



Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

Project Implementation Update

February 2014

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List of Acronyms for GAFSP Funded Activities

	Acronym (* notes Private Sector Window activities)	Full Name
Global	GWFP*	Global Warehouse Finance Program
Bangladesh	IAPP	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project
	PRAN*	PRAN Foods Limited
Burundi	PNSADR – IM	Platform for Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso
Cambodia	Rice-SDP	Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program
	EFAP	Emergency Food Assistance Project
	A2F GWFP Training*	A2F Global Warehouse Finance Program Training
Cote d'Ivoire	SIB RSF*	Societe Ivoirienne de Banque Risk Sharing Facility
	SIPRA*	Société Ivoirienne de Productions Animales Environment & Social Action Plan
Ethiopia	AGP	Agricultural Growth Project
	africaJUICE*	africaJUICE
	ESAP*	africaJUICE Environment & Social Action Plan
Gambia, The	FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project
Haiti	RESEPAG II	Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II
	PTTA	Small Farmers Agriculture Technology Transfer Project
Kyrgyz Republic	APNIP	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project
Liberia	SAPEC	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Program
	RSPO*	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Malawi	SIVAP	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project
Mongolia	LAMP	Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project
Nepal	AFSP	Agriculture and Food Security Project
	NPSSP*	Nepal Poultry Sector Support Project
Nicaragua	PRORURAL I	Sector-wide Productive Rural Development Program
	CISA*	Comercial Internacional Exportadora S.A.
	FDL*	Asociación Fondo de Desarrollo Local
Niger	PMERSA-MTZ	Water Mobilization Project to Enhance Food Security in the Maradi, Tahoua, and Zinder Regions
Rwanda	LWH	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project
Senegal	PASA-Lou/Ma/Kaf	Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine
	GWFP BICIS*	Global Warehouse Finance Program with Banque Internationale Pour le Commerce et L'industrie du Senegal
Sierra Leone	SCP	Smallholder Commercialisation Programme
	RSPO*	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Tajikistan	PAMP II	Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Management Project II
Togo	PADAT	Agricultural Development Support Project
	PASA	Agriculture Sector Support Project

Vanuatu	COPSL*	Coconut Oil Processing Santo Limited Supporting Primary Production & an Inclusive Business Model
Yemen	SAPEP	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project

Words from the GAFSP Team

Dear Friends,

A lot has happened over the past six months. With your help, we have been working hard to increase coordination between the public and private sector windows, improve the implementation of the GAFSP portfolio, and understand exactly how recipients are using GAFSP funds and how those funds will impact poverty and food security. This progress implementation report covers key activities from July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

As you know, in September 2013, GAFSP held its first joint meeting with the program's Steering Committee and Private Sector Window's Donor Committee. This marked the first time that all key stakeholders – including recipients, donors, civil society, and Private Sector Window representatives - met to work together to increase the impact of the program. The meeting included updates on both portfolios, discussions of GAFSP moving forward, and the newest allocations for the Public Sector Window. This work will help to ensure that the key goals and objectives of this innovative program will come to fruition.

With these 8 new allocations, our portfolio has grown to include \$912 million in grant funds allocated to the 25 countries through the Public Sector Window, \$45 million in financing to 10 Private Sector Window investment projects, and \$4 million to 17 private sector advisory services projects. This marks an increase in the portfolio size of over 38% during the reporting period alone. GAFSP has also been working to ensure that projects under implementation are moving as efficiently as possible. As of December 31, 2013 disbursements to Governments through the Public Sector Window had increased to \$117 million (this represents a 40% increase during period). The Private Sector Window has disbursed approximately \$3 million through its investment projects and will continue to pick up pace as the portfolio matures.

Thanks to hard work from our team leaders and supervising entities, we have recently conducted a very revealing portfolio review on the key investment areas as well as crosscutting themes. GAFSP seems to be ahead of the curve of many programs and MDBs with statistics relating to gender mainstreaming, nutrition, climate change, and fragility. While we are not sure exactly why - it could be due to the highly competitive nature of GAFSP funding or that grant funding encourages newer and more innovative approaches- we are proud to report that:

- 100% of Public Sector Window projects address at least one elements of good gender mainstreaming (gender analysis during preparation, gender informed actions and gender disaggregated M&E) and 60% address all three;
- approximately 11% of the Public Sector portfolio is targeted towards nutrition related activities;
- over a third of GAFSP investments are committed to generating climate adaptation and/or mitigation benefits (for reference the climate change commitment for IDA 17 is 25% and the current IDA agriculture portfolio averages at 15% for adaptation and 13% for mitigation)
- across the portfolio we are also working to push forward in fragile and conflict affected states with 38% of funds allocated to 10 such countries.

We appreciate your hard work and continued support and look forward to working together as GAFSP scales up to its full potential.

Thanks,

The GAFSP Team

Introduction

1. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) addresses the need for more and better public and private investment in agriculture and related sectors to improve the income and food security of poor and vulnerable people in low-income countries. GAFSP is a transformational approach in development assistance targeted to helping countries make lasting improvements in their food security through sustainable investment in their agricultural and related sectors. It focuses on five key investment areas: raising agricultural productivity, linking farmers to markets, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving non-farm rural livelihoods, and through technical assistance.

2. This is the third semi-annual project implementation progress report to the GAFSP Steering Committee for projects financed by GAFSP funds and was prepared by the GAFSP Coordination Unit with input from the GAFSP Private Sector Window Secretariat, Supervising Entities, and the Trustee.

3. This report covers the six month period from July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.¹

4. The Coordination Unit would like to acknowledge the kind cooperation of project Task Team Leaders and Supervising Entity staff that provided the information necessary for this report.

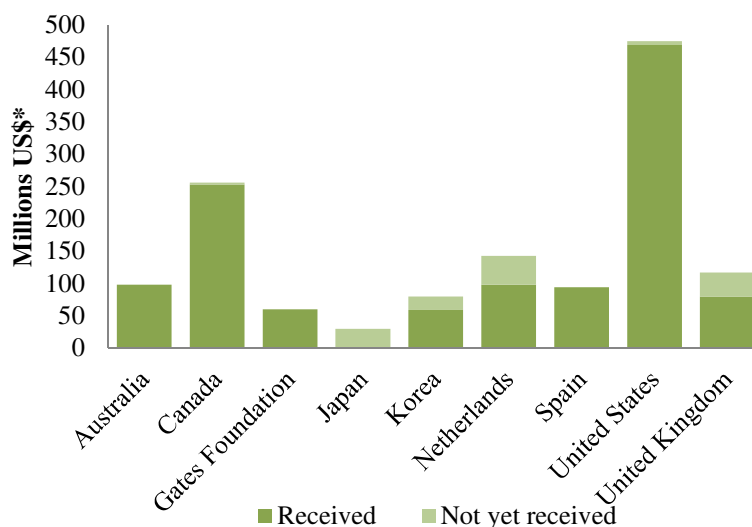
Financial Overview of GAFSP

5. As of December 31, 2013, 10 donors have committed² a total of \$1.3 billion³ to GAFSP, of which \$1 billion was for the Public Sector Window, \$308.7 million was for the Private Sector Window, and \$38.5 million eq. from the UK remains unassigned. \$1.2 billion has been received (of which \$979.2 million was for the Public Sector Window and \$238.3 million was for the Private Sector Window).

6. The GAFSP donors are as follows (the parentheses indicates the window that each donor supports): Australia (Public), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Public), Canada (Public and Private), Ireland (Public), Japan (Private), Republic of Korea (Public), Netherlands (Private), Spain (Public), United Kingdom (Public and Private), and United States (Public and Private) (Figure 1⁴).

7. During the reporting period,

Figure 1: Donor Pledges and Receipts as of December 31, 2013



¹ For Private Sector Window advisory service activities, all reported figures in this report are as of November 30, 2013.

² Committed amounts represent only contributions under countersigned Contribution Agreements/Arrangements. This figure does not include the remaining UK pledge of £25 million (destination window to be determined), which has yet to be signed.

³ Valued on the basis of exchange rates of April 22, 2010, the GAFSP official launch date.

⁴ Note: Ireland is not included in this chart, but has committed and paid \$2 million equivalent to date.

\$31.4 million in new funds were committed to the Public Sector Window from Ireland and Korea, and of this amount \$6.4 million was received. There were no additional funds committed or received for the Private Sector Window during this period (Table 1).

