

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Investing in Smallholder Farmers for a Resilient Future



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ABOUT GAFSP

The **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** is a multilateral financing platform dedicated to improving food and nutrition security worldwide. Launched by the G20 in the wake of the global response to the 2007–2008 food price crisis, GAFSP works to build resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems in the world’s poorest countries.

Since 2010, GAFSP has pooled more than US\$2.5 billion in donor funds and provided financial and technical resources—grants, technical assistance, concessional loans, blended finance, and advisory services—to demand-driven projects along the agriculture supply chain, ‘from farm to table’. Governments, farmers’ and producer organizations, and the private sector are in the lead, designing and implementing these projects in partnership with a development agency of their choice.

The five inaugural donors—**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the United States**—were joined by seven more: **Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom**. Together, all GAFSP stakeholders—donors, partner countries, multilateral development agencies, and civil society organizations—work together to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and their families. Millions of poor and vulnerable people benefit from GAFSP’s continued support and commitment to strengthening agriculture and food systems.

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Reporting Period: January to December 2023

Letter from the Chairs

In 2023, nearly 282 million people faced acute hunger, an increase of 24 million since 2022. We have significantly veered off course from our goal of zero hunger by 2030. The FAO projects that about 590 million people will still be facing hunger in 2030, which is about the same number as in 2015 when the Sustainable Development Agenda was launched.

There is much work to be done.

Increasingly the global community recognizes that the challenges of poverty, hunger, climate change and conflict are deeply intertwined. In response, efforts are underway across multiple fora to identify better responses to these complex issues and unlock exponential impacts through coordinated effort. The endorsement of the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action by 159 countries provides an excellent opportunity to better integrate GAFSP's responses to the challenges of hunger and climate change.

Against the backdrop of the global food crisis, triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in 2023 GAFSP demonstrated its ability to rapidly deploy financing for nationally and locally led investments, while ensuring a high degree of project quality through rigorous independent technical review. Over US\$300 million was provided in support of governments and producer organizations in just over a year.

GAFSP has a deep understanding of how to address the nexus of climate, nutrition, income generation, and gender within agriculture and food systems—and we will continue to build on this track record in 2024. GAFSP's robust toolkit of grants, technical assistance, concessional loans, blended finance, and advisory services, its focus on demand-driven projects along the food chain, and its diverse and inclusive governance continue to underpin its effectiveness.

GAFSP's focus on smallholder farmers will continue to be a critical channel for building resilient and sustainable agri-food systems and improving food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable. Smallholder farmers supply roughly 35 percent of the world's food on only 12 percent of the land. Growth in agriculture is two to four times more effective in raising incomes

among the very poor than growth in other sectors. Addressing gender inequality can amplify the benefits. Closing the gender gap in agri-food systems would increase global GDP by 1% and reduce the number of food insecure people by 45 million.

Smallholder farmers also bear the brunt of the impacts of climate change. The adaptation finance needs of smallholder farmers are significant, estimated at US\$ 212 billion per year by 2030 in developing countries alone, while receiving less than 2% of climate financing today. At the same time, as custodians of a substantial part of the world's natural resources, smallholder farmers directly impact the environment, so engaging them in solutions for land degradation and decreasing productivity will help protect water, soil, and other precious resources.

Given the clear value in supporting smallholder farmers in many of the world's poorest countries, including those experiencing conflict and violence, transformative investments in inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agriculture and food systems targeted towards smallholders should be a critical priority. GAFSP can serve as an agile and impactful platform for aggregating and leveraging development financing flows towards these challenges.

In 2023, the GAFSP Steering Committee took the significant step of launching the new Business Investment Financing Track (BIFT) to strengthen GAFSP's ability to engage and mobilize the private sector. The BIFT pilot in September 2024 will support innovative solutions designed to address the constraints impeding access to finance for market-oriented smallholder farmers and early-stage agri-businesses.

This report covers how funds contributed by our donors provided timely, much-needed investments that will help build or strengthen resilience in some of the poorest communities around the world.

We call on all stakeholders to work with us to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable, to strengthen food systems, protect nature and biodiversity, and eliminate the most extreme forms of poverty, hunger, and starvation.

Letter from Producer Organizations

GAFSP was established in 2010 to respond to the 2007/2008 food crisis. In the last 10 years, GAFSP has been able to adjust to the continued challenges and to adapt its structure and target those most in need. Small-scale farmers, who produce most of the world's food, are partnering with GAFSP through a variety of finance instruments that respond flexibly to the diverse nature, level, and capacity of producer organizations.

In providing grants to countries, GAFSP solicits projects to be designed and developed in collaboration with producer organizations and in consultation with local civil society organizations. Resources are specifically channeled to support the poorest farmers and the infrastructure they need to flourish.

In 2020, GAFSP introduced the “producer organization-led financing track” to directly support producers' organizations. This innovative mechanism recognizes the agency of structured farmers' organizations and approaches them not as beneficiaries but as partners in project development and implementation. Producer organizations, accompanied by one of the GAFSP supervising entities (UN food agencies and/or development banks), can apply for grants to support their project ideas and overcome their challenges in accessing finance, markets, capacity building, climate change and transition to sustainable agriculture.

In 2023, GAFSP announced new funding of US\$33.93 million to 15 producer organization-led projects in 13 countries through its Seventh Call for Proposals, totaling a portfolio of 32 producer organization projects either under development or already in implementation.

Along this continuum, GAFSP is now launching a new financing modality under the Business Investment Financing Track (BIFT), aimed at leveraging scarce grant and concessional finance resources at different geographic scales to attract new and additional private funds for investments towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Producer organizations will be involved in the

governance of this mechanism and are expected to play an active role in managing the allocated funds.

Through the combination of these financial tools, GAFSP positions itself as a flexible funding instrument to support producer organizations in their varying capacities and aspirations. Moreover, through the supported initiatives, GAFSP enables producer organizations to actively participate in national agriculture and the implementation of related policies.

Unfortunately, after decades of decline, hunger has started to rise again. The intertwined challenges of conflicts, climate change, post-pandemic downturns, and war-induced food price spikes have increased inequality and plunged many countries into a new food crisis.

As civil society organizations that are part of the GAFSP governance, we continue to believe that international finance must put smallholder farmers at the center to reverse the current trend of increasing food insecurity across the world. We commend GAFSP for having achieved important results in 2023, supporting 17,848 farmer groups with greater focus on climate change benefits, nutrition outcomes, and reducing the gender gap. We also believe that civil society organizations are pivotal and critical actors that have contributed to GAFSP achievements. We acknowledge GAFSP's inclusive governance, and we will continue to strive for effective support for the role of civil society organizations.

As world food security is still exacerbated by conflicts and climate disasters, we call for renewed commitment to support those initiatives, like GAFSP, that help achieve the goal to eradicate hunger and support food security and nutrition for all.

THE CHALLENGE

In early 2024 as many as 282 million people faced acute food insecurity levels requiring urgent food and livelihood assistance—for the fifth consecutive year.

The biggest numbers of people facing food insecurity are concentrated in active conflict areas, notably the Gaza Strip in Palestine, and in Sudan, which has become home to the world's biggest internal displacement crisis. But the footprint of food and nutrition insecurity is also widening due to other factors, including climate change and socio-economic drivers.



Global economic shocks intensified food and nutrition insecurity in 2023, particularly for smallholder farmers. With its impact on the price of fuel, fertilizers, and other food commodities, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has disrupted agricultural production and trade. The after-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to linger. Taken together, these factors threaten progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) of zero hunger, despite global efforts to improve access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods in low-income countries.

Women are increasingly at risk. In some countries where GAFSP operates, women produce up to 80 percent of the food, significantly impacting family nutrition and diet-related health. Supporting women in farming, including increased productivity and access to markets, is critical. However, when crises hit, women and girls are among the first to be affected, with forced displacement, gender-based violence, and limited access to justice impacting them particularly. The climate emergency has aggravated gender inequalities, making it even more difficult for women to cope with the overlapping effects of today's compounded crises.

The issue of food and nutrition security has been heightened in the global political arena in 2023, but the situation is not improving. We need to change this, urgently.

The investments GAFSP channels can address are only a fraction of the need, with smallholder farmers receiving too small a percentage of global funding from the development system. A report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development shows that only 0.8 percent of climate finance actually reaches smallholder farmers, a reduction of 44 percent since 2018.¹ The gap is widening in terms of emergency response but also in efforts to build the resilience of our food system.

¹ CPI [Daniela Chiriac, Harsha Vishnumolakala, and Paul Rosane]. 2023. *The Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agrifood Systems: A Growing Challenge*. Climate Policy Initiative.



21.5% OF PEOPLE FACED HIGH LEVELS OF FOOD INSECURITY IN 2023

PRIMARY DRIVERS OF FOOD CRISIS WERE



WEATHER EXTREMES (71.9 MILLION PEOPLE)



ECONOMIC SHOCKS (75.2 MILLION PEOPLE)



CONFLICT/INSECURITY (134.5 MILLION PEOPLE)

(Source: Food Security Information Network. 2024. 2024 Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC))



This is despite the fact that agriculture and smallholder farmers are crucial to economic growth and food production, growing a third of the world's food and up to 80 percent of the food in low- and middle-income countries. These countries also face high adaptation costs despite being responsible for low levels of carbon emissions.

GAFSP has taken steps to align its funded projects with climate finance opportunities by

- aligning all projects with national strategies and commitments,
- promoting climate vulnerability analyses during project design,
- supporting a comprehensive range of climate approaches in design and implementation, and
- requiring reporting on the climate resilience impacts of projects.

Coordinated investments in the agri-food sector that benefit small-scale producers, indigenous peoples,

and women continue to be one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost rural economies, and feed the growing world population.

Through GAFSP, partners have a single point of access to different development financing delivery mechanisms. GAFSP's flexible financing instruments—including the BIFT, which will be piloted in 2024—also promote defragmentation through greater convergence between public and private sector investments.

The aim of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger and no poverty by 2030 remains an important catalyst for GAFSP's work. While governments must lead, GAFSP aims to respond to this challenge imaginatively and swiftly, doing everything possible to enable low-income countries to address the urgency of food security crises while accelerating the transformation to more sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems.

GAFSP'S MISSION

Providing support for smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries

GAFSP supports smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and countries to navigate the compounding global health, food, and security crises by investing in resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems that benefit and empower poor and vulnerable farmers, their families, and communities.





Dedicated to improving food and nutrition security in the world's poorest countries

GAFSP provides financial and technical resources, including grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance, and advisory services, in the world's poorest countries to projects along the agriculture value chain.

GAFSP pools donor funds, coordinates action on the ground, and allocates resources to projects, enabling governments, agribusinesses, and producer organizations to choose and tailor interventions best suited to their own contexts. They design, lead, and implement these projects in partnership with development agencies of their choice, which have the requisite knowledge and presence on the ground.



HOW GAFSP WORKS

GAFSP-funded projects are designed and led by farmers, governments, and the private sector and are implemented in partnership with development agencies.

COUNTRY GRANTS

GAFSP provides grants to low-income countries to support national agriculture and food security investment plans developed by governments with farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society organizations.

PRODUCER ORGANIZATION GRANTS

GAFSP directly supports smallholder farmers through small-scale grants for projects designed and led by farmers' and producer organizations, together with an implementing agency partner of choice.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS

GAFSP's innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions support private sector companies that promote inclusive business models, supporting projects that improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

Supervising Entities





Portfolio Snapshot

128

**COUNTRY- AND PRODUCER-
LED PROJECTS**

190

**PRIVATE SECTOR
PROJECTS**

\$2.5B

**PORTFOLIO AS OF
DECEMBER 2023**



PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT

GAFSP funds 318 public and private sector projects across 55 countries.

GAFSP’s portfolio has continued to expand in scope and size. As of December 2023, GAFSP’s US\$2.5 billion portfolio comprised more than 318 public and private sector projects in low-income countries, totaling US\$1.91 billion in grant financing for public sector interventions, US\$419 million for private sector interventions, and US\$80.4 million for producer organization-led projects.

GAFSP’s Seventh Call for Proposals, which was split between country- and producer organization-led projects, was concluded in 2023. A total of US\$304 million was allocated to countries and producer organizations by the end of 2023. The call for country-led projects ran in 2022, while the call for producer organizations took place in 2023, with US\$33.93 million funding.

