible TA and advisory services oriented toward exploring and building private sector engagement opportunities.

---

## Where GAFSP Works

By the end of 2019, the GAFSP portfolio grew to US\$1.6 billion. GAFSP was active in 47 countries, with approximately 63 percent of funds allocated to projects in Africa and the remaining projects located across Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa.



- Eligible for GAFSP Funding
- Public Sector Window Recipients
- Private Sector Window Projects
- Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) Pilot Projects

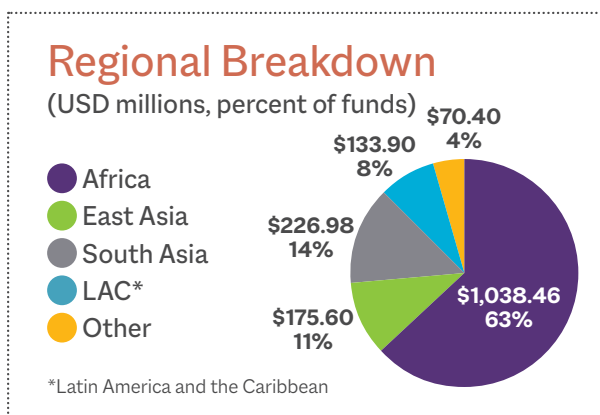




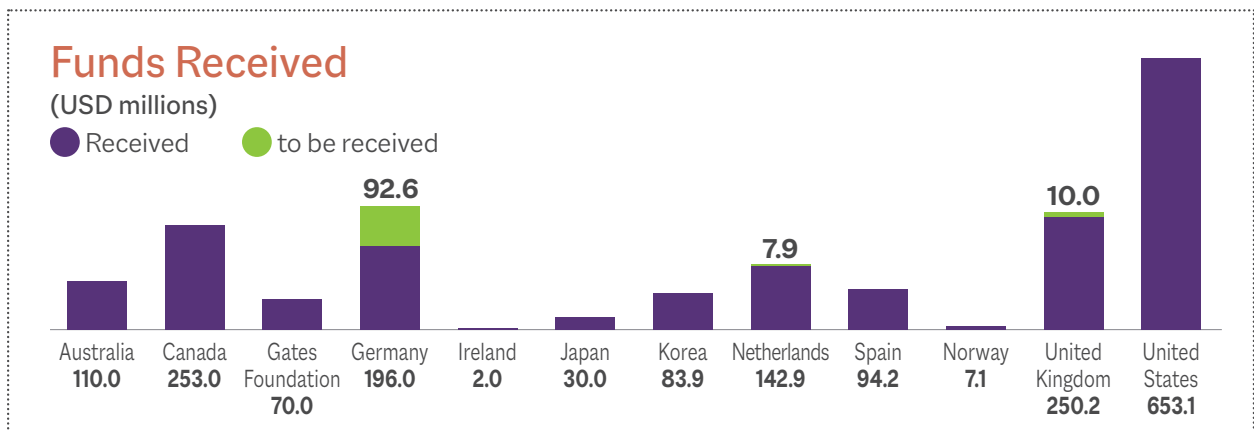
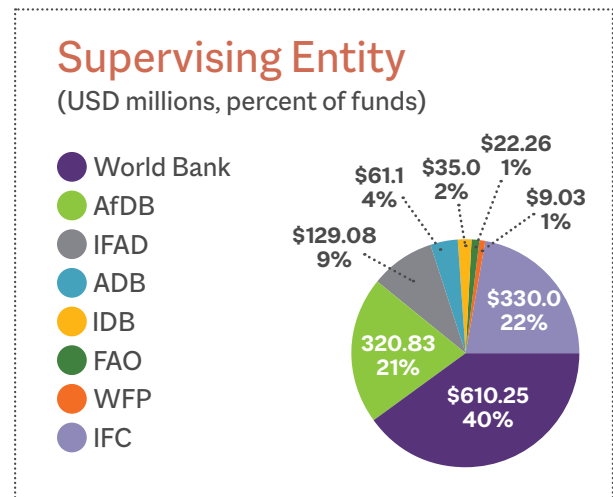
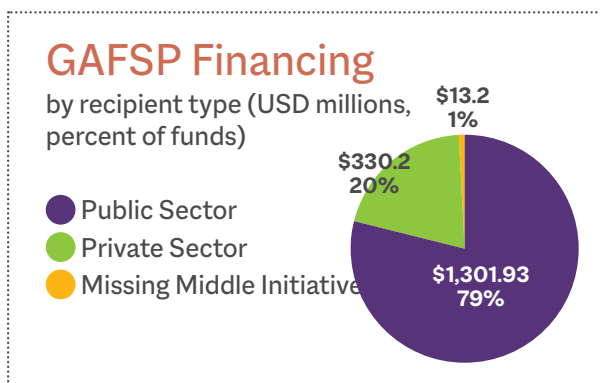
# PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

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.

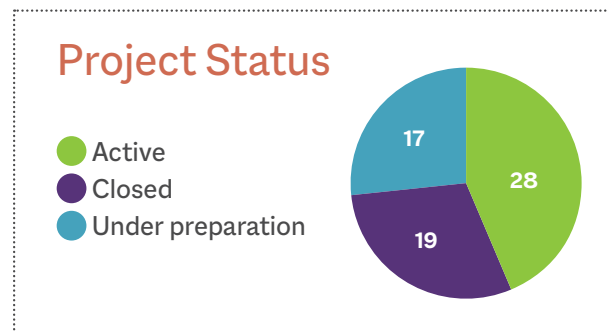
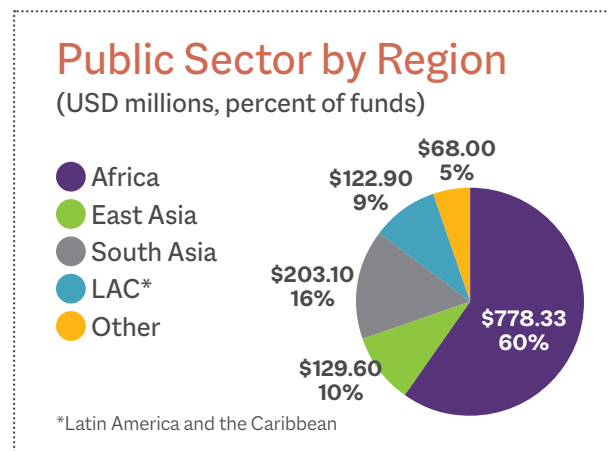
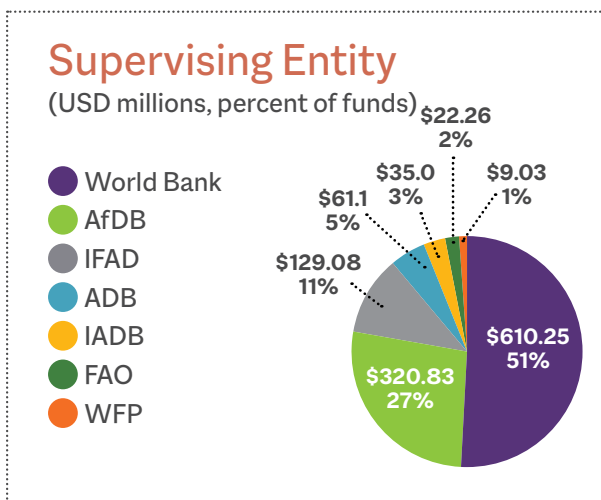


# PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

## PUBLIC SECTOR PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW AND RESULTS

Through its Public Sector Window, GAFSP provides grants to low-income country governments in support of national agriculture and food security investment plans that the governments have developed with their own farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and CSOs through a participatory and transparent process.

As of December 2019, the Public Sector Window portfolio financed more than US\$1.3 billion and the portfolio included 64 projects in 39 countries, with 28 ongoing projects in 23 countries. Combined, over their lifespans, these projects will impact more than 16 million farmers and their families.

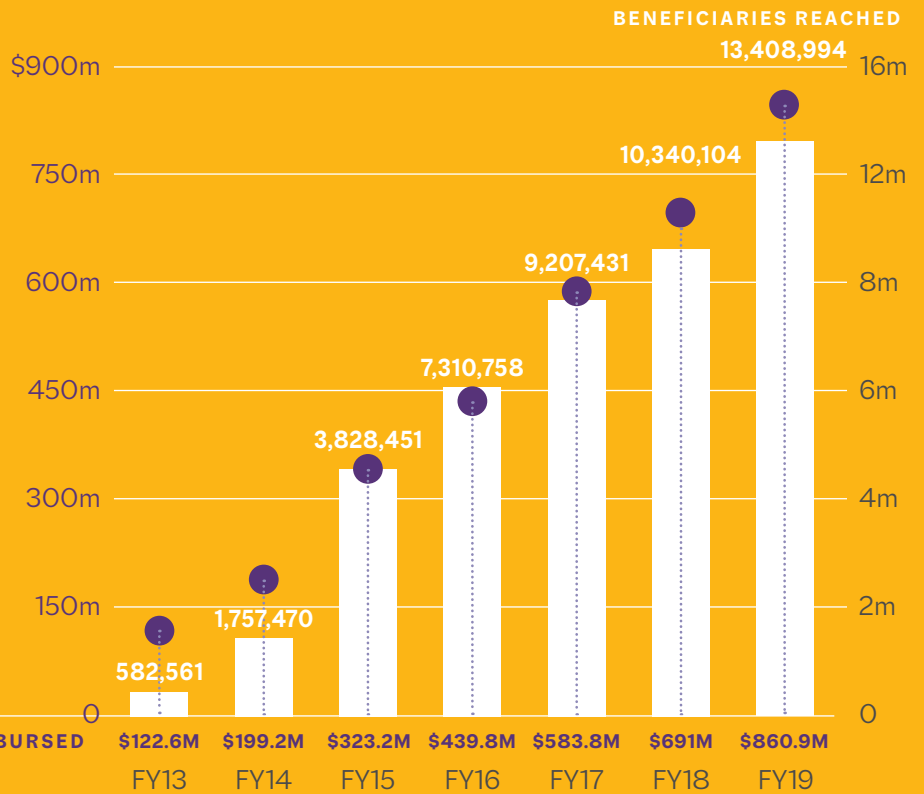


## Ongoing Projects

**28** PROJECTS **23** COUNTRIES

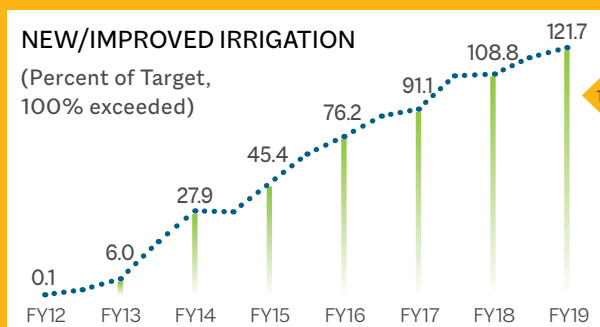
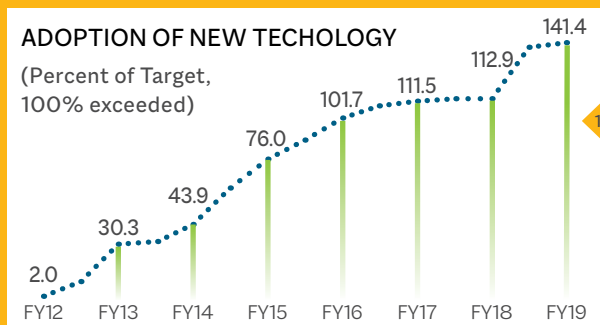
# Beneficiaries Reached

● AMOUNT DISBURSED (USD MILLIONS)



As of December 31, 2019, GAFSP has helped empower millions of farmers, with more than 13.4 million rural people, including nearly 5.6 million (42 percent) women, having directly received support to enhance their livelihoods.

## Highlighted Results



## New Projects in 2019

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). For the first time, the Steering Committee also made available limited funding for activities related to the proposal preparation process. In December 2019, the Steering Committee allocated US\$97.6 million in new grants to seven projects, including one multi-country project, in 10 FCV countries. Two projects in Haiti and The Gambia, which had been conditionally approved contingent on donor contributions to the Program and/or structural changes to the projects, were also approved in early 2020, bringing the total new funds allocated to US\$127.6 million in 12 countries.

### THIS GAFSP FUNDING WILL:



#### AFGHANISTAN

**(ADB & FAO, US\$15 million):** support the country's efforts to rehabilitate and improve the efficacy of traditional water management systems and enhance sustainable and resilient livelihoods and nutrition among the most food insecure.

#### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**(AfDB & FAO, US\$15.4 million):** sustainably improve the resilience, livelihoods, and incomes of vulnerable populations and rural communities in areas with an ongoing food security crisis.



#### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**(AfDB, US\$12 million):** help improve food and nutrition security among smallholder farmers, women, and youth exposed to the effects of climate change.

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**(World Bank & FAO, US\$15 million):** improve social cohesion and community empowerment, develop nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities, and strengthen livelihoods and entrepreneurship in areas most affected by conflict and food insecurity.







### 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

In 2019, as GAFSP approached 10 years of operation, the Program reviewed 12 GAFSP-financed projects from the 2010 First Call for Proposals that had been completed. This desk review took stock of how well both project and programmatic goals were met and gathered lessons learned to guide further refinements to GAFSP's operational model.

The 12 projects included nine investment projects and three TA projects in eight countries, ranged in scale from US\$1.5 to more than US\$50 million in grant funding, and covered a variety of agricultural and environmental interventions. Some projects were completely funded by GAFSP, while others were part of larger operations supported by other multilateral and/or bilateral donors.

In total, the projects reached approximately 1.7 million smallholder farmers and their families, and covered a wide range of activities, including: direct provision of seed and agro-chemicals, infrastructure design and construction (rural roads, crop storage facilities, small scale irrigation, water harvesting facilities), development of seed production units, improved marketing and financial services and capacity building for agricultural extension services, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) units, and project management teams.

The Program took these projects' experiences into consideration when crafting country guidelines for the 2019 Special Call for Proposals and revising the Program's operational model. As such, GAFSP will continue to ensure and underline recipient ownership of projects, pool resources to streamline the administrative burden on recipients, and support efforts to develop the capacities of governments, project staff, and farmers' organizations.

## 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. **And, close to 85 percent of crop farmers and 98 percent of fish farmers reported that their family food consumption improved.**

**(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. **The monthly household income increased by 85 percent, compared to only 35 percent in non-target households.** 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. ***More than 70 percent of these packages focused on agroforestry and led to a significant income increase (37 percent) for farmers.***



### MONGOLIA

**(World Bank, US\$11 million):** The Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP) improved rural livelihoods and food security in select areas by enhancing productivity, market access, and diversification in livestock-based production systems. The project benefited more than 13,600 people, of whom 44 percent were women. ***Yields of livestock, meat, milk, wool, and cashmere significantly increased, as did income from livestock (27 percent) and horticulture (274 percent).*** Further, consumption of horsemeat and milk increased by 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively, while carrot and sea buckthorn berry consumption increased by 25 percent.

**(FAO, US\$1.5 million):** LAMP's TA component helped more than 2,000 smallholder farmers (42 percent women) 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.

### NEPAL

**(World Bank, US\$46.5 million):** The Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) enhanced the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities in specific areas by increasing food availability and crop and livestock productivity. The project benefited more than 136,000 people, of whom more than 90 percent were female crop and livestock farmers, and pregnant or nursing mothers. AFSP also ***improved women and children's dietary intake, such as animal protein by 89 percent and fruits and vegetables by 78 percent. Overall, incomes in project households increased by 20 percent more than other households, particularly incomes from livestock.***

### RWANDA

**(World Bank, US\$50 million):** The Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project aimed to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas. The project benefited more than 310,000 people, of whom half were women. It successfully increased agricultural productivity, both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas, and ***more than doubled the commercialization rate of crop production from 35 percent to 76 percent.***

### TOGO

**(IFAD, US\$19.9 million):** The Rural Development Support Project (PADAT) helped improve food security and income generation for smallholder farmers by developing the rice, maize, and cassava value chains. The project benefited more than 136,000 people, of whom almost half were women, and led to significant income increases for maize and rice growers who were part of the QuickStart program and to growth in the total production of rice and maize in target areas.

**(World Bank, US\$19 million):** The Togo Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA) helped rehabilitate and reinforce productive capacities across selected value chains and foster an enabling institutional environment for the agriculture sector's development. The project directly benefited more than 192,000 people, of whom about 26 percent were women. It rehabilitated more than 57,000 hectares of coffee and cocoa plantations, increased crop and fishery output by more than 40,000 metric tons, and led to close to 25,000 hectares being covered by new management plans adopted by fishers.

## LESSONS LEARNED

### Country-ownership:

All 12 projects were well integrated into national agricultural plans, which was frequently cited as a success factor.

- *GAFSP has a stronger impact through large investment grants or grants as part of broader initiatives, rather than as stand-alone projects.*

### Pooled resources:

GAFSP frequently provided grants as part of broader single or multi-donor efforts, which minimized the additional administrative stress on governments with weak absorptive capacity.

- *However, where multiple grants were made or multiple donors were involved, the timing and effectiveness of the different interventions could have been better coordinated to support the intended outcomes.*

### Technical Assistance:

Providing TA effectively strengthened the capacity to implement both the GAFSP-funded activities and sometimes the broader multi-donor operations.

- *Providing grant-funded TA is an important feature because many recipient countries have very weak institutional capabilities and are reluctant to borrow for TA.*

### Inclusion:

Projects reported that involving CSOs and FOs in GAFSP-funded projects contributed to successes.

- *However, in some cases it would have been more effective if these groups had been more closely involved during the project preparation and design phases.*

### Results:

Most projects achieved or exceeded project goals, and most had impressive female participation.

- *The levels of annual variability in climate conditions lead to wide differences in year-to-year yields, which can mask underlying changes resulting from project interventions.*
- *Many of the projects faced M&E challenges, some of which may be partially addressed by the updated GAFSP 2017 M&E Plan.*
- *Improved yields and increased farm output did not always automatically result in improved food security and nutrition.*

THE  
PAST  
10  
YEARS



## Missing Middle Initiative (MMI)

### WHAT IS THE MMI?

Launched in 2016 under the Public Sector Window, the MMI pilot was designed to help GAFSP learn how to more directly support members of FOs and POs along the entire value chain. Moving forward in its adjusted operational model, GAFSP is **mainstreaming key lessons learned through the MMI pilot**. The MMI responds to a recognition that FOs, POs, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) needed additional program support and, as such, piloted ways to provide these specific entities with funding and capacity building to test out their ideas and projects.