Table 1: Donor Contributions by Fiscal Year as of December 31, 2013

Contributors		Committed (US\$ eq. in millions)						Receipts (US\$ eq. in millions)					
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Public Sector	Australia	8.4	40.8	49.1	-	-	98.4	8.4	51.5	10.2	28.2	-	98.4
	Gates Foundation	30.0	-	-	30.0	-	60.0	10.0	20.0	-	30.0	-	60.0
	Canada	177.1	-	-	24.4		201.5	177.1	-	-	24.4	-	201.5
	Ireland	0.6				1.4	2.0		0.6			1.4	2.0
	Korea	-	53.9	-	-	30.0	83.9	-	2.9	25.9	25.0	5.0	58.9
	Spain	-	94.2	-	-	-	94.2	-	94.2	-	-	-	94.2
	UK	-	-	-	20.1	-	20.1	-	-	-	20.1	-	20.1
	US	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8	-	444.2	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8	-	444.2
	Subtotal	282.8	288.7	184.1	217.2	31.4	1,004.3	262.2	269.1	171.1	270.5	6.4	979.2
Private Sector	Canada	-	51.5	-	-	-	51.5	-	50	2	-	-	51.5
	Japan	-	-	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Netherlands	-	-	143	-	-	142.9	-	-	-	76.3	26.20	102.5
	UK	-	-	-	59.3	-	59.3	-	-	-	28.9	30.40	59.3
	US	-	-	25	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	25		25.0
	Subtotal	-	51.5	167.9	89.3	-	308.7	-	49.5	2.0	130.2	56.6	238.3
Grand total	282.8	340.2	352.0	306.5	31.4	1,313.0	262.2	318.6	173.1	400.7	63.0	1,217.5	

Status Overview of the GAFSP Portfolio (as of December 31, 2013)

8. The GAFSP portfolio amounts to a total of \$961 million across the Public and Private Sectors. Of this, \$912 million is through the Public Sector Window and the remaining \$49 million is through the Private Sector Window.

9. The current portfolio targets approximately 12 million beneficiaries through the Public Sector Window and about 0.8 million people from the Private Sector Window. Since the first public sector project began in 2011, the window has already reached 917,991 people (about a third are women).⁵ This figure has increased over 60% during the reporting period and is expected to further increase as more projects start and scale up implementation. During this six-month period alone, actual beneficiaries increased by more than 380,000 people. Following IFC's standard monitoring procedures, the Private Sector Window projects will not report on actual beneficiaries until a few years into the project when results are expected to have materialized.

10. To date, the Public Sector Window has awarded grants to 25 countries selected on a competitive basis: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, the Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.

11. The GAFSP Steering Committee made the fifth allocation in September 2013 and awarded \$255 million to 8 countries (Burkina Faso, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia).⁶ Each round of allocations of the GAFSP Public Sector Window has been highly competitive with more technically sound proposals received than available funds. Generally only the top third of submission are funded (i.e., for this allocation 20 countries submitted complete submissions totaling \$733 million).. Amongst the proposals that were not funded, approximately \$150 million from five countries were deemed technically sound yet could not be funded due to lack of resources at the time of allocation.

12. As of December 31, 2013 GAFSP, through Supervising Entities, disbursed \$117 million to Governments up from \$82 million at the end of the last reporting period (this represents a 40% increase during the reporting period). This represents about 24% of commitments for the projects under implementation.

13. See Table 2 for a snapshot of the Public Sector Window portfolio.

⁵ Results reporting: For GAFSP funding share for the Public Sector Window and Private Sector Window Advisory Service activities all results used in this report and other GAFSP results documents are prorated i.e., if a GAFSP funded project was co-financed by another financier at a rate of 1:1, GAFSP will claim only half of the result as "GAFSP results". However, for the Private Sector Window investment projects, GAFSP reports all results from the projects with no prorating following standard IFC practice for concessional investment projects.

⁶ Of these eight countries, seven received GAFSP funds for the first time. The Kyrgyz Republic submitted a proposal again for this round of allocation to receive additional funding for their current project (the first allocation was in May 2012).

Table 2: Disbursement and Beneficiary Summary (Public Sector Window)

Country, Project Name	Allocation Timing	Disbursement as of 6/30/13 (\$ million)	Disbursement as of 12/31/13 (\$ million)	Change (\$ million)	Beneficiaries 6/30/13 (persons)	Beneficiaries 12/31/13 (persons)	Change
Rwanda (LWH)	2010-1	25.72	28.11	2.39	38,061	38,061	0
Ethiopia (AGP) (TA-AGP)	2010-2	15.8	27.7	11.9	66,240	67,592	1,352
Bangladesh (IAPP) (TA-IAPP)	2010-1	12.77	21.09	8.32	119,805	439,085	319,280
Sierra Leone (SCP)	2010-1	15.83	17.1	1.27	136,065	136,070	5
Cambodia (EFAP)	2011	4.17	7.11	2.44	99,400	150,951	51,551
Nepal (NAFSP)	2011	0	4	4	-	-	-
Togo (PADAT)	2010-1	3.57	3.57	0	70,888	81,806	10,918
Togo (PASA)	2010-1	2.12	2.85	0.73	1,783	1,783	0
Tajikistan (PAMP II)	2011	0	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Haiti (RESAPAG II)	2010-1	1	1.28	0.28	-	-	-
The Gambia (FASDEP) (TA)	2012	0.38	1.28	0.9	-	-	-
Mongolia (LAMP) (TA-LAMP)	2010-2	0.64	0.77	0.13	-	-	-
Haiti (PTTA)	2010-1	0	0.5	0.5	-	2,644	2,644
Niger (PMERSA-MTZ)	2010-2	0.22	0.38	0.16	-	-	-
Cambodia (RICE-SDP)	2011	0	0	0	-	-	-
Liberia (SAPEC)	2011	0	0	0	-	-	-
Burundi	2012	0	0	0	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic (APNIP)	2012	0	0	0	-	-	-
Malawi (SIVAP)	2012	0	0	0	-	-	-
Senegal (PASA - Lou/Ma/Kaf)	2012	0	0	0	-	-	-
Tanzania (Expanding Rice Production Project)	2012	0	0	0	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2013						
Honduras	2013						
Mali	2013						
Nicaragua	2013						
Uganda	2013						
Yemen	2013						
Zambia	2013						
TOTAL		82.22	117.04	34.82	532,242	917,992	385,750

Note: Under allocation timing, 2010-1 means the first allocation made in 2010 (June 2010), 2010-2 means the second allocation (November 2010).

14. As of December 31, 2013, the Private Sector Window portfolio consists of 10 investment projects and one investment program (totaling \$45 million) as well as 17 advisory service projects (totaling \$4 million). During the reporting period, four new investment projects⁷ (totaling \$10.5 million) and seven Advisory Services projects⁸ (totaling \$0.8 million) were approved.

15. To date, the Private Sector Window has funded investment and advisory services projects in 14 countries (not including regional and global projects): Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Vanuatu.

16. As of December 31, 2013 the Private Sector Window had disbursed \$4 million (\$3 million for investments and \$1 million for advisory service activities). See Table 3 for key information of the Private Sector Window investment portfolio. Key target values and current data for the Private Sector Window projects are included in the section titled "Progress on GAFSP Investments" later in this report. All investment projects will use IFC's Development Outcome Tracking System (DOTS) to track relevant outcome indicators including farmers reached, employment, and number of outstanding loans. Following IFC's standard monitoring procedures, these projects will not report on actual beneficiaries until a few years into the project when results are expected to have materialized.

⁷ CISA Nicaragua (Nicaragua), Pearl Dairy (Uganda), FDL (Nicaragua), and SIB RSF (Côte d'Ivoire)

⁸ WEFA (Irrigation Diagnostic) Phase 2 (Sub-Saharan Africa), Roya Response (Central America), SIPRA ESAP (Côte d'Ivoire), AS Warehouse Receipts (Mozambique/ Malawi), africaJUICE Outgrower (Ethiopia), Kenya Coop (Kenya), and A2F GWFP Training (Cambodia).