GAFSP WORKS IN 36 COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE.²

42 PERCENT OF BENEFICIARIES OF GAFSP PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS ARE WOMEN.

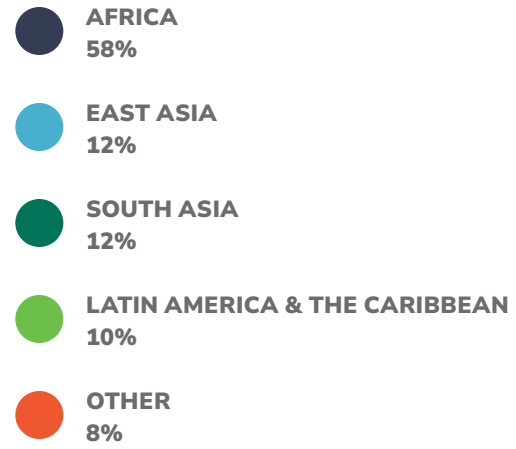
ALL PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS SINCE 2017 INCLUDE MEASURES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE RISKS IN AGRICULTURE.

SINCE 2017, GAFSP-FUNDED PROJECTS HAVE CREATED 276,285 NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

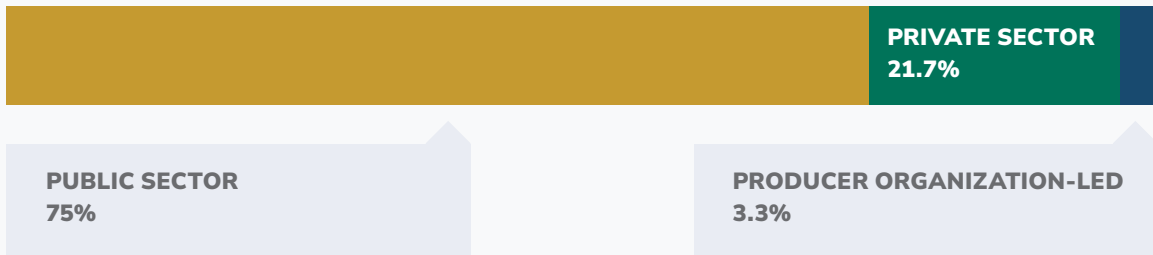
² FCV status is determined by the GAFSP award date



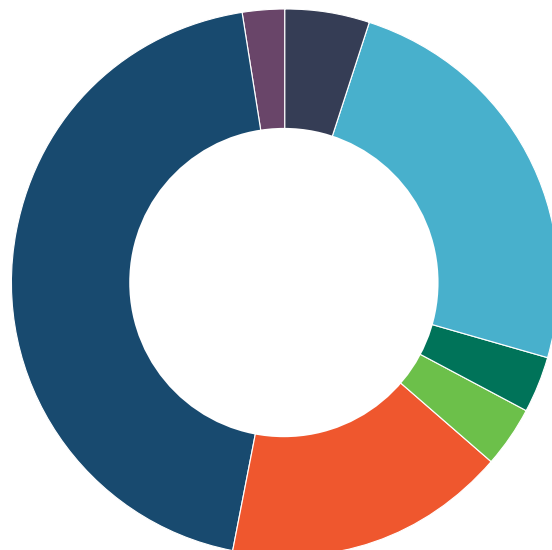
Portfolio Breakdown By Region



GAFSP Financing By Portfolio Type



Supervising Entities by Amount of Project Managed USD millions





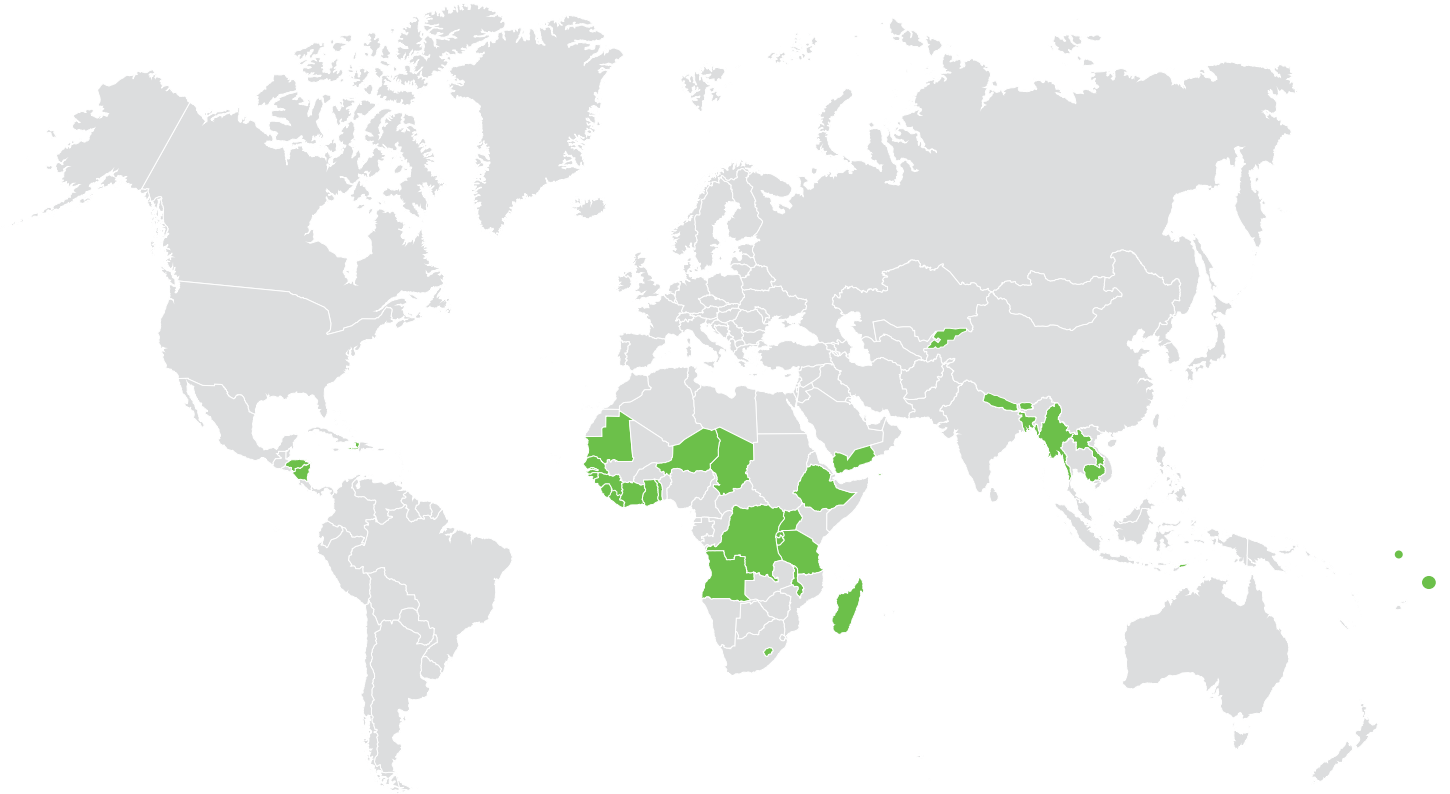
COUNTRY GRANTS

Supporting national agriculture and food security investment plans

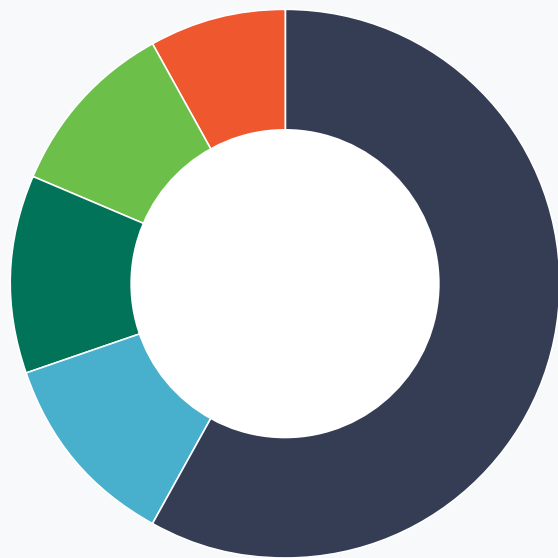
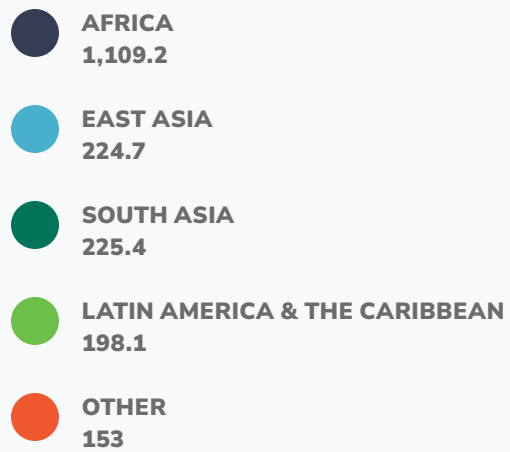
GAFSP provides grants to low-income countries to support national agriculture and food security investment plans that governments develop together with farmers, agribusinesses, technical experts, and civil society through a participatory and transparent process.

As of December 2023, the public sector portfolio had financed more than US\$1.9 billion in grants, disbursing US\$1.15 billion to 128 projects in 49 countries.

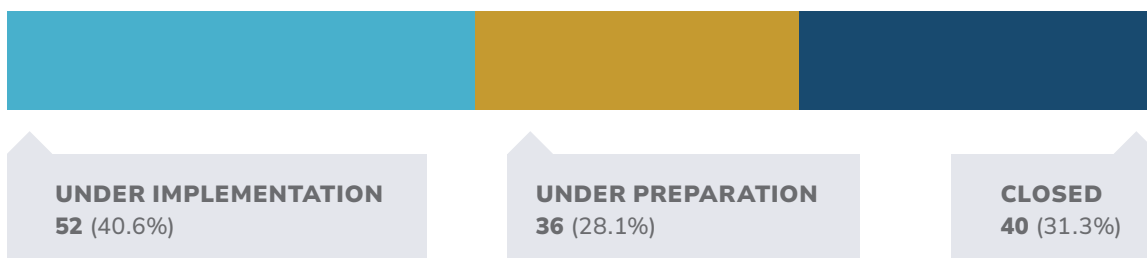
Active Public Sector Projects 2023



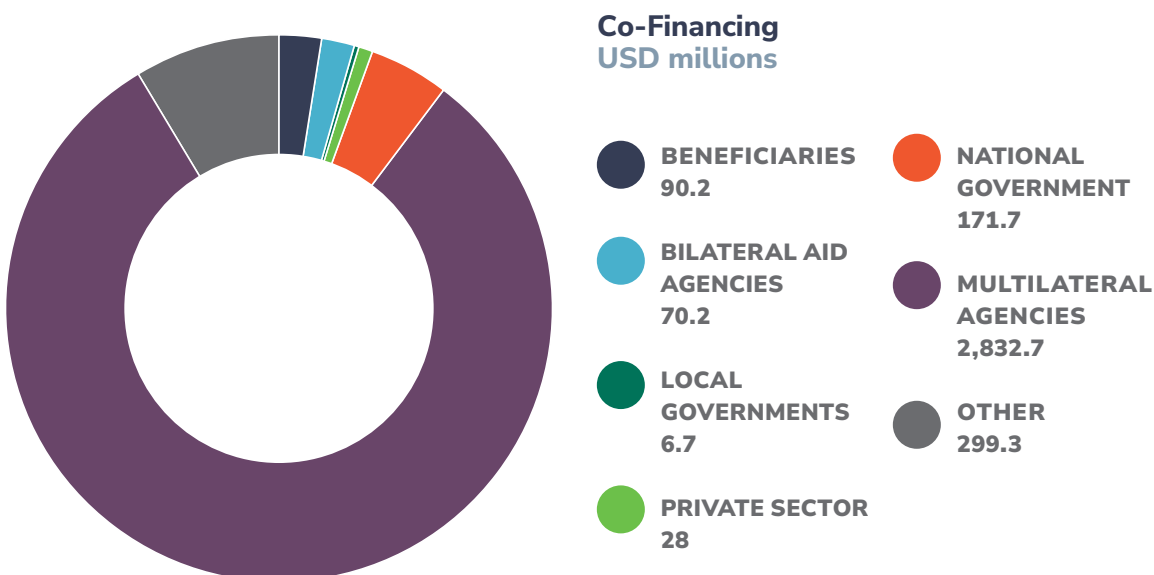
Public Sector Funding by Region USD millions