Following a farmer-first approach, the concepts for all of the pilot projects originated from the POs themselves, and, together with their selected SE partner, they continue to lead the projects through implementation. GAFSP awarded the five MMI pilot projects with US\$13.2 million in grant funding to test different models and structures.

### FACILITATING KNOWLEDGE-SHARING

In October 2019, GAFSP hosted a workshop in Dakar, Senegal, which brought together project stakeholders from the five MMI projects, including POs, implementing partners, SEs, and Steering Committee CSO representatives, to discuss and exchange lessons learned and to provide M&E advice at the project level. The workshop helped project teams identify operational challenges and opportunities, clarify partner roles and responsibilities, share knowledge, and capture transferable lessons. Some of the lessons learned include the importance of: transparency, particularly in all project partners

policies and procedures; PO ownership as the key differentiator between PO-led MMI projects and country-led Public Sector Window projects; greater coordination among project stakeholders; and results-based monitoring tools and processes.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE FIVE MMI PILOT PROJECTS

In **Bangladesh**, GAFSP awarded 55 smallholder FOs, working with FAO, US\$2.48 million to enhance access to finance and markets by strengthening their capacities in management, governance, and engagement with agriculture value chains. Based on performance and the extent of partnerships with private sector companies, the project is providing MMI FOs with grants to create revolving funds to provide individual smallholder farmers with small loans. Since the project launched in May 2018, the FOs have partnered with the Bangladesh Potato Exporters Association to export more than 1,000 MT of potatoes to Brunei, Malaysia, and the United Arab Emirates. The project also leveraged resources from value chain actors outside the project; in fact, close to 390 farmers, including 219 women, have



## PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

received agricultural loans from national financial institutions amounting to BDT 21,745,000 (about US\$256,000) enhancing access to finance.

In **East Africa**, GAFSP awarded US\$2.61 million to support the Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF), working with IFAD, to use a mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers. Launched in November 2018, the mobile platform is an innovative communication and payment system that creates a virtual space for brokering commercial partnerships and contracts between farmers, off-takers, and input dealers and for providing financial services with low transaction costs. As a result, the project is increasing Rwandan, Tanzanian, and Ugandan smallholder farmers' access to and use of critical economic services, such as marketing, financial services, and extension and advisory services. Every dollar GAFSP invests is expected to leverage US\$1.90 from the private sector. To date, more than 14,250 farmers have registered, of whom 41 percent are women. The project also has finalized agreements with the Vision Fund for loan services for agro-inputs and with the Export Trading Group for agro-input supply for the next growing season.

In **Senegal**, a US\$2.48 million grant supports l'Association des Producteurs de la vallée du Fleuve Gambie (APROVAG) and Yacare Niani Wulli (YNW), in partnership with FAO, to strengthen rural women's livelihoods for sustainable economic development. Launched in October 2018, the project expects to improve agricultural productivity and market access for smallholder farmers in East Senegal. To date, the project has provided motor pumps to two APROVAG economic interest groups,







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.

# PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW

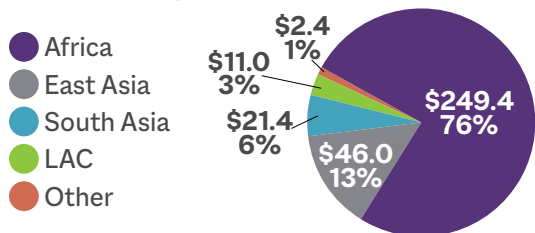
## PRIVATE SECTOR PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

The Private Sector Window provides innovative products and financial solutions to support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models. As of June 2019, the Private Sector Window had approved 66 investment projects totaling US\$330 million. To date, GAFSP has disbursed a total of US\$166 million for 39 funded investments. Complementary advisory service engagements totaling US\$30.4 million have been deployed through 71 advisory projects.

For its private investment projects, GAFSP provides loans and offers guarantees through risk sharing facilities with financial institutions including social lenders, microfinance institutions, and commercial banks, in addition to financing direct agri clients. Approximately three-quarters of GAFSP Private Sector Window funding is allocated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Regional Breakdown

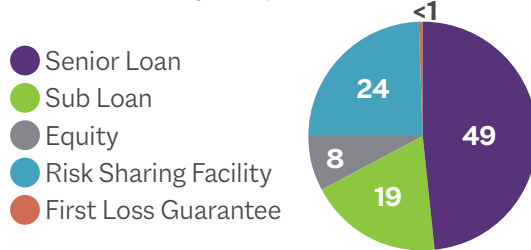
(US\$ millions, percent of funds)



\*Latin America and the Caribbean

### IP Portfolio by Product Type

(Investment Projects; percent of funds)



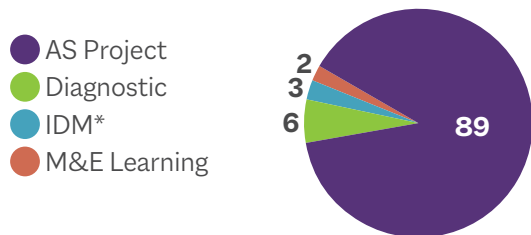
### IP Portfolio by Theme

(Investment Projects; percent of funds)



### AS Portfolio by Product Type

(Advisory Services; percent of funds)



### AS Portfolio by Theme

(Advisory Services; percent of funds)



\*IDM: Investment Development Marketplace.

These types of products are no longer used at IFC.

## INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS AND FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS

Through the Private Sector Window, GAFSP delivers high impact through investment projects and advisory services that build capacity and provide training and tools. As of 2019, projects financed by GAFSP's Private Sector Window have reached 1 million farmers and supported the creation of 6,100 jobs, 40 percent of which are for women. In total, these projects aim to reach over 2.5 million farmers, most of them semi-commercial smallholders and subsistence farmers with less than 2 hectares of land.

### GAFSP Private Sector Window 2019 Results

GAFSP PrSW FY18 Results as of June 30, 2019

<p><b>Farmers reached</b></p> <p><b>1,168,071</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 362,111    TARGET: 1,695,963</p>	<p><b>Female farmers reached</b></p> <p><b>152,878</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 54,981    TARGET: 140,000</p>	<p><b># of direct full time jobs provided</b></p> <p><b>6,178</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 5,108    TARGET: 11,925</p>
<p><b># of direct full time jobs provided to women<sup>^</sup></b></p> <p><b>2,659</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 2,965    TARGET: 5,617</p>	<p><b># of participants trained</b></p> <p><b>27,225</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 0    TARGET: 19,465</p>	<p><b># of female participants trained</b></p> <p><b>8,517</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 0    TARGET: 644</p>
<p><b>Production Volume (Metric Tonnes)</b></p> <p><b>399,903</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 88,135    TARGET: 521,866</p>	<p><b># of Agri Loans Outstanding</b></p> <p><b>188,007</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 171,652    TARGET: 266,668</p>	<p><b>\$ of Agri Loans Outstanding</b></p> <p><b>1,308,829,115</b></p> <p>BASELINE: 424,700,000    TARGET: 20,300,000</p>

\* Includes projects that reported calendar-year results as of June 30, 2019, and projects that have been closed.

<sup>^</sup> # of Jobs provided count only full-time equivalent jobs.

<sup>^</sup> Jobs to women decreased mainly due to reduced female employment figures for Ethiopia Coffee, which had closed with a significantly lower employment number.



# ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The SDGs recognize that food—the way it is grown, produced, traded, transported, processed, stored, and marketed—fundamentally connects people and the planet and creates a path to inclusive economic growth. Therefore, strengthening the global food system through diverse sources of finance, innovative partnerships, and a range of operational tools will be crucial to realize the SDGs focused on poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2) and to address the wider 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, through which agriculture is a common thread.

Through long-term, technically sound investments in agriculture, food security, and nutrition, GAFSP is making measurable progress, having already

contributed directly to combating hunger and extreme poverty in countries with average rates of poverty at 30 percent (compared with 28 percent for all developing countries) and where the incidence of hunger is 16 percent.

Going forward, GAFSP is well positioned to continue making a large and immediate impact on the SDGs, particularly those that aim to eradicate poverty (SDG1); end hunger (SDG2); promote gender equality (SDG5); facilitate decent work and economic growth (SDG8); take action against climate change (SDG13); create peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG16); and form partnerships to attain all these goals (SDG17).

**GAFSP IS UNIQUE in how it delivers and channels funds. The Program makes innovative, catalytic, and integrated investments to achieve transformational change in agriculture and food security by:**

- 1 **channeling** funds through existing multilateral mechanisms
- 2 **operating** in an inclusive and transparent manner
- 3 **engaging** independent, global expertise to help target funding
- 4 **learning** and adapting to changing circumstances
- 5 **aligning** with country priorities
- 6 **pooling** funds for transformative agricultural interventions
- 7 **leveraging** public and private resources along the entire value chain
- 8 **focusing** on countries with the highest needs and competitively selecting the strongest projects
- 9 **delivering** value for money

## 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 companies. In 2018, Pran obtained recognized international food safety certifications and is now exporting its food products to 134 countries. Also in 2018, GAFSP initiated a second phase consisting of advisory services to support farmers to improve food safety and nutritional and agricultural practices. By working with Pran's 95 extension officers and 145 lead farmers and by directly testing the knowledge transfer through a trainer-to-trainers model, the project is expected to target 5,000 turmeric, tomato, mango, and cassava farmers in five regions of Bangladesh, which will ultimately lead to a significant increase in farmers' income. These farmers will use the Pran Assurer Scheme (PAS) based on the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) system, which incorporates measures to ensure the biological and chemical safety of the food products and ultimately will have a positive impact on consumers' nutritional status and health.

In **Nepal**, the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP), supervised by the World Bank, enhanced the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities in specific locations by increasing food availability and crop and livestock productivity, improving feeding practices, promoting diversified diets, and strengthening feeding and care practices

for pregnant and nursing women and children up to two years of age. Specific nutrition activities promoted behavioral change through community-based nutrition programs to improve dietary intake, leading to a high percentage of pregnant and nursing women meeting the minimum required animal protein, fruit, and vegetable intakes.

In **Uganda**, the Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP), supervised by the World Bank, increases production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and the use of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households. The project focuses on promoting short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to reduce stunting in young children; distributes start-up materials to increase household production of nutritious foods; implements targeted nutrition and health education through schools and community-based agriculture extension and health services; and supports community-led school demonstration gardens, the education of women's groups, and scale-up of micronutrient supplementation. UMFSNP has benefited approximately 575,000 women and more than 270,000 children under two years of age through nutrition education and promotion sessions.

The project is considered a flagship project in multisector nutrition improvement, with strong collaboration between Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Local Government, and has mainstreamed nutrition considerations in the Ministry of Agriculture, which previously focused exclusively on productivity and commercialization.

## 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 Slaughterhouse through a four-year project that trains farmers on improved forage development, financial literacy, water management, and animal health and welfare standards for domestic and export markets. The US\$1.5 million project has established a demonstration farm to support the farmers' training and has a special focus on women

farmers, analyzing their roles in Luna's supply chain and itemizing the resources they can and cannot access. The goal is to help women boost their productivity and profits and to encourage female farmers to take a more active role in the sector. An estimated 1,200 farmers of a target of at least 5,000 (including 1,500 women) have been reached since the project launched in 2019.



*60-80 percent of economically active women work in agriculture in Africa, making it the largest employer of women.*

## 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

A photograph showing a group of women in a rural, agricultural setting. They are standing in a field with young plants. The women are wearing colorful traditional clothing. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A large purple circle is partially visible on the left side of the image.

***An estimated 500 million smallholder farming households are being hit first and hardest by the consequences of climate change.***

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

smallholder farmers to proactively adapt to impending climate threats, GAFSP staves off and mitigates an increase in food insecurity. The Program is uniquely encouraged to do so given that 95 percent of countries eligible for GAFSP financing during the last regular Call for Proposals included climate-resilient agriculture as a priority sector in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). And, many of the FCV countries that applied for funding during the special 2019 call for proposals suffer from climate-related vulnerability and included climate-resilient agriculture activities in their proposals.

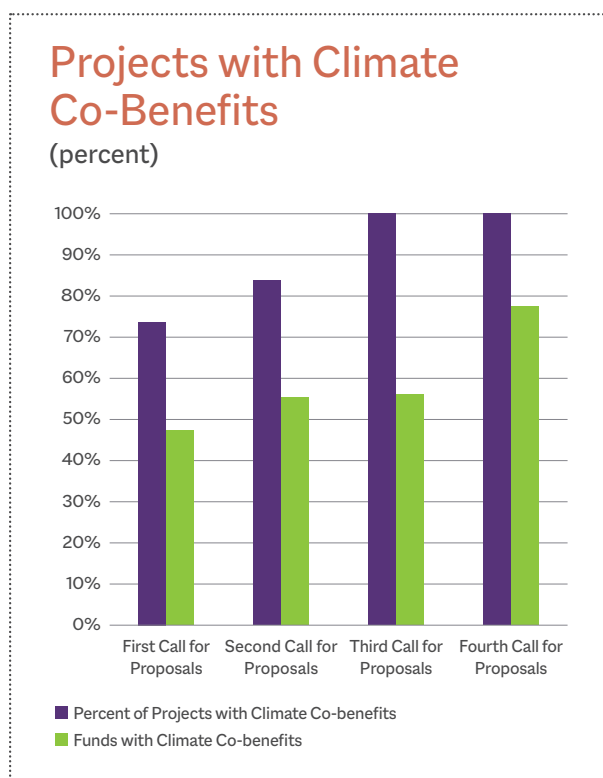
### THE GAFSP PORTFOLIO

As of December 2019, close to 70 percent of public sector funds (US\$787million) and about 65 percent of projects have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits, either through

adaptive or mitigative climate-sensitive interventions, while the Private Sector Window projects are well on their way to meet international climate finance targeting.

Countries can and do choose which interventions are best suited to their own situations, and this is reflected in prioritization at the country level. In the most recent cohort of Public Sector Window projects, 100 percent include activities that focus on climate adaptation and/or mitigation.

In **Cambodia**, the rice sector suffers from low productivity, vulnerability to flooding and drought, and inadequate infrastructure. Farmers struggle to find proper offtake and are often forced to sell at low prices, and export levels remain below the country's potential. With support from the GAFSP Private Sector Window, IFC, and other lenders, AMRU Rice Ltd, a leading rice miller and exporter, has constructed a state-of-the-art rice mill that will help the company increase its milling capacity and expand its farmer reach. The IFC and GAFSP long-term investment—IFC's first in the Cambodian agribusiness sector—is funding the company's incremental long-term working capital needs and refinancing some short-term debt. As a result, AMRU Rice will increase the number of contract farmers in its supply chain from 3,600 to some 15,000 smallholder farmers and provide targeted TA with the aim of boosting farmer yields. As part of a combined effort with the investment team, IFC's Advisory Services team, also with funding support from GAFSP, will be working closely with AMRU Rice to implement the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) standards, which promotes resource efficiency and sustainability in supply chains, production, trade, and consumption. Overall, the engagement is expected to strengthen



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 Ziner 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 adversely affected by conflict, it is often also the most agile sector to help countries recover by rapidly absorbing large amounts of labor, rebuilding household economies, providing access to food, and providing adequate employment.

Agriculture contributes to economic development by building farmers' resilience and offering prospects for income generation, enhanced livelihoods, and wider social benefits among vulnerable communities. The agricultural sector also plays a critical role in reducing internal migration and addressing other factors that further destabilize FCV countries.

Through its projects, GAFSP helps address both immediate needs and long-term development and stability by supporting smallholder farmers to recover, rebuild, and help prevent future crises.

### THE GAFSP PORTFOLIO

As of December 2019, GAFSP has provided more than US\$650 million through grant financing to 36 public sector projects in 22 FCV countries, including US\$5.62 million for projects led by POs in one FCV country, and US\$66.6 million for private sector investments in 12 countries – totaling more than US\$722 million in 26 countries for the entire portfolio.

Through the Public Sector Window, more than half of GAFSP funds have supported projects in countries that had an FCV status during the project

life cycle, and close to 20 percent of the Private Sector Window's portfolio is in FCV countries.

Communities in fragile and conflict countries often lack alternative sources of income, security, and safety nets. Private sector participation in FCV contexts also is critical for resolving crises, improving household wellbeing, and attaining resilience. GAFSP helps mitigate risk in markets and countries that are most challenging for private sector investments, especially FCV countries.

In 2019, GAFSP held a Special Call for Proposals targeting funding to FCV countries. All 24 eligible countries applied for funding. After a competitive selection process, the Steering Committee allocated US\$127.6 million to nine projects in FCV countries. Of the countries that will receive funding, seven—Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu—have not previously received GAFSP grants. Through the Private Sector Window, a combination of technical and commercial support will be offered that focus on upstream market development and increase the strength of the private agribusiness sector in fragile and lesser developed markets.