Table 3: Key Information of Private Sector Window Investment Projects

Project	Type of Instrument	Country	GAFSP Investment (US\$ million)	IFC Investment (US\$ million)	Project Size (US\$ million)	Mobilization Multiple	Target: # of Farmers Reached	Target Date
africaJUICE	Preferred Shares	Ethiopia	3.0	3.0	14.8	4.9x	1,000	2018
CISA	Senior loan	Nicaragua	3.0	7.0	17.4	5.8x	5,000	2018
COPSL	Senior loan	Vanuatu	1.5	1.5	3.5	2.3x	25,000	2018
FDL	Senior loan	Nicaragua	2.0	5.0	7.0	3.5x	24,000	2018
GWFP	Credit lines, and or risk-sharing facilities	Global	20.0	43.0	136.0	6.8x	28,800	-
<i>GWFP BICIS⁹</i>	<i>Risk Sharing Facility</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>6.6x</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>GWFP Nedbank¹⁰</i>	<i>Risk Sharing Facility</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13.3x</i>	<i>27,700</i>	<i>-</i>
Pearl Dairy	Senior loan	Uganda	4.0	4.0	15.0	3.8x	10,000	2019
PRAN	Senior Loan	Bangladesh	5.0	10	25.0	5.0x	1700	2016
Root Capital	Senior loan	Africa	5.0	5.0	40.0	8.0x	307,000	2016
SIB RSF	Risk Sharing Facility	Cote D'Ivoire	1.5	40.0	80.0	53.3x	n/a	2018
Total			45	118.5	338.7		402,500	

⁹ These projects are not included in the financial total as they are part of the GWFP program, which has been approved to allocate up to a total of \$20 million.

¹⁰ These projects are not included in the financial total as they are part of the GWFP program, which has been approved to allocate up to a total of \$20 million.

17. GAFSP provides support to both the public and private sectors to create an enabling business environment for farmers and agribusiness to thrive. Both windows are active in nine countries (Table 4). This includes three new countries that were added during this reporting period (Cambodia, Nicaragua, and Uganda). However, the exact coordination or linkages between public and private activities within each country needs to be further assessed to discern ways to maximize synergy between investments under the two windows.

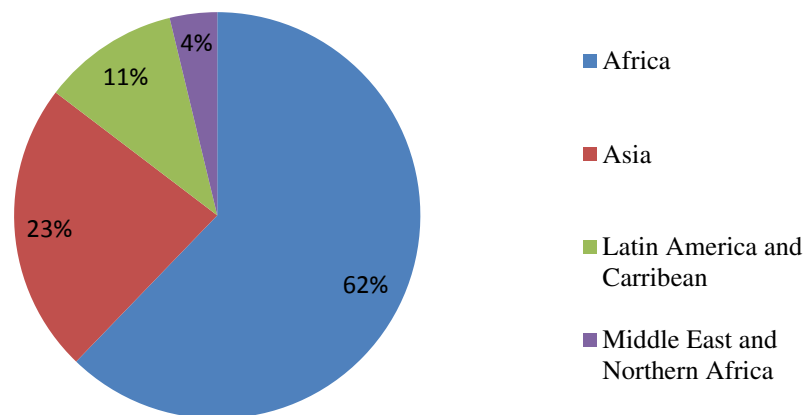
Table 4: Countries with Active GAFSP Supported Activities from both Windows

Countries	Public Sector Window Activity	Private Sector Window Activity
Bangladesh	IAPP	PRAN*
Cambodia	EFAP and Rice – SDP	A2F GWFP Training**
Ethiopia	AGP	africaJUICE* ^{&} **
Liberia	SAPEC	RSPO**
Nicaragua	PRORURAL-I	CISA* and FDL*
Nepal	AFSP	Poultry Sector Support **
Senegal	PASA Lou/ Ma/ Kaf	GWFP BICIS* ^{&} **
Sierra Leone	SCP	RSPO**
Uganda	Multisectoral Nutrition	Pearl Dairy*

Note: *Investment Service and ** Advisory Services

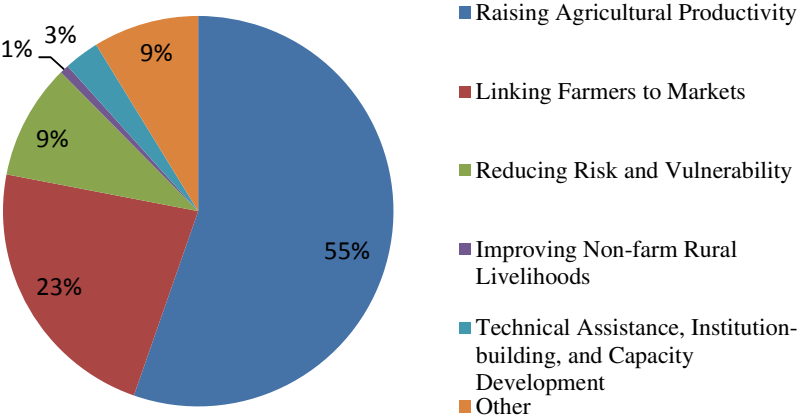
18. Over 60% of GAFSP funds (through both windows) are invested in Africa, followed by about a quarter to East, South, and Central Asia (Figure 2). The distribution for the Public Sector Window remains more or less the same as in the last reporting period. Notable changes are in Latin America and the Caribbean where the share has increased to 11% from 7% in June 2013 (due to new allocations to Honduras and Nicaragua) and from 0% to 4% in the Middle East (the new allocation to Yemen).

Figure 2: Regional Distribution of Total GAFSP Investments (Public and Private Sector Windows)



19. In terms of activities, about 55% of GAFSP funds (through both windows) are invested in activities aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and about a quarter are aimed at linking farmers to market (Figure 3)¹¹. The distribution remains more or less the same as in the last reporting period. This report marks the first attempt to show the distribution across types of activities across both windows.

Figure 3: Thematic Distribution of GAFSP Investments (Public and Private Windows)



¹¹ Note: Other refers to project management costs etc.

Progress on GAFSP Thematic Pillars

20. This section reports on progress under each of the five GAFSP thematic pillars for both windows. The five pillars are: raising agriculture productivity, linking farmers to markets, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving nonfarm rural livelihoods, institutional building and capacity building.

GAFSP Pillar 1: Raising Agricultural Productivity

Context: Raising yields and improving their resilience to climate change are the most important actions needed to raise income and increase food security in the world's poorest countries.

Main activities: Irrigation and drainage, adoption of high yield varieties, water management, land administration etc.

Projects with a strong focus: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, Rwanda, Tajikistan [Public Window]; ECOM Coffee (Kenya), CISA (Nicaragua and Honduras), Poultry Sector Support (Nepal) [Private Window]

Key message: Raising agricultural productivity remains the dominant pillar for GAFSP due to high demand by countries and businesses. In fact 55% of all GAFSP funds support activities that fall in this category. Significant progress has been made during this reporting period in **Bangladesh** and **Rwanda** in the Public Sector Window, especially on farmer training, promotion of new technologies, and water management. Private Sector Window advisory services activities also reported significant progress towards their targets with **Pearl Dairy (Uganda)** and **CISA (Nicaragua)**, especially on farmer training and certification accreditation. Private Sector Window investment activities did not report on progress during the reporting period.

Project progress highlights:

- In **Bangladesh (Public Window – \$50 million)**, more than 310,000 additional farmers have been reached through GAFSP support since the last progress report, bringing the total farmers reached to 439,085 farmers (crop, fish, or livestock). For example, five new crop varieties have been introduced (two for rice, two for wheat and one for oilseed) and four more are in the process of development. Eleven improved crop and fish production technologies are being implemented, including three improved fish variety seedlings that are being provided to farmers. In addition, over 5,700 hectares of improved irrigation systems have been put in place.
- **ECOM Coffee in Kenya (Private Window Advisory Services - \$0.6 million)** has provided 130 Promoter Farmers training on: coffee farming establishment, nutrition, canopy management, coffee insect pests and diseases, coffee processing, coffee defects, environmental conservation, safe use of agrochemicals and climate change. Four new co-operatives received certification from UTZ, Rainforest Alliance, and Fairtrade, bringing the total number to nine; and training modules were developed targeting promoter farmers.

Other projects active in this area:

- **CISA in Nicaragua and Honduras (Private Window Investment Services - \$3 million)** The project will improve the quality and productivity of its existing coffee growers through the roll out of a long-term, on-lending program in Nicaragua benefitting approximately 150 small and midsize farmers over 5 years; increasing de-hulling and sorting capacity; purchasing equipment to improve productivity; increasing mechanical drying capacity; reaching 5,000 smallholder farmers; and expanding storage facilities.
- **Many of the newest allocations from the Public Sector Window include funding for relevant activities, most notably:** in **Mali**, GAFSP support will target investments in water control to reduce climatic risks and increased productivity in key agricultural sectors by adopting a value

chain approach; and in **Yemen**, GAFSP will support decentralized community-based smallholder productivity programs by improving water and land management, investing in water harvesting technologies, and introducing or expanding new or improved rain-fed staple and higher value crops.

