



FOODSYSTEMS
2030

Driving Food Systems Resilience in a Food Crisis and Beyond

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2023



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFW	Africa West
AGF	Agriculture and Food
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BMZ	Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (<i>German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development</i>)
CVP	Communications and Visitibilty Plan
EC	European Commision
EoI	Expressions of Interest
EU	European Union
FS2030	FoodSystems 2030
FSRP	Food System Resilient Program
FY22	Fiscal Year 2022
G7	Group of Seven (intergovernmental forum)
G20	Group of Twenty (intergovernmental forum)
GAFSF	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GFFA	Global Forum for Food and Agriculture
GP	Global Practice
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMT	Program Management Team
PROGREEN	Global Partnership for Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes
TF	Trust Fund





Foreword

Today, our planet is as hot as it was 125,000 years ago. It is believed that agriculture was born about 10,000 years ago, in a time of climactic stability—which means agriculture and food systems are now in uncharted territory. Food systems that deliver healthy people, planet, and economy will require strategic partnerships across development finance, countries, philanthropy, the private sector, and civil society organizations.

Agriculture has the potential to heal the planet and to lift people out of poverty—it is the sector [best-placed to deliver growth that benefits the poorest and most vulnerable](#). Consensus is growing that a food transition is just as important as an energy transition for a livable planet. We can turn this latest food crisis into an opportunity, taking action now to prepare for and prevent future food crises. We can unlock the full potential of partners to drive structural change—if we garner the political will to do so—and take multiple actions across multiple sectors, replicating successful interventions, leveraging significant public and private expenditures, and capturing increasing returns to scale on investments. An investment now will pay long-term dividends—an investment in future generations.

Looking back over Fiscal Year 2023, as the world spiraled towards a full-blown food crisis in the wake of the war in Ukraine, FoodSystems 2030 (FS2030) simultaneously addressed short-term and long-term solutions to meet urgent food security needs on the ground, while also building the long-term resilience and sustainability of food systems. Through multilateral partnership, FS2030 helped shape the global response and coordinated action. In the summer of 2022, the Trust Fund supported the emergence of the Global Alliance for Food Security, co-convened by the G7 Presidency and the World Bank. In just 5 months, the Global Alliance had released the first iteration of the Global Food Security Dashboard, a one-stop-shop tracking financing flows to food and nutrition security, and an essential resource for policymakers everywhere. The Trust Fund also supported one of the fastest ever mobilizations of emergency financing for those countries most impacted, delivering \$800 million in emergency response financing. The Trust Fund is now supporting countries

through technical assistance to achieve the International Development Assistance (IDA) policy commitment of developing Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans (FSCPPs) in 25 countries. The plans define what constitutes a major food and nutrition security crisis for a country and prompts timely, early action across government, humanitarian, and development partners to prevent and mitigate the impacts of the crisis.

It is clear food and nutrition security can only happen if we radically change food systems. FS2030 continues to prioritize structural, long-term change including influencing the financing. In the journey towards transformation, FS2030 has focused on fixing incentives that govern how food is produced, consumed, and financed. This workstream has focused on the [over \\$800 billion spent each year on agricultural policies and expenditures](#), which results in distorted prices across relative food groups, high emissions, and inequities. FS2030 has moved from upstream analytics to supporting five countries with implementation grants—awarding \$75 million in grants to Bangladesh, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar. The grant funding will leverage a total of \$1.2 billion in IBRD/IDA financing, demonstrating how trust fund financing can build on existing World Bank operations and food systems policy change in client countries.

In addition, the program continues its focus on digital agriculture: influencing regional IDA projects in Sub-Saharan Africa to produce high quality practices in agriculture using data and innovation; conducting eight agriculture surveys in 6 countries; and finally, helping to identify data sources, develop a roadmap, and prioritize investment projects on improved use of agricultural data in Kenya.

Pandemic prevention, with One Health as a foundation, remains a high priority. Upstream analytics are facilitating implementation support across Regional and Country One Health programs, strengthening collaboration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors. The program is also working with the private sector and corporates to define de-risking platforms that support food systems transition through enhanced private finance. We have also been successful in positioning the food systems transition as a key priority through advocacy in various global fora.

A big thank you to all of our partners in supporting FS2030. This program is uniquely positioned to work with all countries and help them on their journey towards fit-for-purpose food systems. We are in this journey together and we have the collective power to drive change now and create food systems that are healthy for people, the planet, and the economy.

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Annual Report Fiscal Year 2023: Driving Food Systems Resilience

Introduction

FS2030 is an umbrella trust fund hosted by the Agriculture and Food (AGF) Global Practice (GP) at the World Bank. FS2030 is designed to address the hidden health, environmental, and economic costs of the current global food system, thereby helping countries build sustainable food systems. FS2030 welcomed new contributions from existing donor Germany and from the new donors Denmark, Israel, and Japan, with a total of US\$140.8 million in contributions in FY23.

FS2030 seeks to drive an integrated food systems agenda and promote new ways of doing business that fuse the simultaneous pursuits of health for people, the planet, and the economy, addressing market and institutional incentives, and eschewing the siloed and fragmented approaches of the past.

The systems approach is achieved through the “five Is”: innovation, incentives, institutions, investment, and information:

- **Innovations** to create knowledge and encourage adoption of new ways to produce and consume food.
- **Incentives** to overcome inertia, cultural food habits, and barriers to change.
- **Institutions** to address governance and administrative accountabilities and obstacles and create the capacity in the public sector to enable change.
- **Investments** to address the costs of adjustment and mitigate risks faced by private investors.

- **Information** to create champions for change, including changes to global public opinion.

The five Is are applied to the six strategic themes to deliver on food systems transformation.

- **Food and Nutrition Security:** Apply cutting-edge global knowledge and partnerships to strengthen food and nutrition security and food systems resilience. FS2030 continues to apply innovative knowledge, analyzing the drivers of the current food security crisis and formulating recommendations to mitigate and prepare for future crises.
- **Healthy and Sustainable Diets:** Make healthy and sustainable diets affordable, food safe, and ensure food systems produce positive outcomes. Since food systems and land use are major drivers of pandemics, this strategic theme looks at how to turn this vicious cycle into a virtuous one. A key part of this strategic theme is building food systems that do not contribute to future pandemics and zoonotic diseases.
- **Public Policies and Expenditures:** Change incentives by repurposing public support to agriculture and food, delivering positive outcomes for people, planet and economies.
- **Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations:** Accelerate and scale digital innovations that work for countries and smallholder farmers.
- **Agribusiness:** Improve enabling environment for private finance, create de-risking platforms and instruments, and deliver public–private finance for food systems transformation.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Accelerate and scale up support for climate-smart, inclusive agriculture.

This report provides an overview of FS2030's progress in developing and advancing implementation of the FY23 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B, per Annex 1) and results toward FS2030's goal of helping countries build better food systems during the reporting period (July 2022 to June 2023).

Key Achievements Fiscal Year 2023

In FY23, FS2030 continued to influence the global agenda and discourse, making the case for building long-term food systems resilience in a sustainable manner, creating healthy people, a healthy planet, and healthy economies, including at the [African Green Revolution Conference \(AGRF\)](#), the [World Agri-Tech Innovation Summit](#), and the [UN General Assembly](#); the [World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings](#); the [Conference of Parties on Climate Change \(COP27\)](#); and the [Global Forum for Food and Agriculture Annual and Spring Meetings](#).

As part of the World Bank Group, FS2030 fostered strategic partnerships and continued to engage at the global level with critical forums, including co-convening the Global Alliance for Food Security and working with the [Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#), [Group of Seven \(G7\)](#), the [Just Rural Transition and Policy Action Coalition \(JRT PAC\)](#), the [Good Food Finance Network \(GFFN\)](#), [Champions 12.3](#) and [Food Systems Economic Commission \(FSEC\)](#).



Table 1. Key achievements of FS2030 in fiscal 2023

Innovation	Incentives	Institutions	Investments	Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created a one-stop-shop for the latest global and country-level data concerning food and nutrition security through the GAFS Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard. Established country coordination groups in 9 countries to align country stakeholders—including National Statistics Offices and their Ministries of Agriculture—in the production, dissemination, and use of data (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo). Conducted Agricultural Data Ecosystem Diagnostics in Kenya, which helped to identify data sources, develop a roadmap, and prioritize investment projects an improve use of agricultural data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceleration of 9 country deep dives on repurposing public support for agriculture. Delivered four High-level policy dialogues including at Annual Meetings of the World Bank/IMF. Completed Toolkit and three new country repurposing diagnostics (CRDs) in Argentina, Indonesia, and Sierra Leone. Initiated five new CRDs in Bangladesh, Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, and Paraguay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-convened the Global Alliance for Food Security with the G7 Presidency. Completed three new country deep dives on One Health focusing on country risks and vulnerabilities in Assam State, India, Liberia, and Vietnam. Brought together climate negotiators through the COP27 Dialogue resulting in "Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on climate on AGF." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved from concept to practice in repurposing agricultural support, awarding Type 1 investment grants to 5 countries (\$75 million). Accelerated country and regional programs on One Health, including in Africa, Central Asia and East Asia Pacific. Initiated Sustainable Livestock lending programs in Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Western Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine to promote sustainability, innovation, and food security. Provided technical assistance for robust Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans (FSCPPs)¹ in 25 countries to prepare for and prevent the next food crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated the flagship report "Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases," an investment framework to reduce risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases. Published 25 new bi-weekly Food Security Updates about evolving food and nutrition security trends and drivers.

¹ A FSCPP is a national operational plan defining what constitutes a major FNS crisis for a country, explains how crisis risks are actively monitored and identified, and details step-by-step protocols, roles, and timelines for mobilizing additional funding and early action. The FSCPP brings together these preparedness elements into a cohesive operational framework to support the systematic recognition of an emerging crisis and prompt timely joined-up action across government, humanitarian, and development partners to prevent and mitigate the impacts of future FNS crises.

The progress reported here covers six strategic themes that are part of a food systems approach and that have received funding to date. Progress reporting is strictly limited to the reporting period of June 2022 to July 2023. Activities and progress will progress as the Trust Fund grows over time.

Food and Nutrition Security

The world is facing a food crisis of unprecedented proportions, the largest in modern history. Food and nutrition insecurity is reaching new highs, intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, and projections indicate that conditions will remain elevated through 2030. [Between 691 and 783 million people](#) in the world faced hunger in 2022. Left unchecked, increasing risks to food and nutrition security threaten to roll back development gains in health, economic, and social development indicators and amplify drivers of fragility and conflict.

Over the past year, the newly established Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) strategic team has been working on getting ahead of the worsening food and nutrition security trends to build more resilient and sustainable food systems over the long-term. In line with the World Bank Group ([WBG](#)) [Global Crisis Response Framework \(GCRF\)](#) and under the auspices of the [Global Alliance for Food Security \(GAFS\)](#), FoodSystems (FS) 2030-funded FNS efforts have focused on improving access to food and nutrition security data and analytics the WBG and its partners produce and on maintaining robust and continuous analytical tools to support the early diagnosis of emerging food and nutrition security crises to prompt early and collective action to prevent and mitigate impacts. Furthermore, the team has laid the groundwork for scaling efforts to promote greater preparedness to major FNS crises: building the capacity of countries to respond earlier and more systematically to food and nutrition crises and putting in place the necessary global architecture to support more systematized, collective, and anticipatory and early action.

The focused mandate and strategic operationalization of the FNS efforts to contribute to enhancing transparency and preparedness for FNS crises have been recognized in international fora, such as the [Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security](#).

In financial year 2023 (FY23), a major achievement was the rapid development and launch of the GAFS [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#). The Dashboard brings together in one place the latest global and country-level data from a multitude of organizations on food crisis severity, global food security financing, and innovative research to strengthen crisis response and resilience. Built upon the GAFS multi-stakeholder consultative process with over 60 bilateral and multilateral humanitarian and development partners, United Nation (UN) agencies, regional organizations, and governments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Dashboard facilitates country decision makers with access to a repository of the latest critical FNS data and information and supports global stakeholders to better coordinate their responses to existing and emerging FNS crises.