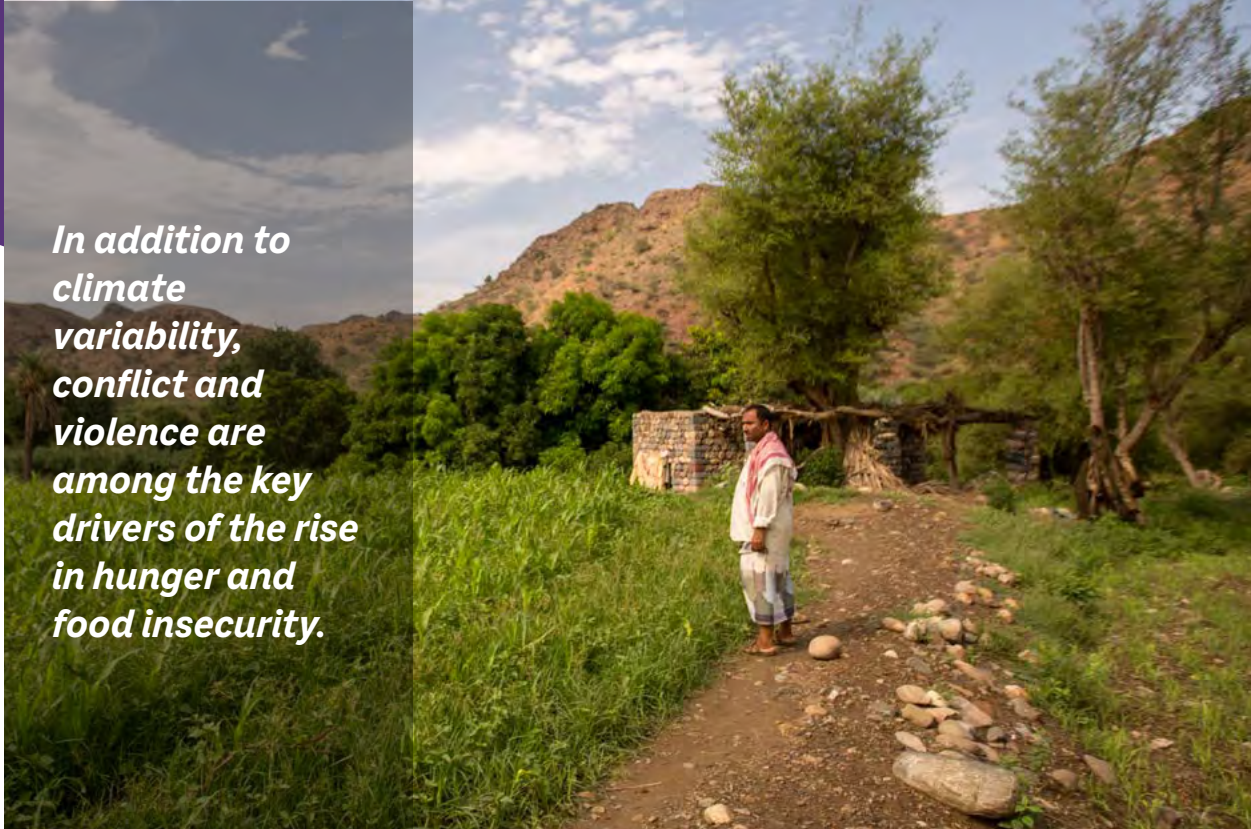
In **Burundi**, the Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM), supervised by IFAD, strengthens food security and rural development in the regions of Imbo and Moso. The project reinforces hydro-agricultural infrastructure such as dams and roads in marshlands and plains, provides access to production areas, develops and strengthens the rice and milk sectors, supports production diversification, promotes nutrition education, and builds stakeholder capacity in agricultural development. Despite a slow start due to the country's political situation, the project has rehabilitated more than 1,000 hectares of agricultural land (of the targeted 2,470 hectares),

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. PTTA 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 PTTA 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 are providing a loan of €2.5 million to Mali Shi, a shea nut processing company based on the outskirts of Mali's capital, Bamako. The financing enables Mali Shi to 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 for children's school fees and household expenses. As part of IFC's work to strengthen Mali's ability to process shea nuts locally, IFC will offer training in business skills, finance, and management to members of women-led cooperatives that work with Mali Shi. The project also will build the capacities of more than 100 cooperatives to help build Mali Shi's supply network, support the processing plant to comply with international food safety standards, implement a traceability system, and provide TA for energy efficiency and environmental and social management.



*In addition to climate variability, conflict and violence are among the key drivers of the rise in hunger and food insecurity.*

## 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 smallholder farmers and their organizations, the United Nations, and all seven of the Program's SEs. All of these stakeholders also work together during project design and implementation stages, with partners—countries, agribusinesses, or POs—taking the lead.

In the field, the projects pull from the collective strengths, expertise, and experiences of different partners to build strong, inclusive interventions. For example, CSO partners provide technical expertise, knowledge, and capacity by serving as watchdogs to ensure transparency and accountability and by implementing projects in a number of countries.

### CSO ENGAGEMENT IN GAFSP PROJECTS

Though the degree of civil society engagement and the vibrancy of the civil society space differs from one country to another, the same CSOs that participate in GAFSP governance work closely with

country-level CSOs to ensure civil society participation in GAFSP-financed projects, from the design phase through project implementation.

In **Nepal**, CSOs have played key roles in influencing agriculture policy, advocating for smallholder farmers in AFSP, and implementing the project. Through their extensive knowledge and local networks, they support GAFSP and implementing partners to reach smallholder farmers and their communities. For example, CSOs identify the most vulnerable households while taking into consideration a range of factors, such as gender, caste, disability, ethnicity, health status, remoteness, and education level. According to a case study conducted by CSO representatives from the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and ActionAid, AFSP successfully reached small-scale producers and the most vulnerable women in remote, disadvantaged districts.

In **Lao PDR**, the Lao Farmer Network (LFN), a member of AFA, are active members and participants in the Agriculture for Nutrition (AFN) project's national steering and technical committees and are responsible for piloting an intervention that supports smallholder farmers to plant soya beans. The pilot is, among other activities, promoting extension activities including soybean production for soil improvement and bean processing to produce soymilk and tofu, which will ultimately improve nutritional outcomes for women and their children. The project, with CSO's support, will expand soy-bean production and, using the soymilk and tofu, pilot a village nutrition and kindergarten center to feed children and improve their nutrition intake.





# Annexes

Financing

40

Steering Committee

42

Project Profiles

44

## Financing

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019													
		COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD eq. in millions)											Total
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	2017	2018	2019	Dec. 2019	
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	40.8	49.1							4.3		102.6
	Canada	177.1			24.4								201.5
	Gates Foundation	30.0			30.0		10.0						70.0
	Germany						12.3	27.3	26.7	34.0	28.5	67.2	196.0
	Ireland	0.6				1.4							2.0
	Korea		53.9			30.0							83.9
	Spain		94.2										94.2
	Norway											7.1	7.1
	United Kingdom				20.1			42.2			38.0		100.3
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5	21.5	32.0	7.9			628.1
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1485.6</b>
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6					7.4
	Canada		51.5										51.5
	Japan				30.0								30.0
	Netherlands			142.9									142.9
	United Kingdom							99.4	26.2		24.4		149.9
	United States			25.0									25.0
		<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>51.5</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>30.0</b>		<b>5.8</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>		<b>24.4</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>150.6</b>						<b>1892.2</b>



RECEIPTS (USD eq. in millions)													
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	2018	2019	Dec. 2019	Total	
<b>Public Sector</b>	8.4	51.5	10.2	28.2						4.3		102.6	
	177.1			24.4								201.5	
	10.0	20.0		30.0		10.0						70.0	
						12.3	18.7	14.7	6.1	40.5	11.1	103.4	
		0.6			1.4							2.0	
		2.9	25.9	25.0	5.0	10.1	15.0					83.9	
		94.2										94.2	
											7.1	7.1	
					20.1			31.8	10.3		38.0		100.2
		66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8		122.5	21.5	32.0	7.9			628.1
	<b>262.1</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1392.9</b>	
<b>Private Sector</b>							7.4					7.4	
		49.5	2.0									51.5	
					10.0	10.0		10.0				30.0	
				76.3	26.2	4.5		21.6		6.3		135.0	
				28.9	30.3		40.1	26.2		11.1	3.3	140.0	
				25.0								25.0	
		49.5	2.0	130.3	66.5	14.5	47.5	57.8	0.0	17.4	3.3	388.9	
	<b>262.1</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>134.5</b>					<b>1781.8</b>	



# Steering Committee

## STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019)

### CHAIR

#### Germany

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development  
Mr. Heiko Warnken

### PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW CHAIR

#### United Kingdom

Department for International Development  
Ms. Iris Krebber

## I. VOTING MEMBERS

### DONORS

#### Australia\*

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Ms. Fiona Lynn

#### (Alternate)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Ms. Julie Delforce

#### Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Mr. Neil Watkins

#### (Alternate)

Mr. Ammad Bahalim

#### Canada\*

Global Affairs Canada  
Mr. Stephen Potter

#### (Alternate)

Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development  
Ms. Corry VanGaal

#### Germany

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Ms. Nora Boehm

#### (Alternate)

Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank  
Mr. Christian Thiel

#### Republic of Korea

Ministry of Strategy and Finance  
Mr. Geumseok Lee

#### (Alternate)

Ministry of Strategy and Finance  
Ms. Esther Hong

#### Norway

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
Mr. Daniel Frans van Gilst

#### (Alternate)

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
Mr. Anders Aabo

#### Spain

Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness  
Mr. Rafael Pablo Dominguez Pabon

#### (Alternate)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
Ms. Maria Abad Zapatero

#### United Kingdom\*

Department for International Development  
Ms. Iris Krebber

#### (Alternate)

Department for International Development  
Ms. Karen Johnson

#### United States

US Treasury  
Mr. Nicholas Strychacz

#### (Alternate)

US Treasury  
Jennifer Chow

### REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

#### Africa

Technical Expert  
Mr. Djime Adoum

#### Africa

Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank  
Mr. Lamin Bojang

#### (Alternate)

Senior Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank  
Ms. Mamou Ehui

#### Africa

Technical Expert  
Ms. Agnes Kaiibata

#### (Stand-in)

Technical Expert  
Mr. Boaz Keizire

#### Asia

Executive Director, World Bank  
Mr. Kulaya Tantitemit

#### (Alternate)

Senior Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank  
Ms. Kilisitina Tiane Tuameiapi  
Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank  
Mr. Pankaj Pratap Singh

## REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES *Continued*

---

### Asia

Technical Expert  
Dr. Champak Pokharel

### Europe and Central Asia

Advisor to Executive Director, IMF  
Mr. Chorobek Imashov

### Latin America and Caribbean

Advisor to Executive Director,  
World Bank  
Ms. Xiomara Salome Martinez  
Ascencio

### Middle East and North Africa

Sr. Advisor to Executive Director,  
World Bank  
Ms. Jeehan Abdul Ghaffar  
**(Alternate)**  
Technical Expert  
Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed  
Bamatraf

---

## II. NON-VOTING MEMBERS

### DONORS

---

#### Canada\*

Finance Canada  
Ms. Vien Huynh-Lee

#### Japan\*

Ministry of Finance  
Mr. Noboru Kageyama

#### The Netherlands\*

Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Paul van de Logt

#### Ireland

VACANT

#### Japan (Alternate)

Ministry of Finance  
Mr. Koki Miya

#### (Alternate)

Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Ms. Mariska Lammers

---

### SUPERVISING ENTITIES

---

#### AfDB

Mr. Martin Fregene

#### (Alternate)

#### AfDB

Mr. Ken B. Johm

#### IDB

Mr. Heleno Barbosa de Gouvea

#### (Alternate)

#### IDB

Mr. Pedro Martel

#### World Bank

Mr. Martien van Nieuwkoop

#### (Alternate)

#### World Bank

Mr. Julian A. Lampietti

#### ADB

Mr. Akmal Siddiq

#### IFAD

Mr. Donal Brown

#### (Alternate)

#### IFAD

Mr. Willem Bettink

#### WFP

Ms. Stanlake Samkange

#### (Alternate)

#### WFP

Mr. Chris Toe

---

### CSOS

---

#### ActionAid USA

Ms. Marie Clarke

#### (Alternate)

#### ActionAid USA

Ms. Alberta Guerra

#### ROPPA

Mr. Ibrahima Coulibaly

#### (Alternate)

#### ROPPA

Mr. Ousseini Ouedraogo

#### Asian Farmers Association (AFA)

Mst. Shazada Begum

#### (Alternate)

#### Asian Farmers Association (AFA)

Mr. Raul Socrates Banzuela

---

\*Members of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee

PROGRAM HEAD: Ms. Natasha Hayward (World Bank)

PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Ms. Natasha Hayward (World Bank)

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW HEAD: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation)

## Projects at-a-glance

Country	Project Name	GAFSP Amount	SE(s)	Status
Regional	Small Islands Food and Water Project (SIFWaP)	US\$12 million grant	FAO, IFAD	Under preparation
	Using the e-Granary Innovative Mobile Platform to Deliver Economic Services to Farmers in East Africa	US\$2.61 million	IFAD	Under implementation (70.2 percent disbursed)
Afghanistan	Household Food and Livelihood Security Project (HFLS)	US\$15 million grant	ADB, FAO	Under preparation
	Rikweda Fruit Processing Company	US\$1.25 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	US\$50 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Closed (World Bank in December 2016 and FAO in September 2016)
	Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers' Organizations in Bangladesh	US\$2.48 million	FAO	Under implementation (27 percent disbursed)
	Pran	US\$5 million	IFC	N/A
Benin	Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)	US\$24 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (39.26 percent disbursed)
Bhutan	Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	US\$8 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (69 percent disbursed)
	Mountain Hazelnut Venture Limited (MHV) Bhutan	US\$6 million	IFC, ADB	N/A
Burkina Faso	Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (PAPSA)	US\$37.1 million grant	World Bank	Closed (in November 2019)
	Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural Intensification for Sustainable Food Security (PIDASAN)	US\$24 million grant	World Bank	Under preparation
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I and II	Up to US\$13.8 million (I) and US\$16 million (II)	IFC	N/A
Burundi	Platform for Food Security and Rural Development of the Imbo/Moso (PNSADR-IM)	US\$30 million grant	IFAD	Under implementation (62.23 percent disbursed)

Country	Project Name	GAFSP Amount	SE(s)	Status
Cambodia	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)	US\$14.6 million	ADB	Under implementation (64 percent disbursed)
	Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)	US\$24.5 million	ADB	Closed (in March 2016)
	Acleda Cambodia	US\$20 million	IFC	N/A
	AMRU Rice Ltd.	US\$5 million (subordinated and disbursed disproportionately to the IFC loan to mitigate project risks)	IFC	N/A
Cameroon	Cameroon's International Bank of Savings and Credit (BICEC) Risk Sharing Facility (RSF)	US\$1.05 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
	Société Générale (SocGen) Cameroon	US\$1.2 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
Central African Republic	Enhanced Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Kémo and Ouaka Districts (PARSANKO)	US\$15.4 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under preparation
Côte d'Ivoire	Strengthening Smallholders and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in the N'zi Region	US\$12 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under preparation
	Barry Callebaut	US\$1.1 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
	Ivorian Bank Society (SIB)	US\$0.75 million	IFC	N/A
	Ivorian Bank Society (SIB) Cargill	US\$0.75 million	IFC	N/A
Democratic Republic of Congo	Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL)	US\$15 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Under preparation
Ethiopia	Agricultural Growth Project I (AGP-I)	US\$51.5 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Closed (World Bank in September 2015 and FAO in December 2016)
	Agricultural Growth Project II (AGP-II)	US\$30 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Under implementation (41.27 percent disbursed)
	Ethiopia Coffee	US\$1.4 million	IFC	N/A
	Soufflet Malting Ethiopia	€10 million	IFC	N/A
The Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	US\$28 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under implementation (99.39 percent disbursed)
	The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project	US\$16 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under preparation
Haiti	Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program (PITAG)	US\$10 million grant	IDB	Under implementation (0 percent disbursed)
	PITAG Additional Financing	US\$14 million grant	IDB, FAO	Under preparation
	Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPEG II)	US\$10 million grant	World Bank	Closed (December 2019)
	Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)	US\$25 million grant	IDB	Closed (in October 2016)

## PROJECT PROFILES

Country	Project Name	GAFSP Amount	SE(s)	Status
<b>Honduras</b>	Corredor Seco Food Security Project (PROSASUR)	US\$30 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (61.8 percent disbursed)
<b>Kenya</b>	Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	US\$24 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under implementation (7.15 percent disbursed)
	Fertiplant	US\$5 million	IFC	N/A
	Insta Products	US\$3.5 million	IFC, IFU	N/A
	Kenya Tea Development Agency Holdings Limited (KTDA)	US\$12.5 million	IFC	N/A
	Tropical Heat	US\$1.5 million	IFC	N/A
	Twiga Foods	US\$1.5 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Kosovo</b>	KEP Trust and Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK)	€0.6 million for KEP, €0.3 million for AfK	IFC	N/A
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)	US\$38 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (41 percent disbursed)
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	Agriculture for Nutrition Programme (AFN)	US\$30 million grant	IFAD, WFP	Under implementation (60.8 percent disbursed)
<b>Liberia</b>	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (SAPEC)	US\$46.5 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (78.34 percent disbursed)
	Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security	US\$8.2 million grant	AfDB, FAO	Under preparation
	Rubber Renovation	US\$10 million	IFC	N/A
	Wienco Liberia Limited	US\$2.5 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Madagascar</b>	Bonne Viande de Madagascar (BoViMa)	US\$3.5 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
	Malagasy Society of Plastics Processing (SMTP) Group	US\$1.5 million (in local currency)	IFC	Fully disbursed
<b>Malawi</b>	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)	US\$39.6 million grant	AfDB	Closed (December 2019)
	Global Tea	US\$4 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Mali</b>	Koulikoro Region Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)	US\$37.2 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (55.49 percent disbursed)
	Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Niébé Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development in Mali	US\$2.99 million	WFP	Under implementation (36.6 percent disbursed)
	Inclusion of Rural Youth in Poultry and Aquaculture Value Chains in Mali	US\$2.61 million	IFAD	Under implementation (66 percent disbursed)
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) HSBC	US\$4.6 million	IFC	N/A
	Mali Shi	€1.25 million	IFC	N/A



Country	Project Name	GAFSP Amount	SE(s)	Status
<b>Mauritania</b>	Tiviski Dairy	US\$4.8 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Mongolia</b>	Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (LAMP)	US\$12.5 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Closed (World Bank in December 2017 and FAO in December 2016)
<b>Myanmar</b>	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (CFAVC)	US\$27 million grant	ADB, FAO	Under implementation (2 percent disbursed)
	Aceda Myanmar	US\$3 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
<b>Nepal</b>	Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	US\$41.5 million grant	World Bank	Closed (in March 2018)
	Food and Nutrition Enhancement Security Project (FANSEP)	US\$22.7 million	World Bank	Under implementation (16 percent disbursed)
	Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL)	US\$1.9 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Caribbean Coast Food Security Project (PAIPSAN-CCN)	US\$33.9 million grant	World Bank	Closed (December 2019)
	Financial Local Development Fund (Financiera FDL)	US\$2 million	IFC	N/A
	Roya Renovation	US\$6 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Niger</b>	Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food in Maradi, Tahoua, and Ziner Regions (PMERSA-MTZ)	US\$33 million grant	AfDB	Closed (September 2019)
<b>Rwanda</b>	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)	US\$50 million grant	World Bank	Closed (in December 2015)
	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification for Improved Livelihoods, Food Security, and Nutrition Project (SAIP)	US\$26.3 million grant	World Bank, FAO	Under implementation (14 percent disbursed)
	Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Processing Facility	US\$3.5 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
	Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility	US\$1.3 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Senegal</b>	Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf)	US\$40 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (80 percent disbursed)
	Strengthening Rural Women's Livelihood for a Sustainable Economic Development in the Eastern Region of Senegal	US\$2.48 million	FAO	Disbursed (28 percent disbursed)
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I International Bank for Trade and Industry of Senegal (BICIS)	US\$3 million	IFC	N/A
	Kirene	US\$1.65 million	IFC	N/A
	Mutuals Union Credit and Savings Alliance for Production Senegal (UM-ACEP)	US\$3.4 million (in local currency)	IFC	N/A
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Smallholder Commercialization Program (SCP)	US\$50 million grant	IFAD	Closed (September 2019)
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	National Fisheries Developments Ltd (NFD) and SolTuna	US\$15 million	IFC	N/A

## PROJECT PROFILES

Country	Project Name	GAFSP Amount	SE(s)	Status
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II)	US\$27.9 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (100 percent disbursed)
<b>Tanzania</b>	Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)	US\$22.9 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (64 percent disbursed)
	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)	US\$20 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (1.75 percent disbursed)
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB)	US\$10 million	IFC	N/A
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) National Microfinance Bank (NMB)	US\$14 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)	US\$21 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (22.7 percent disbursed)
<b>Togo</b>	Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)	US\$19 million grant	World Bank	Closed (in June 2017)
	Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)	US\$20 million grant	IFAD	Closed (in December 2016)
<b>Uganda</b>	Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)	US\$27.6 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (80 percent disbursed)
	Pearl Dairy Farms	US\$4 million	IFC	N/A
<b>Yemen</b>	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Restoration and Enhancement Project (SAPREP)	US\$36 million grant	World Bank	Under implementation (78 percent disbursed)
	Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project Plus (SAPREP+)	US\$20 million grant	World Bank	Under preparation
<b>Zambia</b>	Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)	US\$31.1 million grant	AfDB	Under implementation (77.41 percent disbursed)

# 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 Eastern African Farmers' Federation (EAFF) to use a mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers. e-Granary is an innovative communication and payment mobile platform to create a virtual space for brokering commercial partnerships and contracts between farmers and off-takers and input dealers and for providing financial services with low transaction costs. In addition, the project aims to increase access to and use of critical economic services, such as marketing, financial, and extension and advisory services by 90,000 smallholder farmers in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.

