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Commercial A griculture and Sustainable Investment Lead | Global Food Security, A griculture and Land, United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

A ccepted for the Steering Committee	Accepted for the Private Secto Window Donor Committee		
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by fragility and conf ict, and its focus on vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Mr. Tavares also referred to the outcomes of the recent Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris (March 27-28), where the international community committed \$28 billion to fight malnutrition, as an example of how multilateralism can work to improve food and nutrition security. Lastly, Mr. Tavares commended the ambitions reflected in GAFSP's proposed Vision 2030 to strengthen impacts by catalyzing collective actions at scale and improving synergies and coordination across the Program.

In her recorded opening remarks, H.E. Eva Granados, State Secretary for International Cooperation of Spain and Co-Chair of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, stressed the need to better coordinate development efforts and integrate different source of financing through programs urniti e leo nd o % t a , oe,

implementation of credible, evidence-based NASTPs. NASTPs would include investments that are aligned with country-led priorities and implementation progress would be monitored on a bi-annual basis. GAFSP was invited to participate in the development of the indicator framework that will be used to monitor implementation progress under the Kampala Declaration, which will take place

smallholder producers reduce GHG emissions and contribute to adaptation while increasing productivity by investing in areas such as soil health, agroforestry, improved water management techniques. However, smallholders cannot pay for these investments themselves and require concessional and preferably grant f nancing from programs such as GAFSP. Examples of World Bank projects included those in Zambia and Ethiopia where a relatively modest amount of grant f nancing has leveraged a significant amount of additional resources in terms of World Bank lending and f nancing from the private sector to help smallholder farmers. They demonstrate how programs like GAFSP can work with SEs to attract f nancing from the private sector through an integrated approach to food systems whereby climate smart agriculture and related practices deliver multiple benef ts.

The panel emphasized that integrated approaches require different stakeholders to be brought to the table, while leveraging local knowledge and scientific evidence. The GEF highlighted that it can work with programs like GAFSP to build synergies and shift the needle in terms of promoting integration, inclusiveness, and scaling impact.

From the private sector's perspective, IFC highlighted that major companies that are sourcing agrifood products from smallholders in low-income companies are under increasing pressure to strengthen the resilience of their supply chains. In particular, agri-food companies are seeking to increase productivity by implementing regenerative agriculture production systems that help farmers adopt practices that have been proven to improve yield in a changing climate. Companies recognize that they can work with programs like GAFSP to invest not only in smallholder production, but the resilience of their supply chains and their ability to deliver food safely and sustainably to consumers.

IFPRI highlighted their work which recognizes that climate change can undermine the transformation ngg of fibred systems through the negative impacts it has on nutrition and gender equality. Howeve Oy

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- iii. target support for investments and capacity-building towards innovations (institutional, technical, financial), which go beyond activities financed in mainstream development projects, align with strategic priorities set by governments and communities in low-income countries, and deliver co-benefits for development outcomes pursued by GAFSP;
- iv. ensure GAFSP support reaches countries, landscapes, groups, and entities that are highly vulnerable to shocks, especially in contexts affected by fragility, confict, and violence

The CU presented the main aspects of the Decision Note on the 8th Call for PO-led Proposals, emphasizing its alignment with GAFSP's proposed Vision 2030 and its overarching objectives to

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22	Janszen	Agnes	Netherlands
Sup	ervising Entities (SEs)		
23	Arboleda	Leah	ADB
24	Kimura	Shingo	ADB
25	Manalo	Charmaine	ADB
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27	Boahen	Philip	A fD B
28	Diallo	Aissata	A fD B
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34	Basu	Enika	IFA D
35	Mancini	Marc Cortadellas	IFA D
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37	Simons	Sarah	W B
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			GAFSP Deputy Program
43	Van der Celen	Philip	Manager
44	Alamzai	Amanullah	Coordination Unit
45	Calixto	Silvana	Coordination Unit
46	Dizon	Felipe	Coordination Unit
47	Ferrero	Amb. Gabriel	Coordination Unit
48	Guerra	Alberta	Coordination Unit
49	Hoberg	Yurie	Coordination Unit
50	Murphy-Mcgreevey	Clare Jessica	Coordination Unit
51	Sakhuja	Davinder	Coordination Unit
52	Usman	Muhammed	Coordination Unit
53	Yang	Shijie	Coordination Unit
54	Zeleke	Alemayehu	Coordination Unit
GAF	SP Private Sector W indow Secre	tariat	
55	Shah	Niraj	PrSW Program Manager
			PrSW Deputy Program
56	Hlatshwayo	Zanele	Manager
57	Berman	Daphna	PrSW Secretariat
58	Chaudhary	Bheeshm	PrSW Secretariat
59	Maiztegui	Josefna	PrSW Secretariat

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The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) plays a crucial role in improving agricultural productivity, including the performance of smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and food and nutrition security in developing countries. Its contribution is even more critical given the strong interlinkages between poverty and food security, the alarming rise in global challenges including water scarcity, and the urgent need to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1 and 2).

A gricultural productivity, food insecurity, and malnutrition remain major concerns across many of our countries. The number of people facing acute food insecurity has more than doubled in the past f ve years, surpassing 280 million in 2023¹. Meanwhile, domestic food price inf ation remains high, with 78.9% of low-income countries experiencing inf ation rates above 5%.² Gains made over the years were short-lived and to some extent reversed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In many low-income and conf ict-affected countries, agricultural productivity remains low due to underinvestment in the sector, limited irrigation, restricted access to financing, low adoption of commercial inputs, and persistent structural barriers including access to finance and market. These challenges are further exacerbated by climate change, conflicts, restrictive trade policies, inflation, and food price volatility—factors that not only constrain current productivity but also threaten future gains, thereby deepening food insecurity.

Addressing these systemic challenges requires a long-term, holistic approach that leverages partnerships and fosters collaboration with the private sector to drive sustainable solutions in food security and nutrition while also integrating emerging technologies to fast-track and where possible increase production.

Given the competing demands and challenges facing the fow of development assistance, it is essential to position GAFSP as a collaborator of long-term development and systemic change in global agriculture and food security initiative. Strengthening its narrative around its comparative advantages—grounded in its proven impact and results—will be key. GAFSP Vision 2030 will play a pivotal role in reinforcing its positioning and enhancing the resilience of its beneficiaries to crises as they arise. At the same time, it should solidify GAFSP's identity as a ready-to-deploy, high-impact instrument with a strong value proposition in anticipation of a successful and ambitious replenishment.

We expect GAFSP Vision 2030 to unlock its full potential as a platform that maximizes collective impact, fosters complementarities and synergies, and enhances collaboration and integration of