Progress on GAFSP core indicators (Public Sector Window)

Significant progress has been made in many of the core indicators under this pillar. Advances in implementation in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Rwanda drove these results. Projects only report on indicators that are relevant to its activities and not all projects report on all indicators. Therefore, the figures for each indicator are not the aggregate value for the entire program, but rather are the aggregate values of all the projects that report on that particular indicator (Table 5).

Table 5: Status of GAFSP Core indicators (as of December 31, 2013)

GAFSP Core Indicators	Status as of June 30, 2013	Status as of Dec. 31, 2013	Target by end of project	Progress (% of target)	Change from June 30, 2013
Collaborative research or extension sub-projects implemented (Ethiopia, Mongolia)	0	14	60	23%	+14 subprojects
Days of training provided to farmers, scientists, extension agents, agro-dealers, and community members (Cambodia Rice-SDP, Ethiopia, Gambia)	21,091	66,010	171,940	38%	+44,919 days
Days of extension services provided to farmers, community members etc. (Haiti RESEPAG II)	0	0	12,400	0%	No change
Farmers who have adopted the technology being promoted (Bangladesh, Cambodia (both), Ethiopia, Haiti (both), Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Togo PADAT)	62,452	145,595	544,047	27%	+83,143 farmers
Additional hectares which have adopted the technology being promoted (Cambodia (both), Ethiopia, Gambia, Haiti PTTA, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Togo (both))	12,861	25,375	91,930	28%	+12,514 hectares
Area with new or rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (ha) (Cambodia, EFAP, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal)	5,425	10,570	162,475	7%	+5,145 hectares
Water users provided with irrigation and drainage services (Cambodia Rice-SDP, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan)	4,095	7,407	483,240	2%	+3,312 associations
Operational water user associations (Cambodia Rice-SDP, Ethiopia, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan)	173	123	322	38%	-50 associations ¹²
Total Population with land use or ownership rights recorded in a manner recognized by national or customary law (Mongolia, Sierra Leone)	117	117	258	45%	No change

¹² The Coordination Unit is following up with the World Bank Task Team Leader on why there was a negative change in this indicator.

Progress on Private Sector Window Advisory Service Indicators

Table 6 below summarizes progress under this pillar by reporting on progress to date for the Private Sector Window advisory service projects, which uses some GAFSP core indicators (employed by the Public Sector Window) but also reports on standard indicators for IFC advisory services. Overall, projects under this theme are progressing well. Advances in implementation in **ECOM Coffee in Kenya** and **Poultry Sector Support in Nepal** mainly drove these results. Projects only report on indicators that are relevant to its activities and not all projects report on all indicators. Therefore, the figures for each indicator are the aggregate values of all the projects that report on that particular indicator.

Table 6: Status of Key Private Sector window Advisory Service Indicators (as of December 31, 2013)

Indicators	Current Status	Target (end date varies)	Progress (% of target)
Number of workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, etc. (ECOM – Kenya, Poultry – Nepal, RSPO (both))	373	561	66%
Number of participants in workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, etc. (same as above)	5,458	6,318	86%
Trainers trained (#). (ECOM – Kenya, Poultry – Nepal)	312	382	82%
Women participating in training (#) (Poultry – Nepal, RSPO (both))	736	850	87%
Number of farmers who have adopted the technology being promoted/number of farmers reached (ECOM – Kenya, Poultry – Nepal)	11,770	13,300	88%

GAFSP Pillar 2: Linking Farmers to Market

Context: Increasing income and reducing hunger requires sustained efforts to link farmers to markets and develop vibrant value chains beyond the farm gate.

Main activities: Construction or rehabilitation of rural roads, marketing infrastructure, rural finance, processing etc.

Projects with a strong focus: The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo PADAT [Public Window]; AfricaJUICE (Ethiopia), CISA (Nicaragua), FDL (Nicaragua), Root Capital (Africa), COPSL (Vanuatu) [Private Window]

Key message: Linking farmers to market continues to be the second largest pillar for GAFSP funding from both the public and private sector windows: public funds for the provision of marketing infrastructure and enhancing farmer capacity, and private funds to provide credit as well as for processing. Significant progress has been made during this reporting period, in fact, since last reporting period GASFP Public Sector Window projects in **Cambodia EFAP** and **Ethiopia** marked a joint 93% increase in rehabilitating or constructing rural access and feeder roads to connect farm areas to markets.

Project progress highlights:

- In **Ethiopia (Public Window – \$51.5 million)**, the project has already surpassed its end target of constructing 47.8 km by more than 100% having reported construction of 129 km of all-weather roads in order to further develop and increase the efficiency of key value chains through improved access to markets. There was also reported progress in developing and managing market centers, now reaching six centers (up from two during the last reporting period).
- **Cambodia EFAP (Public Window – \$24.5 million)** added 44.2 km in the country’s rural road network during the last reporting period; reaching 60% of its target on this indicator, while also supporting increased access to markets and other public services.

Other projects active in this area:

- **africaJUICE in Ethiopia (Private Window Investment Services - \$3 million)** AfricaJUICE is embarking on a \$15 million expansion to triple fruit-processing capacity, and to build a self-sustaining network of farmers who can supply high-value fruit crops. It is expected that this expansion will double its current labor force to about 3,000 employees, over half of whom are expected to be women, and increase the number of smallholder farmers who supply the company from 70 to about 1,000. IFC Advisory Services is also supporting inclusion of small farmers into the company’s supplier base.
- During the reporting period the IFC Board approved three projects that are heavily focused in this investment area: **FDL in Nicaragua (Private Window Investment Services - \$2 million)** to support the microfinance institution as it expands on-lending to the rural agribusiness sector and micro-entrepreneurs through its network of rural branches and provide an additional 19,000 loans; **Pearl Dairy in Uganda (Private Window Investment Services - \$4 million)** to support the operations of its milk processing plant and the establishment of milk collection centers reaching 10,000 farmers and employing 150; and **SIB RSF in Côte d’Ivoire (Private Window Investment Services - \$1.5 million)** to support a portfolio of short- and medium-term loans to SMEs, with a focus on women and agribusiness.
- In addition, out of the eight newly awarded Public Sector Window projects (in September 2013), six are expected¹³ to include activities to ensure that farmers profit from their labor and a viable value chain is fostered. For instance: in **Honduras**, project interventions include promoting farmer organization and market access and developing long-term private sector alliances; while in **Zambia**, the project aims amongst others to facilitate installation of three processing plants, and support agro-dealers.

Progress on GAFSP indicators (Public Sector Window)

Table 7 below summarizes progress under this pillar by reporting on progress to date for GAFSP indicators. Strong results are reported for road construction and rehabilitation in **Cambodia EFAP** and Ethiopia. The latest reporting shows a negative change for the indicator on support to producer groups (second indicator in Table 7) due to a negative change in **Ethiopia**. The project Task Team Leader suspects that a more thorough review of farmer groups led to a more accurate count of the numbers, and he has requested information from the Government. **Togo PADAT** reported no progress towards the same indicator during this reporting period. Projects only report on indicators that are relevant to its activities and not all projects report on all indicators. Therefore, the figures for each indicator are the aggregate values of all the projects that report on that particular indicator.

Table 7: Status of GAFSP Core indicators (as of December 31, 2013)

¹³ Burkina Faso, Honduras, Mali, Nicaragua, Yemen, and Zambia.

GAFSP Core Indicator	Status as of June 2013	Status as of December 2013	Target by end of project	Progress to date (% of target)	Progress from June 30, 2013
Kilometers (km) of roads constructed or rehabilitated (Cambodia EFAP, Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Togo PADAT)	138	311	1,370	23%	+173 km
Targeted clients who are members of a supported association including producer associations, cooperatives, water user associations (WUAs) (Cambodia Rice-SDP, Ethiopia, Niger, Togo (both))	35,988	23,913	69,720	34%	-12,075 people
Rural market centers constructed or rehabilitated (Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone)	52	56	455	12%	+4 market centers

Progress on Private Sector Window Advisory Service Indicators

There are currently no indicators reported (target or actual) for the Private Sector Window advisory service projects under this pillar.

GAFSP Pillar 3: Reducing Risk and Vulnerability

Context: Raising agricultural productivity and linking farmers to markets are vital to improve income and other assets of the poor. Volatility in these assets, however, can jeopardize the short and long term welfare of poor households, particularly women and children.