**Results:** The project has registered more than 14,200 and 4,700 farmers on the e-Granary platform in Uganda and Rwanda, respectively. Other key platform features, such as access to financial services, input materials, potential buyers, and extension, have not yet been digitalized or become fully operational. In early 2020, it is expected that the project will deploy systematic training of trainers who will then train farmers. A website has also been developed to provide information and services for farmers who have registered on the platform.

## Afghanistan

### Household Food and Livelihood Security Project (HFLS)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$15 million grant

**Supervising Entities:** Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** December 2019

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** None as of December 31, 2019

**Status:** Under preparation

**Project Description:** Afghanistan is considered one of the most fragile countries in the world, with nearly 55 percent of its 32.2 million people living below the national poverty line. As of 2019, more than 41 percent of children under five years are stunted, 14 percent are wasted, and 25 percent are severely or moderately underweight. Additionally, more than 2.6 million people have been internally displaced and more than 4 million live in neighboring countries as refugees. Conflict- and climate-related disasters worsen the country's fragility and extreme poverty and deprivation. HFLS aims to improve food security and resilience among some of the poorest households in select districts of rural Afghanistan. To do this, the project facilitates improved and sustainable water management in selected micro-watersheds by rehabilitating and improving the efficacy of traditional water management systems, such as Kareez water supply systems, community flood management, and on-farm water saving, and by promoting and enhancing sustainable and resilient livelihoods and nutrition among the most food insecure and vulnerable households.

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

### Rikweda Fruit Processing Company

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.25 million (in local currency)

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million)

**Board Approval:** 2018

**Project Description:** Rikweda aims to help Afghanistan reclaim its status as a world-class raisin producer and exporter. With support from GAFSP and IFC, the company has built a greenfield raisin processing plant with a production capacity of 15,000 tons per annum. IFC will invest US\$3 million in financing to support the project, while GAFSP has provided a first-loss guarantee of up to \$1.25 million. The project will create a market for high-quality, locally processed Afghan raisins and is expected to double Afghanistan's raisin processing capacity and link the country's raisin supply chain to global markets. Rikweda also is seeking support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to employ women under its Women in Economy program, which will contribute to the company's staffing needs at the processing facility.

**Results:** The project has the potential to improve livelihoods for approximately 3,000 smallholder farmers in remote rural areas by strengthening their access to markets. Once the facility is at full production, the adoption of commercial-grade processing standards has the potential to help avoid up to 3,000 tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions per year by reducing losses of grapes.

# 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 for evolving climatic and environmental conditions in target areas. The project provided training and technical assistance (TA) to smallholder farmers; empowered local rural communities to increase crop, livestock, and fisheries productivity; and created on- and off-farm jobs and agricultural entrepreneurship opportunities that, in turn, generated rural jobs. The project also directly worked with farming communities and partners from CSOs, academic institutions, and multilateral agencies to build knowledge and skills on new varieties of crops and fish, to improve the adoption of modern production technologies and farming practices, to promote environmentally friendly water use systems, and to link farmers to markets.

**Results:** Both the World Bank and FAO rated IAPP as “satisfactory” upon its completion. IAPP benefitted more than 1.47 million farmers and their families (38 percent women) with interventions that increased their productivity. About 60 percent of these farmers were farmers growing crops such as rice, wheat, lentils, mung, and mustard, while about 20 percent were fisherfolk raising tilapia, koi, and pangus in ponds, and the remaining 20 percent were livestock farmers with dairy cows, chicken, and ducks. For the period 2014–2016, the project helped increase income levels by 15 percent for crop farmers and 37 percent for fisherfolk. Farmers were able to increase their productivity thanks to project activities such as generation and dissemination of new improved varieties (10 crop varieties and 9 improved generations of fish seeds) and dissemination of improved production packages, including 3,546 tons of certified seeds of rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds. The packages focused on resource use efficiency, yield gap minimization of rice-based cropping systems, reduction of irrigation requirements, and diversification into high-value crops. As a result, the project contributed to 93 percent of farmers changing their production patterns. The project also improved water management by rehabilitating 27,750 hectares of irrigation and by forming 605 water users’ groups involving 51,690 farmers. These activities were supplemented by TA from FAO and others to strengthen the capacity of the government’s project management unit and by field-based training for 473 community facilitators and 13 field assistants in community mobilization, monitoring of results, nutrition, and cooperation with farmers’ organizations.

IAPP’s broad-based approach involved strong engagement with local communities and key stakeholders to ensure their inclusion and participation in planning, implementing, and managing investments, which helped strengthen existing local institutions that empower and work with small-scale farmers. The project designed its farmer group structure, technical guidance from extension agencies, and in-kind support to help the second and even third cohorts of adoption farmers to take advantage of the disseminated technologies, not just demonstration farmers. Also, systematic testing of the seeds produced in seed villages was critical to maximizing long-term impacts and investment effectiveness. The Increasing Access to Finance for Farmers’ Organizations Project (see next entry) is carrying these approaches forward. In this context and beyond, it will be important to ensure that adequate resources to conduct these quality tests continue to be made available so that the seed production system in the seed villages remains effective.

## 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 affordable and high-quality food and food-related products to base-of-the-pyramid consumers.

## Benin

### Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$24 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** African Development Bank (AfDB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** November 2014

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** May 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (39.26 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** PAPVIRE-ABC targets the most fragile and economically, socially, and environmentally disadvantaged municipalities in the Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments of Benin, covering more than 2.5 million people. The project boosts food production in these select areas by improving productivity, building resilience to climate change, ensuring sustainable management of agricultural and natural resources, and increasing household incomes to alleviate the impact of poverty and to strengthen the resilience of populations, particularly women and youth. The project improves food supply and accessibility by developing agricultural value chains through improved farm productivity, technological innovations, sustainable management of natural agricultural resources, promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship, youth and women's employment, support for improved nutrition, and stakeholder capacity development. Activities include improving and managing agricultural infrastructure (e.g., irrigation schemes, farm-to-market roads, storage and processing facilities), strengthening crop distribution and marketing systems, and ensuring access to certified seeds and quality fertilizer and pesticides. The project also promotes the dissemination and adoption of sustainable land conservation and regeneration techniques and of climate change adaptation and natural resource management measures for small-scale farmers (e.g., inclusion of grain legumes and soil improvement plants into the crop rotation system).

**Results:** As of December 2019, PAPVIRE-ABC has reached 35,000 poor people across nine districts, 34 percent of whom are women, with the aim of directly benefitting 50,000 people over the course of implementation. The project has compiled a database of climate parameters from 1969 to 2015 for all nine of its intervention municipalities and has trained 30 participants (3 women) on sustainable land management and adaptation to collect more pertinent data under the early warning system. In addition, the project has provided productivity enhancement support to 13,836 smallholder farmers, begun rehabilitating eight dams has begun, provided 2,808 farmers with extension services (377 women; target is 3,510 farmers), provided improved production support to 11,827 hectares, directly employed 162 people, and built the capacities, such as innovative cropping techniques, farm management, and post-harvest loss, of 3,443 people.

## Bhutan

### Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$8 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** November 2014

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** November 2017

**Status:** Under implementation (69 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** FSAPP increases agricultural productivity and enhances market linkages among a target of 52,000 poor people (30 percent women) in select rural districts in southwest Bhutan. The project supports the government's efforts to reduce rural poverty and high levels of malnutrition through CSA productivity enhancement for food and nutrition security and to increase farmers' access to local and export markets, particularly for key high-value crops. It addresses the interconnected problems that farmers and rural households face through a set of integrated, consolidated, area-specific interventions that respond to local constraints, potential, and priorities. The project also supports productivity enhancement of food crops such as rice, maize, potato, vegetables, and pulses and possibly of quinoa, high-value crops (e.g., spices, especially large cardamom and ginger), citrus, apples, and potatoes. Key activities

## PROJECT PROFILES

include strengthening producers' groups; developing irrigation, including on-farm sprinkler and drip systems; providing improved agri-inputs and farm equipment; and supporting home-grown school feeding programs.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 33,510 people, of whom 50 percent are women. FSAPP has equipped 245 hectares with new irrigation and drainage services; enhanced productivity of 23,509 smallholders (11,731 women); constructed 68 water harvesting structures, such as silpaulin-lined water storage structures; provided more than 1,200 black pepper seedlings to farmer fields that will serve as suppliers for black pepper in the larger area; trained project implementers on climate-resilient agriculture techniques and farmers on how to construct protected agriculture structures (polyhouses) and carry out staggered sowing techniques. The project also completed construction of two of the four planned high-density polyethylene irrigation schemes. And, the project promoted micro-irrigation technologies, such as drip-irrigation sets, for seasonal kitchen gardening. In the next phase of the project, the focus will be on strengthening producer groups and exploring new market linkages, in particular to the school feeding program.

### Mountain Hazelnut Venture Limited (MHV) Bhutan

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$6 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million) and Asian Development Bank (ADB; US\$3 million)

**Board Approval:** July 2015

**Project Description:** MHV represents GAFSP's first agribusiness investment in Bhutan, and supports the expansion of Mountain Hazelnuts, a semi-greenfield smallholder-based company, to take advantage of the growing demand for hazelnuts from European confectionaries and Asian snack producers. With GAFSP support, Mountain Hazelnuts will provide hazelnut tree plantlets, inputs, and support to local farmers free of charge. The farmers will plant the trees on fallow land that otherwise has no commercial use. Once the trees produce hazelnuts, the company will purchase the crop from the farmers at a guaranteed minimum price and market the hazelnuts to international buyers. This project will be carried out in conjunction with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). IFC and ADB will each invest US\$3 million of equity in Mountain Hazelnuts, which will then be matched by a US\$6 million investment by the Private Sector Window of GASFP.

**Results:** MHV is expected to reach 15,000 farmer households, most located in Bhutan's poorer eastern regions. Farmers will grow hazelnuts to generate income on degraded, unused land, which would otherwise be left barren. Farmers cannot replace existing crops with hazelnuts, which makes the income derived from hazelnuts entirely incremental. These additional earnings are projected to eventually double the household income of a large portion of participating farmers, which, when including all farmer household dependents, means that the project will impact approximately 15 percent of Bhutan's population.



# 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:** December 2014

**Status:** Under implementation (62.23 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** PNSADR-IM strengthens food security and rural development in Imbo and Moso regions, Republic of Burundi. The project reinforces hydro-agricultural infrastructure (e.g., dams, roads) in marshlands and plains, provides access to production areas, develops and strengthens the rice and milk sectors, supports the diversification of production, promotes nutritional education, and builds stakeholders' capacities in agricultural development in targeted sectors.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has reached 329,900 people (32 percent women); created 9,534 jobs through the watershed protection works, rehabilitation of rural roads, marshland development, construction of storage sheds and milk centers, strengthening rice and dairy cooperatives and milk collectors, and community animal health agents; completed developing 1,010 hectares of irrigated perimeter in the Rukaramu (41 percent of the planned 2,470 hectares); protected 9,360 hectares of watersheds (78 percent of the planned 12,000 hectares) with vegetated anti-erosion ditches; rehabilitated 89,62 kilometers of roads; constructed 22.27 kilometers of roads; and ensured that 35,533 people receive improved nutrition services. The project also supported substantial livestock activity, such as the artificial insemination of 2,306 cows and tagging of 6,154 cows.

## Cambodia

### Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$14.6 million

**Supervising Entity:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2011

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** March 2014

**Status:** Under implementation (64 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** Rice-SDP supports the implementation of Government of Cambodia's Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export to improve household and national food security and to expand rice export. The project transforms the country's predominantly subsistence rice subsector into a commercially oriented one by removing the legal and regulatory constraints that inhibit rice commercialization, improving the productivity of paddy crops and consistency in the quality of milled rice, enhancing rice value chain support services, and addressing climate change-associated risks through mitigation and adaptation. Activities include rehabilitating irrigation systems, establishing paddy drying and storage facilities in partnership with private rice millers and rural development banks, renovating a seed testing laboratory, and introducing weather-indexed crop insurance.

**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

**Supervising Entity:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2011

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** December 2012

**Status:** Closed (in March 2016)

**Project Description:** EFAP (Additional Financing) supported the Royal Government of Cambodia's Strategy for Agriculture and Water, which aimed to improve food security and spur economic growth by enhancing agricultural productivity and diversification and by improving water resource development and management. The project built on the success of the original EFAP, which was an emergency response to the post-2008 food price crisis, and effectively implemented medium- to long-term measures to reduce food-insecure households' vulnerability through improved irrigation infrastructure and roads, increased availability and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene, increased access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies among food-insecure people, and improved capacity to mainstream food security. These results were achieved through activities such as producing and promoting quality seeds, introducing livestock and aquaculture to diversify the production and consumption base, implementing a food-for-work program that involved rehabilitation of small tertiary irrigation canals and village roads, and developing disaster preparedness, such as crop contingency planning and establishing the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS).

**Results:** The project reached or exceeded all of its main performance targets, benefiting more than 243,000 poor people in rural areas, of whom about one-third were women. ADB rated the development impact as highly satisfactory upon completion. The project's impressive results include the following. Before the project began, about two-thirds of the target households reported being either severely or moderately food insecure; this reduced to about one-third by the end of the project. Average monthly household income almost doubled, from US\$110 to US\$203. A cash-for-work scheme provided 1.2 million labor-days of employment opportunities to people in 29,563 households (of which 9,401 were female-headed) to rehabilitate 291 kilometers of rural roads and 29 kilometers of tertiary irrigation canals; participating workers earned about US\$130 on average and used their earnings to buy rice (86 percent of workers), repay debt (84 percent), buy other food items (e.g., fish, vegetables; 83 percent), pay for school fees (69 percent), and buy farm inputs (e.g., rice seeds, fertilizer; 58 percent). Members from more than 46,000 poor households attended nutrition and hygiene trainings facilitated by a consortium of eight local CSOs led by Plan International Cambodia—which also provided basic agriculture and hygiene starter kits—on cooking (63,185 participants), sanitation awareness (55,244 participants), and nutrition awareness (42,934 participants) and received inputs, such as cash, to build latrines (22,132 households), a piglet package (one piglet per family, 16,456 households), a poultry package (one rooster and five hens per family, 5,670 households), vegetable seeds (4,221 households), and aquaculture inputs (fishing net or 500 fingerlings, 2,437 households). At the Cambodian government's research stations and with farmer

## PROJECT PROFILES

groups' participation, the project produced 1,328 tons of improved rice seeds and 30 tons of vegetable seeds. The project also provided subsidies to purchase rice seeds (2,833 tons), vegetable seeds (13 tons), and DAP and urea fertilizers (6,982 tons) to 45,149 households, including 13,842 female-headed households, over four seasons.

As lessons learned, the project noted the importance of placing innovative ideas in the proper context and thereby adapted its planned activities to the evolving situation without compromising its basic principles. For example, EFAP launched the cash-for-work scheme to provide job opportunities to factory workers, in addition to poor villagers, because factories were closing due to the 2009 global economic downturn. The project engaged the local community in implementing, supervising, and monitoring the cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes, with technical support from the line ministries, yielding rich dividends by ensuring sustainability and fostering local ownership of the maintained infrastructure. Further, the project originally planned to conduct a technical study on the CFRS's feasibility, but was able to establish it.

### Aclede Cambodia

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$20 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$40 million)

**Board Approval:** February 2015

**Project Description:** Agriculture has been a mainstay of Cambodia's economy and constitutes about 35 percent of GDP. Several factors inhibit competitiveness of the country's agribusiness, but limited access to finance is one of the biggest constraints. In partnership with Acleda, Cambodia's largest bank, this project provides financing solutions to agricultural enterprises and SME across the Mekong Region, thereby helping the bank pursue a new strategic direction toward agribusiness lending. With GAFSP support, the bank will enhance lending in agribusiness to, thereby increasing employment, enhancing export earnings, and maintaining food security for people in need, especially smallholder farmers. The project consists of a senior loan of up to US\$110 million to Acleda Cambodia, which includes up to US\$40 million from IFC and up to US\$20 million from GAFSP. In addition, the project consists of a syndicated loan of up to US\$30 million from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and up to US\$20 million from IFC in its capacity as the implementing entity for Managed Co-Lending Portfolio Program (MCP).

**Results:** A GAFSP-supported loan, which was part of a larger syndicated financing package for Acleda's Cambodian operations in 2015, allowed it to increase its lending to agribusinesses and smallholder farmers, despite the sector's challenges and opportunity costs. Acleda has been a longstanding IFC client since IFC made an equity investment in the bank in 2000. The partnership has enabled Acleda to reach more than 2.5 million of the poorest people in the country, and support micro and small businesses throughout the Mekong region.

