

# Second Update on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)

March 30, 2023



# || Key Messages

We continue to face a major food and nutrition security (FNS) crisis and projections indicate that **8% of the world population will still be facing hunger in 2030.**

Five key risks are affecting all aspects of FNS from food access and availability to food utilization and stability. Countries from all income groups are impacted.

**WBG committed \$16b in response to FNS crisis: over \$12b for WB (IBRD/IDA), exceeding its 15-month goal in less than a year; \$3.5b for IFC; and \$50m in MIGA guarantee.**

WBG FNS response is a **mix of emergency response, and long-term investments in resilience.** Social protection responses have been the first line of defense for **mitigating the immediate impacts of the crisis.**

**WB support is expected to benefit 296 million people, targeting at least 50% women.**

WBG support builds **on partnerships at the global, regional and country levels,** combining financing and knowledge to achieve the best impacts on the ground.



# || OUTLINE

**1**

**FNS Crisis – Context and Drivers**

**2**

**WBG FNS Operational Response –  
Financing and Knowledge**

**3**

**WBG Performance and Results -  
Short Term & Long-Term Resilience**

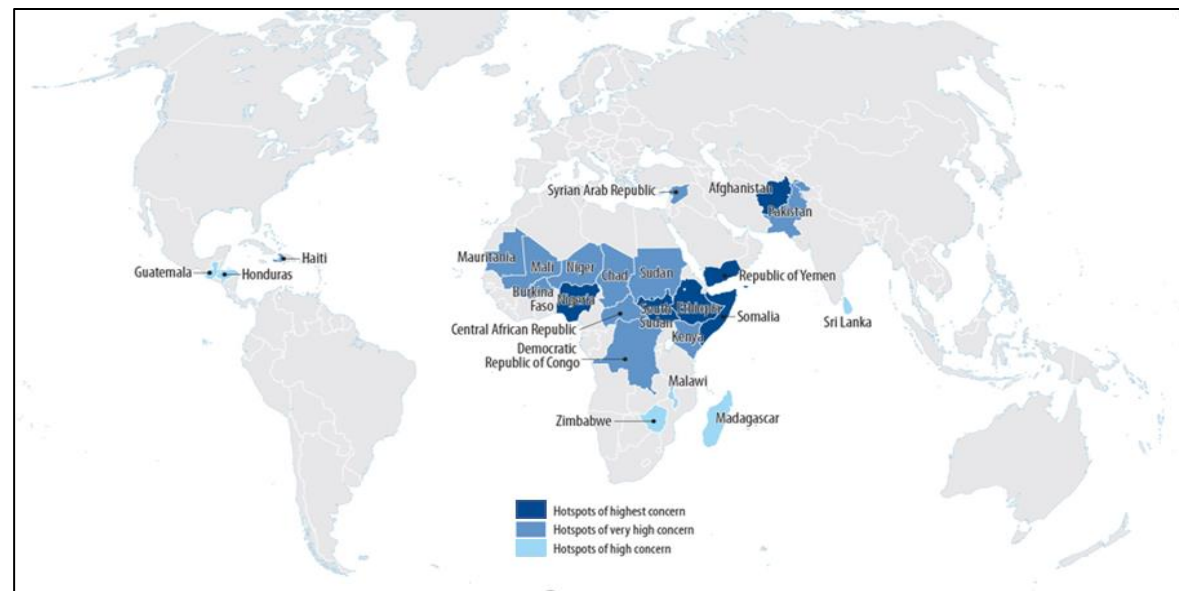
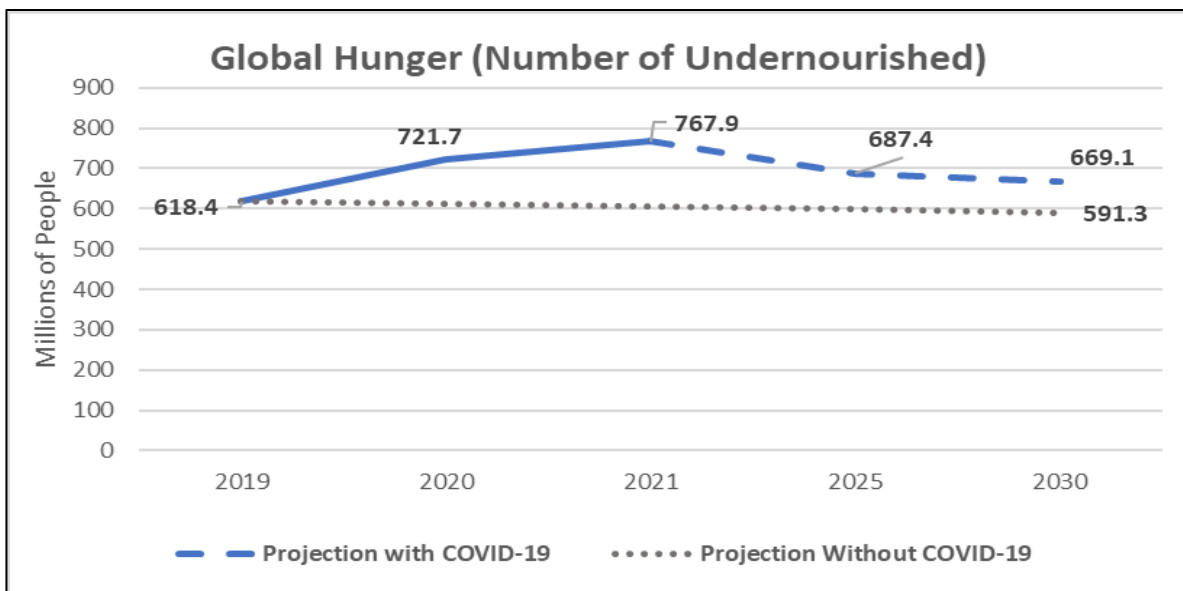
**4**

**Partnerships and Key Operational  
Initiatives**

# The Sustainable Development Goal 2 of "Zero Hunger" by 2030 is not on track. 24 "hunger hotspot" countries expected to experience worsening food insecurity

Projections are that nearly 670m people will still be facing hunger globally in 2030 – 8% of the world population, which is the same proportion as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched.

FAO and WFP have identified 24 "hunger hotspots" that are expected to experience worsening food insecurity



Source: 2022 The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. P.13.

**Note:** Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. In the "State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2022" report, hunger is defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

*Note: Hunger Hotspots have been identified by FAO and WFP.*

Source: [FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots Report \(Sep 2022\)](#).