Main activities: Cash transfer programs, nutrition education and training, weather and price risk management etc.

Projects with a strong focus: Cambodia (EFAP), Nepal, Tajikistan [Public Window]; GWFP (Global), SIB RSF (Côte d'Ivoire) [Private Window Investment Services]

Key message: Significant progress has been made during this reporting period in **Bangladesh**, especially on laying the foundation for improving nutrition of vulnerable groups, and **Cambodia EFAP**, especially on strengthening social safety nets. Private Sector Window investment activities did not report on progress during the reporting period. No Private Sector Window advisory service activities fall under this investment area.

Project progress highlights:

- In this reporting period, **Cambodia EFAP (Public Window – \$24.5 million)** added 6,351 households as beneficiaries for its cash-for-work program, reaching a total of 11,290 beneficiaries and exceeding its end target of 10,000.

- In **Bangladesh (Public Window – \$50 million)**,¹⁴ 481 community facilitators and field assistants received nutrition sensitization and basic nutrition messages training during the reporting period. This strengthened capacity will have a long-term impact on ensuring country leadership in designing and implementing operations in the field of nutrition.

Other projects active in this area:

- **Global Warehouse Financing Program (Private Window Investment Services - \$20 million)** is a comprehensive investment and advisory program that supports the agriculture sector by providing banks with liquidity or risk coverage backed by warehouse receipts, which can be used to provide financing in the form of short-term loans or guarantees to agriculture producers and traders. GAFSP collaborates with GWFP via a GAFSP risk participation component embedded within GWFP that enables the Program to expand financing to second-tier banks in frontier regions.
- In addition, all eight newly awarded Public Sector Window projects (in September 2013) include activities designed to develop longer term resilience to income and food shocks. For example, in **Uganda**, the project aims to improve smallholder farmer access to 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 to build demand for these products; and in **Nicaragua**, food and nutrition education and school feeding will complement ongoing activities to increase nutrition for schoolchildren and promote consumption of autochthonous (indigenous) produce.

Progress on GAFSP indicators (Public Sector Window)

Table 8 below summarizes progress under this investment area by reporting on progress to date for GAFSP indicators. Solid progress is reported on the two indicators reported. For the first indicator progress is reported only by **Cambodia EFAP**, and for the second indicator only by the **Bangladesh TA component**.

Table 8: Status of GAFSP Core indicators (as of December 31, 2013)

GAFSP Core Indicator	Status as of July 2013	Status as of December 2013	Target by end of project	Progress to date (% of target)	Progress from June 30, 2013
Households benefiting from cash transfer programs (Cambodia EFAP, Tajikistan)	4,939	11,290	23,376	48 %	+6,351 households
Number of people receiving improved nutrition services ¹⁵ (Bangladesh, Cambodia EFAP, Gambia, Nepal)	0	481	131,483	0.4%	+481 people

Progress on Private Sector Window Advisory Service Indicators

No Advisory Services projects fall under this area.

¹⁴ IAPP Technical Assistance Component supervised by FAO (\$3.7 million; this complements the IAPP supervised by the World Bank).

¹⁵ e.g., Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTFs), Vitamin A, micronutrients, bio-fortified foods, nutrition education

GAFSP Pillar 4: Improving Non-farm Rural Livelihoods

Context: Non-farm rural sources of income are important for the rural poor for income and employment supplementation. Non-agricultural goods and services produced in rural areas also tend to promote equitable distribution of income by providing employment for women, youth, small and/ or landless farmers and workers.

Main activities: Investment climate analysis, promotion of rural non-farm employment etc.

Projects with a strong focus: Cambodia Rice-SDP

Key message: To date, GAFSP recipient countries or agribusinesses have not prioritized improving non-farm rural livelihoods; the pillar only constitutes 1% of GAFSP portfolio covering both windows. Given this status it will not be covered in detail going forward until investment for non-farm rural livelihood activities reaches some level of critical mass.

Project progress highlights:

- None to report during this reporting period.

Other projects active in this area:

- **Cambodia Rice-SDP (Public Window - \$14.6 million)** is working to promote non-farm rural entrepreneurship activities by commercializing the predominantly subsistence rice subsector. The Government is currently recruiting a program implementation consultant to work on the following issues: organization and functioning of self-help groups; provision of basic administration training; development and functioning of micro-businesses (women headed) and small-scale agro-processing; implementation of community micro-projects; training of beneficiaries in new and/or additional vocational skills.
- There are no Private Sector Window projects that fall under this theme
- Out of the eight newly awarded Public Sector Window projects (Third Call for Proposals in September 2013), two include some activities under this pillar. In **Nicaragua**, the project aims to promote innovative non-farm small enterprises and build capacities to increase participants' access to labor markets and self-employment opportunities, and in **Honduras**, project interventions aim to analyze and identify non-agriculture value chains to increase incomes; diversify incomes through off-farm activities; and increase employment in new or expanded private sector business ventures and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Progress on GAFSP indicators (Public Sector Window)

To date, there are no core indicators tracked under this pillar.

Progress on Private Sector Window Advisory Service Indicators

There are currently no indicators reported (target or actual) for the Private Sector Window advisory service projects under this pillar.

GAFSP Pillar 5: Institution Building and Capacity Development

Context: Improving the capacity of agricultural institutions and organizations at household, local, national, and/or regional level is equally important to delivering on investments and contributing towards poverty reduction and improved food security.

Main activities: policy formulation, training on M&E, engagement with civil society etc.

Projects with a strong focus: not applicable

Key message: Institution building and capacity development are crucial activities that support investments. Overall this pillar consists only 3% of the total GAFSP portfolio. For the Public Sector Window, all investments in technical assistance are integrated into the investment portfolio. Given this, and the fact that the outcome of this activity will be seen through the outcome of other project investments, going forward we will not report on this area separately. Rather progress under this pillar will be reported through other pillars to which it contributes.

Activities under both windows made steady progress under this pillar. Notably in **Bangladesh** on capacity building with farmers' organizations, and progressing with the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)** certification process in **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone** (Private Sector Window).

Project progress highlights:

- **Bangladesh (Public Window - \$50 million)** has marked impressive progress in the number of additional community based organizations' staff trained in institutional strengthening or sectoral planning and strategy, and in number of participants in M&E workshops (up by 209% and 131% respectively since last reporting period). Now in its second year of implementation, the project is advancing towards goals in farmers' organizations capacity development including mapping of capacity development requirements and organizing a workshop of federated farmer organizations.
- **Mongolia (Public Window - \$12.5 million)** has shown progress in the number of people trained in value chains and business planning and management activities from zero to 30 and is meeting its target in this reporting period.
- **RSPO Liberia and Sierra Leone (Private Window Advisory Services - \$1.1 million).** In Liberia and Sierra Leone, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), a non-profit organization was selected as the conveners of the RSPO national interpretation process in both Liberia and Sierra Leone. In addition, both countries appointed legal officers to draft a legal review as part of the requirements of the RSPO process.
- **Africa Irrigation Diagnostic (Private Window Advisory Services - \$0.4 million).** FAO completed phase 1 of the irrigation diagnostic study and selected five countries for deeper analysis: Kenya, Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia and Zambia. Phase 2 is ongoing; market analysis missions to Ghana and Zambia have been completed and draft analyses for Ghana and Zambia are to be completed by end of February 2014.

Other projects active in this area:

- **Root Capital (Private Window Investment Services - \$5 million).** GAFSP supports Root Capital (a non-profit development financier) scale up its Sustainable Trade Fund operations in order for it to become a financially viable business.
- Lastly, out of the eight newly awarded Public Sector Window projects (Third Call for Proposals in September 2013), three include activities of technical assistance and capacity building for country-owned strategy formulation, and program development in agriculture and food security. Specifically, in **Uganda**, the project aims to provide necessary technical support to line ministries to deliver community-based services; in **Nicaragua**, project implementing agencies and their partners will strengthen their capacities and skills and further enhance their ability to monitor and evaluate the program; and in **Mali**, the project aims to build the capacity of professional organizations, local authorities, technical services and the private sector that constitute one of the constraints on the rice sub-sector and market garden produce value chains.

Progress on GAFSP indicators (Public Sector Window)

Table 9 below summarizes progress under this pillar by reporting on progress to date for GAFSP indicators. Progress under this pillar is relatively mild. Projects only report on indicators that are relevant to its

activities and not all projects report on all indicators. Therefore, the figures for each indicator are the aggregate values of all the projects that report on that particular indicator.

