CASA
Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness

Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review 2020

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Limitations

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

AAW	Agribusiness Africa Window
AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
AFR	Access to Finance Rwanda
AgDevCo	Africa Agricultural Development Company
APRA	Agriculture Policy Research in Africa
ARTF	Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme
ATG	Agriculture Transformation in Ghana
BAGC	Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor
BAGRI	Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative
BIF	Business Innovation Facility
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CABI	CAB International
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP	Commercial Agriculture Portfolio
CAPR	Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review
CASA	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness
CARD-F	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSAZ	Climate Smart Agriculture Zambia / Conservation Agriculture Programme in Zambia
DFID	Department for International Development
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EDial	Global, Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods
ET	Exceeding Target
FAiR	The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GAFSP	Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GEMS	Growth and Employment in States Programme
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
ICAI	Independent Commission for Aid Impact
ICF	International Climate Finance
ICRG	Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth
IMSAR	Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRAT	Improving Rural Access in Tanzania
KPIs	Key performance indicators
LAN	Linking Agri-business and Nutrition in Mozambique
LEAD	Livelihood Enhancement Through Agricultural Development
LEGEND	Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development

LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation programme
LINKS	Powering Economic Growth in Northern Nigeria
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADE	Market Development in Northern Ghana
MAP	Kenya Market Assistance Programme
MICF	Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund
MOST	Malawi Oil Seed Transformation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MREL	Monitoring, Reporting, Evaluation and Learning
MTIP	Malawi Trade and Investment Programme
NMDP	Nepal Market Development Programme
NU-TEC	Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCR	Programme Completion Review
PIMS	Promoting Inclusive Markets
PoSA	Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda
PPG	Pro Poor Growth programme
Propcom Mai-karfi	Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria
PROSPER	Promoting Financial Services for Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh
RAP	Rural Access Programme
RISE	Regulatory and Investment Systems for Enterprise
SAGCOT	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania
SAIRLA	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Research and Learning in Africa
SIIMA	Strengthening Impact Investment Markets for Agriculture
SITA	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNIP	Supporting Nutrition in Pakistan
SRO	Senior Responsible Officer
StARCK+	Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus
ToR	Terms of Reference
TZAW	Tanzania Agribusiness Window
VfM	Value for Money
Vuna	Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa Programme
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment

Executive summary

This Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR) is the third iteration of a regular review process started in 2017 that compiles and analyses FCDO's commercial agriculture portfolio (CAP)[1]. Information for the review has been extracted from publicly available information published on FCDO's DevTracker[2]. There are important limitations on the data which should be considered when reading this analysis, see section 1.2.4 Limitations.

The portfolio contains 80 programmes, 38 of which have now closed and are reviewed for value for money (VfM). Of the 42 live programmes, 35 are sufficiently advanced to have registered progress and are reviewed against 22 indicators. The other seven live programmes, which all started after the 2018 review, did not have sufficient data and documentation available on DevTracker at the time of writing this report[3].

More in-depth analysis using additional thematic indicators has also been undertaken in the sectors of climate change (where a deep dive of 23 programmes complements a broader review of the sector), women's economic empowerment (WEE) and nutrition.

Some key highlights of the composition of the portfolio include:

- The 42 live programmes have spent 74% of their FCDO budget of £2,796m
- 54% of all live programmes (32% by value) are in the African region, with an average budget of £42m
- Seven, typically larger, programmes (34% by value) are in Asia, with an average budget of £123m
- In addition, programmes with a global reach, where benefit can be generated across the range of countries where FCDO works, account for 19% by budget and those covering multiple regions, specifically the continents of Africa and Asia, 14%

Key findings from the portfolio review

25 of the 35 live programmes in the 2020 CAP (those that report against the number of smallholder beneficiaries) have reached 52 million smallholders, of which 29% are women. Delivery is currently at 66% of target, with the number of smallholders reached more than doubling since CAPR 2018 and the number of women smallholders increasing by a factor of four. Within this:

- 20 million farmers (or 38% of all farmers reached by the CAP) who had their income improved earned a total of £320m more in 2020. Gender-disaggregated reporting is low, leading to a slightly lower level of reported inclusion than targeted at 27% – although five programmes had inclusion of between 40% and 48%. Overall, half the programmes report on farmers improving income but only 28% report on net income generated.
- 15 million more farmers supported by the CAP were reported to have improved their incomes in CAPR 2020 compared to CAPR 2018 and they are together £150m better off than in CAPR 2018.
- Four million smallholders (1.5 million above the target) have increased productivity or access to new customers, of which 16% were women. Most of the CAP programmes that target this metric exceeded their targets. However, productivity improvement was down by half compared to CAPR 2018.

[1] Programmes that spend at least 25% of their budget on commercial agriculture.
[2] See https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/.
[3] The cut-off date for data entry for CAPR 2020 was 30 November 2020.

- **The 40% of programmes that report providing a range of other benefits[4] to farmers are already exceeding their targets by 62%**. 13 million farmers have been reported to benefit, with 25% of them women, up from 12% in CAPR 2018 and leading to an additional 2 million women being included.
- **Improving access to land tenure is a crucial factor in improving incomes and resilience but is reported in only four programmes**. However, these programmes report more than 5.6 million farmers with improved access to land tenure, 400,000 more than were found in CAPR 2018 and with 68% of beneficiaries being women

The level of investment raised by the CAP stands at £13.6bn, similar to findings in the previous CAPR. From the 26% of programmes that report against this indicator, 414,000 enterprises have seen productivity gains or access to new customers or finance. The reach to agricultural enterprises is down 30%, which is a significant drop since CAPR 2018.

Only 20% of programmes are reporting against employment targets. However, of those reporting, 82% have reached their targets, with an increase of 100,000 more jobs created since CAPR 2018. The reported number of jobs created for women remains low at 37,958 or 16% of the total jobs created. There is scope to improve reporting, and to better disaggregate the data.

Key thematic findings

Climate change

FCDO is demonstrating success in supporting the integration of climate change into agricultural development and helping to build favourable policy environments.

Programmes have increasingly sought to include climate change analysis and action, particularly on resilience, as part of their overall objectives and reporting. However, there is scope for greater improvements. Out of the cumulative total of 66 million people supported to adapt to climate change impacts (KPI 1) across all FCDO programmes since 2011, the 31 ICF-supported programmes included in CAPR 2020 have contributed almost half of those beneficiaries (31.7 million).

Many programme business cases include ambitions to support low-carbon growth but do not measure the programme against such objectives or integrate it as a central element of programmatic decision-making. Programme business cases should not raise expectations of climate action, particularly in relation to low-carbon growth, if they do not have specific activities to address this or means of monitoring change. Ambitious programme goal statements should be matched with relevant interventions, budgets and indicators.

Annual reviews are not yet fully reflecting the ways that programmes are addressing climate change, particularly where actions are outside of specific log frame indicators, to facilitate improved learning and adaptive management.

FCDO should ensure climate action proposals are backed up with relevant interventions, budgets and indicators, and that risks, including to building resilience itself, are managed.

FCDO's facilitative role in nurturing market links for climate-smart agribusinesses has been shown to be very effective both in terms of strengthening value chains and building resilience.

[4] Including: Access to/use of new and improved agricultural inputs; Access to better/improved services, technology, policies or enabling environment; Access to improved road networks; Access to markets and improved market information systems; Access to new/improved storage/aggregation services/facilities; and Access to improved value chain coordination.

Programmes with more adaptive management and delivery structures have facilitated innovation in delivery in relation to climate adaptation and resilience outcomes, where programmes have faced unforeseen challenges and rapidly identified new opportunities.

There is evidence that supporting agribusinesses in their understanding of climate risks and opportunities, and developing their capabilities to support the wider uptake of climate-adaptive practices, the provision of climate-adaptive inputs, and in creating market incentives in changes in production systems and post-harvest processing, has led to positive outcomes in several areas, where the policy environment has also been favourable.

Land regulation and tenure was highlighted as a critical barrier to scaling uptake of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies by several programmes. There is potential to build on and learn from successful work in land tenure programmes, which have also performed well on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) outcomes, and integrate these approaches into other climate-focused commercial agriculture programmes.

Programme logic models do not yet address climate resilience in a holistic way, including the understanding of resilience across the value chain, to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers and commercial market systems to both short- and long-term climate hazards.

Most programmes' climate adaptation interventions focus on the provision of hardware (e.g. improved seeds, irrigation systems, physical farm adaptations) and software (e.g. knowledge advisory services, climate information systems)[5]. However, it is the 'orgware' aspects that have demonstrated the greatest areas of transformation[6] – the ability to bring together stakeholders across value chains to identify areas for change and interventions, institution building and organization of farmers, and collective farming practices to gain access to high-impact technologies for adaptation and improved accountability.

FCDO should undertake analyses of select market systems to understand the impact of COVID-19, and the resilience of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses. This will provide valuable insights for understanding linkages between resilience to future climate and economic shocks, but also aims to overcome some of the recent methodological challenges in reporting against ICF KPI 4 by differentiating between climate resilience and broader economic resilience**.**

Despite the positive outcomes of FCDO's role in facilitating market systems for climate-smart agribusinesses, there is a risk that programmes working in nascent and thin markets, and/or very marginalized communities, can become overly reliant on a single market actor or market opportunity, potentially undermining resilience.

FCDO interventions need to take an integrated approach that brings together the interdependent objectives, reflected in programmatic priorities and ambitions, of commercial success, climate resilience, poverty reduction, and WEE- and nutrition-sensitive approaches. Ultimately, all of these issues will need to be addressed to achieve truly transformative change in any context. The overall aim is to contribute to transforming food systems so they are more sustainable and deliver greater gains for people, economies, climate and nature. Collaborative partnerships with multiple national government, non-government, donor and other international institutional stakeholders are likely to be important to lever broader change.

Understanding the longer-term sustainability of commercial agriculture interventions and their impacts on climate resilience resourcing will require programme funds for *ex post* evaluations.

[5] Hardware relates to physical tools; Software relates to processes, knowledge and skills to use the technology; Orgware relates to ownership and institutional arrangements pertaining to a technology (UNFCCC TEC, 2014).
[6] Following the definition of 'Transformation' from the ICF KPI 15 methodology ("Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to Transformational Change). (UK Government, 2018).

Programmes need technical support to better measure, monitor and understand the impact of CSA adoption within programme-specific reporting systems.

Programmes should consider adding Negative Impact Screening of programmes and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) systems to ongoing monitoring, rather than as a single point in time consideration, such as at the business case development stage or inception phase.

Future programmes focusing on climate resilience should consider holistic market system-wide design approaches. Climate programmes should adopt best-practice criteria in their design and in their lifetime evaluation of progress. More knowledge-sharing events and activities, encouraging dialogue between SROs from different programmes, as well as a climate knowledge hub, may all be useful strategies to overcome some of these knowledge management challenges.

WEE

Programmes in the CAP are addressing the needs of marginalized groups, particularly smallholder farmers and specifically women smallholder farmers, and adapting approaches where needed. In most programmes, design is focused on putting in place components and activities that will reach and deliver for the poor and marginalized members of target communities and ensuring geographical spread within a country or region. Programmes are showing evidence of responding to a need for changes in their approach where this is not being achieved.

There is a high level of gender integration in the design of CAP programmes. Since the 2014 International Development (Gender Equality) Act, there have been overall improving trends in the portfolio. All programmes that started after 2014 have a 'gender responsive' rating and as a minimum they have integrated basic gender considerations. 72% of the 39 live programmes reviewed under the WEE section fall on the higher end of the gender integration scale, with 'gender responsive' and 'gender responsive plus' ratings. Although this is a slightly lower rating compared with CAPR 2018, under which 76% of programmes were assessed as 'gender responsive' or 'gender responsive plus', it still shows a high level of effort in gender integration.

However, there is currently insufficient emphasis on evidence generation and lesson sharing on gender in the programmes. This is especially the case in areas such as identifying barriers to WEE in different sectors, and on what kinds of approaches work to empower women, as well as on disseminating these lessons more widely across the sector based on lessons from the programmes.

Disaggregating programmes by their primary focus area and reviewing their gender integration status shows that **programmes focused on value chain development and land tenure have higher scores on gender integration compared with programmes in other primary focus areas.** It also shows that those with a focus on agribusiness development and enabling environment have relatively lower scores on gender integration. There was a marked degree of difference between more commercial-oriented programmes and those where commercial agriculture was a smaller component or secondary priority, which appear to have a more in-depth approach to addressing gender inequalities.

Nutrition

When applying a similar methodology to CAPR 2018, **73% of the 42 programmes reviewed in the nutrition analysis include some aspect of nutrition compared to 71% of the 49 live programmes included in CAPR 2018.** Against the more rigorous analytical framework developed for the current CAPR, 47% of the reviewed programmes are rated as nutrition-aware, nutrition-sensitive and/or nutrition-specific, indicating that they consider nutrition to varying degrees, from including nutrition as an objective to being specifically

focused on achieving nutrition outcomes. Another 47% are 'nutrition blind' and do not directly address nutrition objectives in their design or reporting. However, the majority of these programmes have at least some potential to deliver nutrition outcomes. Only three programmes from this category (or 7%) have no route to generating nutrition outcomes. On the basis of an assessment of the particular objectives of these programmes relating to trade, land rights and enabling environment, it is judged that direct nutrition pathways are less relevant for these programmes.

Nearly 20% of programmes are nutrition-sensitive, nutrition-specific, or both, demonstrating that they are doing very well in addressing nutrition pathways.

A further 28% of programmes have been assessed as nutrition aware, meaning they appear to be making good progress in including nutrition in their design. However, these programmes could be more effective if they focused their objectives more explicitly on nutrition outcomes for target beneficiaries and tracked the nutrition outcomes that are achieved for these target groups. Deepening the design, monitoring and measurement of nutrition-related activities and outcomes in nutrition aware programmes offers the greatest potential to improve the overall nutrition impact of the commercial agriculture portfolio.

Summary conclusions from the portfolio review

Programmes are increasingly targeting improving income for smallholders and with some success. However, there is inconsistent data disaggregation, which makes it difficult to identify whether FCDO is reaching the poorest farmers. Overall, the reach to women smallholder farmers remains relatively low.

The targeting of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has significantly reduced over time, with few programmes measuring reach to SMEs and performance dominated by one programme (GAFSP). However, this support is a fundamental aspect of transforming and improving commercial agriculture systems, creating employment and supplying safe nutritious foods. Job creation appears largely on track but too few programmes report against this metric, which seems little used compared to its importance in meeting policy goals.

All programmes have practices and strategies to deliver results economically, effectively and efficiently, but questions remain over the level of equity.

The level of reporting against indicators, or the availability of information from programme documents, is variable across the portfolio, with only a core group around reach, income and other benefits being sufficiently well reported to be able to draw reasonably robust conclusions. This was also the case in the previous CAPR and as a result care should be taken with conclusions drawn, particularly on comparing data with the current CAPR.

Summary conclusions on climate change

Programmes have increasingly sought to include climate change analysis and action, particularly on resilience, as part of their overall objectives and reporting. But this has sometimes provided challenges with integration when programmes are already well progressed. Most programmes used a single-pronged approach whereas a more holistic way may be more effective.

FCDO's facilitative role in nurturing market links has been shown to be very effective, both in terms of strengthening value chains and building resilience. Bringing together stakeholders across value chains to identify areas for change and interventions, institution building and organization of farmers has proven an effective strategy.

To truly address resilience, programmes will ultimately need to address chronic poverty and gender inequalities, including access to finance. This might build from the current focus on climate resilience or on income improvements.

Summary conclusions on WEE

There is a good effort, but variability, in integrating gender in the programmes, and annual review and mid-term evaluation reports have been very effective in helping programmes to meet WEE goals. Programmes with a primary focus on land tenure and value chains are doing relatively better on gender integration, whereas those focused on agribusiness investment and the enabling environment have relatively lower scores on GESI.

Programme interventions mostly focus on reaching women, but there is limited engagement in building the agency of women, raising their voice and decision-making power and capacity to organize economically. There is a need for more focus on evidence generation, sharing learning and advocacy on WEE aspects of the CAP programmes. Adopting a more integrated approach will likely help to further strengthen the women's empowerment goals of the programmes in the portfolio.

Summary conclusions on nutrition

In general, nutrition is being integrated into the work of the CAP. Against the more rigorous analytical framework developed for the current CAPR, half of the programmes have good potential to generate nutrition outcomes. Overall, only three programmes (or 7%) have no clear route to generating nutrition outcomes – and these three programmes are focusing on trade, land tenure and enabling environment objectives for which direct nutrition pathways are less relevant. However, it will take more work to better understand, define and include nutrition across the portfolio.

Less than a third of programmes with nutrition objectives capture sufficiently the understanding, generation and reporting of nutrition outcomes. However, this could be improved with only minor amendments to design and monitoring systems: to highlight nutrition pathways, introduce the measurement of progress toward nutrition outcomes and ensure that nutrition outcomes are maximized from the portfolio.

Nutrition outcomes are dependent on the successful integration of other thematic priorities, in particular around gender. They are also closely related to increasing agricultural production, and resultant improvements in income, at the household level. This highlights the importance of holistic approaches to programme design, implementation and monitoring, to achieve broader individual, economic and societal objectives.

Summary recommendations

The following priority recommendations are a subset of the overall recommendations.

Programme design

- **Mainstream the use of more standardised indicator definitions** to facilitate the comparison and aggregation of results
- **Provide programmes with more technical monitoring, reporting, evaluation and learning (MREL) support** to better measure, monitor and understand the impact of CSA adoption and climate resilience within programme-specific reporting systems
- **Facilitate stronger markets and more actors** in commercial agriculture programmes to reduce the risk of reliance on single market actors
- **Design programmes to encourage approaches that address different dimensions of the systemic causes of gender inequality, and encourage approaches that strengthen the collective voice and representation of women**. In parallel, FCDO should review whether gender-related key performance indicators (KPIs) are being set at sufficiently ambitious levels during programme design and evaluation
- **Adopt best-practice criteria on climate change in programme design, and in evaluations of progress.** Future climate resilience programmes require more holistic system-wide design approaches
- **The cross cutting areas of nutrition, women's economic empowerment and mitigating the effects of climate change should be considered together in the development of future programmes due to their interlinked and interdependent nature**.
- **Address the potential for direct or indirect nutrition effects in all future CAP business cases**

Reporting

- **Ensure climate objectives are included in partnerships and commercial agreements with project suppliers**
- **Provide clearer guidance on International Climate Finance (ICF) indicator reporting**, including appropriate levels of ambition, as well as methodology and reporting
- With the introduction of the new ICF KPI 17 on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in 2020, programmes reporting against this target should check if they can update their reporting systems to align with the ICF KPI 17 methodology. This indicator should be included in future CAP datasets and reviews
- **Improve reporting on the effectiveness and impact of support to SMEs and increase the ambition on jobs targets, especially for women**
- **Improve data disaggregation**, including between men and women beneficiaries, levels of income, and disability

Lesson sharing internally at FCDO

- **Proactively share lessons across FCDO around climate risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities between programme managers**. Build an FCDO climate champions' cohort (extending beyond the existing group of climate change specialists within FCDO)
- **Actively champion FCDO's 'gender responsive plus' programmes approach as current best practice**

- **Verify and share widely, through case studies, the nutrition effects of high-performing nutrition-sensitive programmes** in order to contribute to ongoing broader food security and nutrition (FSN) conversations globally
- **Maximize the exchange of evidence, shared learning and advocacy on WEE, climate change and nutrition across the CAP**

Evidence generation

- **Emphasize evidence generation and lesson learning on gender in the programmes with a view to wider sector influence**
- **Develop a consistent set of metrics, related to nutrition pathways, for those agri-food interventions designed to increase availability and consumption of foods in local markets**. This will be helpful in quantifying the intended and unintended consequences of greater commercialization of local value chains on vulnerable groups
- **Undertake nutrition impact analysis of some of the nutrition aware programmes**. This would validate whether expected pathways to nutrition outcomes have been achieved and provide information for both programme reporting and design on successful ways in which nutrition outcomes have been achieved.
- **Review the dataset for the validity of outliers and clarify large complex programmes where there are challenges in extracting reporting data**

1 Introduction

The FCDO Agriculture Policy Framework (DFID, 2015) and Economic Development Strategy (DFID, 2017) identify commercial agriculture as a key part of their approach to agricultural development and inclusive growth. In particular, the economic development strategy commits FCDO to taking an increasingly commercial approach to agriculture by:

- Boosting agribusiness investment, financing agriculture infrastructure and supporting smallholder farmers' access to markets
- Helping farmers and their families to have opportunities and jobs outside of their farms, and supporting SMEs in rural areas
- Supporting subsistence farmers, without other economic opportunities, to avoid hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty
- Encouraging commercial approaches that reduce the cost of nutritious diets

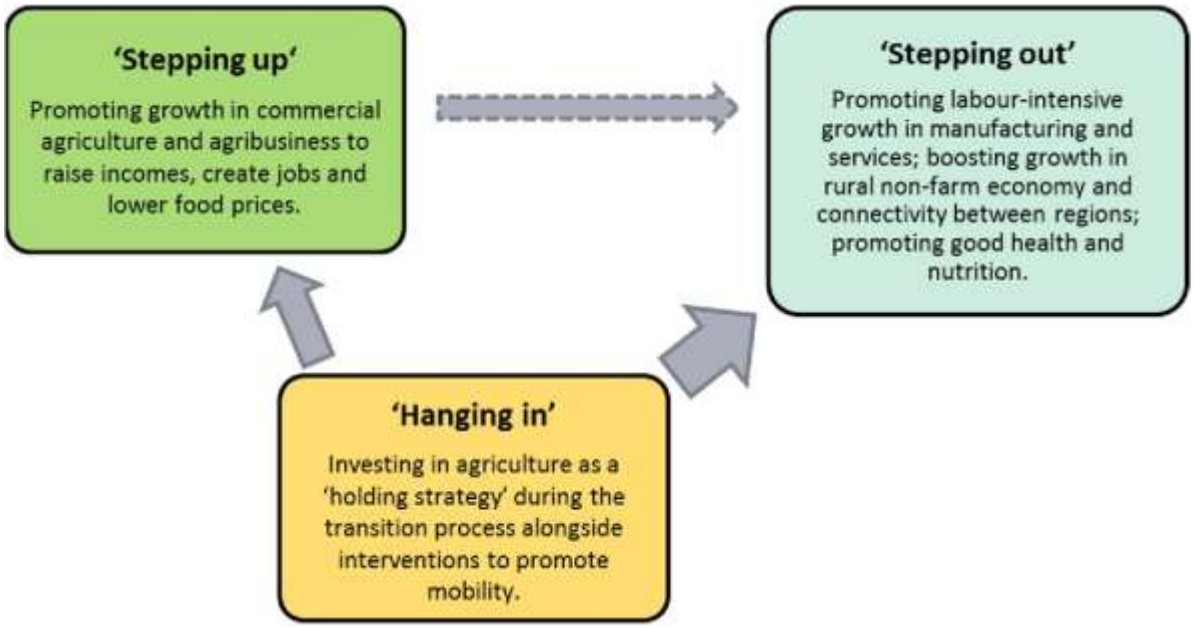
In order to better identify, understand and report on the contribution made by FCDO investment in CAP programmes, a regular review process of all FCDO programmes contributing to commercial agriculture was established in August 2017 (Grant et al., 2017). It was repeated in 2018 (Cantrill et al., 2019) under the aegis of FCDO's CASA programme, with a commitment to be replicated regularly throughout the life of the CASA programme.

1.1 Conceptual framework for the CAPR

FCDO recognizes that the agriculture and agri-food sector is important for the majority of countries in the developing world as it is a key driver for economic development, income generation, formal and informal employment, and improving household resilience. It boosts FSN, and is a potential sink of carbon emissions, while also being one of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change and one of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs). FCDO's current and future focus is therefore on promoting sustainable growth of the agriculture sector for developing countries in order to contribute toward global poverty reduction (DFID, 2015).

This is being achieved by two main approaches: investments that create long-term pathways out of poverty; and interventions that enable the rural poor to make better use of existing assets and livelihood strategies in agriculture and the informal sector, until sufficient productive off-farm jobs can be created. To achieve this, FCDO has adopted a twin strategy, which, on the one hand, promotes agricultural transformation (so-called 'stepping up') and on the other facilitates a long-term rural transition from subsistence agriculture to off-farm job opportunities as these emerge (from 'hanging in' to 'stepping out') (DFID, 2015).

Figure 1: FCDO's economic and livelihoods strategy



Source: DFID (2015)

The agricultural transformation pathway focuses on commercialization and agro-industry development to create jobs, raise incomes and lower food prices. FCDO's agricultural transformation approach focuses on market and value chain development with the aim of helping smallholder farmers to become sustainably profitable and to enable them to respond effectively to market demand.

FCDO's Conceptual Framework for Agriculture also outlines three cross-cutting priorities for investments and interventions in the agriculture sector:

1. **Inclusion and WEE:** For agricultural transformation to be inclusive, interventions should create equal opportunities for women and men and ensure marginalized groups and hinterland zones do not get left behind
2. **Production of nutritious and safe food:** Policy and programmes to promote agricultural transformation should seek to increase nutritional benefits and food security. At the very least, the agri-food sector must avoid a direct negative impact on health outcomes
3. **Environmental sustainability and CSA**: Climate change, rising and changing food demand, and natural resource scarcity present significant challenges and require difficult trade-offs between raising productivity to promote growth and poverty reduction, building resilience to climate risks, and reducing agriculture's impact on the environment

1.2 Objectives and scope of CAPR 2020

1.2.1 Objectives

This third review seeks to update earlier CAPRs by analysing the composition of FCDO's CAP and assessing the performance of individual programmes across the portfolio in order to determine if FCDO is delivering on its commercial agriculture and economic development strategies.

The review was conducted using a mixed methods approach that combined quantitative analysis of programme performance and qualitative inputs from SROs implementing FCDO programmes and from implementing partners. Specifically, this included the following scope of work:

- Updating the programme sample to take account of new programmes and changes in others
- Verifying and revising data relating to targets, results and budgets for each programme to enable them to be reported externally
- Assessing all new programmes against the 'gender responsive' and 'gender responsive plus' framework used in previous reviews
- Analysing the climate change dimensions in order to understand the consideration of climate change adaptation and resilience across the entire portfolio
- Analysing the potential for nutrition outcomes from the CAP and also identifying specific programmes where nutrition outcomes can be enhanced by remedial actions to their design
- Identifying emerging trends and lessons from the portfolio and making recommendations for how FCDO should further develop its work in this area

Annex 1 provides the detailed ToR for this third CAPR, while Annex 4 contains the detailed methodological approaches to the thematic areas of climate change, WEE, and nutrition.

1.2.2 Scope

To be included in the CAPR, programmes need to meet the following three criteria:

- **Technical scope**: programmes should have a significant component of work – at least 25% of their budget – on "commercial agriculture", as interpreted using the FCDO Conceptual Framework for Agriculture[7]
- **Timing**: programmes are excluded if they closed before April 2015, or if they were not approved and visible on DevTracker after 1 July 2020. Two programmes were excluded on this basis – the Rwanda Agriculture Services Grant and Strengthening the Agriculture Sector in Afghanistan (SASA)
- **Documentation**: All programmes with at least a summary page on DevTracker are included

In addition, some primarily research-focused programmes that were previously included in the 2017 and 2018 portfolios, such as support to the CGIAR, have also been removed following discussions with FCDO staff to determine relevance to the CAP.

Using the above criteria, 80 programmes are included in CAPR 2020. Of 42 live programmes, 35 programmes have been included in the portfolio-level analysis below. The other seven live programmes have started more recently and only limited information is available on DevTracker. These have been included in overall budget totals for the CAP as a whole, but have not been included in subsequent analysis below. The 38 closed programmes are analysed in the VfM section below.

In the three thematic reviews, the selection of in-scope programmes from the overall population has been treated slightly differently depending on the methodological approach and ToR as agreed with FCDO.

[7] FCDO define commercial farmers as those who choose to sell at least half of their production

Table 1: Programme summary

Category	Number of programmes	Definition
Closed programmes	17	Programmes closed before CAPR 2018 (cut-off date for closure: 30/11/2018)
	21	Programmes closed since CAPR 2018 (closed after 30/11/2018)
Live programmes	35	Programmes in implementation (cut-off date: 30/11/2020)
	7	Programmes in implementation with a DevTracker start date after 30/11/2018
Total	**80**	**All programmes**

1.2.3 Methodology

The portfolio review was conducted across all ongoing FCDO commercial agriculture programmes (following the various cut-off dates outlined above) using publicly available information on the UK Government DevTracker website. This includes business cases, annual reviews and log frames, along with other public documents such as evaluations and reports. For the thematic analysis sections, the documentary analysis process was complemented with interviews with SROs, FCDO country offices and, in some cases, programme implementing partners, in order to substantiate the quantitative findings with qualitative inputs.

An existing list of the programmes from the previous portfolio review was updated to define four categories (see Annex 2):

- Programmes that are live and currently in implementation
- Programmes that closed since CAPR 2018
- New programmes that commenced after CAPR 2018
- Programmes that closed prior to CAPR 2020 (up to five years before the review)

All efforts have been made to ensure all relevant data has been included, and to check the accuracy of this data. Where data was not identified in documents available on DevTracker or on official programme websites, requests have been made to specific programme SROs. For information that remains unavailable, two different inputs have been used in the CAPR database and PowerBI[8] dashboard:

- 'NO DATA' – this is used when data is expected to be reported by a programme but has not been identified in the documentation (e.g. a programme has a log frame indicator with a target, but there is no data in recent annual reviews or in the log frame of progress against this target)
- 'N/A' (not available) – this is used when an indicator is not considered to be relevant for reporting by a programme. For example, if a programme does not receive ICF funding, then indicators for all ICF KPIs will be treated as 'N/A'

As part of this report a database and analytical dashboard have been made publicly available, which can be interrogated to provide visualization of data in the portfolio. This can be accessed here: https://www.casaprogramme.com/data/.

Furthermore, analysis of the thematic fields of climate change adaptation, WEE and nutrition were carried out following the methodologies in Annex 4. An overview of all the methodological amendments from CAPR 2018 can be found in Annex 7.

[8] PowerBI is software used for data manipulation and visualisation.

1.2.4 Limitations

The lack of data has the potential to skew the results and therefore constrain conclusions in some instances. Other limitations include outliers and the limited number of programmes reporting against some of the indicators collected. Many programmes included in the CAPR do not only contribute to commercial agriculture objectives and these benefits are not captured by the review. In most cases the disaggregation of those components that are directly related to commercial agriculture must be estimated. It is sometimes difficult to clearly disaggregate programme performance against individual indicators within the CAPR. Validation of reported data is not possible, although high level figures and trends have been discussed with FCDO during the drafting of the review. Similarly, many programmes are funded by multiple donors and whilst efforts have been made to disaggregate the FCDO contribution this must sometimes be estimated. The lack of common indicators means that it has sometimes been difficult to fit the available data into the indicators used in the CAPR.

1.2.5 Structure of the report

This introductory section provides an overview of the objectives of the review, FCDO's conceptual framework governing commercial agriculture, the definitions and criteria for inclusion and/or exclusion of programmes from the scope of the review, and summarizes the methodology adopted.

Section 2 provides a detailed overview of the CAP, with a focus on funding and sources of funding and geographic and market focuses.

Section 3 presents the analysis of the 2020 CAP, use of indicators and targets and results, and a discussion of VfM considerations.

Section 4 on the WEE analysis presents a broad assessment of how GESI has been integrated into the programmes in the portfolio.

The climate change analysis in Section 5 provides insights on data availability and quality, programme design, reporting and accountability mechanisms, learning and knowledge management, as well as a 'deep dive' analysis on climate change adaptation and resilience of a subset of 23 programmes from the portfolio.

Section 6 reviews the portfolio against an assessment framework for nutrition to identify areas where potential nutrition outcomes could be improved.

Section 7 sets out the conclusions and recommendations, with recommendations relating to the CAP more broadly and specifically for the thematic focus areas of WEE, climate change and nutrition.

The annexes are as follows:

- Annex 1: Terms of Reference
- Annex 2: List of CAPR 2020 commercial agriculture programmes
- Annex 3: List of commercial agriculture programmes with ICF funding (2019)
- Annex 4: Detailed thematic methodologies
- Annex 5: Climate change deep dive: interview questions
- Annex 6: List of programmes included in the Stage 2 climate change review
- Annex 7: Methodological updates from CAPR 2018
- Annex 8: Key definitions
- Annex 9: Climate change scorecard
- Annex 10: Review of progress made on CAPR 2018 recommendations
- Annex 11: Reported performance on key indicators for CAPR 2018 and CAPR 2020

2 Overview of the 2020 CAP

2.1 Summary scope

The 2020 CAP consists of 80 programmes (see Annex 2 for full list of programmes in the portfolio) with a total FCDO budget of £3.730bn. The majority (42 programmes with a total FCDO budget of £2.796bn) are ongoing programmes, with status as 'in implementation' on DevTracker. Of these, ***the 35 live programmes (with a total FCDO budget of £2.516bn) that have sufficient information available on DevTracker are the principal target of this analysis***. Across the whole portfolio, 31 programmes have ICF funding (see Annex 3 for the list of programmes with ICF funding).