# || PART ONE

## FNS Crisis – Context and Drivers

# Drivers of the global food crisis will continue affecting all aspects of food and nutrition security i.e., *food access, availability, utilization, and stability*

## Overview of Global Food and Nutrition Security Crisis Drivers

### Food Access



- High domestic food price inflation
- Transportation logistics challenges

### Food Availability



- High energy and fertilizer prices
- Adverse trade policies
- Uncertainties of Black Sea Grain Initiative renewal

### Food Utilization



- High food prices reducing households' purchasing power to eat healthy/nutritious food.

### Food Stability

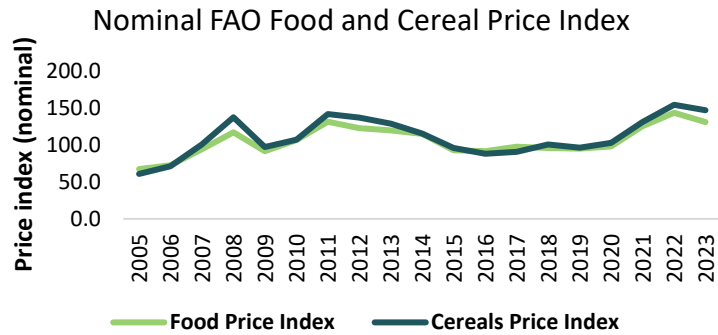


- Uncertainties of Russia's invasion of Ukraine
- Tightening interest rates / global recession
- Currency depreciations
- Growing debt burdens
- Adverse impacts of climate change
- Conflict

Note: "Food utilization" refers to the ability of individuals to make good use of the food they access. This will be achieved through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation, and health care, which will ensure all their nutritional and physiological needs are met. <https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/water-food-security-and-trade-in-sub-saharan-africa/79327>. "Food consumption" is the amount of food and calories that are consumed by people.

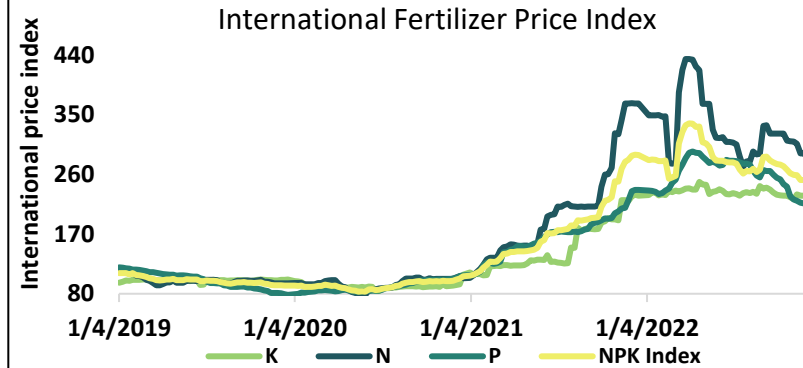
# Five key risks particularly continue to impact food access, availability and stability: *High food prices, high fertilizer prices, tightening global commodity stocks, decline in Ukraine's agricultural production, and climate change*

## Food prices are declining but remain high by historical standards



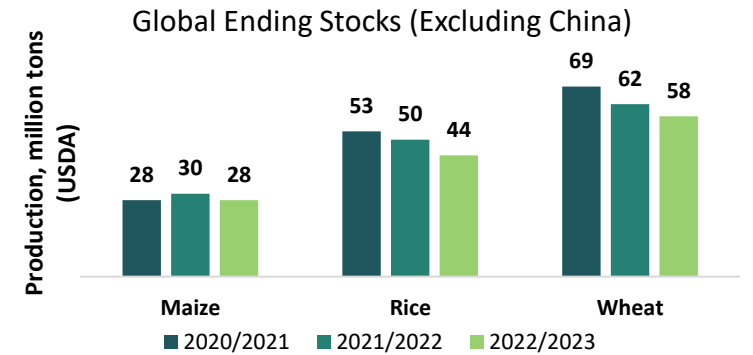
Source: FAO

## Global fertilizer prices are declining but remain high by historical standards



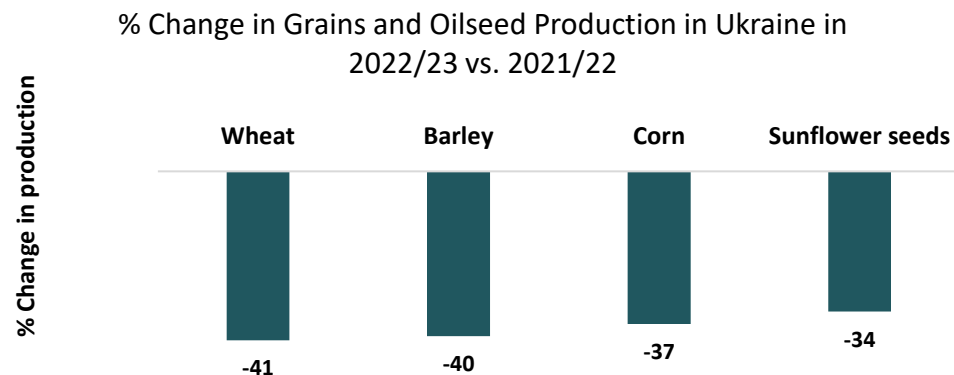
Source: [IFPRI](#); Note: 2019 = 100.