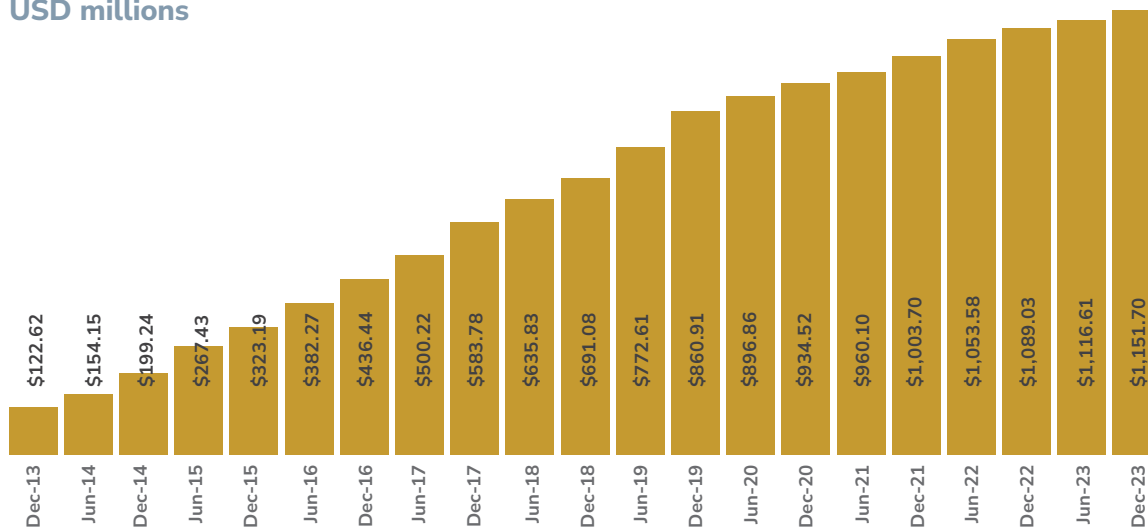
Project Status (# of projects)



Project Type (# of projects)



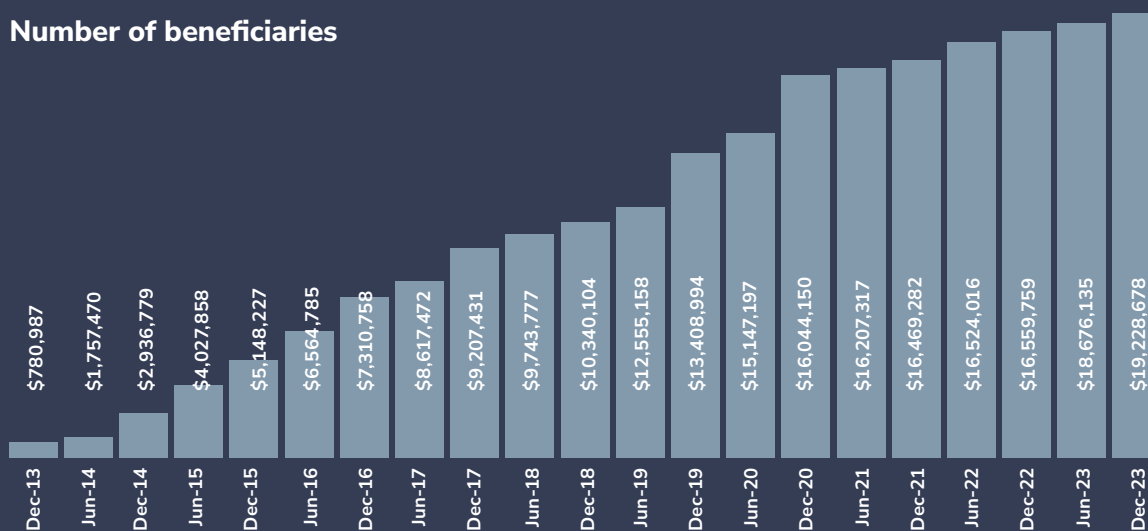
Disbursed Funds USD millions



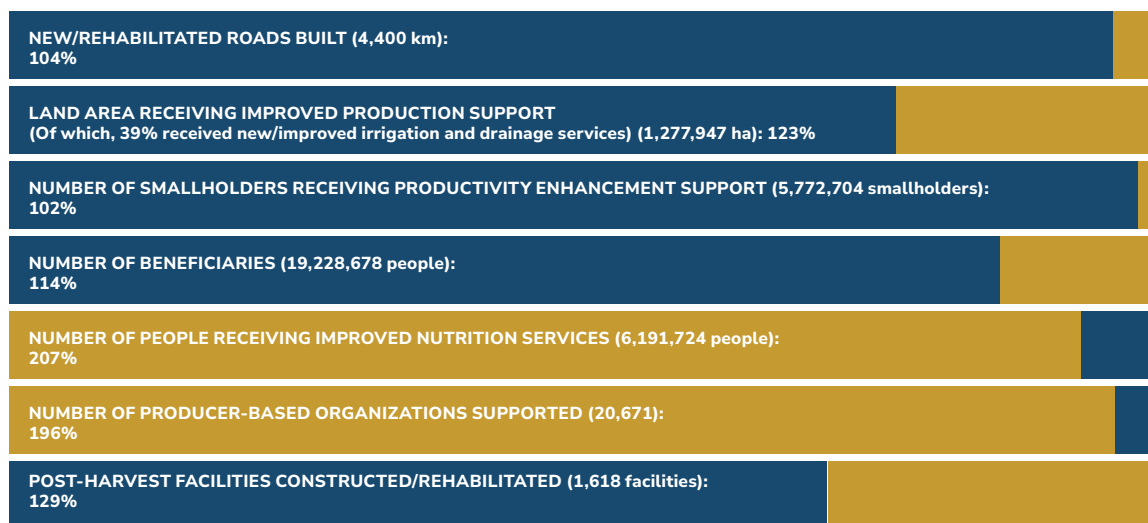
PUBLIC SECTOR RESULTS

As of December 2023, nearly 18.4 million people were beneficiaries of GAFSP public sector funding, 42 percent of these being women, to enhance their food security and livelihoods. This is an increase of nearly 1.8 million beneficiaries over one year.

Number of beneficiaries



Highlighted Results Indicator Reach Over Target (%)



PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECT EXAMPLE

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Agriculture for Nutrition Program

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) & World Food Programme (WFP)

In the dense forests and mountainous region of Northern Laos, Mrs. Sengphet is among the 90% of ethnic minorities relying on subsistence agriculture in remote farming communities. Unpredictable climate impacts, including drought, combined with the remote setting make essential services and health care a challenge, with malnutrition a major problem.

A farmer for many years, Mrs. Sengphet learned about the Agriculture for Nutrition project (AFN) in 2018 through the Farmer Nutrition School she joined when she was pregnant with her

third child. She received nutrition education and agricultural training to improve and diversify food production for household consumption, and gained insights into how to link with markets to earn a better income.

Although she was already raising various livestock at the time, she received US\$120 through a Garden Grant, which helped her buy ten chickens and some feed to start her own small farm. Soon, she had sold more than 40 chickens and 200 eggs worth US\$420.

She reinvested this income into growing garlic and raising fish, frogs, and crickets, and with the support of another project partner, the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute, she set up a hatchery for fish fingerlings, froglets, and chicks to supply farmers in nearby villages. Now her farm is a demonstration site for farmer-to-farmer extension sessions in raising chickens and pigs.

“I don’t get tired of doing all these activities,” Mrs. Sengphet said. “With my additional income, I have been able to pay for my children’s education and build a new house. I have learned how to give medicine and vaccines to my animals, and I am now part of making decisions in my house with my husband.”

Since its inception in 2016, the AFN project has benefited more than 200,000 people, more than half of them women. The project specifically targets women of reproductive age with childcare responsibilities, and communities benefit from infrastructure improvements in irrigation and community markets as well as nutrition interventions. These include Farmer Nutrition Schools for pregnant women and mothers with children under two years old, and garden grants to support gardens for household consumption.

Financed by a GAFSP grant administered by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Government of Lao PDR and the World Food Programme, the project is in line with the Government of Lao PDR’s National Nutrition Strategy and National Nutrition Action Plan to 2025.

Higher incomes and a decline in stunting have been reported across 400 villages in the northern part of the country. Malnutrition in children under two years old has reduced from 60% to 50%, with awareness-raising about health and nutrition leading to more diverse diets.



“

With my additional income, I have been able to pay for my children’s education and build a new house. I have learned how to give medicine and vaccines to my animals, and I am now part of making decisions in my house with my husband.

Source: GAFSP. 2023, October 25. *Integrating Climate and Nutrition for Multiple Wins. Impact Stories.* <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/news/integrating-climate-and-nutrition-multiple-wins>



PRODUCER ORGANIZATION-LED GRANTS

| Together, Smallholder Farmers Achieve More

When smallholder farmers work together through producer organizations, they are better able to access inputs and credit, negotiate fair prices for their produce, and invest in technology, storage, and processing facilities. Funding producer organizations help farmers make a better life for themselves and their communities. But working directly with producer organizations, as GAFSP does, also harnesses smallholder farmers as part of the solution to global challenges: ultimately, strengthened producer organizations mean that local and regional value chains can better respond to the current food security crisis while building a more resilient agri-food chain for the future.

GAFSP's producer-led projects have allowed smallholder farmers better access to finance and complementary services and have fostered a sense of ownership among members. Some projects have improved skills in management, processing, marketing, and decision-making. Others have promoted collaboration and coordination among various actors in the value chain and provided loans to rural youth to establish small rural businesses.

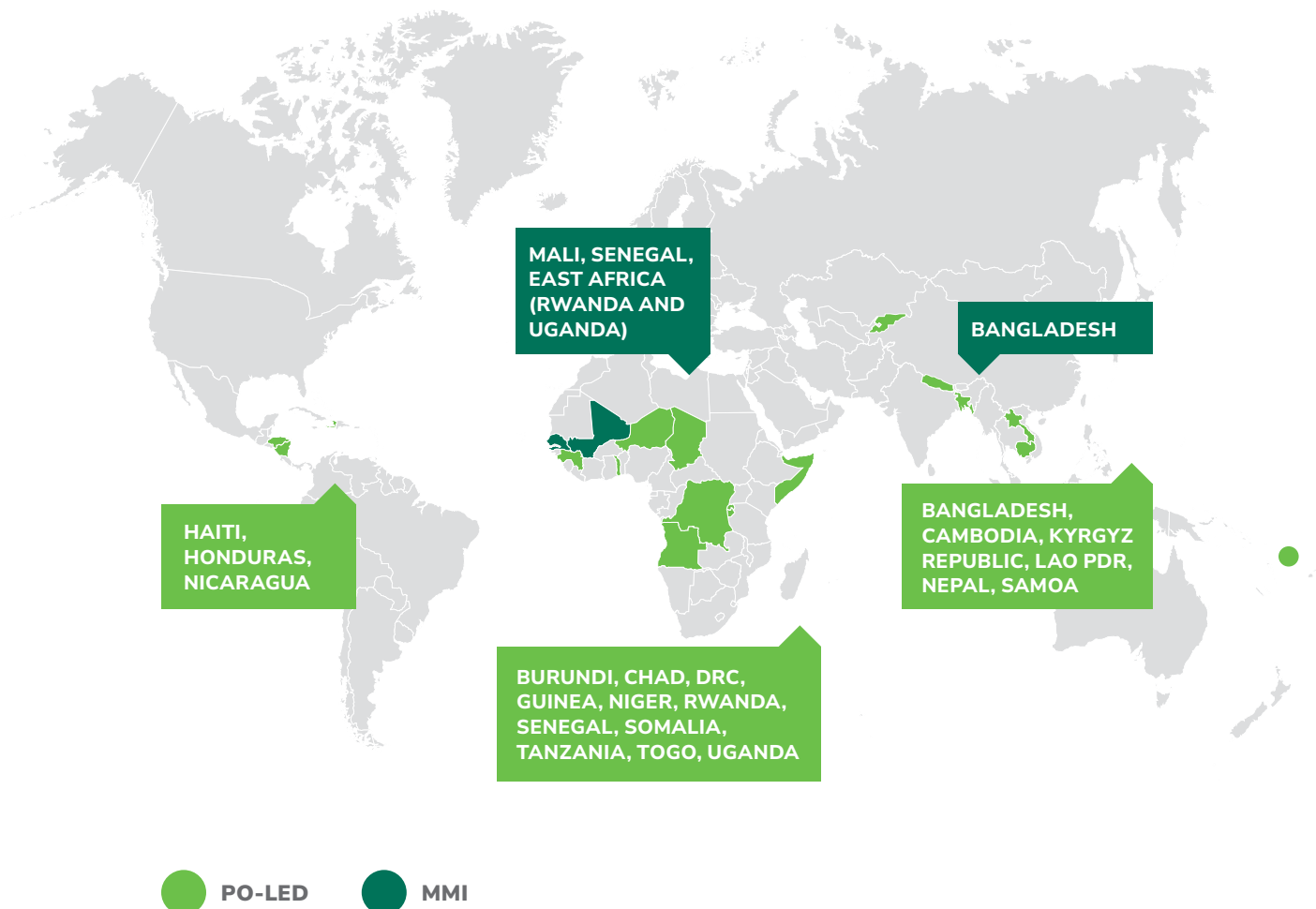
In 2023, GAFSP announced new funding of US\$33.93 million to 15 producer organization-led projects in 13 countries through its Seventh Call for Proposals. These 15 projects address global food security challenges and improve preparedness to respond effectively to future crises.