Table 2: Overview of the 2020 CAP

Category	Number of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)	Spend to date (£m)
Closed programmes	38	933	897
Live programmes in implementation	42	2,827	2,096
Total	80	3,730	2,962

2.2 Geographic and market focuses

The African region had the bulk of programming for the 2020 CAP, with 54% of all programmes and 32% by value. This larger number of programmes were typically smaller than other areas by value, with a mean budget of £42m, and with the majority being less than this figure. Programmes in Asia are typically larger, with the seven Asian programmes having an average budget of £123m, although the overall figures are skewed by two very large programmes in Afghanistan and Myanmar, which make up almost two-thirds of the budgets for this region. There are two much smaller components for programmes with global reach, where benefit can be generated across the range of countries where FCDO works (19% by budget) and those covering multiple regions, specifically the continents of Africa and Asia (14%). In both of these categories there are two very large budget programmes that impact the mean value.

Table 3: Summary of distribution of programmes by region and budget

	No. of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)	Average FCDO budget (£m)	
			Mean	Median
Africa	19	801	42	32
Asia	7	862	123	72
Global	6	489	82	57
Multi-regional	3	363	121	32
Total	**35**	**2,516**	68	30

Africa

Nearly four-fifths (79%) of the CAP in Africa is programmed at the individual country level, with very little (8%) designed to be implemented continent-wide and less than 12% in a regional or multi-country context. Within the individual country programming, there is a clear concentration on a limited number of countries (11, including nine at the country level and an additional two those from the multi-country programmes). The multi-country programmes cover East Africa for the Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA) programme and cross Africa from Sierra Leone to Mozambique for the Africa Agricultural Development Company (AgDevCo), an impact investor.

Table 4: Budget summary of programmes – Africa

	Number of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)
Rwanda	3	42
Multi-country programmes[9]	**3**	**189.4**
Ethiopia	2	131.5
Africa-wide[10]	3	77.1
Malawi	1	22.3
Nigeria	2	121
Zambia	1	24.9
DRC	1	87.9
Mozambique	1	39.8
Tanzania	1	19.8
Uganda	1	44.4
Total – Africa	**19**	**801**

Asia

In Asia, there are no regional programmes and a significant budgetary focus on Myanmar and Afghanistan.

Table 5: Budget summary of programmes – Asia

	Number of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)
Myanmar	2	274
India	2	28.6
Nepal	1	72.5
Afghanistan	1	428
Pakistan	1	59.4
Total – Asia	**7**	**862**

Multi-regional

There are three programmes that operate in both Africa and Asia, either selecting specific countries with which to work or being eligible for a range of countries in both continents. They include both innovation- and investment-focused interventions.

Table 6: Budget summary of multi-regional programmes

	Number of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)
Total – multi-regional	**3**	**363**

Global

Global programmes are those that provide services that are geographically agnostic although will benefit those living within the countries where FCDO provides development assistance. They include principally innovation and research programmes with a global audience, but also trade and impact investing frameworks.

[9] Including the Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme, which is categorised on DevTracker as Africa, regional.
[10] Including the Africa-wide programme Land – Enhancing Governance for Economic Development that is also categorised on DevTracker as Rwanda.

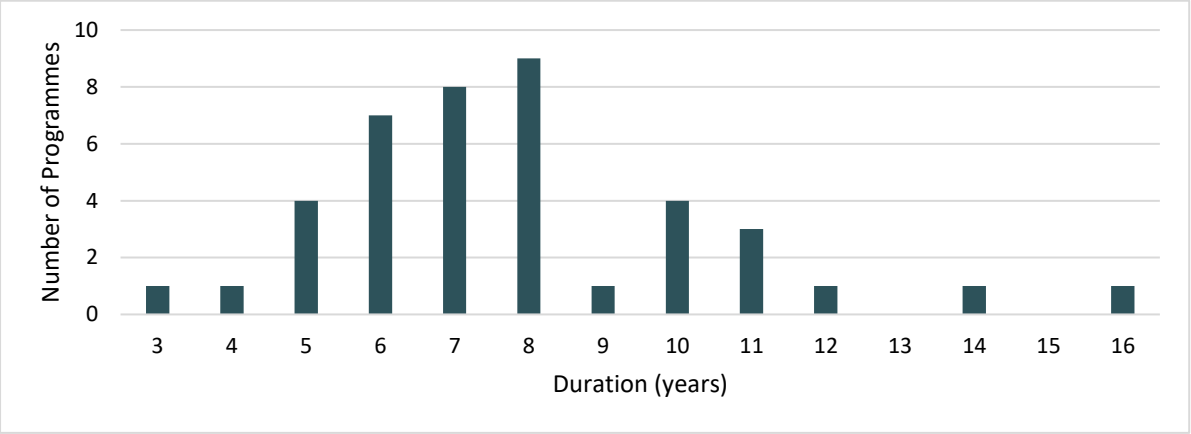
Table 7: Budget summary of global programmes

	Number of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)
Global	**6**	**£489**

2.2.1 Programme duration

The portfolio consists of a diverse range of programmes with an average duration of eight years, and ranging from three to 16 years. This is similar to findings from CAPR 2018.

Figure 2: Histogram of programme duration



There are 19 reported programme extensions among the live programmes, with an average duration of extension of 3.5 years. The longest extension to date – of eight years– is for GAFSP, which had a first business case to cover six years and is now projected to run for 14 years in total. Five of the seven global programmes reported extensions. Seven out of the 24 extended programmes are in Africa, with five in Asia and two of the three multi-regional programmes covering both Africa and Asia. In some cases, programmes received extensions in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, to provide targeted support to the agriculture sector.

Table 8: Portfolio overview – budget and spending (35 live programmes)

	Duration (years)	FCDO budget	FCDO spend – to date
Total	**NA**	**£2,516,948,460**	**£2,030,616,138**
Average (mean)	8	£71,912,813	£58,017,604
Median	8	£38,521,155	£23,141,631
Max	16	£428,000,000	£469,463,525
Min	4	£3,562,075	£2,417,504
Range	12	£424,437,925	£467,046,021

2.2.2 Focus of the programmes

Programmes have been categorized by primary focus, but they also have a secondary focus – which is not captured here – as most are made up of a number of components, each addressing different issues. The largest proportion of the portfolio by budget focused on direct support to agribusiness. This section of the portfolio comprised seven programmes, including global, multi-regional and Africa-focused programmes. The largest by number (one-fifth of all programmes in the portfolio) were those working to improve the availability of inputs in the value chain. Infrastructure investment consumed a fifth of the portfolio budget, generating benefits for both smallholders and other actors. Overall, the portfolio has a broad

range of areas of intervention reflecting the multiple pathways to improving access to commercial agriculture for smallholders.

Table 9: Commercial agricultural focus of programmes, regional distribution and funding

Primary focus of programmes	Number of programmes	Regional distribution	FCDO funding (£m)	% of total funding
Direct investing in agribusiness	7	- Africa - Multi-region - Global	733	29
Infrastructure construction	4	- Asia	529	21
Value chain development - inputs	8	- Africa - Asia	425	17
Improving access to finance for farmers	3	- Africa - Multi-region - Asia	229	9
Other commercial agricultural development	2	- Africa - Global	175	7
Strengthening land tenure systems	2	- Africa	100	4
Public–private partnerships development	2	- Africa - Global	122	5
Research	3	- Africa - Global	68	3
Policy and enabling environment	2	- Asia - Multi-region	79	3
Value chain development - outputs	2	- Africa	54	2
Total	**35**		**2,516**	

2.2.3 Market focus

The vast majority of programmes in CAPR 2020 focused on strengthening and improving domestic markets. Almost half of the programmes centred solely on the development of domestic markets, with another 40% having a focus on a combination of domestic, regional and export markets. Very few programmes focus solely on regional or export markets. Average programme size was broadly consistent across the areas of market focus and in most had a lower modal average, meaning that the portfolio profile is of a small number of large programmes and a larger number with small programme budgets.

Table 10: Market focus

Market focus	No. of programmes	FCDO budget (£m)		
		Total	Mean	Mode
Domestic	16	1,425	89	60
Domestic, regional and export	8	578	72	21
Domestic and regional	4	253	63	58
Domestic and export	4	197	49	47
Export	1	12	12	12
Regional	2	51	26	26
Total	**35**	**2,516**	**72**	**40**

Programmes with a domestic focus span all of the primary thematic focus areas listed in Table 9 but principally include improving access to inputs in the value chain (six of the 16 programmes). Half of the programmes are not crop specific, i.e. they are working on improving the agriculture and/or agribusiness sector in general. This includes a remit on research, market development, promoting private sector engagement and improving policies and the enabling environment. The remainder are split between cereals and livestock. A large proportion of the programmes (18 of 35), with a combined attention to the domestic, regional and export markets and those with a domestic and regional focus, are also primarily non-crop specific in their nature. Programmes with a combined domestic and export market scope tend to be more diverse in nature, with the primary focus of such programmes including livestock, oil seeds and vegetables. Domestic and regional market development programmes concentrate most on market systems rather than specific crops.

3 Key findings

This section contains an analysis of the performance of the CAP by core indicators, starting with a discussion on the indicators, their quality and relevance and the identification of measurement challenges experienced during data collection. Information and indicators for this analysis have been extracted from publicly available documents on DevTracker. Performance is assessed by comparing targets with actuals and including the identification of key trends for the main categories of programmes. This analysis only considers the 35 live programmes with sufficient data on DevTracker at the time of data collection.

3.1 Programme measurement indicators

The CAPR collected information on 22 general performance indicators, categorized around seven themes and including a range of disaggregation. It also collected information on gender inclusion and WEE, climate change and nutrition, which are presented in the respective thematic elements of this CAPR below.

The following table presents the seven indicator themes and notes the number of programmes targeting them and the number reporting on them. This is intended to give an understanding of the confidence with which subsequent conclusions can be made. These indicators have been selected as they follow the review methodology defined in the previous CAPR and will allow some comparison between CAPR 2018 and CAPR 2020.

Table 11: Programme measurement indicators

Number	Theme	Indicator	Number targeting	Number reporting
1	Overall reach	Total number of smallholder beneficiaries	25	20
2		Total number of women smallholder beneficiaries	18	16
3		Proportion of women smallholder beneficiaries		
4	Productivity	Number of smallholder farmers increasing productivity and/or access to new customers	9	9
5		Number of women smallholder farmers increasing productivity and/or access to new customers	6	5
6		Proportion of women smallholder farmers		
7	Improved income	Net attributable income change for smallholders	10	7
8		Total number of smallholder farmers increasing income as a result of the programme	17	10
9		Total number of women smallholder farmers increasing income as a result of the programme	11	6
10		Proportion of women smallholder farmers		
11	Other benefits	Number of smallholder farmers receiving other benefits as a result of the programme	15	14
12		Number of women smallholder farmers receiving other benefits as a result of the programme	7	8
13		Proportion of women smallholders		
14	Access to land	Number of smallholders with improved access to land rights	4	4
15		Number of women smallholders with improved access to land rights	2	2
16		Proportion of women smallholders		

17	Enterprises	Agricultural linked SMEs that have increased productivity and/or access to new customers and/or access to finance	7	9
18		Number of new businesses created	1	1
19		Amount of investment stimulated	14	13
20	Employment	Number of new jobs created	10	7
21		Number of new jobs created for women	6	8
22		Proportion of women		

3.1.1 Challenges with data quality

Some of the indicators have been difficult to interpret from the documentation alone. For example, some programmes have a target for 'secure land tenure' but when attempting to disaggregate by sex there is insufficient information to understand whether women have control over the use of land even if they have clarity over legal ownership and therefore whether or not women benefit. Furthermore, indicators are sometimes reported as a range, particularly for 'Amount of investment stimulated' and 'Percentage of women targeted'. For the purpose of the CAPR, the higher figure from the range was used.

In addition to the above 22 target indicators, some programmes have indicators and targets that are not able to be clearly captured in the portfolio dataset. For example, some programmes have beneficiary indicators for 'number of people' or 'number of households' or 'other beneficiaries', and it is not clear whether or not a subset of these beneficiaries are smallholders. These data were therefore not included in CAPR 2020, so it is possible that some under-reporting of smallholder benefits may result.

Additionally, as the CAPR looks at commercial agriculture, the focus is not always on a smallholder *per se* but other parts of the agri-system that ultimately may lead to benefits for smallholder farmers. Again, data on these benefits is not available, so is not included in the CAPR analysis.

Commercial agriculture is also only an aspect of most programmes[11] rather than the entirety, but data reported here cover the whole programme; this is because it is usually not possible to determine specific figures for commercial agriculture results distinct from wider programme activities using the reporting data available. Therefore, the totals for smallholders benefiting from commercial agriculture interventions should be seen as indicative, rather than as definitive.

The way in which specific indicators are measured varies over time and the use of different approaches across programmes or with different levels of rigour on modelled outcomes means comparability and aggregation must be undertaken with care. A number of outliers are worthy of review and may need to be excluded from future analysis.

A significant number of indicators did not have data available where it was expected ('no data') and this affects the quality of the analysis given below in some instances. For example, of the 12 programmes including targets for jobs created for women, only six have reported on this. This suggests issues with the collection of data in reports, its recording in DevTracker or the ease with which it can be extracted for analysis.

3.1.2 Challenges with data sufficiency

Of the seven indicator themes measured in this section, three are considered to have sufficient data sources with at least half of the programmes measuring them and with sufficiently objective and measurable data sources available ('Overall reach', 'Improved

[11] Disaggregation by other components is not recorded and so a clear perspective on the percentage of commercial agriculture within individual programmes is not possible.

income' and 'Other benefits'). Three have a medium level of data sufficiency, with a lower engagement at the programme level or with vague or difficult to quantitatively measure data sources ('Productivity', 'Enterprises' and 'Employment'). One indicator ('Access to land') is insufficiently used across the portfolio to generate clear analysis at this level.

Various programmes also report against other indicators that have not been included in this review, nor were they included in previous reviews. This could be because, although these indicators might capture benefits to smallholder farmers, it is not clear from the indicators if smallholders are explicitly part of the target. Examples include 'Number of person training days', 'Number of individuals trained' and 'Number of households employed'. 'Area of land under sustainable management' is also reported by several programmes, but is not currently captured in the CAP dataset. With the introduction of the new ICF KPI 17 on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in 2020, it is recommended that programmes reporting against this target check if they can update their reporting systems to align with the ICF KPI 17 methodology, and that this indicator is included in future CAP datasets and reviews.

Indicators for tracking climate change, nutrition and WEE are discussed in the respective sections in this report.

3.2 Programme performance

The seven categories of indicator are presented below and the portfolio is analysed to generate the key findings for the CAPR. Target figures are the number of smallholders or amounts of money that are included in programme documents as the intended reach. Actual figures are the reported delivery by the programmes against these targets. As noted above, not all programmes report against all indicators. Where proportional analysis is provided this uses the total number of programmes that report on the indicator, not the total population of programmes.

VfM is analysed from closed programmes in the context of the 4 'E's (efficiency, effectiveness, economy and equity). The following analysis considers principally efficiency and effectiveness, with some lessons learned on opportunities to improve economy. Equity is addressed both in the programme-level analysis (below) and in the section on WEE.

3.2.1 Overall summary performance

Table 12: Summary of reach to smallholders[12]

Indicator	Target		Actual	
	All	Women	All	Women
Total number of smallholder beneficiaries, which:	**79,645,863**	**28,875,710**	**52,242,924**	**15,187,217**
Are increasing productivity and/or access to new customers	2,394,092	865,941	3,985,579	641,173
Are increasing income	33,713,662	13,976,668	19,869,729	5,291,050
Gain other benefits[13]	8,302,558	1,113,590	13,287,659	3,284,417
Have access to land	9,155,277	4,550,000	5,650,283	3,835,824
Agricultural linked SMEs that have increased productivity and/or access to new customers and/or access to finance	401,730		414,000	
Number of new businesses	37		56	
Amount of investment stimulated (£)	10,539,407,542		13,590,262,926	
Number of new jobs created	281,055	86,876	231,774	37,958

The 35 ongoing live programmes in the 2020 CAP aimed to reach a total of just over 79.6 million smallholder beneficiaries, of which an average of 36% were women. The total reported reach to date is 52 million smallholders, of which 29% are women. Delivery is currently at 66% of the total target, but five programmes have exceeded their targets. The number of smallholders reached has increased by 2.5 times since CAPR 2018, and the number of women has quadrupled from 3.69 million to 15.19 million beneficiaries.

Within the overall reach to smallholders, improving productivity is already exceeding targets, although in absolute numbers it is significantly less than in the previous CAPR. Improving income also exceeds targets in most programmes, as do farmers receiving other benefits. Reach to agricultural SMEs has gone down by a third since CAPR 2018 to 400,000, but the amount of investment generated remains reasonably steady at £13.6bn. Farmers under CAPR 2020 are a cumulative £150m better off than under CAPR 2018.

While the rate of inclusion of women across the indicators is in general low, absolute numbers of women benefiting in general show significant improvement. Women represent a particularly low proportion of beneficiaries of jobs created, with just 16% of created jobs accruing to women, although the number of women reported to have jobs as a result of the CAP has increased from 25,000 in 2018 to almost 38,000 in 2020.

Programme design increasingly takes on board aspects of GESI, with programme-level indicators for benefiting or reaching women set much higher in more recently started programmes, and on track or exceeding set targets. Some programmes have introduced a stronger gender focus after a review, evaluation or during an extension period. Other actions have included tracking gender outcomes more systematically, even in cases in which these were not initially included in the log frame, or deliberately targeting traditionally 'female'

[12] Note that the contributing elements do not sum to the total as when a specific figure is given in a programme this has been used rather than the calculation from the programme document to avoid double counting – this affects ASAP and GAFSP.

[13] Including: Access to/use of new and improved agricultural inputs; Access to better/improved services, technology, policies or enabling environment; Access to improved road networks; Access to markets and improved market information systems; Access to new/improved storage/aggregation services/facilities; and Access to improved value chain coordination.

agricultural enterprises or activities within a value chain. Some examples include the following programmes that perform strongly on gender:

- The Market Development in Northern Ghana (MADE) programme – women benefited strongly after only three years of programme implementation, representing nearly half of all beneficiaries compared to an expected 15%. This success is considerable, particularly given the programme is operating in an area with substantial gender inequalities, with women restricted to more traditional small-scale food crop farming, while men lead on cultivating cash crops and therefore engaging with markets. To tackle this, MADE included in all assessments the gender roles across the market sector value chains, identifying the constraints and opportunities for women. This led to MADE designing the Business Development Service for women processers and traders
- The Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) programme – following an annual review, a revision of indicators was agreed and programme grantees started reporting gender-disaggregated data. In addition, the programme worked with partners to define gender-sensitive designs and methodologies to ensure women's inclusion and participation

Analysis of the results and targets for tracking or disaggregating programmes under the thematic areas of climate change, WEE and nutrition are discussed in the respective sections in this report.

3.2.2 Reach

Table 13: Reach indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%	No. ET[14]
Total number of smallholder beneficiaries	79,645,863	52,242,924	66	5
25 targeted; 22 reported				
Total number of women smallholder beneficiaries	28,875,710	15,187,217	53	6
18 targeted; 16 reported				
Proportion of women smallholder beneficiaries (%)	36	29		

This indicator is the most commonly reported across the live portfolio. Ten of the 35 programmes under review did not target smallholders, mainly because they were concentrated on research, innovation or trade interventions that did not intend to have direct impact on smallholders. Other programmes, such as those targeting nutrition and investment facilitation through the CDC, can also be expected to have an indirect impact on smallholders.

Five programmes have already exceeded their target reach despite being ongoing, with LIFT Burma currently at almost four times its original target of 4 million farmers. A total of five programmes do not report reach against targets[15], although only two are significant and only one was due to low levels of reporting – the others are too early in implementation to be reaching smallholders yet. An example of significant under delivery is the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) which targeted to reach 17.5m people and did not report any, but this is due to reporting rather than performance[16].

The reach to women smallholders at 29% is significantly less than the reach to smallholders overall, suggesting that programmes are better at reaching male than female farmers. Seven

[14] ET – Exceeding Target
[15] Two programmes reported reach but did not set targets
[16] ARTF interventions concern land rights and access to irrigation and includes many other activities not directly related to agriculture such as health and education. It reports on percentage uptake of new technologies but does not provide actual numbers nor a baseline.

programmes that do target smallholders do not disaggregate their targets by gender, although of these five do report on gender-disaggregated reach. The remaining two have not reported reaching any smallholders

Some programmes that have already been able to reach more women beneficiaries than their set target took into account recommendations from annual reviews, evaluations and/or, if extended, ensured that the programme had a stronger gender focus. This included a focus on addressing all the reasons that led to fewer women being reached prior to the annual review, evaluation or extension. In some cases, the inclusion of women beneficiaries is due to better reporting over time. Six programmes are already exceeding the targeted number of women. Overall, the reach to women stakeholders is being delivered broadly as expected.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

The number of smallholders targeted overall has risen from 38 million in CAPR 2018 to 79 million in CAPR 2020. This is likely to be more due to differences in extracting information than improved performance, with the inclusion of ARTF in the current review a clear outlier. The number of smallholder farmers reached has also significantly increased, from 29 million to 52 million.

Along with increases overall in the number of farmers reached, the number of women smallholders has increased by a factor of more than four, from 3.7 million to 15.2 million.

3.2.3 Productivity

Table 14: Productivity indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Number of smallholder farmers increasing productivity and/or access to new customers	2,394,092	3,985,579	166
9 targeted; 9 reporting			
Number of women smallholder farmers increasing productivity and/or access to new customers	865,941	641,173	74
6 targeted; 5 reporting			
Proportion of women smallholder farmers	36	16	

Productivity indicators are collected only sporadically across the portfolio. Only nine of the 35 ongoing programmes include targets for this indicator. All have been under implementation for between eight and 10 years, concluding in 2020 and 2021. Five of nine programmes exceeded their targets, which leads to the overall positive performance against the metric.

One of the six programmes reporting on women smallholders with improved productivity has already exceeded its targets. Three of the programmes that report improved productivity for smallholders do not report gender-disaggregated figures. However, this only covers around 20% of the total target reach and would not make a substantial difference to the overall proportion of women included in this metric, which remains low at 16%.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

The number of smallholders with increased productivity has declined by almost 50% since the previous CAPR, despite the generally strong performance of the portfolio against this metric. This is primarily because targets for this metric have decreased from 4.5 million in 2018 to 2.4 million in 2020. The number of women smallholders improving productivity has declined at the same rate, with 1.9 million fewer women benefiting from improved productivity in CAPR 2020 than in CAPR 2018, despite similar targets for women beneficiaries for this metric. In part, this is because the 2018 review included 1.32 million women beneficiaries against this metric from the Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+) programme, representing 100% of all beneficiaries for the actuals for the programme and three times more than its target. This

data could not be corroborated by reviewers for CAPR 2020, and the programme is also now closed, so it is not included here.

3.2.4 Improved income

Table 15: Improved income indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Net attributable income change to smallholders (£)	1,781,202,215	319,609,184	18
10 programmes targeted; 7 reported			
Total number of smallholder farmers increasing income as a result of the programme	33,713,662	19,869,729	57
17 programmes targeted; 10 reported			
Total number of women smallholder farmers increasing income as a result of the programme	13,976,668	5,291,050	40
11 programmes targeted; 6 reported			
Proportion of women smallholder farmers (%)	41	26	

The net cumulative attributable change in income for smallholders is targeted by 10 programmes but 82% of the target is provided by one programme, GAFSP. Seven programmes report on the metric, with GAFSP generating 59% of the results. The percentage conversion from target to actuals is low at 18% but this is due to the time required for project activities to lead to increased income and the point of projects in the implementation cycle. The seven programmes that report increased income for smallholders reached a total of 20 million farmers, giving an average annual income increase for those farmers of £16 per farmer – this is expected to increase as live projects are implemented further.

Of the 17 programmes targeting to increase smallholder farmer incomes, the top three generate 75% of the target reach. The largest by far, at half the total target reach, is the ARTF, followed by GAFSP and Powering Economic Growth in Northern Nigeria (LINKS). However, only GAFSP reports on actual reach achieved, which is why performance is only at 57%. If the target figures from the two other non-reporting programmes are excluded from the analysis, actual performance over target would have already been exceeded by 16%.

Eleven of the 17 programmes that target increases in income disaggregate by gender, but only six report on the metric. The six of 17 which do not disaggregate by gender largely have direct links to smallholder farmers and it is not clear why gendered targets cannot be extracted. Two of these six are new and are therefore not expected to have achieved results yet. Of the remainder, the main potential contributor is ARTF with a target of almost 9 million women farmers. Data extraction may be an issue with some of the remaining programmes that do not report – for example the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund's (AECF) Tanzania Agribusiness Window (TZAW) does collect and report gender-disaggregated performance figures even though this could not be identified from documents on DevTracker.

In general, the proportion of women benefiting from increased incomes remains low. However, specific programmes do much better – of the six programmes that reported disaggregated gender information, five provided inclusion rates of women at between 40% and 48%.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

The number of smallholders benefiting financially has increased by more than 15 million since the previous CAPR, with a quadrupling of the reach. The number of women benefiting from improved finance has also quadrupled, with an additional 4 million women farmers being better off financially in CAPR 2020.

The targets for net attributable income under CAPR 2020 are very high due to the reporting from GAFSP – which was included in the previous CAPR but with lower targets than in the current review. A more reasonable comparison is with the net income achieved, which has doubled. Farmers are almost £150m better off under CAPR 2020 than they were under CAPR 2018.

3.2.5 Other benefits

The definition of farmers receiving other benefits captures a range of benefits outside of the core metrics, including:

- Access to/use of new and improved agricultural inputs
- Access to better/improved services, technology, policies or enabling environment
- Access to improved road networks
- Access to markets and improved market information systems
- Access to new/improved storage/aggregation services/facilities
- Access to improved value chain coordination

Further quantifying and, in particular, valuing these metrics is both technically difficult and expensive and is not included in the information collected.

Table 16: Other benefits indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Number of smallholder farmers receiving other benefits as a result of the project	8,302,558	13,287,659	162
15 programmes targeted; 14 reported			
Number of women smallholder farmers receiving other benefits as a result of the programme	1,113,509	3,284,417	295
7 programmes targeted; 8 reported			
Proportion of women	13	25	

The proportion of women included in these targets is very low at 13% due to eight of the 15 programmes not providing disaggregated data. Only two of the programmes were launched after 2014, when consideration of gender equality in programme business cases became mandatory.

Five of the 14 reporting programmes have already exceeded their targets for reaching farmers with other benefits, with the portfolio overall significantly exceeding its targets. Two programmes (GAFSP and LIFT Burma) were principally responsible for this.

Reporting by gender has improved since programme design, with eight programmes reporting from seven setting targets. 80% of the reported reach to women farmers with other benefits comes from LIFT Burma, which focuses on nutrition and incomes. This programme did not set a target for this indicator and therefore flatters performance overall. Removing this from the targets, the achievement from the remainder of the portfolio is at 82%.

There are limited analytical benefits in consolidating these varying benefits into a single category.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

Farmers benefiting in other ways has significantly increased since the last two reporting periods, with 4.75 million more farmers benefiting than in CAPR 2018. The number of women benefiting in other ways has tripled, increasing by more than 2 million farmers. The low levels of inclusion have got much better since the last CAPR, from 12% to the current 25%, but are still low.

3.2.6 Access to land

Table 17: Access to land indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Number of smallholders with improved access to land rights	9,155,277	5,650,283	62
4 programmes targeted; 4 reported			
Number of women smallholders with improved access to land rights	4,550,000	3,835,824	84
2 programmes targeted; 2 reported			
Proportion of women smallholders	50	68	

Four programmes target improving access to land rights, although only two set targets for women to benefit. These programmes are in general large, with the top four targeting an average of 3.5 million farmers and the largest, Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) in Ethiopia, targeting 7 million. The results achieved thus far can be said to be slightly lagging behind, with this major programme in its final stages and still some way off delivering the results expected. Results are currently 3.2 million for all farmers (50%), although appreciably higher than expected for women farmers, at 75% of target. Although it is a small sample, the proportion of women reached is good.

Land ownership rights and access to land are fundamental to agricultural production and in addition are vital aspects of both WEE and climate resilience and adaptation, given that farmers are unwilling or unable to make longer-term investment decisions on land they do not own. It is therefore surprising that this metric is not more widely considered within FCDO programmes that seek to support the commercialization of smallholder agriculture. The relatively high proportion of women benefiting from more recent programmes may well reflect the importance of this field in WEE.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

Access to land has remained relatively steady, with 5.6m farmers reported as having attained improved access to land rights in data examined for CAPR 2020, compared to 5.2m in CAPR 2018. Reach to women has improved, increasing from 32% to 68%. That said, the small number of programmes included in the CAPR 2020 dataset is likely to limit the rigour of this comparison.

3.2.7 Enterprises

Table 18: Enterprise indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Agricultural linked SMEs that have increased productivity and/or access to new customers and/or access to finance	401,730	414,000	103
7 programmes targeted; 9 reported			
Number of new businesses	37	56	151
1 programme targeted; 1 reported			
Amount of investment stimulated	1,237,497,782	2,813,475,620	227
12 programmes targeted; 12 reported			

Although seven programmes target the metric of agricultural SMEs improving productivity, just two generate 99% of this – GAFSP and Private Sector Development Programme for the DRC. The remaining programmes are principally targeting land tenure, access to inputs and innovation, which may explain why their expected reach to agricultural SMEs is much lower.

Nine programmes report on agricultural SMEs improving productivity, already exceeding the portfolio targets slightly. As both the large contributors are currently planned to end only in 2024 and 2026, it is likely that substantial further results will be generated in future. There is, somewhat surprisingly, no disaggregation of businesses supported by the gender of the owners.

Targets for starting new businesses are very low, reflecting an emphasis across the portfolio on established enterprises. Only 37 new businesses are targeted, with 56 reportedly established. There is no disaggregation by the gender of ownership.

£1.24bn in investment has been targeted by FCDO programmes of which 60% came from one programme, GAFSP. £2.8bn or more than double the target has been achieved, however 63% of this came from ASAP which had no identifiable investment targets set but which raised £1.7bn. GAFSP has raised 20% of its target investment thus far. Extracting the contribution of ASAP gives a reported investment generated of £1.04bn, or more than 80% of target, to date.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

Despite the comments above regarding the influence of outliers in the results of agricultural SMEs with improved productivity, the number achieved has actually fallen by a third from 664,451 enterprises in the previous CAPR. The number of new businesses started has reduced from 2,388 to only a few dozen, but even the number under CAPR 2018 is low relative to the numbers of established enterprises that benefit from the CAP. Meanwhile, the levels of investment stimulated in CAPR 2020 have excluded an incorrectly reported programme from the CAPR 2018 and therefore cannot be compared

3.2.8 Employment

Table 19: Employment indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	%
Number of new jobs created	281,055	231,774	82
10 programmes targeted; 7 reported			
Number of new jobs created for women	86,876	37,958	43
6 programmes targeted; 8 reported			
Proportion of women	30	16	

Of the 10 programmes targeting the creation of jobs, two (both market systems interventions) aim at around 100,000 and are largely on track to deliver. However, there is no information on the quality of employment, which is a particularly important factor in agriculture due to its seasonality and low skills base. The actual number of jobs created is at 82% of target.

Only six programmes target employment for women, with one of the largest overall contributors (LIFT Burma) not disaggregating. Of the four programmes targeting jobs that did not disaggregate by gender, three were started after 2014. The low proportion of women's jobs targeted (30%) is in part due to the lack of disaggregation among the larger programmes expected to generate significant employment. The low proportion of women included in employment results to date (16%) is due in part to LINKS from Nigeria, which targeted 40,000 jobs but is still early in implementation. Aspirations for gender equality are, however, good, with targets as high as 75% (Private Enterprise Programme in Ethiopia). Some individual programmes have managed to achieve employment for a high proportion of women – up to 67% for the India Infrastructure Equity Fund – although the quality of the jobs is not detailed, and in this programme the sector those jobs were created in is not detailed in the reporting, so the jobs may not all be linked to commercial agriculture.

Comparison with CAPR 2018

Targets for employment have slightly increased by nearly 70,000 since the last CAPR but results achieved are somewhat higher, with 90,000 more jobs created under CAPR 2020. This is an increase of 60% over the period. Although women fared similarly poorly proportionally under the last CAPR (14%) as under this one (16%), the absolute number of jobs reported for women almost doubled – from just over 20,000 to just under 40,000.