### AMRU Rice Ltd.

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$5 million (subordinated and disbursed disproportionately to the IFC loan to mitigate project risks)

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

**Board Approval:** January 2019

**Project description:** Rice is Cambodia's principal food and most important export commodity. Some 60 percent of Cambodian farmers grow rice, but the sector suffers from low productivity, inadequate infrastructure, and vulnerability to flooding and drought. Farmers struggle to find buyers and are often forced to sell at low prices, with export levels well below the country's potential. Cambodia's milling capacity is also limited, so a significant portion of rice paddy is exported to Thailand and Vietnam for processing, leaving the country's economy unable to reap the benefits of production. With support from GAFSP, IFC and other lenders, AMRU Rice, a leading rice miller and exporter in Cambodia and long-term IFC advisory client, has constructed a state-of-the-art rice mill, which will help the company increase its milling capacity and expand its farmer reach. This long-term investment—IFC's first in the Cambodian agribusiness sector—is funding the company's incremental long-term working capital needs and refinancing some short-term debt.

As part of a combined effort with the investment team, IFC's Advisory Services team, also with funding support from GAFSP, will be working closely with AMRU Rice to

implement the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) standards, a set of standards to promote resource efficiency and sustainability in supply chains, including production, trade, and consumption. The project has trained a number of lead farmers on the SRP standards and use of the Farmforce app, with the expected that the trained lead farmers will train their members on the SRP standards in 2019. As part of the project's capacity building of agribusiness cooperatives, it conducted a training needs assessment of these cooperatives, developed a training strategy and curriculum, and provided Scope Basic training to AMRU staff and project partners so they can be Scope assessors. The project also addresses food safety management by improving AMRU's access to export and retail markets and to obtain Food Safety certifications.

**Results:** AMRU Rice is aiming to increase the number of contract farmers in its supply chain and will provide an estimated 2,000 farmers with targeted training to boost yields. Overall, the engagement is expected to strengthen farmer resilience to market volatility and improve livelihoods for the thousands of smallholders in AMRU's supply chain.

## 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 reduced poverty for beneficiaries. Through increased access to finance and growth, this project promotes shared prosperity as measured by monitoring increased employment, particularly in terms of incremental on- and off-farm employment and additional jobs created by agribusiness buyers. Increased agricultural growth as a result of this project will play a key role in addressing food insecurity and will contribute to improving the livelihoods of Cameroon's vulnerable rural population.

**Results:** The project aims to reach up to 150,000 farmers across Cameroon.

### Société Générale (SocGen) Cameroon

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.2 million (in local currency)

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4.8 million in local currency)

**Board Approval:** May 2015

**Project Description:** This project 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 SocGen, the largest bank in Cameroon in terms of loans, this project helps build a more productive and efficient agriculture sector by facilitating better access to finance and competitive supply chains, including access to credit and productive assets, to producer organizations, thereby intensifying production systems; contributing to increased production, food security, and competitiveness; improving livelihoods; and reducing poverty. Through increased access to finance and growth, this project will promote shared prosperity as measured by monitoring increases in employment, particularly incremental on- and off-farm employment and additional jobs created by agribusiness buyers.

**Results:** This project aims to reach 70,000 farmers across Cameroon.

## 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, PARSANKO will sustainably improve the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations and rural communities in the districts of Kémo and Ouaka through activities and approaches aimed at solidifying resilience, livelihoods, and incomes.

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

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Strengthening Smallholders and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in the N'zi Region

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$12 million grant

**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

**Project Description:** Hunger and malnutrition are on the rise in Côte d'Ivoire as the result of conflicts, climate change, and lack of investment in the agricultural sector. As of 2019, more than 10 million people, or about 46.3 percent of the population (55.4 percent in rural areas) live below the poverty line. The crisis has significantly affected livelihoods, constraining small-scale farmers' ability to produce enough food. This situation is perceptible in the N'zi region, targeted by the project for its socioeconomic and environmental fragility. The region has high prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity and high vulnerability of family farms to the effects of climate change and to environmental degradation. As such, this project's overall objective is to improve the incomes and food security of poor people in the N'zi region and build their resilience to climate change. The project will promote sustainable and resilient agri-food systems for family farms, focusing on scaling up resilient productivity-enhancing technologies for water and soil fertility management and land use systems. The project also will promote rural entrepreneurship for women and youth, focusing on youth-led agricultural services; facilitate market access through inclusive and gender-sensitive value chain development and business models; facilitate access to rural finance; support actors' professionalization and women's empowerment; and strengthen mechanisms for monitoring climate, food, and nutritional vulnerability and early warning and prevention systems.

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

## Barry Callebaut

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.1 million (in local currency)

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4.5 million, in local currency)

**Board Approval:** May 2016

**Project Description:** To support the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire, IFC and GAFSP invested in a US\$9 million risk-sharing agreement alongside Barry Callebaut, a leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate, to help smallholder cocoa farmers access the credit needed to grow their production and earnings. The farmers are supplying cocoa to two subsidiaries of Barry Callebaut: the Société Africaine de Cacao and Biopartenaire, both operating in Côte d'Ivoire. The RSF is also supported by the Netherlands Sustainable Trade Initiative, a Dutch development organization. The project also will help farmers purchase fertilizers and lease large equipment, such as tractors. As farmers increase production and formalize their operations, they will establish the track records required to borrow directly from local financial institutions.

**Results:** This project has helped thousands of smallholder farmers improve the quality and yield of their cocoa, thereby improving incomes. Through scaled up access to inputs and services, Barry Callebaut expects to source 500,000 tons of cocoa from Côte d'Ivoire.

## Ivorian Bank Society (SIB)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$0.75 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million)

**Board Approval:** November 2013

**Project Description:** This project guaranteed up to US\$40 million in SIB-made loans to support new lending of about US\$80 million to SME. The project particularly provided incentives for SIB to expand its agricultural SME portfolio and to target new customers with little access to finance, such as women-owned and reactivated businesses.

Without IFC and GAFSP guarantees, the higher perceived risks of these enterprises likely would have resulted in market-based pricing that would be too expensive for SIB and its agri-SME clients.

**Results:** The project enhanced access to financing, particularly in the case of women-owned SMEs, increased women's economic power, and contributed to poverty reduction, improved nutrition, and the availability of school tuition fees. In the case of family-owned or cooperative-managed farms, financing allowed farmers to expand existing operations through equipment lending and/or farm extension.

## Ivorian Bank Society (SIB) Cargill

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$0.75 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million)

**Board Approval:** May 2015

**Project Description:** Cocoa collection represents the principal activity of cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire and is the largest component in their cost structure, mainly due to the age and high maintenance needs of current truck fleets. Good quality collection trucks help to reduce the cooperatives' costs and minimize potential losses resulting from frequent truck breakdowns. This project provides truck leases to cooperatives supplying cocoa to Cargill West Africa, a subsidiary of one of the world's largest commodity traders, thereby enabling the cooperatives to improve farmers' productivity, thus collecting more cocoa; improve their competitiveness, income, and profitability; establish and build a credit history with banks to facilitate future financing. SIB is the fourth-largest bank in the country in terms of loans and fifth-largest in terms of deposits, has a network of 50 branches, and has a universal bank business model servicing the retail, SME, and corporate segments.

**Results:** This RSF covers a portfolio of leases for cocoa collection trucks for up to 100 cooperatives and is expected to reach 50,000 farmers, have an appreciable impact on the agricultural value chain, have significant small farmer reach, and contribute to improving smallholder farmers' income by increasing the quality of cocoa collected over time. Once successfully implemented, the project could potentially be replicated elsewhere and be used as a good model for encouraging other financial institutions to increase lending to cooperatives.

## 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 girls; recurrence of diseases; poor health, hygiene, and access to water; and poor childcare practices. Within this context, RENUGL will aim to sustainably improve the nutrition and resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the South Kivu-Tanganika corridor through initiatives that improve social cohesion and community empowerment, develop nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities, and strengthen livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

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

## Ethiopia

### Agricultural Growth Project I (AGP-I)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$51.5 million grant

**Supervising Entities:** World Bank (US\$50 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$1.5 million)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** November 2010

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** World Bank in May 2012 and FAO in March 2013

**Status:** Closed (World Bank in September 2015 and FAO in December 2016)

**Project Description:** AGP-I aimed to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in targeted woredas (districts), with a focus on women and young people's participation. The project addressed drawbacks in agricultural production and productivity and focused on scaling up investments and technologies with a proven track record in the country. The project supported agricultural production and commercialization by strengthening key public advisory services; establishing and strengthening farmers' organizations; scaling up investments, technologies, and other best practices in agricultural production; developing markets and agribusiness; and developing and managing small-scale infrastructure.

**Results:** AGP-I benefitted close to 700,000 farmers (19 percent women), reaching the intended target. The World Bank rated the project's outcome "moderately satisfactory" upon completion, noting that all of the project's development objectives largely were met. FAO rated AGP-I's TA as "highly satisfactory, noting this aspect reached its intended outputs and exceeded most of its targets.

Farmers' productivity (yield) increased by about 10 percent by the end of the project, short of the 16 percent target, which is partially explained by the 2016 drought period, which was the worst in 50 years and occurred during endline data collection. Female farmers experienced a higher percentage increase in yields (13 percent) compared to male farmers, although their overall revenue base is lower. Some crops such as potatoes and sorghum increased their yields significantly, 82 and 33 percent respectively, while farmers of other crops experienced a decline in productivity (e.g., milk at -23 percent, horse beans at -27 percent, teff at -9 percent), mainly due to the drought. Activities that supported productivity enhancement included investments in new small- and micro-scale irrigation and drainage schemes (26,528 hectares), rehabilitation of such schemes (10,190 hectares), and dissemination of good farming practices and inputs, such as the optimal use of inorganic fertilizers and new high-yield variety seeds, proper land preparation, greater frequency and better timing of weeding, row planting,



appropriate planting time (537,335 farmers adopted some improved technologies), and artificial insemination for cows through hormone-induced heat synchronization to increase cross-bred male and female progeny with high milk yields (26,391 improved calves born).

Farmers' revenues from sales of farm products increased by about 25 percent by the end of the project, with even higher gains for women (32 percent). Activities that supported increased market access included investments in infrastructure, including the construction of 90 primary market centers, 8 terminal markets, 175 small bridges, and 623 kilometers of feeder roads, allowing farmers to sell their products more directly to consumers as opposed to intermediaries and decreasing the average distance for project-targeted households to the nearest market center by 38 percent (from 27 kilometers to 17 kilometers). To reach vulnerable groups, including landless men and women, the project supported the formation of common interest groups (11,469 groups formed, of which 35 percent were women's groups) where members organized and adopted good practices in agricultural activities, like beekeeping and growing coffee seedlings. Most of the groups formed under the project were registered, enabling them to benefit from AGP-II (described next) and other programs. AGP-II is carrying forward AGP-I's accomplishments, expanding tested activities into new areas and consolidating activities in existing areas, while modifying the project approach to incorporate lessons learned from AGP-I.

Some of those lessons learned are the positive role that the private sector played in SSI schemes, bringing professionalism and enabling the project to exceed its targets; carrying out capacity-building activities using a more consistent, uniform approach; improving the facilitation and assessment quality of ad hoc training programs; and farmer groups and cooperatives needing to be established to enable aggregation in a smallholder agricultural setting, but accompanied by training to improve their entrepreneurial capacity and to enhance their potential to help farmers and other value chain actors participate in markets.

## Agricultural Growth Project II (AGP-II)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$30 million grant

**Supervising Entities:** World Bank (US\$27 million) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; US\$3 million)  
GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** June 2018

**Status:** Under implementation (41.27 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** AGP's second phase aims to sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity of selected crop and livestock commodities, establish market linkages and accelerate commercialization, increase access to agricultural public services, build smallholder farmers' capacities in efficient water and crop management to adopt and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and improve dietary diversification for better health. AGP-II expands on AGP's approaches by establishing a capacity development support facility that provides TA using a consistent and uniform approach and expanding private sector participation in SSI work.

**Results:** As of December 2019, AGP-II has benefitted 1.73 million people (62 percent women). The project has supported the construction of 19,424 hectares of SSI, upgraded 334 Farmer Training Centers, conducted 117,845 demonstrations on new technologies, and supported 70 animal health clinics and 35 animal health posts. Additionally, the percentages of male and female farmers using agricultural services have increased by 54 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

## 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.

## Soufflet 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 Soufflet 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 Soufflet's supply chain.

**Results:** Supporting a leading malt producer such as Soufflet 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:** No results are yet available because the project is still under preparation.

## 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.

## Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II (RESEPAG II)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$10 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2010

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** August 2012

**Status:** Closed (December 2019)

**Project Description:** RESEPAG II carries out activities to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (MARNDR)'s capacity to provide agricultural support services by establishing a new agricultural middle school in partnership with USAID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), renovating other agricultural middle schools, strengthening the extension service, creating and strengthening various technical units (e.g., environment, nutrition, gender), improving the quality and availability of market price information, modernizing sanitary and phyto-sanitary services, and collecting and disseminating consumer prices of agricultural goods. In addition, the project provides subsidy vouchers to farmers to purchase inputs, TA in the South and Centre/Artibonite Departments, and matching grants to producers' organizations to stimulate innovation in the North, Northeast, and South Departments.

**Results:** The project benefitted 49,420 people (46 percent women). RESEPAG II provided 36,524 client days of training to scientists, extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members, and other beneficiaries to raise agricultural productivity. As a result, 66 percent of farmers have adopted project-promoted technology, out of a 70 percent end-of-project target. Additionally, the project provided training and capacity building for farmers to improve plant sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Further, the capacity for vaccination has improved and the project scaled up activities aimed at sanitary surveillance, leading to approximately 1.2 million dogs being vaccinated against rabies and more than 2.4 million cows against anthrax.

## Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project (PTTA)

---

**Amount:** US\$25 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2010

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** December 2013

**Status:** Closed (in October 2016)

**Project Description:** PTTA helped sustainably improve small-scale farmers' agricultural income and food security in Haiti's North and Northeast Departments by increasing farmers' access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies, while supporting the development of a private agricultural service and input provider network. The project helped the MARNDR to build the capacity to better regulate the seed industry and provided vouchers for various agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer) to increase input use and obtain higher yields. PTTA specifically targeted the crop systems of rice and vegetables, as well as perennial plantations, such as coffee, cocoa, and other agroforestry systems, which contribute to climate change adaptation.

**Results:** PTTA reached 164,091 people (40 percent women), exceeding the original target. Overall, 34,913 farmers benefited from incentives for coffee, cocoa, agroforestry gardens, horticulture, and rice, surpassing the target of 30,000 farmers. Technologies promoted by the project were adopted by 27,930 farmers on 15,446 hectares of land. The evaluations carried out at the end of the project showed that impacts varied significantly between the technology packages, in part leading IADB to rate the project as "satisfactory." The annual crop packages did not lead to any real improvement because farmers were already using the practices proposed through these packages. However, the agroforestry packages led to a significant income increase (63 percent) for farmers. Because most of the packages (more than 70 percent) focused on agroforestry, the project achieved the expected levels of adoption and income generation. PTTA also strengthened the National Seeds Service; however, targets were not achieved for this activity because there was a significant delay in laboratory construction, which was completed only at the very end of the project, resulting in the project not being able to inspect any seed providers as planned.

PITAG—described above and essentially PTTA's second phase—incorporated the following most important lessons learned from PTTA into its design. The MARNDR's dedicated research should be strengthened to generate and test relevant technologies.

## PROJECT PROFILES

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 (agronomists) and a service dedicated to managing vouchers. Voucher delivery design, implementation, and monitoring should ensure that the vouchers' value is not eroded by delays, inflation, or supply chain distortions. Lastly, the procurement unit must be assessed, then reinforced in a substantial way with more effective organization and capacity strengthening.

## Honduras

### Corredor Seco Food Security Project (PROSASUR)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$30 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** September 2013

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** December 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (61.8 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** PROSASUR enhances the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in select geographical locations in the Corredor Seco (dry corridor) Honduras's western and southern areas, where rural poverty is concentrated, and is part of the government's Corredor Seco Alliance initiative, supported by the European Union, USAID, and GAFSP. The project increases household availability of quality food and incomes of poor rural residents as a basis for improving nutrition and reducing child stunting. The project builds on existing evidence-based interventions in community child health and nutrition by focusing on access to diverse and quality foods, improved nutrition-related behavior, child growth monitoring, and improved hygiene at the household level. Sub-projects that are based on technically and financially viable business plans and/or incremental food security plans and that are designed for small-scale rural producers' organizations/small enterprises carry out TA, training, and extension services to increase food and agricultural production, introduce high-value crops, increase market links, and expand non-farm revenue generation and are expected to generate on- and off-farm jobs, including processing and post-harvest processes. Investments to ensure food security and for high-value crops production are based on climate-smart agricultural initiatives intended to promote sustainability and adaptation.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 41,015 people (33 percent women); provided 28,927 days of extension services to farmers, community members, and other beneficiaries, of which 15,605 days were to women; provided 10,229 client days of nutrition training; and installed new irrigation and drainage services in 431.69 hectares of land area, against a 1,000 hectare end-of-project target. Because of PROSASUR's support for enhancing nutritional status, 5,494 households are implementing a food security plan, 105 community nutritional sub-projects are being implemented, 2,806 household hygiene investments are complete, and 3,287 children under age two attend the growth monitoring program. Because of the project's activities to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation among its beneficiaries, 300 hectares of land with new irrigation systems are at the design stage and 5,494 food security plans, 60 business plans, and 44 off-farm business initiatives are being implemented.

## 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

## PROJECT PROFILES

IFC, made a US\$7 million investment in Insta Products to help the company expand its RUTF capacity and to double its sales on the back of an increased supply. The US\$7 million investment will be supported by an additional US\$4 million loan from IFU, a Danish government fund. Increased capacity and supply will help prevent stunted growth and vitamin deficiency in children, which can harm cognitive development, learning capabilities, and economic productivity into adulthood, reinforcing the cycle of poverty.

**Results:** The IFC-mobilized investment will help Insta expand its operations and supply its therapeutic food to an additional 350,000 people annually in emergency zones in East Africa and beyond. Insta is currently the largest manufacturer of ready-to-use therapeutic food in East Africa and a top five supplier to UNICEF globally.

### Kenya Tea Development Agency Holdings Limited (KTDA)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$12.5 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$12.5 million)

**Board Approval:** November 2015

**Project Description:** In 2016, IFC and GAFSP provided long-term affordable financing to KTDA Power Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of KTDA, the largest tea business in East Africa that accounts for approximately 60 percent of Kenya's tea production. KTDA works with 562,000 smallholder tea farmers, who are suppliers and shareholders of 54 separate tea companies that own a total of 66 tea factories. The combined IFC and GAFSP investment will help design, construct, operate, and maintain seven run-of-the-river small hydropower plants in various locations across Kenya with a total installed capacity of 16 megawatts, which will provide captive power generation for KTDA's tea factories and will sell any excess power to the state-owned utility company. The project is climate-smart, aligning with IFC's strategic climate pillar to encourage renewable energy generation, including captive use by commercial and industrial sector clients. The seven power plants are currently under construction and will result in significant cost savings, while benefitting smallholder tea farmers who have endured two years of low income due to the drop in tea prices during the 2013-14 season.