Table 9: Status of GAFSP Core indicators (as of December 31, 2013)

GAFSP Core Indicator	Status as of July 2013	Status as of December 2013	Target by end of project	Progress to date (% of target)	Progress from June 30, 2013
Policies, strategies, frameworks or investment plans adopted (Cambodia Rice-SDP, Haiti (both), Liberia, Tajikistan, Togo PASA)	2	2	9	19 %	No change
Trained additional civil servants dedicated to sectoral planning and strategy (Bangladesh)	18	18	60	30 %	No change
Community based organizations that actively participate in national or provincial level technical and policy bodies, or in project implementation related to food security or agriculture programs (Bangladesh)	2	2	25	8 %	No change
Number of additional community based organizations' staff trained in institutional strengthening/ sectoral planning and strategy (Bangladesh)	21	65	550	4 %	+44 comm. based orgs.
Number of participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (Bangladesh, Cambodia Rice-SDP, Mongolia)	19	44	1,169	4 %	+25 people

Progress on Private Sector Window Advisory Service Indicators

There are currently no indicators reported (target or actual) for the Private Sector Window advisory service projects under this pillar.

Progress on Cross-cutting themes

21. This section reports on progress for four cross-cutting themes that go beyond traditional agriculture, but are of key interest to many GAFSP stakeholders. The four cross-cutting themes that are selected for analysis are: gender mainstreaming, nutrition, climate smart agriculture, and fragile and conflict-affected areas. In general, GAFSP projects have a higher inclusion of these cross-cutting themes compared to

Supervising Entities' regular projects. This could be due to the highly competitive nature of GAFSP funding that pushes governments to prepare innovative proposals touching upon some of these cross-cutting themes. Or, it may also be due to the fact that GAFSP funds are grants (and not loans), thereby encouraging governments to see it as a source of funding for riskier, newer, and more innovative approaches. Analysis for gender mainstreaming, nutrition and climate smart agriculture are only for the Public Sector Window projects while analysis on fragile and conflict-affected states covers both windows.

GAFSP Cross-cutting Theme 1: Gender Mainstreaming

Context: According to FAO, if women had the same access to productive resources as men total agricultural output in developing countries could rise by 2.5 – 4%. Women as the primary care-takers of their families are also responsible for translating agriculture sector products into food and nutrition security of their households.

About 60% of GAFSP Public Sector Window projects address all three elements of good gender mainstreaming in projects (gender analysis during preparation, gender informed actions, and gender disaggregated M&E).¹⁶

Gender activity highlights:

- In **Cambodia Rice SDP**, the project outlines important existing gender gaps, including in female farmers' access to resources, essential extension services and decision-making. The project is categorized as "effective gender mainstreaming," and has policy/ tranche conditions to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed into the Agricultural Land Policy and the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land. It monitors a number of gender-disaggregated indicators, such as percentage of women unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation structures; of women construction sub-committee members; and of women in management positions of farmer water user community established in each irrigation scheme.
- In **Nepal** the gender analysis highlights the nutritional status of women and children and the feminization of agricultural labor force. The project is working to make agriculture technology, extension, and other interventions more gender sensitive, as well as empowering women through nutrition education and behavior change communications. The project monitors gender-disaggregated indicators, such as women farmers with increased productivity in crops and livestock, and improved dietary intake for pregnant and nursing women.
- In **Sierra Leone**, the project identifies the challenge of persistent marginalization of women in rural areas, and has an explicit strategy to address it in its operations. The three-pronged strategy for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment aims at: strengthening women's decision-making role in community development; improving the knowledge and well-being of women while easing women's workloads by facilitating their access to rural services and infrastructures; and fostering women's economic empowerment through access to and control over fundamental assets. Relevant indicators include number of: women trained in production practices and technologies; women trained in post-production, processing and marketing; female membership in financial services associations; women active borrowers; and agricultural business centre female board members.

¹⁶ In the previous reporting period the relevant figure was 78% based on a review of 18 project appraisal documents. This time, a total of 28 projects were reviewed. Of the 28 projects, 18 were carried over from the last review, and for the ten projects where appraisal documents were not yet complete, interim project documents such as project concept notes were used for three projects (Burundi, Kyrgyz Republic and Tanzania); and project proposals were used for the seven projects awarded in September 2013 (Burkina Faso, Honduras, Mali, Nicaragua, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia).

GAFSP Cross-cutting Theme 2: Nutrition

Context: Malnutrition costs children's lives, perpetuates poverty, and slows economic growth. It is a multi-sectoral issue that needs a multi-sectoral response. While there are critical health-based interventions that are effective (nutrition specific interventions), experience has shown that these need to be accompanied by interventions that address underlying factors such as food availability, water & sanitation, care practices (nutrition sensitive interventions). Thus, agriculture plays an important role in reducing malnutrition.

In 15 (out of 25) GAFSP countries¹⁷ around \$100 million of GAFSP Public Window funds (or 11% of the \$912 total portfolio) is targeted towards nutrition related activities – both nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities and direct non-agricultural nutrition activities. This is a significant progress since the last reporting period when \$63 million was targeted towards nutrition. This reflects the inclusion of projects in the September 2013 allocation such as Uganda that have a dominant focus on nutrition. About 60% of the \$100 million is for nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, and the remainder is for nutrition specific non-agricultural activities such as behavioral change communication campaigns, improvement of home conditions etc.

Nutrition activity highlights:

- In **Bangladesh**, 481 community facilitators and field assistants received nutrition sensitization and basic nutrition messages training during the second half of 2013. This strengthened capacity will have a long-term impact on ensuring country leadership designing and implementing operations in the field of nutrition.
- Nutrition-related activities are measured by various indicators across projects, including:
 - Number and proportion of malnourished, as defined by underweight, stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiency, disaggregated by gender (Bangladesh)
 - Chronic malnutrition rate in children under five (Burundi, Honduras, Mali, and Zambia)
 - Delivery of nutrition, health awareness, and access to micronutrient foods to pregnant and nursing women (Cambodia and Nepal)
 - Improved food security and nutritional status of vulnerable groups and households measured by wasting prevalence (the Gambia)
 - Food Consumption Score (the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia)
 - Dietary Diversity (Nicaragua, Rwanda, Uganda, and Yemen)

GAFSP Cross-cutting Theme 3: Climate-smart agriculture

Context: Agriculture is highly climate sensitive, and responsible not only for contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but also capable of carbon sequestration from the atmosphere. Climate-smart agriculture comprises activities that increase farmer adaptation to climate change and/ or activities that mitigate GHG along with activities that simultaneously increase agricultural productivity.

Preliminary analysis of measuring climate change commitments of GAFSP funded investments found that about a third of GAFSP investments are committed to generating climate adaptation and/or mitigation benefits. Some projects such as **Haiti PTTA**, **Liberia**, and **Sierra Leone**, address both adaptation and mitigation, while most address adaptation only. This compares favorably to similar benchmark figures such as the climate change commitment for IDA 17 which was 25%¹⁸, or figures for IDA's agriculture portfolio (15% for adaptation and 13% for mitigation; FY11-13 average).

¹⁷ Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, the Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.

¹⁸ This target was established based on existing MDB climate change actual commitments which were about 23%.

Project highlights:

- In **Bangladesh**, the project contributes to improving climate resilience to crops, fisheries and livestock production through the introduction of new technologies, agronomic practices and farm-level investments. These include the development and introduction of improved varieties and disseminating techniques, training of water user groups in on-farm water management, irrigation system operation and maintenance, pump mechanics, and rain-water harvesting.
- In **Sierra Leone**, the impacts of climate change affect local stakeholders in the form of unusual weather patterns, and more intense rainfall resulting in severe floods and landslides which affect cropping patterns and water availability. The project supports the use of inland valley swamps in order to restore soil fertility, and promote sustainable rice intensification approaches which also reduce carbon emissions. The project will also explore the opportunity for testing climate resilient rice varieties through a Climate Field School for Farmers.
- In **Haiti PTTA**, the project promotes the adoption of agricultural technologies and practices aiming at reducing land degradation, encouraging resilient agriculture, and allowing for farmers' adaptation to future changes in weather and precipitation patterns. The project finances tools that could be used to better manage agro-climatic risks to enhance agricultural production systems.
- In **Niger**, the project supports construction of dams and a water storage system to help manage changes in the water cycle due to climate vulnerability. As a Sahel country, Niger has a highly variable climate over time and space, especially with regard to rainfall resulting in recurrent low rainfall and severe droughts. This has led farmers to cultivate marginal lands that are particularly sensitive to erosion, and herders to engage in overgrazing especially around water points and livestock concentration areas.