3.2.9 Efficiency and effectiveness

The following table identifies the costs per delivered unit of benefit by the main five indicators where there is sufficient information to make a credible judgement. Only those programmes that report on the specific indicator are included in order to remove those that did not make any contribution to a specific indicator. This assumes that all programmes that have been intended to impact on a particular indicator actually measure it, and does not capture unintended or unreported benefits actually achieved.

The total number of smallholders reached is disaggregated into:

- Number of people supported to cope with climate change
- Number of people with improved resilience
- Number of smallholders benefiting financially
- Number of smallholders receiving other benefits
- Number of smallholders who have improved productivity
- Number of smallholders with improved access to land rights

Data on programme budgets for the CAPR is not disaggregated by activity and outcome, so it is not possible to determine what proportion of a programme budget targets a specific indicator.

For many of these programmes, commercial agriculture is only a component rather than the primary area of work; it is therefore not always possible to distinguish between value for money (VfM) of the programmes and of specific elements within them. It is also often not possible to make a VfM comparison between programmes that intervene at the ecosystem level and those that make more targeted investments. There are also challenges around definitions and modelling on aspects such as direct and indirect employment.

The analysis only considers the 38 closed programmes in the portfolio.

Table 20: Efficiency and effectiveness indicators

Indicator	Amount spent on programmes targeting the indicator (£m)	Actual results achieved	Cost per unit (£)
Reach to smallholders	897	75,156,775	11.93
Net attributable income change (£)	349	1,547,684,039	0.22
Employment (jobs)	313	203,363	1,306

Calculations in this table are based on the total FCDO programme budget where the indicator is included divided by the achieved results. In reality, programmes are achieving results in more than one target indicator area and so assessment here should be treated with caution.

The cost to reach an individual smallholder, with no specific benefits identified, is £11.93. The range of costs to reach an individual smallholder varies from £1 to £1,722. Two programmes have a cost of reaching an individual smallholder above £1,000, with both focusing on the SME environment rather than smallholders directly. Sixty-three million

smallholders (or 84% of the farmers overall) are reached at a cost of less than £20 per farmer, meaning that most programmes have a low unit cost for reaching smallholders.

The leverage ratio of 'all FCDO funds expended' to 'all smallholder income recorded' is 0.22, meaning that every pound increase in annual incomes earned by smallholders cost FCDO £0.22. It should also be remembered that the CAPR looks mainly at smallholders and there are often other beneficiaries in the value chain too, that are not included here.

The cost of generating a job is about £1,306. The limited number of contributing studies, ongoing discussions on job counting methodologies in FCDO (a recommendation from the previous CAPR), and the difference in approach between programmes, as well as over time, make it difficult to establish this figure as a benchmark to compare to external sources. In any event, this figure would be low compared to estimates from, for example, the World Bank (World Bank, 2018). There is little information on the quality of the employment created and the outputs generated, the length of employment or whether employment meets the requirements for 'decent work'. This is especially important in smallholder agriculture, where there is a preponderance of seasonal, informal and low-paid labour.

The top three primary focus areas ('agribusiness investment', 'enabling environment' and 'value chain development – inputs') have been reviewed for VfM against the key indicators of 'smallholder reach' and 'improved income'.

Table 21: Smallholder reach by primary focus

Focus (number of programmes)	Spend (£m)	Smallholder reach	Cost per smallholder (£)
Agribusiness investment (5)	45.7	3,216,013	14.21
Enabling environment (6)	154.6	7,308,116	21.15
Value chain development – inputs (14)	335.6	32,037,743	10.47

While the global average cost 'to reach an individual smallholder' is £11.93, it is significantly more expensive under both 'agribusiness investment' (£14.21) and 'enabling environment' (£21.15). The latter may be affected by the small number of programmes and the focus of the programmes being some way from directly benefiting smallholders, so comparison should only be done with care. There is also no weighting of smallholder reach within the overall programme budget. Regarding value chain development for improved access to inputs, however, there is a much larger portfolio. Here, three programmes generated very high reach (7–8 million smallholders each) for only £137m in cost, making an average cost of a little over £5 per smallholder reached.

Table 22: Improved income by primary focus (reach)

Focus (number of programmes)	Spend (£m)	Smallholders with improved income	Cost per smallholder (£)
Agribusiness investment (4)	45.7	2,499,480	18.28
Enabling environment (3)	75	460,580	162
Value chain development – inputs (13)	292.4	6,762,149	43

The reach to smallholders 'improving income in agribusiness investment' is dominated by one programme, while only four report on this. Reporting by the AECF provides 99.8% of the smallholders in this category, and this challenge fund has a very high reach due to its focus on large enterprises and high-reach sectors such as seeds and information. Under the

'enabling environment', only three programmes report on 'improving smallholder incomes'. 12 of the 13 programmes supporting value chains for improving access to inputs reported on smallholders improving incomes and this is clearly a key approach for this indicator.

However, the most cost-effective way of reaching smallholders is through 'agribusiness investment', at a quarter of the price of 'intervening in the value chain' and less than a tenth of the cost of supporting the 'enabling environment'. As before, the benefits from supporting the enabling environment are likely to be more indirect and difficult to measure.

Table 23: Improved income by primary focus (benefit)

Focus (number of programmes)	Spend (£m)	Improved income (£)	Return on investment (per £)
Agribusiness investment (3)	29.1	24,781,804	0.85
Enabling environment (1)	39.2	29,400,000	0.74
Value chain development – inputs (10)	260	1,242,277,922	4.77

Value chain development for improving access to inputs offers the highest return on investment, with every pound invested generating £4.77 of income for smallholders. The large number of programmes contributing to this gives more confidence in the analysis than the other areas (i.e. agribusiness investment and enabling environment). Combining with the cost to reach these smallholders in Table 23: Improved income by primary focus (benefit) above suggests that whilst these value chain programmes are more expensive, they provide greater benefits to smallholder income. Funding the enabling environment produces the lowest of the three returns at £0.74 for every pound spent, but again this will be impacted by the more limited and indirect reach to smallholders through this funding approach. Only one of the six programmes targeting the enabling environment reports on the level of improved income for smallholders. Investing in agribusiness offers a similarly low level of return, although again the number of programmes reporting is low.

Table 24: Smallholder reach by primary tool

Primary tool (number of programmes)	Smallholder reach	Spend (£)	Cost per smallholder (£)
Challenge fund – provision of investment capital (7)	16,360,762	114.9	7.02
Catalytic fund – supporting innovative business plans (4)	1,233,425	47.88	38.82
Direct project delivery (such as TA) (9)	40,817,093	308.6	7.56
Grants (11)	12,081,250	334	27.60

The primary tool used by CAP has been compared against the most common indicator, smallholder reach, to make an assessment on the most cost-effective tool. The lowest cost approach to reaching smallholders is direct project delivery, closely followed by the challenge fund. The former removes a layer of implementing management cost and the latter invest generally in larger enterprises that have the ability to reach a very large number of smallholders with normally very low levels of benefit per farmer. Change is therefore likely to be gradual, whereas other interventions of greater intensity (and cost) have more potential to be transformative.

Table 25: Effectiveness of smallholder reach by primary tool

Primary tool (number of programmes)	Smallholder reach		Percentage
	Target	Actual	
Challenge fund (7)	10,988,037	16,360,762	148
Catalytic fund/business plan competition (4)	112,458	1,233,425	1100
Direct project delivery (9)	39,923,441	40,817,093	102
Grants (11)	10,459,428	12,081,250	115

The assessment is unable to evaluate the level of ambition of the initial targets set by programmes and therefore the comparison across programme tools needs to be treated with caution

In general, all of the most common intervention approaches have been effective, meeting or exceeding their targets for reach to smallholders. The most effective ways to reach smallholders seem to be challenge funds, but the majority of the target and reported reach there was achieved by only one programme, Katalyst Phase III (a market development programme in Bangladesh), which limits the overall conclusions that can be made. For individual catalytic funds one programme reported significant delivery over target, with the Trade in Global Value Chains Initiative targeting 26,000 smallholders and ended up reaching more than 1 million. With only one large programme it is difficult to draw strong conclusions. Grants have been the most popular intervention and have exceeded targets. Direct project delivery was almost exactly on target.

3.2.10 Economy

Most programmes include an assessment of the overall VfM in the business case and in each annual review. In some cases, assessments occur at the programme component level through annual review of each partner/supplier's performance rather than at the aggregate level. A key challenge with an aggregate assessment is that some programmes support a wide range of diverse activities that makes comparison between components challenging. Not all programmes report on the various dimensions pertaining to VfM. For example, most programmes report on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness indicators, with fewer providing details for equity and complementarity considerations.

The main costs that programmes report are:

- Staff costs: Consultant rates or staff costs, contractor fees
- Travel and transport: local, regional and global travel and transport costs
- Implementation costs: including training costs and programme delivery costs

The main cost drivers are the location where work is carried out or staff/consultants are based and associated salaries, fees or travel costs. Choice of location can involve significant trade-offs between equity and economy, as supplying the same quality of output close to end beneficiaries – a key consideration that may improve equity – can also increase costs. Understanding good practice can enable programme designers to more effectively balance these sometimes competing objectives.

Some good VfM practice examples from programme implementers in CAPR 2020 include the following:

- Working with pro-bono lawyers from top law firms and with law students from top law schools to annotate contracts and to provide legal advice to support research and

other programme activities, which gives programme partners free or low-cost access to high-quality support
- Operating virtual offices and shifting toward the use of digital administration has not only kept administration costs low but is also more environmentally friendly, more efficient in staff time and potentially more inclusive for staff with family care obligations
- Leveraging additional resources from private sector market actors and other funders. Some programmes make it a condition that all business grantees must leverage private capital to match the investment by FCDO. This increases impact and improves effectiveness by increasing the scale of investment, enhances ownership and broadens the stakeholder base, which contributes to improving sustainability
- Using mobile money payments and platforms to pay expenses for field-based partner staff, grantees or other service providers, which reduces travel and cash-handling costs as well as saving time and reducing theft and fraud risk
- Streamlining site visits so team members chosen for site visits can also undertake other tasks using the most appropriate types of inputs, balancing costs and quality

3.2.11 Effective delivery of benefits/impact

The evidence from this CAPR suggests that several CAP programmes are contributing to wider transformative and/or systemic change within countries, regions and globally. This is the case, for example, with programmes working with smallholder communities that are shaping national policy or pioneering implementation of new legislation that will have much wider impact than the work that programmes are doing directly with farmers and communities. Examples include the following:

- The Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (Propcom Mai-karfi) has gone beyond its goal of stimulating sustainable pro-poor growth in selected rural markets in northern Nigeria. The programme has contributed to market recovery and supports internally displaced persons to rebuild their livelihoods in the conflict-affected states in northern Nigeria, as well as integrating CSA into its market systems approach.
- The Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP) tackled the underlying causes of poor performance in the markets that matter most to the poor. The programme tackled issues of insufficient access to information, inadequate knowledge and poorly designed and/or implemented standards of certification. This was achieved by catalysing realignment of incentive structures, rules, relationships and support services, which shape market outcomes and change the way poor people participate in and access markets. In this way the programme worked to facilitate changes across entire market systems by working with existing market actors and market leaders, rather than displacing them.

Not all activities or components within programmes are going to deliver catalytic benefits directly. There is also a recognition that some activities or components – such as those focusing on public goods or building capacity – have delivered solid results without catalysing wider change. In these instances, sharing good practice and what works could be quite transformative but is rarely done well. This is particularly relevant in the climate change and adaptation sector, where there is lots of good adaptation practice but it can be hard to replicate at scale given the differences and intricacies of climate adaptation needs in different areas.

3.2.12 Durability of programme results

Many programmes work to influence local institutional norms and practices and to build the capacities of local institutions to ensure durability of programme results. Several programmes also facilitate private sector and UN Agency support for governments. In

addition, programmes working with communities ensure they create systems and structures on the ground that will enable communities to continue efforts for years to come. Creating change in smallholder farming systems and reshaping of agricultural value chains leads to improvements in farmer incomes that endure beyond the life of individual programmes. Other programmes generate evidence and knowledge products, which are channelled and disseminated to influence policy and incentivize investment decisions during the operational period. Expectations on the sustainability of knowledge products should be tempered by an appreciation that information often becomes less relevant over time, while other technical dissemination infrastructure such as websites are not likely to be maintained after programme closure.

In many cases it is difficult to assess the durability of changes brought about by various programmes, unless they contribute to or even precipitate a wider change in the agricultural sector, resulting in agricultural transformation. It is plausible that all programmes in the CAP are contributing to such a change, but this can only be verified in years to come. Most programmes in the CAP acknowledge this.

Disbursement rates are included in information on DevTracker and while analysis of these rates has not been undertaken for this review, due to the amount of time that would require, it could be included in future iterations. The review also does not consider poverty levels, as again information on this varies throughout the CAP. It could be assumed that all smallholders live close to or below the poverty level, although further research on segmentation of the smallholder populations to identify those whose farm enterprises are scaling would be useful.

4 WEE

4.1 Overview and approach

The purpose of the WEE review of the CAPR is to provide a broad assessment of how GESI has been integrated into the programmes in the portfolio. The assessment uses the Bishop Framework, which looks at eight indicators of different gender dimensions[17] to gauge the integration of GESI in programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. Scores are given to programmes' performance on each of the eight indicators and the aggregate sum of the scores is used to categorize programmes on a ladder of achievement. The framework is described in detail in Annex 4 of this report.

In common with the main CAPR, the WEE review consulted publicly available documents from DevTracker complemented by interviews with FCDO staff where data was missing. The review focuses on 39 live programmes, while it also includes some analysis and lessons from closed programmes. The 39 live programmes include 35 that started implementation before November 30, 2018 and 4 new programs that came into implementation after this period; where business case summaries, logframes and annual reports were available on dev tracker, or information was obtained from SROs, which enabled the WEE review to be conducted. All the graphs included in this section are based on the live programmes.

The WEE review outlines where the programmes in the portfolio fall on a scale of successful gender integration and the kinds of approaches used. It compares the level of success in gender integration across programmes of different primary focus areas to identify if programmes in specific sectors are performing relatively poorly or better than others. The section also compares the aggregate scores of the programmes across the eight gender dimensions, or indicators, to identify areas of strength or weakness in the portfolio. It draws lessons from programmes that have improved their gender integration rating compared to the previous CAPR and from programmes that have the highest gender integration rating in the current CAPR. Finally, analysis of WEE was included as part of the analysis of the deep dive in the following climate change section.

4.2 Summary of findings

All the commercial agriculture programmes state that GESI was a component of their design. A review of the gender dimensions of the programmes, described in the methodology above, shows the following:

Nearly half of the programmes are 'gender responsive' (49%), indicating that they meet the basic criteria for gender integration in at least six of the eight gender dimension indicators assessed. Most programmes in this category have a gender strategy, set targets for women's engagement in log frames, collect sex-disaggregated data, have a gender specialist and demonstrate some mainstreaming of gender in programme activities.

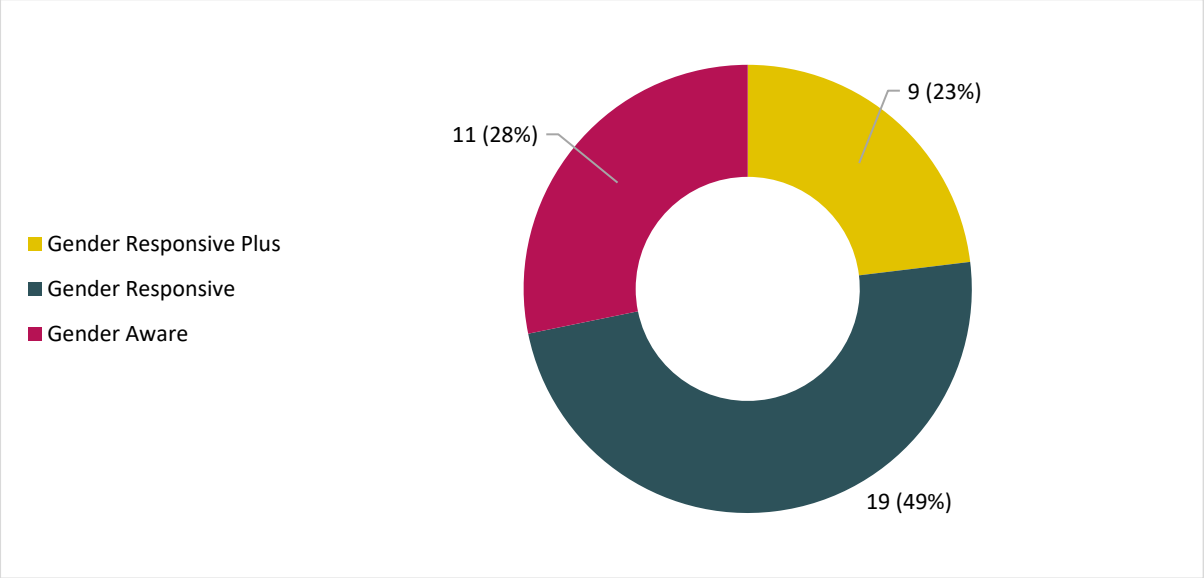
A further 28% of the programmes fall under the 'gender aware' category, showing that the programmes pay some limited attention to gender integration, although they fail to meet the basic criteria for integration in three to five of the gender dimension indicators used in the review.

A further 23% of programmes are rated 'gender responsive plus', going beyond the basic level in most of the gender dimensions, having a clear WEE target from the outset, collecting data on women's empowerment beyond sex disaggregation, building the capacity

[17] The eight gender dimensions used in the review are: gender strategy; setting targets for women's engagement in programme's log frame; M&E; presence of gender expertise in project management and staff; partners' commitment to integrate gender; mainstreaming in field activities; progress in reaching targets on GESI; and knowledge management and sharing on gender.

of staff and partners on gender, adopting innovative transformative approaches and undertaking evidence generation and advocacy on gender.

Figure 3: Programmes with gender integration status

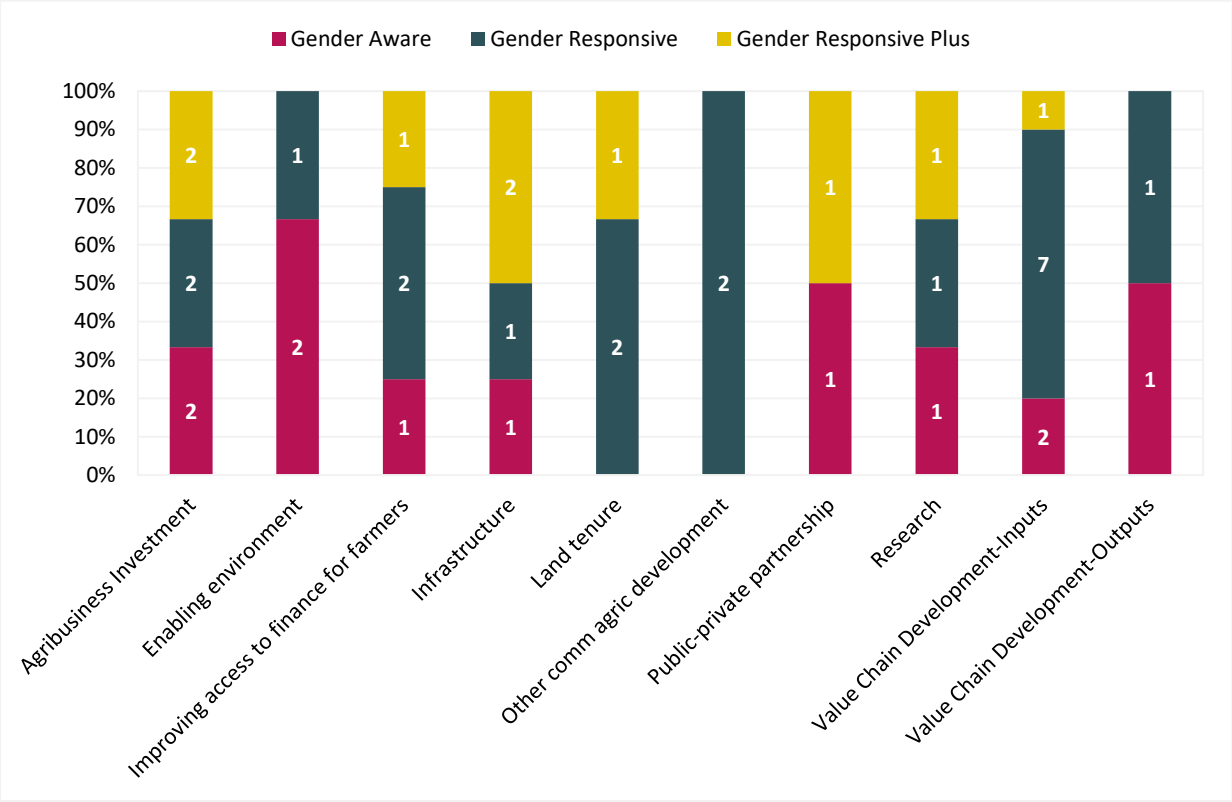


Disaggregating programmes by their primary focus area and reviewing their gender integration status shows that **those focused on value chain development and land tenure have higher scores on gender integration compared with programmes in other primary focus areas**. It also shows that those with a focus on agribusiness investment and enabling environment have relatively lower scores on gender integration. There was a marked degree of difference between more commercial-oriented programmes and those where commercial agriculture was a smaller component or secondary priority, which appear to have a more in-depth approach to addressing gender inequalities.

There are a number of possible reasons for these findings. In some agribusiness programmes, for example SITA, the interventions have focused on high-value economic sectors, where women are traditionally excluded due to prevailing gender dynamics. In some instances, social norms have been an obstacle for women to participate in jobs and other economic opportunities created by the programmes. In some of the infrastructure programmes, for example the IRAT programme, the implementing partners lacked experience on GESI and struggled to identify entry points for gender integration in the programmes. In others, for example SAGCOT in Tanzania, the challenge was in not being able to demonstrate the programme's contribution to WEE outcomes in M&E systems, despite some anecdotal evidence of change on gender and inclusion.

As discussed in the climate change analysis (Section 5), there was no strong evidence of specific GESI or WEE approaches in programmes that specifically aimed to enhance climate resilience through commercial agriculture approaches. Across all ICF-funded programmes in the CAP, just 22% of beneficiaries reported under ICF KPI 1 and KPI 4 were women and just 6% for 'current' programmes (just over 1 million out of 16 million reported beneficiaries). Therefore, **the mainstreaming of gender in climate change programmes is one area for future development.**

Figure 4: Gender integration of programmes disaggregated by primary focus area

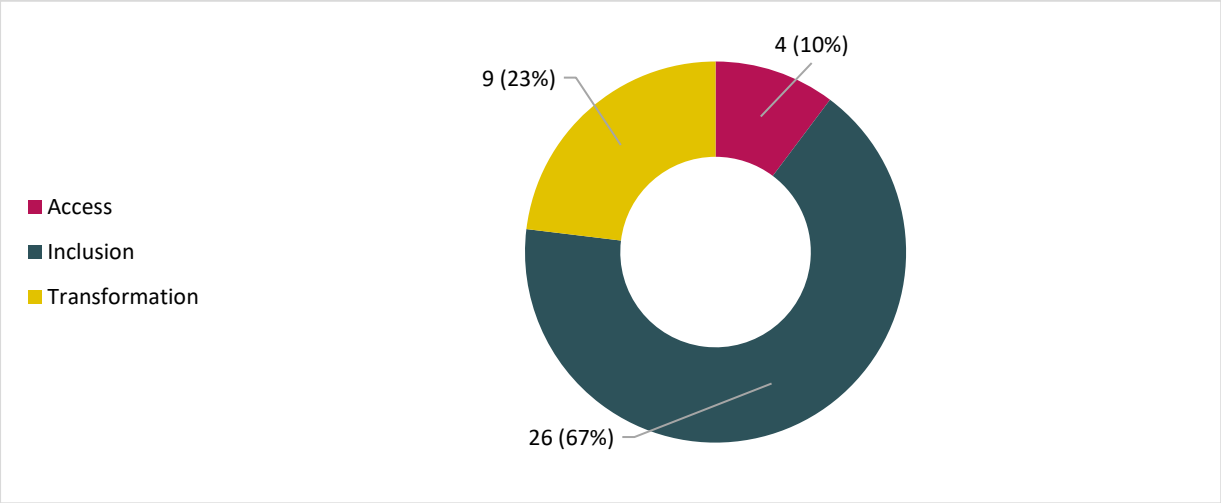


Programmes can adopt a continuum of progressive approaches to integrate gender, although there is no information in the FCDO documents used in this review about the consultation process when programmes were designed.

- At the low end of the spectrum are those focused on 'Inclusion', with a primary goal to ensure the participation of women in programme activities and with a main objective being to reach women;
- Relatively progressive programmes may give greater consideration to 'Access' – developing the assets, skills and opportunities of women;
- More progressive approaches still aim to build the 'Agency' of women, expanding women's voice and decision-making power and capacity to organize economically by forming women's collectives that facilitate economic empowerment;
- At the high end of the spectrum are programmes focused on 'Transformation' through social, institutional and legislative change, addressing gender discriminatory beliefs, norms, stereotypes and practices.

The majority of the live programmes reviewed (67%) have focused on inclusion, with a much smaller group on access (10%) and on transformation (23%). There was very limited intent to build the agency of women as an approach to GESI in the portfolio, although some programmes that adopted transformative approaches also engaged in activities that built women's agency, as shown in some examples cited below.

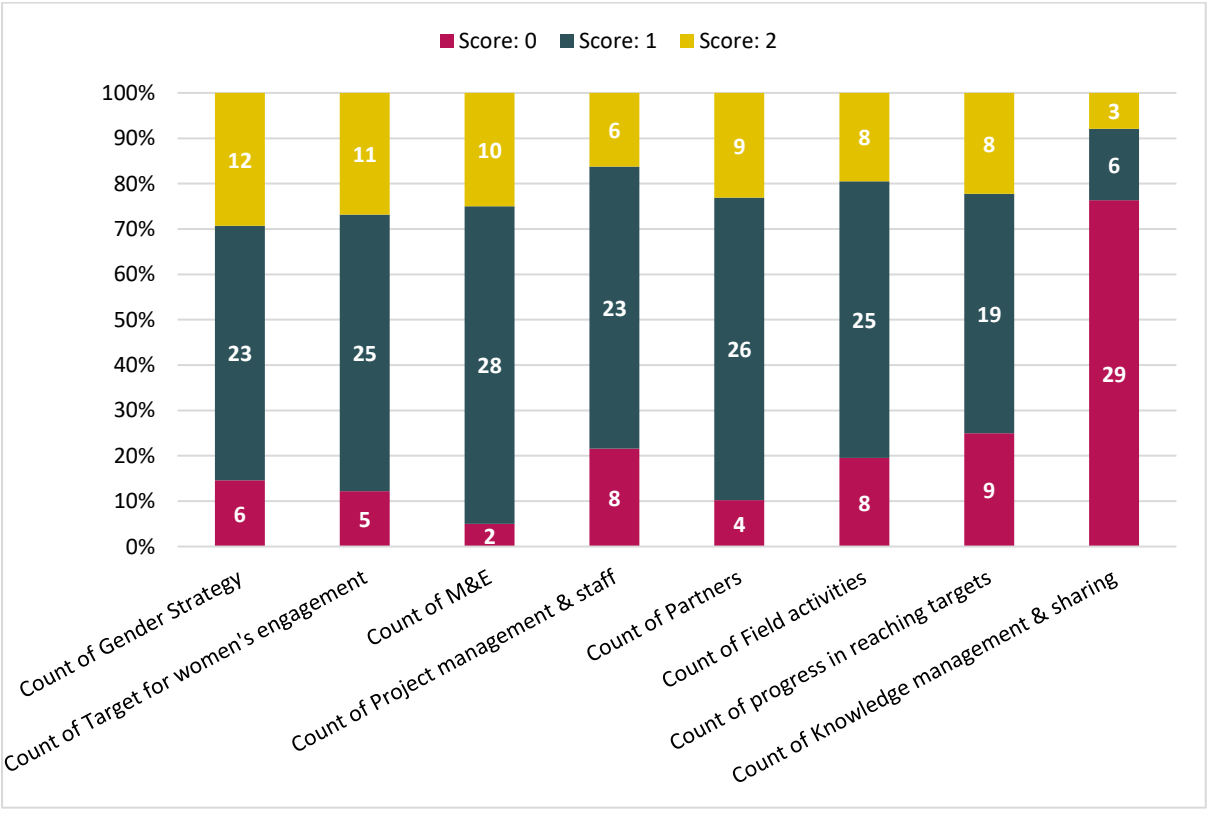
Figure 5: Programmes with social and gender inclusion elements



Looking at the score of programmes in the portfolio on the eight gender dimensions used for this review, it can be seen that programmes have scored low on knowledge management and sharing on gender. Relatively little effort is expended on undertaking gender-related evidence generation activities in the programmes, and similarly so in widely disseminating learning and engaging in influencing activities on WEE. Programmes are doing relatively better at developing gender strategies, including targets for women's engagement in log frames, and in collecting sex-disaggregated data in their M&E activities.

The figure below shows the scores of programmes in the portfolio on the eight gender dimensions used in the WEE review. The score 0 is given to programmes that do not fulfil the basic standard of gender integration, while scores 1 and 2 are given to programmes that meet and exceed the basic standard, respectively.

Figure 6: Score of programmes on gender integration dimensions



Comparing the current gender integration ratings to programmes in the last WEE review shows that, while six programmes[18] are given lower ratings than in the previous CAPR, six others[19] have been given improved ratings. This is mostly due to actions taken to improve gender integration through existing management processes – including mid-term evaluations, annual reviews and studies – which have generated lessons and led to improvements. Some examples follow.

- The Eastern and Southern Africa Staple Food Market programme took actions to improve gender integration after its mid-term evaluation. The programme initially did not set targets for reaching women in the log frame and gender was not integrated in the original design of the programme. After the mid-term evaluation, a gender analysis was conducted, a gender officer was hired and started asking grantees to include gender-specific outreach plans. Grantees began actively promoting the inclusion of women, often targeting women farmers groups. The programme's rating subsequently changed from gender aware to gender responsive in CAPR 2020.
- AECF's Agribusiness Africa Window (AAW) has revamped its approach to gender. The programme invests in private sector enterprises with innovative business models with the potential to change market systems in favour of poor people. In 2017, the programme conducted verification studies on the portfolio's gender and poverty impacts and these led to the development of a gender lens investing strategy for the programme and the design of the third gender-based round of AWW. AECF as an institution has also changed its staffing and governance system, recruiting a gender adviser, providing gender equity training to its board members and appointing gender champions among its board members and executive committee. The programme's rating improved from gender aware to gender responsive in the current review.
- The Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (Vuna) programme aimed to improve knowledge, policies and long-term incentives for uptake of CSA practices in eastern and southern Africa. Although the programme began in 2012, its more gender-focused components started after 2016, where parts were outsourced to a private service provider. The programme conducted studies on how to improve gender parity and reduce the productivity gap in agriculture, developing synthesis papers on women's empowerment. Vuna also carried out a women's empowerment impact analysis that helped to understand how to measure change in gender stereotypes, how to ensure improved participation of women in CSA interventions and how to distribute the benefits at household level more equitably. It also implemented gender transformative programmes to test improvement in delivery of CSA support. Vuna's rating changed from gender aware to gender responsive in the current review.

4.3 Factors contributing to greater gender integration in programmes rated gender responsive plus

WEE is expected to be integrated into all programme documents, but some have gone beyond this to make it their core objective. These are identified in the review with the highest 'gender responsive plus' score. Of the 13 programmes with this rating, eight have adopted transformative approaches on GESI that aim to address systemic and underlying causes of gender inequality. Most of the 'gender responsive plus' programmes have WEE as part of

[18] Propcom Mai-karfi; Market Development in the Niger Delta; PIMS; Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); SITA; Livelihood Enhancement Through Agricultural Development (LEAD)
[19] East and Southern Africa Staple Food Markets Programme; Vuna; AECF AAW; CDC Programme of Support in Africa and South Asia; AECF TZAW; APRA.

their core objectives, as described in their theory of change. Some examples are given below.

- The LIFT programme in Ethiopia, with a primary focus on land tenure, has as its core objective to address tenure security for men and women farmers through joint certification of land. It adopted an innovative strategy that included bringing on board social development officers trained to support the land rights of women and other vulnerable groups through awareness raising on land rights, helping women and vulnerable groups to take land dispute cases to local government officials and advocating for the rights of women at local government level
- The CDC Programme of Support in Africa and South Asia co-led a gender finance collaborative that brought together several Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and the European Investment Bank to launch an initiative that supports the growth of high-potential women-owned businesses in Africa
- The Linking Agri-business and Nutrition in Mozambique (LAN) programme, which aims to improve the diet and nutrition practices of infants and young children, has a gender equality objective in its pathways to change. Its objectives include more equitable gender roles in households and improving women's decision-making in the household on nutrition and health as a means to improve nutrition outcomes for infants and young children

Another key characteristic of programmes rated 'gender responsive plus' is their focus not only on changes at individual farmer level, but also at system level – in both the formal and informal spheres – addressing the causes of gender inequality. The interventions targeted changes in policy and institutional practices in the formal domain and social norms in the informal domain. Examples of some programmes are given below.