## Reduced prospects for global supplies of maize, rice and wheat in 2023



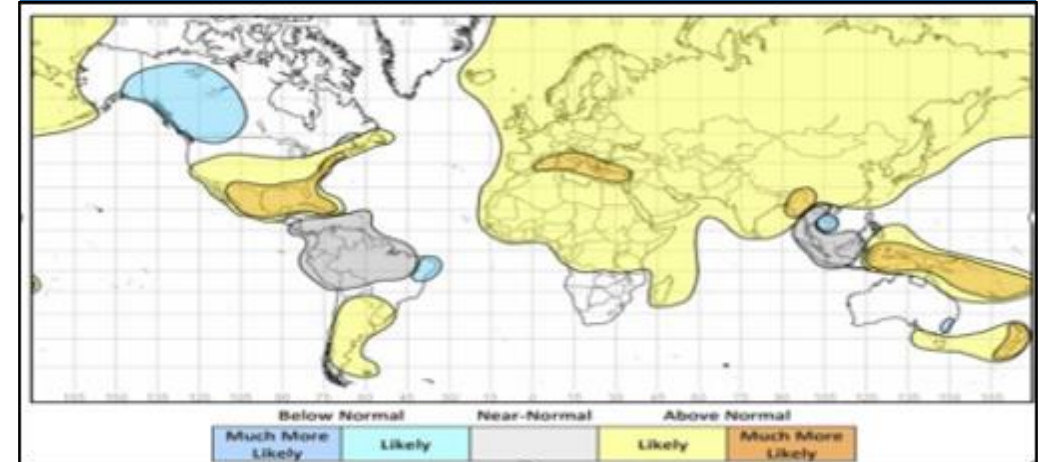
Source: IFRPI, 2023

## Ukraine's 2023 grain supply estimated to decline



Source: APK Inform and US Department of Agriculture

## Emerging extreme temperatures and precipitation risks from La Niña

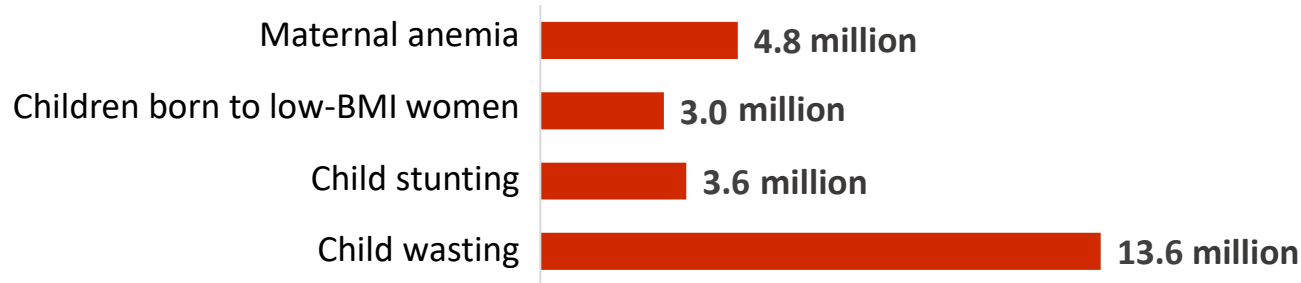


Source: Met Office. "Global: Monthly Climate Outlook October to July". 2023

# Continued risks to food utilization: nutritional consequences of food price hikes have significant disproportional impacts on women and future generations

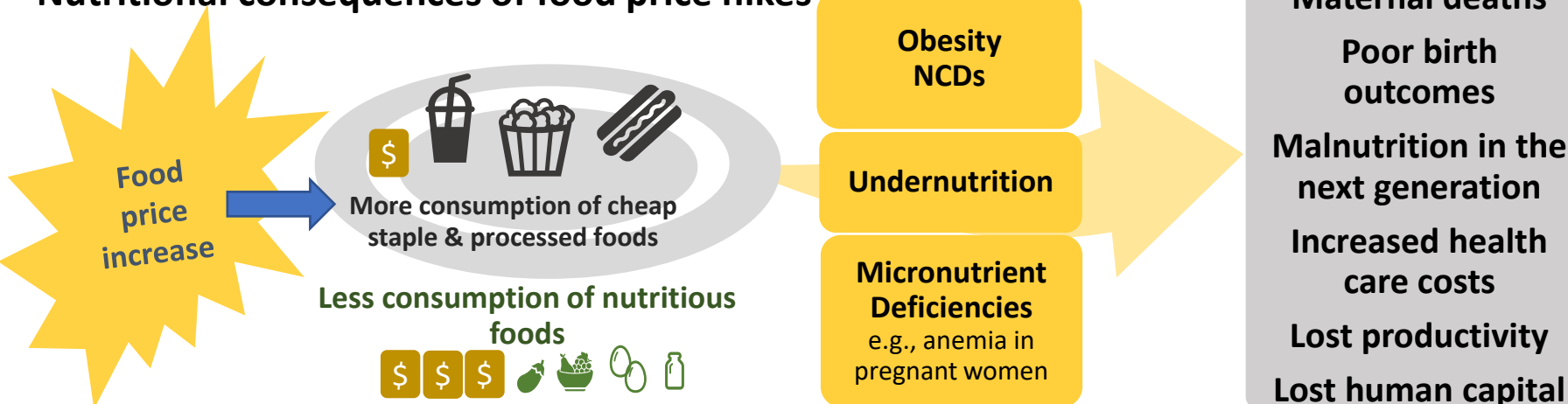
## Estimated additional malnutrition cases due to the crisis

Millions



The **disparity between men's and women's food security is 8.4 times as great** as it was in 2018 and **looks set to increase** with compounding effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the food crisis, and inflation.

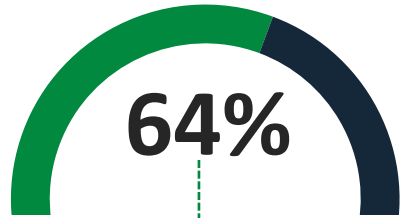
## Nutritional consequences of food price hikes



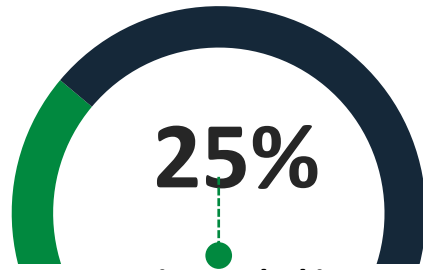
Specifically, on average for all children younger than 5, a **5% increase in the real price of food increases the risk of wasting by 9% and severe wasting by 14%.**



# Food Access and Availability: Lack of Resilient and Efficient Connectivity and thick borders impact Africa's response to the food crisis

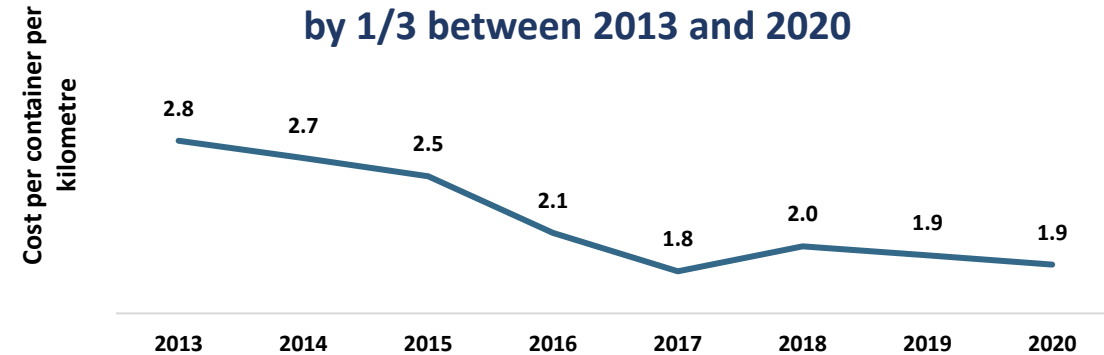


Maize sourced by Africa from the Rest of the World



Investment is needed in people, equipment and systems to improve port and corridor performance by 20%-25%

