

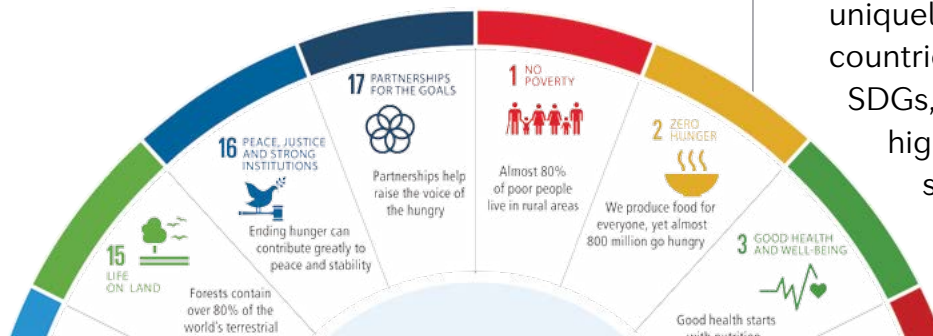
# GAFSP



## SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND THE SDGs

In 2015, world leaders adopted an ambitious set of **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, making a bold commitment to inclusive, sustainable development.

**The SDGs offer a major opportunity** to place *smart, sustainable food systems* at the front and center of the development agenda and to provide a guide for action in key areas for governments, the private sector, and citizens. >>



## THE ROLE OF GAFSP

## GAFSP IS A UNIQUE PARTNER TO HELP COUNTRIES ACHIEVE THE SDGs

Built on principles of development effectiveness, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (**GAFSP**) is a **dynamic and effective multistakeholder partnership** that is uniquely placed to help countries achieve the SDGs, in part through high quality public sector investments.

### GAFSP RESULTS THROUGH PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENTS:

**\$1.02**  
BILLION  
investment portfolio

**30 countries**  
supported globally

**12 million people**  
to benefit

**7.3 million people**  
already reached

**\$252**  
MILLION income  
generated per year

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The SDGs recognize that food—the way it is grown, produced, traded, transported, processed, stored, and marketed—fundamentally connects people and the planet, and charts a path to inclusive and 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 Global Goals focused on poverty and hunger, as well as the wider 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, for which agriculture is a common thread.

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**GAFSP is unique in how it delivers aid, making innovative, catalytic, and integrated investments to achieve transformational change in agriculture and food security by:**

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- 1 **building** on existing multilateral mechanisms
- 2 **operating** in an inclusive and transparent manner
- 3 **engaging** global expertise to help channel funding to the strongest proposals
- 4 **learning** and adapting to changing circumstances
- 5 **aligning** with country priorities
- 6 **focusing** on countries with highest needs
- 7 **leveraging** public and private resources
- 8 **delivering** value for money
- 9 **providing** a critical mass of funding for coordinated scaling up of successful interventions.

# The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Source: FAO, Food and Agriculture – Key to Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2016.



**1 NO POVERTY**

**2 ZERO HUNGER**

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

**13 CLIMATE ACTION**

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

GAFSP is well positioned and already making a large and immediate impact on these ambitious Global Goals, including, but not limited to, those that aim to end poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2), encourage gender equality (SDG5), and mitigate and adapt to changing climate (SDG13), all the while supporting partnerships (SDG17).

# FOR COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES

## THE 2030 AGENDA:

**The 2030 Agenda has focused on ensuring the SDGs are defined, devised, and fully owned by the countries themselves.**

**The Goals also recognize that the causes of poverty and food insecurity are complex and vary from country to country, region to region, with no “one size fits all” solution.**

In line with this, and in contrast to traditional funding mechanisms, GAFSP is recipient-led, supporting country priorities as reflected in their national agriculture and food security investment plans. With broad participation of multiple stakeholders, GAFSP ensures that interventions are truly driven by countries' visions for their development.

Through targeted investments in agricultural production and food and nutrition security, along with its flexibility and adaptability, GAFSP is well positioned to continue making a large and immediate impact on these ambitious Global Goals.