**Results:** 550,000 smallholder tea farmers are shareholders of KTDA's 66 tea factories. This investment aims to increase their incomes through higher green leaf payment and profit margins due to lower energy costs. Moreover, as shareholders of KTDA, the farmers will receive dividends from additional revenue streams from increased energy sales. Farmers are also expected to benefit financially from a more reliable power supply, which will reduce production losses. The hydropower plants is aiming to remove more than 50,000 tons of carbon from the atmosphere through reduced consumption of diesel and biomass for energy generation and will potentially create more than 2,000 new construction-related jobs over a two- to three-year period and an additional 60 new jobs once completed.

### Tropical Heat

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.5 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million)

**Board Approval:** October 2016

**Project Description:** This blended finance package will support Tropical Heat, a leading Kenyan manufacturer of spices and snacks, to expand, including by constructing a state-of-the-art factory that would replace its existing at-capacity factory and that would help decongest the company's processes and allow it to achieve its growth potential as a local and regional category leader. Tropical Heat sources its raw material for spices and potato crisps from local farmers in Kenya and other East African countries. This project will help sustain these linkages and broaden the benefits of this investment through IFC's Advisory Services by proposing a program to support farmers.

**Results:** This project has the potential to reach around 400 smallholders in the company's supply chain with advisory and support services, and it is expected to increase indirect employment once Tropical Heat's distribution network is expanded, especially at the "bottom of the pyramid."



## Twiga Foods

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.5 million

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

**Board Approval:** August 2018

**Project Description:** Twiga Foods is a fast-growing Kenyan, business-to-business, mobile-based e-commerce marketplace (sourcing and distribution) platform that aims to more efficiently deliver food produce to the mass-market by digitizing the supply chain, cutting out multiple layers of middlemen, eliminating waste, and reducing food prices. The company offers smallholder farmers an efficient way to access markets, guarantees purchase of farmer produce if quality standards are met, offers prices that are 20–40 percent higher than brokers, and ensures transparent pricing. All payments are cashless via MPesa and made within 24 hours of collection. Twiga's collection centers include an agronomist and serve as access points for third party input providers, which helps increase farmer productivity. In addition, the digitized transactions and payments enable farmers to build a digital identity and become part of the formal economy. The project's funding primarily will support Twiga's capital expenditure program to set up temperature-controlled cold rooms to minimize waste and to purchase assets, like collapsible crates and forklifts, a fleet of trailers and other distribution vehicles, and automatic weighing machines and handheld scanners. The project will benefit smallholder farmers through increased access to markets through guaranteed off-take, higher prices, and increased efficiency, resulting in increased productivity.

**Results:** More than 17,000 farmers and 8,000 vendors in Kenya now work with Twiga, which pays 20 to 40 percent more than brokers and farmer groups and delivers payment in full within 48 hours through mobile money transactions. The project also has a climate angle: Twiga's robust logistics and distribution system—including 13 collection centers, a distribution center with cold storage facilities, 12 depots, and trucks and vans for collecting and distributing produce—reduce food waste. The smooth logistics system limits Twiga's post-harvest losses to under 5 percent, compared with 30 percent at informal markets, where farmers typically sell produce.

## Kosovo

### KEP Trust and Agency for Finance in Kosovo (AfK)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** €0.6 million for KEP, €0.3 million for AfK

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; €1.4 million for KEP, €0.7 million for AfK)

**Board Approval:** March 2018

**Project Description:** Despite the microfinance sector's significant impact on the economy and employment, agricultural financing is very low at only 4 percent of total lending in Kosovo. Banks refrain from lending in this sector due to a higher loan threshold, inherent risks, high collateral requirements, and a certain degree of informality. In response, these two projects finance two of the country's leading microfinance institutions (MFIs), KEP Trust and AfK, for on-lending to individual entrepreneurs, including farmers and micro- and small enterprises (MSE). GAFSP support increases smallholder access to finance by providing financial services to underserved farmers, including women, and MSE, indirectly leading to job creation and helping borrowers afford agricultural inputs, improve their farming practices, and enhance productivity, all of which will positively impact farmers' livelihoods and food security. These efforts will target rural and semi-urban areas, given that approximately 60 percent of the country's poor live in rural areas and more than 40 percent of the rural population is unemployed.

**Results:** The projects is aiming to enhance the ability of MFIs in Kosovo to increase access to finance for underserved populations in both rural and semi-urban areas, with a special focus on farmers and micro-agri-processing companies, resulting in improved livelihoods and food security.

## Kyrgyz Republic

### Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$38 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** May 2012 (US\$16.5 million) and September 2013 (US\$21.5 million)

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** October 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (41 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** APNIP increases the agricultural productivity and food security of rural households in select areas by rehabilitating irrigation and drainage infrastructure, improving irrigation service delivery at farm level, enabling WUAs and farmers to improve water management, providing agricultural advisory services and training for improved irrigated crop production and marketing and on-farm water management, and scaling up key nutrition interventions, including community-level nutrition awareness programs and improved domestic gardening to increase dietary diversity. More than one-half of the targeted farm households irrigate less than one hectare of land, and 20 percent are female-headed households.

**Results:** APNIP aims to rehabilitate and improve management of around 60,000 hectares of on-farm irrigation and drainage systems managed by 30 WUAs, which represents about 36,000 smallholder farm families or approximately 162,000 people benefiting directly from irrigation and drainage rehabilitation. Further the project aims to provide agricultural advisory services to around 50,400 WUA members and their households and nutrition interventions to up to 425,000 people, specifically vulnerable families, women, and children. As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 212,322 people. Under its agriculture component, the project conducted 35,378 days of training to raise agricultural productivity, far exceeding the end-of-project target of 7,200 days; improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services for 1,161 hectares of land; and provided 2,096 water users with new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services. Under its nutrition component, APNIP facilitated 19 workshops on infant and young child nutrition for 365 medical workers, held 19 workshops on nutrition and anemia among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls for 358 medical workers, and reached 74,479 people with an awareness-raising breastfeeding campaign.

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

### Agriculture for Nutrition Programme (AFN)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$30 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD; US\$24 million) and World Food Programme (WFP; US\$6 million)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** November 2014

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** IFAD in September 2016 and WFP in March 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (60.8 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** AFN reduces extreme poverty and malnutrition in the poorest communities in northern Laos by strengthening public services, establishing agriculture-based community-driven, nutrition interventions promoting climate-resilient irrigation and water management based on the community approach, providing agriculture-based nutrition interventions, and forming sustainable and inclusive market-driven partnerships. Activities include establishing nutrition-sensitive agriculture production infrastructure, particularly micro-irrigation systems; creating Farmer Nutrition Schools (FNSs) and establishing home gardens as part of FNS activities; and financing investments to support availability and use of nutritious food for female-led households. Further, the project supports diversification from rice, the main staple food, which accounts for 72 percent of the total cultivated area and promotes climate-smart sustainable farming by introducing conservation farming techniques and agroforestry.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has reached 140,829 people (82 percent women) and has benefitted more than 21,120 households with its village infrastructure project (VIP) investments. AFN has provided beneficiaries with 38 newly constructed and rehabilitated irrigation schemes, covering 136 hectares, that use better technology to control the flow of water and 5,696 women with garden grants, who then have established or improved their home gardens. Another 5,199 women successfully

completed the FNS and have applied for the garden grant, which they will receive in 2020. These women are among the 18,025 women specifically and 20,133 people overall who have participated in the FNS. During the second half of 2019, 201 Village Infrastructure Projects (VIPs) finished their construction activities, including 314 kilometers of rural access roads, 62 drinking water schemes, eight community fish-ponds, 38 irrigation schemes covering 136 hectares, and six suspension bridges. For 2020, AFN has received and approved 119 VIP proposals, which currently are at various levels of paperwork.

## 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 lowlands; rehabilitates feeder roads, storage facilities, and agro-processing equipment; addresses the acute shortage of skilled manpower for planning and supervision of sector development activities by providing post-graduate scholarships to master's degree students in various agriculture-related disciplines in Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania; and promotes rural enterprises to generate employment, particularly for women, youth, and the physically challenged and especially in rice and cassava processing.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has reached 145,754 people (43.7 percent women). SAPEC has met its target of using 500 hectares of developed lowland for vegetable production, achieved by 600 farmers across the project counties, including farmers' base organizations; trained and built the capacities of about 2,800 farmers, NGOs, and project field officers on improved practices in rice, cassava, and vegetable production and on post-harvest/value addition techniques. The project also introduced 14 improved and climate change-resilient rice varieties that mature early (80–100 days) and that can be grown two times in one rainy season under low altitude conditions; and constructed and equipped each of six cassava processing facilities in five counties with a 5 MT capacity flash dryer, wet hammer mill, dry hammer mill, mechanical peeler, pulverizer, hydraulic press, weighing scales, and 65 KVA generator, providing employment opportunities for 160 people among the five fully operational facilities. It also completed constructing nine post-harvest facilities, reaching the end-of-project target and directly employing 141 people.

## Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$8.2 million grant

**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

**Project Description:** The prolonged period of conflict in Liberia, compounded by the effects of the Ebola crisis, resulted in chronic food insecurity and severe nutritional deficits. Many Liberians continue to suffer from food insecurity and inadequate nutrition, especially in rural areas, with 49 percent of the population considered food insecure, and malnutrition in children persists, with 35 percent of children under 5 years stunted and 15 percent underweight. Agricultural production remains the most important livelihood for the average Liberian, involving 67 percent of the population. Liberia heavily depends on food imports, and rice, the staple grain for most of the population, is imported on a large scale, intensifying the country's vulnerability to external price shocks. The impacts of climate change are expected to aggravate the situation and increase risk for the low income population to fall deeper into poverty. In this context, the project aims to improve food and nutrition security and reduce poverty among the targeted rural population in the counties of Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, River Gee, Maryland, Bomi, Bong, Montserrado, Sinoe, Grand Bassa, River Cess, and Grand Cape Mount through increased agricultural productivity and production of smallholder farmers, with a focus on food crops such as rice, cassava, and vegetables; improved smallholders' value addition, market access, and income; and strengthened capacities of government institutions, farmers, and producer organizations. The project objectives are fully aligned with and support the Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Program II for 2018-2022 (LASIP II) development priorities.

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

## Rubber Renovation

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$10 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$25 million)

**Board Approval:** January 2015

**Project Description:** This project is a component of IFC's Recovery Response Program to the Ebola crisis, which provides timely and long-term financing to local private companies to reach outgrowers and smallholder farmers and to increase agricultural productivity, specifically targeting rubber tree farmers emerging from the Ebola crisis to secure the future of the industry. Sponsor Firestone Company will support 600 independent outgrower farmers with TA, new planting materials, and a secure off-take agreement, thereby enhancing farmers' abilities to access long-term, affordable financing to replant and rehabilitate their rubber farms. The financing will be available through partner banks, to whom IFC and GASFP will offer partial credit guarantees or long-term funding that makes it possible for these banks to lend to eligible farmers. By taking steps to ensure long-term sustainability of the sector, IFC will equip Liberia to better manage its recovery post-Ebola.

**Results:** This project is expected to finance up to 600 farms, enabling farmers to renovate up to 8,000 hectares of aging trees and to secure their livelihoods for the future.

## Wienco Liberia Limited

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$2.5 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$2.5 million)

**Board Approval:** February 2012

**Project Description:** This project is a component of IFC's Recovery Response Program to the Ebola crisis, which provides timely and long-term financing to local private companies to reach outgrowers and smallholder farmers and to increase agricultural productivity, and provides a blended finance solution for long-term, affordable financing to small farmers through Wienco. The funding provides the company with capital to build increased storage facilities and to offer pre-harvest financing for fertilizers and agricultural inputs to benefit small cocoa farmers. Supported by training, innovation, and product development, Wienco will partner with farmer associations to

provide affordable agricultural inputs to farmers on a reliable, timely, and efficient basis to improve productivity and increase incomes.

**Results:** The project has the potential to impact up to 7,500 farmers from the current base of 1,500 farmers. In addition, farmers can expect a significant total increase of 200 percent in their cocoa yields, from approximately 750 kilograms per hectare without the use of inputs to 2,250 kilograms per hectare based on the disciplined application of Wienco's input package. This also translates into an expected increase of 160 percent in farmer incomes.

## 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 capacity from 100,000 per week to 200,000, and the new slaughterhouse will supply more than 15,000 tons of chicken meat per year. The number of smallholder farmers supplying maize is expected to increase from 1,200 to 4,000. In addition, the investment increased the capacity of a local slaughterhouse to increase the availability of chicken meat, a valuable source of protein for Madagascar's most vulnerable population.

## Malawi

### Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$39.6 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** African Development Bank (AfDB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** May 2012

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** February 2014

**Status:** Closed (December 2019)

**Project Description:** SIVAP increases 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 main activity, intensification of irrigation, involves constructing 11 new irrigation schemes and rehabilitating five existing schemes. The project also supports the implementation of programs that address institutional and capacity constraints through capacity building of local farmers' organizations, WUAs, and farmers' cooperatives on production technologies, nutrition, agribusiness, and environmental management. The project also will train the farmers on good farming practices, including timing, planting, harvesting techniques to maximize crop potential, and nutrition.

**Results:** As of December 2019, 656,112 people (46.2 percent of whom are women) have benefited from the project, exceeding the end-of-project target. SIVAP has promoted technologies that 341,456 farmers have adopted, far surpassing the target of 234,800; rehabilitated 132 hectares of roads; achieved 20,301 hectares of rain-fed cropping against an appraisal target of 16,000 hectares; established 18 networks between the smallholder farmer cooperatives and Malawi's agro-dealers; improved 2,210 hectares of land with new irrigation and drainage services, exceeding the end-of-project target of 2,050 hectares; and improved 1,170 hectares of land with improved/rehabilitates irrigation and drainage services.

### Global Tea

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$4 million

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

**Board Approval:** June 2018

**Project description:** Malawi accounts for 3 percent of the world's macadamia nut output and is the third-largest producer in Africa. Macadamia has higher earning potential than other crops, but for many smallholders, seedlings are too expensive. They also require patience; it takes five years from the time a macadamia nut tree seedling is planted to its first production of nuts. Global Tea, one of Malawi's top macadamia producers and the country's largest coffee producer, saw an opportunity to help small-scale farmers in Malawi improve their livelihoods while also securing more macadamia nut output to meet consumers' demand. Each participant receives 100 seedlings and coaching throughout the planting and growing process as the farmers learn to manage their farm like a business. Once the trees produce nuts, Global Tea guarantees the farmers a buyer for their production.

**Results:** The project is expected to improve the lives of 3,000 farmers and their families. Half of the farmers in the program are women, ensuring that men and women both benefit from the opportunity to double their income.

## 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; constructing, rehabilitating, and equipping health centers; improving dispensaries; and producing fortified foods and supplements made from local products.

**Results:** The project is expected to directly benefit 53,000 people, including 26,500 women. To date, 30,000 poor people (36 percent women) have benefited from the project, mainly through the establishment and training of farmer groups and the credit-savings scheme operated by the NGO, Plan Mali. The project also has rehabilitated 35 kilometers of roads and provided 180 client days of extension services to farmers, community members, and other beneficiaries.

### Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Niébé Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development in Mali

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$2.99 million

**Supervising Entity:** World Food Programme (WFP)

**Board Approval:** October 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (36.6 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** This Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project is strengthening four main rice producer organizations' ability 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. This project also seeks to increase production and processing of niébé, a highly nutritious crop that is an important component of the Malian diet. Through quality control, increased mechanization, training, and facilitating access to financial services, the targeted farmers' organizations will be better prepared to assure the quality of rice and niébé sold by their farmers.

**Results:** To date, the project has established, coached, and monitored 24 field schools for paddy rice cropping, developed a capacity building plan, broadcasted a radio program on best practices, and provided the first batch of equipment (e.g., tillers, threshers) to farmers' organizations, thereby improving their production and productivity. A second batch of equipment purchase is underway. Additionally, the Sabati PO signed an agreement with a financial institution enabling farmers' access to credit. So far, more than 6,000 farmers, of whom 65 percent are women, have accessed loans for paddy rice and niébé.

## 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 Solidarité to manage and house the financing of youth projects. To date, 98 young people had their business plans finalized by consultants and validated by the project committees. Additionally, 68 farmers received training at the Nyéléni agro-ecology training center. The project is expected to have a positive impact on incomes by creating sustainable economic activities for rural youth.

## Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) HSBC

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$4.6 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$4.6 million)

**Board Approval:** December 2012

**Project Description:** Under GWFP, the IFC and GAFSP Private Sector Window participated in a one-year facility extended to Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement du Textile (CMDT), a state-owned company and the sole cotton exporter in Mali, financed alongside other international commercial banks and secured by warehoused cotton in Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. CMDT used the facility to repay pre-harvest loans received from a pool of local banks in Mali, purchase seed cotton from farmers, and meet other working capital needs related to the cotton campaign. CMDT also benefited from IFC's advisory solutions in productivity improvement, offered through IFC's Global Insurance Index Facility, and expanded its Better Cotton Initiative and weather insurance activities.

**Results:** This project enabled nearly 300,000 cotton farmers in Mali to gain access to post-harvest financing, helping to positively impact farmers' incomes and reduce instability due to commodity price volatility. GWFP financing also helped reduce crop storage losses and increase food availability by requiring quality storage conditions for agri-commodities held as collateral and by financing agri-commodities and food imports.

## Mali Shi

**GAFSP Amount:** €1.25 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; €1.25 million)

**Board Approval:** June 2019

**Project Description:** Mali is the world's second-largest producer of shea nuts and accounts for approximately 20 percent of the global supply. But, a lack of technology and modern industry means that the country produces virtually no industrial shea butter itself. Instead, most of the shea nuts are sold raw or processed locally into low-quality artisanal shea butter, keeping the country on the fringes of the lucrative and fast-growing industrial shea butter market. For a conflict-affected country like Mali, where more than 40 percent of the population lives in poverty, this is an opportunity lost, especially for the million mostly poor, rural women who work in Mali's shea value chain.

To support these farmers, IFC and GAFSP are providing a long-term loan to Mali Shi, a greenfield shea nut processing company based on the outskirts of Bamako to strengthen the country's ability to locally process shea nuts. Specifically, the project will support the company's investment plan, which consists of constructing Mali's first shea nut processing plant, purchasing equipment for the plant, constructing shea nut storage warehouses at the processing plant and the production basin, purchasing vehicles, and



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 staff 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.