Dar es Salaam - Rwanda: transport prices declined by 1/3 between 2013 and 2020



Series of projects and **Policy Reform Support** helped in reduction of transport costs along the Tanzania - Rwanda corridor by one-third

**Reduction In Costs** preceded by reduction in time at the port and border crossing

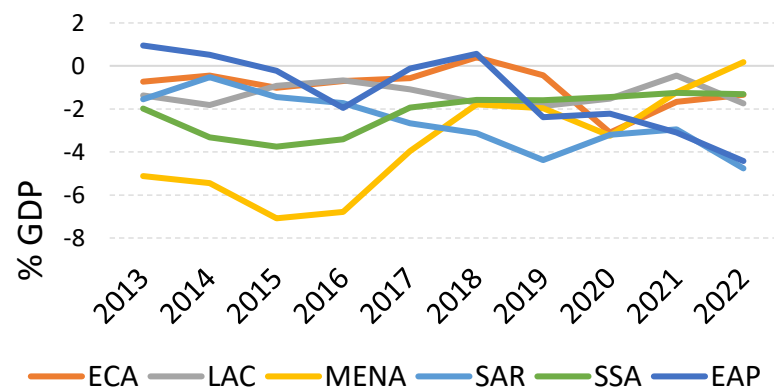
Reducing trade costs would **Encourage Greater Intra-African Trade**, increase production at scale, and integrate into regional and global value chains



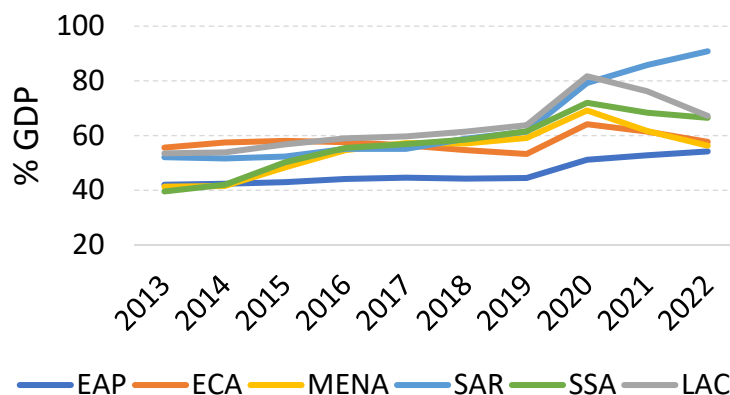
- Large proportions of Africa's imports of food and fertiliser are from outside the continent
- Landlocked countries are particularly vulnerable to high cost of transport and logistics
- The performance of seaports and their connecting corridors to the hinterland is critical for FNS
- The development of proper storage infrastructure is just as important: food losses equal the annual volume of food imports in Africa

# Negative shocks compounded with policy and institutional failures have reduced the fiscal space and limited the ability to respond to the crisis

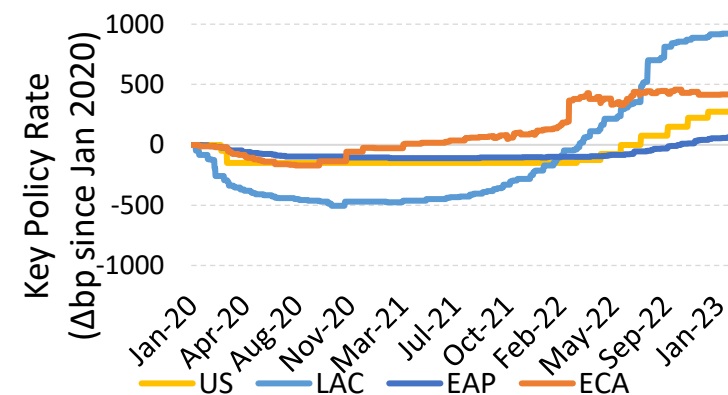
**Cyclically Adjusted Primary Balances in most EMDEs are negative**



**General Government Gross Debt in most EMDEs is high**



**Interest rates have spiked**

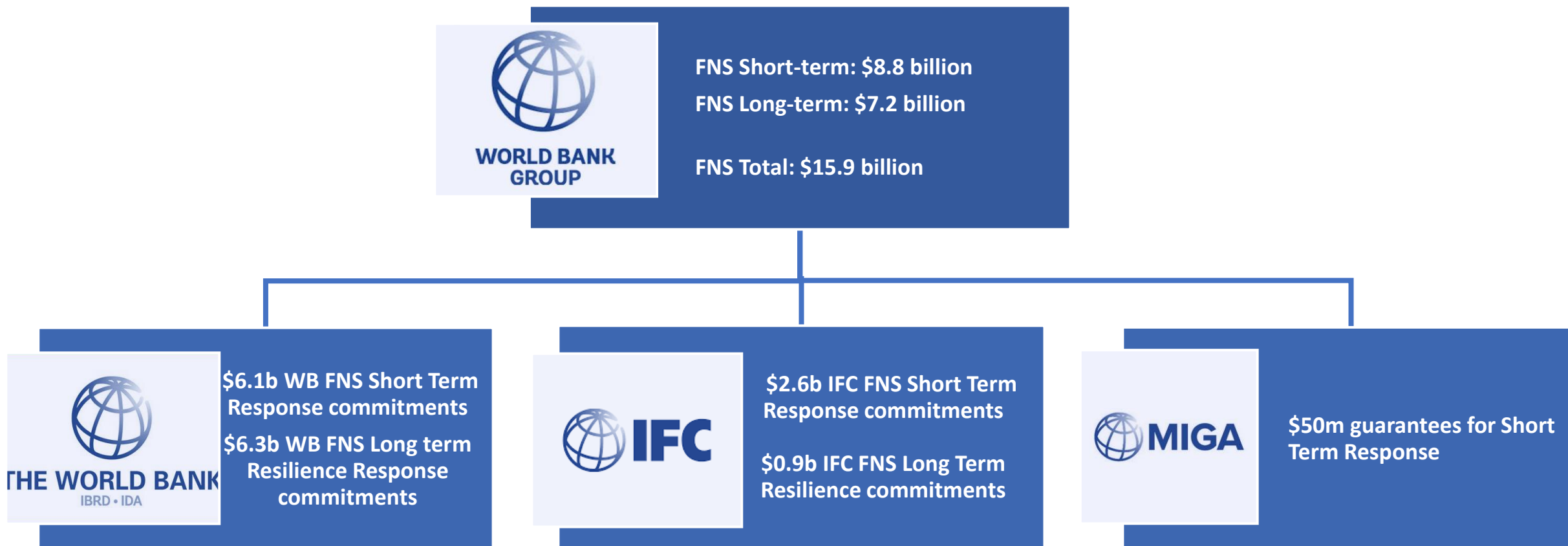


- COVID-19 fiscal packages, rising debt levels, currency depreciation, tightening financial conditions, rising spreads on government bonds, and downgrades to the growth outlook have exhausted fiscal space.
- Building fiscal space is urgent, but only pays off in the medium term.
- In the short term, EMDEs with limited fiscal space will have to provide **narrowly targeted support** and **improve expenditure effectiveness and efficiency**, while leveraging scaled up **international assistance**.
- Over the medium-term, EMDEs should **build fiscal reserves through revenue and expenditure measures** and **repurposing public support for agriculture**. This will enable them to respond more effectively in future crises.