Engaging producer organizations holds great potential for sustainable development, but GAFSP’s commitment to channel funds directly to producer organizations at scale is unique—no other large financing facility does so. The platform also fills a gap that has not yet been substantially filled by the private sector. GAFSP sees its early activity in this space as an opportunity not only to identify and channel new funding, but also to build the organizational capacity of producer organizations so that the investment projects can be co-designed and properly targeted.

The Producer Organization-Led Call emphasized building the skills and knowledge of the producer organizations who will directly implement the project. The call also encouraged supervising entities to adapt implementation and procurement procedures to the producer organizations’ capacity, while promoting collaboration among development partners.

More than forty proposals for over US\$100 million were received, highlighting the high demand for GAFSP financing and the needs in low-income countries.

Active Projects





419

PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS
SUPPORTED



32

GRANTS DELIVERED
DIRECTLY TO PRODUCER
ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH
THE PO-LED TRACK



\$16.9

MILLION DISBURSED



132,647 BENEFICIARIES

39%

WOMEN

PO PROJECT EXAMPLE

Bangladesh

Linking Farmers to Markets and Adapting to a Food Crisis in Bangladesh

Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

When the GAFSP-supported national farmers' organizations network Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS) received the prestigious 2023 FAO Achievement Award, members were both grateful and hopeful.

Rita Bamma, President of SBKS, said: "This award gives a much-needed sense of unity and solidarity during a time of another potential food crisis due to the global economic recession."

The SBKS is driving change: linking farmers to export markets, helping them cope with higher agri-input prices, and introducing climate-resilient practices like saline agriculture.

We caught up with three members: Morsheda Begum, SBKS executive member, digital literacy coordinator, single mother of three, and livestock farmer; Beauty Khatun, treasurer overseeing the financial administration of the organization and savings fund, mother of two, and dairy farmer; and General Secretary Obydul Hoque, in charge of daily activities, orchard farmer, and 'circular agriculture' pioneer.

They explained how the digital village service centers provide the community with agri-business information and support. They assist members to create business plans, with bankable business proposals developed using a FAO toolkit called Rural Invest. They also support individual members to sell their produce, or to buy and access agricultural inputs supplied in bulk by the private sector.

"We have a GAFSP-supported revolving fund, and we link individuals with banks through digital

apps so that they can access credit and banking services. We also provide training for young men and women on basic digital technology."



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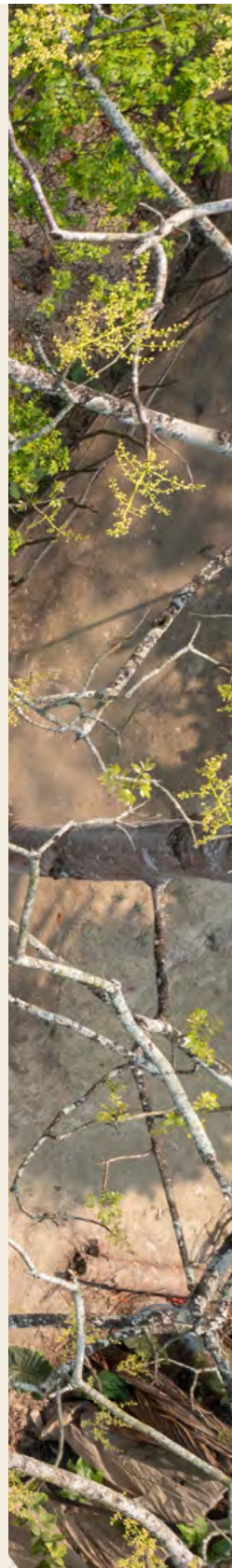


The SBKS network, supported by FAO and GAFSP, has also been working with the Department of Agricultural Extension, Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation, and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, among other partners, to increase access to export markets, according to the members we interviewed. “For example, potatoes are an important cash crop. But farmers face challenges, including lack of knowledge about markets, exportable or commercial varieties, and good agricultural practices. Training in good agricultural practices has helped farmers to tap lucrative potato export markets.”

Despite climate and economic challenges, the network has thrived. It maintains 55 virtual call centers, 22 of which are run by women, and 55 digital villages in the north and south of Bangladesh.

The network is also implementing the Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Climatic Hotspots through Strong Producers’ Organizations (ACCESS) project with GAFSP. The members shared how their society has been supported to strengthen their resilience to climate-induced crises: “The southern part of the country is highly exposed to saltwater intrusion brought about by cyclones and storm surges. Recently, the SBKS partnered with the Netherlands Water Partnership to support farmers in implementing saline agriculture. The partnership provides training on soil and water tests, irrigation methods, and appropriate fertilizer use. Farmers have also been trained to treat increased salinity to improve their harvests. For example, mulching can reduce salinity and also retain moisture in the soil to save water. Saline-tolerant seed varieties for watermelon, mung bean, and groundnuts can be accessed through the government and private sector.”

Source: GAFSP. 2024, January 15. Linking Farmers to Markets and Adapting to a Food Crisis in Bangladesh. Impact Stories. <https://www.gafspfund.org/news/linking-farmers-markets-and-adapting-food-crisis-bangladesh>



PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS

Innovative Products and Blended Concessional Finance Solutions

The GAFSP Private Sector Window provides innovative products and blended concessional finance solutions to support projects designed to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers living in the world's poorest countries.

Investing across the entire food supply chain, from farm inputs to logistics and storage, processing, and financing, the Private Sector Window specializes in early-stage agribusiness

projects with a high potential for development impact, which commercial investors often overlook due to their perceived high financial risk.

GAFSP also provides loans and guarantees for its private sector investment projects through risk-sharing facilities with financial institutions, including social lenders, microfinance institutions, commercial banks, and by financing direct agri-clients.



Since its relaunch in 2013, the GAFSP Private Sector Window has approved \$475 million to support 89 agribusiness investment projects in 29 countries and \$53.05 million for 101 advisory projects in 35 countries. Thanks to its flexibility and concessional features, GAFSP funding helps mobilize and leverage commercial investment from global and local private sector investors. To date, GAFSP Private Sector Window projects leverage, on average, 1.9 times the funding from IFC and 6.3 times the total financing (project size).

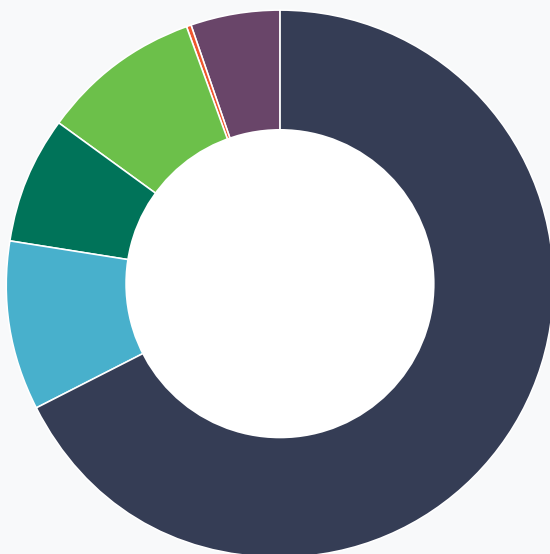
Overall, the program has reached 1.9 million farmers across the globe. Nearly 26 percent of investment project volume at cumulative portfolio level is in fragile and conflict-affected countries.³



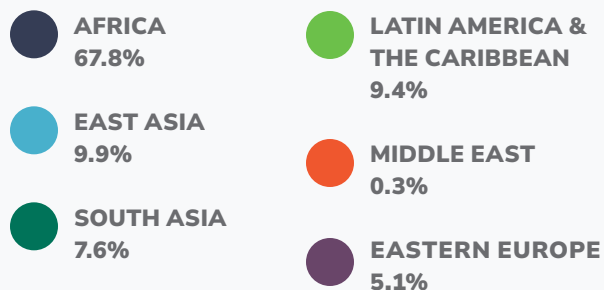
Approved Projects

INVESTMENT SERVICES	ADVISORY SERVICES
Kenya	Afghanistan
Mauritania	Bangladesh
Ethiopia	Burkina Faso
Uganda	Burundi
Malawi	Cambodia
Bhutan	Chad
Senegal	Cote d'Ivoire
Tanzania	DRC
Liberia	Ethiopia
Lao	Ghana
Rwanda	Guinea Bissau
Cambodia	Haiti
Myanmar	Honduras
Nicaragua	Kenya
Mali	Kosovo
Burkina Faso	Laos
Cote D'Ivoire	Liberia
Cameroon	Madagascar
Guinea-Bissau	Malawi
Solomon Islands	Mali
Vanuatu	Mozambique
Nepal	Myanmar
Mozambique	Nepal
Bangladesh	Nicaragua
Madagascar	Pakistan
Afghanistan	Rwanda
Kosovo	South Sudan
Nigeria	Sahel Region
Sierra Leone	Senegal
	Sierra Leone
	Solomon Islands
	Tanzania
	Togo
	Uganda
	Zambia

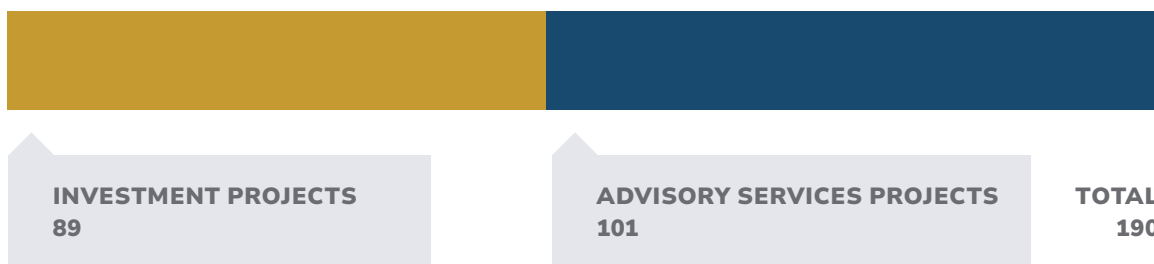
³ All GAFSP Private Sector Window results and portfolio data are as of June 30, 2023.



Regional Breakdown of Investment Amount (percentages)
As of June 30, 2023



Project Status (in number of projects)

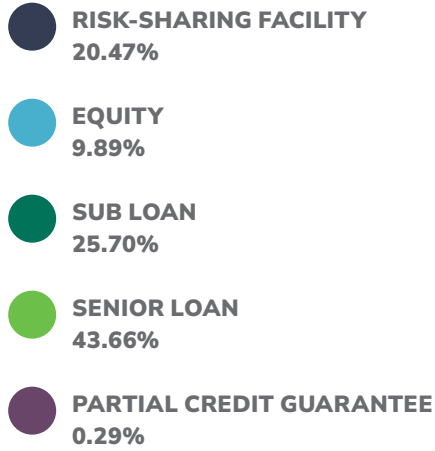


89 total—38 active, 18 canceled or dropped, 33 closed

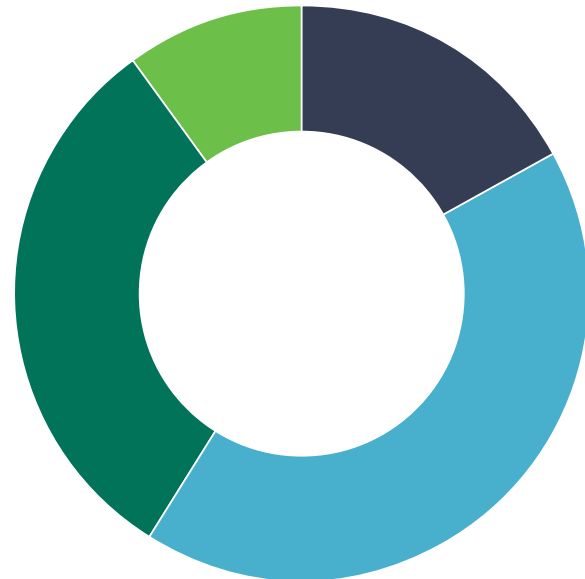
Active investment projects that have received disbursements: **32 of 38**

Advisory services projects: **101 total**—27 active, 1 delayed, 19 canceled or dropped, 54 closed