- The Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda (PoSA) helped the Ministry of Agriculture in Rwanda and its agencies to develop a gender strategy, budget and a monitoring information system that included collecting data using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (IFPRI, 2017)
- LIFT in Ethiopia influenced rural land use and administration policy and practice based on evidence generated from the programme. The programme also worked on shifting social norms on women's land rights through social development officers.
- LAN adopted social and behavioural change communication methods in Mozambique to shift social norms on gender about redistribution of unpaid care work, intra-household food and decision resource allocation and decision-making
- The Rural Access Programme (RAP) Phase 3 in Nepal supported the government national employment plan to develop a monitoring information system that collects gender and other inclusion data, conducted a gender review of the social protection programme to inform a FCDO Nepal government programme on social inclusion and influenced the allocation of women's representatives in district commerce and industry committees

To a lesser extent, building women's agency and raising their consciousness about their economic rights was also used as an approach by programmes ranked 'gender responsive plus':

- LIFT included interventions that conducted awareness-raising campaigns on land rights for women, including the land certification process and helping them to claim their rights
- LAN worked on raising the awareness and consciousness of women to improve their participation in household decision-making and spending on nutrition. The programme also engaged men and boys

All programmes classed as 'gender responsive plus' helped women to access resources, build their skills and gain new opportunities.

- The Growth and Employment in States programme (GEMS 4), implemented in Nigeria to support non-oil sector economic growth, focused on improving women's access to economic opportunities and targeted women-dominated sectors of the economy, linking women entrepreneurs with advanced markets and creating new market opportunities
- The Nepal Market Development Programme (NMDP) focuses on increasing the income of smallholder farmers through systematic change in the market, targeting economic sectors dominated by women and other traditionally excluded groups. It supported women cooperatives by linking them with higher markets and providing skills training
- RAP Phase 3, which focuses on building rural roads and other small infrastructure and providing agribusiness support, targeted women and other excluded groups in employment and promoted equal pay

The majority of the programmes assessed as 'gender responsive plus' generated evidence on the impact of their interventions on WEE. For example:

- The NMDP conducted studies on the impact of women's improved income on their decision-making power and agency
- LIFT conducted studies on how the Second Level Land Certification process that the programme supports is able to recognize and protect the rights of women and vulnerable groups

5 Climate change analysis

5.1 Overview and approach

The climate change analysis is divided into two stages. The aim of the Stage 1 analysis is to understand the degree to which climate change is considered across the whole portfolio. The aim of the Stage 2 analysis (the 'deep dive') is to focus on a subset of programmes to explore, more specifically, commercial agriculture approaches to climate adaptation and resilience for smallholder farmers in programme design, implementation, reporting and outcomes.

For the Stage 1 review, a 'red, amber, green' scorecard rating was used, as set out below and detailed in Annex 4. The completed scorecard is in Annex 9.

Scorecard indicator categories:

1. ICF KPI reporting
2. GHG emissions reduction (design)
3. GHG emissions reduction (MREL)
4. Resilience and adaptation (design)
5. Resilience and adaptation (MREL)
6. CSA (design)
7. CSA (MREL)
8. Climate change and CSA performance against targets
9. Partnerships

Scorecard ratings:

- Grey (0) – not applicable
- Red (1) – not yet present or not addressed
- Amber (2) – issue considered / partially addressed
- Green (3) – issue clearly integrated into the programme and performing well

The analysis includes a review of programme results against ICF KPIs, for those eligible for ICF funding. ICF is a UK Government commitment to support developing countries to respond to the challenges and opportunities of climate change (UK Government, 2020). A total of 78 of the 80 programmes were rated[20], of which 31 (39%) were noted as receiving ICF funding. Of these, seven programmes received 100% ICF funding, with others receiving a range from 3% to 99%, with a mean average level of 52% ICF funding.

Programmes were also categorized in more meaningful ways in relation to climate change and CSA approaches in the portfolio database. An additional data category was added, to classify programmes by primary 'CSA type' (policy, technology, communications, business model, other), as well as two additional fields for additional areas of focus on both adaptation and mitigation.

The aim of the scorecard is to provide a high-level, comparable and rapid view on the level of integration of climate change adaptation, mitigation and CSA into programming and programme reporting.[21] The scorecard uses information from publicly available documents on the DevTracker website, including annual reviews, evaluation reports, business case

[20] Two new programmes were not rated due to insufficient information availability: LIFT-Up in Ethiopia and Agriculture Transformation in Ghana (ATG).

[21] The original ToR and methodology included an intention to indicate, with an appropriate marker and indicator system, where gender is mainstreamed or specifically targeted within climate change approaches. However, very little detail was immediately available across the portfolio, particularly as climate outcomes are often reported in high-level indicators without sex disaggregation. It now forms part of the Stage 2 'deep dive' analysis of a subset of 23 programmes instead.

documents and partnership agreements. It also sources from official reporting documents, including log frames, annual reports and PCRs. In some cases, additional information was obtained from reports published on official programme websites and from interviews with programme SROs.

Within the 31 programmes that are recipients of ICF funding, this Stage 1 analysis provides an overview of the key ICF performance indicators that are reported against for each programme and summarizes the climate-related targets and results achieved by them. As suggested by FCDO staff, only the following seven ICF indicators have been considered in this review (official methodological notes in hyperlinks):

- KPI 1 – Number of people supported to adapt to the impacts of climate change
- KPI 4 – Number of people with improved resilience
- KPI 6 – Tonnes of CO_2 (equivalent) reduced or avoided
- KPI 8[22] – Hectares of deforestation reduced or avoided
- KPI 11 – Public finance leveraged
- KPI 12 – Private finance leveraged
- KPI 15 – Extent of transformational change

It should be noted that these KPIs have undergone some revision since CAPR 2018 and not all programme reporting necessarily reflects the current methodological approaches. Furthermore, in its official public reporting of ICF performance, the UK Government only provides information against six KPIs: 1, 2, 6, 7, 11 and 12 (UK Government, 2020). KPIs 2 and 7 concern energy access and capacity and are outside the scope of this review.

The full climate change scorecard results are presented in Annex 9.

The Stage 2 'deep-dive' analysis included interviews with programme SROs, programme management staff and lead suppliers of a subset of 23 programmes[23]. The list of programmes and those interviewed is included in Annex 6. These programmes were selected through purposeful sampling following the approach set out in the climate analysis methodology detailed in Annex 4[24]. Interviews generally lasted up to 30 minutes, and covered the questions set out in Annex 5. The aim of these interviews was to get a deeper insight into the ways in which climate change resilience and adaptation had been considered and addressed by the programmes and how this may have changed over time, as well as to identify key lessons, challenges and areas of good practice.

5.2 Climate Change Stage 1 Analysis

5.2.1 Overall findings – all programmes

Across the whole portfolio, the best performing programme is ASAP, which scored 'green' in eight of the nine indicators.

Twenty-one programmes scored 'red' on every indicator[25], none of which were ICF programmes[26]. When taking an average score for each programme across all indicators, 41 programmes (51%) scored 'red' – of these, four were ICF programmes (13% of all ICF

[22] No official methodological note for KPI 8 is available on the UK Government website: UK Government. 2019. UK Climate Finance Results: Corporate Reports. 29 July 2019 (updated 19 August 2020). Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-finance-results.
[23] A further three programmes were initially contacted, but due to unforeseen circumstances were unable to participate. One programme was covered only by an interview with a supplier that only delivered one component of the wider programme.
[24] The list of programmes and those interviewed is included in Annex 6, with questions in Annex 5.
[25] Included in these are Strengthening Impact Investment Markets for Agriculture (SIIMA), which started in March 2019 but for which there is no documentation available on DevTracker, and the Coastal Rural Support Programme, which closed in 2018 but has no documents available on DevTracker.
[26] New programmes were not rated against climate change performance and non-ICF programmes were not rated against the ICF indicator.

programmes). These four programmes had ICF funding ranging from 9% to 60%. Clearly, the integration of climate change remains limited when looking across the whole portfolio.

The lowest scoring indicator across all programmes was GHG emissions reduction (MREL), while more than half of all programmes scored 'red' across three further indicators: Resilience (MREL), CSA (MREL) and Partnerships.

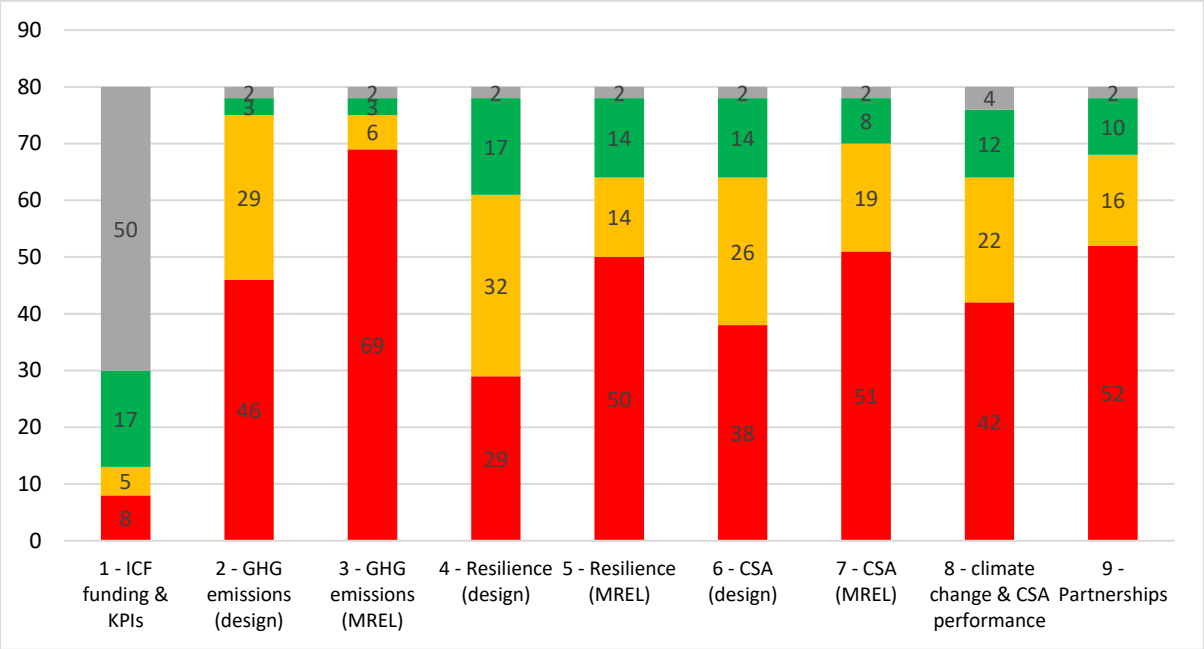
For GHG emissions reduction (MREL), this is partly due to many programmes not having targets or data, as this was not the focus of the programme. That said, in some cases programmes that would appear likely to have clear GHG mitigation outcomes, or have a stated focus on 'green growth' or 'low-carbon growth', do not have targets nor data on this. Thirty-three programmes include such objectives in original or updated business cases, but just nine programmes across the whole portfolio include any reporting information in annual reviews, log frames, and results frameworks against them.

Analysis of seven CAP programmes by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) in 2020 showed that improving farming management practices and technologies due to FCDO investments is expected to lead to a significant increase in cropping and livestock productivity while reducing net GHG emissions (CCAFS, 2020). This analysis highlighted the importance of nutrient cycle management and soil carbon sequestration, areas that are rarely considered in either the design stage of CAP programmes or in their climate change MREL systems.

Where CSA (MREL) scores were lower than the CSA (design) scores, this was due to there being no specific means of monitoring or reporting progress against relevant CSA activities – for example in relation to the three pillars of CSA (adaptation, productivity, mitigation) arising specifically from CSA interventions, nor in terms of the uptake of specific CSA technologies and practices or relevant policy change activities. Annual reviews focus specifically on log frame indicators and do not provide scope for narrative reporting on other results, for example on CSA. For instance, the SITA programme scored 'green' for CSA (design) but 'red' for CSA (MREL). Interviews with programme staff highlighted strong performance in this area, but this is not reflected in programme log frames or reporting documentation.

For the Partnerships indicator, these low scores are primarily because there are limited documents available on partnership and commercial agreements, although in many cases contracts and ToR also did not contain climate change considerations, targets, criteria or technical staff requirements. Ensuring climate objectives are included in partnerships and commercial agreements with suppliers can help ensure that they are held accountable for action on climate change in implementation, and to ensure there is a mutual understanding of the importance of addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation in programme delivery.

Figure 7: Scores per indicator, all programmes



Colours correspond to the ratings for the climate change scorecard:

- *Grey – not applicable*
- *Red – not yet present or not addressed*
- Amber – issue considered / partially addressed
- Green – issue clearly integrated into the programme and performing well

5.2.2 Overall findings – ICF programmes

Thirty-one programmes received ICF funding, comprising 39% of the total CAP[27]. This is up from just 15 programmes identified in CAPR 2018 (24% of the CAPR 2018 portfolio). Eight programmes included in the CAPR 2018 portfolio have been allocated ICF funding since the CAPR 2018 was undertaken, while other programmes added to the CAPR 2020 are also eligible for ICF funding[28].

Budgeted ICF funding in CAP programmes totals £1.039bn, which equates to 28% of the total FCDO budget of all CAP programmes. This demonstrates that, although the share of ICF funding for commercial agriculture programmes has increased, it still represents a minority of the funding allocated[29]. As the UK Government has committed to double its spending on climate change over the coming five years to at least £11.6bn (Raab, 2020), and to include ICF indicators in all new Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes (UK Government, 2020), **there will need to be a marked increase in focus on climate change across the CAP.**

The volume of ICF funding for the 35 live programmes (£706.2m) is 237% greater than for the 38 closed programmes (£298.6m). Despite this substantial increase in ICF funding for live programmes, beneficiary targets for adaptation and resilience (ICF KPIs 1 and 4) are half of the total for closed programmes. Similarly, the cumulative target of live programmes for leveraging private climate finance is less than half the cumulative target of closed

[27] Eight of which closed before CAPR 2018 cut-off date.
[28] Data on eligibility of ICF-funded programmes was provided to CABI reviewers by FCDO staff, based on FCDO data.
[29] No previous total of ICF funding was provided in the 2017 and 2018 CAPR documents. Reviewers do not have historic data on ICF funding volumes for programmes, only current values, so no actual value of change can be provided here.

programmes. This suggests that the substantially increased volume of ICF funding for live programmes has not led to an increase in targeted climate change ambition of the programmes, particularly in relation to adaptation and resilience.

Six programmes scored an average of 'green' across all indicators (18% of all ICF programmes); however, no programme scored 'green' in every indicator. The average score for ICF programmes was 18 out of a maximum of 27 (66%). This suggests that, although ICF funding drives a greater focus on climate results, there are still areas for improvement across the portfolio. As can be seen in Figure 8 below, only two scorecard indicators (ICF KPI results and reporting, and resilience in programme design) had half or more programmes scoring 'green'. A particular thematic issue was stating climate-related ambitions in the business case (particularly in terms of mitigation actions) but not having a clear means of capturing related achievements or documenting progress against these aims in reporting documents, such as annual reviews and log frames.

Four ICF programmes (13%) scored either 'amber' or 'green' in every indicator, demonstrating a strong integration of climate change in design, implementation and reporting systems. These were ASAP, StARCK+, PropCom Mai-karfi and Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) in India. Nine other programmes scored 'amber' or green' in all indicators except for GHG emissions reduction (MREL). If these programmes were able to build on the recommendations of the CCAFS study into GHG emissions in the CAP (CCAFS, 2020), this could improve their scores in this area and consequently improve scores across the portfolio.

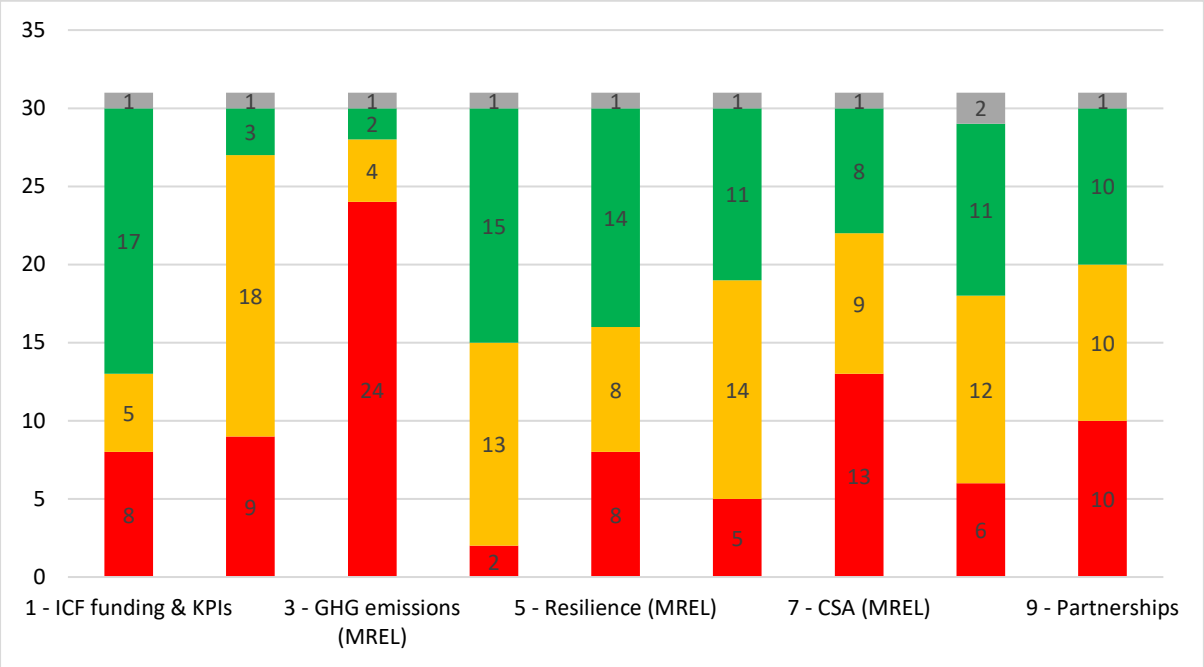
Thirteen of the 31 ICF programmes (42%) scored 'red' on the CSA (MREL) scorecard indicator. This was due to there being no relevant programme indicators to capture the uptake and adoption of CSA practices and technologies in the reporting documents available, with programmes primarily using one or more ICF KPIs as the only climate-relevant indicators and not providing detailed commentary on CSA uptake within reporting documents.

While the development of a specific CSA KPI could be considered to better capture CSA outputs or outcomes, this may not be the most useful approach as it may lead to 'counting technology', a problematic approach that ICF methodologies have moved away from in recent years. It is also reasonable to suggest that CSA adoption is a means to several ends (mitigation, adaptation, productivity) rather than an end in itself, and other existing KPIs therefore already adequately capture such outcomes. Greater support to programmes to better measure, monitor and understand the impact of CSA adoption within programme-specific reporting systems is likely to be a more relevant and useful approach.

Seventeen ICF programmes (55%) included both targets and current results against at least one relevant ICF KPI. However, eight ICF programmes (26%) had no clearly reported ICF targets and results, with seven of these being live programmes. It is likely these programmes are reporting data through the internal FCDO ICF system, but not capturing this in log frames and annual reviews. In some of these programmes it is not apparent why they are considered to be contributing toward ICF objectives, as climate change was either not mentioned or only mentioned in a very limited way, and did not appear to be a core aspect of programme delivery or impact. This could be improved by there being clear criteria for ICF funding and a requirement for stating how the programme intends to meet them in the business case, similar to the Gender Equality Act provisions and guidance.

In almost all cases, there is a deterioration in the score between the inclusion of climate change objectives in the design phase (mitigation, adaptation, CSA) and robust monitoring and reporting systems and information on performance against those objectives, according to the information available to reviewers. This is likely leading to an under-representation of the climate action being taken by CAP programmes, as well as limiting the ability of programme teams to adaptively manage programmes to ensure strong performance against climate objectives and fully respond to climate-related issues.

Figure 8: Scores per indicator, ICF programmes



Red, amber, green and grey colours correspond to the ratings for the climate change scorecard.

Resilience and adaptation (ICF KPIs 1 and 4)

Out of the cumulative total of 66 million people supported to adapt to climate change impacts (KPI 1) across all FCDO programmes since 2011 (UK Government, 2020), the 31 ICF-supported programmes included in CAPR 2020 have contributed almost half of those beneficiaries (31.7 million), demonstrating the critical importance of ensuring climate change adaptation is a priority in future commercial agriculture programming. However, only 23% of these were women, suggesting different approaches are needed to ensure equitable outcomes for women and men.

This low proportion of women beneficiaries does not appear to be a result of a lack of sex-disaggregated data, as only two closed programmes (PoSA and the Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia) did not provide disaggregated data for this indicator. Rather, it was a lack of ambition in targeting women in programme delivery, as just 25% of beneficiaries across ICF KPI 1 and KPI 4 targets were women. Programmes need to do more to ensure a more equitable reach of programme benefits for women, as well as be more ambitious in reaching women in the first place.

Programmes were more likely to score 'green' on resilience and adaptation design than any other indicator (21% of all programmes; 48% of all ICF programmes). Current achieved totals for both ICF KPI 1 and KPI 4 exceed total target figures, with 25% more people having improved resilience compared with the overall portfolio target. Given that many programmes are only part way through implementation, final figures from programmes are likely to be significantly higher. Of the 20 ICF programmes known to be reporting against KPIs 1 and/or 4, six have already achieved or are currently ahead of their total targets.

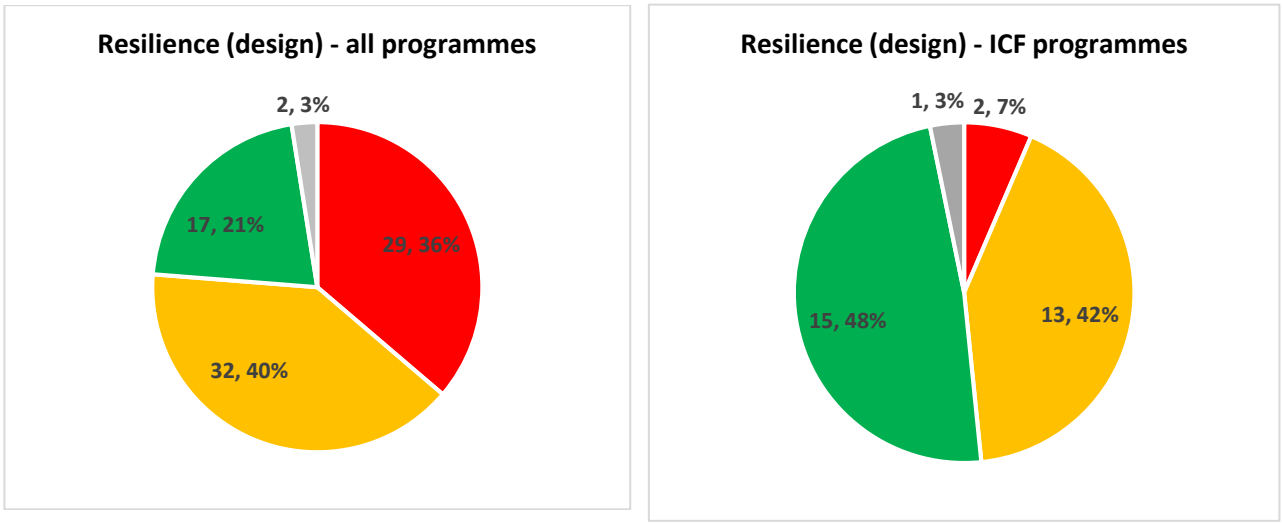
Data reported for ICF KPI 1 and ICF KPI 4 may, however, require some further investigation. According to the methodology notes for these indicators, KPI 1 measures data at the *output* level, in terms of the number of people supported to adapt to climate change, while KPI 4 is a complementary indicator that measures data at the *outcome* level, in terms of the improvements in climate resilience realized by programme beneficiaries. However, in several cases it appears KPI 4 has been measured as increased individual or household income alone, rather than applying the resilience measurement approaches suggested in the KPI 4

methodology (e.g. following the '3 As' approach or similar) (BRACED, 2015), or has used a measurement of engagement rather than an outcome measurement.

The definition used for KPI 4 is *"improvements in individuals' capacities to adapt, anticipate and/or absorb climate-related shocks and stresses"*. The Methodology Note for KPI 4 makes clear that it should be used only for measuring climate resilience and not the broader resilience of individuals to other types of shocks and stresses, highlighting that *"climate resilience is not fully interchangeable with general resilience, disaster resilience, food security resilience, etc. It should be expressly designed for or can be specifically applied to climate change"*, and there are worked examples of agriculture programmes in the KPI 4 Methodology Note.

Yet some programmes, such as ICRG in India, have reported against measures used to support people during the COVID-19 pandemic as having built their resilience, and in the log frame suggest this is to be also considered as having built their climate resilience too, which does not align with the ICF KPI 4 guidance.

Figure 9: Scores for resilience (design)



Red, amber, green and grey colours correspond to the ratings for the climate change scorecard.

GHG emissions reduction (ICF KPI 6)

CAP programmes have contributed to half of all reported GHG emissions reductions across all ICF programmes since 2011. However, 95% of these reductions in CAPR 2020 have come from a single programme – ASAP. This is despite ASAP achieving just 25% of its planned GHG emissions reductions to date (15.5m tonnes CO_2 equivalent [tCO_2e]).

Of the eight programmes reporting GHG emissions reductions, only one programme – Regulatory Investment Systems for Enterprise (RISE) – has so far reported achieved reductions beyond its target (135,000 tCO_2e against a target of 59,000 tCO_2e). One completed programme, StARCK+, achieved roughly half its planned emissions reductions (110,817 tCO_2e against a target of 226,000 tCO_2e). Four programmes provide no data.

Given the recent CCAFS study on the likely GHG mitigation potential of commercial agriculture programmes (CCAFS, 2020) (including through soil organic carbon sequestration, increased efficiency of input use and conservation agriculture techniques), it is likely that significantly greater GHG emissions reductions could be captured across the portfolio with improved reporting systems.

Avoided and reduced deforestation (ICF KPI 8)

Only one programme – Investments in Sustainable Forests and Sustainable Land Use – has a target for reducing deforestation. It has currently achieved over 50% of its target, and

appears on track to meet its target by programme closure in 2023. The Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda programme includes activities that would appear ideal candidates to report against ICF KPI 8, but to date no such information has been made available in DevTracker documentation. The SRO, interviewed as part of the Stage 2 deep-dive analysis, was very recently appointed into the role and was not yet aware of ICF reporting systems within the programme, with this information not having formed part of the handover process.

Given the critical importance of maintaining natural tree cover for meeting international climate goals and commitments, and the increased likelihood of deforestation and tree cover loss from increased commercialization of agricultural systems (CCAFS, 2020), it is somewhat surprising that apparently only one CAP programme attempts to measure its impact on reducing deforestation.

Other programmes include information and data regarding 'area under sustainable management'. For example, ASAP reports data against an indicator described as "Number of hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices". Some of this data from programmes with such indicators may include results on reduced and avoided deforestation, but these are not systematically captured or reported. It is possible that these could report against the new ICF KPI 17 on area of land under SLM,[30] which includes agroforestry as one of the 10 SLM practice areas, to better capture these outcomes in a standardized way and add to the aggregated reporting of ICF outputs from its funding portfolio. The PropCom Mai-karfi programme has been piloting this KPI methodology, and sharing of the programme's experiences with other programmes already capturing similar metrics should be encouraged.

There is no Methodology Note available for KPI 8 on the UK Government website, and it is not clear if standard metrics exist for calculating estimated GHG emissions reductions resulting from reduced or avoided deforestation.

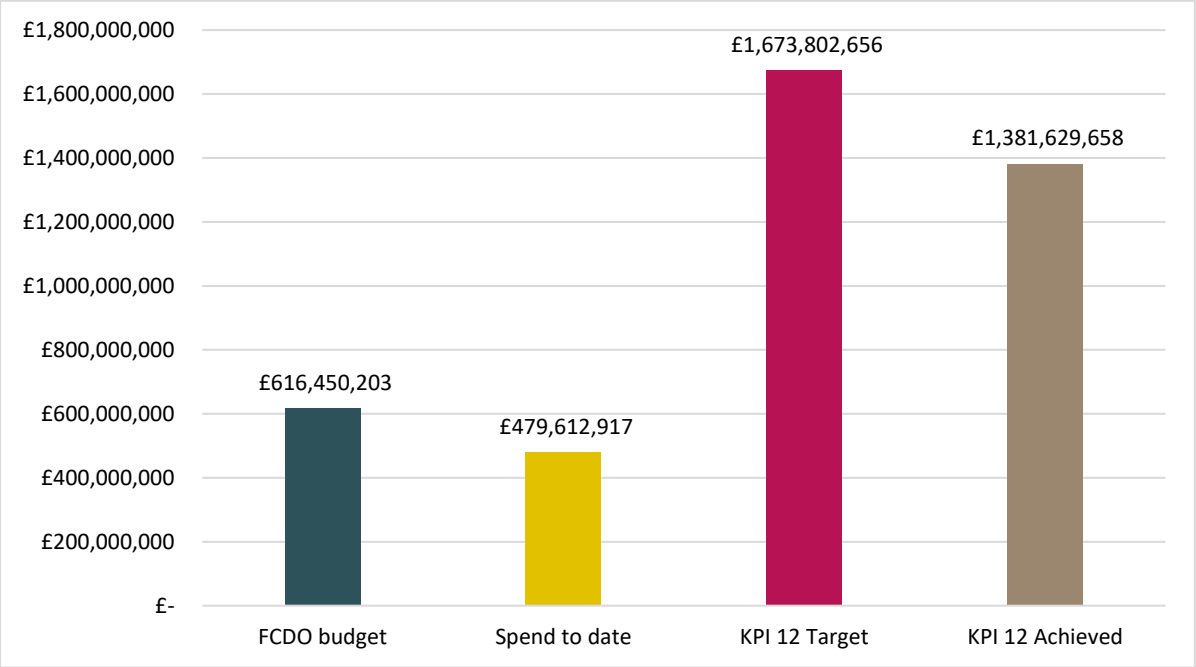
Finance (ICF KPIs 11 and 12)

Programmes have achieved 83% of the target volume of private climate finance leveraged to date, demonstrating FCDO programmes' good capability to crowd in private capital for climate change objectives. Of the 14 ICF programmes that provided data, eight are ahead of, or on track, to meet their targets. As seven of the 14 programmes are still in implementation, and two have not yet provided results for this indicator, it is deemed that the portfolio of programmes is on track to achieve the total target of climate finance leverage.

In a comparison of FCDO spend to date on these 14 programmes and the values achieved under KPI 12 so far, the portfolio has a climate finance leverage ratio of 2.9:1. This is slightly ahead of the target leverage ratio of 2.7:1 when comparing the total programme budgets of these programmes with the KPI 12 private finance leverage targets. Although no benchmark leverage ratio is available to reviewers, this achieved ratio is close to target levels. It therefore demonstrates that commercial agriculture programmes can be catalytic in crowding in private investment into sustainable agriculture market systems.

[30] The ICF KPI 17 methodology, finalised in June 2020, is not yet available on the UK Government ICF website, but was shared with the CAPR authors by FCDO staff.

Figure 10: ICF KPI 12 Private finance leveraged



ICF programmes in the CAP have contributed to 63% of the total private climate finance leveraged since 2011 across all FCDO programmes (£1.38bn of £2.2bn) (UK Government, 2020). Of this, the majority (£1.1bn) came from just two programmes – PoSA (£759m) and SAGCOT (£341m) (despite the latter only achieving 87% of its target).

Of the three programmes reporting against KPI 11 on public finance leveraged, the two with data (Kenya MAP and ICRG in India) were ahead of their respective targets. GAFSP provided no data against this target.

For these metrics, the data is often difficult to distinguish between broader finance leveraged and finance specifically for climate action. It should be noted that some of the private climate finance leveraged by CAP programmes may have been for sectors other than agriculture (e.g. rural road infrastructure). It was not possible from the data available to disaggregate the financial values into specific areas of investment.

Extent of transformational change (ICF KPI 15)

KPI 15 is a relatively new indicator and has a very broadly defined methodology. Transformational change is defined in the ICF KPI 15 Methodology Note as 'change which catalyses further changes', enabling either a shift from one state to another (e.g. from conventional to lower carbon or more climate-resilient patterns of development) or faster change (e.g. speeding up progress on cutting the rate of deforestation). However, it can entail a range of simultaneous transformations to political power, social relations, decision-making processes, equitable markets and technology (UK Government, 2018)

The Methodology Note largely consists of guidance for considering different aspects of transformation a programme may achieve. It is difficult to compare the likely transformational impact of policy briefs developed by one programme with the externally assessed impact of another. Determining the attribution of a programme to long-term transformational change may also be challenging, as it is likely to be just one of several programmes working in the sector in any given country, with many endogenous and exogenous factors influencing system change within relevant political, economic and social systems.