## || PART TWO

# WBG FNS Operational Response

# Highlights of \$16 billion WBG (IBRD/IDA, IFC + MIGA) FNS commitments delivered to date



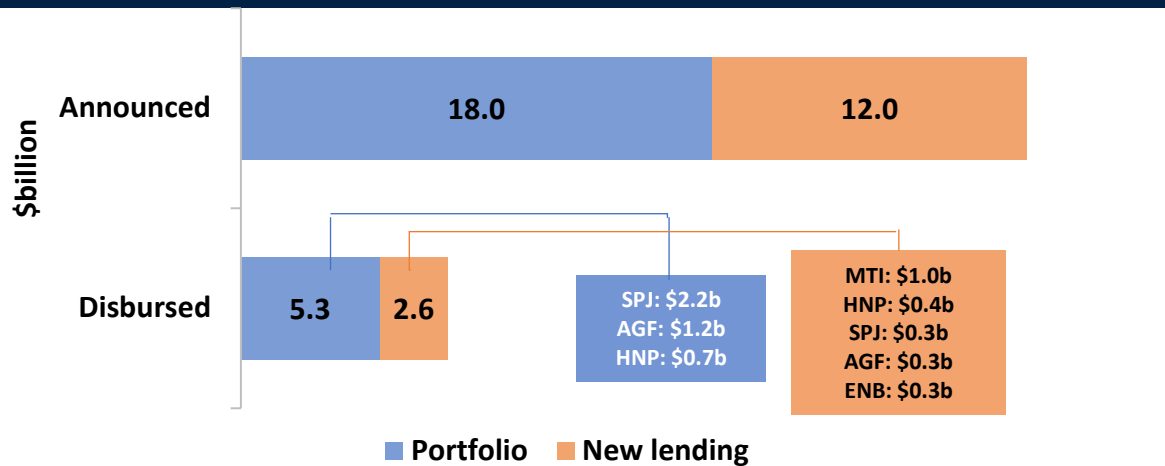
Note: WB data - FNS new lending commitment between April 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023. IFC data projects committed, between April 1, 2022 and February 28, 2023. MIGA data on operations approved as of February 28, 2023. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.



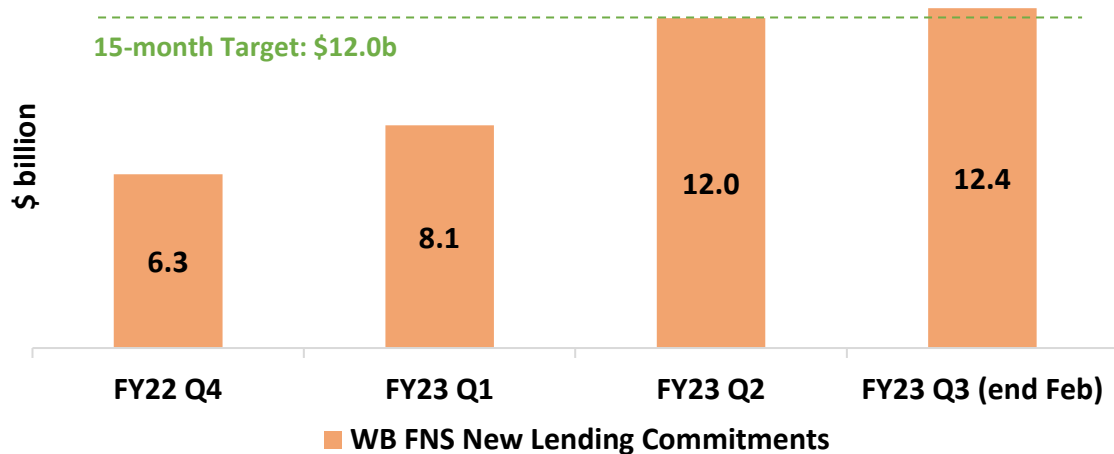


# Financing

# WB (IBRD/IDA) has provided \$12.4b in new FNS lending and disbursed \$5.3b from portfolio operations supporting FNS; almost half in Sub-Saharan Africa



WB New FNS Lending Response, Apr 2022 – Feb 2023



## Highlights of new FNS Lending

- **\$12.4b (IBRD \$4.8b, IDA \$7.6b) approved, achieving new lending goal 6 months early!**
  - AGF, SPJ, MTI, ENB and URL mainly
- **108 ops across 63 countries [28 IBRD, 35 IDA]\***
- **\$1.9b, 27 FCV ops [5 ops IBRD, 22 ops IDA]**
- **\$7.5b (33 countries) in Africa, of which \$5.8b (29 countries) is SSA**
- **\$2.6b (21%) disbursed in 11 months (faster than 20% annual disbursement ratio)**
  - o/w \$0.9b disbursed in SSA, \$68.6m from FSRP MPA ops

## Highlights of FNS Portfolio Operations

- **\$5.3b (IBRD \$2.4b, IDA \$2.9b) disbursed in 11 months from existing portfolio ops, primarily SPJ, AGF, and HNP**
- **231 ops across 68 countries**
  - o/w **\$2.3b** disbursed to **SSA** (\$1.0b AFE, \$1.3b AFW)
  - **\$1.9b** disbursed from **91 FCV ops**

# IFC Response: \$3.5b of long-term and short-term FNS-related financing committed

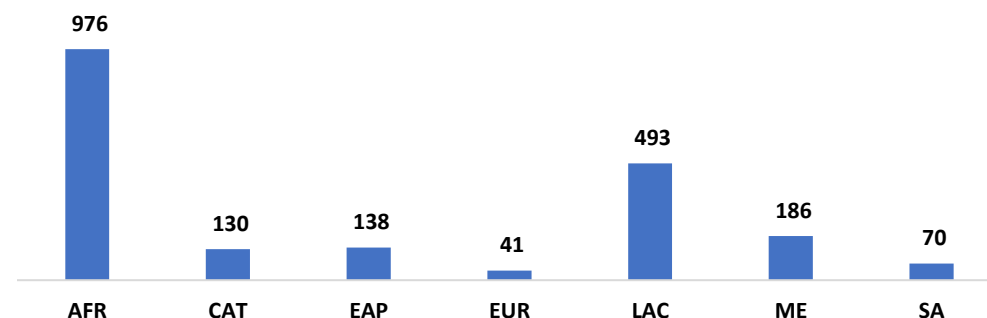
## Short-term Financing: Trade Finance

- **\$2b in total short-term financing** under the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), with **almost 50% in Africa**.
- Agriculture and Forestry are the largest contributors of GTFP commitments (31% of commitments since April 2022).