Other core achievements in FY23 include

- The establishment of the [Global Alliance for Food Security Secretariat](#), which convened six high-level GAFS Steering Group meetings, over 20 multistakeholder technical core team meetings on the GAFS Advice, Action, and Advance focus areas in addition to a multitude of bilateral meetings with GAFS partners. Furthermore, the GAFS Secretariat has overseen maintaining the visibility of GAFS, the FNS crisis and its implications high on the global agenda through strategic communications planning and outreach, including in the [third joint FAO-IMF-WBG-WTO statement](#), the [15th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference Final Communiqué](#), [FNS Updates to the WBG Board](#), [senior management blogs](#), [news stories](#), [promotional videos](#), and social media.
- Commence engagements with 25 countries to initiate [Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans \(FSCPPs\)](#).² Country-level FSCPP workshops have been held in Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen to date.
- Commence engagement with global partners (GAFS, FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, Global Network Against Food Crises, and the Office of the UN Famine Prevention and Response Coordinator) on a [FSCPP global/regional support architecture that will support countries when a FSCPP is triggered](#).
- The publication of 25 biweekly [Food Security Updates](#) that disseminate timely global food security updates of evolving food and nutrition security trends and drivers globally, regionally, and at country level targeted at WBG and non-WBG audiences. The disseminated FS Updates have been used to inform WBG internal corporate briefings and the quarterly FNS Board Updates. The Updates have also been used by external audience such as media to report on the latest global food security situation. The Updates are also featured on and developed in synergy with the efforts around the GAFS Global FNS Dashboard.
- The expansion and improvement of the [DECDG Food Price Monitor](#), which covers 25 fragile countries. With support from FS2030, over 125 markets and 30 food items have been added to the monitoring coverage and the price monitor's new processing methodology increased local area inflation tracking accuracy from 85% to 92%. With the improved methodology, weekly updates have been produced since the start of March 2023 and a related [blog](#) promotes the improved data set and features a new interactive widget to visualize the food price data.
- The expansion of a [global food insecurity projection model, to be incorporated into the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#). With support from FS2030, the team has expanded the model coverage from 144 to all 191 countries mutually included in the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database and the International

² An FSCPP is a national operational plan defining what constitutes a major FNS crisis for a country, explains how crisis risks are actively monitored and identified, and details step-by-step protocols, roles, and timelines for mobilizing additional funding and early action. The FSCPP brings together these preparedness elements into a cohesive operational framework to support the systematic recognition of an emerging crisis and prompt timely joined-up action across government, humanitarian, and development partners to prevent and mitigate the impacts of future FNS crises.

Money Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook and developed a new modeling capability to analyze drivers of food insecurity. Using the World Economic Outlook (WEO) from October 2022, the global forecast has been updated, and an assessment on the role of inflation and food imports in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and in Lebanon and Yemen, specifically, have been used to feature a full chapter in the [Middle East and North Africa \(MENA\) regional economic update \(April, 2023\)](#).

Looking forward, the FNS theme will continue to work closely with GAFS partners and other FNS-relevant fora. The complementary efforts around the Global FNS Dashboard and the FSCPPs provide a rare opportunity for enabling more systematic links between GAFS country, regional, and global efforts to mobilize additional resources and track responses. As such, in FY24 the Dashboard will be further refined to function as a centralized global platform to track and monitor FSCPP development and activation status. It will also share the resources created by the committees implementing the FSCPP so that users can see the key drivers of FNS being tracked in different countries and their performance to allow for better decision-making by local policymakers and better targeting of resources.

Furthermore, to stay ahead of the curve and considering user feedback, the FNS theme will continue conducting knowledge generation and outreach with new sources and data providers for the Dashboard to include additional resources relevant to FNS crisis preparedness, financial commitments and status of resource mobilization, and innovative research to advance food systems transformation and resilience to future FNS crises.

Healthy and Sustainable Diets

One Health

Preventing, preparing for, and responding to pandemics is a key global challenge of our time, because human activities have allowed infectious diseases to emerge more frequently and spread more rapidly. The pace of emerging infectious diseases has accelerated with more than five new diseases emerging around the world every year. Most of those large outbreaks originate from animals. Strategies to reduce pandemic risk and prevent the next one from sparking must consider the multiple interactions between wild and domestic animals, humans, and their shared ecosystems in a holistic way. One Health addresses this nexus with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes for people and the planet.

Because of the many interfaces between humans and animals that food systems create, they are key drivers of emerging infectious diseases and pandemics. FS2030 embodies the One Health approach of the World Bank through an International Development Association (IDA) 20 policy commitment and its engagement with client countries, through the World Bank's agriculture and food portfolio of about US\$365 million. Another critical piece of the global financing architecture has been the establishment of [the Pandemic Fund](#), a Financing Intermediary Fund, at the Bank as a unique dedicated

stream of additional funding for pandemic prevention and preparedness guided by the One Health principles. The policy commitment is well on track with the target of 20 IDA countries being supported through One Health programs through lending operations as well as One Health country diagnostics, such as those prepared in East Asia Pacific for Cambodia and Laos. In Central Asia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are resolutely engaging in One Health supported by country analytics. Meanwhile, in India, the [Animal Health System Support for One Health Program-for-Results \(AHSSOH\)](#) aims to reduce health risk at the human-animal-ecosystem interface by improving the quality and coverage of animal health services and enhancing One Health coordination in some states. All of this is being guided by the [sustainable development flagship report on investing in One Health](#) to put pandemics behind us. As the global public good dimension of One Health becomes clearer and the origins of pandemics are better understood, FS2030 is working to increase the understanding of interlinkages between human, animal, and ecosystem health in relation to food systems, while embedding these aspects into Bank operations.

The One Health Strategic Theme work consists of the following components:

- **Strategic dialogue and engagements** with country partners, the International Development Community, G20, and other high-level fora, including the World One Health Conference in Singapore, [Central Asia One Health Framework for Action](#) (protecting food systems, preventing future pandemic), and engagement with the Quadripartite on financing for One Health.
- **Development of analytical reports** that demonstrate the human and sustainable development benefits in investing in prevention at the source and One Health.
- **Operational engagement** through the Agriculture and Food portfolio, cross-global practice (GP) support, and support to the Secretariat of the Pandemic Fund.

Key achievements with FS2030 funding in FY23 include

- Issued and disseminated a Sustainable Development Flagship Report [Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases](#).
- Developed three country deep dives on [One Health](#) focusing on country risks and vulnerabilities in [Vietnam](#), [Liberia](#), and [Assam State, India](#).
- With the Quadripartite,³ conducted a methodological workshop on One Health Country diagnostics and prepared a paper on investments in One Health.
- Influencing US\$1.5 billion in operations by providing technical assistance to WB operations such as the Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement ([REDISSE](#)) as well as the Health Security and Resilience in West and Central Africa, the East Africa

³ The Quadripartite it consists of four main agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), and World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH).

Preventing Pandemics in Central Asia

In November 2022, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan took a crucial step closer towards pandemic prevention—signing a communique across the three sectors of agriculture, health, and environment and agreeing to cooperate and tackle shared issues at a regional level.

These countries face major regional animal and human health challenges: the need to prepare for future pandemics, to enhance food system resilience, and to address new opportunities and threats associated with increasing animal production and transborder movements of animals and their products. COVID-19 emphasized the urgent need for pandemic preparedness and the prevention and control of infectious diseases. The economic impact of the pandemic persists, compounded by a relatively high prevalence of zoonoses in livestock, domestic animals, and the human population. Food safety is weak in the region, and antimicrobials are widely used without prescription, including for fostering animal growth and disease prevention. In addition, land degradation is widespread and will be aggravated by climate change, with consequent effects on livestock production and risk of spillovers on human health.

With funding from FS2030, the World Bank launched the Central Asia One Health Framework for Action—Protecting Food Systems and Preventing Future Pandemics flagship. The flagship is focused on supporting the development of a One Health Framework for Action, which will provide concrete actions in tackling challenges and an investment roadmap for the region.

The Central Asia One Health Framework for Action will contribute to

- Pandemic preparedness.
- Targeting zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance, and food safety as immediate national and regional priority issues.
- Implementing country- and regional-level action plans to address those priority areas.
- Establishing One Health governance structures for the implementation of national and regional activities, including a regional platform for coordination of animal health, public health, and environmental health in Central Asia.
- Identifying financing for the implementation of the action plans, including from national budgets, and financing from the World Bank and other development partners.

Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience Multiphase Programmatic Approach and the [India Animal Health System Support for Improved One Health](#).

- Supported the preparation of regional One Health programs in Central Asia, South Asia, and East-Asia Pacific.
- Established and maintained a Community of Practice within the Bank with nearly 100 members across various GPs and regions.
- Worked across WB Global Practices to develop key flagship reports [Thriving: Making Cities Green, Resilient, and Inclusive in a Changing Climate](#), providing inputs on how to use the One Health approach across sectors, specifically in urban environments, and the [Change Cannot Wait: Building Resilient Health Systems in the Shadow of COVID-19](#), recommending how a One Health focus can be important for public health systems resilience. Helped to ensure that the majority (68%) of grants under the new Pandemic Fund were One Health projects.

In the coming year, the One Health team plans to continue advancing the agenda for an integrated approach to public health in the agriculture sector. With support from the FS2030 Trust Fund, One Health plans to implement seven additional country diagnostics spanning Central and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The program looks forward to further boosting Bank operations and continued engagement in international forums on the topic, including with the Quadripartite.

Livestock in Food Systems

The livestock sector is a key driver of hidden costs in food systems. Meanwhile, awareness has grown about the role of livestock in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response and how livestock is a major contributor to global emissions. Coming out of the 2021 United Nations Conference of Parties on Climate Change, commonly referred to as the COP26, in Glasgow, countries are implementing more sustainable livestock projects that can move the needle and reduce potent emissions such as methane.

The Livestock in Food Systems (LFS) strategic theme aims to foster food systems transformation through fairer, safer, and more sustainable livestock practices. Growth in livestock must follow strict principles of animal health and welfare, equitable practices in economic inclusion in the livestock value chain, and promote climate-smart investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In FY23, a major achievement was moving from conceptualizing sustainable livestock principles and guidance towards putting resources into operations, including issuing a call for proposals, reviewing project design, and having a fair process for attributing subgrants under FS2030.

The LFS Expert Group is supporting the design and formulation of investment operations as well as new analytics at both country and regional levels, including Latin America; Southern Africa; Western Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine; China; Ethiopia; India; Indonesia; and Tajikistan, supplying expertise and guidance in the three key areas of environment (including climate change), social inclusion and equity (including gender), and animal health and welfare.

Other core activities and achievements in FY23 include

- Finalized guidance notes on WOA animal welfare standards, making them relevant to an operational context.
- Strengthened the Livestock Global Expert Team and the WBG Livestock Community of Practice.
- Prepared principles on social inclusion and equity (including gender dimensions) as part of the [Investing in the Sustainable Livestock \(ISL\)](#) Third Guide.
- Influenced Climate Country Development Reports (CCDRs) including the Uzbekistan CCDR, where the livestock team developed a background paper on livestock and climate change, upon which project and country management teams can draw.
- Convened the LFS Expert Group with five institutions: the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centers, Wageningen University, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.
- Participated in events and regular meetings of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, the Livestock Data for Decisions (LD4D) community of practice, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) committee on Biosecurity, Animal Welfare, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), and Climate (BAWAC).
- Initial discussions on the potential revitalization of the Livestock Global Alliance within the Global Donor Platform on Rural Development (GDPRD) so that donors can provide updates and share information about their portfolios, coordinate sustainable livestock investments for complementarity, and leverage investors' strengths, adopt common positions, undertake joint activities related to evaluating livestock investments, and reflect on results and lessons learned.
- Finalized the interagency Gender Framework for Livestock (with IFAD, FAO, and the International Livestock Research Institute [ILRI]).

Looking forward, the livestock team will continue to work closely with operations and ramp up its participation in key World Bank outputs informing lending and operations, such as the Climate Country Development Reports (CCDR), Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF) and more.

Public Policies and Expenditures

Total support towards the agricultural sector reached US\$817 billion per year over 2019–21 [for the 54 countries](#) covered by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD; OECD 2022). About \$500 million was in terms of public budget support, and the rest reflects a transfer from consumers to producers as a result of market price support policies that raise prices. Much of this public support encourages inefficient use of inputs and unsustainable production practices and promotes unfavorable nutrition outcomes. Changing incentives by repurposing agricultural public support can help transform food systems to become more resilient and deliver the triple wins: healthy people, healthy planet, and healthy economy.

The main focus of the Public Policies and Expenditures strategic theme is to provide technical assistance (TA) to governments in repurposing their relevant agriculture-related public policies and support to ensure right incentives for resilient and sustainable food system transformation that deliver increased farm incomes and better environmental and nutritional outcomes. The TA support is tailored to country and sector context and to identify feasible policy reform options for repurposing agricultural support towards sustainable food system transformation in the countries.