**Investment Project Portfolio
by Product Type**

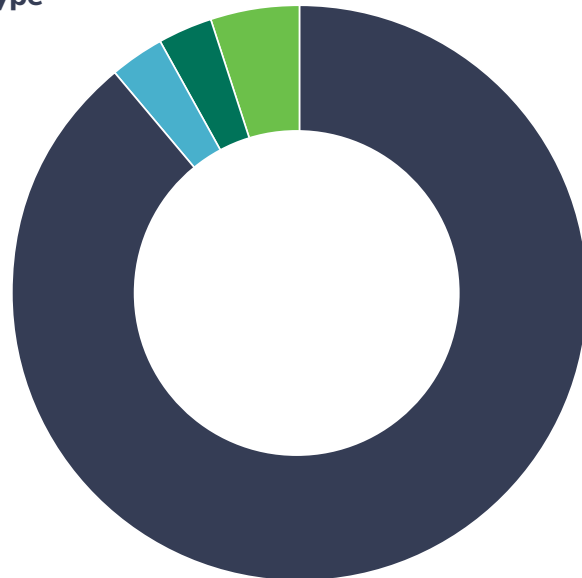


**Investment Project Portfolio
by Theme**



Advisory Services Portfolio by Product Type

- ADVISORY SERVICES PROJECT**
89%
- DIAGNOSTIC**
3%
- OTHER**
3%
- MONITORING, EVALUATION,
AND LEARNING**
5%



Advisory Services Portfolio by Theme

- ACCESS TO FINANCE**
7%
- INCLUSIVE BUSINESS (LINKING
FARMERS TO MARKETS AND
GENDER FOCUS)**
44%
- ANCILLARY ADVISORY ACTIVITIES**
14%
- RAISING AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTIVITY AND IMPROVING
CLIMATE RESILIENCE**
20%
- INCREASED NUTRITIONAL INTAKE
AND ADOPTION OF HIGH-YIELD
AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY**
15%



PRIVATE SECTOR RESULTS

As of June 2023, projects financed by GAFSP’s Private Sector Window have reached more than 1.9 million farmers, nearly 327,000 of whom are women. Additionally, these projects provided direct employment to more than 35,000 people, nearly 40 percent of whom are women. (The reported figure for women farmers underestimates the actual reach of GAFSP projects, because this indicator was only added to GAFSP’s standard indicators list in 2017.)

INDICATORS*	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET	RESULTS
Number of farmers reached**	915,408	4,036,481	1,987,858
Number of female farmers reached	111,432	547,642	327,031
Number of direct full-time jobs provided	62,550	28,663	35,487
Number of direct full-time jobs provided to women	29,403	7,571	13,735
# of agri-loans disbursed	41,238	91,128	212,834
\$ of agri-loans disbursed (USD)	237,661,437	400,711,853	1,335,388,433

*Numbers include projects that reported results as of June 2023 and projects that have been closed. ** Preliminary

PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT EXAMPLE

Ethiopia

IFC

Harvesting a Better Future for Ethiopia’s Barley Farmers

In 2020, Soufflet Malt Ethiopia, the subsidiary of French agricultural group InVivo, purchased 1,500 metric tons of barley from local farmers in Ethiopia. By August 2023 it was purchasing 80,000 tons. This transformation is the result of a project that connects farmers to better seeds, inputs, and new market sources. The participation of small-scale farmers like Endashaw Mekonnen, who, along with more than 79,000 other farmers in the program, is now growing more and better barley, has been key to this growth.

Before the program began, Mekonnen’s harvests from his vast barley fields in western Ethiopia



“

I'm very happy with the training around modern agricultural practices”

were small and his profits thin. During his time in the Soufflet Malt Ethiopia training program, he discovered the problem: inadequate seeds and soil. With the training and financing he received through the program, Mekonnen switched to high-yield seed varieties and adopted techniques to increase the fertility of his soil.

“I'm very happy with the training around modern agricultural practices,” he said.

Even though farmers have grown barley in the favorable climate of the Ethiopian highlands for generations, inefficient practices and limited access to important inputs have prevented farmers from reaching their full yield potential. Weak supply chains have also made it difficult for farmers to access markets and earn regular incomes.

Before the project began, about 70 percent of the malt used by Ethiopian brewers was imported. But between 2018 and 2021, barley imports dropped by 78 percent, supported by significant investment in the local supply chain. The entire malt barley sector in Ethiopia has also generated more than 137,000 jobs, according to IFC research.

With funding support from IFC and GAFSP's Private Sector Window, Soufflet Malt Ethiopia built a large malting factory in Addis Ababa to increase local barley-malting capacity. In 2020, Soufflet Malt Ethiopia, with support from IFC and GAFSP, established the three-year barley organization of supply and training (BOOST) training program, helping local producers such as Mekonnen improve and increase yields through top-quality seeds, agribusiness training, access to microfinance, and links to reliable markets.

Over the last three years, BOOST has enabled Soufflet Malt Ethiopia to source all its malt barley demand from small producers. By connecting small-scale farmers to the malt supply chain, the farmers have been able to increase their income by 150 percent. The increased production has also strengthened local food security: of the new production, 27 percent of products are consumed by households.

The program also placed special emphasis on training and empowering an estimated 7,300 women farmers.

Source: IFC. 2023. *Harvesting a Better Future for Ethiopia's Barley Farmers*

<https://www.ifc.org/en/stories/2023/harvesting-better-future-ethiopias-barley-farmers>



STRENGTHENING FARMERS' RESILIENCE

Working to build resilient agriculture and food systems

GAFSP is unique in working so closely with smallholder producers, including in fragile and conflict-affected states.

GAFSP's Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) was birthed in 2016 to fill that need, recognizing producer organizations as the vehicle best positioned to work with smallholders. By 2023, the MMI had achieved its stated goal of piloting initiatives with producer organizations to facilitate access to finance for smallholder farmers, with US\$16.58 million directly benefitting 113,037 farmers.

As the MMI reaches closure, GAFSP aims to capture the lessons learned—working closely with partners and an evaluation team to do so—and apply them in future projects. Already, the Seventh Call for Proposals has emerged from that experience.

One of the challenges smallholders face is that in harsh production conditions, their coping strategies may contribute to the degradation of land and



natural resources. But through the adoption of improved practices and technologies smallholders can also be the biggest part of the solution to the challenges of land degradation and declining productivity. Climate resilient and low emission irrigation systems and infrastructure, agroecology and agroforestry practices, better soil management practices, and crop diversification are solutions particularly well-adapted to small-scale farming.

But beyond protecting the natural resource base, local and regional food systems need to diversify. Efforts to improve rural livelihoods by promoting cash crops for global export markets must be complemented by investments that improve the availability and affordability of nutrient-dense foods in local and regional markets. Producer organizations are best placed to organize smaller producers and help them respond to different market demands and needs.

These kinds of actions are needed to build the resilience of the food system, not only against climate and environmental shocks but also against economic shocks—seen most recently as a result of the war in Ukraine and the disruption of global value chains. The solution goes beyond funding, though funding is critical: we must create and build financial markets and solutions for smallholders and small agribusinesses that allow them to sustainably invest in assets that can assure their own longer-term productivity and lead to growth, resilience, and adaptation to climate change.

To build a sustainable and resilient agri-food system in this way, organizational capacities are key: effective planning and management is needed so that the volumes, quality, and standards of agri-food products meet market demands. At the same time, addressing the financial needs of smallholders is imperative.

A key learning from the MMI is that it is critical to build the institutional capacity of producer organizations to better serve these needs among their farmer members.

The key factors that determined the success of MMI investments were a prior partnership with the supervising entity, the trust and relationship built with the project coordinator, the quality and extent of the external relationships built, the governance of the producer organization, and the support of local civil society organizations.

Recognizing that engaging in these complex and dynamic environments require innovative solutions, GAFSP’s approach is to build on what it has learned and adapt as it moves forward. In future, GAFSP also hopes to further leverage the power of peer learning from one organization to another.





CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Accelerating Climate Action to Adapt and Transform Agriculture

The 2024 GAFSP cross-cutting thematic CCB portfolio review covers 20 projects, with a combined financing of US\$282 million for projects under the 6th and 7th calls.

1. Overall, **48.4%** of GAFSP's total commitment of US\$282 million has contributed to climate co-benefits, of which **77%** goes to adaptation co-benefits and **23%** goes to mitigation co-benefits.

Since 2017, all GAFSP-funded public sector projects have delivered some level of climate co-benefits, with project funds dedicated to activities such as increasing access to climate-resilient seed varieties, improving the efficiency of irrigation, and promoting drought-resistant and intercropping practices.

GAFSP's focus on climate has proved visionary, with the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable

Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action now endorsed by over 150 countries. The Declaration emphasizes the potential benefits of integrating agriculture and food systems into their climate action, adopting inclusive policies, and securing climate finance as an integral part of achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The signatories affirm that agriculture and food systems must urgently adapt and transform to respond to the imperatives of climate change.

Finance for agrifood transformation has lagged: despite agrifood systems generating one-third of greenhouse gas emissions, they received only 4.3 percent of total climate finance at the project level in 2019–20—or an average of US\$28.5 billion per year out of a total of US\$660.2 billion per year for all sectors—to cover mitigation, adaptation, and dual-benefit investments.

In Nicaragua, GAFSP supports the response to the urgent food security crisis caused by recent hurricanes, with climate and nutrition-smart agri-food innovations focused on livelihood recovery and restoration of economic services. In Nepal, GAFSP financing promotes food and nutrition security enhancement initiatives, reaching 55,000 vulnerable farmers and communities through a project that supports the adaptation and dissemination of climate-smart agricultural technology while diversifying the income generation capacity of communities through critical business skills, productive assets and value-added activities, and market linkages.

At the regional level, GAFSP continues to make complementary investments that will support scaling up regional food system resilience programs in several African countries. In Sierra Leone, for example, GAFSP financing is strengthening regional food security through integrated landscape management, supporting farmers with productivity-enhancing and climate-smart technologies while piloting community vegetable gardens for vulnerable women to diversify production and enhance household incomes and nutrition. Many GAFSP-funded

projects combine a focus on gender, nutrition, and climate resilience in their interventions.

Lessons learned from the portfolio indicate the need to include specific definitions and descriptions of the projects' proposed climate practices to enable a better understanding of the potential impact of climate change and the extent of the resilience being built. There is also a need to establish a clear link between climate interventions and the specific climate vulnerability factors present in each context.

Since 2017, GAFSP has deepened the integration of climate considerations and solutions across all its operations. Beyond measuring climate-related inputs during project design, GAFSP is striving to measure project climate impacts and outcomes. Having approved a revised monitoring and evaluation plan in 2022, GAFSP now requires all projects across portfolios to report on at least one climate indicator. GAFSP will also improve knowledge on the greenhouse gas emissions of GAFSP-funded projects.



100% OF ALL PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS INCLUDE CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS



ALMOST HALF (48.4%) OF ALL PUBLIC SECTOR GRANT FUNDS CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR MITIGATION

STORY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Rwanda

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

Despite strong economic growth and falling poverty levels, Rwanda faces significant challenges in meeting food demands and food security. Malnutrition remains a concern, with overall stunting rates at 33%. About one in five rural households live in extreme poverty. At the same time, climate change poses a significant threat to farmers, who often struggle to boost their production and tap important local and foreign market opportunities. Referred to as the land of a thousand hills due to the Virunga mountains and its hilly landscape, 63% of Rwanda's irrigation potential is on hillsides.

Farmer and father Jean-Paul Kubwimana has defied these challenges, increasing his income by a factor of 15. His success began when, driving past a greenhouse full of healthy tomatoes, he decided to investigate how greenhouse tomatoes could benefit his family.

He discovered that the greenhouse and tomato crop belonged to a local self-help group that had obtained a matching grant (a grant paid on the condition that a certain amount of funding also be contributed by the farmer) through the GAFSP-funded Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP). The project aims to support farmers to acquire greenhouses through matching grants to boost the availability of nutritious foods and expand markets for locally produced food. Jean-Paul applied for and received a grant, and today he has a greenhouse full of ripe tomatoes ready for market.

"I used to get a small income while growing tomatoes under the open-field system, because the yield was low and poor," said the father of two.



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I used to get a small income while growing tomatoes under the open-field system, because the yield was low and poor.

Greenhouses help farmers control weather conditions and mitigate drought, hot temperature, intense winds, heavy rainfall, and hailstorms. They can also better manage pests and crop diseases and irrigate crops. In addition to the grant,

Kubwimana received training on how to maintain the greenhouse by controlling the air temperature, humidity, light level, and ventilation that plants need for optimum output. Compared to open-field production, where he hardly earned above US\$10 a week, the greenhouse technology enabled him to earn up to US\$150 a week.

By providing greenhouses, technology, and knowledge to improve agriculture and irrigation, the SAIP project, implemented under the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), is increasing the availability and consumption of nutritional foods while diversifying farmers' income. It builds on the results of a previous GAFSP-funded project that focused on large-scale infrastructure, including water-harvesting dams.