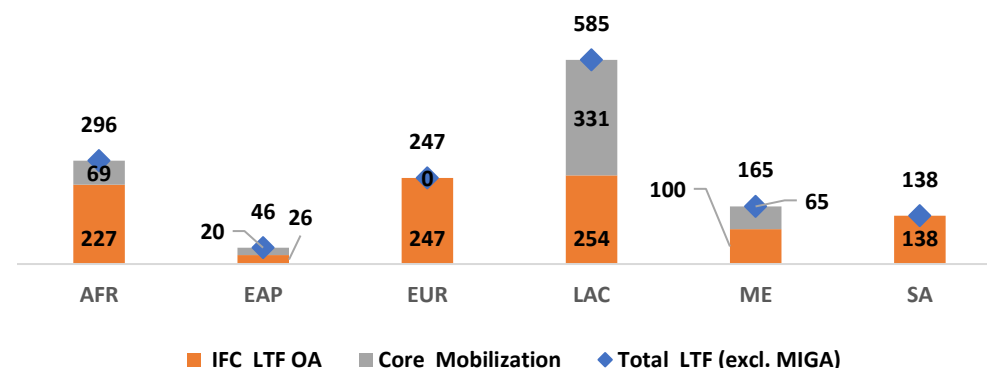
## Long-term Financing

- **Committed \$1.5b (\$1b Own Account and \$0.5b Mobilized)** of long-term financing, of which **59% is focused on building long term resilience** and **41% on near-term food security** priorities. The largest sectors supported are Primary Production & Processing of Food Inputs (46%), Fertilizers & Farming Inputs (22%), and Animal Protein (14%).
- Global Food Security Platform (GFSP) became operational in FY23 Q2.
  - 1st GFSP project (\$21m loan to Meghna Rice) approved in January 2023.
  - 2nd GFSP project (\$110m loan to OCP Solar #1) approved in March 2023\*.
- **FNS-related pipeline of \$2.5b** with 74% of investments focused on building long term resilience.

GTFP Short-term Financing Commitments by Region, Apr. 1 2022 - Feb 28 2023 (\$m)



IFC Long-term Financing Commitments by Region, Apr. 1 2022 - Feb. 28 2023 (\$m)



Source: IFC data covers amounts committed between April 1, 2022 and February 28, 2023, except otherwise noted \*.

# MIGA through the provision of investment and trade finance guarantees is working to support FNS

Through Agribusiness subsector and Financial Institutions business, MIGA is working to scale up private sector support to enhance countries' food systems through boosting innovation and climate-smart agriculture. MIGA is also seeking to support FNS by:

<p>Providing Guarantees to support investments, financial institutions and provide technical assistance to clients</p>	<p>Maintaining focus on key strategic pillars for agribusiness: (i) food security and nutrition; (ii) inclusive development; and (iii) sustainability and climate finance</p>	<p>Cross-cutting priorities including climate smart agriculture, AgTech, gender, and nutrition</p>	<p>Providing Trade Finance Guarantees in support of greater food security for the most vulnerable countries and critical imports to agricultural sector (such as machinery, fertilizer and seed) by working with clients and financial institutions.</p>
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## MIGA-EBRD Trade Finance Guarantee Facility:

MIGA and EBRD agreed a landmark agreement for MIGA issuance of up to \$200m in trade finance guarantees to EBRD to support trade transactions in EMDEs. Ukraine is the first country to benefit with a \$10m guarantee that released approximately 3 times the amount in trade finance for essential goods and imports, including for the agricultural sector.

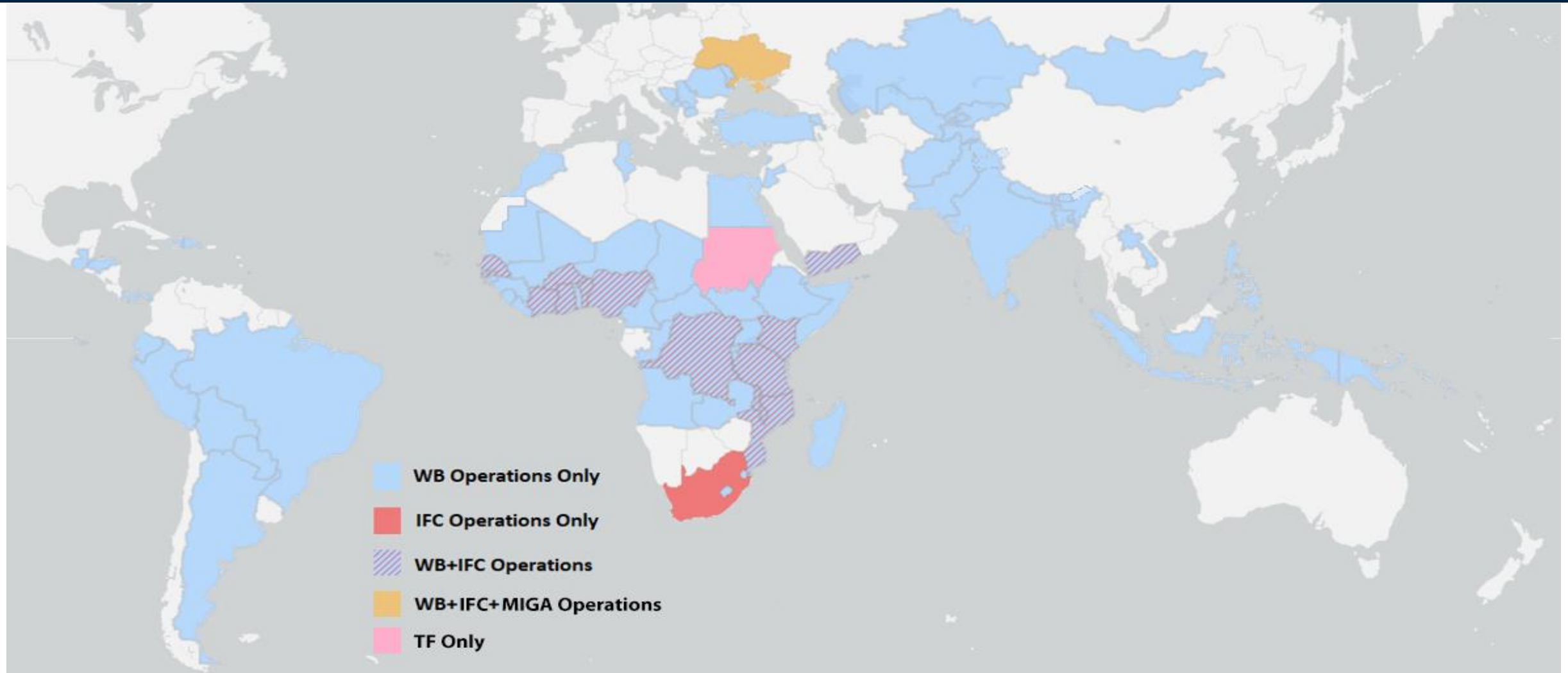
MIGA issued a \$107m guarantee in support of lending activities at Raiffeisen Bank of Ukraine (RBUA), the largest foreign-owned bank in the country