Moreover, several programmes include information on potentially transformative impacts of work in annual reviews and PCRs but do not use these to directly report against KPI 15. For example, the Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda

programme has been able to crowd in additional public and private sector investment into the sector, to replicate successful inclusive business models and climate adaptation approaches and foster a commercial opportunity that will not require further FCDO funding.

Three programmes report against KPI 15 (GAFSP, Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) and ICRG in India), although, as with other ICF KPIs, GAFSP provides no data on targets or results in DevTracker documentation. ICRG in India results for 'transformational change' refer to eight policy briefs produced by the programme. The BRACED results refer to an assessment of the 'transformational potential' of programmes. The target was six programmes, and the BRACED PCR notes that nine were considered transformational. However, these transformational programmes were not explicitly focused on commercial agriculture objectives.

Given the scarcity of data reported against KPI 15 across the portfolio, it would appear likely that there is significant under-reporting of the transformational impacts of commercial agriculture programmes using this metric. While that could be an issue for FCDO, in terms of not being able to aggregate cumulative transformational impacts across its agriculture portfolio, it does not necessarily mean that these 'leading lights' and areas of good practice are not being captured, shared and recognized by other means internally within FCDO.

Climate Smart Agriculture

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is agriculture that focuses on three key pillars: i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; ii) adapting and building resilience to climate change; and iii) reducing and/or removing GHG emissions, where possible (FAO, n.d.).

Forty programmes (50% of all programmes) integrated some level of CSA approaches[31] into their design, with 11 ICF programmes scoring 'green' for this metric. However, reporting on CSA results is approached in quite different ways by different programmes, with different levels of results considered. Many programmes track access to, or provision of, specific technologies that can support the adoption of CSA approaches, while others track different levels of sustained use of one or more technologies. The Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda (IMSAR) programme noted that it had to develop its own methodology for determining what counted as being 'climate smart' and a reporting mechanism for this.

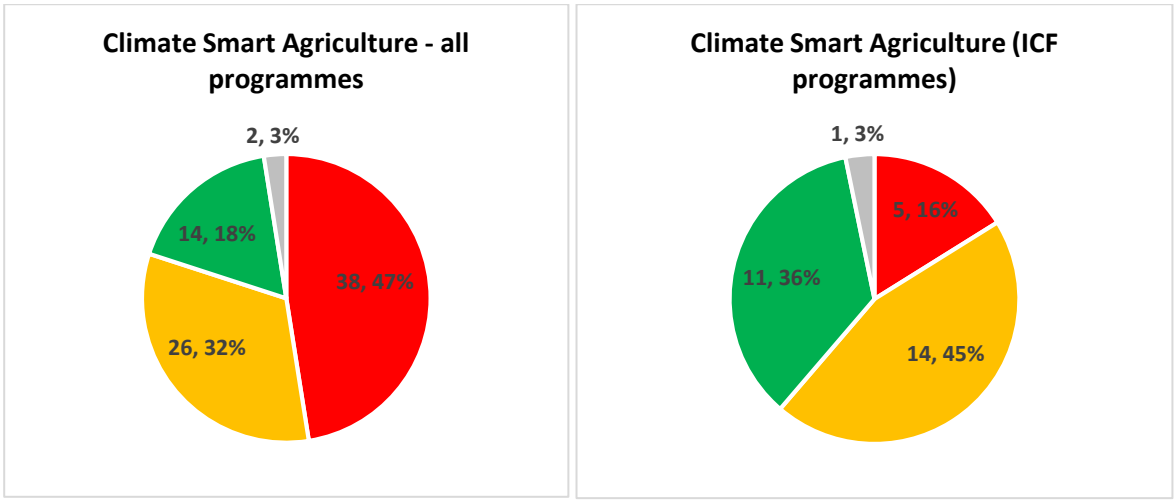
It is not apparent that programmes in the CAP are undertaking interventions addressing all three pillars of CSA in an integrated way. More often than not, CSA interventions support only one aspect of CSA (production, adaptation, mitigation) or climate knowledge and information. For example, the Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC) programme focuses on improved access to quality seeds, classifying this as CSA, despite it only addressing one aspect of CSA. Most other programmes support more basic CSA approaches, often considered 'conservation agriculture', such as mulching and minimal tillage, including the Climate Smart Agriculture in Zambia (CSAZ) programme (also known as the Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia programme).

A piecemeal approach to CSA interventions could mean that the important synergies and interdependencies of mitigation, adaptation and productivity are not maximized, and may not lead to effective, sustainable outcomes for farmers and agribusinesses. Addressing only one aspect of CSA, or through a single intervention approach, could mean that farmers and agribusinesses shift away to different production practices and technologies once programme support ends, if they are seen as isolated tools. Supporting and promoting integrated approaches that address all three pillars of CSA may help to demonstrate that

[31] Where a programme has specifically stated an intention to integrate CSA into its activities and/or has an objective to increase uptake of CSA approaches and has specific interventions for this.

CSA is an approach, not encapsulated by any singular technology, and will lead to sustainable benefits in the medium to long term through increased soil organic carbon content, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and stresses, and sustained productivity. To achieve this, FCDO should consider introducing toolkits designed to help identify and prioritize CSA approaches during the business development and programme inception phases, such as the participatory toolkits highlighted in the CGIAR CSA Guide.[32]

Figure 11: CSA scores



Red, amber, green and grey colours correspond to the ratings for the climate change scorecard.

Data availability and quality

Data availability remains variable across the programmes. Several of the programmes engaged as part of the deep-dive discussions noted that certain documents did exist (e.g. annual reviews, revised log frames, PCRs and evaluations) but did not appear on DevTracker. In some cases, programme teams shared these documents by email. However, in several cases reviewers did not receive them by the time of drafting this report.

Two-thirds of programmes scored 'red' on the Partnerships indicator. Primarily, this was because no partnership information was available on DevTracker (e.g. memoranda of understanding (MOUs), accountable grants, supplier contracts, etc.). Where such documents did exist, for the most part there was no clear indication that performance on climate change objectives was part of the delivery expectations of the partner.

Data on performance on GHG emissions reductions was limited across the portfolio. Primarily, this is because it was not a stated objective of most programmes. However, several programmes included objectives for 'low-carbon growth' in their business cases but provided no metrics to measure the carbon intensity or emissions reduced or avoided from programme interventions.

Eight ICF programmes (26% of all ICF programmes) provided no data in DevTracker documentation on performance against ICF KPIs. As ICF data is provided to the ICF team in the UK Government annually in March, it is possible that this data does exist. It is recommended that this data is captured in the log frames, annual reviews and PCRs of all programmes with ICF KPI objectives.

5.3 Stage 2 analysis

The Stage 2 review focused on a subset of 23 programmes, as detailed in Annex 6. Nineteen of the programmes reported against at least one ICF KPI. Three of the programmes were new (i.e. had started since CAPR 2018), six were closed at the time of the

[32] See: https://csa.guide/csa/targeting-and-prioritization.

review and a further four were due to close by the end of 2020. This stage of the review was a deep dive into these programmes in relation to climate adaptation and resilience in commercial agriculture programming, to identify areas of emerging good practice, barriers to success and how contextual factors influence outcomes.

5.3.1 Programme design

It is apparent that there has been a gradual shift in focus over time on climate resilience and adaptation in commercial agriculture programmes. Earlier private enterprise and growth programmes in Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia primarily addressed climate change from 'risk screening' and 'do no harm' perspectives from the outset. This limited the engagement of the programmes with climate change issues and often led to more proactive action on adaptation and resilience needs being overlooked.

More recent interventions exhibit a more purposeful approach to climate resilience and adaptation. For example, the proposed new programme in Myanmar, CLEAR, has a strong focus on climate adaptation, resilience and improved natural resources management, and will address issues such as climate-induced migration and circular economy opportunities. This arose as a result of a recognition that the existing 'LIFT' programme did not focus sufficiently on the impacts of climate change on poor and vulnerable communities in Myanmar.

The move to more purposeful action on climate resilience and adaptation in commercial agriculture programmes is not universal, however, and there is not traction everywhere in this regard. The three newest programmes included in the deep-dive review – along with other new programmes in the wider portfolio such as the Malawi Trade and Investment Programme (MTIP) – have only limited focus on addressing climate adaptation needs or building climate resilience, and use investment risk screening as their primary climate change tool.

Purposeful action on climate resilience and adaptation could include specific objectives within the programme business case, activities to directly improve the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers or agribusinesses (including climate information services), policy change or support to the implementation of existing climate strategies, and ongoing monitoring activities to identify potential maladaptation impacts.

With the exceptions of the ASAP, Vuna, BRACED and CSAZ programmes, the commercial agriculture programmes covered in the deep-dive review approached climate adaptation and resilience in terms of identifying adaptation intervention opportunities within pre-determined market systems interventions. In other words, the market system and value chain development work determined the focus and scope of the programme, with potential opportunities to create adaptation and resilience 'co-benefits' identified as a secondary step, as well as 'screening out' interventions and investments that could potentially lead to negative environmental and social impacts. 'Maladaptation' was not explicitly mentioned, but the approaches to such screening should cover such practices. However, screening for maladaptation only at the outset is challenging, as maladaptation issues often only reveal themselves further down the line as unintended consequences. For this reason, it would be beneficial for programmes to ensure such 'negative impact screening' and ESG systems are part of an ongoing monitoring process, rather than considered at a single point in time.

On the other hand, the ASAP, Vuna, BRACED and CSAZ programmes reversed the prioritization and design approach, focusing first on inclusive adaptation and resilience approaches and then identifying possible commercial market opportunities within some of those interventions. However, while these four programmes performed well on climate adaptation and resilience in the Stage 1 analysis scorecard, there were more modest achievements in terms of commercial outcomes. Conversely, of the other 19 programmes included in the deep-dive review, just two achieved an average score of 'green' on the scorecard review, with 16 scoring 'amber' and one scoring 'red'. This demonstrates that it is

challenging for programmes to strike an effective balance between different priority areas, to achieve strong commercial and climate adaptation results.

The Kenya MAP is a good example of a programme that set out to achieve both commercial and climate resilience outcomes, with the explicit aim of achieving the stated climate-related results through market systems approaches. Not only did the programme exceed all its targets in terms of climate adaptation and resilience KPIs and leveraging public and private finance, it was also rated as 'gender responsive' in its approach to WEE. Kenya MAP undertook market analysis research to understand the barriers and bottlenecks in relation to both commercial and climate outcomes, and set out to address both supply-side and demand-side issues.

Knowledge gaps for both farmers and agribusinesses on climate vulnerabilities and soil health were identified, and the programme supported the development of risk planning matrices and climate information packages for SMEs and farmers, as well as supporting the commercialisation of soil health diagnostic technologies. The programme team noted there are already signs of transformative impact, with wider uptake and innovation of livestock insurance products and the expansion of crop-system-specific input packages from one to nine companies.

5.3.2 Reporting and accountability mechanisms

In line with the increased focus on climate change adaptation and resilience from FCDO, there has been an increasing number of programmes reporting against ICF targets – 39% of all programmes (31 programmes in total) in CAPR 2020, compared to 21% of programmes in CAPR 2018 (15 programmes in total). For many of the earlier programmes, the ICF reporting was introduced part way through implementation, often toward the latter stages of implementation, or as part of extension agreements. Eight programmes that were not identified as reporting against ICF KPIs in CAPR 2018 have since received ICF funding and report against at least one KPI.[33] In programmes such as MADE in northern Ghana, this introduction of reporting and increased focus during the extension phase led to increased action on improving support to climate adaptation for smallholder farmers in what is a highly climate-vulnerable region. The programme team noted that, although climate resilience was part of the initial programme design, it was not until the later phase of the programme that more focused action on building climate resilience was implemented, driven in part by the new reporting systems that were introduced. This substantiates the claim made by other programmes and implementing partners interviewed that 'what's not measured is not addressed' – ultimately, if their performance review and payment is not contingent on climate-related measures, they are unlikely to be addressed in a thorough manner.

The increased focus on reporting has also led in some cases to programmes 're-labelling' existing investments and interventions as 'climate smart' or similar, with a supplier noting that this was 'more accidental than purposeful'. There was also some confusion among programme teams about how ICF indicators were measured and reported. Not all SROs were familiar with the ICF KPI methodology notes, although they noted they were not directly leading programme reporting themselves and others in the programme management team may have been more aware. This suggests that monitoring data on climate change indicators (either ICF or other programme-specific ones) is not necessarily being used to drive ambitious action on climate resilience and adaptation, nor to improve the understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities.

Measuring progress against programme objectives on climate resilience and adaptation remains challenging. There was a common message across programmes that they struggle to understand how to measure resilience building and adaptive capacity in the most useful

[33] Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia (Phase 1); SAGCOT; Propcom Mai-karfi; CASA; CDC; NU-TEC; SITA; AFR Phase 2.

way in commercial agriculture programmes. The BRACED programme pioneered innovative approaches to measuring resilience and developed a number of tools for other programmes to use. ASAP is now piloting the use of a resilience scorecard adapted from a tool developed as part of BRACED. However, other programmes were unaware of such tools, and felt unsure about how to measure resilience.

Moreover, most programmes pointed to the challenges of understanding the impact a programme is having on improving resilience and adaptive capacity within the short timeframe of programme implementation. Several programme teams felt this was too short to create sustainable change, while there was a near universal opinion expressed by programme teams that there should be greater resourcing for *ex post* evaluations, to better understand the longer-term sustainability of commercial agriculture interventions and their impacts on climate resilience. Of the programmes covered in the deep dive, only BRACED had an available *ex post* evaluation addressing climate resilience and adaptation. However, given the relatively short timeframe of many of the programmes, it is difficult to draw clear conclusions on the long-term sustainability of their climate resilience impacts.

In particular, it was not apparent that any programmes used specific climate events to 'benchmark' the vulnerability to climatic shocks or adaptive capacities of farmers or market systems. Programmes operating in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia noted that there had been severe climate-driven shocks during implementation, but were unable to say if the resilience-building work supported by the respective programmes had led to reductions in negative impacts for farmers and agribusinesses in those areas, primarily because no such pre- and post-event climate impact analysis had been undertaken.

In the IMSAR programme in Rwanda, 'big losses' due to extreme weather events were experienced in 2019, which prompted the programme to bring in a climate resilience expert in February 2019 to identify opportunities for enhancing the adaptive capacity of the farming systems it is supporting. Similarly, in Vuna it was highlighted that, when Mozambique experienced a severe drought, the national government banned the export of cowpeas – one of the key value chains that was being developed as part of the programme. This undermined the economic resilience of the farmers that had shifted production to the crop and invested to meet more stringent export standards. This demonstrates that commercial agriculture programmes should support diverse market systems, where there is no over-reliance on a single business or market.

The focus on reporting on metrics related to individuals in the ICF KPIs, as well as in most programme log frames and indeed the tools developed by the BRACED programme, has meant there has been much more limited attention on the resilience of wider market systems to climate shocks. Looking at resilience only in terms of the circumstances of individuals means that those that supply produce to SMEs or for export may individually be able to cope with climate-driven impacts, but the wider value chain could still be seriously undermined. A more holistic, system-wide approach to climate resilience encompassing the interplay between climate shocks and economic shocks could be considered by programmes, which may also help to engage agribusinesses further along the value chains and supply chains in the need for investing in climate adaptation measures.

The inclusion of multiple stakeholders, including farmer organizations and local civil society organizations, in programme reference groups was highlighted as particularly helpful in understanding specific climate-related challenges and vulnerabilities by the GAFSP and SAGCOT programmes. Both programme teams highlighted how this has improved accountability to beneficiaries, boosted the understanding of programme management of issues on the ground, and highlighted more inclusive approaches to enhancing adaptive capacity.

5.3.3 Learning and knowledge management

As further emphasis has been placed on climate change by FCDO, programmes have started to introduce elements of more purposeful research and action on climate resilience and adaptation. Programmes in Ghana, Nigeria and Myanmar highlighted how this has led to new areas of work in the latter stages and extension phases of programmes, but noted that research had highlighted some critical 'missed opportunities' for climate action during programme implementation. These lessons have fed into the design approaches of new FCDO programmes in those areas. Nonetheless, programme teams highlighted the challenges of 'retrofitting' climate to programmes while they were operational. This left the programmes with very limited time to achieve objectives, which can often be expected to take years to achieve sustainability.

While lessons from earlier programmes are leading to increased climate change emphasis in the design of many newer programmes, learning between programmes has been limited. There were examples where different programmes, operating in the same area of a country, had undertaken near identical research on climate resilience and trade-offs for the uptake of CSA technologies and practices, at almost the same time, with each seemingly unaware of the other.

There appears to be some examples of 'reinventing the wheel' with regards to MREL approaches for climate change aspects of programmes, as well as in the design aspects of promoting CSA among smallholder farmers. For example, IMSAR programme representatives suggested that they have had to develop new tools to determine how to characterize CSA, as well as tools to measure related outputs and outcomes. This is not only inefficient but also risks FCDO programmes not implementing the best-practice approaches it itself has helped to develop. A good example of learning across programmes is the engagement between the Vuna and CSAZ programmes on climate change MREL systems.

The frequent changes in SROs and other senior programme staff appear to have been to the detriment of programme learning and action on climate change. In many cases, programme staff interviewed had little knowledge of earlier decisions on climate change action within programmes, of the research undertaken and of the data collected. One programme, which had seen five SROs in under eight years, had a number of 'green growth' and 'low-carbon development' objectives, seemingly introduced by an earlier SRO, about which the current SRO had no knowledge. This frequent change in leadership not only risks undermining programme learning but also limiting the ability of programmes to create long-term change in a predictable policy and market environment. Improved handover processes, decision-logging and discussions with suppliers on such issues could all be helpful in ensuring key knowledge and information is not lost and leads to a more consistent programming approach.

Knowledge management and sharing research between programmes appears limited. Interviewees stated they did not speak with other similar programme teams before starting or designing climate-related interventions, although they did consult with climate change specialists within FCDO or employed external consultants. Academic research, including research undertaken as part of CAP programmes, has seemingly little engagement from other programmes. One interviewee noted it was often *"like throwing stones into the ocean – there might be some small ripples, but it won't change the tide"*. It was also noticeable that several programme websites were not up to date, while the StARCK+ website no longer exists and the BRACED and SAIRLA websites each had several broken links to research articles. Furthermore, SROs highlighted that it was often very difficult to find learning and evidence from other programmes on climate change. More knowledge-sharing events and activities, encouraging dialogue between SROs of different programmes, as well as a climate knowledge hub may all be useful strategies to overcome some of these knowledge management challenges.

5.3.4 Cross-cutting issues

Across the programmes covered in the climate change deep dive, there was evidence in most that GESI and WEE had been considered and addressed to some degree, including several examples of specific interventions to support WEE through targeted knowledge support, financial inclusion or inclusion in adaptation decision-making.

However, there was a degree of difference between more commercial-oriented programmes and those where commercial agriculture was a smaller component or secondary priority, with the latter appearing to have a more in-depth approach to addressing gender inequalities. As noted in the WEE analysis, programmes with the highest gender integration rating are those focused on land tenure, improving nutrition and poverty reduction, rather than with a primary focus on commercial agriculture.

Nonetheless, there was no strong evidence of specific GESI or WEE approaches in programmes specifically aiming to enhance climate resilience through commercial agriculture approaches. One good example that did address this nexus, albeit not explicitly to overcome climate adaptation issues, came from AgDevCo, where smallholder farmers with small fragments of dispersed land or no land ownership – including landless women – were supported to farm on collective, communal land to supply a sugar producer. This collective land reached the 'critical mass' needed to make technologies such as drip irrigation systems technically and financially viable, including through joint investment by farmers, which would have been prohibitive for an individual farmer.

The Vuna programme introduced more gender-specific activities and interventions mid-way through implementation, in 2016. The programme conducted studies on how to improve gender parity and reduce the productivity gap in agriculture, how to ensure improved participation of women in CSA interventions and how to distribute the benefits at household level more equitably. As noted in the WEE analysis (Section 4), Vuna's rating changed from gender aware to gender responsive in CAPR 2020, based on this evidence.

Across all ICF programmes in the CAP, just 23% of beneficiaries reported under ICF KPI 1 and KPI 4 were women, and just 6% for programmes currently in implementation (just over 1 million out of 16 million reported beneficiaries). Many programmes aim for significantly higher proportions than this (usually one-third to half of all beneficiaries).

Although a lack of disaggregated data is partly to blame for this lack of reported women beneficiaries in climate adaptation and resilience measures, it is clear that more targeted measures are required to ensure equitable outcomes for women and men. The intersections of extreme poverty, gender inequalities and climate vulnerability can be challenging to solve, and FCDO programmes should ensure they are not leaving women behind in their agricultural commercialization efforts.

There are no programmes that perform very well on climate impacts (i.e. score an average of 'green' on the Stage 1 scorecard) and also score high on nutrition outcomes (i.e. nutrition sensitive or nutrition specific), and no programmes that score well across all three cross-cutting themes (climate change, WEE and nutrition). This is primarily because each of the cross-cutting issues is not addressed with equal depth, detail and ambition in the business case. This raises questions about the ability and capacity of FCDO programmes to achieve the departmental ambitions in all three areas. On current evidence, it appears programmes are usually only able to address one of these three issues in a particularly strong way, or choose in the design stage to make one of these issues more prominent. This suggests that a 'mainstreaming' approach to these issues may not deliver strong results across the CAP.

5.3.5 What works and evidence of transformation

The following section sets out some of the emerging areas of good practice identified during the deep-dive review. It also outlines nascent evidence of transformational outcomes from CAP programmes, based on the categorization of ICF KPI 15 ('Extent to which ICF

intervention is likely to lead to transformational change') (UK Government, 2018), with the brief methodology descriptions provided for each category.

Political will and local ownership

Where the need for change is agreed locally, and the process is locally owned. Where high-level political buy-in and broad support from across societies, cultures and interest groups enable widespread changes to patterns of development.

Policy and regulatory barriers remain a critical challenge for commercial agriculture programmes, including in their approaches to building climate resilience. Programmes highlighted how unpredictable and misaligned policies, or the lack of implementation of policies, have hampered progress on creating more sustainable and transformative change. For example, government subsidy policies in Zambia linked to maize production have deterred farmers and agribusinesses from diversifying crops, distorting both the input and output markets and ultimately narrowing the adaptive management options for farmers and agribusinesses. The MADE programme noted that its focus on farmers and agribusinesses in northern Ghana has limited the programme's ability to influence wider market systems and build political buy-in.

The Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI) and SITA programmes have been able to develop strong buy-in from multiple stakeholders, from farmers to agribusinesses to state-level government. By supporting farmers to organize and build effective, collective institutions, the BAGRI programme has been able to improve their bargaining power, support improved access to adaptation technologies and work collaboratively with the government and private sector to advocate for new policy arrangements, including measures on environmental protection and organic farming. FCDO's facilitative role in this process has been instrumental to its success.

The BRACED programme worked in a deeply inclusive way to improve disaster risk management policies in a number of focal countries. However, the policy changes achieved were not directly related to commercial agriculture objectives. Nonetheless, the improved resilience of farming communities to severe climate hazards is likely to have significant positive spill-over impacts on the viability and productivity of commercial agriculture ventures.

Capacity and capability can be increased

Where a target country and target communities have the capacities and capabilities necessary to bring about the change.

All programmes covered in the deep-dive review aim to improve adaptive capacities to a greater or lesser extent. There is substantial evidence of programmes supporting capacity building of farmers, agribusinesses and government institutions. There is strong evidence that supporting agribusinesses in their understanding of climate risks and opportunities, and developing their capabilities to support the wider uptake of climate-adaptive practices, the provision of climate-adaptive inputs and in creating market incentives in changes in production systems and post-harvest processing, has led to scalable change in several areas, where the policy environment has also been favourable.

Nevertheless, challenges remain in terms of the long-term sustainability of business models beyond initial market activation, the vulnerability of nascent value chains that depend on a single actor for success, and persistent financial access challenges for poorer smallholder farmers. Only one of the programmes interviewed during the Stage 2 process, NU-TEC, described any strong focus on improving access to finance for smallholders and small enterprises. Not addressing financial inclusion can perpetuate the situation whereby farmers are unable to sufficiently invest in new technologies or pivot to take advantage of new market opportunities that may be more climate resilient.

The SITA programme noted that the seasonal shifts in Rwanda were so severe that the chilli crop cycle moved three times in five years, making it extremely challenging to provide reliable agronomic information to farmers and to produce crops at the time and to the quality demanded by the market. This shows the potential limitations of adaptation measures, and the risk of for promoting maladaptive practices to climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers.

There was also a 'feeling' expressed by two programmes that, as the level of commercialization increases, the focus *"drifts away"* from poorer farmers, who are unable to continue to 'step up' further without improved access to finance. However, this was not evidenced in the documentation available to reviewers.

Enhancing the capacities and capabilities of farmers was often achieved in terms of applying a specific technique or technology, or linking to a specific supplier. This was a particular criticism of the Vuna programme in its PCR, for example. There is evidence that programmes are now integrating work on improved access to weather and market information, for example, alongside improved practices and technologies. A 'step-wise' approach to building resilience could be considered for future programmes, where farmers and agribusinesses alike are supported to incrementally adopt more resilient approaches, supported by improved access to climate and market information to make informed decisions. Access to appropriate financial services and products, including insurance, is also likely to be a critical element of such a 'step-wise' approach to building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacities, or as a separate intervention area.

Innovation

Where wider and sustained change comes from innovative new technologies, with the potential to demonstrate new ways of doing things.

On the whole, programmes covered in the deep-dive review were not focused on the innovation of new technologies for adaptation but were involved in the integration and promotion of climate adaptation technologies and practices in areas and agricultural systems where they were previously not common, as well as incentivizing the cultivation of specific crops and livestock commodities with commercial potential.

In terms of CSA, most programmes seem to focus on more 'basic' approaches, mostly what would be described as 'conservation agriculture' (particularly mulching). The other main 'CSA' aspect of programmes was the promotion or provision of higher-quality seeds and seed varieties more tolerant to specific climate hazards such as drought, flood and salinity. Improving commercial seed systems (e.g. improving the capabilities of seed suppliers to produce greater quantities and quality of seeds with specific climate-tolerant properties) not only enhances the adaptive capacity of farmers but also improves the commercial viability of produce, enabling farmers to supply higher-value markets.

Solar drip irrigation and fertigation are being piloted in some programmes, including those involving AgDevCo, and are drawing the attention of other programmes. But although there has been significant innovation in the technology and underlying business models, it was noted that they nevertheless require a 'critical mass' of land to irrigate. For farmers with very small or fragmented areas of land, in countries such as Tanzania, this limits their opportunities to take advantage of such technologies in ways that are financially viable. Approaches supporting collective farming or shared farming on communal land could help unlock the potential of such systems. This also highlights the importance of promoting access to knowledge on more low-tech approaches to water conservation and efficient use, where irrigation technologies may not currently be viable.

Programmes focused on a 'push' approach to climate adaptation and other CSA technologies and practices, working to improve supply-side issues (such as improving seed systems and seed quality) while using training, communication and demonstration approaches to improve demand for such technologies and practices. It was not evident that

the programmes included in the deep dive took a more consultative approach with smallholder farmers, such as inception stage studies to understand specific needs and preferences or map existing local innovations.

> There are some examples of transformative innovation in delivery approaches and business models. For example, the Sustainable and Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda programme used FCDO's convening power and leverage to engage two multinational tea companies to invest in tea production in Rwanda for the first time. FCDO's facilitative role helped to foster business models that prioritised environmental sustainability, long-term climate resilience and livelihood development for local farmers. Knowledge transfer with the lead supplier has enabled the introduction of a multitude of climate adaptation and water conservation practices, the rehabilitation of semi-degraded land with highly acidic soil and the use of long-term climate impact modelling to select sites likely to face the least impacts from climate change in the coming decades. For a long-term crop such as tea, this is critical.

Unexpected challenges have also spurred innovation in programmes. When the sale and distribution of chemical inputs was banned in north-eastern Nigeria due to ongoing security risks, the Propcom Mai-karfi programme was able to pivot and use this as an opportunity for innovation. It supported the commercialization of organic inputs from small-scale producers and combined this with information on improved cultivation practices, including conservation agriculture techniques to adapt to prolonged dry spells and erratic rains.

The 'payment by results' approach of the AgResults programme has been particularly successful in scaling up low-carbon rice production and driving innovation in the sector. However, it was suggested that similar delivery mechanisms may not be suitable for climate resilience and adaptation objectives, as the approach requires very specific and readily measurable targets. The subjectivity and ambiguity of measuring resilience may prove to be a barrier to the use of such business challenge models for achieving climate resilience outcomes through competitive commercial incentive systems. It may therefore be necessary for programme teams to consider other types of proxy indicators of success to 'payment by results' innovation challenges aimed at enhancing climate adaptation in agriculture systems.

Evidence of effectiveness is shared

Where approaches that have proven successful in one location are disseminated widely, and lessons on their usefulness are credible.

As has been discussed above, there is limited evidence of sharing successful aspects of climate change adaptation in commercial agriculture in the deep-dive programmes. There is strong evidence of successful approaches from BRACED being shared, but these were not all directly related to commercial agriculture.

ASAP and GAFSP have good internal and external communications processes and systems. They have shared their key lessons to date with networks of partners and interested stakeholders, as well as partner governments, but there is less evidence that such information has been widely shared among other programmes in the CAP. Other FCDO programmes could explore similar multi-stakeholder governance systems, to ensure lessons from across the spectrum of actors involved in the markets are captured, shared and understood, and that issues are responded to.

Across the interviews conducted for the deep-dive review, programme teams and suppliers felt that evidence of effectiveness in achieving both climate resilience improvements and sustainable commercial market opportunities is extremely hard to determine within the short timeframe of programme delivery, and that sophisticated resilience measurement tools are not appropriate for highly adaptive programmes, particularly where the focus of the interventions is not on farmers but elsewhere in the market system. The Vuna programme in

particular noted that it was challenging to identify sustainability from pilot programmes lasting just 9–12 months.

Some programmes noted the impacts of COVID-19-related pressures on farmers and agribusinesses in their countries of operation. In Nigeria, it was highlighted that farmers and smaller businesses had already started to sell assets as a coping mechanism, suggesting that their broader economic resilience remains weak. There could be an opportunity for FCDO to undertake specific analyses of select market systems to understand the impact of COVID-19 and the linkages between building climate resilience and broader economic resilience.

Leverage/create incentives for others to act

Where the costs of climate action are reduced to the point that acting on climate change risks and challenges is a sensible decision for public agencies, commercial firms and individuals.

It is not clear that FCDO programmes have directly led to significant cost reductions in particular climate adaptation technologies or practices. However, FCDO investments and technical assistance help stimulate markets and promote climate action where it would otherwise not be possible, including 'de-risking' investments by multinational companies and SMEs alike.

Helping agribusinesses to understand climate risks to their operations and the short- and medium-term actions they can take to mitigate these risks is important. Knowledge on and access to reliable, localized information is often challenging. Although increasingly agribusinesses are aware of broad climate change risks, they struggle to understand the specific impacts on their operations and specific actions they can take. Programmes such as the KMAP and SITA have focused on developing tools for agribusinesses and farmers to better understand climate risks and access climate and market information systems.

Furthermore, the SITA programme has been able to create incentives for other commercial actors to engage in the market systems by formulating external demand for high-value crops. The programme incentivizes farmers by helping link them with commercial opportunities with new partners and to identify resilience-building practices that also open up new value chain possibilities, such as growing spices that are more drought-resilient and intercropping sunflowers with staple crops, for example. This approach of addressing both supply-side and demand-side issues has helped bring in actors across the value chain, including in storage and processing. But the lack of available finance, particularly for women, has been a major limiting factor on the ability of the programme to leverage greater change.

Replicable and at scale

Where good ideas piloted by the ICF programmes are replicated by others in the same country, and more widely. Where interventions (such as national, sectoral or regional programmes) have sufficient reach to achieve progressive institutional and policy reform, or drive down the costs of technology deployment.

Although evidence of reaching significant scale in achieving climate outcomes from commercial agriculture approaches remains somewhat elusive, there are examples of approaches being replicated by other market actors. In Kenya, the KMAP saw the production of crop-system-specific input packages leap from one company to nine companies, as the benefits of these packages were rapidly realized by farmers. In Tanzania, SAGCOT facilitated the development of nurseries and commercial forestry systems using native tree species. These were better adapted to the increasingly dry conditions compared with the non-native species being promoted by other organizations and companies, and provided opportunities for the development of other non-timber forest product value chains. This saw

significant interest and began to crowd in new private investment before the programme was prematurely ended.

