



### FACT SHEET: GAFSP PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is a multi donor fund under external governance, established by the World Bank Group at the explicit request of the G20 to support inclusive, strategic and country-led agriculture and food security investment plans in poor countries. GAFSP makes funding available for countries that exhibit both need and significant readiness to use funds well for increased long-term food security. To date, Australia, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Ireland, South Korea, Spain, and the United States have pledged a total of US \$925 million to the program during 2010-2012. Allocations are determined by a Steering Committee composed of a balance of representatives from donor and recipient countries, civil society organizations, and multilateral organizations, following advice from a technical committee of independent experts.

Eligible countries must demonstrate a high level of need and submit a comprehensive, technically sound project proposal along with their national agricultural investment plans. GAFSP has allocated funds for the following countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo. Each GAFSP grant focuses on filling a specific need for the nation's food security and agricultural growth. A total of \$481 million has been approved, with \$224 million in June 2010, \$97 million in October 2010, and \$160 million in June 2011. The next open call for proposals is expected to be in late 2011, pending further receipt of funds.

#### Approved in June 2010: (Totaling \$224 million)

- ✓ **Bangladesh (\$50 million):** To enhance productivity and resilience of smallholder farmers against tidal surges, flash floods and frequent droughts, the fund will finance the adoption of improved seed varieties and better water management techniques.
- ✓ **Haiti (\$35 million):** To raise the productivity of smallholder farmers, especially women, by improving access to seeds, fertilizers and technology.
- ✓ **Rwanda (\$50 million):** To transform hillside agriculture by reducing erosion and bolstering productivity in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- ✓ **Sierra Leone (\$50 million):** To finance commercialization of smallholder farmers through better inputs, farm management training and linking farmers to market.
- ✓ **Togo (\$39 million):** To bolster yields in rice, maize and cassava through provision of improved seed varieties, technical assistance for smallholder farmers, and better smallholder access to affordable credit.

#### Approved in November 2010: (Totaling \$97 million)

- ✓ **Ethiopia (\$51.5 million):** To develop the untapped potential of well-endowed areas, including strengthening key advisory services, encouraging farmer organizations, and improving small scale infrastructure.
- ✓ **Mongolia (\$12.5 million):** To support the Integrated Livestock-based Livelihoods Support Program, which increases access to markets for livestock commodities, improves market information systems, and improves access to veterinary services, improved animal breeding, and technical assistance.
- ✓ **Niger (\$33 million):** To support water harnessing infrastructure and small scale irrigation in the particularly vulnerable regions of Maradi, Zinder, and Tahoua, as well as to protect against erosion in watersheds upstream of any developed structures.

#### Approved in June 2011: (\$160 million)

- ✓ **Cambodia (\$39.1 million):** To increase productivity and diversity of agriculture in selected highly food-insecure and economically depressed areas.
- ✓ **Liberia (\$46.5 million):** To enhance the income of smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, through sustainable irrigable land expansion, land husbandry improvement, and improvement of market access. It will also build capacity for adaptive agricultural research and improve agricultural advisory services.
- ✓ **Nepal (\$46.5 million):** To enhance household food security in the poorest and most food-insecure regions by increasing crop production, food availability, and awareness about health and nutrition in the mid-western and far-western development regions.
- ✓ **Tajikistan (\$27.9 million):** To increase crop production by developing sustainable irrigation and drainage infrastructure and improving water resource management policies.