“A lot of money had already been invested in large infrastructure,” explained former World Bank Team Leader Winston Dawes. “The SAIP project takes this one step further, focusing on how to use this water efficiently by irrigating the crop with the exact amount of water it needs, which would increase the efficiency by up to 15 percent and eventually expand the area under irrigation.”

Farmers were given support to invest in improved irrigation technology that tapped this irrigation potential but controlled efficiency by using, for example, drip irrigation technology, rain hoses, or sprinklers rather than by simply flooding fields or using less water-economic hose reels.

Source: GAFSP, 2023, Sep 4. *Building Climate Resilient Food Systems in Africa, Impact Stories and GAFSP, 2022, April 15, Rwanda's Greenhouses Bring Growth, Impact Stories.*

<https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/news/building-climate-resilient-food-systems-africa-5> and <https://www.gafspfund.org/news/rwandas-greenhouses-bring-growth>



“

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Mainstreaming Support for Women across the Agrifood System

In rural communities worldwide, women grow, buy, harvest, and prepare food for their families. Women also play a role in the wider agrifood system as wage earners and entrepreneurs, processing and adding value to agricultural products. Hunger and food security remain bigger challenges for women and girls, who are often literally the “last to eat” at mealtime. Furthermore, women and girls face barriers and constraints that men and boys do not—a result of rigid gender norms and roles, unequal power dynamics, and discriminatory social structures.

Gender equality and linking women to markets are central to the transition towards sustainable and resilient agrifood systems. Beyond that, the transformation of agrifood systems can have a positive impact on gender equality by empowering female farmers, creating on-farm and off-farm jobs in rural areas, and enhancing women’s and girls’ nutritional statuses.

Women account for at least 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries.



As of December 2023, 42 percent of all people reached by GAFSP-funded projects have been women. These women-focused investments aim to strengthen women’s—and entire households’—resilience to crises and to climate change.

GAFSP’s public and private sector projects include interventions to enable women’s participation and access to agricultural technology, extension, and input distribution, to productive assets, entrepreneurship, income, and jobs, and to producer associations and cooperatives.

Over 85% of all GAFSP projects address all three elements of gender mainstreaming: presenting a gender gap analysis; gender interventions to narrow the identified gap; and gender indicators to measure progress.

In the newest 20 GAFSP projects:

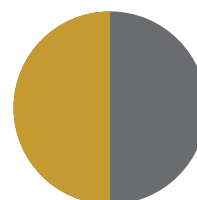
- The most frequently mentioned gender gap is access to inputs and agricultural productivity such as markets, entrepreneurship, commercialization support, extension, and training.
- The next most frequently mentioned gender gap area is access to and control of productive assets such as income-generating activities, finance, and land.
- The third gender gap area is the lack of women’s participation, access, voice, decision-making power, and leadership.

Examples of good practice and innovative gender interventions from the 20 newest projects include using an International Labor Organization assessment platform tool to assess the gender composition and capacity needs of producer organizations in South Sudan; setting a target to use 30 percent female data collectors to improve access to and reporting on women farmers and households in Bangladesh; and including an indicator to decrease the yield gap between program beneficiary women and men by 25 percent in Malawi.

Several of the newest projects combine a focus on gender, nutrition, and climate resilience in their interventions: for example, by improving the knowledge on climate change resilience to improve food security and nutrition with a target of 30 percent women in Honduras; by including nutrition and climate data with a focus on women users and the digital platform in Laos; and by combining climate-smart and nutritional education for women farmers in Togo.



**8 MILLION WOMEN
BENEFICIARIES—42% OF
PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECT
PARTICIPANTS**



50% OF BENEFICIARIES

STORY ON WOMEN

Senegal

Food Security Support Project
African Development Bank

In Senegal, a project financed by GAFSP has supported women farmers to tackle drought. With only 5% of land irrigated in the country, getting water to farmers is critical to fight hunger. Since women are responsible for producing 80% of the country's food, empowering women to beat drought is critical for food security, with wider benefits for both women and the whole community.

The Food Security Support Project across the regions of Louga, Matam, and Kafrine revamped borehole wells—which can drill deeper into the water table than traditional wells and drip irrigation. These interventions allowed farmers to create market gardens to supply boosted quantities of fresh vegetables. Livestock farmers now also have access to boreholes and drinking troughs for their livestock, which has increased incomes and access to better nutrition, health, and education services.

Anti-salt dikes—which stop the intrusion of saline water into paddy fields—and lowland rice yield improvements have reduced expenses for families, who can consume their rice and save money. For a family of six to nine people, winter lowland rice production can cover needs for around seven to eight months.

Support for women—for example, through the provision of stable infrastructure—has also increased milk production. From an average of 20 liters of milk per day, production more than tripled to 70 liters per day between 2014 and 2022. This support is built on long-term infrastructure that has been in place since 1999. Such interventions have also reduced the pattern of migration from rural areas to cities. For example, more than 70% of farmers on new farms are young people between 18 and 35 years old, with the majority deciding to remain in the villages.

Interventions were designed to lighten workloads, especially for women. For example, in the salvo-



“

Before the project, we spent a good part of the night in search of water, now this constraint is removed.

pastoral zone, the search for water is one of the women's daily tasks. The construction of water points or rehabilitation of existing bore wells and new bore wells has reduced this work.

“Before the project, we spent a good part of the night in search of water, now this constraint is removed,” explained Rouguy Sow, a woman in the pastoral unit of Labardi, Louga region of Sengel, as part of an Action Aid case study on this project. Social benefits arose with women self-organizing into cooperatives and groups.

“In the recent past, we didn't even dare to approach meeting places. Now, we participate in all the meetings that are held in the village,” Rouguy Sow added. The women have made decisions to improve their own access to finance, sharing skills and scaling up social impacts. For example, in the dairy cooperatives, women built their own savings and credit activities through the Saving for Change system. This led to 96% of women benefiting, saving almost US\$50,000 in 2017.

Source: GAFSP 2024, March 8. *How Investing in Women is Building resilience in Senegal. Impact stories.*

<https://www.gafspfund.org/news/how-investing-women-building-resilience-senegal>

Building a World Where the Poor and Vulnerable Have Nutritious Food

Despite global commitments towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) of zero hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition continued to intensify in 2023, for the fifth consecutive year. The primary drivers of the food crisis were weather extremes, economic shocks, and the impact of global and regional conflicts on the cost and availability of nutritious foods.

Through partners and countries, GAFSP is working towards a world where food is nutritious,

healthy, sustainable, affordable, and readily available to the poorest and most vulnerable. Thanks to GAFSP's investments to date, 4.5 million people have better access to healthy foods and diverse diets.

GAFSP-funded projects provide funding, technology, training, and inputs for smallholder farmers to diversify their production and grow fruits and vegetables for local markets. These interventions have boosted the availability and



consumption of nutritious foods and increased resilience to food shortages in the community. Other interventions related to nutrition include the distribution of micronutrient supplements, behavioral change campaigns, and household sanitation and hygiene initiatives.

GAFSP's portfolio demonstrates a strong focus on nutrition. Out of 80 public sector projects reviewed in March 2024⁴, 59 included activities related to nutrition, providing US\$522.8 million in support.

Ten years of investment in improving nutrition has taught GAFSP valuable lessons about how to best reach nutrition objectives—going well beyond growing food. These lessons include the need to identify vulnerable groups, monitor nutritional status, educate all family members about nutrition, promote home health practices, ensure safe food storage and handling, connect with school feeding and rehabilitative programs, develop the capacity of community health and nutrition workers, advance biofortified crop varieties, and increase access to affordable sources of protein.

GAFSP projects across different countries demonstrate diverse approaches to enhancing local food systems and community health. In Burkina Faso, the GAFSP project not only promotes agricultural resilience through Farmer Field Schools and nutritious gardens but also targets nutrition through building the capacity of regional managers to sustain and advocate for improved nutrition and climate resilience, and by implementing Nutrition Field Schools. In Bhutan, the project strengthens food security by deploying the World Food Programme's CLEAR tool to analyze long-term risk and vulnerability. It also invests in post-harvest facilities and enhances the nutritional quality of school meals.

Additionally, the project includes a detailed study to understand dietary diversity among women, with the aim of developing a comprehensive social behavior change plan. In Liberia, nutrition is integrated with agricultural development by developing seed supply systems and supporting integrated farming systems; this is supplemented by kitchen gardening demos, school feeding programs, and the formation of rural community nutrition clubs.

Some projects effectively integrate nutrition, gender, and climate interventions. For instance, Honduras promotes nutrient-rich agricultural products and extensive nutrition education that includes food safety and biofortified crops. It also integrates climate resilience through climate-smart practices like using certified seeds and organic fertilizers. Notably, the project employs digital tools to perform climate vulnerability mapping at the community level with a gender-inclusion focus, ensuring that interventions are sensitive to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women farmers. This approach not only improves nutritional outcomes but also enhances agricultural resilience, sustainability, and gender inclusion.

⁴ GAFSP's Coordinating Unit conducts a review of the final project design document for this analysis. This number thus only includes projects approved, under implementation, or closed; it does not include pipeline projects.

STORY ON NUTRITION

Tanzania

Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination
African Development Bank

In Tanzania, maize and groundnuts are key food security and export crops. But these crops are highly susceptible to fungal infestation, or aflatoxin contamination—the leading cause of liver disease and liver cancer in Tanzania—reducing the well-being of the population and the country’s export-earning potential. Aflatoxin levels and impacts are expected to increase with higher temperatures and increased water stress.

Partnered with the African Development Bank and supported with GAFSP funding, the Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC) is rehabilitating the Ministry of Agriculture’s National Bio-control Unit. The aim is to establish a post-harvest center of excellence for grains and a central agriculture reference laboratory. The unit will help control toxic compounds naturally produced by certain types of molds or fungi along the food production and supply chain, while supporting better partnerships with commercial buyers.

“Training on aflatoxin prevention has helped me, as a businessman and transporter, to understand the possible dangers I might pose to humans and my business ... I’ve reduced the risk of damage to my maize from unforeseen rains—and now my business has improved due to a decrease in fungi-contaminated maize,” said Jackson Mbilizi, a transporter from Kibaiywa Maize market.

At the same time, the project carries out public awareness and education on food safety, nutrition, and aflatoxin mitigation, and supports the development of bylaws to regulate codes of practice for maize and groundnuts. These efforts have supported more than 130,000 smallholder farmers in dealing with the short-term impacts of climate change, earn more income, and grow more nutritious foods, while also building longer-term coping strategies.

“I have been an artisan for a long time, but I never knew that metal silos can be created for household use. With this project, I acquired skills and knowledge on building metal silos, but also other added knowledge on aflatoxin prevention. So far, I have built two metal silos for my customers and I have three more orders. This is good for my business!” said Vicent Ndigomo, an artisan from Kongwa.

Emergency responses must be conducted in short sprints, like putting out wildfires. But responding to the impacts of climate change also requires us to think ahead. The race to transform Africa’s food systems is a long-haul marathon, not a sprint. GAFSP is already in the race and is taking a holistic, flexible, demand-driven approach to help farmers fight the impacts of climate change and support more robust food systems in the long term.

Source: GAFSP 2023, Sept 3. *Building Climate-Resilient Food Systems in Africa. Impact stories.*

<https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/news/building-climate-resilient-food-systems-africa-5>



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I’ve reduced the risk of damage to my maize from unforeseen rains—and now my business has improved due to a decrease in fungi-contaminated maize

Mitigating the Impacts of Conflict and Violence

By 2030, half of the world's extreme poor will reside in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). These factors, along with climate variability and global economic shocks, are the main contributors to hunger and food insecurity, which has been on the rise for five consecutive years.

Women and girls are particularly vulnerable in conflict situations—not only to food insecurity, but also to forced displacement and gender-based violence—and require targeted intervention.

Acute malnutrition among women and children worsened in 2023, especially in areas affected by conflict or violence.

While conflict destabilizes the agricultural sector, the sector is also crucial to the recovery of these regions. In the wake of conflict, agriculture offers opportunities for rebuilding; apart from helping make food accessible, it can rapidly absorb large labor forces, providing employment while helping people rebuild household and local economies.



Smallholder farmers, micro, medium, and small enterprises, and rural communities form the backbone of food systems in FCV-affected countries.

Like smallholder farmers elsewhere, they bear the brunt of emerging crises and climate change impacts on food supplies, livelihoods, and hunger, at the same time being essential actors in building resilience. Countries heavily reliant or solely dependent on food imports are particularly susceptible to food insecurity: strengthening local markets and reducing reliance on imports is critical to a long-term strategy for resilience.