The repurposing agenda has become more important over the past year as the world is facing multiple crises such as the conflicts in Ukraine and Sudan and climate shocks such as the flooding in Pakistan. Some countries have reacted in an ad hoc manner to these shocks, for example, by implementing protectionist agricultural policies, further exacerbating inefficiencies and unsustainable practices in the sector. Due to compounding crises and the resulting increased stress on government budgets, there is growing interest among countries to explore alternative options and identify better approaches to agricultural public policies and support. Governments are examining how to turn a crisis into an opportunity—rethinking distorting and expensive incentives, for example, and reconsidering agricultural subsidies to farmers. The World Bank has been working to respond to the growing demands coming out from countries through the Public Policies and Expenditure (PPE) thematic area of the FS2030 Trust Fund.

The PPE work consists of the following components:

- Advancement of global dialogue on repurposing through high-level engagement with other international organizations, ministries, and private sector actors to identify the conditions that drive finance toward sustainable agriculture and food systems.
- Global analytics to advance global knowledge and practical policy recommendations on the repurposing of public policies and expenditure to support the global dialogue.
- Upstream analytical work to advance evidence-based policy dialogue for repurposing agricultural policies and expenditures.
- Provide technical support to the project teams leading the selected repurposing pilots from preparation to implementation and evaluation.

Key achievements with FS2030 funding include

- Awarded Bangladesh, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique with implementation support grants from FS2030 totaling \$75 million in June 2023. The grants will finance the design and implementation of activities to repurpose public policy and expenditure programs and scale them up through World Bank operations.
- Completed the Monitoring and Analyzing Food and Agricultural Policies Toolkit (MAFAP) and expanded the number of countries considered, which will be published in FY24.
- An investment workshop to identify the conditions that drive finance towards sustainable agriculture and food systems as part of the 3FS tool-prototype (Financial Flows into Food Systems Model), visually illustrating trends in food systems financing and applied and reported in five countries (Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Peru), in partnership with IFAD.
- Supported agriculture sector diagnostics to identify country-specific policy reform options in nine countries (Bangladesh, Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay and Sri Lanka).
- As part of its high-level engagements, the PPE team has supported four **high-level policy dialogues** at key milestone events (such as the Sustainable Agriculture Day event at the launch of the FAST initiative at COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt; a high level debate at GFFA 2023 in Berlin on "[Revisiting GFFA 2021: Redirecting Agriculture Policies and Support to Address Climate Change](#)"; a closed-door Ministerial Meeting at the WB/IMF Annual Meetings; and the Africa Agricultural Policies Leadership Dialogue with the participation of Agricultural Ministers from 18 countries in Lusaka, Zambia, on June 1–2, 2023).

In the coming financial year (FY), the PPE team plans to continue advancing the agenda for repurposing agricultural policies through strategic dialogue and analytical work along with the TA support for upstream analytics and for implementation of repurposing pilots in select countries. Specifically, the PPE team will provide technical support to the five country teams awarded implementation grants from FS2030. Following a sustained demand for technical and financial support to analyze the PPE framework, the team will also initiate five new country deep dives for agricultural policy and support repurposing, bringing the total to 27 (13 delivered, 9 ongoing, and 5 planned in FY24). The team will also engage in global policy dialogues in the lead up to COP28 in partnership with United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (UK FCDO). The program will also host a workshop on strategic grain reserves in FY24.

Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations

Current food systems are ripe for digital disruption—but the data and digital innovation landscape is fragmented, while availability and access to agricultural data remains a key challenge. The data-driven and digital agriculture strategic theme seeks to address these challenges by scaling digital technologies, innovations, and use of data that work for farmers, entrepreneurs, and governments.

Over the past year, country demand for data and digital technologies has skyrocketed, as governments have realized that they can help them to make better decisions, futureproof them against future crises, and improve the efficiency in the entire food system. There is significant demand for technical assistance and advisory services in the areas of data, digital agriculture, and innovations across a range of different World Bank Global Practices and IFC.

The global food security crisis has highlighted the pressing need for solid data. The [50x2030 Initiative](#) is filling this gap by building national statistics systems and promoting evidence-informed agriculture in countries.

Funded by the European Commission, the 50x2030 work consists of the following components:

1. Provision of country onboarding and coordination support in preparation for the agriculture surveys.
2. Provision of technical assistance and operational support to conduct agriculture surveys according to the good practices supported by the 50 × 2030 initiative.



3. Design of, technical support for, and implementation of methodological validation studies aimed at identifying and validating innovative methods for collecting critical data for understanding and monitoring digital agriculture in a survey context.

The 50x2030 Initiative increases the capacity of 50 low- and middle-income countries to produce, disseminate, analyze, and apply data to decisions in the agricultural sector that support rural development and food security. Agricultural data leads to better understanding of trends and constraints for agriculture and rural development, impact of investment projects and policies, and better tracking of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other commitments in agriculture, as well as supporting policy makers' decision-making.

Key achievements under the digital agriculture, data, and innovations strategic theme in FY23 included

In the context of the 50x2030 initiative

- Created a coalition of several stakeholders⁴ under the UN Food Systems Summit innovation lever, aiming to improve use and sharing of data, and piloting the work of the coalition in at least two countries.
- Provided support to Ministries of Agriculture in Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Kenya, and Vietnam to develop data-driven digital innovation ecosystems.⁵
- In Kenya, conducted an agricultural data ecosystem diagnostic⁶ which helped to identify data sources, develop a roadmap, and prioritize investment projects to improve use of agricultural data; and organized workshops on (1) identifying existing global and local data sources and on methodologies for data integration, (2) developing a roadmap for an integrated data platform for agriculture and food with all relevant government bodies and agencies, and (3) prioritization of investment projects stemming from the roadmap.⁷
- Formally onboarded five countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo) to the 50x2030 Initiative, having signed the 50x2030 Program Implementation Plans.
- Established country coordination groups in 9 countries to align the country stakeholders—including National Statistics Offices and their Ministries of Agriculture—in the production, dissemination, and use of data (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Leone, and Togo).

4 CGIAR, FAO, WEF, and WB.

5 This included data platforms for repurposing public policies to move towards developing soil fertility incentives and digital public infrastructure including digital registries of farmers.

6 Agricultural data ecosystem diagnostics help to identify key short-term actions with available data as well as data gaps. They can also help to identify who the relevant stakeholders are in gathering data in the country, what type of data is being collected, and what the key conditions are to accessing this data.

7 Workshops helped to identify advisory systems and tools that could be developed in the short-term, based on the data and capacity available both at local and global levels to address government priority concerns. The consortium is identifying ways forward for developing the model and a platform to be used for policy implementation at scale in Kenya.



- In Uganda, implemented the Uganda National Study on Objective Measurement in Agriculture (UNOMA), which included elements of methodological validation for innovative approaches to the integration of surveys and satellites to inform digital crop area and yield maps, crop variety identification, and measurement of crop damages and production. Fieldwork was completed in FY23; technical guidance notes and research outputs will be completed in FY24.
- In Uganda, designed and planned an upcoming methodological study on measuring climate and weather, soil health, and land area with innovative, digital tools. It is expected to be launched in the first half of FY24. As part of the preparation for this study, significant work has been undertaken in identifying the optimal distribution of weather sensors for measuring climate and weather at the local level. This study will also include a questionnaire module aimed at measuring access to and use of digital agriculture services.
- In Nigeria, implemented a methodological pilot using new digital tools for land area measurement. A validation study is testing the use of new Survey Solutions features for land area measurement via tablet, both with and without global positioning system (GPS) boosting devices, compared to handheld GPS units and respondent estimation.
- Deepened partnerships and coordinated finance and activities with active and IDA projects to capitalize on IDA resources, with the aim of producing high-quality agriculture data. The 50x2030 Initiative provided technical and operational assistance to
 - An active regional IDA project (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo); and
 - Two future regional IDA projects (covering Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal).
- Mobilized cofinancing of over \$180 million in IDA financing in 23 countries for 3 to 5 years.

In the context of the Global Data & Digital Agriculture Advisory Program

- Provided advisory and knowledge services to 17 World Bank country teams representing \$1.2 billion in total lending volume.
- Developed a concept of the AgriFood Data Lab with artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled search and access facility for task teams and operations, a one-stop-shop for all data analytics and use cases.
- Prepared 50 use cases on the application of the Earth Observation data for actionable data-driven solutions on the ground.
- Launched a new Israel–World Bank partnership with the participation of senior Israeli government officials, innovators and the World Bank/IFC.
- Developed a concept of a Food Systems Global Accelerator Program for a partnership to support the fast tracking of the use and scaling up of innovation and the creation of start-ups ecosystems for the transformation of the food system (jointly with the WFP Innovation Accelerator) and developed a guidebook for the development of a startup ecosystem in Agriculture & Food.
- Built the foundation of knowledge for digital agriculture, data, and innovations through online courses, webinars, workshops, and more, creating significant demand within the WBG and within client countries for digital agriculture, data, and innovations.





Agribusiness

Integrating smallholders into a market economy, providing financing to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and providing an enabling environment for all agribusiness actors to invest and grow are challenges that the FS2030 agribusiness theme seeks to address. The SDGs note that agriculture is the single largest employer in the world. Globally, 40 percent of the population earns its income from agriculture. Experience shows that when a country's agricultural sector is not competitive, there is greater reliance on imports and less poverty reduction in rural areas. Agribusiness SMEs play a critical role in linking smallholder producers to national markets, meeting food demand, and creating tomorrow's jobs.

In FY23, funding under the agribusiness theme started supporting policy engagement in operations. Under a regional World Bank investment program, the West Africa Food System Resilience Program, FS2030 provided targeted support to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and select member countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria) to conduct a high-level roundtable on fertilizer policy, reaffirming their commitment to accelerate investments and reforms to make fertilizers more accessible and affordable. FS2030 also strengthened internal analytical tools in the form of a dataset on policies and regulations in 11 African countries for enabling policies for Agribusiness development, currently used to inform World Bank lending operations. Finally, FS2030 advanced country-level policy notes for 11 African countries, highlighting opportunities for policy reform across eight key topic areas.

In the coming year, FS2030 will continue to identify World Bank operations in the 11 African countries surveyed that would benefit from additional resources to enhance policy engagement on our key topics. These activities will demonstrate how the new policy assessment approach can be operationalized effectively to enhance the enabling environment for a thriving private sector.

Improving Fertilizer Access



Credit: Erick Kaglan, World Bank

In May 2023, West African heads of state and ministers affirmed their commitment to accelerate investments and reforms to make fertilizers more accessible and affordable during a high-level roundtable jointly organized by the Togolese government, the World Bank, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Lomé round table brought together leaders from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

"Through the adoption of a common roadmap, ECOWAS countries are committing to improve access to mineral and organic fertilizers for smallholder farmers, with a focus on crops that ensure food security and sovereignty for people and the implementation of the priority actions," highlighted Dr. Omar Alieu Touray, President of the ECOWAS Commission.

Funding from FS2030 supported this convening and the development of a declaration covering a series of concrete objectives and measures, including adopting policy measures to facilitate access and use of fertilizers by eliminating customs duties and taxes, promoting transparency, and developing capacity for quality control and traceability through the establishment of the West African Fertilizer Quality Control Committee.



Climate-Smart Agriculture

As the global population continues to grow and dietary habits evolve, the demand for food rises concurrently. At the same time, climate change intensifies, leading to higher temperatures, more frequent extreme weather events, and other increased climate risks, which negatively impact agriculture and food production. Food systems contribute significantly to climate change. Despite these challenges, food systems are underrepresented in climate negotiations and receive a small fraction (4.3%) of all tracked global climate finance.

In response, FS2030 is pioneering climate-smart, inclusive agriculture (CSA) approaches to enable such practices and technologies to drive significant social, food security, and environmental benefits in our client countries. In this context, it is also important to highlight research findings that natural climate solutions can offer a third of the most cost-effective ways to achieve the Paris Agreement goals.

CSA Strategic Theme Outcomes

1. **Increased Productivity:** Aiming to produce more food to enhance food and nutrition security and boost incomes for the 75% of the world's poor who rely on agriculture.
2. **Enhanced Resilience:** Working to reduce vulnerability to drought, pests, disease, and other shocks; improving capacity to adapt and grow despite longer-term stresses like shortened seasons and erratic weather patterns.
3. **Reduced Emissions:** Taking a food systems approach, pursuing lower greenhouse gas emissions per unit of food produced, avoiding deforestation, and identifying ways to absorb carbon from the atmosphere wherever possible.