## Aclea Myanmar

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$3 million (in local currency)

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3 million, in local currency)

**Board Approval:** February 2016

**Project Description:** In an effort to promote access to finance, IFC collaborated with Acleda, a long standing IFC partner, and its subsidiaries in Cambodia and Myanmar to design a program that provided financing solutions to smallholder farmers, agricultural firms, and small and medium enterprises. The project improved lending and provided financial services for agricultural enterprises to increase employment, enhance export earnings, and maintain food security. Making credit and related financial services available to Myanmar's farming population is of critical importance since it helps improve the livelihoods of the population especially the rural poor.

**Results:** This project aimed to provide loans to more than 200,000 people, mostly micro- and small businesses run by women. GAFSP-supported local currency helped Acleda access additional long-term funding from donors and other commercial lenders.

## Nepal

### Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$46.5 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2011

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** August 2013

**Status:** Closed (in March 2018)

**Project Description:** AFSP enhanced the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities in specific areas of Nepal by increasing food availability and crop and livestock productivity, improving feeding practices, promoting diversified diets, and strengthening feeding and care practices for pregnant and nursing women and children up to two years of age. Further, the project supported nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, including generating and adapting technology to increase yields and production intensities of nutritious crops and fish for farmers. Specific nutrition activities promoted behavior change through community-based nutrition programs to improve dietary intake.

**Results:** The World Bank rated the project as "moderately satisfactory," noting that it was "satisfactory" in achieving its development objectives. AFSP exceeded all of its performance targets, reaching 656,245 poor people (target of 560,000), approximately 603,000 of whom were women (target of 392,000); releasing 30 technologies (target of 29); conducting 6,580 field trials (target of 4,000); and producing 583 MT of source seeds (target of 540 MT). The project reported an increased yield of more than 100 percent for all crops, with paddy at 180 percent, wheat at 124 percent, maize at 122 percent, potato at 112 percent, goat meat at 105 percent, eggs at 251 percent, and milk (cow and buffalo) at 111 percent. Improved dietary intake among women and children yielded similar results, with 89 percent of pregnant/nursing women meeting the minimum required animal protein intake against a baseline of 56 percent), 78 percent of pregnant/nursing women meeting the required fruit and vegetable intake against a baseline of 57 percent, and 80 percent of children ages 6-24 months meeting the infant and young child feeding indicators against a baseline of 42 percent.

AFSP also generated some important lessons. In the context of countries like Nepal, projects should target rural women as a priority on two counts. First, men are migrating out of the country and women need to replace them. Second, for some tasks, women are more productive than men. AFSP's strong focus on women farmers contributed to high productivity increases, especially for livestock production. Given this, more women should have been engaged in implementing and managing the various activities. Further, to be climate resilient, production systems must consider local circumstances and be rooted in the social fabric at the grassroots level. Future operations should develop a clear, forward-looking plan to ensure the sustainability of farmers' and women's groups and of activities that may have relied too heavily on the distribution of external and costly inputs and equipment.

### 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, skills-based learning approach known as the Nutrition Field School to remove barriers to improved dietary and care practices by supporting a package of inputs and services complemented by a behavioral change campaign for improved use of foods and hygiene and sanitation practices, while increasing access to public health services.

**Results:** No results are yet available because the project is still in its early stage of implementation. Overall, the project aims to reach approximately 65,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom at least 65 percent are expected to be women.

### Probiotech Industries Private Limited (PBIL)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.9 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$1.9 million)

**Board Approval:** April 2014

**Project Description:** Probiotech is a sister company of the agribusiness-focused business house, NIMBUS Holdings, and is one of the first organized poultry feed manufacturers in Nepal. Probiotech will use the funding to finance manufacturing capacity for value-added products like soy flour, nuggets, and refined oil.

**Results:** The investment has the potential to help the company increase sourcing from over 8,000 farmers and food suppliers and improve food safety standards.

# 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)

**Project Description:** PAIPSAN-CCN enhanced food security and nutrition in select communities of Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. The project targeted small- and medium-scale landholders, rural laborers, producers' organizations, and fisher communities with limited or no assets or equipment, including women and young people, and aligned with the sector-wide Rural Development Program, which focused on poor smallholders as active participants in their own sustainable human development to achieve food security and foster agricultural exports. PAIPSAN-CCN promoted increased agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability through participatorily designed innovation development plans (IDPs) for formal and informal groups of beneficiaries, such as cooperatives and producers' associations to achieve improvements and innovations in production and to consolidate market opportunities. Activities included agricultural technology trainings and TA for organized producers and creating and promoting income-producing employment activities, such as family-community micro-enterprises ranging from cabinet-making and fruit production to sustainable tourism in support of women and young people. The project also supported nutrition education to change behavior and raises awareness and knowledge about nutrition and the role of agriculture in improving nutrition outcomes.

**Results:** PAIPSAN-CCN benefitted 74,130 people (47 percent women), exceeding the end-of-project targets. As a result of project efforts, 9,814 farmers have adopted project-promoted technologies, of whom 4,751 were women, surpassing the end-of-project targets of 8,000 people and 1,600 women. In addition, 14,826 families (6,994 women-led) implemented IDPs, surpassing the end target of 14,000. The project financed 58 of these IDPs to improve agricultural production, small-scale fisheries, processing, value-addition and commercialization. Surpassing the target of 2,000 beneficiaries, the project trained 10,692 people in nutrition education and the role of agriculture in improving family nutrition outcomes; among those trained, 5,682 were men, surpassing the end-of-project target of 800. Further, the average agricultural productivity increase reached 72 percent, far surpassing the 10 percent target, and the final Dietary Diversity Score was 91 percent, also surpassing the end-of-project target of 80 percent.

## Financial Local Development Fund (Financiera FDL)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$2 million

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

**Board Approval:** December 2013

**Project Description:** FDL is the largest microfinance institution in Nicaragua, with approximately 31 percent of its portfolio concentrated in extreme and high poverty regions. This investment supports Financiera FDL's expansion of its lending services to micro-entrepreneurs in the rural agribusiness sector through a network of local branches and will provide the fund with IFC's global and local microfinance expertise and its support in establishing an environmental and social monitoring system. As a result, Financiera FDL will play a key role in reaching small and medium producers and in supporting the country's most vulnerable regions.

**Results:** Through this project, Financiera FDL is aiming to increase the number of micro-loans in rural areas of Nicaragua to 80,000 people, more than half of whom will be women. The fund also estimates an increase to 24,000 in the number of loans to small farmers involved in primary agricultural production.

## 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 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; ensuring land tenure security for developed sites; and building village wells, rural roads, and storage infrastructure. The project also encouraged the adoption of new production techniques and technologies, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, compost, and integrated pest management. Further, PMERSA-MTZ partnered with an NGO, Plan International, to carry out income-generating activities for women by distributing post-harvest equipment and building their capacity.

**Results:** At the time of closing, 218,000 people benefitted from the project (51 percent women), surpassing the end-of-project target of 213,000 people. PMERSA-MTZ developed 47 water thresholds, spreading an additional 70 million cubic meters of water; constructed or rehabilitated 11 mini-dams for irrigation water; constructed 6,000 vegetable and village shallow wells; distributed 5,000 motor pumps; and supported water and soil conservation on 3,700 hectares of land. The project also supported income-generating activities for women and young people by equipping them with 1,500 donkey carts, 105 irrigation maintenance kits, 15,150 sheep and goats, and 598 small processing units with various equipment, such as mills, huskers, oil presses, and cassava processing units.

# 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, and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, was designed to address key constraints to agricultural growth, including the needs for larger-scale watershed and community-based infrastructure approaches and for strong farmer mobilization. LWH built stronger farmer institutions and provided extension education, rural finance, and marketing support alongside physical investments. It used a modified watershed approach to introduce sustainable land husbandry measures for hillside agriculture and to develop hillside irrigation on select sites.

**Results:** At the end of the project, the World Bank rated LWH as "satisfactory." LWH benefitted more than 280,000 farmers over five years, about one-half women. The project successfully achieved its two main objectives of increasing both productivity and the commercialization rate. Productivity on irrigated lands (as measured by dollar amount of farm products sold per hectare of farmland) rose from a baseline figure of US\$492 in 2009 to US\$2,575 by mid-2016. The share of farm products commercialized (as opposed to consumed locally) more than doubled from 35 percent to 76 percent. To achieve this outcome, the project disseminated improved technologies to farmers that addressed issues such as erosion control, productivity enhancement, and soil fertility. Before the project, less than 30 percent of farmers in the project area reported using these technologies. By mid-2016, almost all farmers were using some of these technologies. Further, the project irrigated 1,356 hectares of land, protected about 88 percent of hilly land areas against soil erosion, and reduced the volume of sediment yield or soil washed down from hilly slopes during heavy rain in project areas by 89 percent.

LWH also increased access to various formal financial products, such as committed savings accounts, and by mid-2016, about 80 percent of beneficiaries were using formal financial services, up from a baseline of about 20 percent. The project strengthened farmers' organizations to effectively support farmers in their transition to move to higher value chain activities, helping to form and strengthen 2,624 self-help groups comprised of 15–25 farmer members each. Finally, the project improved the composition of peoples' diets and thus their nutritional status by carrying out nutrition awareness training and constructing 47,611 kitchen gardens. As a result, by mid-2016, approximately 83 percent of households were consuming an acceptable diet, including food from various food groups.

Among the project's lessons learned, flexibility in landscape approaches is important. The project proved that site-specific conditions were critical for determining what type of land husbandry package to apply. The initial model of implementing all three components of land husbandry, water harvesting dams, and hillside irrigation did not meet all sites' needs. Flexibility had to be introduced to ensure cost effectiveness and technical soundness. Next, the involvement of local leaders, such as village and Grievance Redress Committee leaders, was key to resolving conflicts over plots between neighbors, between land owners and the owners of assets on that land, and within families over asset ownership or social issues, such as the proper management/use of compensation funds received by some displaced people.

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

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$26.3 million grant

**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)

**Project Description:** SAIP consolidates and expands results from LWH and other projects focused on the sustainability and self-reliance of farmers' organizations, cooperatives, and rural institutions that provide services to farmers, who are the main drivers of rural development. The project strengthens the capacities of existing farmers' organizations and public extension services, strengthens agricultural value chains, and emphasizes post-harvest handling, processing, and marketing systems and linkages with the private sector. The project also scales up irrigation activities and increases irrigation outreach, increases the availability and consumption of nutritional foods, diversifies income-generation means, and supports rural financial institutions to provide services. SAIP focuses on the following value chains: vegetables and fruits for the domestic, regional, and international markets; maize and Irish potato for domestic and regional markets; and beans for domestic markets.

**Results:** About 38,000 farmer households will directly benefit from the project, while 200,000 family members of the targeted households will be indirect beneficiaries, of whom approximately 88,000 are expected to be women. As of December 2019, 181,324 people have benefitted from the project (42 percent women). SAIP has supported 7,492 hectares of land on improved production, of which 1,516 hectares (20 percent) are climate smart; provided 20,034 smallholders with productivity enhancement support, of whom 36.6 percent are women; supported 555 producer-based organizations; constructed or rehabilitate 9 post-harvest facilities (cold rooms); and provided 17,932 people with improved nutrition services and products, of whom 10,084 are women. The project also has trained the seven beneficiary WUAs on good operation and maintenance of irrigated schemes; as part of the training, the WUAs developed operation, management, and maintenance plans and have since begun implementing them.

## Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Processing Facility

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

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$13 million)

**Board Approval:** December 2014

**Project Description:** The AIFL project finances the construction of a processing plant with a capacity of 45,000 tons to produce fortified blended food (FBF) in Rwanda, one of the world's poorest and most densely populated countries. If consumed on a regular basis, these maize-based fortified cereal products for infants can help prevent and treat chronic malnutrition. The plant will source raw material from local farmers and provide additional income opportunities to rural communities. The FBF will be distributed through guaranteed sales agreements with the WFP and the Government of Rwanda. The project also will increase access to high-quality nutritional products among African urban and rural populations. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$66 million, including working capital. IFC and GAFSP will provide up to US\$16 million, of which the greater portion will be senior debt and the lesser in the form of equity. GAFSP's investment allows the provision of much needed long-term capital during the project's riskier stages and until AIFL begins operating on a fully commercial basis.

**Results:** The project is expected to produce enough FBF to feed 700,000 children annually, thereby supporting additional income opportunities for 12,000 farmers who supply raw material (maize and soy) to the plant. Thanks to IFC advisory services and technical assistance, the project is also expected to raise the productivity of over 12,000 smallholder farmers who supply maize and soy to AIFL. IFC advisory staff will improve the professionalism of 11 farmer cooperatives so that they can function more effectively as businesses and provide better services to their members.



## Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.3 million

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

**Board Approval:** January 2015

**Project Description:** AIFL Rwanda Farmer Financing Facility provides access to affordable financing to 11 farmer cooperatives in Eastern Rwanda that supply maize and soybeans to Africa Improved Foods, a nutritious food processing plant. The plant will produce FBF for children suffering from malnutrition. The financing will help farmers gain working capital for seeds, fertilizers, land preparation, weeding, and harvesting, among other things. In addition, farmers will receive TA through a comprehensive advisory services program provided by IFC and other partners.

**Results:** The project will support 11 farmers' cooperatives and, through them, more than 12,000 smallholder farmers, who are expected to more than double production yields for maize and soybeans and to reduce post-harvest losses, thereby earning higher and more stable revenues.

## Senegal

### Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine (PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$40 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** African Development Bank (AfDB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** May 2012

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** January 2014

**Status:** Under implementation (80 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf works to improve food security, rural incomes resilience to climate change among three weather hazard-prone regions, where there are nearly 2 million inhabitants and more than 3 million ruminants through access to water and sustainable inputs, land tenure security, and improved soil fertility. Specifically, the project improves small-scale producers, women, and farmers' organizations access to a wide range of agricultural and livestock infrastructure, such as drip irrigation through boreholes and market gardens (mini-boreholes, wells), lowland development for rice and horticultural farming developed through the establishment of impounding sills and anti-salt dams, and constructed or rehabilitated livestock boreholes equipped with drinking troughs. The project also strengthens mechanisms for extension services, supports advisory service in developed sites, creates jobs for youth, organizes producers (farmers and breeders), and processes and markets the produce.

**Results:** The project is expected to reach 390,000 poor people (40 percent women) and about 30,000 agro-pastoralists, including 13,000 women and 5,000 youth. As of December 2019, PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf has benefitted 265,000 people (61 percent women). The project has equipped 2,545 hectares of land with new irrigation and drainage services, supported 191 producer organizations, constructed 111 kilometers of roads and 14 rural markets/market centers, and created 6,737 direct jobs (60 percent women).

### Strengthening Rural Women's Livelihood for a Sustainable Economic Development in the Eastern Region of Senegal

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$2.48 million

**Supervising Entity:** Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**Board Approval:** October 2016

**Status:** Disbursed (28 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** This Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) pilot project in Tambacounda and Kedougou regions in east Senegal supports two producer organizations, l'Association des producteurs de la vallée du fleuve Gambie (APROVAG) and Yacare Niani Wulli (YNW), to strengthen rural people's livelihoods for sustainable economic development. The project will increase governance, production and management capacities of smallholder producers; improve women's participation and bargaining power in key decision-makings in rural areas; reinforce rural entrepreneurship initiatives initiated by women and the youth; increase commercial contracts between the POs and the private sector that benefits each actor and integrate POs' economic activities in the food value

## PROJECT PROFILES

chain; and strengthened financing capacities of smallholder producers through the POs.

**Results:** The project aims to reach approximately 3,000 people, especially women and youth, who are members of producer organizations. To date, the project has provided more than 300 producers, including nearly 130 women, with more than 2,000 banana vitroplants to renew planting material in the production areas; two motor pumps to improve irrigation systems, benefiting more than 100 producers; and trainings to more than 100 people on water management, restructuring of production monitoring systems and their methodologies and tools, agroecological practices around banana cultivation systems, and inclusive business models. Additionally, 18 action plans to define priority actions have been developed for micro-enterprises and economic interest groups, benefiting more than 650 producers and 290 entrepreneurs.

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

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$3 million

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

**Board Approval:** December 2012

**Project Description:** This project supports food security across Senegal by increasing food availability through reduced food storage losses, support to farmers' income, and increased market access for producers. To do this, IFC and GAFSP are guaranteeing up to US\$20 million in loans made by BICIS through this risk sharing facility, which will enable BICIS to increase its short-term financing operations to agricultural clients and guarantee up to 50 percent of BICIS's warehouse finance transactions, including rice and sugar imports. The project's main beneficiaries are importers of food crops and exporters of cash crops, who are offered affordable finance as an alternative to expensive informal loans from middlemen. By financing more working capital to farmers, suppliers, processors, traders, and others along the supply chain, the project positively impacts food security, employment, and many small farmers' livelihoods; reduces post-harvest losses through improved storage conditions and stakeholder accountability; and allow commodity owners more freedom in timing the sale of their products, thus helping reduce income instability due to commodity price volatility, which is a big concern in markets such as Senegal, where agricultural infrastructure is limited. The initiative also builds the capacity of commodity exchanges and helps lower transaction costs in markets by guaranteeing quantity and quality.

**Results:** The program aims to increase the production of export commodities to spur trade and economic development in Senegal. It is also aiming to boost the availability of critical cereals like corn, rice, and wheat to promote local food security.

### Kirene

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$1.65 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$3.3 million)

**Board Approval:** May 2017

**Project Description:** IFC and GAFSP are strengthening Senegal's mango and dairy value chains by providing Kirene, a Senegalese company, with financing to undertake a modernization project to upgrade its environmental and social infrastructure, debottleneck its processing and warehousing capacity, and increase its sourcing from the local smallholder mango supply chain. IFC-provided TA will support Senegal's farmers, smallholders, collectors, transporters, and farmers' organizations in these value chains through job creation and increased income. This blended finance solution furthers Kirene's vertical integration for mango pulp and locally sourced dairy, which helps reduce dependence on imports over time, offering import substitution in Senegal. Kirene's expansion also has the potential to boost the mango value chain by sourcing mangoes from Burkina Faso and Mali and selling them to Nigeria and Ghana.