The successes of the Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda programme have already led to the crowding in of significant new public and private investments, despite no high-grade tea exports yet taking place (due to the long cultivation time of tea bush saplings). An additional $50m has been earmarked for investment by the main tea companies involved in the programme, as well as a $10m investment from the Government of Rwanda to replicate the approach in another area of the country. This significant public investment demonstrates substantial government buy-in for the business model developed by the programme, and can help to scale this highly climate-adaptive approach throughout the country.

Sustainability

Where activities are likely to be sustained once ICF support ends.

Other than the examples mentioned in the previous section, programme teams mostly felt unable to answer this in relation to climate resilience and adaptation interventions, in part due to the ways in which change is measured and to the short timeframe of implementation. In the absence of *ex post* evaluations of similar earlier FCDO interventions, it is not possible to determine the likelihood of sustainability of these approaches. Nonetheless, sustainability is a primary consideration of all CAP programmes, and much effort is placed on ensuring investment and support can continue in the absence of FCDO financial support and technical assistance.

6 Nutrition

6.1 Background and approach

The 42 live programmes have been considered through a rapid desk review of key programme documents using a nutrition lens to:

a. identify those programmes where nutrition has not been considered in the design stage but which have the potential for nutrition outcomes;
b. identify those programmes where there is a nutrition aspect considered in the design that could be complemented with minor amendments in design to improve overall nutrition outcomes or the measurement of nutrition outcomes; and
c. identify those programmes that are clearly nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific, so as to contribute to broader narratives and evidence building both within FCDO and more broadly.

The purpose of the review is to draw both broad conclusions on the potential for nutrition outcomes from the CAP and to identify specific programmes where nutrition outcomes have the potential to be enhanced by remedial actions to the design. In this sense, the analysis concentrates on those programmes that are still underway and with substantial time left for implementation to make the introduction of changes worthwhile.

The draft version of this review was compared with the externally commissioned programme categorization conducted through the MQSUN+ technical assistance facility,[34] which tracks FCDO spending on nutrition. Categorizations that varied between the two reviews were discussed with FCDO and a definition agreed.

The CAPR nutrition methodology categorizes programmes according to a series of definitions, from no nutrition outcomes to highly specific nutrition outcomes.

Table 26: Programmes by nutrition dimension

Nutrition category		Summary description	Number of programmes	%
Nutrition blind	a	The programme does not include nutrition in design or reporting documents and has no expectations of nutrition effects	3	7
	b	The programme does not include nutrition in design or reporting documents but could have the **potential** for positive nutrition outcomes because it includes relevant activities to make nutritious foods more available, affordable and accessible to target groups	17	40
Nutrition aware	a	The programme includes nutrition as an objective and analysis identifying pathways to positive and/or negative nutrition outcomes AND it targets interventions that have the **potential** to improve nutrition outcomes (for example by raising incomes or empowering women) BUT the programme does not include any metrics to track such nutrition outcomes on target groups	5	12
	b	The programme includes nutrition as an objective and analysis identifying pathways to positive and/or negative nutrition outcomes AND it targets improving the availability, accessibility, affordability or acceptability of	7	16

[34] Development Initiatives. 2020. DFID's Aid Spending for Nutrition: 2018. 11 June. Available at https://devinit.org/resources/dfids-aid-spending-for-nutrition-2018/.

		nutritious foods **but does not measure** nutrition outcomes for the end consumer		
Nutrition sensitive[35]		The programme has as at least one of its aims to improve the underlying determinants of nutrition particularly among the most nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals. It includes relevant activities and **indicators to measure** their effects on these groups at outcome level	5	12
Nutrition specific		The programme directly addresses the immediate causes of malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups, by direct provision of nutrition products and services (e.g. micronutrient supplements, nutrition counselling)	1	2
Nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific			2	5
No data			2	5
		Total	42	

6.2 Categorization of programmes

Of the 42 programmes reviewed, 47% (20 programmes) have been assessed as ***nutrition blind.*** Three programmes received the lowest rating of potential nutrition outcomes (nutrition blind – a), while the other 17 were judged to have at least some potential for nutrition outcomes (nutrition blind-b).

. A further 47% (20 programmes) are rated as nutrition-aware, nutrition-sensitive and/or nutrition-specific, indicating that they consider nutrition to varying degrees, from including nutrition as an objective to being specifically focused on achieving nutrition outcomes 28% of programmes were rated as nutrition-aware; 12% as nutrition-sensitive; 2% as nutrition-specific; and 5% as both nutrition-sensitive *and* nutrition-specific.

There was insufficient data on two programmes to make a judgement[36] on the extent to which nutrition has been considered. .

Within the ***nutrition blind*** category, the three programmes assessed as ***nutrition blind – a*** focus primarily on particular objectives relating to trade, land tenure and enabling environment/policy reform for which the integration of nutrition considerations is judged to be less likely to be feasible. It is therefore not surprising that these three programmes fall into the *nutrition blind – a* category. A more detailed review of programme reports for the other 17 ***nutrition blind – b*** programmes could be worthwhile, to validate the extent to which the potential for nutrition outcomes is being achieved and to propose methods to capture these benefits. This could involve extracting more nutrition performance information out of the programme and considering whether adjustments are needed to support the delivery of nutrition outcomes.

The ***nutrition aware*** category includes those programmes that do have a nutrition perspective in their design and for which retrospective design changes could either better capture nutrition outcomes or improve the nutrition outcomes achieved in the field. The major difference between this and the higher-ranking category of nutrition sensitive is that nutrition aware programmes *intend* to generate nutrition outcomes but do not measure them. Management actions could be used to correct missing aspects in programme design, such as reorienting interventions or introducing nutrition results measurement mechanisms. **Deepening the design, monitoring and measurement of nutrition-related activities and**

[35] Our definitions of 'nutrition sensitive' and 'nutrition specific' draw on the SUN Donor Methodology. See World Bank. 2013. Improving Nutrition through Multisectoral Approaches. Washington DC: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association of the World Bank.
[36] These are SIIMA and ATG, both of which have recently started.

outcomes in nutrition aware programmes offers the greatest potential to improve the overall nutrition impact of the commercial agriculture portfolio.

Within the ***nutrition aware*** category, five programmes target nutrition and have the potential to improve nutrition outcomes through income and other pathways (e.g. women empowerment) but do not include any nutrition metrics to track progress (***nutrition aware – a*)**. The nascent state of measurement in the sector may be why metrics were not covered in the original design of these programmes, despite their inclusion of nutrition as an objective, but this could be rectified with further work on the development of metrics by FCDO. Work on nutrition metrics is ongoing by key sector partners.[37]

Of these five programmes, two (highlighted in bold in Table 27) are sufficiently early in their implementation to be proposed for review and possible introduction of a nutrition metric into their measurement mechanism.

Table 27: Nutrition aware – a programmes: live programmes

Programme – live programmes	FCDO budget (£m)	% budget consumed
Rural and Agriculture Markets Development Programme in Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)	51	75
Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia (aka Climate Smart Agriculture Zambia) (CSAZ)	25	77
UK Support to Access to Finance Rwanda (AFR) Phase II Operations (2016-2020)	10.20	88
Global Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods	**31.97**	**6**
Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda	**11.86**	**42**

The other seven programmes in the ***nutrition aware*** category have nutrition as an objective and target improving the availability, accessibility, affordability or acceptability of nutritious foods but do not measure nutrition *outcomes* for the end consumer (***nutrition aware – b***). These programmes have significant potential to generate nutrition outcomes but this information is not captured and it is therefore unclear whether these outcomes are actually achieved. For these programmes, assessments could be made to determine extent to which interventions are delivering intended outcomes, benefiting target groups and generating lessons learned.

Table 28: Nutrition aware – b programmes: live programmes

Programme – live programmes	FCDO budget (£m)	% budget utilized
Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)	150.02	98
The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)	36.10	66
Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA)	29.50	20
CDC	329	66
Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda	20.94	56
Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme	31.58	75
Private Enterprise Programme Zambia, Phase II	55.90	5

[37] For more information, see https://iris.thegiin.org/upcoming-updates-and-process/.

The final three categories – ***nutrition-sensitive*** (five programmes), ***nutrition-specific*** (one programme), and a category of those programmes which are both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive (two programmes) – represent the high-achieving end of the nutrition quality spectrum. These programmes represent potential nutrition flagships for the CAP and for FCDO and the UK Government. They could benefit from case study analysis to verify the nutrition effects as well as to promote them within the ongoing broader nutrition conversations globally.

Table 29: Nutrition-sensitive live programmes

Programme	FCDO budget (£m)	% budget consumed
Livelihoods and Food Security in Burma (LIFT Burma)	147.50	135
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund 2014-2021	420.00	109
AgResults	31.13	74
Agri-Tech Catalyst	20	50
Agriculture Policy Research in Africa (APRA)	7	52

Table 30: Nutrition-specific live programmes

Programme	FCDO Budget (£m)	% budget consumed
Supporting Nutrition in Pakistan (SNIP)	59.39	58

Table 31: Nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific live programmes

Programme	FCDO Budget (£m)	% budget consumed
Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	176.00	98
Linking Agri-business and Nutrition in Mozambique (LAN)	39.78	72

Comparison with CAPR 2018

CAPR 2018 found that 71% of the 49 commercial agriculture programmes in implementation included elements to deliver nutrition benefits. The nutrition methodology differed, looking solely at categorising possible effects on smallholder farmers. For CAPR 2020, the nutrition methodology has been strengthened in line with ICAI recommendations to align more with widely recognised definitions of nutrition-sensitivity and differentiate between different degrees of nutrition integration and intervention pathways. It was expanded to capture information on whether interventions considered, understood or affected nutrition pathways for low-income consumers by making nutritious foods more available and helping to improve access to nutritious diets in order to address the underlying causes of malnutrition or directly targeted immediate causes of malnutrition.

To enable a direct comparison, the current live portfolio has also been assessed against the same criteria as in CAPR 2018, with the following finding:

Table 32: CAPR 2020 live programmes (following the CAPR 2018 approach)

Nutrition element	Number of programmes
Dietary diversity	5
Increase incomes and livelihoods (in particular nutrition and education)	1
Increase incomes and consumption	11
Increase productivity and consumption	7

Reduction in stunting in children under five	4
Other nutrition effects	3
Total	**31**

The comparable finding using the CAPR 2018 methodology is, therefore, that the CAPR 2020 has 73% of commercial agriculture programmes in implementation that include an element to deliver nutritional benefits.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The current CAP has, to date, reached 52 million smallholder farmers through 35 live programmes and delivered additional annual income of £320m. Reach to women smallholder farmers at appears to be lagging which shows there is still some way to go in ensuring equity within the CAP. The CAP does not yet appear to report on other inclusion metrics such as support for people with disabilities, despite disability inclusion being a stated policy objective for FCDO.

Programmes are increasingly targeting improving income for smallholders and with some success. There is little data disaggregation, which makes it difficult to identify whether FCDO is reaching the poorest farmers and how income improvements are affecting the different categories of farmers. Whilst FCDO programmes are clearly benefitting farmers, without better analysis of beneficiary type it is not possible to say whether FCDO funding is leading to the scaling up of smallholders into small-scale commercial farmers in line with the overall commercial agriculture strategy.

Some 13 million smallholder farmers have benefited in a range of other ways from participating in CAP programmes, exceeding targets for both closed and ongoing programmes. Women comprise 25% of these beneficiaries. However, there is limited analytical value from consolidating diverse benefits into a single category and future reviews may either exclude this section or extract important components.

This, along with other low proportions of women beneficiaries in metrics related to commercial outcomes, suggests that programmes are having more success in delivering traditional benefits to women (e.g. nutrition-focused interventions) rather than delivering commercial agriculture benefits. Although all programmes take gender into consideration, unpacking these specific challenges would be necessary if further progress on including women in the CAP – and therefore empowering them and transforming value chains - is to be achieved.

While only reported by four of the live programmes, access to land is fundamental for smallholder empowerment and commercialization of the sector, especially with regard to WEE. Overall, more than 5 million smallholders have improved access to land rights, with women comprising 68% of these beneficiaries. Greater integration of land rights and land access interventions in programmes could offer a potential route to improve the effectiveness and equity of CAP funding.

The reporting of targets on SMEs has significantly reduced over time, Support to SMEs is a fundamental aspect of transforming and improving commercial agriculture systems, particularly in thin, nascent and/or low profitability markets, or where the focus is on improving value addition or improving the efficiency of value chains. SMEs and larger enterprises are crucial elements of especially downstream parts of agri-food value chains, which integrate smallholder farmers into structured markets. They offer significant potential for the generation of off-farm employment, for moving subsistence farmers into full-time employment equivalent farm business enterprises, and for improving the availability of safe, nutritious food for growing urban populations. It is therefore surprising that they appear to be less in focus for the more recent ongoing programmes.

Targets for employment have increased by 70,000 since CAPR 2018, but results achieved are somewhat higher with 90,000 more jobs created during the period assessed in CAPR 2020. With further work ongoing in FCDO in defining jobs, this is a key area for more in-depth research in the future at the portfolio level. Quality, decent work is crucial for socio-economic development and with commercial agriculture representing one of the key

industries in many sub-Saharan Africa countries in particular, it is important for FCDO to be able to have an impact on decent job creation.

All programmes were found to have practices and strategies to deliver results economically, effectively and efficiently, although clear questions remain over the level of equity. Although all programmes report on VfM through the annual review process, relatively few give details on the equity dimension. It should also be considered that for many programmes commercial agriculture is only a component of their overall work (with a minimum of 25% of total programme spend required to be considered in CAPR 2020), which makes aggregation and comparison challenging.

Value chain development to improve the availability of inputs remains the most cost-effective way of reaching farmers in terms of income uplift per pound spent compared to supporting the enabling environment and agribusiness investments, despite the higher cost per farmer. It is also the cheapest way to improve incomes and provides the highest return to farmer income from funds invested.

Many of the results should continue after the end of the programmes as they are designed to change institutions or institutional practices. In many cases it is difficult to assess the durability of changes brought about by various programmes, unless they contribute to, or even precipitate, wider change in the collective perceptions and culture of the whole agricultural sector, resulting in agricultural transformation.

The level of reporting against key metrics is variable, with only a core group around reach, income and climate change being sufficiently well reported to be able to draw reasonably robust conclusions. The availability of information in documentation has proved challenging, which was also the case in the previous CAPR. Changes in results measurement methodologies and differences in the rigour with which approaches have been implemented across the programmes, and over time, also make aggregation and comparison challenging.

7.1.1 Summary conclusions on WEE

The review shows that there is good progress in integrating gender in the programmes. All programmes have – at minimum – integrated basic gender considerations, and nearly three-quarters (72%) of the programmes fall on the higher end of the gender integration scale. Annual review and mid-term evaluation reports have been very effective in helping programmes gauge their performance on gender integration and take decisive and remedial actions to meet WEE goals. Programmes with a primary focus on land tenure and value chains are doing relatively better on gender integration, whereas those focused on agribusiness investment and the enabling environment have relatively lower scores on GESI. This may indicate the need for more guidance and support to these types of programme to help them improve gender integration thinking within their design and deployment. Since the 2014 International Development (Gender Equality) Act, there have been overall improving trends in the portfolio, with all programmes that started after 2014 having a ‘gender responsive’ rating.

Programme interventions mostly focus on reaching women, i.e. ensuring they are included as beneficiaries of targeted outcomes. Some go beyond that to build the capacity and skills of women and create new economic opportunities. However, there is limited engagement in building the agency of women, i.e. raising their voice and decision-making power and capacity to organize economically.

Of all the gender integration dimensions, the average score of the portfolio is lowest on knowledge management on gender. This indicates that there is a need for more focus on evidence generation, sharing learning and advocacy on WEE aspects of the commercial agriculture programmes.

A common feature observed across the programmes ranked ‘gender responsive plus’ is that they have adopted a more integrated approach that goes beyond creating access to

resources, skills and opportunities for women. This includes raising the consciousness and awareness of women and men, changing their attitudes and behaviours at an individual level and shifting cultural norms and institutional practices and policies that affect WEE. A transformative change on WEE requires change at the individual and system levels both in the formal and informal domains. Change at individual level is unsustainable without change at the system level. Pro-women WEE policies are also not effective without changes in household and communities. Adopting this kind of more integrated approach will help to further strengthen the women's empowerment goals of the programmes in the portfolio.

7.1.2 Summary conclusions on climate change

Programmes have increasingly sought to include climate change analysis and action, particularly on resilience, as part of their overall objectives and reporting. This can be seen both through annual reviews and through specific designs in extension agreements. However, this has sometimes provided challenges in regard to integration when programmes are already well progressed. Annual reviews could better reflect the ways that programmes are addressing climate change, particularly where actions are outside of specific log frame indicators, to facilitate improved learning and adaptive management.

The move to more purposeful action on climate resilience and adaptation in commercial agriculture programmes is not universal, however, and there is not traction everywhere in this regard. The three newest programmes included in the deep-dive review – along with other new programmes in the wider portfolio such as the Malawi Trade and Investment Programme (MTIP) – have only limited focus on addressing climate adaptation needs or building climate resilience, and use investment risk screening as their primary climate change tool.

Out of the cumulative total of 66 million people supported to adapt to climate change impacts (KPI 1) across all FCDO programmes since 2011, the 31 ICF-supported programmes included in CAPR 2020 have contributed almost half of those beneficiaries (31.7 million), demonstrating the critical importance of ensuring climate change adaptation is a priority in future commercial agriculture programming. However, only 23% of these were women, suggesting different approaches are needed to ensure equitable outcomes.

Nonetheless, this excellent result is weighted towards earlier, closed programmes. The volume of ICF funding for the 35 live programmes (£706.2m) is 237% greater than for the 38 closed programmes (£298.6m). Despite this substantial increase in ICF funding for live programmes, beneficiary targets for adaptation and resilience (ICF KPIs 1 and 4) are half of the total for closed programmes. This suggests that the substantially increased volume of ICF funding for live programmes has not led to an increase in targeted climate change ambition of the programmes, particularly in relation to adaptation and resilience.

Most programmes covered in the deep-dive review followed an intervention logic that improving the uptake of CSA practices and technologies would inherently lead to enhanced resilience. They mostly used a single-pronged approach to supporting resilience and adaptation (e.g. pre-farm, on-farm, post-farm, finance). However, intervention approaches that consider climate resilience in a more holistic way, including resilience across the value chain and using multiple approaches to address vulnerabilities at all stages, may be more effective in enhancing the adaptive capacity of farmers and commercial market systems to short- and long-term climate hazards and economic shocks.

FCDO's facilitative role in nurturing market links has proved very effective in terms of strengthening value chains and building resilience. However, there is a risk that programmes working in nascent and thin markets, and/or very marginalized communities, can become overly reliant on a single actor, potentially undermining resilience. Commercial agriculture programmes should therefore aim to focus on building stronger markets with more actors and increased competition, before aiming to significantly scale and replicate approaches elsewhere.

Land regulation and tenure was highlighted as a critical barrier to scale by several programmes. In particular, the fragmentation of widely distributed land among smallholders was seen as a significant barrier to technology adoption (e.g. solar drip irrigation and fertigation systems), with the need for women to rent land and entrenched social norms similarly meaning they tend to focus on short-term subsistence rather than commercial farming opportunities. There is potential to build on successful work in land tenure programmes, which have also performed well on GESI outcomes, and integrate these approaches into other commercial agriculture programmes.

Most programmes focus on the provision of hardware (e.g. improved seeds, irrigation systems or physical farm adaptations) and software (e.g. knowledge advisory services or climate information systems). However, it is the 'orgware' aspects of programming that have demonstrated the greatest areas of transformation – the ability to bring together stakeholders across value chains to identify areas for change and interventions, institution building and organization of farmers, collective farming practices to gain access to high-impact technologies for adaptation, and improved accountability. Future FCDO commercial agriculture programmes could consider how best to leverage the power of 'orgware' approaches to achieve transformative, climate-resilient outcomes from their investments and interventions.

Purposeful action on climate resilience and adaptation could include specific objectives within the programme business case, activities to directly improve the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers or agribusinesses (including climate information services), policy change or support to the implementation of existing climate strategies, and ongoing monitoring activities to identify potential maladaptation impacts.

To truly address resilience, programmes ultimately need to address chronic poverty and gender inequalities, including access to finance. Those that focus on climate resilience or on income improvements alone struggle to create sustainable, transformative change. The opportunities for the greatest transformation potential are potentially in the highest risk situations, where climate vulnerability is increasingly severe and existing market opportunities are limited.

FCDO programmes therefore need to balance the trade-offs between the *likelihood* of success (low risk) with the transformative potential of operating in high-risk contexts where commercial market mechanisms to support climate resilience are less likely to flourish without the added value support of FCDO interventions. They will also need to take an integrated approach that brings together the interdependent objectives, reflected in programmatic priorities and ambitions of commercial success, climate resilience and poverty reduction, as well as WEE- and nutrition-sensitive approaches. Ultimately, all of these issues will need to be addressed to achieve truly transformative change in any context. The overall aim must be to contribute to transforming food systems so they are more sustainable and deliver greater gains for people, economies, the climate and nature.

7.1.3 Summary conclusions on nutrition

When using the methodology from CAPR 2018 to enable comparison over time, the commercial agriculture programmes include elements that are expected to make a contribution to some element of nutrition in 73% of the live portfolio, a slight rise compared to the 71% seen in CAPR 2018. Against the more rigorous analytical framework developed for the current CAPR, half of the reviewed programmes have good potential to generate nutrition outcomes, being considered nutrition aware, nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-specific. Overall, only three programmes (or 7%) have no clear route to generating nutrition outcomes. Therefore, while there is still quite some work needed to better understand, define and include nutrition across the portfolio, in general nutrition is being integrated into a significant proportion of programmes.

19% of the live portfolio has the potential to make significant contributions to nutrition outcomes for target groups being nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive or both. Understanding the nutrition outcomes achieved will drive learning on how investing in commercial agriculture can lead to nutrition outcomes and how to better integrate nutrition into the design of future interventions in the sector.

A little under a third of programmes include nutrition objectives but do not capture as much of the understanding, generation and reporting of nutrition outcomes as they potentially could. Minor amendments to their design and to monitoring systems to highlight nutrition pathways and introduce the measurement of progress toward nutrition outcomes would ensure that nutrition outcomes are maximized from the portfolio.

Finally, it should be underlined that nutrition outcomes are dependent on the successful integration of other thematic priorities, in particular around gender and climate. They are also closely related to increasing agricultural production at the household level and, from this, to improvements in income. This highlights the importance of taking a holistic approach to programme design, implementation and monitoring so as to achieve broader individual, economic and societal objectives.

7.2 Recommendations

The following key thematic and operational recommendations have been developed from the CAPR:

7.2.1 Recommendations from the performance review

1. More focus should be placed on ensuring that data on SMEs reached is included in reporting, as these represent key mechanisms for improving the efficiency of value chains and integrating farmers into particular agri-food value chains.
2. Commercial agriculture programmes should focus on building stronger markets with more actors and increased competition, rather than interventions which reply on support for a single market actor that may unintentionally create market dependencies.
3. Significant improvement on creating jobs for women is required, as performance against already modest targets for this metric remains poor. Building on the successful approaches highlighted in the WEE section of this report would be beneficial.
4. Consider how future FCDO commercial agriculture programmes can leverage the power of ‘orgware’ approaches to achieve transformative, climate-resilient outcomes from their investments and interventions, i.e. consider how to bring together stakeholders across value chains to identify areas for change and interventions, institution building and organization of farmers, and collective farming practices to gain access to high-impact technologies for adaptation and improved accountability.
5. FCDO interventions need to consider an integrated approach that brings together the interdependent objectives of commercial success, climate resilience and poverty reduction, as well as WEE- and nutrition-sensitive approaches.

7.2.2 WEE

6. The current strong focus given to GESI in annual reviews and mid-term evaluations should continue, as these documents are instrumental in helping programmes improve their performance in gender integration.
7. For programmes working in specific sectors, such as infrastructure, it could be helpful to provide sector-specific guidance on how to identify entry points and integrate gender and inclusion.

8. It would be useful if more emphasis were put on evidence generation on gender in the programmes, in areas such as identifying barriers to WEE in different sectors and on the kind of approaches that work to empower women, and on engaging in wider influencing across the sector based on lessons from programmes.
9. Programmes that are currently rated 'gender aware', which make up 28% of the programmes in the portfolio, need to take progressive actions to improve gender integration. Currently, they fail to meet the minimum basic conditions to ensure gender integration in 3–5 indicators. Where these do not exist, they need to develop a gender strategy, set targets for women's engagement in their log frame, commit to at least collecting and reporting sex-disaggregated data, have a gender specialist or focal person in the team, take actions to mainstream gender in programme delivery activities and engage in knowledge generation on gender.
10. Programme design should encourage approaches that address different dimensions of the systemic causes of gender inequality, such as social norms affecting WEE, restrictive legal frameworks and policies, and unpaid care work, as these often undermine women's ability to participate in and benefit from programmes. Programme design should also encourage approaches that strengthen the collective voice and representation of women. In parallel, FCDO should review whether gender-related KPIs are being set at sufficiently ambitious levels during programme design and evaluation.
11. Mechanisms that promote the exchange of evidence, shared learning and advocacy on aspects of WEE across the CAP should be maximized to the fullest extent. These might include case studies, internal social champions' networks and a GESI working group for programmes that facilitates experience sharing and learning.
12. Those FCDO programmes ranked as 'gender responsive plus', which have integrated system-level approaches with individual, household and/or community approaches, should be actively championed as current best-practice approaches in order to strengthen the WEE objectives of future programme designs.

7.2.3 Climate change

13. Ensure climate objectives are included in partnerships and commercial agreements with programme suppliers, to guarantee that they are held accountable for action on climate change in implementation. MOUs, accountable grants, supplier contracts and other such documentation must indicate clearly that performance on climate change objectives is regarded as part of the delivery expectations of the partner, given that "what's not measured is not addressed".
14. FCDO should review and harmonize how the different purposes and requirements of ICF KPI 1 and KPI 4 data are understood and collated, to ensure the differential focus on outputs versus outcomes. ICF data should be captured in the programme log frames, annual reviews and PCRs of all programmes with ICF KPI objectives.
15. With the introduction of the new ICF KPI 17 on SLM in 2020, it is recommended that programmes reporting against this target check if they can update their reporting systems to align with the ICF KPI 17 methodology, and that this indicator is included in future CAP datasets and reviews.
16. Lessons that build an FCDO climate champions cohort (extending beyond the existing group of climate change specialists within FCDO), who understand climate risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities, need to be shared proactively between programme managers. Clear guidance is required on how ambitious ICF indicators should be measured and reported.

17. Cross-learning between complementary programmes should be championed and evidenced in the preparation of business cases and at cross-programme 'anniversaries' to ensure key findings are being shared and considered. More knowledge-sharing events and activities encouraging dialogue between the SROs of different programmes, as well as a climate knowledge hub, may be useful strategies to overcome some of the climate change knowledge management challenges.
18. There needs to be greater support to programmes to better measure, monitor and understand the impact of CSA adoption within programme-specific reporting systems.
19. Greater resourcing should be considered (set aside in programme funds) for *ex post* evaluations, to better understand the longer-term sustainability of commercial agriculture interventions and their impacts on climate resilience.
20. Future programmes focusing on climate resilience should consider holistic system-wide design approaches that encompass the interplay between climate shocks and economic shocks. This could support the entire value chain's ability to withstand climate shocks, and may also help to engage agribusinesses further along the value chains and supply chains in the need for investing in climate adaptation measures. Wherever possible, stakeholders should be encouraged, within the programme-framing process, to commit themselves to climate adaptation measures prior to the roll-out of a new programme.
21. FCDO should consider introducing toolkits designed to help identify and prioritize CSA approaches during the business development and programme inception phases, such as the participatory toolkits highlighted in the CGIAR CSA Guide.[38]
22. There could be an opportunity for FCDO to undertake specific analyses of select market systems to understand the impact of COVID-19 and the linkages between building climate resilience and broader economic resilience. Not only could this provide valuable insights for understanding linkages between resilience to future climate and economic shocks, but also aim to overcome some of the methodological challenges in reporting against ICF KPI 4.
23. Having endorsed the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation (IIED, 2021), the UK Government should ensure these principles are integrated into its existing and future commercial agriculture programmes to support sustainable and equitable adaptation outcomes.
24. Climate programmes should adopt the following best-practice criteria in their design and in their lifetime evaluation of progress:
    a) Political will and local ownership: Ensure the need for change is agreed locally, and the process is locally owned; ensure high-level political buy-in and broad support from across societies, cultures and interest groups to enable widespread changes to patterns of development.
    b) Capacity and capability: Support countries and communities through step-wise approaches that build their resilience, whereby farmers and agribusinesses are encouraged incrementally to adopt more resilient approaches, supported by improved access to climate and market information to help them make informed decisions.
    c) Adaptive innovation: Ensure wide and sustained change through a flexible mix of innovative technologies, demonstrated (and gender-sensitive) new methods, promoting access to knowledge on more low-tech approaches to (for example) water conservation and efficient use, and approaches supporting collective farming

[38] See: https://csa.guide/csa/targeting-and-prioritization.

or shared farming on communal land that allow collective leveraging of innovations that otherwise might not be viable or affordable for individuals to access.

d) Shared evidence of effectiveness: Widely disseminate lessons and approaches that have proven successful in one location to others.

e) Leverage and create incentives for others to act: Quantify the costs of climate action to illustrate that acting on climate change risks and challenges is a sensible decision for public agencies, commercial firms and individuals. Help agribusinesses to understand the specific climate risks to their operations, as well as the short- and medium-term actions they can take to mitigate these risks. Share proven programme approaches where tools have been developed to help agribusinesses and farmers better understand their climate risks and how to access climate and market information.

f) Replicability and scalability: Further encourage a learning and sharing culture where good ideas piloted by the ICF programmes are replicated by others in the same country, and more widely, while ensuring interventions (such as national, sectoral or regional programmes) have sufficient reach to achieve progressive institutional and policy reform or drive down the costs of technology deployment.

g) Improving monitoring: It would be beneficial for programmes to ensure 'negative impact screening' and ESG systems are part of an ongoing monitoring process, rather than a single point in time consideration at the business case development stage.

7.2.4 Nutrition

25. Future CAP business cases should identify how they have addressed the potential for direct or indirect nutrition effects (i.e. to be nutrition aware), even where nutrition is not a primary goal. Annual reviews should consider whether reasonable steps could be taken during the lifetime of the reviewed programme to support even indirect nutrition effects, and lessen the likelihood of being assessed nutrition blind, albeit within the constraints of finite budgets.

26. A consistent set of metrics, related to nutrition pathways, for those agri-food interventions designed to increase the availability and consumption of foods in local markets may be helpful in quantifying the intended and unintended consequences of greater commercialization of local value chains for vulnerable groups. Future CAP business cases – if they do not do so already – should identify how they have considered the impact of changes to nutrition pathways upon vulnerable groups and introduce measurement of progress toward nutrition outcomes. Similarly, annual reviews should consider the related lessons learned.

27. Programmes highlighted as 'nutrition aware' would benefit from nutrition impact assessments, to capture their qualitative as well as quantitative nutrition information, validate whether the expected nutrition pathways have in fact occurred and identify lessons learned. This will help them to maximize their evident potential to generate significant nutrition outcomes.

28. High-performing nutrition-sensitive programmes would benefit from case study analysis to verify their nutrition effects as well as to promote them within the ongoing broader nutrition conversations globally. This could also help in developing a more comprehensive analysis of routes to nutrition outcomes through commercial agriculture programmes.

29. FCDO should develop or adapt existing nutrition metrics for programmes in the categories 'nutrition blind b' and 'nutrition aware a / b' that can be used in mainstreaming nutrition in future programmes in such categories.