As of December 2023, GAFSP has provided more than US\$587.5 million in grant funding to 36 countries affected by FCV. Although working in FCV-affected countries entails more significant risks, these countries are precisely where the need for support is greatest and where GAFSP grant resources could have the most impact.

Partnership is key, and GAFSP works with non-state implementing agencies, in-country FCV platforms, and non-governmental organizations with a substantial presence on the ground to deliver projects in the most remote, conflict-affected areas. Building on lessons learned, GAFSP investment in FCV-affected countries also aims to simplify project design and adopt flexible implementation mechanisms to better adapt to implementation capacity in these areas.

GAFSP-funded interventions in FCV-affected countries and territories aim to respond urgently to the immediate needs of poor and vulnerable communities, while ensuring long-term development and stability and improving social cohesion. With support from development partners on the ground, GAFSP invests in medium- to long-term responses by providing financial and technical assistance and acting as a catalyst for private sector investment in these hard-to-reach markets.



STORY ON CONFLICT

Haiti

Haiti Horticulture Project IFC

In Haiti, Private Sector Links are Boosting Farmer Incomes

Kettelie,* a farmer from the mountains high above Port-au-Prince, Haiti, remembers her first cherry tomato harvest, when well-meaning neighbors rushed to her fields in a panic. “Someone shrunk your tomatoes,” they told her. Her neighbors stopped worrying when they saw how quickly she was able to sell the tiny fruits to a local produce aggregator that supplies the city’s top hotels, restaurants, and supermarkets.

Until recently, high-end produce like cherry tomatoes were all imported, but that is starting to change thanks to an IFC Haiti Horticulture advisory project that is connecting Haitian smallholder farmers to GreenFresh SA, a local firm specializing in the production and commercialization of high-quality vegetables.

Through GreenFresh, the project sells high-quality produce to clients to replace imported products and boost local production. Imported goods are often unpredictable because of border closures, disruptions at the port, and general insecurity. It is a win-win for the company, according to Jean-Robert Estime, director of GreenFresh.

“The partnership is helping us manage our value chain and guarantee access to high-quality produce,” he said. “By working with farmers, providing them with inputs and training, and giving them information on what the market wants, we are creating an incentive for farmers to have a long-term relationship with us.”

Food insecurity is high in Haiti, and nearly half the population is classified as food insecure. Though markets are well-stocked and food is plentiful, prices are beyond what most Haitians can afford. Political instability, gang violence, and vulnerability to extreme weather have compounded the challenges facing the agricultural sector.



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Haiti has an incredibly complex food system, with multiple institutional and sectoral crises, so it is very difficult for farmers to generate income.

“Haiti has an incredibly complex food system, with multiple institutional and sectoral crises, so it is very difficult for farmers to generate income,” said Kenel Cadet, coordinator at the Haitian Foundation for Sustainable Agricultural Development, which trains farmers to address these challenges as part of the project.

Market-oriented extension services, for example, support farmers to increase production and also give them direct access to markets they could not otherwise reach. And by working with formal buyers, Kettelie does not have to travel to informal markets farther away, along roads that carry the risk of gang violence and kidnapping.

The project provides high-quality seeds with parallel training in modern planting and harvesting techniques. It also helps farmers learn strategies to weather economic and political uncertainty and manage shocks—and produce a harvest that is competitive with imports. Training on post-harvest management, food safety, and proper storage and packaging is also covered.

Project results have been promising, with farmers diversifying their vegetable production while doubling yields, according to Colomb Louisma, an agronomist and technical director at SOHADERK, a

local farming association that is one of the project training partners: “The project is giving farmers the opportunity to become more self-sufficient and reach a premium market. And it creates an assurance for farmers that someone will buy their produce.”

**Like other farmers in this story, Kettelie is identified by her first name only due to concerns for her security.*

Source: IFC, 2024, Feb 13. In Haiti, Private Sector Links are Boosting Farmer Incomes.

<https://www.ifc.org/en/stories/2024/haiti-private-sector-boosting-farmer-incomes>



Creating Employment in the Agriculture Sector

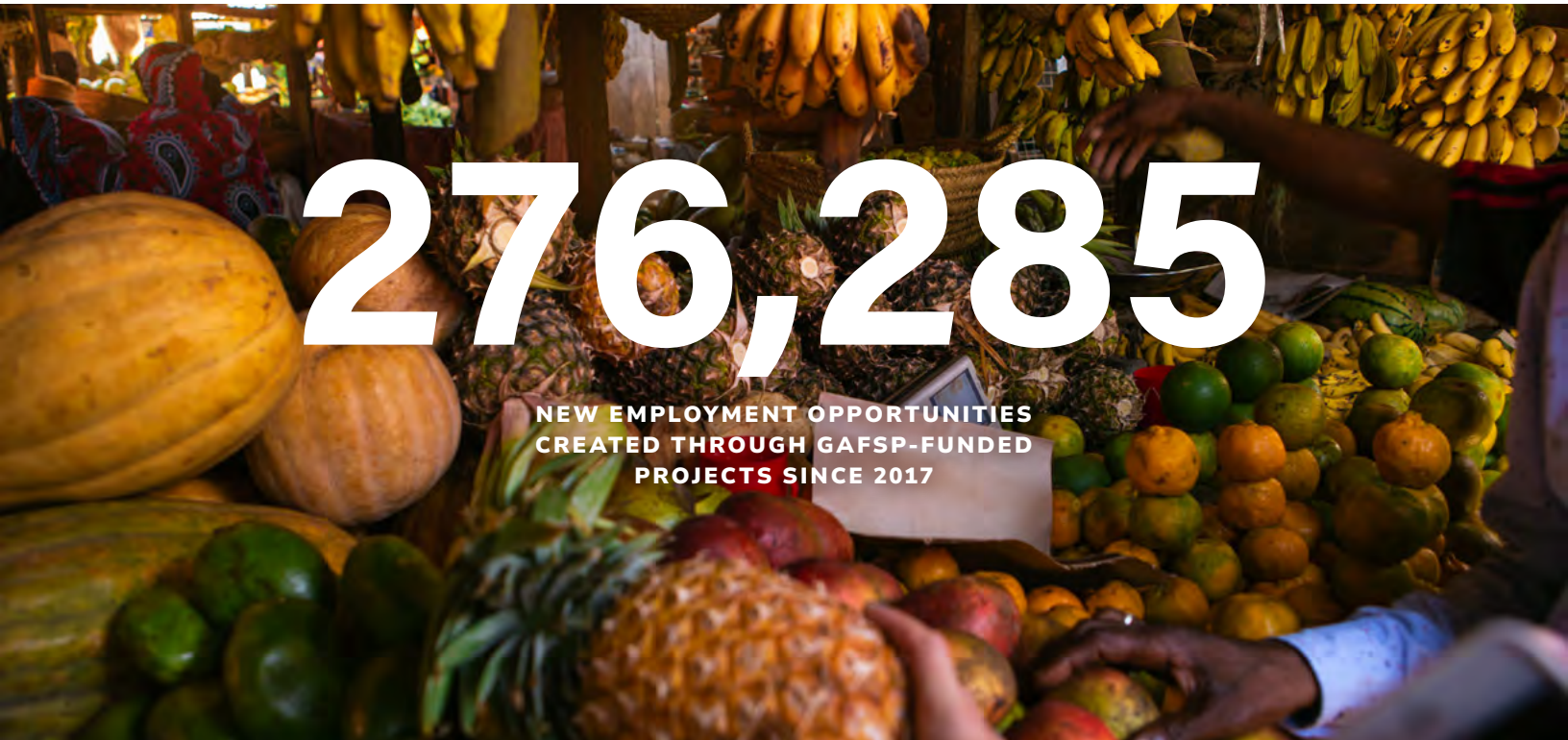
Worldwide agriculture and food systems directly employ an estimated 1.23 billion people, and 3.83 billion people live in households whose income is linked to the sector. In developing countries, the food system employs the majority of people in self-employment and wage employment, both on and off the farm.

As a result, economic growth in the agriculture sector is two to four times more effective than in other sectors at raising incomes among the

poorest. Jobs in the agriculture and food systems sector range from agricultural production to processing to marketing. Raising agricultural productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving non-farm rural livelihoods can lift millions of smallholder farmers from poverty and improve food and nutrition security.

GAFSP's portfolio promotes paid farm and non-farm jobs. This includes jobs for young people and others in vulnerable situations, in





276,285

**NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
CREATED THROUGH GAFSP-FUNDED
PROJECTS SINCE 2017**

response to on-the-ground demand. GAFSP-funded projects enable farmers and countries to customize investments to meet multiple needs, with profound impacts within and beyond the agriculture sector.

In Bangladesh, GAFSP's Private Sector Window supports a project that aims to boost production and income for 110,000 smallholder farmers supplying one of Bangladesh's largest food processors. In Ethiopia, a GAFSP Private Sector Window project has supported barley farmers to increase their income by 150 percent by working with the farmers to increase productivity and connect them to the malt supply chain. The program includes a special focus on training an estimated 7,300 women farmers.



37%

OF JOBS WERE FOR WOMEN

STORY ON JOBS/INCOME GENERATION

Bangladesh

IFC

Making the Difference for Women Farmers in Bangladesh

When harvest season came, Selina Khatun used to walk around her mango field in the early summer morning, wooden stick in hand, whacking tree branches so hard that the ripened fruit fell to the ground. Insects would swarm the mangoes, and the fruit was often bruised by the time it made its way to the market. “Everything changed after the training,” Khatun said, her smile wide.

Since the IFC-supported training on crop production and fertilizer management was provided in her village of Bashbaria in northern Bangladesh more than three years ago, Khatun is spending less—and earning more. For Khatun this has meant that she easily covers school fees for her two children, and with the extra money she often invites neighbors and friends to her home. “After the training, I opened my own bank account,” she said.

Khatun is one of more than 110,000 smallholder farmers supplying PRAN, one of Bangladesh’s largest food processors. With support from IFC and GAFSP’s Private Sector Window, PRAN has been working closely with smallholder farmers like Khatun, who have proven to be critical to the company’s supply chain and have helped fuel its rapid expansion. “For PRAN, working with farmers and providing this training means higher yields, less food loss, and higher quality products,” said Md. Kamruzzaman Tito, Deputy General Manager and head of contract farming for PRAN. Improved agricultural production has led to more than 200 percent growth for PRAN.

As part of the IFC-supported program, trainers work closely with farmers, teaching proper use of pesticides, more efficient harvest techniques, and safe storage systems so that farmers, for example, learn to place ripe mangoes on a sheet or straw, rather than directly on the soil, immediately after harvest. Md. Shoriful Islam, a mango and tomato farmer, used to spray pesticides on the buds of



I trained my husband, which makes me very proud. Before, he talked, and I listened. Now we both teach each other.”

flowering fruit trees, but he has since learned that soap and water—cheaper and more sustainable—are just as effective and are safer. “This knowledge has made a big difference,” he said.

Agriculture constitutes the bulk of employment opportunities for women in rural areas in Bangladesh, and a gender focus is a critical part of the training program. In addition to agricultural best practices and integrated pest management, women farmers in the program learn bookkeeping and basic accounting, alongside health and nutrition. Farida Parveen, a mango, rice, and sesame farmer, says that more sustainable and effective agricultural practices have increased her income by 30 percent. Parveen said she is now able to track costs for animal feed, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs and has taken over her family’s finances.

“I trained my husband, which makes me very proud,” she said, standing under the shade of a sprawling mango tree. “Before, he talked, and I listened. Now we both teach each other.”

Source: IFC. 2023. *Making a difference for women farmers in Bangladesh.*

<https://www.ifc.org/en/stories/2023/making-difference-women-farmers-bangladesh>



Our priorities for 2024

In 2024, GAFSP remains committed to bringing new tools to bear in a very intentional way to become more impactful. Its focus is on exploring opportunities to accelerate and scale-up investment in food and nutrition security and address the challenges of climate change and fragility, and to include women and youth in agricultural growth in the world's most vulnerable countries.

GAFSP will continue to preserve and strengthen its historic partnership with civil society organizations, at the same time opening opportunities for new engagements. In 2024, GAFSP will bring additional civil society partners on board to support and monitor our work on the ground and guide board-level discussions. GAFSP's emphasis on consensus-building and its focus on finding solutions have been a hallmark of the Program and represent its core strengths.

The establishment of GAFSP's BIFT in 2024 adds a new dimension to the Program and will further

increase much-needed mobilization of private sector financing for investments in food and nutrition security. The steering committee moved swiftly to activate the BIFT, acting congruently with the urgent need to address widening financing gaps. As a result, the BIFT will be launched on a pilot basis in September 2024, with a US\$75 million funding allocation.