Key Achievements with FS2030 Funding in FY23

- **Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net-Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System** The World Bank is preparing “Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net-Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System.” Planned in time for COP28, it will be the world’s first strategic document on climate-change mitigation in the global agrifood system, intended to guide the World Bank and its partners around a common agenda for transitioning the world’s food system from a model that generates a third of global greenhouse gas emissions to one that contributes fewer emissions and sequesters carbon in plants and soils. As part of this workstream, a brief was prepared in time for the World Bank Spring Meetings, and a draft of the full report (in collaboration with other World Bank units and external experts) has been developed. An approach paper for measuring Marginal Abatement Cost Curves in Agri-Food and a database of Agri-Food Marginal Abatement Costs is also under development.
- **COP27 and Bonn Climate Change Conference Engagement:** In Sharm-el-Sheikh, and upon the invitation of the COP27 Presidency, the World Bank CSA Team organized and supported a pre-COP27 Dialogue on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture with 60 climate negotiators, in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and IICA, leading to Decision 3/CP.27, “Sharm el Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.” The World Bank also organized a high-level event on “Delivering Climate Action While We Feed the World” at the WB pavilion, as well as successfully participated in several side events and other sessions. In Bonn (SB58), the World Bank organized a principal side event, “From Decisions to Action: Accelerating Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture,” together with FAO, CGIAR, IFAD, IICA, and WWF. Strategically scheduled during the second week of the agriculture negotiations, the event gave the opportunity to partners and parties to discuss the latest status of the negotiations and ways forward related to Decision 3/CP.27. The CSA Team also made a statement at the opening of the new agriculture negotiations and spoke at several other events, highlighting in particular the important role that the agrifood system has to play in mitigation as well as adaptation.
- Produced toolkits on agriculture and food in **Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs)** and **Paris alignment** to inform World Bank operations and policy engagement.

FS2030’s progress in implementing CSA reflects a determined effort to confront global food security challenges amid climate change. The focus on increased productivity, enhanced resilience, and reduced emissions, coupled with major achievements like the Recipe for a Livable Planet workstream, position the program well to create a sustainable impact on the agrifood system and more broadly on global climate-change efforts. Continuing this momentum, especially through leveraging partnerships, will be vital in achieving the long-term goals of food security and climate adaption and mitigation.



Knowledge Exchange

Leveraging and disseminating the knowledge generated from program activities is key to the advancement of the FS2030 Agenda. Due to the entrepreneurial status of farmers, other agricultural producers, and those further down the value chain, dissemination of knowledge and best practices is often fragmented and uncoordinated.

By sharing best practices and lessons learned, the global agriculture community can more quickly innovate and develop efficient practices. Knowledge exchange occurs within two modalities at the World Bank, internally, between staff members, and externally with farmers, country representatives, key international development partners, agriculture nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other multilateral institutions.

Over the past year, the Knowledge Exchange team has worked to deliver flagship events, as well as internal events to support staff in the implementation of FS2030 programs of the six thematic teams.

Activities include

- Nine flagship learning events and the Agriculture and Food Global Practice's Forum with the intention to influence policy-making and governance of the agriculture sector.
- Five internal technical learning events for staff to support project implementation.
- Management of online knowledge assets such as technical briefs and policy guidance.

In the coming fiscal year, the Knowledge Exchange team plans to significantly ramp up both technical learning and flagship learning events, while improving the overall quality of knowledge resources offered to colleagues through the World Bank's internal system.



Regional Initiatives

FS2030 is accelerating a transformational approach in West Africa, where an innovative program is seeking to improve food system resilience, promote intraregional value chains, and build regional capacity to manage agricultural risks. The Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is increasing agricultural productivity through climate-smart agriculture, promoting intraregional value chains and trade, and building regional capacity to manage agricultural risk. Key achievements in FY23 include

- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has developed a performance measurement and tracking mechanism for interregional trade called the ECOWAS Agriculture Trade and Market (EATM) scorecard, to identify and close gaps in the national implementation of regional agricultural and food trade policies and promote intraregional trade in agricultural and food products to contribute towards improving the resilience of West African food systems.
- Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) AGRHYMET: In the context of a regional climate forum targeting West Africa's coastal countries, CILSS AGRHYMET has delivered a seasonal climate and precipitation outlook that was validated by the region's national meteorological services. The forecast includes concrete recommendations for enhancing farmers' capacity to mitigate livelihood risks considering drought and flood risks emanating from seasonal climate trends. In addition, AGRHYMET has developed a concept that allows it to regularly assess the impact and quality of its training and degree programs to further strengthen its capacity to improve the region's human capacity in the fields of food security management and agrometeorology.
- The West and Central Africa Council for Agriculture Research and Development (CORAF). CORAF has hosted two major events in 2023: (1) a dialogue event during which regional and international researchers identifies research priorities to be focused under the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) and (2) a technology fair to present and promote 84 innovative, validated climate-smart agriculture technologies from across the region for inclusion in the FSRP (84 innovative technologies were

presented to 180 participants (26% female) from 18 West African countries from 25 different research institutions).

Looking ahead, the FSRP will accelerate implementation and focus on regional activities, as well as support national programs. In particular

- CORAF will host PhD students in relevant topics, launch an innovation award for all of West and Central Africa, support matching grants to technology innovations with promise for CORAF countries, host trainings on Integrated Landscape Management, undertake assessments of the regional centers of specialization, create roadmaps and action plans for national investments in the centers of specialization, and support countries in their national investments under Component 2.
- CORAF's gender adviser will screen any FSRP activities for gender-gap analysis, define actions and related indicators to track gender progress in FSRP, and provide the regional FSRP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at CORAF with gender TA during the implementation of the project's various activities.
- ECOWAS will focus on the promotion of the EATM scorecard tool and promote integration in countries, continue support to the ECOWAS strategic food reserve, and increase support to the ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).
- CILSS will continue investments in regional and national pest and disease monitoring and management mechanisms and upgrading Cadre Harmonisé (CH) and the ECOAGRIS information system.

Gender and Food Systems Resilience

In April 2023, CORAF hosted a regional gender training for all institutions and stakeholders in the Food Systems Resilience Program. The tailored training was delivered by senior gender experts from FAO Gender Bureau, covering gender-related climate change, agroecology, food crisis, and food systems resilience. Participants were provided with gender tools, manuals, and resources to facilitate mainstreaming of gender and youth dimensions, as well as other marginalized groups in both programs' components and various activities. The training, in which 44 people participated, of which 26 were female, produced a regional strategy to provide gender technical support to countries with a clear description of responsibilities, so that countries know what to expect from CORAF and what is expected from them.

A FSRP Gender Working Group was set up, with all of countries gender specialists in (1) regional gender strategy to provide gender technical support to the countries presented and validated, (2) countries gender specialists (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Mali, Togo, Chad, Sierra Leone) trained on the use of gender screening sheet that has generated a lot of interest, (3) countries provided with a guideline to identify gender entry points in FSRP components and various activities, and (4) gender support provided to countries via WhatsApp group.



Credit: CORAF, 2023.



Credit: CORAF, 2023.



Project Management and Administration

The key focus areas of FS2030 Project Management and Administration in fiscal year 2023 were (a) program oversight and coordination, including the preparation of the Partnership Council meeting in October 2022 as well as strengthening, development, partnerships, and fundraising activities, (b) monitoring and evaluation activities, including the refinement of the FS2030 Theory of Change and Results framework, and (c) communications, including participating in high-level forums across the FY.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Reflecting on FY23, the role of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in our program management has been instrumental. Our approach has been anchored in continuous results measurement, transparent reporting to development partners, and swift identification and rectification of potential issues within our operations.

FS2030 integrated the invaluable feedback during the second Partnership Council meeting in the FS2030 table of contents and Results Framework. These insights, combined with the new funding acquired throughout FY23 necessitated a revision of our table of contents and Results Framework (refer to Annexes 2 and 3), embodying the dynamic nature of M&E in umbrella programs.

A milestone accomplishment for FY23 was the development and implementation of a comprehensive M&E plan. The plan encompasses a clear outline of key performance indicators, monitoring timelines, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, and protocols for evaluating and reporting program performance. This detailed plan

strengthens the FS2030 program's commitment to accountability, transparency, and learning. By clarifying these linkages, FS2030 could better articulate how our program was contributing to the broader goal of promoting a healthier population, planet, and economy. Evaluations of FS2030 are planned through annual progress reviews, the midterm review, and the final review to determine value and significance of the program.

FY23 also marked a notable shift in our reporting, as it was the first year, FS2030 reported results under thematic windows. This new structure allowed us to track progress more precisely within specific areas and better identify where adjustments were needed, providing invaluable insights into the program's value and effectiveness and offering early preparation for the forthcoming midterm review.

Moreover, FY23 saw a marked acceleration in program implementation. FS2030 transitioned from primarily building our knowledge base to influencing World Bank operations, driving policy changes, and financing country-level diagnostics and programs. This strategic shift towards practical application of knowledge served as a catalyst for continued progress into FY24. The program has significantly gained momentum and continues to fund strategic, country-level diagnostics and programs.

Communications

Communications focused on developing strategic theme briefs across all six strategic themes, developing marketing materials including FS2030 briefs and concise, impactful PowerPoint presentations. FS2030 continued its engagement in relevant global forums, including the Conference of Parties on Climate Change in November 2022 and the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in January 2023 hosted by the German government. The communications function also supported the strategic theme teams with generating new interest from priority developing countries for FS2030 financing with success in the areas of One Health and Public Policies and Expenditures.

Financial Review

Table 2: Budget, commitment and disbursement by Window in US\$ millions as of June 30, 2023

FS2030 Window	Total Program Budget* (1)	Cumulative Approved Budget (FY21–FY23) (2)	Approved Commitment** (3)	Cumulative Disbursement (4)
Agribusiness	2.16	1.05	0.65	0.45
Climate-Smart Agriculture	6.50	0.60	1.10	0.46
Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations	11.92	2.34	7.22	3.25
Food and Nutrition Security	38.00	2.00	27.22	2.63
Food Systems Resilience in West Africa	33.25	3.30	8.44	1.20
FS2030 Knowledge Exchange	1.42	0.10	0.00	0.00
One Health and Sustainable Diets	25.65	6.91	16.16	4.83
Public Policies and Expenditures	85.09	7.15	21.40	1.89
Program Management and Administration	10.74	0.80	1.30	1.14
Total	214.74	24.25	83.50	15.86

*Total Program Budget is total contribution signed as of August 10, 2023.

** Commitment is the total amount approved to grants for implementation.



Looking Forward

In the next fiscal year and beyond, FS2030 will:

1. Move from concept to practice

- FS2030 is now moving from concept to practice, from upstream analytics to on the ground, in-country reforms. In FY24, implementation will begin in Type 1 investment grants of \$75 million awarded to five countries: Bangladesh, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar. Demand was twice the amount of financing available: FS2030 received complete applications for a total of \$168 million.
- The grant funding will leverage a total of \$1.2 billion in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association (IBRD/IDA) financing, which in turn aims to influence towards better outcomes the estimated \$5 billion in public spending and distortive price policies in the five grant recipient countries.

2. Influence the global agenda

- With global food security a key concern for the world, FS2030 will continue to drive action and collaboration across development partners in this arena through the Global Alliance for Food Security. This will include convening regular high-level meetings as well as technical meetings with partners including the Global Network against Food Crises (GNAFC), the High Level Task Force on Preventing Famine (HLTF), Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Partnership, UN Global Crisis Response Group (UNGCRG), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and other partners to support an informed, transparent, and accountable crisis response.

- Expansion of the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard will continue in FY24](#), including (1) developing a dedicated module within the GAFS Dashboard to track the development and triggering of [Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans](#) (FSCPPs); (2) exploring the expansion of global financial tracking of food and nutrition security responses, including taking stock of major global crisis/contingency resources across major humanitarian, development, and donor partners; and (3) adding new resources to the Advance section to highlight challenges ahead and how the international community can respond to avert the worst scenarios for global food and nutrition security.
- Through at least two policy dialogues with senior officials on repurposing agricultural support, the Trust Fund will mobilize political will and address political economy bottlenecks to reforming and radically transforming food systems.

3. Help countries prepare for and prevent the next food crisis

- With funding from FS2030, the World Bank will help 25 priority countries to prepare for and prevent the next food crisis. The FSCPPs are key prerequisites for not only food security preparedness but also food systems transformation. They are an essential first action for countries to take on the long-term journey towards systems change. In FY24, FS2030 will work with more countries to bolster their capacity to deal with food shocks and crises. FS2030 will also establish a complementary [FSCPP global/regional support infrastructure](#) to be mobilized when an FSCPP is triggered.

4. Build on upstream evidence and analytics

- Having progressed with setting up advisory panels of global experts, conducted peer review meetings and issued preliminary findings for three global flagship reports in FY23, a key focus in FY24 will be delivering these reports and disseminating them to a range of audiences.
 - Through *Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net-Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System*, outlining the optimal pathways for decarbonizing and recarbonizing food systems to catalyze transformation—a key transition as identified in the World Bank's Climate Change Action Plan. The report will examine key mitigation opportunities for the agriculture and food sectors while allowing for adaptation cobenefits around the following subsectors: animal production, soil health, climate-smart rice, agrifood value chains, and nature-based solutions.
 - Through a *Biodiversity in Agriculture* flagship report, exploring how agrifood systems must be transformed to arrest the alarming rate of biodiversity loss and what investments and incentives are needed to bring about change. As biodiversity is lost, ecosystems fail. Biodiversity loss is, therefore, an underlying cause of major global threats to our food security and health, such as climate change and pandemics. Declining genetic diversity reduces our options for dealing with future threats.