GAFSP Cross-cutting Theme 4: Fragility and Conflict-affected States

Context Agriculture plays a very important role in the economies and livelihood of people in the low-income fragile and conflict-affected states.¹⁹ It is estimated that by 2015, over 50 percent of the world's poor surviving on less than 1.25 dollars a day will be found in fragile and conflict-affected states, up from about 20 percent in 2005.²⁰

The GAFSP portfolio (under both the Public and Private Sector Windows) has allocated 38% of funds to 10 fragile and conflict affected states (Burundi, Côte D'Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Yemen). GAFSP funding in these countries increased by 25% (from \$289 million during the last reporting period to \$362 million).

Highlights in fragile and conflict-affected states:

- **Côte d'Ivoire SIB RSF (Private Window)** supports a difficult to reach part of the agricultural sector with limited access to financial services. Côte d'Ivoire is emerging from a decade of instability and economic dislocation. Women-owned SMEs account for a third of all SMEs in the country. Expected development impacts of the project are to support economic recovery and development of Côte d'Ivoire through private lending to SMEs and to enhance access to finance for women-owned and agricultural SMEs.
- In **Mali**, where the proposed project is expected to reduce poverty and increase food and nutrition security enhancement in four the extremely vulnerable regions (Koulikoro, Sikasso and Ségou).

¹⁹ The designation of a country as fragile and conflict affected state is based on harmonized average (3.2 or less) of World Bank CPIA Score and ADB/AfDB CPIA Score, or the presence of a UN and/or regional peace-keeping or peace-building mission during the past three years.

²⁰ Chandy, L. and Gertz, G. (2011), "Poverty in Numbers: The Changing State of Global Poverty from 2005 to 2015: Global Views Policy Brief 2011-01", The Brookings Institution, Washington DC, USA

The project is aligned with Mali's 2013-2014 Sustainable Recovery Plan (PRED) and is consistent with the country's transition roadmap and the 2013-2014 Emergency Priority Action Plan (PAPU).

- Since early 2011, **Yemen** has passed through a period of political uncertainty and economic disruption. The agricultural sector was particularly hard hit, with an estimated 16% drop in output due to shortages of inputs and disruption of markets. The transitional government of Yemen has given importance to the economic recovery of the most vulnerable and affected groups, particularly in rural areas, prioritizing investment to raise agricultural productivity, improve rural incomes and strengthen food security. The GAFSP project in Yemen is consistent with the government's priority in the rural areas to raise agricultural productivity.

Programmatic Updates

22. During this reporting period, GAFSP has worked to improve the implementation of projects across the portfolio, monitor and understand the portfolio, and ensure that all of the program mechanisms are running as smoothly as possible.

23. GAFSP has continued to work with DIME for impact evaluations (IE) in: Rwanda, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Haiti, Nepal, and Liberia. The team works with each country to develop impact evaluations that answer questions pertinent to the government clients. Each evaluation design is outlined in a concept note, which goes through a formal review process. After concept notes are reviewed, one of the first activities of the IE teams is to conduct a baseline survey and produce a report on the main variables of interest for the government and operational teams. During the reporting period, concept note reviews were completed for Nepal and Haiti PTTA. The team also completed baseline data collection efforts in Haiti, Nepal, and Mongolia, and completed the [baseline report for Bangladesh](#) during this reporting period (the [Rwanda baseline report](#) was completed in May 2013).

24. In the first half of FY14, DIME team members undertook missions to Nepal, Haiti, Rwanda, and Liberia. During this period, DIME also hired three in-country field coordinators to work on cleaning and analysis of the growing collection of data. Additionally, DIME completed the first round of follow-up data collection in Rwanda and Bangladesh. Based on this data, preliminary IE results for Rwanda and Bangladesh will be available in the next six-months.

25. GAFSP has also worked in coordination with the World Bank Innovations Team to use geo-referenced data to monitor and report on projects, project impacts, and beneficiaries. During the reporting period, GAFSP and WBI launched "GAFSP-Stories", which is an online platform that allows stakeholders to see the exact locations of the projects and hear directly from beneficiaries. The Teams travel out to the project sites and often work to ensure their government counterparts can use the mapping tools in project planning and to communicate project activities with donors, local stakeholders, and other development partners. Maps and stories are available and published on the GAFSP web site for: Bangladesh, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo.

26. On the Private Window side, an [M&E framework for the Private Sector Window](#) was approved in December 2013 by the Private Sector Window Donor Committee. The framework includes three tools to measure results and impact of both Investment and Advisory Services: (i) **IFC's regular M&E system** – to track primary and secondary indicators from IFC's Development Outcomes Tracking System (DOTS) used for Investment services and Advisory Services Operations Portal (ASOP) for Advisory services, (ii) **Poverty Scorecards** - on a sample of approximately 15-20 projects poverty scorecards will be prepared to

track poverty and income over the life of the selected projects.²¹, and (iii) **Project Evaluations:** impact evaluations will be conducted by third-party organizations on 6 projects to allow for a more robust analysis of the impact of select projects and GAFSP's contribution to the impact.

27. The GAFSP is committed to learning through doing, and consistently working to improve the program as a whole. Launched in April 2012, the GAFSP Continuous Improvement Process works to identify and prioritize programmatic challenges and opportunities facing the program as a whole and the Public and Private Sector Windows independently. During the reporting period, representatives from the various constituents of the Steering Committee, Private Sector Window Donor Committee, Public Sector Window Technical Advisory Committee, Coordination Unit, and Private Sector Window Secretariat worked closely on issues surrounding the coordination between the Public and Private Sector Windows, and Public Sector allocation guidelines. On-going discussions are held on these, and other important programmatic issues. Some key activities during the reporting include the following:

- 1) In an effort to increase coordination and transparency, GAFSP held its first ever joint meeting of the GAFSP Steering Committee and Private Sector Window Donor Committee on September 4-6, 2013. The [minutes of the meeting](#) are posted on the GAFSP website. Main outcomes of the meeting are as follows:
 - a. GAFSP will hold joint Steering Committee-Private Sector Window Donor Committee meetings going forward
 - b. GAFSP will issue joint Calls for Proposals (Public and Private) for the Fourth and subsequent Calls for Proposals.
 - c. Future Public Calls will be more explicit in indicating that Public-Private Partnerships are permitted for financing under the Public Sector Window.
 - d. The Private Sector Window will continue to move forward with innovative approaches to use blended concessional and commercial finance and advisory services to meet the needs of smallholder farmers
 - e. A working group with diverse participation from GAFSP stakeholders will develop a comprehensive proposal of a new “component” or “financing modality” for the program that will address the financing needs of smallholder farmers, smallholder farmer associations, and small scale agribusiness enterprises.
- 2) In preparation for the above mentioned meeting, the Coordination Unit carried out analysis of past applications to the Public Sector Window, and potential improvements. The analysis included aspects such as the regional distribution, primary language, types of activities funded, the amount of time needed for recipients to prepare proposals, factors impacting the speed to first disbursement; and composition and weight of the current proposal assessment scoring system. The analysis included a list of recommendations for consideration. The final approved version of the recommendations will be applied to the next Call for Proposal.

²¹ A Poverty Scorecard usually includes 10 simple questions like whether the household owns a TV, or the material used for the roof of their house, or the number of household numbers etc. These questions enable a statistically significant estimate of the likelihood of a household being below the poverty line. Over time, poverty scorecards will be used to track income/poverty changes among project beneficiaries.