7.2.5 CAPR procedural and cross-cutting recommendations

30. It is clear that evidence in the public domain (e.g. DevTracker) is variable in terms of its availability for both CAPR 2018 and CAPR 2020. The reviewers' need to acquire additional information at short notice from time-poor SROs represented a burden on all sides. FCDO may wish to consider a 'materials audit' of a sample of programmes to identify whether all available knowledge has been captured and could be housed in a 'learning repository', with appropriate metadata to assist search and retrieval in time for the fourth CAPR, whenever that is scheduled. At the least, to improve reporting and analysis, efforts should be made to ensure DevTracker is updated for all programmes with all relevant programme documentation.
31. To maximize the opportunity to interrogate data across multiple programmes and over multiple years, FCDO should mainstream common standards for measuring indicators across the portfolio. They should also consider how best to create a pre-approved menu of data collection requirements for WEE, nutrition and climate change, even where the individual components are not the primary objective of a newly designed future programme; not all programmes will be able to attribute impacts during their life-span, so they should be able to select the most appropriate data metrics from the menu.
32. Review the dataset for the validity of outliers and other programmes where complexity and scale make reporting challenging, but that reduce the credibility of the overall analysis, and make a decision on whether to retrospectively analyse and revise the reported indicators for particular programmes, delete them or accept them as they are.
33. Provide specific feedback to SROs on programmes where key indicators are targeted but not reported to extract any evidence available.
34. CAP programmes should also report on a standardised series of core metrics, even if commercial agriculture is not a substantial part of their portfolio. Gender-disaggregated reach to smallholders and improvement in income and employment should become mandatory for all programmes, and disability inclusion should form part of those core metrics, in line with FCDOs commitment to improving disability inclusion in its programming. A common methodology for measurement should be followed to ensure that 'like is compared with like', in any subsequent analysis.
35. The interlinked and interdependent nature of the cross-cutting areas of nutrition, women's economic empowerment and mitigating the effects of climate change means that they should be considered together in the development of future programmes. This would enable synergies and complementarities to be maximised.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

2020 Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review

1. Introduction

DFID's Agriculture Policy Framework and Economic Development Strategy have identified commercial agriculture as a key part of DFID's approach to agricultural development and inclusive growth. In particular, the economic development strategy commits DFID to taking an increasingly commercial approach to agriculture by:

- Boosting agri-business investment, financing agriculture infrastructure and supporting smallholder farmer access to markets
- Helping farmers and their families to have opportunities and jobs outside of their farms, and supporting SMEs in rural areas
- Supporting subsistence farmers, without other economic opportunities, to avoid hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty
- Encouraging commercial approaches that reduce the cost of nutritious diets

As part of this approach, DFID is supporting a programme to improve economic opportunities for smallholder farmers. The Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA) programme will combine country level interventions with a programme of global learning and policy influencing in order to attract increased investment into smallholder related agriculture.

As part of this programme in August 2017 DFID undertook its first Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR). This review analysed 65 programmes and identified a number of themes and recommendations for DFID in relation to our programming. The exercise was repeated in 2018, with a commitment to continue the commercial agriculture portfolio review each year of the CASA programme's life. These terms of reference are for the commissioning of a third portfolio review.

2. Objectives of the third portfolio review

The objectives of the third portfolio review are to:

- Update the existing commercial agriculture portfolio review to take account of new programmes and changes in others
- Rigorously verify and revise data relating to targets, results and budgets for each programme to enable them to be reported externally and to consolidate all review findings in a Power BI format
- Conduct additional analysis of public information on climate and Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) related objectives. For the women's economic empowerment review, the contractor is required to assess all new Commercial Agriculture programmes (those which have entered Inception phase since the last CAPR was performed), against the gender-responsive, gender-responsive + framework used in previous reviews (see Annex 1) to assess the WEE element, and aggregate the findings with the results of last year's WEE analysis, delivering both an analysis of new programming against this methodology as well as an aggregate analysis of all programming against WEE methodology
- Identify emerging trends and lessons from the portfolio and make recommendations for how DFID should further develop its work in this area

3. Scope of the services to be provided

The contractor is expected to conduct the portfolio review across all ongoing DFID commercial agriculture programmes using publicly available information from

https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/ such as business cases, annual reviews, log-frames etc. along with other public documents such as evaluations and reports. A parallel process will be undertaken by DFID staff in relation to programmes for which conceptualisation or a full business case is currently under preparation.

An existing list of the programmes that are within scope for this analysis will be taken from the previous portfolio review and finalised through discussion and agreement with DFID's Knowledge Management Adviser on Commercial Agriculture.

For the WEE analysis, and possibly the climate analysis, the contractor will be expected to interview lead advisers and staff in head office departments.

The services related to this contract are expected to be performed in the contractor's home country and no international travel is anticipated.

4. Approach

The assignment is expected to include the following stages.

Inception Stage and preliminary update – 4 weeks

During this stage the contractor will mobilise their team and engage with key DFID counterparts in the Growth and Resilience Department for this assignment.

During this phase the contractor is expected to update the existing information on commercial agriculture programmes using publicly available information (from https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/ and elsewhere) in the following ways:

General update:

- Add complete information relating to new programmes
- Update information on all programmes relating to budgets, targets, results and other information
- Propose more granular sub-sectors of commercial agriculture (e.g. beyond the current headings of agribusiness investment, input value chain development etc.) that could be used for the analysis of the portfolio

Targets and results:

- Review and revise information for all programmes relating to the targets and results achieved. This will require proposing a more nuanced approach to categorising targets, obtaining agreement from DFID and gathering data against the revised categories. For example, instead of having a single measure for 'smallholders reached' the revised category should differentiate between programmes which improve access to services/markets and those which seek to increase smallholder incomes. An additional measure of 'people with improved access to land rights' should also be incorporated and analysed for relevant programmes
- Conduct a more rigorous analysis of the targets and results reported to ensure that numbers are aggregated more consistently to give an accurate picture of the true impact of the portfolio - this may be done on a proportionate basis with closer attention paid to the more significant results

Women's economic empowerment:

- Assess the gender categorisations for new programmes in line with the methodology used for last year's women's economic empowerment portfolio analysis (Annex A1)
- Aggregate new findings with the results of last year's WEE analysis, delivering both an analysis of new programming against this methodology as well as an aggregate analysis of all programming against WEE methodology

Climate:

The **first** stage of the climate change analysis will be a **light-touch analysis across the whole portfolio,** reviewing available data on circa 70 programmes, using a scorecard rating (scorecard methodology to be agreed and signed off by DFID's Climate Adviser in DFID's Agriculture and Land Team). The aim of the scorecard exercise is to provide a high-level view of the degree to which programmes across the whole portfolio have integrated climate adaptation and mitigation into their objectives. The light-touch analysis should also capture how many programmes in the portfolio are ICF funded (see list of ICF funded programmes at Annex A2 from which suppliers will need to identify which are commercial agricultural programmes), For commercial agriculture, ICF funded programmes, reviewers will conduct further analysis against the 15 ICF indicators that are reported against in order to identify the most commonly reported KPIs and to summarise the climate-related targets set and results achieved by these programmes.

- New programmes (those approved since the publication of the 2018 CAPR) should also be analysed separately on the degree to which they integrate climate adaptation and mitigation into their objectives and commentary given in the CAPR on whether there is increased update of climate in new commercial agriculture programming
- The second stage of the climate change analysis is a **deeper dive**, focussing on the subset of up to 20 programmes that explicitly aim to change farmers' use of inputs and practices to make them more resilient to climate change. For the deep dive, reviewers will analyse how programmes do - and measure – this, and how successful they have been to date. The list will include those programmes already known to be working on agroforestry (1), climate resilient crops (11) water harvesting (4) and, in addition, any more relevant programmes that the reviewers identify in stage 1. Reviewers will first need to identify which of these are commercial agriculture programmes and ensure their inclusion in the stage two analysis of the portfolio review, and propose and agree a list of questions to form the basis of the analysis before starting. For programmes reporting against 'increasing people's resilience', consultants should also summarise the ways in which these programmes are identifying this. This stage of the climate analysis should not seek to focus on mitigation, given resource considerations and the recent contribution to DFID's knowledge base on this from the CCAFS report
- For programmes examined in the **second stage**, a more detailed review will be undertaken. This will include more in-depth analysis of programme documentation, combined (where possible) with semi-structured interviews with relevant DFID staff. Given the nature of documentation available, the deep-dive analysis will focus on bilateral programmes rather than multilateral ones
- Reviewers should classify these programmes by the climate-related interventions or design features they support using a typology to be agreed with DFID's Climate Smart Agriculture adviser
- Reviewers should synthesise any standout achievements against climate objectives (as identified in ARs / programme documents)

Analysis:

- Analyse and present data using Power BI software.

The **output** of this inception stage will be an inception report including:

- Preliminary analysis of the portfolio of commercial agriculture programmes
- Revised workplan for the remainder of the assignment

Analysis Stage – 4 weeks

During this stage the contractor will interview lead DFID advisers responsible for agriculture in up to 15 country offices and head office departments with commercial agriculture

programming (Private Sector Department, Africa Regional Department, Research and Evidence Division). The purpose of these interviews will be to undertake a qualitative assessment of the portfolio.

Qualitative assessment: The qualitative assessment should review the overall portfolio and provide an analysis which covers the following:

- A review of DFID's commercial agriculture programming along thematic lines covering sub-sets of commercial agriculture programming such as agribusiness investment, market system development etc.
- An overall analysis of changes in the balance of the commercial agriculture portfolio in terms of the relative weighting of different thematic areas, geographies, approaches, development impacts, intermediaries and target beneficiaries within the portfolio. This analysis should build on the findings from the 2017 and 2018 report and should identify further gaps and areas for engagement by DFID and should consider the DFID portfolio in the light of other approaches to commercial agriculture development used by other donors
- An analysis of new trends and emerging lessons from the portfolio in order to identify recommendations for how the design and implementation of commercial agriculture programmes, including CASA, can be improved

Validation and conclusions phase – 2 weeks

The draft portfolio review report will be reviewed by DFID's Knowledge Management Adviser on Commercial Agriculture and DFID's Senior Commercial Agriculture adviser and will then be presented by the contractor to the Agriculture Team within the Growth and Resilience Department. Following this analysis, the contractor will review the report, make necessary changes and produce a final portfolio review report.

The **output** of this validation and conclusions phase is the final portfolio review report.

5. Outputs and timeframe

The key outputs of the assignment are as follows:

- Within 4 weeks: Inception report including the preliminary portfolio review data and report
- Within 8 weeks: Draft Portfolio review Report
- Within 10 weeks: Validation workshop with DFID staff and Final Portfolio review Report

6. DFID Coordination

The contractor will report to Liz Kirk, Knowledge Management Adviser in the Growth and Resilience Department, and Simon Calvert, Senior Commercial Agriculture Adviser in the Growth and Resilience Department, who will sign off all outputs following consultation within DFID. The contractor is expected to work closely with the named DFID advisers in each country office and key head office departments.

A peer review group will be established comprising the Senior Commercial Agriculture Adviser, lead advisers from DFID country offices, representatives from Africa Regional Department and relevant Heads of Profession. The peer review group will review the draft and final portfolio report.

7. Required Expertise

The contractor is expected to have the following expertise:

- Good overall understanding of agricultural development and the full range of approaches to commercial agriculture in the moment, including awareness of the evidence base relevant to commercial agriculture
- Strong analytical skills and ability to identify clear trends and generate recommendations from large volumes of data

8. Responding to the ToR

In responding to these terms of reference, interested contractors should outline:

- Understanding of the terms of reference and questions relating to them
- Proposed approach to this assignment
- Proposed team structure and CVs of individuals to be involved
- Organisational experience summaries
- Budget analysed by type of staff, daily rates, expenses

Annex 2: List of CAPR 2020 commercial agriculture programmes

Programmes currently in implementation – 35 programmes

#	Programme name	Completion date
1	AgResults: Innovation in Research and Delivery	31/03/2029
2	Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	31/12/2026
3	India Infrastructure Equity Fund	31/05/2026
4	LINKS - Powering Economic Growth in Northern Nigeria	31/03/2026
5	AGRI-TECH CATALYST-Supporting Agricultural Innovation for International Development	31/12/2024
6	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA) Programme	29/04/2024
7	Private Sector Development Programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo	31/03/2024
8	Infrastructure for Climate Resilience Growth in India	31/03/2024
9	CDC Programme of Support (2015-2023)[39]	30/03/2024
10	Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)	31/12/2023
11	Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda	30/12/2023
12	Africa Agricultural Development Company (AgDevCo)	31/12/2023
13	Investments in Sustainable Forests and Sustainable Land Use	31/12/2023
14	Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme	31/08/2023
15	Rural Access Programme Phase III	31/05/2023
16	Supporting Nutrition in Pakistan (SNIP)	30/04/2023
17	Trade Strategy Programme	31/03/2023
18	Business for Shared Prosperity in Burma (BSP)	31/12/2022
19	Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda (IMSAR)	29/10/2022
20	Tanzania Agribusiness Window - Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund	30/09/2022
21	Land Governance for Economic Development	31/03/2022
22	Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC)	31/03/2022
23	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa	31/03/2022
24	Agriculture Policy Research in Africa (APRA): Economic Development, Women's Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	28/02/2022
25	Private Sector Development Programme Malawi (Malawi Oil Seed Transformation - MOST and MICF)	13/02/2022
26	Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia	31/12/2021
27	Land Investment for Transformation	31/07/2021
28	Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)	31/03/2021
29	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	31/03/2021
30	Linking Agri-business and Nutrition in Mozambique	31/03/2021
31	Access to Finance in Rwanda (AFR) (Phase 2 Operations)	30/03/2021

[39] Only investments and reporting related to agriculture are considered. Proportion of programme budget for agriculture given as 7.7%, based on latest financial reporting provided by FCDO to the CAPR authors.

32	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma (LIFT Burma)	31/12/2020
33	Private Enterprise Programme Ethiopia	31/12/2020
34	Enabling the Business of Agriculture*	31/10/2020
35	MSINGI – Developing Competitive Industries in East Africa*	30/10/2021

*Programmes with end date before 30/11/2020 but status still 'under implementation' on DevTracker.

New programmes (commenced after 2018 CAPR)[40] – seven programmes

#	Programmes name	Completion date
1	Private Enterprise Programme Zambia Phase II	01/01/2027
2	Malawi Trade and Investment Programme	31/12/2026
3	Global, Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods (EDial)	30/04/2026
4	Land Investment for Transformation	31/03/2026
5	Agriculture Transformation in Ghana	01/06/2025
6	Global, Strengthening Impact Investment Markets for Agriculture (SIIMA)	30/03/2025
7	The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)	01/12/2021

Programmes in post-completion (programmes closed since 2018 CAPR 2018)[41] – 21 programmes

#	Programme name	Completion date
1	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Research and Learning in Africa (SAIRLA)	20/06/2020
2	Market Development in the Niger Delta	28/05/2020
3	Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda	30/04/2020
4	Business Innovation Facility (BIF2)	01/04/2020
5	Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters (BRACED)	17/12/2019
6	Promoting Inclusive Markets (PIMS) in Somalia	30/10/2019
7	Rwanda Land Tenure Regularisation Programme	30/09/2019
8	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania	31/08/2019
9	West Africa Regional Food Markets	08/08/2019
10	Cotton Sector Development Programme	05/08/2019
11	Nepal Market Development Programme (NMDP)	30/07/2019
12	Improving rural access in Tanzania	14/06/2019
13	East and Southern Africa Staple Food Markets Programme	28/02/2019
14	Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)	31/01/2019
15	Market Development in Northern Ghana	30/11/2020
16	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) AAW	03/08/2020
17	Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia	31/08/2020
18	Tanzania Land Tenure Support Programme	30/09/2019
19	Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI)	22/09/2020

[40] Programmes started after 30/11/2018.
[41] Programmes closed after 30/11/2018.

20	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility Phase II (CARD-F Phase II)	08/04/2019
21	Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP	31/12/2020

Past programmes (programmes closed before CAPR 2018)[42] – 17 programmes

#	Programme name	Completion date
1	Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (VUNA)	28/06/2018
2	Katalyst Phase III - Agribusiness for Trade Competitiveness Project	26/06/2018
3	Growth and Employment in States Programme (GEMS)	28/03/2018
4	Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Trade for Least Developed Countries Development Phase 2	20/03/2018
5	Social Enterprise for Economic Development (SEED)	14/03/2018
6	Pro poor Growth Programme - Zimbabwe	31/01/2018
7	Coastal Rural Support Programme (CRSP)	12/02/2018
8	Sierra Leone Opportunities for Business Action	01/01/2018
9	Livelihood Enhancement Through Agricultural Development (LEAD) Programme	30/06/2017
10	Regulatory and Investment Systems for Enterprise	21/06/2017
11	AgDevCo Ghana Greenfields Investment Programme	15/05/2017
12	Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC)	05/03/2017
13	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (South Sudan)	13/02/2017
14	Trade in Global Value Chains Initiative	08/02/2017
15	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)	29/09/2016
16	Promoting Financial Services for Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh	27/09/2016
17	Development of Agricultural Rural Markets Project in Zambia	15/09/2016

[42] Programmes closed before 30/11/2018.

Annex 3: List of commercial agriculture programmes with ICF funding (2019)

ICF funding based on data provided by FCDO.

Programmes currently in implementation

1. Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)
2. Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)
3. Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)
4. Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma (LIFT Burma) phase 2
5. Climate Smart Agriculture in Zambia (CSAZ)
6. Rural Access Programme Phase 3
7. Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness programme
8. UK Support to Access to Finance in Rwanda (AFR) Phase 2 Operations
9. Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia
10. CDC Programme of Support in Africa and South Asia (2015 – 2023)
11. AgDevCo
12. Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC)
13. Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda (IMSAR)
14. Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa
15. Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in India
16. Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme
17. India Infrastructure Equity Fund
18. Investments in Sustainable Forests and Sustainable Land Use
19. Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda

New programmes

1. Agriculture Transformation in Ghana
2. Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia, Phase 2
3. The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)

Closed programmes

1. Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters (BRACED)
2. Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (STARCK+)
3. Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (VUNA)
4. Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda (PoSA)
5. Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania (SAGCOT)
6. Improving Rural Access in Tanzania
7. Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP)
8. Market Development Northern Ghana (MADE)
9. Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI)

Annex 4: Detailed thematic methodologies

WEE

The Bishop Framework was applied for the WEE evaluation, as described by Clare Bishop in the 2018–2019 final report of the DFID Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review – the Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) analysis. The framework categorizes programmes into four groups: gender neutral/blind; gender aware; gender responsive; and gender responsive plus. The categorization is made based on an assessment of indicators on the level of gender integration in a project's design, implementation and M&E processes.

Programmes are considered **gender neutral or blind** if they do not include any specific intervention or mechanism to promote WEE. Programmes are **gender aware** if they pay modest attention to address WEE by focusing on inclusion only, in pursuit of productivity and efficiency. Programmes classed as **gender responsive** are defined as those that mainstream gender across the programme structure and field activities to ensure women's inclusion and empowerment. **Gender responsive plus** refers to those that go beyond mainstreaming and try to address underlying causes of inequality, which includes building women's agency and adopting transformative strategies.

The methodology uses an assessment of programmes' performance in the following eight gender dimensions in order to categorize programmes in the gender integration framework:

1. Availability of a gender strategy that is developed based on a gender analysis and informs development of programme objectives and targets
2. Existence of programme targets on gender equality objectives, which can range from ensuring women's engagement and participation in a sector to targets that move beyond that to addressing gender inequalities
3. Integration of gender considerations in programme M&E, ranging from collecting gender-disaggregated data to measuring qualitative change in shifting norms, decision-making and other empowerment elements
4. Existence of gender expertise within the programme management and staff, by looking at existence of a gender WEE specialist in the programme management team and efforts made to build the capacity of programme staff on gender
5. Partners' commitment and capacity to mainstream WEE by looking at their willingness to invest in inclusive programme delivery approaches that help to reach and benefit women and their support to private sector and other actors to mainstream gender and promote WEE
6. Implementation of field activities that help to reach, benefit and/or empower women, such as activities that help to reinforce positive messages on women's economic roles, create opportunities for new private investment in products and services that are accessible to and meet women's needs and activities that result in systemic and sustainable change
7. The programme's progress in meeting targets by looking at percentage of women reached out of those planned to be reached, and proportion of women reached out of the total people (men and women) reached by the programme. Scoring on this gender dimension will also consider women's role and presence in the sector in which the programme is being implemented
8. The programme's knowledge management and learning activities, ranging from conducting studies on specific barriers and constraints faced by women in the programme area and generating evidence for learning on gender from the programme to using networks and platforms to actively share lessons and engage in advocacy

Programmes were scored on each of the eight gender dimensions described above, based on the criteria given in Table 33 below. Scores from 0–2 were given to each gender

dimension. Score 0 is given to programmes that do not meet the basic position, score 1 to programmes that fulfil the basic condition and score 2 to programmes that have taken additional steps toward gender responsiveness. Then, the gender dimension scores for each programme were aggregated to assess where the programme falls in terms of gender responsiveness. Programmes with an **aggregate score of 3 and below** are considered **gender blind**, while programmes with an **aggregate score between 3 and 5** are categorized as **gender aware** (meaning that they pay modest attention to WEE). Programmes with an **aggregate score between 6 and 9** are considered as **gender responsive**, meaning that they mainstream gender across the programme structure and field activities. Programmes that **score over 10 points** are **gender responsive plus**, and as such go beyond mainstreaming gender and have innovative elements to address the underlying causes of inequality.

Table 33: Criteria for rating gender dimensions of programmes[43]

#	Gender dimension	Basic position	Additional steps toward gender responsiveness
1	Gender strategy	Gender analysis/context Gender strategy	Clear objectives on WEE from the outset
2	Targets for women's engagement	Targets for women's engagement in log frame at output, outcome and/or impact level	Targets for women's engagement that go beyond the current engagement of women in a specific sector or activity
3	M&E	Sex-disaggregated data collected in ongoing monitoring Baseline survey includes sex-disaggregated data and a gender perspective	Further M&E work to capture outcome/impacts on WEE
4	Programme management staff	Presence of gender specialist/gender focal point in team	Staff skills on WEE developed in order to strengthen their ability to mainstream gender and promote WEE across programme components
5	Partners	Partners' commitment to WEE	Capacity development of private sector and other actors to mainstream gender and promote WEE
6	Field activities	Examples of gender mainstreaming in programme activities	More innovative gender transformative approaches
7	Progress on reaching targets	Targets met in numerical terms	Targets met in percentage terms as well as absolute numbers
8	Knowledge management and sharing	Specific studies undertaken with gender focus	Sharing of evidence, advocacy and networking

Climate change

This approach aims to understand the consideration of climate change across the entire portfolio, while providing a more in-depth analysis of those programmes explicitly aiming to change farmers' use of inputs and practices to make them more resilient to climate change.

[43] C. Bishop. 2018. Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review: WEE Analysis. Pilot 1 Final Report. Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876608/WOW-Helpdesk-Pilot1-Commercial-Agriculture-Portfolio-Review-March2020.pdf.

The methodology is dependent upon the availability of data from programmes, at the level of detail required to identify trends, approaches, innovation, emerging good practice, weaknesses and opportunities. CAPR 2018 suggests that there was only limited data on key information related to climate change.

Stage 1 – 'Light-touch' full portfolio review

Agriculture in ODA-eligible countries is the sector most directly vulnerable to climate change impacts, which seriously threaten the ability of farmers to 'step up' into more commercialized agricultural production and create both short- and long-term risks for commercial investments in agribusinesses throughout value chains. This means there is a clear imperative for initiatives that assist in increasing resilience and adaptation to climate change. Globally, the agriculture sector is also one of the largest contributors to GHG emissions, deforestation and water use, so there is a clear imperative for GHG mitigation actions and improved natural resource management in agriculture; these may in some cases be linked to market incentives, such as carbon offset schemes.

Therefore, while it is recognized that programmes in the portfolio that do not receive ICF funding may not have explicit climate-related targets, it is felt that it is nevertheless important to understand the degree to which climate change is considered across the whole CAP.

The first stage of the climate change analysis involves reviewing the data from across all CAP programmes using a scorecard rating, as set out below. The aim of the scorecard is to provide a high-level and comparable view of the entirety of the portfolio, enabling a rapid overview of how climate change is being considered and addressed across the portfolio, covering both mitigation and adaptation. The scorecard will use data from publicly available documents on the DevTracker website and employs a simple red, amber, green rating for each dimension:

- Grey (0) – not applicable
- Red (1) – not yet present
- Amber (2) – issue considered / partially addressed
- Green (3) – issue clearly integrated into the programme

Within the programmes that are recipients of ICF funding, the light-touch analysis will provide an analysis of which ICF KPIs are reported against for each programme and summarize the climate-related targets and results achieved by these programmes. The list of programmes reporting against ICF indicators is included in Annex 3.

The dimensions of the scorecard are set out below:

Table 34: Dimensions of the climate scorecard

Area of review	Description	Markers
ICF funding and KPIs	Assesses if the programme receives ICF funding and which ICF KPIs it reports against	• Programme is on the ICF funding list and has evidence of receiving ICF funding • Results reports from ICF funded programmes
Impact on GHG emissions considered in design and implementation	Assesses if potential mitigation impacts (or GHG increases) were assessed in the programme design in the initial business case, log frame and other relevant documents, or considered after programme initiation	• Potential mitigation impact included in business case, or later on • Opportunities for GHG mitigation identified • Objectives for mitigation included

GHG mitigation impacts included in programme MREL	Assesses if GHG mitigation impacts are included in programme MREL documents, including log frame, annual reviews, evaluations and other reports	• Relevant targets / indicators included in log frame • GHG mitigation considered in annual reviews, evaluations or other documents • Estimated mitigation impacts reported
Impact on climate change resilience and/or adaptation needs considered in design and implementation	Assesses if potential climate resilience or adaptation intervention opportunities and impacts were assessed and included in the programme design in the business case, log frame and other relevant documents, or considered after programme initiation	• Potential resilience/ adaptation impact included in business case or later on • Opportunities for resilience/adaptation interventions identified • Objectives for resilience/ adaptation included
Resilience and/or adaptation impacts included in programme MREL	Will assess if resilience/ adaptation impacts are included in programme MREL documents, including log frame, annual reviews, evaluations and other reports	• Relevant targets, indicators included in log frame • Resilience/ adaptation considered in annual reviews, evaluations, or other documents
CSA interventions considered in programme business case;	Assesses if potential CSA interventions (including policies, investments, technologies, etc.) were considered in the programme business case	• CSA needs considered in business case documents • Opportunities for CSA interventions identified • CSA uptake included in MREL documents with relevant indicators
CSA interventions, uptake of CSA approaches and impact of CSA included in programme MREL	Where relevant, assesses if CSA approaches and impacts are included in programme MREL documents, including log frame, annual reviews, evaluations and other reports	• Relevant targets / indicators included in log frame • Resilience/adaptation considered in annual reviews, evaluations or other documents
Performance of programme on resilience, adaptation and CSA approaches	Provides an assessment of how the programme is performing against targets on resilience, adaptation and CSA approaches	• Programme reports on climate adaptation and resilience
Implementing partner ToR or MOUs include climate change considerations	Assesses if climate change impacts (mitigation or adaptation) are included in partnership agreements to ensure climate is sufficiently prioritized in implementation	• Climate mitigation, resilience or adaptation issues highlighted in ToR • Climate change capacity included in partner selection criteria • Objectives for climate change impacts included in objectives and reporting • Climate change explicitly mentioned as part of the implementation organization objectives

*Source: Self-designed approach in collaboration with FCDO

Stage 2 – Climate resilience deep dive

For those programmes within the CAP that explicitly aim to change farmers' use of inputs and practices to make them more resilient to climate change (approximately 20 programmes), a more detailed review is undertaken. This involves more in-depth analysis of programme documentation, combined (where possible) with semi-structured interviews with relevant FCDO staff.

This stage of the review focuses on programmes that report against objectives to increase people's resilience to climate change (i.e. programmes reporting against ICF KPI 1 and/or KPI 4), programmes that promote CSA (e.g. agroforestry, climate-resilient crops, water harvesting), including the role of public–private partnerships and market-based approaches across relevant value chains, and other relevant programmes identified in stage 1. Programmes with a sole focus on mitigation are not included in this stage of the review, as the deep dive is focused on resilience and adaptation.

Where programmes are reporting against 'increasing people's resilience', the analysis summarizes how these programmes are identifying this and what benchmark climate events are being used, against which this resilience is being planned and measured.

The analysis classifies approaches in terms of hardware, software and orgware, and aims to identify both trends and emerging good practice and areas of innovation, as well as potential gaps in the portfolio.

Programmes are reviewed across six dimensions:

1. Programme design
2. Reporting and accountability mechanisms
3. Learning, innovation, and adaptive management
4. Partnerships
5. Results and outcomes to date
6. Evidence of transformation

The analysis is intended to determine the business models and approaches utilized across the portfolio, identifying relative strengths and weaknesses. Moreover, a synthesis of key achievements, lessons and areas of innovation is presented. Potential gaps and barriers to performance in the existing portfolio of commercial agriculture programmes are highlighted through this analysis, indicating possible areas for future programmatic work and key learning points for FCDO and/or its partners.

Nutrition

Commercial agriculture is a key part of FCDO's approach to agricultural development and inclusive growth, with a specific emphasis on supporting subsistence farmers to avoid hunger and malnutrition and to reduce the cost of nutritious diets.

CAPR 2018 included an assessment of nutrition but this was limited to estimated nutrition effects only on smallholder farmers. To make this assessment, it developed four categories: dietary diversity (20% of programmes in CAPR 2018); improved consumption from productivity (28% of programmes); improved consumption from income (30% of programmes); and reduction in stunting of children under five (9% of programmes).

Interventions under the CAP may not all have been designed with a nutrition objective or even with comprehensive consideration of potential nutrition outcomes, but most are likely to have some direct or indirect impact on the ability of low-income households to consume sufficient safe and nutritious foods, either through direct consumption or through an income pathway. The measurement of nutrition effects on human development is well understood but measuring the extent to which interventions along the pathways to these results, in particular interventions across the food supply chain, lead to intended impact in terms of better diets consumed and reductions in stunting are less clear.

Integrating smallholder farmers into commercial agriculture and formal food value chains offers tremendous potential to improve nutrition outcomes at the farmer level and also for low-income consumers. However, understanding of nutrition pathways in the design of interventions is important to ensure that factors such as control over resources or income are adequately understood in a nutrition context and that activities lead to intended intermediate outcomes in terms of making nutritious foods more available, affordable or accessible to low-income groups and in particular women and children. Commercializing smallholder agriculture comes with explicit risks to nutrition at producer and local market level by diverting production from household consumption to markets for farmers unable to access markets to purchase alternative nutritious foods, by the conversion of low-cost human food into animal feed and by the introduction of inputs and processing processes that may threaten food safety.

Framework

The measurement framework defines four categories:

1. **nutrition blind** – there is no consideration of nutrition in either the design or implementation of programmes
2. **nutrition aware** – there is a basic understanding of nutrition pathways and inclusion of nutrition objectives and/or relevant activities but no measurement of nutrition outcomes"
3. **nutrition sensitive** – programmes specifically aim to improve the underlying determinants of nutrition
4. **nutrition specific** – programmes directly address the immediate causes of malnutrition of inadequate dietary intake or disease[44]

Table 35: Summary of nutrition approach

Nutrition category		Summary description
Nutrition blind	a	The programme does not include nutrition in its design or reporting documents and has no expectations of nutrition effects
	b	The programme does not include nutrition in its design or reporting documents but could have the **potential** for positive nutrition outcomes because it includes relevant activities to make nutritious foods more available, affordable and accessible to target groups
Nutrition aware	a	The programme includes nutrition as an objective and analysis identifying pathways to positive and/or negative nutrition outcomes AND it targets interventions that have the **potential** to improve nutrition outcomes **such as WEE or improvements in income for low-income people assuming that at least some of this will be spent on nutrition** BUT the programme does not include any metrics to track such nutrition outcomes on target groups. It MAY have a customer feedback mechanism that can be adapted to nutrition
	b	The programme includes nutrition as an objective and analysis identifying pathways to positive and/or negative nutrition outcomes AND it targets improving the availability, accessibility, affordability or acceptability of nutritious foods **but does not measure** nutrition outcomes for the end consumer. It MAY have a customer feedback mechanism that can be adapted to nutrition
Nutrition sensitive		The programme has at least – as one of its aims – to improve the underlying determinants of nutrition (such as through increased availability, affordability, accessibility or acceptability of safe, nutritious foods or increased dietary diversity), particularly among the most nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals (women, adolescent

[44] As previously noted, our definitions of 'nutrition sensitive' and 'nutrition specific' follow the SUN Donor Methodology.

	girls, children). It includes relevant activities **and indicators to measure** their effects on these groups at outcome level
Nutrition specific	The programme directly addresses the immediate causes of malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups, by direct provision of products and services (micronutrient supplements, fortified foods, therapeutic foods to address moderate or acute malnutrition, counselling services on maternal and child nutrition and health)

In an agriculture-focused programme, most interventions should be at least nutrition aware, indicating that nutrition was taken into consideration during design and implementation. Even non-food industrial or commodity crops have the potential for significant negative nutrition effects as a consequence of diverting productive resources from food production, although there are also potential positive effects from increased income if this is spent on the consumption of safe nutritious foods.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions are likely to be common among interventions in the agri-food sector that focus on access to safe nutritious foods. Increasing commercialization can lead to improved availability and/or affordability of nutritious foods for consumers and income for producers. However, care must be taken to understand nutrition pathways and how different vulnerable groups on both the production and consumption sides stand to benefit or lose from the commercialization of value chains.

It is likely that at least some FCDO interventions are specifically targeting the immediate causes of malnutrition through commercialization of smallholder value chains and hence would be easily classified as nutrition-specific – examples would be working with therapeutic foods or food products specifically targeting undernourished vulnerable groups (women, children). This group of interventions offers potentially very significant nutrition impact in terms of resources committed.