- Through a global study on trade, policies, and food security, looking at the key question, do current policies and support deliver a framework that promotes optimal resilience and sustainable food and nutrition security in the face of recurring global economic and climate crisis? This topic takes on added importance in the current economic climate as countries react to recent crises with a strong move toward “localization” and “onshoring” of food production and consumption.

Two thematic areas of focus in FY24 will be around fertilizers and methane emissions, with FS2030 leading cutting-edge thinking around alternatives to fertilizer subsidies and how digital technology and big data can change public support for fertilizers for the better. The digital agriculture, data and innovation strategic theme will work in partnership with the public policies and expenditures strategic theme, leading new diagnostics on alternatives to fertilizers and incentives for soil fertility, responding to strong country demand for these analytics. The agribusiness strategic theme will also support this work in making fertilizers more accessible and affordable for smallholders in West Africa, continuing the work started in FY23. With the agricultural sector the number one leading source of methane emissions, FS2030 will focus on key levers for reducing methane emissions in food systems through the lens of three key areas: low-emission rice, livestock and sustainable cooling solutions, and agrilogistics for food value chains.



Annex 1

Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Work Program and Budget

FS2030: Annual Work Plan and Budget for FY23

Background

FS2030 is an Umbrella 2.0 Multi-Donor Trust Fund administered by the World Bank Group (WBG). FS2030 helps countries transform food systems and make progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on SDG 1: end poverty in all its forms everywhere; and SDG 2: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. FS2030 leverages the financing and experience of the World Bank to mainstream and embed a holistic food systems approach that creates healthier people, a healthier planet, and healthy economies. FS2030 helps countries rethink and transform their food systems from farm to fork, delivering improved livelihoods and affordable, sustainable, nutritious diets for all.

The priorities for the Fiscal Year (FY23) annual workplan are to continue investing in upstream analytics, and to build evidence to support a systems approach to a transformed food system. In addition, FS2030 aims to operationalize and influence pipeline operations in countries where analytics have been completed. In the 2023 fiscal year, FS2030 will continue to participate in high-level fora, both globally and regionally, to share new learning and advocate for systems change, including at the:

- African Green Revolution Conference (AGRF),
- World Agri Tech Innovation Summit,
- UN General Assembly in September,
- World Bank/ IMF Annual Meetings in October,
- World Health Summit in October,
- Conference of Parties on Climate Change (COP27) in November,
- Conference of Parties on Biodiversity (COP15) in December, and the
- Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in January 2023.

Through the World Bank, FS2030 is playing an active role in co-convening—together with the G7 Presidency—the **Global Alliance for Food Security**, a major outcome of the G7 Summit in July 2022. The Global Alliance will catalyze an agile, immediate, and coordinated response to the unfolding global food security crisis and convene like-minded stakeholders. A new dashboard, monitoring food

insecurity hotspots and tracking donor financing flows, will be launched as a key product of the Global Alliance in FY23.

Per the FS2030 Partnership Document, the Partnership Council will “provide strategic guidance and direction on the implementation” of FS2030 by endorsing an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). The AWPB outlines strategic directions for the program and identifies priority areas for financing in the upcoming financial year. This is the second full Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) submitted for endorsement at the third Partnership Council meeting on October 17–18 2022.

Financial Information

1. Since its inception, the FS2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund has received US\$72.67 million, of which US\$52.74 million has been paid in. In FY23, FS2030 plans to mobilize US\$114 million.

Table 3: FoodSystems 2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund contribution status as of October 5, 2022

Donor Name	Total amount in US\$ millions	Contributions Paid in US\$ millions	Contributions Unpaid in US\$ millions
Germany - Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit	36.29	33.31	2.98
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	6.44	3.44	3.00
EU-Commission of the European Communities	5.70	4.71	0.99
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1.84	1.27	0.57
Netherlands-Minister of Foreign Affairs	22.00	10.00	12.00
Ireland - Minister for Foreign Affairs/Irish Aid	0.40	0.00	0.40
Total	72.67	52.74	19.94

Annex 1: FY23 Proposed Annual Work Plan and Budget

This document outlines activities planned for FY23 within the six funded strategic themes of FS2030: Agribusiness, Climate-Smart Agriculture, Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations, Food and Nutrition Security, Healthy and Sustainable Diets, and Public Policies and Expenditures.

In addition, activities are included for each “window” under FS2030: Knowledge Exchange, Food Systems Resilience in West Africa, and Program Management and Administration.

Agribusiness—Proposed FY23 Activities

In FY23, the Agribusiness theme will continue to focus on promoting a strong, enabling environment for the private sector. The funded activities will use data on policies and regulations collected in 10 African countries during FY22 with FS2030 support. The dataset will be translated into short guidance notes. These will provide World Bank Group colleagues and policymakers a snapshot of policy improvements that drive agribusiness development. The Agribusiness theme will also connect regional and country-level operations to these knowledge products, funding direct policy engagements in at least two African countries.

These efforts will be complementary to the Public Policies and Expenditures theme’s work on repurposing public support.

Agribusiness planned activities for FY23 include:

Analysis and Operationalization

- Analyze datasets on enabling environments in 10 African countries to identify policy gaps and reform opportunities.
- Design and begin implementation of at least two country-level policy engagements, which are tied to current World Bank projects.

Knowledge Products and Dissemination

- Create ten policy notes targeting operational teams and policymakers.
- Disseminate policy notes to relevant World Bank Group colleagues, policymakers, and development partners such as [AGRA](#).
- Provide training on policy assessment to promote replication in new geographies.

Climate-Smart Agriculture—Proposed FY23 Activities

Climate-Smart Agriculture planned activities for FY23 include:

Development of a Global Roadmap

The objective of this pillar is to increase World Bank and client country understanding of the pathways for decarbonizing the air and recarbonizing landscapes through agri-food system transformation, and to develop the tools needed to spur action at the country level. In FY23, we will develop the **Global Roadmap for Decarbonization of the Air and Recarbonization of Landscapes through Agri-Food System Transformation** (DARL), in the form of a global flagship report.

Production of Global Tools

The second pillar of this theme will focus on producing a set of tools needed to support the implementation of priority interventions for the decarbonization/recarbonization agenda in the Agriculture and Food Global Practice (GP). FY23 priorities are to:

- Prepare an **Approach Paper on Marginal Abatement Cost Curves in Agri-Food**. The approach paper will provide advice to staff and clients about how to collect and analyze marginal abatement cost curve (MACC) data for agri-food investments at the country level, and how to allocate costs across mitigation and adaptation benefits for multi-win technologies, which are common in Agriculture and Food.
- Create an **Agri-Food Marginal Abatement Cost Database**. The database will be used to collect data on marginal abatement costs for agri-food investments for use by task teams. This will help them calculate MACCs and contribute more effectively to decarbonization strategies, Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs), and the design of investment operations to maximize climate co-benefits and facilitate Paris Agreement alignment.

Capacity Building and Dissemination

The final pillar of this flagship programmatic advisory services and analytics (PASA) will provide capacity building, dissemination, and outreach to greatly expand the exchange of knowledge regarding the activities under the first two pillars, and to promote sharing of lessons learned once implementation begins. Priorities for FY23 are to:

- Relaunch a **World Bank Global Solutions Group** (GSG) and creation of a global Community of Practice (COP) on climate-smart agriculture.
- Share knowledge and build capacity through engagement at key events, particularly the COP-27 in Egypt. This will include support for engagement and follow-up action related to the [Koronivia](#) process.

Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations—Proposed FY23 Activities

In FY23, the Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations theme will continue its focus on strengthening client countries' capacity to build a data ecosystem in agriculture and food, in addition to improving efficiency, efficacy, and transparency of data use for policy, investment and innovation, jointly with the [50x2030](#) Program Management Team. Enhanced data systems and access to new technologies are critical for countries' food systems transformation pathways.

At the request of Kenya and Uganda, the team will continue to support the development of roadmaps for a national integrated data platform for agriculture and food with all relevant government bodies, agencies, and other relevant stakeholders.

Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations planned activities for FY23 include:

Support for Development of an Agri-Food Data Ecosystems

- Organize workshops in Kenya and Uganda, including a workshop on identifying existing global and local data sources, and on methodologies for data integration; a workshop on developing a roadmap for an integrated data platform for agriculture and food with all relevant government bodies and agencies; and a workshop on the prioritization of investment projects stemming from the roadmap.
- Develop a pilot that enables cooperation and data sharing between global public and private stakeholders to provide access to foundational data, enable re-use of data, and prevent redundancies.
- Launch methodological studies to improve data quality by integrating digital data collection tools in key agricultural domains such as soil health, weather, and land area. In situ sensors and innovative measuring tools will be piloted. A tool will also be developed and piloted to measure access to, and use of, digital agricultural services.
- Deepen partnerships with active and upcoming International Development Association (IDA) projects to capitalize on IDA resources; and coordinate finance and activities to produce usable, high quality agriculture data.

Knowledge Products and Analytics

- Jointly with the 50 × 2030 initiative, develop at least five use cases⁸ showcasing improved use of data for decision-making and for innovative agriculture and food sector development.
- Conduct an agricultural data ecosystem diagnostic in Kenya.

Partnerships

- Secure partnerships around foundational data access and analytics services to serve the development of national data ecosystems in Kenya and Uganda and the development of use cases in partnership with the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) innovation lever coalition.

Food and Nutrition Security—Proposed FY23 Activities

In FY23, FS2030 will support short-term measures to address the immediate food security crisis, while building resilient food systems to guard against future crises. The WBG has developed a [Roadmap](#) and [Global Crisis Response Framework](#) to facilitate immediate and targeted action in response

⁸ A use case is a proven sequence of actions that yield an observable result.

to the impacts of the war in Ukraine. The Roadmap highlights an immediate need for a surge of funding, and specifically recognizes the need to respond to the war's negative impacts on global food security and nutrition, stressing the critical importance of pursuing both a short- and long-term response. Moreover, the WBG and the G7 Presidency launched the [Global Alliance for Food Security \(GAFS\)](#) to deliver results on three focus areas (Advice, Action, and Advance)⁹ in response to the unfolding global hunger crisis and increasing number of people facing acute food insecurity. To address the crisis and tackle its root causes, the WBG has deployed its financing options, including a range of trust funds; FS2030 is well-placed to support WBG and GAFS efforts with evidence, analytics, and innovations.

Food and Nutrition Security planned activities for FY23 include:

Engagement with the International Development Community and High-Level Stakeholders

- Establish the **Global Alliance for Food Security Secretariat** to perform regular secretariat functions and maintain external communications, enabling a rapid response to the unfolding food security crisis.
- Convene regular high-level meetings as well as technical meetings with development partners like the World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to support an informed, transparent, and accountable response.

Country Deep Dives and Operationalization

- Develop and launch a public **Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard** to help track the state of acute food and nutrition security and the response; and to identify hotspot countries for financing and priority research.
- Link the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard to country-level food security dialogues and crisis preparedness actions, in alignment with the UN Global Crisis Response Group.

Knowledge Products and Dissemination

- Develop and disseminate timely global food security updates targeted at development partners and decision-makers.
- In collaboration with the World Bank's Development Economics Analytics and Tools Unit (DECAT), advance food and nutrition security analytics and risks monitoring tools to be integrated into the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, including expansion and maintenance of a monthly food (and, where available, fuel) price inflation monitor across 25 countries with fragile and conflict-

⁹ Advice: Support just-in-time information exchange among decision-makers and report trends in key indicators to inform swift and decisive action; Action: Share and track information on financing for food security responses to the crisis to help identify funding priorities, gaps, and opportunities; Advance: Bring together leading agricultural research institutes to facilitate the advancement of innovative research and forward-looking analysis on food security policy.

affected situations; development of analytical products related to the drivers of food and nutrition security; and deployment and maintenance of a predictive model to produce estimates and scenario projections assessing the prevalence of severe food and nutrition insecurity up to six years ahead.