Annex 1: GAFSP Governance Structure

Steering Committee Membership (as of December 2013)

Chair		
Australia (until September 2013)		Mr. Bob Quiggin
United States (from September 2013)		Mr. Dan Peters
REPRESENTATIVE OF	ORGANIZATION	NAME
I. VOTING MEMBERS		
<i>i. Donors</i>		
Australia	Department of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Matthew Williams
	Department of Foreign Affairs	Mr. David Lowe
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	-	Mr. Josh Lozman
	-	Mr. Brantley Browning
Canada	CIDA	Ms. Diane Jacovella
	CIDA	Mr. Andrew Spezowka
Republic of Korea	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Hohyun Jang
		Mr. Jangro Lee
Spain	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Mr. Rafael Domínguez Pabón
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Ms. Maria Larrea Loriente
United Kingdom	DFID	Ms. Diana Dalton
		Mr. Simon Bor
United States	U.S. Treasury	Mr. Dan Peters
		Ms. Marisa Lago
		Ms. Shannon Ding
Recipients		
Africa	-	Mr. Ousmane Badiane
Africa	-	Dr. Dunstan S.C. Spencer
East Asia and Pacific	-	Ms. Erdenejargal Tumurbaatar
Europe and Central Asia	-	Mr. Victor BODIU
Latin America and Caribbean	-	Mr. Jean Robert Chery
South Asia	-	Mr. L.K. Atheeq
Middle East North Africa		Ms. Jeehan Abdul Ghaffar

II. NON-VOTING MEMBERS		
Ireland	Irish Aid	Ms. Cáit Moran
		Mr. Nial Cassidy
Japan	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Toru Oe
		Mr. Hiroki Katayama
Netherlands	Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Marcel Beukeboom
	Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Peter LePoole
United Nations	UN Secretary General's Special Representative on the Global Food Crisis	Mr. David Nabarro

Supervising Entities		
Supervising Entities	ADB	Dr. Lourdes S. Adriano
	ADB-	Mr. Samuel Tumiwa
	AfDB	Dr. Abdirahman Beileh
	AfDB	Mr. Dougou KEITA
	FAO	Mr. Gustavo Merino
	FAO	Mr. Guy Evers
	IDB	Mr. Hector Malarin
	IDB	Ms. Ginya A. Truitt Nakata
	IFAD	Mr. Kevin Cleaver
	IFAD	Mr. Willem Bettink
	WFP	Mr. Jon Brause
	WFP	Mr. Giammichele DeMaio
	World Bank	Mr. Juergen Voegelé
Civil Society Organizations		
Northern CSOs	ActionAid International	Ms. Ruchi Tripathi
	ActionAid USA	Ms. Katie Campbell
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPA	Mr. Djibo BAGNA
Southern CSOs (Asia)	Farmer and Nature Net, Cambodia	Dr. Sang Yaing Koma
	PAKISAMA	Mr. Raul Socrates Banzuela

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW DONOR COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (as of December 2013)

REPRESENTATIVE OF	ORGANIZATION	NAME
Canada	Ministry of Finance	Ms. Isabelle Pouliot-Cotnoir
Japan	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Toru Oe
	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Hiroki Katayama
	Office of Japan's Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Yuri Kato
The Netherlands	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Marcel Beukeboom <i>(serving as Chair)</i>
	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Peter Le Poole
United Kingdom	DFID	Ms. Diana Dalton
United States	U.S. Treasury	Mr. Dan Peters
	U.S. Treasury	Ms. Shannon Ding

PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Geeta Sethi, World Bank

PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW SECRETARIAT HEAD: Ms. Laura Mecagni, International Finance Corporation

Annex 2: GAFSP Funded Activity Status Update (as of December 31, 2013)

Country	Project Name	Board Date (PrSW)/ Date Awarded (PuSW)	Type of Instrument/ Activity	Supervising Entity	GAFSP Amount	Disbursement
Global						
Global	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) (includes Africa Nedbank, Senegal BICIS)	Dec-12	Credit lines, &/or risk-sharing facilities	IFC	20.000	0.000
Netherlands	Africa Works Conference	Nov-12	Investment Development Marketplace	IFC	0.016	0.016
Africa/Asia	Smallholder Events	Apr-13	Investment Development Marketplace	IFC	0.100	0.060
Africa						
Africa	Root Capital	Nov-12	Senior Loan	IFC	5.000	3.000
Burundi	Platform for Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso	May-12	Grant	IFAD	30.000	0.000
Burkina Faso	Sustainable Water Management & Food Security Project	Sep-13	Grant	WB	37.100	0.000
Côte d'Ivoire	Societe Ivoirienne de Banque Risk Sharing Facility (SIB RSF)	Nov-13	Risk Sharing Facility	IFC	1.500	0.000
	Société Ivoirienne de Productions Animales (SIPRA), Environment & Social Action Plan	Jul-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.112	0.000
Ethiopia	africaJUICE	Jun-13	Preferred Shares	IFC	3.000	0.000
	africaJUICE Environment & Social Action Plan (ESAP)	May-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.060	0.000
	Agricultural Growth Program	Nov-10	Grant	WB & FAO	51.500	27.696
The Gambia	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project	May-12	Grant	AfDB & FAO	28.000	1.274
Kenya	Farmer Capacity Building in Partnership with Ecom Coffee	Jan-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.617	0.466
Liberia	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement & Commercialization Project	May-12	Grant	AfDB	46.500	0.000

Country	Project Name	Board Date (PrSW)/ Date Awarded (PuSW)	Type of Instrument/ Activity	Supervising Entity	GAFFSP Amount	Disbursement
	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	May-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.560	0.062
Malawi	Smallholder Irrigation & Value Addition Project	May-12	Grant	AfDB	39.600	0.000
Mali	Food & Nutrition Security Enhancement Project	Sep-13	Grant	AfDB	37.200	0.000
Niger	Water Mobilisation Project to Enhance Food Security in Maradi, Tahoua, & Zinder Regions	Nov-10	Grant	AfDB	33.000	0.379
Rwanda	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project	Jun-10	Grant	WB	50.000	28.110
Senegal	Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine	May-12	Grant	AfDB	40.000	0.000
Sierra Leone	Smallholder Commercialization Program	Jun-10	Grant	IFAD	50.000	17.053
Sierra Leone	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	May-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.536	0.073
Sub-Saharan Africa	SSA Strategic Grain Reserves Study	Jan-13	Diagnostic	IFC	0.355	0.131
Sub-Saharan Africa	WEFA Irrigation Diagnostic	Mar-13	Diagnostic	IFC	0.038	0.070
Sub-Saharan Africa	WEFA Irrigation Diagnostic Phase 2	Sep-13	Diagnostic	IFC	0.382	0.000
Tanzania	Expanding Rice Production Project	May-12	Grant	WB	22.900	0.000
Togo	Agricultural Development Support Project and Agricultural Sector Project	Jun-10	Grant	IFAD & WB	39.000	6.416
Uganda	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan	Sep-13	Grant	WB	27.600	0.000
Uganda	Pearl Dairy	Nov-13	Senior Loan	IFC	4.000	0.000
Zambia	National Agriculture Investment Plan	Sep-13	Grant	AfDB	31.100	0.000
Asia						
Cambodia	Emergency Food Assistance Project & Climate Resilient Commercialization Sector Development Program	Jun-11	Grant	ADB	39.100	0.000
	A2F Global Warehouse Finance Program Training	Oct-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.077	0.001

Country	Project Name	Board Date (PrSW)/ Date Awarded (PuSW)	Type of Instrument/ Activity	Supervising Entity	GAFSP Amount	Disbursement
Mongolia	Livestock & Agricultural Marketing Project	Nov-10	Grant	WB & FAO	12.500	0.775
Vanuatu	Coconut Oil Processing Santo Limited Supporting Primary Production & an Inclusive Business Model	Jun-13	Senior Loan	IFC	1.500	0.000
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project	Jun-10	Grant	WB & FAO	50.000	21.090
	PRAN	Mar-12	Senior Loan	IFC	5.000	5.000
Nepal	Agriculture & Food Security Project	Jun-11	Grant	WB	46.500	4.000
	Nepal Poultry Sector Support Project	Mar-13	Advisory Services	IFC	0.070	0.020
Europe and Central Asia						
Kyrgyz Republic	Agricultural Productivity & Nutrition Improvement Project	May-12 Sep-13	Grant	WB	38.000	0.000
Tajikistan	Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture & Water Resources Management II	Jun-11	Grant	WB	27.900	1.800
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Haiti	Small Farmer Agriculture Technology Transfer Project & Strengthening of Agricultural Public Services Project II	Jun-10	Grant	IDB & WB	35.000	1.779
Honduras	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan	Sep-13	Grant	WB	30.000	0.000
Nicaragua	Comercial Internacional exportadora S.A. (CISA)	Oct-13	Senior Loan	IFC	3.000	0.000
Nicaragua	Asociación Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL)	Dec-13	Senior Loan	IFC	2.000	0.000
Nicaragua	Sector-Wide Productive Rural Development Program	Sep-13	Grant	WB	33.900	0.000
Middle East and North Africa						
Yemen	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program of Yemen's National Agricultural Sector Strategy	Sep-13	Grant	WB	36.000	0.000