RBUA provides working capital to critical sectors of the economy, including agricultural products and fertilizers, logistics, retail, and pharmaceuticals

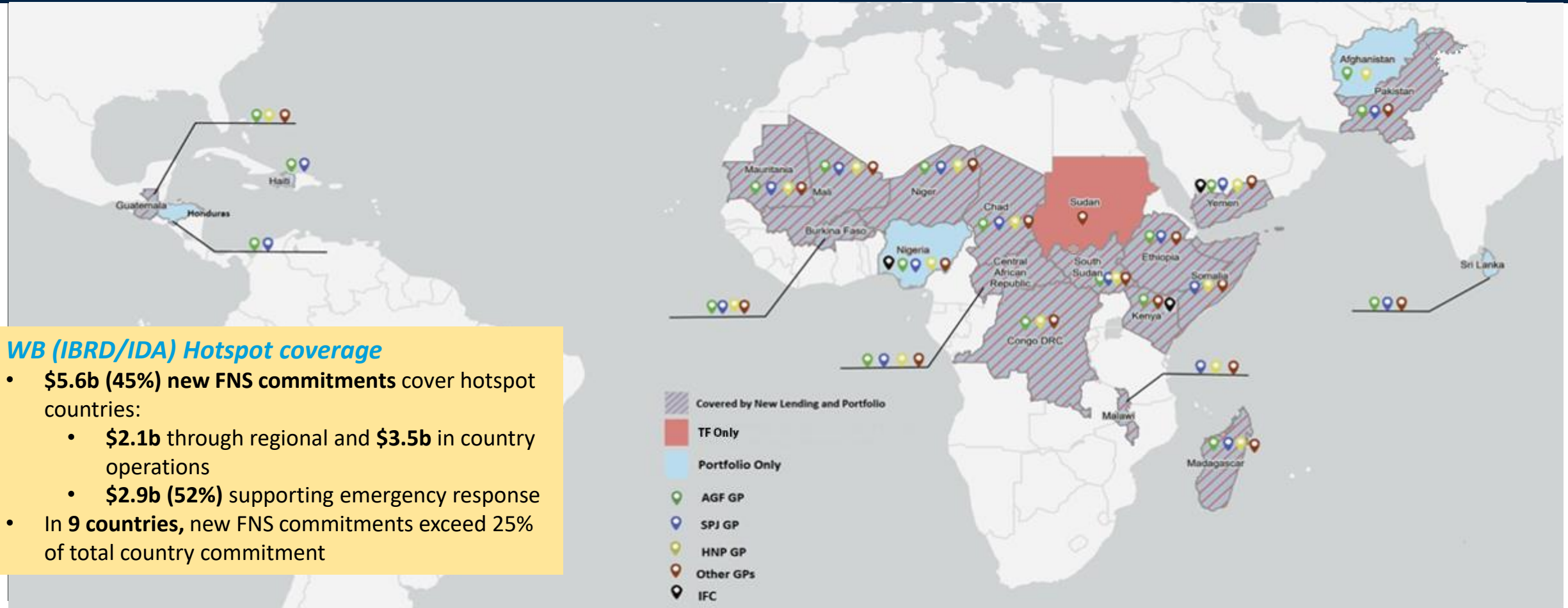
\$50m FNS component is aimed at helping Ukraine's agribusiness sector to continue exporting agricultural products (including grains)



# World Bank Group Food and Nutrition Security support covers almost 90 countries, with a heightened emphasis on hotspot countries



# WBG (IBRD/IDA, TF + IFC) has active FNS interventions in 22 of 24 hunger hotspot countries despite complex challenging operating environments (conflict, climate)