Food Systems Resilience in West Africa—Proposed FY23 Activities

Food Systems Resilience in West Africa planned activities for FY23 include:

CORAF: Strengthen Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management in Partnership with CORAF¹⁰

- Coordinate annual technical exchanges at the regional level involving national-level project coordinators. In addition, CORAF will nominate technical experts to support West African Food Resilience Program (FSRP) countries.
- Conduct a benchmark study to identify best-practices to promote integrated landscape management (ILM) across the region. Organize study tours, exchanges of field-level staff, as well as training, both across and beyond the region, in the context of activities that will be coordinated by the research network and virtual platform on ILM.
- Build and maintain partnerships and exchanges with CGIAR centers, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), other international agricultural research centers, and other advanced international research institutions; collaborate with south-south (for instance, the People's Republic of China, Israel, Brazil) countries to share technology and know-how with focus countries (whose application and dissemination will be financed through national investments).

ECOWAS: Support to Development of Strategic and Regional Value Chains and Project Management

FS2030 financing will contribute to the implementation of the following Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-led activities:

- Improve value-chain organization and financing.
- Promote agricultural competitiveness and market infrastructure.
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination and promote enabling environment for the private sector.
- Support evaluation. This will include program management, monitoring and evaluation, and a rigorous impact assessment; regular foresight conferences to monitor trends and emerging needs around agriculture and food security¹¹; and training for national and regional counterparts to support the program's analytical work.

¹⁰ CORAF is the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development

¹¹ Via a biannual review process with the African Union Commission (AUC) and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), support to ECOWAP monitoring and evaluation processes.

CILSS¹²: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems

FS2030 financing will contribute to the implementation of the following activities led by CILSS-AGHRHYMET¹³.

- Improve regional and national capacity to deliver reliable information services for food and nutrition security, including by upgrading Cadre Harmonisé (CH) and the ECOAGRIS information system.
- Reorganize and improve regional and national pest and disease monitoring and management mechanisms.
- Strengthen regional collaboration for food crisis prevention through harmonized approaches and promoting collaborative public and private sector engagement.

Strengthening Digital Hydromet and Agro-Advisory Services for Farmers

FS2030 financing will contribute to the implementation of the following activities led by CILSS-AGRHYMET.

- Improve production of hydromet, climate, agromet, and impact-based information by decision-makers, farmers, pastoralists, and other actors in the food system.
- Support the timely delivery and use of essential agro-hydrometeorological information.
- Strengthen CILSS-AGRHYMET's financial and institutional sustainability as the region's key provider of hydromet, climate, and agromet information.

Healthy and Sustainable Diets—Proposed FY23 Activities

The Healthy and Sustainable Diets theme will focus on two funded areas in FY23, **One Health** and **Livestock**, as they are essential for advancing the thematic agenda.

One Health

At the crossroads of the global health security and food system transformation agendas, there is an urgent need to address pandemic prevention and the risks posed by zoonotic diseases. One Health must be the foundation for this approach; it is an International Development Association (IDA) priority under the “IDA20 commitment” to support countries with One Health programs. The FY23 work program will continue to support One Health architecture, including institutional and investment frameworks for country programs focusing on zoonotic disease prevention and preparedness. In addition, work under One Health will support increased and sustained attention to, and investment in, interventions that reduce public health risks at the human-animal-ecosystem interfaces.

¹² CLISS is the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

¹³ AGHRHYMET is a specialized institute of CLISS focused on food security and increased agricultural production.

One Health planned activities for FY23 include:

Engagement with the International Development Community and High-Level Fora

- Contribute to the Global Community of Practice on One Health in partnership with Deutsche [Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit](#) (GIZ) and the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN).
- Participate in the World One Health Conference in Singapore, with Senior Management participation on panels and a regional roundtable for client countries.
- Engage with the Quadripartite Alliance (WHO, World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), and FAO) on the financing pillar of the [Global Plan of Action for One Health](#).

Analysis and Operationalization

- Maintain the **One Health Dashboard** for regular monitoring, and report progress for One Health, including the IDA20 Policy Commitment.
- Develop five new country deep dives on One Health, focusing on country risks and vulnerabilities.
- Continue providing technical assistance (TA) support on One Health to World Bank operations such as the Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) program in West and Central Africa, the Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention, Preparedness and Response Project in China, and the India Animal Health System Support for Improved One Health, influencing around US\$1.5 billion of Bank operations.
- Prepare regional programs on One Health in Africa, Central Asia, and the East Asia Pacific regions.
- Analyze the urban dimension of One Health.

Knowledge Products and Dissemination

- Disseminate the forthcoming **Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases**, a flagship report for Sustainable Development.
- Disseminate analytical reports and country deep dives; and influence pipeline operations.
- Produce and disseminate various knowledge products from the global advisory services and analytics on One Health (for example, urban nexus, nutrition nexus).

Livestock

The livestock sector contributes substantially to the hidden costs of the food system. This activity aims to foster food systems transformation through fairer, safer, and more sustainable livestock practices. The growth of the livestock sector remains steady; demand for animal-sourced food (ASF) continues to rise, steered by population growth, increased revenues, and urbanization—particularly in low- and middle-income countries. As a result, the World Bank's lending portfolio for livestock investments has increased from an average of US\$150 million per annum in 2010 to roughly US\$700 million per annum over the last three years, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central Asia.

Sustainability is the guiding principle of such a portfolio of investment, among [14 principles](#) proposed to approach how investment decisions may affect the sustainability of livestock projects. To that end, growth in livestock must follow strict principles of animal health and welfare, equitable practices in economic inclusion in the livestock value chain, and promote climate-smart investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This activity connects knowledge and operations for the transformation of food systems through safer, fairer, and more sustainable livestock. Fully aligned with the FS2030 development objective to create foundations for sustainable food systems that deliver improved livelihoods and safe, affordable, and nutritious diets for all, this activity will support the following three areas of work and specific activities: Knowledge Products, Analytical and Advisory; Operations and Portfolio Quality; Alignment and Consensus Building.

Livestock planned activities for FY23 include:

Knowledge Products, Analytical and Advisory Services

- Invest in the Sustainable Livestock (ISL) Guide: develop and publish part three on equity (including gender dimensions) and update Program on Climate-Smart Livestock Systems (PCSL) guidance. Equity principles are drafted for inclusion in the guide. The ISL guide will be updated with new material on environment and health.
- Develop livestock background papers, which project and CMU teams can draw upon, with at least three background papers drafted or completed.

Operations and Portfolio Quality

- Support project teams at the design and implementation stages. Provide TA and analytical support towards better integration of the three dimensions of the FS2030. Establish a workplan for TA and analytics with at least three project teams.
- Drive an innovative gender agenda in the livestock portfolio; draft the gender agenda.
- Initiate ex-post assessment of the livestock portfolio over the past decade: prepare meta-analyses of Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs) and carryout additional complementary evaluations; develop a concept note for the ex-post assessment exercise; hire consultant/vendors for implementation; and prepare inception reports.

Alignment and Consensus Building

- Strengthen the Livestock Global Expert Team and the WBG Livestock Community of Practice, organizing regular meetings.
- Participate in the broader community of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), including as member of the guiding group, and participate in at least five broad community events.
- Strengthen the **Livestock Global Alliance (LGA)** as a forum where multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other donors engaged in livestock can share information about their portfolios, coordinate investments, adopt common positions, and reflect on results and lessons learned. The LGA will meet regularly with an agreed Terms of Reference and agendas, and membership will be broadened.

Knowledge Exchange—Proposed FY23 Activities

In FY23, the newly created FS2030 Knowledge Exchange window will build on the emerging understanding of the key interventions that contribute to food systems transformation across the six strategic themes. A high-level speaker series—shared through in-person and virtual events, featuring knowledge and lessons learned—will be the primary delivery mechanism. The knowledge exchange program will bring the six strategic themes together, delivering a cohesive view on the optimal pathways to food systems transformation.

Public Policies and Expenditures—Proposed FY23 Activities

This strategic theme supports governments to repurpose their public agricultural policies and develop green, resilient, sustainable, inclusive, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

Public Policies and Expenditures planned activities for FY23 include:

Engagement with the International Development Community and High-Level Fora

The Policy Dialogue co-convened with the UK Government in 2021 continued and evolved during 2022. In FY23, the Policy Dialogue will organize a ministerial closed-door meeting at the WB/IMF Annual Meetings, which will feed into Agriculture and Adaptation Day at COP27. A number of countries that have undertaken deep dives will prepare briefs showcasing how TA support and recommendations will be taken forward and/or influence larger World Bank operations such as Program for Results investments.

Since a key lever for the transition to sustainable agriculture practices is public-private collaboration, the Policy Dialogue will also organize an investment workshop to bring together public and private actors to identify the conditions that drive finance toward sustainable agriculture and food systems.

Country Deep Dives and Operationalization

This work identifies context-specific reform options through evidence-based policy dialogue and provides analytical and technical work, dialogue and consultations, and mobilizes support for implementation. The TAs country engagement work is being conducted jointly with regional WB offices and is structured around three phases:

Phase one takes stock of agricultural policies and support programs, quantifies agricultural support, and identifies distortive policies and programs.

Phase two conducts trade-off analyses associated with realigning distortive policies and support programs identified in the first phase.

Phase three includes implementation readiness and support.

The Bank has initiated deep dives in nine countries using a mix of funding sources over the past two years. The reports for Sierra Leone and Tanzania are complete; the Indonesia report is ongoing; and Nepal is well underway. For Jordan, the first phase of the country report was initiated with a separate Trust Fund—FS2030 will co-finance a second phase.

In FY23, TA, through FS2030, will co-finance a deep dive in India—a process already initiated through a different trust fund. In Colombia and Morocco, FS2030 will also serve as a source of co-financing to deepen TA's engagement, following country studies initiated in 2021. Bangladesh, Madagascar, Paraguay, and Sri Lanka have expressed interest in conducting a diagnostic analysis.

Knowledge Products and Dissemination

In FY23, a key activity will be to widen the scope and coverage of countries under the FAO's Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP), building on work to expand the database developed by the International Organizations Consortium on Agricultural Incentives.¹⁴ The TA program will also finalize and disseminate a toolkit to help practitioners repurpose their agriculture policies and support programs.

Program Management and Administration—Proposed FY23 Activities

Program Management and Oversight

- Day-to-day program management.
- Donor management and fundraising for FS2030.
- Engage with operational teams to ensure smooth implementation of programs financed by FS2030.
- Monitor the FS2030 portfolio and preparing the progress update for FY23.
- Organize the third Partnership Council Meeting for autumn 2022.

Global Advocacy and Knowledge Management

- Advocate for systems thinking, analytics and evidence at global, regional, and country fora.
- Initiate a FS2030 knowledge series on various aspects of food systems transformation.
- Ensure cross-fertilization of ideas and learnings within the institution and with external partners.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitor progress on the FS2030 Results Framework.
- Support project/program-level results frameworks for FS2030-funded activities consistent with the FS2030 Results Framework.

¹⁴ Consortium members are the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), FAO/MAFAP, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Communications

- Continue to support strategic partnerships by delivering strong, clear messages about FS2030 and best-in-class communications projects.
- Create and grow essential communications products we own and control (website, newsletter, blogs, feature stories).
- Raise the profile of FS2030 at relevant global events,¹⁵ making the case for long-term transformation at a structural and systems level. Support event organization, develop talking points, and deliver speeches.
- Support the launch and promotion of the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, created under the auspices of the Global Alliance for Food Security, a major outcome of G7 Summit in July 2022.
- Support the launch of a One Health report Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases. Communications outputs may include press releases, blogs and op-eds, infographics, videos, and joint events and engagements.

Proposed FY23 Budget Allocations

Based on the proposed activities described in this workplan, the proposed budget for FY23 by funded strategic theme is as follows:

Table 4: Proposed FY23 budget by Window (US\$ millions)

FS2030 Window	Total Budget (US\$ million)	Proposed budget FY23 (US\$ million)
Agribusiness	1.69	0.20
Climate-Smart Agriculture	2.00	0.60
Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations	5.70	2.09
Food and Nutrition Security	5.00	2.00
Food Systems Resilience in West Africa	22.00	3.30
Healthy and Sustainable Diets	21.86	6.21
Knowledge Exchange	0.39	0.10
Public Policies and Expenditures	14.03	5.95
Program Management and Administration*	—	0.50
Total	72.67	20.95

(*) PMA budget is estimated based on 5% PMA fee applied to total contribution paid in.

¹⁵ Planned events include the African Green Revolution Conference (AGRF), the World Agri Tech Innovation Summit, the UN General Assembly, the World Bank/IMF Annual and Spring Meetings, the Conference of Parties on Climate Change, and the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture.