**Results:** Total direct employment generated by this project is projected to reach over 4,000, generating additional income for those smallholder farmers, distributors and retailers. Through increased productivity and reduced losses in the agribusiness value chain, the project is expected to enhance food security in rural areas. Through technical

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 opportunities in the Solomon Islands, job creation at both companies strongly impacts the local community. Further, these activities help create a more productive and resilient fisheries sector, which has the potential to sustain livelihoods, improve nutrition, and increase government tax revenues, thus improving the country's security and equity over the long term. In addition, NFD and SolTuna include local farmers and their families in the companies' internal supply chains, with both companies sourcing agricultural produce and food products locally for their employees. IFC provides advisory services to promote best practices in environmental and social risk management.

**Results:** This project creates new jobs, especially for women, in the Solomon Islands. The addition of a new fishing vessel, which has already been purchased, will increase NFD's catch volume by some 8,000 MT per year and will require 30 fishermen to operate the vessel. The increased processing at SolTuna, a tuna processor and NFD sister company, will require about 200 new staff, mostly women. Considering the lack of private sector employment opportunities in the Solomon Islands, job creation at both companies is an important factor that will impact the local community. An additional two fishing vessels are expected to have a similar impact on catch volume, processing throughput, and job creation at NFD and SolTuna. In addition, local farmers and their families will be included in NFD and SolTuna's internal supply chains, as both companies will source agricultural produce and food products locally for their employees.

## Tajikistan

### Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management II (PAMP II)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$27.9 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2011

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** July 2013

**Status:** Under implementation (100 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** The PAMP II project was part of a comprehensive reform program initiated by the Government of Tajikistan to create an efficient and sustainable water resource management system and to provide better irrigation services to the country's farmers. The project created employment opportunities for food-insecure people by rehabilitating irrigation and drainage infrastructure, increased crop production through improved irrigation, and improved food availability and access for low-income people in poor rural areas.

**Results:** At the time of closing, the project benefitted 1,062,927 people (24 percent women). In line with the project's short-term objectives, more than 30,000 people earned supplementary income by participating in the project-financed public works program, which generated 1,051,786 man-days of temporary employment and improved water management and irrigation service delivery for 250,000 hectares of farmland. To support institutional development for water resources, the project played a large role in supporting the government in drafting the Water Code for submission to parliament. In addition, PAMP II strengthened 110 WUAs through a series of project-provided trainings, institutional restructuring, mentoring, office construction, and landscaping activities.

# Tanzania

## Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$22.9 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** May 2012

**Project Effectiveness Date:** April 2016

Status: Under implementation (64 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** ERPP aims to increase rice production and marketing in targeted areas of Morogoro on the Tanzanian mainland and on Zanzibar, leading to improved rural incomes and food security, and contributes to climate change adaptation by supporting improved irrigation and water management systems. This will be achieved through activities for sustainable seed systems, improved crop productivity through better irrigation and crop management, and innovative marketing strategies and through efforts to manage the irrigation scheme as a block, facilitate bulk purchase of inputs, and coordinate crop sales through a warehousing program.

Further, the project promotes improved water use efficiency in irrigated rice production by supporting the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), which can reduce water use by up to 50 percent, supports provisions of marketing infrastructure and strengthening market linkages and information, and trains farmers on paddy post-harvest activities and marketing. Project monitoring systems evaluate the participation of female farmers in the targeted irrigation schemes and assure that women do not lose access to land when productivity and incomes rise.

**Results:** The project aims to support 165,345 people in producing irrigated rice on 18,500 hectares of land. As of December 2019, the project has reached 28,907 people (46 percent women). ERPP has trained farmers on SRI and the required infrastructure input needed to adopt the new technology, 48 hectares of area have been provided with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services, and provided 300 water users with new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services. In addition, 18,829 farmers have adopted project-promoted technologies.

## Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$20 million grant

Supervising Entity: African Development Bank (AfDB)

GAFSP Grant Awarded: March 2017

First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds: April 2019

**Status:** Under implementation (1.75 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** TANIPAC employs an integrated approach in the maize and groundnut value chains to minimize aflatoxin occurrence in the food system, leading to improved food safety and security and ultimately to improve health and nutrition, agricultural productivity, and trade. Through its infrastructure development component, TANIPAC rehabilitates the National Bio-control Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, establishes a post-harvest center of excellence for grains and a central agriculture reference laboratory for enabling mycotoxin control along the food production and supply chain, and constructs and equips two warehouses in Zanzibar with bio-control measures and 12 on the Tanzanian mainland. The project also carries out public awareness and education on food safety, nutrition, and aflatoxin mitigation. The private sector's role in monitoring and quality control at all segments of the value chains is important, so the project establishes partnerships with commercial buyers to support advocacy and disseminate new technology on both the mainland and Zanzibar.

**Results:** The project expects to benefit about 60,000 farmers in five regions of Tanzania's mainland and two districts on Zanzibar. TANIPAC is still in its early stage of implementation. As of December 2019, it has benefitted 830 people (359 women) and provided 45 people with capacity building support.

## Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$10 million

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

**Board Approval:** April 2014

**Project Description:** Tanzania's economy is highly dependent on agriculture, which contributes about 30 percent to GDP and employs approximately 80 percent of the working population. CRDB has the largest agribusiness lending portfolio in Tanzania with more than 800 clients, including SME and farmer cooperatives; has 14 years of warehouse financing operations, using warehouse receipts or Collateral Management Agreements as collateral; and maintains the largest warehouse financing portfolio in Tanzania in the coffee, cashew nut, and cotton sectors. This one-year, renewable funded line support CRDB's agricultural finance business, allowing the bank to extend loans to local exporters and farmer cooperatives, which typically have fewer financing options than global traders.

**Results:** The investment will promote financing for women-owned businesses, as well for farmers, capitalizing on CRDB Bank's position as a leader in financial inclusion in Tanzania. IFC also plans to provide advisory services in the field of trade and warehouse financing to strengthen CRDB's operations.

## Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) National Microfinance Bank (NMB)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$14 million

**Supervising Entity:** International Finance Corporation (IFC; US\$21 million)

**Board Approval:** June 2017

**Project Description:** This short-term agri-finance facility under the GWFP will allow the NMB, Tanzania's second largest bank with a network of 189 branches and a focus on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and the agri-busi-

ness sector, to grow its agri-lending activities by extending credit to support traders, aggregators, and farmer cooperatives based in Tanzania, particularly to outlying and underserved communities as the bank increases its reach through alternative banking channels and platforms. This is expected to improve market access for medium-sized domestic traders and farmer cooperatives and to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers while better integrating them into the global supply chain for key export cash crops, such as coffee and cashews. Through access to longer-tenor loans, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), including women-owned enterprises, will have greater flexibility in making investments to develop their businesses and to improve productivity and income generation. Finally, the project will promote food security by reducing post-harvest losses and promoting efficiency in agri-infrastructure and storage systems.

**Results:** Through access to longer-tenor loans, small and medium enterprises, including women owned enterprises, will have greater flexibility in making investments to develop their businesses, and improve productivity and income generation. Additionally, the project will help NMB extend banking services to outlying and under-served communities as the Bank increases its reach through alternative banking channels and platforms. The project will better integrate Tanzanian smallholder farmers into the global supply chain for key export cash crops such as coffee and cashew. The project will also promote food security by reducing post-harvest losses and promoting efficiency in agri-infrastructure and storage systems.

# Timor-Leste

## Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$21 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** November 2014

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** March 2017

**Status:** Under implementation (22.7 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** SAPIP aims to improve incomes and food security and nutrition in select areas of Timor-Leste by improving country-led public sector investments to increase smallholder agricultural productivity, empowering farmers and linking them to markets, strengthening adaptive research and extension institutions, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving rural non-farm livelihoods, and strategically deploying TA. The project supports municipal and watershed agriculture development planning, farm development initiatives, small-scale infrastructure and farm equipment, and the Ministry of Agriculture's planning, financing, monitoring, and coordination functions. It focuses on improved watershed management to enhance livelihoods and to reduce climate-related vulnerability by improving water management and supporting agro/ social forestry and commercial forestry for environmental rehabilitation. Activities also include developing and strengthening farmer groups, associations, and cooperatives, which will engage women and young people. Also, FAO is supporting the government in strengthening its M&E functions.

**Results:** After an initial delay due to the national election, the project began implementing and has contracted NGOs to support project activities in watershed management planning. As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 17,430 people (36.7 percent women). SAPIP has established and trained 146 farmer groups involving 4,200 farmers. Most of these farmers are now preparing investment plans for agriculture productivity, climate smart agriculture, and conservation interventions.

# Togo

## Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$19 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2010

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** December 2011

**Status:** Closed (in June 2017)

**Project Description:** PASA rehabilitated and reinforced productive capacities across selected value chains and fostered an enabling institutional environment for agriculture sector development through capacity building and coordination support. The project also supported the government's National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program, which aimed to improve strategic food crops, export crops, and freshwater fish. Activities included marketing rice, maize, and traditional export crops like cotton, coffee, and cocoa; strengthening freshwater fish farming by facilitating access to production technologies, training, critical inputs, land security, and financial resources from local banks; and building the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishery's capacity to manage the implementation of its national investment plan and to rehabilitate the productive capacity of strategic food and export crops and of freshwater fish production.

**Results:** The project benefitted 877,191 people (13 percent women), surpassing the end-of-project target of 525,700 beneficiaries, and recorded increased employment opportunities (permanent jobs and seasonal employment) in rural areas for youth and women, particularly in the areas of farm seasonal labor and paddy rice processing, respectively. As a result of better access to farm inputs and improved farming practices under PASA, rice yields increased by 30 percent. And, the project enabled 13,979 beneficiaries to become members of an association or cooperative and rehabilitated 17,174 hectares of coffee and 11,578 hectares of cocoa plantations using improved planting materials and by reforming the coffee and cocoa value chains. Key achievements also included 6,951 tons of freshwater fish produced, far exceeding the target of 2,500 tons, and an increased livestock population of more than 64,000 small ruminants and about 181,775 poultry.

## Rural Development Support Project (PADAT)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$20 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** June 2010

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** March 2012

**Status:** Closed (in December 2016)

**Project Description:** PADAT helped improve smallholder farmers' food security and income generation by developing the rice, maize, and cassava value chains through increased production and productivity and through improved crop processing and marketing. In addition, the project mainstreamed climate change adaptation into its interventions through collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

**Results:** By the end of the project, PADAT reached more than 327,740 beneficiaries, of whom about half were women. However, IFAD rated the project as "moderately unsatisfactory." Value-addition activities were less successful because the quality of some imported equipment did not meet beneficiaries' needs and most of the markets built were not yet operational at the end of the project. And, weak coordination among PADAT's numerous financial partners was the main cause of the supported value chains' poor economic performance.

Some activities achieved their intended objectives, such as distribution of the Quick Start Kits. Among these kits' beneficiaries, food insecurity reduced by at least one month per year and in some regions by 1.5 months, the share of children with chronic malnutrition decreased from 37.9 percent in 2012 to 24.6 percent in 2016, the rate of households with months of food insecurity decreased from 84 percent in 2012 to 62 percent in 2016, the total production of maize grew from 704.7 kilograms per producer in 2011 to 1,504.9 in 2016, and the total production of rainfed rice grew from 668.0 kilograms per producer in 2011 to 1,057.6 in 2016. Combining the Quick Start Kits and warrantage proved effective in improving the resilience of vulnerable groups to market price fluctuations.

## Uganda

### Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$27.6 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** September 2013

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** March 2016

**Status:** Under implementation (80 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** UMFSNP increases the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, including African indigenous vegetables, high-iron beans, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes, and the use of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas. The project focuses on promoting short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to contribute to the medium- and long-term reduction of stunting in young children. To do this, UMFSNP distributes start-up materials to increase household production of nutritious foods, while implementing targeted nutrition and health education through schools and community-based agriculture extension and health services on nutritious diets, health and nutrition services, nutritious food preparation and food safety practices, safe water and sanitation, and improved hygiene practices. The project also supports community-led school demonstration gardens, education for women's groups, and scaling up of micronutrient supplementation.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 1,281,543 people, of whom 574,157 (44.8 percent) are women. UMFSNP has facilitated improved nutrition services for 574,157 people; a 6.5 percent increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products; and 38,182 farmers and 5,962 additional hectares adopting new project-promoted technologies being promoted by the project. The project also has provided deworming tablets to around 1,595,975 school children, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women.



## Pearl Dairy Farms

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$4 million

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

**Board Approval:** November 2013

**Project Description:** This project invests in Pearl Dairy Farms, a milk processor in Uganda that produces mainly milk powder and butter oil, to support the operations of its milk processing plant, which is the second-largest in Uganda with a capacity of 240,000 liters of milk per day, and to establish milk collection centers and cold chain infrastructure to facilitate milk collection from remote smallholder farms. GAFSP supplemented the investment with advisory services in 2017, when it worked with Pearl Dairy to launch the Dairy Development Program. The program helped train 50 “dairy development executives” that are now advising 500 farmers on techniques to improve productivity and adopt good agricultural practices. The goal is to increase farmer productivity, create a stable supply base of 1,000 dairy farmers providing high-quality raw milk, and reach another 5,000 farmers with advice.

**Results:** GAFSP support has helped Pearl Dairy create 150 direct jobs and improve the livelihoods of more than 10,000 farmers in remote rural areas. By providing market access and technical support, the company is helping integrate farmers into export markets and reducing the gap between world market prices and the prices Ugandan dairy farmers receive. The project contributes to food security by increasing local consumption of milk and other dairy products, ultimately raising the nutritional intake of the local population.

## Yemen

### Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Restoration and Enhancement Project (SAPREP)

---

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$36 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** September 2013

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** August 2017

**Status:** Under implementation (78 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** SAPREP, implemented in-country by FAO and the Yemen Social Development Fund, increases the adoption and use of productivity-enhancing crop and livestock practices by smallholders in targeted project areas through community sub-projects and investments that protect land and water assets, contributing to crop and livestock productivity. The project includes several activities and sub-projects that contribute to its outcomes. Community land and water management, such as use of terraces, the construction of water-harvesting structures, and small-scale irrigation subprojects reduce water consumption. Livestock production improvements, such as expansion of the availability and reach of community animal health workers, improved livestock feeding, and support to community-based activities such as beekeeping, improve yields and nutrition. And, community-based research and extension introduce or expand improved rainfed staples, ensure higher nutrition content, and provide higher-value crops through village seed banks, demonstration plots, and the production of agricultural inputs, such as locally adapted seeds for higher-productivity cereals cultivation. In addition, SAPREP provides value addition to support community cooperatives and associations engaged in business development, horticulture marketing, sales of improved livestock products, and other activities that improve the value of agricultural products and implements small works for rehabilitating community water infrastructure through Cash-for-Work modalities, which provides extended job opportunities to poor rural communities.

**Results:** About 630,000 people are expected to directly benefit from SAPREP investments, sub-projects and services, of whom at least 30 percent will be women. As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 594,083 people, of whom 24 percent are women. The project has provided 59,420 households with startup packages of seeds, backyard poultry, and small ruminants to resume crop and livestock production; benefitted 14,699 households with improved animal feed; reached 16,178 farmers with agricultural assets or services; and provided 18,132 households with improved animal husbandry, livestock production, and animal health services. Overall, the completed and

## PROJECT PROFILES

ongoing sub-projects have improved irrigation in about 3,785 hectares. And, project activities have led 2,129 households to benefit from rooftop water harvesting, 10,453 farmers to adopt project-promoted technology being promoted by the project, and benefitted 5,585 households with Cash-for-Work modalities.

### Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project Plus (SAPREP+)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$20 million grant

**Supervising Entities:** World Bank

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** December 2019

**First Disbursement of GAFSP Funds:** N/A

**Status:** Under preparation

**Project Description:** SAPREP+, building off the ongoing project, aims to reduce poverty and food insecurity in the seven governorates that are most vulnerable to and worst hit by the country's ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen, particularly among women and marginalized groups. The project will contribute to this goal through sustainable improvements in livelihoods, nutrition, and resilience of rural households in target communities, achieved by increasing agriculture productivity, market access, and smallholder farmers' incomes and by promoting better diet and nutrition practices.

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

## Zambia

### Agriculture Productivity and Market Enhancement Project (APMEP)

**GAFSP Amount:** US\$31.1 million grant

**Supervising Entity:** African Development Bank (AfDB)

**GAFSP Grant Awarded:** September 2013

**First Disbursement of GAFSP**

**Funds:** December 2014

**Status:** Under implementation (77.41 percent disbursed)

**Project Description:** APMEP contributes to economic growth and reduces poverty by enhancing food security, income, and nutrition among participating households. APMEP achieves this objective through the development of irrigation, aquaculture, and livestock production support; crop diversification and intensification; value chain development to promote agro-processing; and agriculture service centers. The project creates job opportunities through establishing infrastructure projects, including the construction of three livestock service centers in Chongwe, Chitambo, and Gwemb; agro-market centers; roadside markets; and access roads and the continued establishment of irrigation schemes. APMEP also supports strong nutrition and capacity-building sub-components that deliver sensitization and training sessions and improved planting materials and technologies to farmers.

**Results:** As of December 2019, the project has benefitted 62,591 people (55 percent women). APMEP has provided nutrition groups with crop inputs, such as biofortified orange maize seed, orange-flesh sweet potatoes, and iron-rich beans, and crop intensification and diversification activities through crop demonstrations and farmers accessing conservation agriculture equipment. The project also constructed or rehabilitated 220 post-harvest facilities, including markets and agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities, and has provided 57 fish pond farmers with fingerlings, which produced 42.5 MT of table fish; 2,294 water users with new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services; 19,239 smallholders with productivity enhancement and CSA support; 323 people with direct employment provided; 11,740 people (55 percent women) with CD support; and 20,753 people with improved nutrition services.

## PHOTO CREDITS:

Cover: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 3: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 5: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 6: FAO

Page 10: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 14 from top: Ahmad Reza Mohabbati/Rumi Consultancy/World Bank; UN Photo; World Bank; Axel Fassio/CIFOR

Page 15 from top: Tom Perry/World Bank; World Bank; Nicole McConvery; Dominic Chavez/World Bank; FAO

Page 17: Chhor Sokunthea/World Bank

Pg 20: Tammy Mehdi /GAFSP

Pg 21: Tammy Mehdi /GAFSP

Pg 22 top: Tammy Mehdi /GAFSP; bottom: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 23 top: Claudiovidri/Shutterstock; bottom: Torsten Pursche/Shutterstock

Page 26: Axel Fassio/CIFOR

Page 31: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 33: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 35: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 37: FAO

Page 39: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Page 41: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP

Inside Back Cover: Kimberly Parent/GAFSP





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

**Email: [gafsp-info@gafspfund.org](mailto:gafsp-info@gafspfund.org)**  
**[www.gafspfund.org](http://www.gafspfund.org)**  
**@GAFSPfund**