# 30

COUNTRIES  
SUPPORTED  
GLOBALLY

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



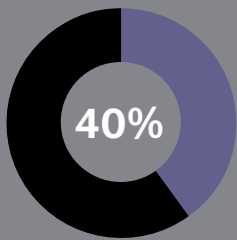
# ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER; IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The first two global goals commit the international community to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere (**SDG1**) and to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (**SDG2**).

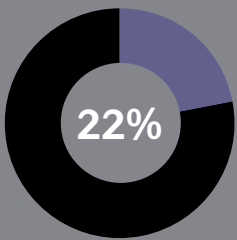
With a rapidly growing population, increased food demand, and a changing climate, achieving these goals is daunting, but possible, and rests on our ability to ensure a productive, resilient global food system.

Agriculture is uniquely positioned to reduce both poverty and hunger—growth in agriculture has been shown to be two to four times more effective at reducing extreme poverty than growth in any other sector, and more than 80 percent of food is produced by smallholders. Through long-term investments in agriculture and in food and nutrition security, GAFSP is making *measurable progress*—having already contributed directly to combating hunger and extreme poverty in countries with average rates of poverty at 40 percent (compared with 22 percent for all developing countries) and where the incidence of hunger is 27 percent.

GAFSP targets its funding to make the largest impact



Extreme poverty in GAFSP countries



Extreme poverty in all developing countries

\$1 → \$2.50

Projections indicate that, for every additional \$1 of donor support to GAFSP through its public sector projects, at least an additional \$2.50 in cumulative incomes for the poor could be generated every year.

>1/2

\$158m

To date more than half of the GAFSP public sector projects, and \$158 million of GAFSP financing, include *nutrition-related activities*, such as the dissemination of biofortified crops, the development of kitchen gardens, and behavioral change campaigns for improved nutrition.





## GENDER EQUALITY

**Hunger and food security remain bigger challenges for women and girls, who are often literally the “last to eat” at mealtime.**

Despite their high participation in the agricultural workforce, most women have very little decision-making power even within their own households. Studies also indicate that women produce 25–30 percent less than their male counterparts, largely due to limited land tenure rights and lack of access to farm inputs, equipment, and information. If women had better access to productive resources and information, overall farm yields could increase, leading in turn to a 12–17 percent reduction in the number of people facing hunger.

GAFSP is committed to advancing gender equality through our work. All GAFSP funds directed towards the public sector address at least one element of good gender mainstreaming, and 87 percent of projects address all three elements: gender analysis during preparation, gender-informed actions, and gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Examples of gender interventions in GAFSP projects include promoting women’s leadership and decision-making in farmers’ organizations and self-help groups; ensuring women’s equitable access to agriculture-related productive assets and training opportunities; making agriculture technology, extension, and other interventions more gender-sensitive; ensuring women’s equitable access to cash-for-work employment; and raising women’s awareness about improved nutrition, food preparation, and feeding practices.

**If women had better access to productive resources and information:**



**20-30%**  
increase in overall  
farm yields

+



**12-17%**  
decrease in people  
facing hunger

In **Ethiopia**, GAFSP has strengthened institutional capacity and promoted formal sector-wide gender mainstreaming by engaging women at all levels of cooperative governance structure.

In **Rwanda**, GAFSP has developed a range of financial products, including agricultural insurance facilities, adapted to women’s needs, and has provided relevant training.





## CLIMATE ACTION

Agriculture is one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, being both a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions—up to 25 percent—and highly susceptible to its effects.

Climate change directly affects agricultural practices, with droughts, floods, and rising temperatures increasingly threatening crops, fisheries, and livestock production and pushing poor people deeper into poverty. However, *agriculture can and must be part of the solution*—adopting sustainable and climate-sensitive practices that reduce its climate footprint, strengthening farmers' resilience, and maintaining or even increasing food production to meet future demand. By testing innovations, GAFSP allows the piloting of project approaches that, if proved successful, can be replicated and scaled up elsewhere.