Annex 2

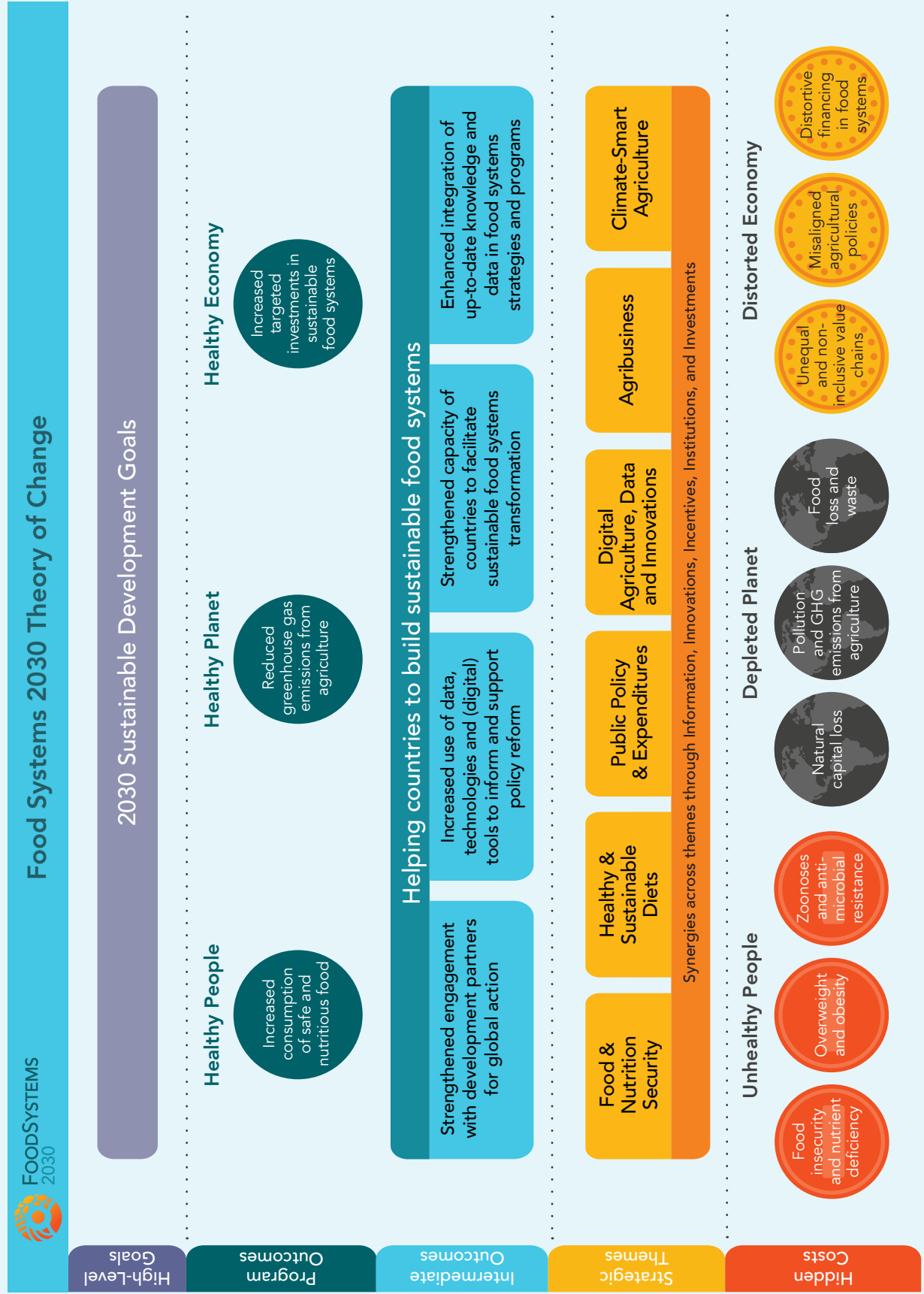
FS2030 Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for FS2030 (Figure 1) demonstrates that change is needed in key thematic areas to deliver broader food systems transformation in how we produce and consume food. The Theory of Change identifies the hidden costs inherent in current food systems (which outweigh the value of food systems), the key entry points through activities under the FS2030 strategic themes for achieving change and delivering on the broad goal of helping countries to build sustainable food systems for healthy people, healthy planet and a healthy economy. These program outcomes align directly with the commitments to the Paris Agreement on climate change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically SDG 1—ending poverty, and SDG 2—zero hunger.

The critical assumptions underlying the FS2030 Theory of Change are the following:

- **Country Ownership:** Countries are dedicated to food systems transformation to help them achieve their development goals and demonstrate willingness to test, implement, and scale up proposed reform agendas.
- **Evidence-based Approach:** Recommendations for policy and institutional reforms are based on data and evidence from upstream analytics and avant-garde methods.
- **Collaboration and Leverage:** The World Bank is able to leverage its own resources and collaborate with other stakeholders and partners to support systemic actions for food systems transformation.
- **Macroeconomic stability:** Stable macroeconomic and political conditions allow the implementation of policy reform.

Figure 1: FS2030 Theory of Change



Annex 3

FS2030 Results Framework

The FS2030 Results Framework is the FS2030 Trust Fund’s key monitoring tool to provide visibility of progress and achievement of outcomes that contribute to the program objective. It is built on the FS2030 Theory of Change and provides outcomes at the program and strategic themes level.

In alignment with the World Bank Umbrella Trust Fund Guidance, Umbrella Trust Fund Results Frameworks are living documents that can be updated when new information becomes available or activities and/or funding evolve. Umbrella Trust Funds are expected to report on how the pillar level objectives *contribute* to the overarching development objective outcomes. The results indicators used to measure progress on achieving the targeted program outcomes and outputs are presented in Table 5.

FS2030 Cross-Cutting Program Indicators

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: Helping countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet and healthy economy.

Table 5.1: FS2030 Cross-Cutting Program Indicators—Outcome Indicators

Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food (Healthy People)	1.1 People with improved access to nutritious and safe food in targeted areas (Number of people, millions)	0	TBD	6 (of which 2.4 females)	20 (of which 8 females)*	In progress. Progress to be based on the number of direct beneficiaries in World Bank operations, advisory services and analytics (ASAs) fully or partly financed by FS2030; Details on progress will be reported in FY24.

Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture/ agri-food systems (Healthy Planet)	1.2 Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture/ agri-food systems in targeted areas (Tons of CO ₂ e reduced, millions)	0	6.1	19.1	32.4*	On track. Progress based on GHG emissions reduced in World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. The indicator is based on an ex-ante estimation performed using standard GHG accounting tools.
Increased targeted investments in sustainable food systems (Healthy Economy)	1.3 New financial resources leveraged for investments in sustainable food systems in targeted areas (in US\$, billions)	0	TBD	1.8	6*	In progress. Progress to be based on financial resources leveraged in World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030; Details on progress will be reported in FY24.

*TBD = To be determined. The end target is contingent on potential additional funding resources for FS2030 and also based on the results of World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030.

Note: Progress reported is cumulative from the FS2030 activity commencement fiscal year 2021 (FY2021) to June 30, 2023 (FY2023) and includes refined targets based on progress made within the reporting period.

Table 5.2: FS2030 Cross-Cutting Program Indicators—Intermediate Outcome Indicators

Intermediate Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened engagement with development partners for global action	2.1 Consultations and/or dialogues held at global convenings on analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable food systems transformation (Number of consultations and/or dialogues)	0	20	25	50*	On track. Since the establishment of the FS2030 Umbrella Trust Fund in 2020, twenty consultations, strategic dialogues and engagements have been held at high-level fora and events engaging both institutions and countries, including COP27, G20, G7, World One Health Conference, WB-IMF AMs/SMs, CFS, GFFA, AGRF, including the Africa Agricultural Policies Leadership Dialogue, and high-level roundtable on fertilizer policy dialogue, among others.
Increased use of data, technologies and (digital) tools to inform and support agriculture policy reform	2.2 Countries, institutions, and World Bank operations with enhanced access to FS2030-supported data, technologies and (digital) tools for analysis and support to the implementation of policy reform towards sustainable food systems (Number of countries)	0	40	20	60*	On track. Progress based on countries with enhanced access data, technologies and (digital) tools fully or partly financed by FS2030 under the Agribusiness, Climate-Smart Agriculture, Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations and Public Policy and Expenditure strategic themes.
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation	2.3 Countries informed by FS2030-supported analytics and pilot interventions to food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	12	30	40*	On track. Progress based on countries informed by targeted advisory services and analytics fully or partly financed by FS2030 under the Agribusiness and Healthy and Sustainable Diets strategic themes.

Intermediate Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Enhanced integration of up-to-date knowledge and data in food systems strategies and programs	2.4 World Bank and/or country food systems strategies and programs integrate findings from FS2030-supported analytics, data, and country engagements (Number of strategies and/or programs)	0	24	25	50*	On track. Progress based on country strategies, frameworks or programs integrating findings or recommendations from analytics, such as guidance, policy notes, diagnostics fully or partly financed by FS2030 under the Agribusiness, Climate-Smart Agriculture, Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations, Food and Nutrition Security, Healthy and Sustainable Diets and Public Policy and Expenditure strategic themes.

Strategic Theme 1—Agribusiness

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Improving the enabling environment for agribusiness.

Table 5.3: Strategic Theme One—Agribusiness—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Increased strategic engagement for policy reform and creation of enabling environment for agribusiness development	AGB1.1 Countries with deepened policy and operational investments on agribusiness development (Number of countries)	0	5	2	4*	Achieved. Five countries under the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) were supported: Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, and Nigeria. This support is ongoing, and further progress will be reported in FY24.
	AGB1.2 Partnerships on policy engagement in agribusiness development established (Number of partnerships)	0	0	1	1*	On track. Preparatory work ongoing and further progress on this indicator will be reported in FY24.

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of country-based institutions to facilitate agribusiness development	AGB1.3 Countries with improved data and tools to facilitate agribusiness development (Number of countries)	0	17	5	10*	Achieved. Seventeen countries have been supported through a roundtable on fertilizer policy and trade led by ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo). This support is ongoing, and further progress will be reported in FY24.

Table 5.4: Strategic Theme One—Agribusiness—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
AGB2.1 Number of (global/regional) studies carried out to support agribusiness development (Number of studies)	0	0	1	1*	On track. Preparatory work for a synthesis report on agribusiness policy framework ongoing and further progress on this indicator will be reported in FY24.
AGB2.2 Assessments of country/regional enabling environment and local capacity for agribusiness development developed (Number of assessments and/or diagnostics)	0	11	6	10*	Achieved. Advanced policy notes on policy-formulation for topics supported under the agribusiness theme in 11 countries, and to be finalized in FY24.
AGB2.3 Dataset of enabling policies for agribusiness development developed (Number of datasets)	0	1	1	1*	Achieved. Dataset for African 11 countries related to the agribusiness enabling environment with the aim to enhance peer-to-peer learning completed.

Strategic Theme 2—Climate-Smart Agriculture

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Promoting climate-smart, inclusive agriculture; mitigating the impact of agriculture on climate change.

Table 5.5: Strategic Theme Two—Climate-Smart Agriculture—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries, development partners and World Bank staff to facilitate sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture	CSA1.1 Country counterparts, development, partners, and World Bank staff with increased understanding of decarbonization/ recarbonization or climate resilience opportunities and priorities in key sub-sectors in the global agri-food system (Number of people)	0	420	500	700*	On track. Based on participation in FS2030 supported activities under CSA. This includes informal Koronivia consultations co-organized with partners at COP27, virtual World Bank led side event at COP27 ‘Delivering Climate Action While We Feed the World’ , and virtual side event From decisions to action: accelerating implementation of climate action on agriculture at Bonn Climate Change Conference.
	CSA1.2 Countries informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate the uptake of sustainable/climate-smart agriculture (Number of countries)	0	40	50	60*	On track. Progress validated by the number of, and informal Koronivia consultations held at COP27 upon request of COP27 presidency. See summary here .

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Piloting and scaling of climate-smart agriculture technologies	CSA1.3 World Bank operations pilot and/or scale-up sustainable/climate-smart agriculture technologies (Number of operations)	0	4	4	TBD*	On track. Progress based on World Bank operations under the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program with support from FS2030.
	CSA1.4 Project-level: Increased adoption of sustainable/climate-smart agricultural technologies by farmers in targeted areas (Number of farmers, millions)	0	1.2 (of which 0.4 females)	1 (of which 0.4 females)	1.3 (of which 0.5 females)*	On track. Progress based on FS2030 supported World Bank operation in Togo under the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program. Further progress will be reported in FY24.