Incorporation of ICAI nutrition results recommendations

The CAPR 2018 nutrition methodology looked solely at categorizing possible effects on smallholder farmers and not on the broader food system. For CAPR 2020, the nutrition methodology also captures information on whether interventions considered, understood or affected nutrition pathways for low-income consumers by making nutritious foods more available and helping to improve access to nutritious diets in order to address the underlying causes of malnutrition or indeed directly targeted immediate causes of malnutrition as recommended by ICAI (see recommendation 5)[45]. In addition, other recommendations from the ICAI report are also taken on board as follows:

- This year's nutrition methodology includes a focus on vulnerable populations (recommendation 6)
- It also takes better account of the fact that stunting is resolved through long-term system change and so with the scale and scope of any individual programme it is going to be difficult to credibly justify an impact. ICAI (2020) discusses aspects of stunting at some length and concludes: "*An understanding of the underlying determinants of undernutrition, alongside more recent evidence on nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes, suggests that it is unrealistic to expect such programmes to impact on stunting and wasting on their own due to multiple confounding factors.* ***Instead, nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes should focus on and measure changes in the underlying causes of malnutrition, such as access to and***

[45] ICAI (Independent Commission for Aid Impact). 2020. Assessing DFID's Results in Nutrition. Results Review. ICAI: London. Available at https://icai.independent.gov.uk/html-report/assessing-dfids-results-in-nutrition/.

consumption of high-quality diets." The methodology used in the present review therefore pays greater attention to these outcomes.

Annex 5: Climate change deep dive: interview questions

The following text was disseminated to as part of the data collection phase of the CAPR

As part of CAPR 2020, we are conducting a deep-dive analysis on a subset of FCDO commercial agriculture programmes, to better understand how programmes are performing and driving progress on adaptation and resilience to climate change within the commercial agriculture space.

The aims of this discussion are to better understand how programmes with a commercial agriculture component have approached climate change resilience and adaptation, to identify emerging areas of good practice and to understand some of the programmatic challenges in this area.

We encourage programme teams and suppliers to share by email any additional information they feel is relevant, or which cannot be answered during the discussion.

Programmes will be reviewed across six dimensions:

1. Programme design
2. Reporting and accountability mechanisms
3. Results and outcomes to date
4. Partnerships
5. Learning, innovation and adaptive management
6. Evidence of transformational scaling up (e.g. new programmes or policy based on the practices used in the programme)

Questions will relate to these dimensions, particularly resilience and adaptation, and CSA technologies. The questions below are indicative, and may be slightly different depending on what is already known about the programme through documentation available on the DevTracker website and the programme's current implementation status. These are intended as a guide, and the CABI team may follow up with additional questions on specific issues, as necessary.

Programme design

1. How were climate change resilience and adaptation issues considered in the initial design of programme interventions? What was known about climate vulnerability/resilience of target groups during design and planning? Was this a priority? Were there trade-offs in addressing climate changes issues in the programme design?
2. What are the key climate objectives of the programme? How are these managed by the programme team and suppliers?
3. What types of approaches are used in the programme to change farmers' use of inputs, technologies and practices?
4. Does the programme include interventions at the pre-farm, on-farm and off-farm levels? How do climate resilience and adaptation issues and objectives feature in these levels? (as appropriate for the programme)

MREL and accountability mechanisms

5. How are climate resilience issues captured in MREL processes? Is this sufficient for adaptive management of the programme, to respond to any observed climate-driven issues? Are there difficulties in capturing relevant data? How is resilience measured by the programme?
6. How does the programme report against ICF KPIs?

7. What climate events and hazards are used to benchmark the resilience of target groups? Has there been an observed change since the start of the programme?
8. To what degree have gender equality and WEE objectives been considered in climate change resilience and adaptation interventions? Does the programme use sex-disaggregated data and GESI-/WEE-specific markers to track progress against these objectives? What challenges have the programme faced in this area?

Progress to date and results

9. Are market-based approaches used by the programme to improve uptake of climate-smart technologies? Has there been an observed difference in results between different target groups (e.g. women, men, youth, poorer farmers, cooperatives)?
10. What types of technologies does the programme focus on? What are the reasons the programme has been successful (or not) in increasing uptake of these technologies and practices?
11. Have climate adaptation and resilience approaches supported commercial agriculture objectives? Have there been any challenges faced by the programme in this area? How are short-term and long-term climate risks considered in commercial investments supported/leveraged by the programme?
12. Has the programme aimed to leverage public or private investment in climate adaptation and resilience in the agriculture sector? How has the programme approached this? Has it faced any specific challenges in this area? Has the programme been able to overcome any of these challenges so far?

Partnerships

13. Was climate change performance part of the selection criteria for suppliers? Is the performance against climate objectives part of supplier management processes?
14. Is climate resilience and adaptation seen as a priority issue with local partners?

Learning, innovation and transformation

15. Has there been any change in how climate change is considered by the programme since its initial design? Has this led to any changes in interventions?
16. Have there been any key lessons so far regarding good practice on climate adaptation and resilience? Have these lessons been shared within or outside FCDO? Has the programme learned from other similar programmes across FCDO or elsewhere?
17. What would you consider as the key lessons from the programme in terms of climate adaptation and resilience?
18. Would you consider the programme, or elements of the programme, to be 'transformational' in respect to climate adaptation and resilience? Is there evidence of scalability or replicability of approaches? Are there any innovative areas of practice that show significant potential? Has there been a catalyst for change among target groups, stakeholders or other actors (e.g. policy change)?

Annex 6: List of programmes included in the Stage 2 climate change review

Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)
Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)
Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)
Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma (LIFT Burma) phase 2
Private Enterprise Programme Ethiopia (2011/12-2016/17)
Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP)
Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania
Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia (CSAZ)
Market Development in Northern Ghana (MADE)
Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (VUNA)
Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia
Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters (BRACED) 2014-2019
Africa Agricultural Development Company (AgDevCo)
Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC)
AgResults: Innovation in Research and Delivery
Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda IMSAR
Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa
Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Research and Learning in Africa
Global, Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods (EDial)
Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme
Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI)
The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)
Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda

Three further programmes were contacted could not be interviewed for this report: Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda, Private Sector Development Programme in Malawi and StARCK.

Annex 7: Methodological updates from CAPR 2018

CAPR database

'Missing' data

Where data was not identified in documents available on DevTracker, two different inputs have been used in the CAPR spreadsheet:

- 'NO DATA' – this is used when data is expected to be reported by a programme, but has not been identified in the documentation (e.g. a programme has a log frame indicator with a target, but there is no data in recent annual reviews or in the log frame of progress against this target)
- 'N/A' – this is used when an indicator is not considered to be relevant for reporting by a programme. For example, if a programme does not receive ICF funding, then indicators for all ICF KPIs will be treated as 'N/A'

The columns recording data on the SRO of a programme and the technical focus of the lead adviser have not been updated by CABI, as this information is not often available on DevTracker documentation.

Indicator definitions

- The indicator 'total amount of investment stimulated' is a total of both public and private investment stimulated by a programme. This is separate to any figures reported against ICF KPI 11 and KPI 12
- The 'total # smallholders benefiting' target and actual results columns are sum totals of all smallholder farmers receiving benefits across the range of indicators. There is a possibility that this has resulted in some double-counting of beneficiaries, as it is possible the same smallholder may have been counted as receiving more than one benefit from the programme, although in general programmes aim to avoid such double-counting
- Where programmes have reported on total numbers of beneficiaries (target and/or actual) these data have been used in place of the sum totals
- Additional categorization options were added to the 'crop type' indicator, to include 'aquaculture and fisheries' and 'cash crops (cotton, tea, coffee, cocoa rubber, palm oil)'. Previously these were listed under 'other'
- Additional categorization options were added to the 'tool' indicator, to include 'policy change', 'technical assistance', and 'multilateral' (for programmes funding multilateral initiatives). This is to improve the granularity and relevance of indicators and data, and better reflects the type of commercial agriculture interventions supported by FCDO

Other changes

- In the last CAPR, budgets were presented in both £ and $. We have converted the rates and changed $ to £, using the conversation rate available on 01/12/2020
- Research outputs were not captured in the last CAPR Excel sheet. Only two programmes are research-focused (SAIRLA and AgResults), although other programmes have research elements, such as BRACED. Commentary on research programmes has been provided where relevant in the write-up
- Specific decisions per programme have been recorded and can be made available upon request
- Averages calculated at the bottom of the spreadsheet exclude zero values

WEE analysis

- In the Excel sheet, columns were added to show the scores of programmes on each of the eight gender dimensions used in the WEE review. The previous spreadsheet did not include these columns
- We also added columns to show the percentage of women beneficiaries targeted and reached in different programme implementation aspects. The previous spreadsheet included only number of men and women planned to be reached and targets achieved. The percentage helps to show the proportion of women planned to be targeted and the proportion of women among those reached or benefiting from the programme, which helps us to have a better understanding of the extent to which programmes are able to reach and benefit women
- Where the percentage value was provided by programme documents, this was used in the database. Where it was not given, it was calculated as a proportion of total beneficiaries in each category. Where a proportion of women was given, but not a total number of women, this was calculated as the respective proportion from the total number of beneficiaries in each category

Climate change analysis

- Columns recording the proportion of ICF funding per programme, and the volume of total budget per programme this represented, have been added
- The ICF KPI indicators recorded have changed since the 2018 report, as instructed by FCDO, and now cover KPIs 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 15
- The CSA Type column was added to provide greater granularity on the types of CSA approaches used by programmes
- Additional columns were added to capture adaptation and mitigation actions by programmes that were not captured under the CSA column, or to record additional CSA aspects
- A separate climate scorecard was added, rating programmes across nine categories. This methodology is detailed in Annex 5

Nutrition

- CAPR 2018 included an assessment of nutrition but this was limited to estimated nutrition effects only on smallholder farmers. It developed four categories: dietary diversity (20%); improved consumption from productivity (28%); improved consumption from income; (30%) and reduction in stunting of children under five (9%)
- The CAPR 2020 methodology introduces the SUN definitions of nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific to the assessment framework. To further validate the use of this approach, the ratings created during the assessment have been cross-checked against the externally commissioned programme categorization conducted through the MQSUN+ technical assistance facility as part of Development Initiatives' annual assessment of FCDO's aid spending on nutrition[46]
- Any variance in definition between the two approaches has been examined and discussed with FCDO technical nutrition staff to generate a common understanding
- This year the review also incorporated the ICAI nutrition results recommendations. The CAPR 2018 nutrition methodology only looked at categorizing possible effects on smallholder farmers and not on the broader food system. For CAPR 2020, the nutrition methodology also captures information on whether interventions considered, understood or affected nutrition pathways, in particular towards improving nutritious

[46] Development Initiatives. 2020. DFID's Aid Spending for Nutrition: 2018. 11 June. Available at https://devinit.org/resources/dfids-aid-spending-for-nutrition-2018/.

diets by making nutritious foods more available, affordable or accessible, and hence the underlying causes of malnutrition or indeed directly targeted malnutrition as recommended by ICAI[47]. In addition, other recommendations from the ICAI report are also taken on board as follows:

- This year's nutrition methodology includes a focus on vulnerable populations (recommendation 6)
- Stunting is resolved through long-term system change and so with the scale and scope of any individual programme it is going to be difficult to credibly justify an impact. ICAI (2020) discusses aspects of stunting at some length, but a useful quote is: "*An understanding of the underlying determinants of undernutrition, alongside more recent evidence on nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes, suggests that it is unrealistic to expect such programmes to impact on stunting and wasting on their own due to multiple confounding factors.* ***Instead, nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes should focus on and measure changes in the underlying causes of malnutrition, such as access to and consumption of high-quality diets***." The methodology used in this review takes this on board

[47] ICAI. 2020. Assessing DFID's Results in Nutrition. Results Review. ICAI: London. Available at https://icai.independent.gov.uk/html-report/assessing-dfids-results-in-nutrition/.

Annex 8: Key definitions

Where possible, definitions have been taken from those used in official FCDO or other UK Government documentation. Where definitions have not been found in UK Government documentation, those from authoritative sources such as the UN, World Bank and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have been used.

Access

A gender and social inclusion approach that focuses on building women's skills, assets and opportunities through different ways, such as employment generation, product adaptation to make inputs more accessible and affordable to women, financial services that target women's needs and supporting women to upgrade in the value chain[48].

Adaptive capacity

The ability of social systems to adapt to multiple, long-term and future climate change risks, and also to learn and adjust after a disaster (BRACED: The 3 'A's. Quoted in the UK Government ICF KPI 4 Methodology Note)[49].

Agency

A programme approach that tries to expand women's voice and decision-making power and strengthen their organizational capacities and networks through supporting women to organize economically, build their leadership and increase their representation and decision-making in association and business organizations[44].

Climate change

A change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (IPCC, 2014. As quoted in the UK Government ICF KPI 1 Methodology Note)[50].

Climate change adaptation

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects (IPCC, 2014. As quoted in the UK Government ICF KPI 1 Methodology Note)[46].

[48] C. Bishop. 2018. Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review: WEE analysis. Pilot 1 Final Report. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876608/WOW-Helpdesk-Pilot1-Commercial-Agriculture-Portfolio-Review-March2020.pdf.
[49] UK Government. 2019. ICF KPI 4 Methodology Note. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835527/KPI-4-number-people-resilience-improved1.pdf.
[50] UK Government. 2018. ICF KPI 1 Methodology Note. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813590/KPI-1-People-supported-to-better-adapt.pdf.

Climate change mitigation

Efforts to reduce or prevent emission of GHG. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient or changing management practices or consumer behaviour[51].

Climate change resilience

The ability of countries, communities and households to manage change by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of climate shocks or stresses without compromising their long-term prospects (UK Government ICF KPI 4 Methodology Note)[52].

At an individual level, this is defined as "improvements in individuals' capacities to adapt, anticipate and/or absorb climate-related shocks and stresses"[48].

CSA

Climate-smart agriculture is agriculture that focuses on sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, adapting and building resilience to climate change and reducing and/or removing GHG, where possible.[53]

Gender aware

Programmes that pay modest attention to addressing WEE in terms of programme structure and field activities[54].

Gender blind

Programmes that do not include any specific intervention or mechanism to promote WEE[50].

Gender responsive

Programmes that mainstream gender across the programme structure and field activities in order to broaden and deepen women's inclusion and empowerment[50].

Gender responsive plus

Programmes that go beyond mainstreaming gender across programme structure and field activities by introducing more innovative elements to understand and address some of the underlying causes of gender inequality[50].

Hardware, software and orgware

Hardware relates to physical tools; Software relates to processes, knowledge and skills to use the technology; Orgware relates to ownership and institutional arrangements pertaining to a technology.[55]

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[51] UN Environment Programme. n.d. Climate Change: Mitigation. Available from https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change/what-we-do/mitigation.
[52] UK Government. 2019. ICF KPI 4 Methodology Note. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835527/KPI-4-number-people-resilience-improved1.pdf.
[53] FAO. Climate Smart Agriculture. Available from http://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture/en/ [accessed 15 January 2021].
[54] C. Bishop. 2018. Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review: WEE analysis. Pilot 1 Final Report. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876608/WOW-Helpdesk-Pilot1-Commercial-Agriculture-Portfolio-Review-March2020.pdf.
[55] UNFCCC TEC. 2014. Technologies for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector. TEC Brief 4. Available from https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_column_L/544babb207e344b88bdd9fec11e6337f/bcc4dc66c35340a08fce34f057e0a1ed.pdf.

Inclusion

Programme approaches aimed at increasing women's economic participation by working in markets with high rates of female participation, incentivizing their participation or carrying out targeted outreach to overcome barriers for participation[50].

Maladaptation

Any changes in natural or human systems that inadvertently increase vulnerability to climatic stimuli; an adaptation that does not succeed in reducing vulnerability but increases it instead (IPCC AR3).[56]

Transformation

GESI approaches that try to bring social, institutional and legislative change to address gender discriminatory beliefs, norms, stereotypes and practices[50].

Transformational change

Transformational change is 'change which catalyses further changes', enabling either a shift from one state to another (e.g. from conventional to lower carbon or more climate-resilient patterns of development) or faster change (e.g. speeding up progress on cutting the rate of deforestation). However, it can entail a range of simultaneous transformations to political power, social relations, decision-making processes, equitable markets and technology.[57]

[56] UNFCCC NAP Central. n.d. Glossary of Key Terms. Available from https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/glossary.aspx.
[57] UK Government. 2018. ICF KPI 15 Methodology Note. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813600/KPI-15-extent-ICF-intervention-lead-transformational-change.pdf.

Annex 9: Climate change scorecard

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	**26**	**96**	**3**
Land Investment For Transformation (2012/13-2016/17)	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	**11**	**46**	**1**
Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	**19**	**70**	**2**
Programme of support to Agriculture in Rwanda (PoSA)	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	**22**	**81**	**2**
Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	**24**	**89**	**3**
Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	**23**	**85**	**3**
East and Southern Africa Staple Food Markets Programme	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	**12**	**50**	**2**
LINKS - Powering Economic Growth in Northern Nigeria	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	**10**	**42**	**1**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Growth and Employment in States Programme (GEMS)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma (LIFT) phase 2	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	**19**	**70**	**2**
Nepal Market Development Programme (NMDP)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Private Enterprise Programme Ethiopia (2011/12-2016/17)	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	**13**	**54**	**2**
Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP)	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	**23**	**85**	**3**
Land Governance for Economic Development	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**10**	**42**	**1**
Market Development in the Niger Delta	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**9**	**38**	**1**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Private Sector Development Programme Malawi (Malawi Oil Seed Transformation - MOST and MICF)	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	**12**	**50**	**2**
Cotton Sector Development Programme	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	**11**	**46**	**1**
West Africa Regional Food Markets	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	**10**	**42**	**1**
Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	**22**	**81**	**2**
Promoting Financial Services for Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia (CSAZ)	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	**22**	**81**	**2**
Market Development in Northern Ghana (MADE)	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	**21**	**78**	**2**
Regulatory and Investment Systems for Enterprise (RISE)	0	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	**16**	**67**	**2**
Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (VUNA)	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	**22**	**81**	**2**
Rural Access Programme Phase III	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	**15**	**56**	**2**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness Programme (CASA)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	**11**	**41**	**1**
Access to Finance in Rwanda (phase 2)	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	**12**	**44**	**1**
Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility Phase II (CARD-F Phase II)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	**18**	**67**	**2**
Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) Africa Agribusiness Window (AAW)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Promoting Inclusive Markets (PIMS) in Somalia aimed at improving productivity, competitiveness, and long-term jobs in six value chains	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**10**	**42**	**1**
CDC Programme of Support in Africa and South Asia (2015-2023)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**10**	**37**	**1**
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, 2014-2021	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**9**	**38**	**1**
Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	**23**	**85**	**3**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
(BRACED) 2014-2019												
Private Sector Development programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Africa Agricultural Development Company (AgDevco)	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	**15**	**56**	**2**
Supporting Nutrition in Pakistan (SNIP)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC)	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	**24**	**89**	**3**
Business for Shared Prosperity in Burma	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	**10**	**42**	**1**
Business Innovation Facility (BIF)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Rwanda Land Tenure Regularisation Programme	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	**11**	**46**	**1**
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Pro poor Growth Programme - Zimbabwe	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Trade Strategy Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
AgResults: Innovation in Research and Delivery	0	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	**16**	**67**	**2**
Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda IMSAR	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	**14**	**52**	**2**
AGRI- TECH CATALYST- Supporting Agricultural Innovation for International Development	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	**9**	**38**	**1**
Tanzania Agribusiness Window - Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**9**	**38**	**1**
Katalyst Phase III - Agribusiness for Trade Competitiveness Project	0	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	**13**	**54**	**2**
Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	**16**	**59**	**2**
Msingi - building East Africa's Industries of the future	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	**9**	**38**	**1**
Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in India	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	**22**	**81**	**2**
Market Development Programme, Sierra Leone	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	**12**	**50**	**2**
Coastal Rural Support Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Livelihood Enhancement Through Agricultural Development (LEAD) Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Research and Learning in Africa	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	**15**	**63**	**2**
Agriculture Policy Research in Africa (APRA): Economic Development, Women's Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**9**	**38**	**1**
Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Trade for Least Developed Countries Development Phase 2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (South Sudan)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Development of Agricultural Rural Markets Project in Zambia	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	**10**	**42**	**1**
Trade in global value chains initiative	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Enabling the Business of Agriculture	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	**12**	**50**	**2**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Tanzania Land Programme	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	**12**	**50**	**2**
Social Enterprises For Economic Development	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
AgDevCo Ghana Greenfields Investment Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Malawi Trade and Investment Programme	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**7**	**29**	**1**
Global, Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods (EDial)	0	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	**16**	**67**	**2**
Strengthening Impact Investment Markets for Agriculture (SIIMA)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	**33**	**1**
Private Enterprise Zambia Phase II	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	**12**	**44**	**2**
Linking Agri-business and Nutrition in Mozambique (LAN)	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	**10**	**42**	**1**
Africa Food Trade and Resilience Programme	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	**15**	**56**	**2**
Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI)	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	**11**	**41**	**1**
Improving Rural Access in Tanzania	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	**15**	**56**	**2**
India Infrastructure Equity Fund	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	**14**	**52**	**2**

Programme	1 – ICF funding & KPIs	2 – GHG emissions (design)	3 – GHG emissions (MREL)	4 – Resilience (design)	5 – Resilience (MREL)	6 – CSA (design)	7 – CSA (MREL)	8 – Climate change & CSA performance	9 – Partnerships	Total score	Score as %	Average score
Investments in Sustainable Forests and Sustainable Land Use	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	**22**	**81**	**2**
The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	**15**	**56**	**2**
Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	**17**	**63**	**2**
Land Investment for Transformation-Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Agriculture Transformation in Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**4**	**0**

Annex 10: Review of progress made on CAPR 2018 recommendations

Recommendation 6.1 Decent work: DFID should aim to provide much clearer guidance on measuring jobs and on standards of decent work. An ambition to have clarity on at least four outcomes (including direct jobs, indirect jobs, induced jobs and the number of people benefiting from increased incomes) would be welcome and these should be specifically tailored to the Agriculture Sector.

Progress on recommendation 6.1: Work within FCDO has progressed in the past 12 months on the Jobs: Enhanced Measurement and Impact (JEMI) project that will be generating a comprehensive assessment of the jobs measurement framework.

Recommendation 6.2 Private sector monitoring data: Before other programme-specific changes, DFID is recommended to give further thought to clarifying its overall approach to information and data requirements, collection, management and use. If it wishes to have the information and analysis which allows the most credible and supportive accountability and advocacy, significantly greater standardization of metrics and definitions will be needed, as well as significantly greater actual application of the more-standardized approach.

Progress on recommendation 6.2: CAPR 2020 comes to similar broad conclusions on the quality of the application of the measurement framework and it is not expected that significant change on this can occur in the short term. For the purposes of CAPR 2020, updated standardized methodologies were used for ICF KPIs

Recommendation 6.3 Project identification and design: If DFID is to be able to have good data, analysis and thus information about its portfolio, the requirements of that need to taken account of all the way through the project cycle, starting at project identification and design. Project design should take account of the requirement to be able to analyse the portfolio by sector. Project design should take into account, and require the application of, DFID's standard reporting systems and framework. There should be a clearer relationship between expected and reported results, aggregated metrics based on robust harmonized systems and up-to-date, relevant reviews and log frames. Project design should require disaggregation of targets and results by either gender or sex. DFID should decide which of these forms of disaggregation is its standard practice. DFID should make sure that the actual target set for reaching female beneficiaries, in each project or programme, is sufficiently ambitious to meet its policy objectives

Progress on recommendation 6.3: These issues remain broadly salient for CAPR 2020, and we would in particular echo the comments on whether the target for reaching female beneficiaries is sufficiently ambitious to meet the policy objectives. There is progress in setting targets for women's engagement or sex-disaggregated targets in programmes. The current WEE review reveals that 83% of the programmes in scope have set sex-disaggregated targets in their log frame, compared to 74% of programmes that ended before November 2018, when the previous CAPR was conducted. Programmes are also setting ambitious targets that go beyond stating the number of women to be reached in log frames and committing to more qualitative changes that change gender power relationships and address gender inequalities. From the programmes in scope in the current CAPR, 22% have set these kinds of ambitious targets, compared to 6% of programmes that ended before November 2018.

Recommendation 6.4 Portfolio composition: It appears to be the case that DFID approaches project identification and bases decisions on new projects primarily on need, regional and country strategy and suitability of opportunity. We recommend that DFID continue that approach. Some possible additions to the portfolio have been identified. We recommend that DFID give consideration to the following topics:

1) Additional projects appear to be needed to deepen our understanding of the process and the progress of the transition which some farmers make from non-commercial to commercial. Many projects aim to support, and increase, the numbers going through the “stepping up” process but there is not yet enough clarity about the key drivers, constraints and implications. How does a farmer make the transition from non-commercial to commercial? Is there a “trigger” for that transition? Are the key constraints to that transition technological, or market-related, more to do with the opportunity to expand the area farmed, or fundamental to the person? How much is the change linked to successful extension, and how much to land tenure issues? Which of these is the most binding constraint, in which situations and contexts?

2) It remains the case that for two, linked, spatial aspects of agriculture, there are not yet enough projects, and/or not enough information, to allow their full importance to be appraised:

   a) There is little data on the spatial location factors (as set out within DFID’s conceptual framework) as they apply to each specific project, and hence we cannot analyse the significance of that for results. DFID’s conceptual framework suggests that different opportunities exist in different zones. At present, many – but not all – projects have activities across multiple zones and, as a result, it is hard to have adequate data, and be able to analyse it in ways which the relative impact of projects and activities in those specific zones. Such an analysis might well give useful indicators about where to focus future programming

   b) With the current portfolio, the link between availability of adequate rural infrastructure (especially roads, cell phone coverage and internet access) and successful agricultural development is difficult to explore. It has been said that the late Dr Norman Borlaug, so-called “father of the green revolution”, when asked his view of the three most important factors required for agricultural development, responded by saying “rural roads; rural roads; and rural roads.” The story may be apocryphal. Nevertheless, it appears likely that the speed of agricultural development, and speed of reduction of rural poverty, at least can be affected by the presence or absence of rural infrastructure. Assuming that access to, for example, good extension and market information is important, nowadays, one might add cell phone coverage and internet access to the rural roads. From the portfolio reviewed, it is not evident that this factor is being taken account of, reflected in the programming, or in project design. It may be, but it is not clear. And it is fundamentally important: for all development interventions, effective programming and project design requires a comprehensive understanding of the constraints which are hindering the development sought, and of the relative importance of the constraints. Which are the most constraining and, of those, which can we make a significant impact on? Hence, the possible ways in which DFID could approach this issue might cover the following, in the order suggested below, or close to it:

      i. Informal consultation within DFID about the issue, to establish the current state of knowledge and opinions on its effect on programming

      ii. A review of recent project identification and design to understand whether, and to what extent, the choice of projects and the design of them:

         • was based on good data about rural infrastructure
         • took account of that good data
         • responded effectively to the infrastructure context found

      iii. A literature review – covering published and grey – of the topic, to establish what research has already been carried out and “what we know” about the link between infrastructure and the pace of agricultural development. Once those initial investigations have been carried out, then the opportunity for, the scope

and scale of, and the points of application for any further changes and or work would be clearer

3) Climate change and adoption of climate-resilient agriculture: climate change and its implications for agriculture have been an important focus for DFID's agriculture portfolio for at least 10 years, and perhaps more. Given the recent IPCC forecasts and given the time now spent by DFID on improving climate resilience of farmers, now would be a good time to review the progress made, assess its adequacy in the light of more recent IPCC forecasts and make recommendations about future programming in the light of the findings

Progress on recommendation 6.4: There has been a marked increase in the focus on climate change within the CAP. Thirty-one programmes in CAPR 2020 received ICF funding, up from just 14 identified in CAPR 2018. Eight programmes that were not identified as reporting against ICF KPIs in CAPR 2018 have now received ICF funding and report against at least one KPI.[58]

Furthermore, FCDO commissioned a review by CCAFS into the likely net GHG emissions reductions from the CAP, looking at a representative sample of seven programmes. FCDO also included a specific climate change review to be undertaken as part of CAPR 2020, including a climate scorecard and analysis covering the whole portfolio and a deep dive focused on the climate change adaptation and resilience aspects of a sample of 23 programmes.

Outside of the CAP, FCDO continues to invest in learning and analyses to inform programming decisions, including a forthcoming CSA evaluation, and studies on end-to-end approaches for innovation in agriculture, agroecological approaches and regenerative agriculture, and the integration of biodiversity and agriculture in low- and middle-income countries.

For the first element of the recommendation on understanding pathways to scale for individual farmers, this is included as part of the mandate for CASA. It may well be that, rather than more projects, better use of the evidence generated by existing interventions could be made.

Recommendation 6.5 Project management and oversight: We recommend that DFID give serious consideration to its systems and requirements for a consistent approach to information from its project management and oversight, and to the extent to which those systems are adhered to. The current lack of availability of data, inconsistency of data and timeliness of data are inhibiting the ability to carry out an assignment such as this Portfolio Review but also the ability to provide comprehensive and good quality information about its achievements and successes.

Progress on recommendation 6.5: CAPR 2020 reviewers continued to face challenges in accessing full data for all programmes, with the most recent documentation (such as annual reviews and partnership agreements) not available on DevTracker. For example, as at January 2021, GAFSP's most recent annual review available on DevTracker is from November 2018. The majority of programme log frames published on DevTracker are blank (i.e. have no reporting data) or have not been updated in recent years.

Just 55% of ICF-funded programmes provided adequate reporting data in publicly available documents against ICF KPIs, with 26% of ICF programmes providing no data at all.

Challenges in programme management were highlighted in the climate change deep-dive review in terms of the frequent changes in programme SROs, with one programme experiencing five different SROs in under eight years, leading to confusion and an absence

[58] Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia (Phase 1); SAGCOT; Propcom Mai-karfi; CASA; CDC; NU-TEC; SITA; AFR Phase 2.

of information regarding previous reporting systems and reasons behind decisions taken by former SROs.

Recommendation 6.6 Design and process: for Portfolio Review. We think that a review of this type can be immensely important for understanding the allocation and application of resources and for informing future programming. We recommend that DFID give further consideration to the Portfolio Review process for commercial agriculture, in particular to:

- The longer-term plans for such reviews – and the implications for greater investment in transferring data to different software, of constructing an analysable time series of data, etc.
- The optimum frequency – will there be sufficiently significant change, and will the quality of the data allow adequate accuracy of any trends – to make conducting a review each year worthwhile?
- The methodology needed for reducing the subjectivity needed for some parts.
- The need for consistency of approach, to have an accurate time series of data, which in turn is necessary to determine changes over time and trends
- The resources needed to conduct a review of this type, well, and to provide accurate data and analysis

Progress on recommendation 6.6: Annex 7 above provides an update on the methodological changes for this year's CAPR. The frequency of the CAPR is currently considered to be annual but this is subject to needs and could be varied in the future.

Annex 11: Reported performance on key indicators for CAPR 2018 and CAPR 2020

Indicator	CAPR 2018: Overall targets and achievements to date, for 49 projects in implementation			CAPR 2020: Overall targets and achievements to date, for 35 projects in implementation		
	Target	Results to date	% achievement	Target	Results to date	% achievement
All smallholders benefiting (male and female)	29,955,106	22,523,529	75%	79,645,863	52,242,924	66
Female smallholders benefiting	2,724,003	3,445,596	126%	28,875,710	15,187,217	53
All smallholders benefiting financially (male and female)	5,136,986	4,702,004	92%	33,713,662	19,869,729	57
Female smallholders benefiting financially	724,245	1,117,620	154%	13,976,668	5,291,050	40
All smallholders benefiting in other ways (male and female)	12,398,421	7,284,984	59%	8,302,558	13,287,659	162
Female smallholders benefiting in other ways	558,928	907,876	162%	1,113,590	3,284,417	295
All smallholders with increased productivity or access to markets (male and female)	4,516,976	7,919,727	175%	2,394,092	3,985,579	166
Female smallholders with increased productivity or access to markets	939,039	2,519,518	268%	865,941	641,173	74
All smallholders with improved access to land rights (male and female)	11,561,268	5,230,496	45%	9,155,277	5,650,283	62
Female smallholders with improved access to land rights	1,262,290	1,793,781	142%	4,550,000	3,835,824	84
Net attributable income	274,903,363	184,313,658	67%	1,781,202,215	319,609,184	18
Agricultural linked SMEs that increased their productivity or customers	186,191	664,451	357%	401,730	414,000	103
New jobs created	214,166	140,144	65%	281,055	231,774	82
New jobs created for women	12,993	20,222	156%	86,876	37,958	43
New businesses created	2,157	2,388	111%	37	56	151
Investment stimulated (£)	10,434,421,506	14,016,318,471	134%	10,539,407,542	13,590,262,926	129


CASA
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