The closure of the Seventh Call for Proposals reflects GAFSP's continuing focus on agile responses to the challenges it faces. Moving into 2024, GAFSP aims to continue to shorten the time for allocating funds to proposals and for delivering impacts on the ground.

During 2024, GAFSP will continue to rethink its food security engagements through the lenses of climate, nutrition, and gender, especially in fragile contexts. Focusing on the nexus between these cross-cutting issues means going beyond simply prioritizing this focus in guidelines for proposals:

meeting various outcomes with scarce resources requires efficient and innovative ways of using resources. It also takes intentional partnerships and collaboration at multiple levels between governments, UN agencies, international financial institutions, companies, investors, and civil society organizations.

GAFSP's history of partnership-building means that it can reach many development partners and support a broad scope of interventions. But increased collaboration is needed to address current global challenges. GAFSP's partnership development efforts in 2024 will demonstrate its understanding that countries have diverse needs in addressing food insecurity, requiring that the distinct comparative advantages of different institutions are leveraged for greater impact.

Also in 2024, GAFSP will launch a strategic dialogue, grounded in a five-year program evaluation, to explore how it can become even more relevant and impactful within the global development and food financing architecture. While historically, institutions have focused on either crisis response or long-term resilience, it is now clear that there is no clear delineation between them: longer-term development progress

can be lost when a crisis occurs. Partners need to work together to prevent crises from happening and be more prepared for anticipatory actions. Global platforms are already integrating data related to food and nutrition security indicators and using this information to support preparedness planning, for example. But additional coordination of the interventions of humanitarian and development partners is needed in countries and areas facing recurrent food crises and grow the resilience of local communities.

It is important to build structures and support mechanisms that can bring these different institutions together and mobilize their resources as part of a more comprehensive response.

Fundamentally, a global and multilateral financing platform such as GAFSP must do more than provide funding—it must ask how it can use those funds to foster new collaborations that deliver more systemic impacts and solutions. The opportunity for GAFSP now is to articulate a clear vision for its unique role within the global development and food financing architecture: to define how it can support the partnerships it has already built and to create new ones for a more resilient, prosperous and food secure future.



Appendices

Appendix 1. Donor Support

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

Appendix 3. Projects

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Appendix 1. Donor Support

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID TO GAFSP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

(in US\$ million equivalent)

		CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	Total
Public Sector	Australia	49.3	49.1								4.3		7.4		110.1
	Canada	177.1			24.4										201.5
	Gates Foundation	30.0		30.0		10.0							10.0		80.0
	Germany					12.3	27.3	27.1	33.6	28.5	37.3	143.7		220.1	529.9
	Ireland	0.6			1.4										2.0
	Korea	53.9			30.0										83.9
	Norway										7.1	34.5			41.6
	Spain	94.2											5.7	5.3	105.2
	United Kingdom			20.1			42.2				38.0				100.3
	United States	66.6	99.8	135.0	142.8	122.6		21.5	39.9			15.1		155.0	798.3
	SUBTOTAL	471.7	148.9	185.1	198.6	144.9	69.5	48.6	73.5	28.5	86.7	193.3	23.1	380.4	2052.8
Private Sector	Australia						5.8	1.6							7.4
	Canada		51.5												51.5
	Japan					10.0	10.0	10.0							30.0
	Netherlands			76.3	26.2	4.5		21.6		6.3		3.5			142.9
	United Kingdom				59.3		40.1	26.2		0.0	15.7		3.4	15.0	149.9
	United States			25.0											25.0
		SUBTOTAL	0.0	51.5	101.3	85.5	14.5	55.9	59.4	0.0	6.3	15.7	3.5	3.4	15.0
	GRAND TOTAL	471.7	200.4	286.4	284.1	159.4	125.4	108.0	73.5	34.8	102.4	196.8	26.5	395.4	2546.1

Appendix 2. Steering Committee

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023)		
CHAIR		
Canada Mr. Hong Won Yu		
DONOR COMMITTEE CHAIR		
United States Mr. James Catto		
REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
VOTING MEMBERS		
Donors		
Australia* (Representative)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Fiona Lynn
Australia (Alternate)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	MR. TRISTAN ARMSTRONG
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Representative)	Deputy Director, Agricultural Development and Nutrition Advocacy & Communications	Mr. Neil Watkins
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Alternate)	Sr. Program Officer, Global Policy and Multilateral Engagement	Mr. Ammad Bahalim
Canada* (Representative)	Global Affairs Canada	Mr. Amrane Boumghar
Canada (Alternate)	Global Affairs Canada	Ms. Vicky Leclair
Germany (Representative)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Mr. Sebastian Lesch
Germany (Alternate)		Mr. Jan Brix, Ms. Miriam Golan, Mr. Boris Buechler
Ireland	Irish Aid	Mr. Patrick McManus
Republic of Korea (Representative)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Mr. Geumseok Lee
Republic of Korea (Alternate)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance	Ms. Esther Hong
Norway (Representative)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Jessica Nyman
Norway (Alternate)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Kristin Dypedokk
Spain (Representative)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, EU and Cooperation	Ms. Blanca Yañez Minondo
Spain (Alternate)	Ministry for Economy and Digitalization	Ms. Monica Fernandez Sanchez
United Kingdom* (Representative)	Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)	Ms. Iris Krebber
United Kingdom (Alternate)	Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)	Mr. Radio Save

APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
VOTING MEMBERS		
Donors		
United States (Representative)	US Treasury	Mr. Jason Singer
United States (Alternate)	USAID	Vacant
Regional Representatives		
Africa	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Fisseha Kidane
Africa (Alternate)	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Mamou Ehui
Africa	AGRA	Dr. Agnes Kalibata
Africa (Stand-in)	AGRA	Mr. Boaz Keizire
Asia	Alternate Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. FNU Dalyono
Asia (Alternate)	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Ha Thanh Khuong
Asia	Consultant	Dr. Chhampak Pwokharel
Europe and Central Asia	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Benedikt Huerzeler
Latin America and the Caribbean	Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Mr. Carlos Acosta Hodgson
Middle East and North Africa	Sr. Advisor to Executive Director, World Bank	Ms. Jeehan Nawaf Abdul Malik Abdul Ghaffar
NON-VOTING MEMBERS		
Donors		
Japan*	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Koichi Usami
Japan (Alternate)	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Hayato Ota
The Netherlands*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Agnes Janszen
The Netherlands (Alternate)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Vacant

APPENDIX 2. STEERING COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION	NAME
Supervising Entities		
African Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Martin Fregene
African Development Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Philip Boahen
Asian Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Qingfeng Zhang
Asian Development Bank (Alternate)		Vacant
Food and Agriculture Organization (Representative)		Mr. Máximo-Torero Cullen
Food and Agriculture Organization (Alternate)		Mr. Mohamed Manssouri
Inter-American Development Bank (Representative)		Mr. Santiago Monroy
Inter-American Development Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Pedro Martel
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Representative)		Mr. Donal Brown
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Alternate)		Ms. Enika Basu
World Bank (Representative)		Vacant
World Bank (Alternate)		Mr. Julian A. Lampietti
World Food Programme (Representative)		Mr. Stanlake Samkange
World Food Programme (Alternate)		Mr. Chris Toe
Civil Society Organizations		
Northern CSOs (Representative)	ActionAid USA	Mr. Doug Hertzler
Northern CSOs (Alternate)	ActionAid USA	Ms. Arianna Kandell
Southern CSOs (Africa)	ROPPA	Mr. Ibrahima Coulibaly
Southern CSOs (Africa – Alternate)	ROPPA	Mr. Ousseini Ouedraogo
Southern CSOs (Asia)	NAMAC (National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives)	Ms. Altangerel Tsendsuren
Southern CSOs (Asia – Alternate)	Asian Farmers Association (AFA)	Ms. Ma Esther Penunia Banzuela
*Members of the Private Sector Window Donor Committee		
GAFSP COORDINATION UNIT, PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. El Hadj Adama Toure (World Bank)		
PRIVATE SECTOR WINDOW PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Niraj Shah (International Finance Corporation)		
TRUSTEE, SENIOR FINANCIAL OFFICER: Ms. Karen Pillay (World Bank)		
TRUSTEE, SENIOR COUNCIL: Ms. Maria Lourdes Pardo (World Bank)		

Appendix 3. Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SE(S)	STATUS
Regional	ABI Agrifinance (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali)	IFC	Implementation
	Sustainable Crop Production Platform	IFC	Implementation
	AS Warehouse Receipts (Mozambique, Malawi)	IFC	Closed
	ETC Group Limited (ETG) [Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania]	IFC	Implementation
	Last Mile Retailer (Global)	IFC	Implementation
	Roya Response (Central America)	IFC	Closed
	Sahel Irrigation Initiative Project (Africa)	IFC	Closed
	Smallholder Platform – Agribusiness Leadership Program (ALP) (Global)	IFC	Implementation
	WEFA (Irrigation Diagnostic) Phase 1-3 (Sub-Saharan Africa)	IFC	Implementation
	MMI Using e-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers in East Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda)	IFAD	Implementation
Afghanistan	Community Driven Irrigation Management TA	FAO	Implementation
	Community Driven Irrigation Management	ADB	Preparation
	Rikweda Fruit Processing Company	IFC	Closed
Bangladesh	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)	WB	Closed
	Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)-TA	FAO	Closed
	MMI Increasing Access to Finance for Farmer Organizations in Bangladesh	FAO	Implementation
	Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Climatic Hotspots through Strong Producers' Organizations	FAO, Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS)	Preparation
	Diversified Resilient Agriculture for Improved Food and Nutrition Security (DRAIFNS)	IFAD, FAO	Preparation
	Pran Food Safety - Phase II	IFC	Implementation
	Pran Food Safety Project	IFC	Closed

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

Benin	Project to Support Food Production and Build Resilience in Alibori, Borgou, and Collines Departments (PAPVIRE-ABC)	AFDB	Implementation
Bhutan	Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	WB	Implementation
	Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture	IFAD, WFP	Preparation
Burkina Faso	Mountain Hazelnut Venture Limited (MHV) Bhutan	IFC, ADB	Active
	Additional Financing for Agricultural Productivity and Food Security (PAPSA)	WB	Closed
	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	WB	Preparation
	Sofitex ESAP (ESMS Project) I, II, III	IFC	Closed
	Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP) I and II	IFC	Closed
	Cotton Burkina	IFC	Closed
	Burundi	National Food Security and Rural Development Programme in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR - IM)	IFAD
Supporting Small-scale Family Farmers who are Members of CAPAD Cooperatives in Burundi to be Resilient to the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic		IFAD, Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD)	Preparation
Prothem Burundi		IFC	Cancelled (in 2021)
Cambodia	Climate Resilience Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)	ADB	Implementation
	Emergency Food Assistance Project (EFAP)	ADB	Closed
	Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture for Smallholder Farmers in Northern Cambodia	WFP, Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc. (CACC)	Preparation
	Acleda Cambodia	IFC	Closed
	A2F GWFP Training	IFC	Closed
	Invest Rice EAP	IFC	Implementation
	Mars BRICo	IFC	Implementation
	AMRU Rice Ltd.	IFC	Implementation

APPENDIX 3. PROJECTS

Cameroon	Cameroon's International Bank of Savings and Credit (BICEC) Risk Sharing Facility (RSF)	IFC	Closed
	Cameroon WB/IFC - BICEC RSF	IFC	Active
	Cameroon WB/IFC - SocGen RSF	IFC	Active
	Société Générale (SocGen) Cameroon	IFC	Active
CAR	Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts-TA	FAO	Implementation
Cote d'Ivoire	Strengthening Smallholder and Women's Livelihoods and Resilience in N'Zi Region	AFDB	Implementation
	Barry Callebaut	IFC	Closed
	Cargill II	IFC	Implementation
	SIPRA ESAP (ESMS Project)	IFC	Closed
	Ivorian Bank Society (SIB) Cargill	IFC	Closed
	AfDB Women-led Coops	IFC	Implementation
	Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CIDT)	IFC	Implementation
DRC	Resilience and Nutrition in Great Lakes Region (RENUGL)	WB	Preparation
	Sustainably improve the nutrition and resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the South Kivu - Tanganyika corridor. TA	FAO	Preparation
	Support Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Food Security for Local Producers' Organizations in the DRC	IFAD, Confédération Paysanne du Congo (COPACO-PRP)	Preparation
Ethiopia	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP)1-TA	FAO	Closed
	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II TA	FAO	Implementation
	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) II	WB	Implementation
	Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) 1	WB	Closed
	Ethiopia Coffee	IFC	Closed
	AfricaJuice ESAP (ESMS Project)	IFC	Closed
	AfricaJuice Outgrower	IFC	Cancelled



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