Table 5.6: Strategic Theme Two—Climate-Smart Agriculture—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
CSA2.1 Global Food System Decarbonization and Roadmap report developed (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes*	Yes	On track. The Roadmap for Decarbonizing the Air and Recarbonizing the Land (DARL) is expected to be published in FY24. It will be a frontier strategic document on climate change mitigation in the global agri-food system, intended to guide the World Bank and its partners around a common agenda for fewer emissions and sequesters carbon in plants and soils.
CSA2.2 Country-level Food Systems Climate Action Plans (FS CAPs) developed (Number of plans)	0	0	TBD	TBD*	On track. Funding opportunities being explored, and further advancements expected in FY24. FS CAPs will provide a comprehensive analysis of a country's food system's vulnerability and contribution to climate change across the entire value chain and propose policy and investment recommendations for a sustainable and inclusive food system transformation.

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
CSA2.3 Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) guidance note developed/ updated (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved. The World Bank Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) internal guidance note has been completed in FY23 and disseminated across World Bank staff.
CSA2.4 Paris Alignment guidance note developed/ updated (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Achieved. Paris Alignment guidance note for World Bank operations was developed, along with technical guidelines and toolkit were published internally, including training of over 100 World Bank staff.

Strategic Theme 3—Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Accelerating and scaling digital innovations that benefit countries and smallholder farmers.

Table 5.7: Strategic Theme Three—Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Enhanced use of data and digital solutions to advise and implement policies	DADI1.1 Countries formulate and implement data and digital investment roadmaps on data and investments for sustainable food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	1	4	20*	On track. A Digital Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (DAEAS) Roadmap is implemented in Ethiopia. This roadmap is also used as a framework to inform investments by BMGF, GIZ, and other agencies.
	DADI1.2 Project-level: Farmers adopt innovations and technologies that support sustainable food systems in targeted areas (Number of farmers)	0	36,858 (of which 14,000 females)	200,000 (of which 100,000 females)	500,000 (of which 200,000 females)*	On track. Progress based on World Bank operations directly supported by FS2030 in Niger and Togo under the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program. Further progress will be reported in FY24.

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened country capacity for the scaling up of digital agriculture solutions for smallholder farmers	DADI1.3 Countries with enhanced access to multi-stakeholder platforms and foundational agri-food data and analytics (Number of countries)	0	1	4	20*	On track. A multi-stakeholder platform on fertilizer has been developed in Kenya jointly with the CGIAR, Planet, GIZ/RCMRD, KALRO, FAO, and IFDC/Africa Fertilizer, and is used by the government (co-financed by FS2030).
Increased (global/regional) engagement and coordination on data-driven innovation and digital agriculture technologies	DADI1.4 Strengthened engagement and coordination of development partners, agribusiness companies, global platforms and innovation hubs on data-driven innovation and digital agriculture (Number of partnerships)	0	1	4	7*	On track. Partnership formed with WFP Innovation Accelerator. Exploration of further partnerships is ongoing and will be reported in FY24.

Table 5.8: Strategic Theme Three—Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
DADI2.1 Roadmaps created for the development of national data platforms and digital agriculture strategies to serve public and private sector service delivery (Number of roadmaps)	0	1	5	10*	On track. One roadmap developed for Ethiopia (co-financed by FS2030). Additionally, 8 global pilots have been launched in Middle Eastern and Northern Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, integrating climate-smart tech and methods in agri-food value chains.
DADI2.2 Food Systems Global Accelerator Program developed (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes	Yes	On track. Development of concept finalized partly financed by FS2030. Activity name was changed to better reflect the focus on global food systems.

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
DADI2.3 AgriFood Data Lab developed (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes	Yes	On track. Development of concept finalized in cooperation with the World Bank Data Lab and Development Data Hub, partly by FS2030. Activity name was changed from Observatory to Data lab to reflect the interactive and dynamic nature of the platform.
DADI 2.4 Knowledge and learning tools on digital agriculture developed (Number of tools)	0	0	1	2*	On track. Preparatory work ongoing and further progress on this indicator will be reported in FY24.

Strategic Theme 4—Food and Nutrition Security

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Strengthening food and nutrition security and food systems resilience.

Table 5.9: Strategic Theme Four—Food and Nutrition Security—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Countries and partners with enhanced information on food and nutrition security data, diagnostics, and analytical tools	FNS1.1 Countries, development partners and World Bank operations with increased access to information on food and nutrition security data (Number of countries)	0	73	30	45*	Achieved. Progress based on countries with data and information on acute food and nutrition security in the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard , which was developed under the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) . Some information in the dashboard is available for up to 194 countries and the reported progress is a conservative measure.
	FNS1.2 Countries, development partners and World Bank operations strategies and policies informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate food and nutrition security (Number of countries)	144	191	169	184*	Achieved. Progress based on the World Bank Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC) global food insecurity projection model expanded from 144 to all 191 WB-IMF countries to analyze drivers of food insecurity.

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Countries and partners with strengthened collaborations on food and nutrition security	FNS1.3 Countries and partners with enhanced and more coordinated engagement in and convening of food and nutrition security partnerships (Number of countries and/or partners).	0	62	40	60*	Achieved. Progress includes the participation of governments, (sub-)regional organizations, humanitarian and development partners through the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)
Countries and partners with strengthened food security crisis preparedness planning	FNS1.4 Countries that have developed a Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (Number of countries)	0	0	25	25*	On track. Commenced engagements in 25 countries to initiate Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans (FSCPPs) . Initial version of FSCPP drafted in Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen, with advancements in other planned countries to be made in FY24.
Increased food and nutrition security	FNS1.5 Project-level: Reduction of food insecure people in targeted areas (Percentage)	0	TBD	7.5	25*	In progress. Progress to be based on FS2030-supported World Bank operations under the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program. Details on progress will be reported in FY24.

Table 5.10: Strategic Theme Four—Food and Nutrition Security—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
FNS2.1 Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard developed and used (Yes/No; Number of unique users)	No; 0	Yes; 35,199	Yes; 20,000	Yes; 50,000*	Achieved. Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard launched in November 2022. As of June 30, 2023, the dashboard had 143,000 page visits by over 35,000 unique visitors.
FNS2.2 Global Food Security Updates prepared and disseminated (Number of updates)	65	90	120	150*	On track. Twenty-five biweekly Food Security Updates prepared and published with support from FS2030 to disseminate timely global food security updates.
FNS2.3 Predictive food security analytics conducted (Number of analytics)	0	2	2	3*	On track. The DEC DG Food Price Monitor expanded and refined to cover additional 125 markets and 30 food items in 25 fragile countries and boasts enhanced accuracy, with weekly updates and an interactive visualization tool. The global food insecurity projection model expanded and incorporated advanced analytical capabilities, recently highlighting inflation and food import impacts in the MENA regional economic update (April 2023) .
FNS2.4 Global Alliance for Food Security established (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved. The Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) was launched in Berlin, Germany, on May 19, 2022 during the Group of Seven (G7) Development Ministers Meeting as a way to address the emerging global food security and nutrition crisis with active engagement and support from humanitarian and development partners, regional organizations and governments. The objective of GAFS is to catalyze an agile, immediate, and coordinated response to the unfolding global food and nutrition security crisis as an act of solidarity in support of those most affected.

Strategic Theme 5—Healthy and Sustainable Diets

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Building better, healthier food systems that produce safe and nutritious food; preventing the next pandemic.

Table 5.11: Strategic Theme Five—Healthy and Sustainable Diets—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate healthy and sustainable diets (including strengthened pandemic prevention and response)	HSD1.1 Countries informed by analytics and risk assessments to facilitate healthy and sustainable diets (Number of countries)	0	10	15	TBD*	On track. Progress based on ten countries covered in various analytical products, including six One Health country assessments conducted: Vietnam One Health Case Study ; Assam State, India One Health Case Study ; Liberia One Health Case Study ; Lao PDR One Health Case Study ; Cambodia One Health Case Study ; and two regional analytics: Strengthening One Health approaches in Cambodia and Lao PDR ; Joint communiqué signed by 5 Central Asian Countries .

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Increased (global/ regional) engagement and coordination on healthy and sustainable diets	HSD1.2 Consultations and dialogues held at global convenings on analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable promotion of healthy and sustainable diets (Number of consultations and/ or dialogues)	0	18	15	30*	On track. Progress based on strategic dialogues and engagements with country partners, and the international development community, including G20, G7 and other high-level for a such as the World One Health Conference in Singapore, Central Asia One Health Framework for Action , and engagement with the Quadripartite on financing for One Health.
	HSD1.3 Countries joining and/or participating in One Health Global Community of Practice (Number of countries)	0	13	5	20*	On track. Established and maintained an internal World Bank Community of Practice with nearly 100 members across various Global Practices and regions with participation of 13 country teams (in Europe and Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyz Republic; in East Asia and Pacific: Lao PDR, Cambodia, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Papua New Guinea; and in South Asia: India, Nepal, Bangladesh).

Table 5.12: Strategic Theme Five—Healthy and Sustainable Diets—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
HSD2.1 Investment Framework for One Health developed (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved. Published and disseminated a Sustainable Development One Health Flagship Report titled ' Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases '.
HSD2.2 Dashboard for regular monitoring and report progress for One Health developed and operational (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved. One Health Dashboard developed and operational for regular monitoring, and report progress, including the IDA20 Policy Commitment.
HSD2.3 Analytics (global/regional) on sustainable and healthy diets to transform the food system (Number of studies)	0	6	6	TBD*	On track. Six studies conducted including global and regional studies. Global studies include a Sustainable Development One Health Flagship Report ; and Wildlife Systems and Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risks from Wildlife . Regional Studies include a Strengthening One Health approaches in Cambodia and Lao PDR ; Joint communiqué signed by 5 Central Asian Countries ; and Central Asia One Health framework or action (link forthcoming); Technical Report on One Health report titled "Increasing investments in one health to reduce risks of emerging infectious diseases at the source" was published (public link forthcoming).
HSD2.4 Assessments of country enabling environment to address risks to sustainable and healthy diets developed (Number of assessments)	0	5	15	TBD*	On track. Five country assessments completed in FY23: Vietnam One Health Case Study ; Assam State, India One Health Case Study ; Liberia One Health Case Study ; Lao PDR One Health Case Study ; Cambodia One Health Case Study . Six additional in draft stages and further planned.

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
HSD2.5 Knowledge and learning tools related to healthy and sustainable diets developed (Number of tools)	0	2	2	TBD*	On track. Two internal e-learning courses on One Health internally published. The courses include 'Introduction to the One Health Approach (1 module)'; and 'Putting One Health into Practice (5 modules)'.

Strategic Theme 6—Public Policies and Expenditures

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE: Repurposing public support towards delivering positive outcomes for people, the planet, and economies.

Table 5.13: Strategic Theme Six—Public Policies and Expenditures—Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate policy reform and repurposing of public support and expenditure programs	PPE 1.1 Countries engaged in implementing repurposing of their agriculture policies and support for sustainable food systems transformation (Number of countries)	0	0	5	10*	On track. FS2030 is providing implementation support to country repurposing diagnostics in five countries (Bangladesh, Malawi, Ghana, Mozambique, and Madagascar). Advancements are expected in FY24.
	PPE 1.2 Countries with enhanced access to information and tools for analysis and monitoring of public support programs and agricultural expenditures (Number of countries)	0	5	15	30*	On track. Completed country repurposing diagnostics in 5 countries (Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Colombia, Argentina, and Indonesia). Additional diagnostics in draft stages and further planned.

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
Increased (global/ regional) Engagement and coordination on repurposing	PPE 1.3 Countries joining and/or participating in global consultations and dialogues (Number of countries)	0	46	50	50*	On track. The progress includes technical assistance provided to countries for knowledge sharing, mobilizing peer support for policy reform at global fora and key events, including senior official meetings and multistakeholder dialogues (WB-IMF AMs and SMs, COP28, CFS, GFFA, AGRF).

Table 5.14: Strategic Theme Six—Public Policies and Expenditures—Output Indicators

Output Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY2020)	Progress (FY21–FY23, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY2025)	End Target (FY2030)	Progress Details and Sources
PPE2.1 Analytics (global/ regional) on repurposing agricultural policies and support developed (Number of studies)	0	2	5	7*	On track. Published and disseminated the WB-IFPRI joint study “ Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support: Options to Transform Agriculture and Food Systems to Better Serve the Health of People, Economies, and the Planet ” in 2022, and internal “Literature Review of The Economics for Nature-Based Solutions in the Agriculture and Food System.”
PPE2.2 Assessments of country enabling environment to facilitate policy reform and repurposing developed (Number of assessments)	0	9	15	30*	On track. Ongoing country repurposing diagnostics in nine countries (Paraguay, Jordan, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Ghana, and Nepal).
PPE2.3 Decision-support tools, methodologies or databases developed and/ or expanded (Number of tools)	0	1	1	1	Achieved. A toolkit Monitoring and Analyzing Food and Agricultural Policies Toolkit” (MAFAP) was developed and delivered internally in FY23. The toolkit will be expanded to additional countries and disseminated in FY24.



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