Nearly 50 percent of GAFSP funds—29 investment projects in 28 countries—have elements that contribute to climate change co-benefits, either adaptation and/or mitigation, through various climate-sensitive activities. GAFSP has helped promote both traditional and innovative agronomic techniques, along with agro-climatic risk management technologies for improved climate resilience and reduced carbon emissions.

In **Bangladesh**, GAFSP contributes to improving climate resilience through the promotion of new technologies, agronomic practices, and the adoption of crop varieties better suited for evolving climatic and environmental conditions, such as Alternate Wet Dry Irrigation, which can reduce water use by up to 25% and methane emissions by up to 50%.

In **Cambodia**, GAFSP is helping transform the predominantly subsistence rice subsector by directly addressing the risks associated with climate change, in particular through the rehabilitation and climate-proofing of irrigation systems.

In **The Gambia**, GAFSP focuses on reducing risk and vulnerability to disasters and climate change, through developing and improving community resilience and household coping strategies for the most vulnerable groups.

Almost half of funds in GAFSP's current public portfolio—29 investment projects in 28 countries—contributes to climate change co-benefits

## A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GLOBAL GOALS

As a multistakeholder program, GAFSP is actively demonstrating that **SDG17** is achievable on a large scale, as a robust partnership that reinforces and builds on recipient-led processes in its application process, throughout implementation, and in its overall governance structure. The Steering Committee includes donors, recipients, civil society representatives, the United Nations, and Program's supervising entities.



# KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Knowledge sharing is part of GAFSP's evidence-based management and continuously improving culture.

- Through strategic partnerships (such as with the Committee on World Food Security and the Zero Hunger Challenge)
- GAFSP is actively sharing knowledge and lessons learned, planning joint work, and reporting on what has been achieved
- In Africa, by aligning interventions with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, GAFSP assists strategic country-led or regional programs that result from sector-wide country or regional consultations and planning exercises
- The GAFSP Knowledge Forum is an annual event where teams working on GAFSP-financed projects from all of the program's supervising entities, and across both Public and Private Sector Windows, gather to exchange experience and tacit knowledge and to capture and highlight emerging results from GAFSP-financed projects.

# MONITORING AND MEASURING RESULTS

GAFSP is rolling out a revised M&E system that makes all its operations—across implementing agencies, and covering both the private and public sectors—compatible with SDG indicators. Through the introduction of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, an official SDG2 outcome/impact indicator, in its program-level M&E framework, GAFSP will play an important role in measuring progress toward reducing food insecurity in low-income countries globally, contributing to better monitoring of SDG2. Overall, GAFSP places great importance on M&E and learning—all of its public sector projects undergo an impact evaluation, either using in-depth experimental or quasi-experimental methods or using more rapid assessment methods.



## About GAFSP

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the G8++ at the L'Aquila Summit in July 2009 and set up in response to a request from the G20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. It addresses the underfunding of agriculture and food security strategic investment plans already being developed by countries in consultation with donors and other stakeholders at the country level. GAFSP helps farmers to achieve substantial income gains, to be food-secure, and ultimately to share in the gains of local growth and development by investing in a wide range of opportunities across five key components:

- raising agricultural productivity;

- linking farmers to markets;
- improving non-farm rural livelihoods;
- reducing risk and vulnerability;
- and providing technical assistance, institution building, and capacity development.

GAFSP is a funding mechanism that channels funds to stakeholders in different ways, adapted to their need: to countries through their governments, and to private sector enterprises and agribusiness through innovative financing packages. GAFSP is also testing ways to channel funds more directly to farmer organizations, through its Missing Middle Initiative.

The decision-making body of GAFSP is its Steering Committee, which includes an equal number of donor countries (Australia, Canada, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and recipient representatives. Other stakeholders on the Committee include GAFSP's supervising entities (ADB, AfDB, FAO, IFAD, IFC, IDB, World Bank, and WFP), civil society organizations, and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General.

[www.gafspfund.org](http://www.gafspfund.org)