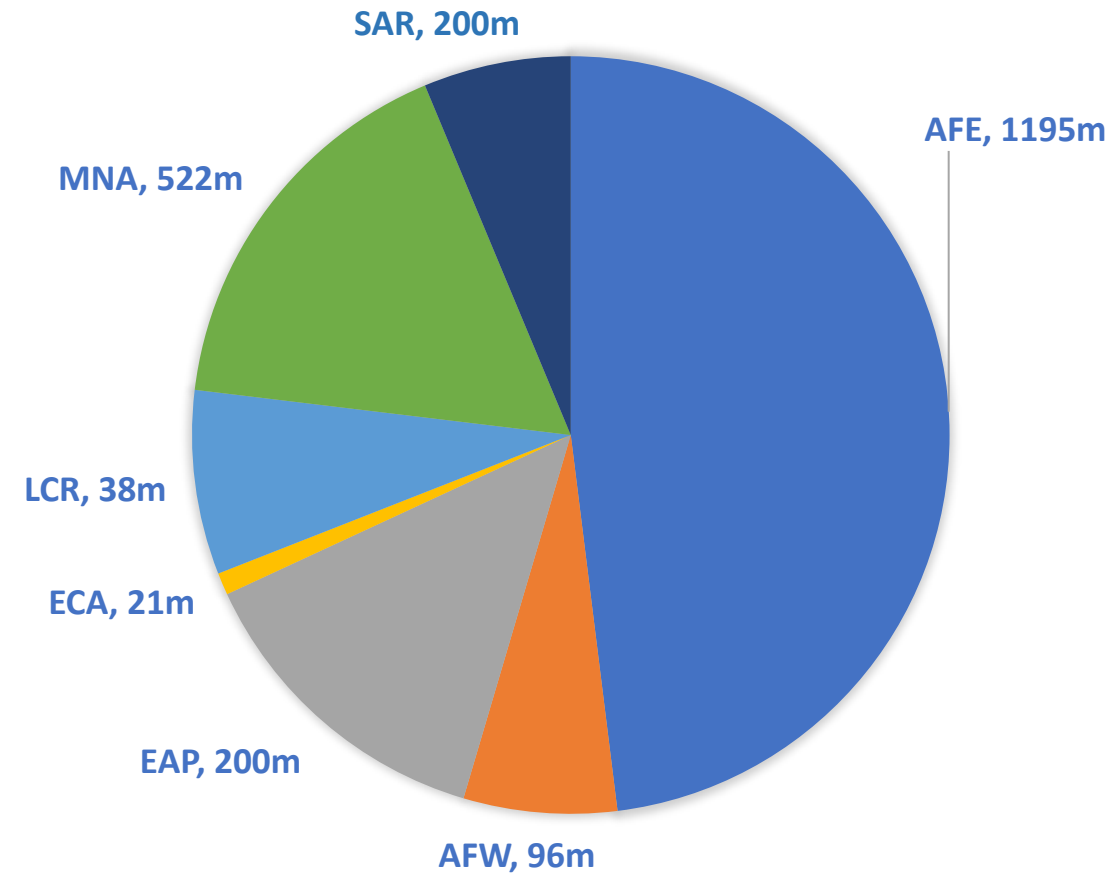


Note: Hunger Hotspots have been identified by FAO and WFP. Those categorized as highest concern already have populations in Catastrophe / Famine conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5) and includes countries at risk of deterioration towards catastrophic conditions. Those categorized as very high concern include sizeable populations – over 500 000 people – estimated or projected to be in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity or identified as severely food insecure as per WFP’s Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) or remote CARI methodology; or hotspots with more than 10% of the analyzed population in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or severely food insecure, and at least 50% of the population analyzed. Those categorized as high concern face acute food insecurity which is likely to deteriorate further during the outlook period. For more information, please see: [FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots Report \(Sep 2022\)](#).

# WB Spotlight on Social Protection Support to Food Security

- **\$2.3b** (\$1.6b IDA, \$0.7b IDA) delivered for FNS since April 2022
- Nearly **41.6 million individuals** expected to benefit from these 21 operations – nearly **49% in Africa alone**
- **42 operations approved prior to April 2022** with short-term food security impact
- SP is also **contributing to projects led by other GPs** (Health, Agriculture, MTI) that have emergency response components, such as cash transfers. Examples include Egypt, Guatemala & Tunisia
- SP programs have **strong female focus** in general (ex. female grantees for cash transfers)
- **52.7% of beneficiaries are women\***, building on existing mechanisms to promote women's economic empowerment in SP programs

## SP FNS NEW LENDING COMMITMENT: \$2.3B



# Over 1000 Social Protection Measures implemented to Address Global Price Shock across 170 countries

## Support production and Producers:

Incentivize removal of input trade barriers; increase efficient use of fertilizers and accelerate roll-out of bio-fertilizers; repurpose and agriculture policies and incentives.

## Facilitate increase Trade:

Build international consensus and commitment to avoid trade restriction; improve transparency of food trade.

## Support vulnerable households:

Scale-up targeted, nutrition-sensitive social protection programs; replenish early-response financing mechanisms.

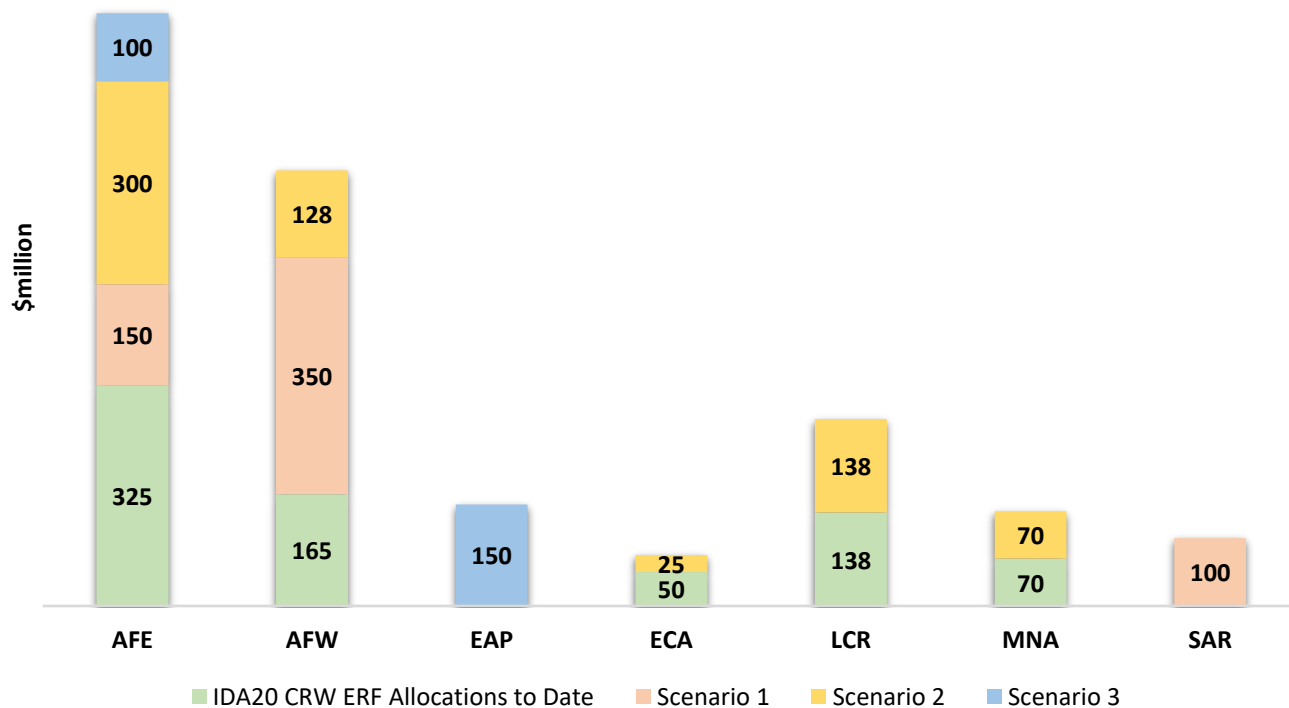
**Invest in sustainable food and nutrition security:** Strengthen food systems to make them more resilient to rising risks, trade disruptions and economic shocks.





# Demand is Expected to Exceed Available CRW Early Response Financing (ERF) Under All Planning Scenarios

Scenarios Estimating Potential Demand for the CRW ERF\* (\$million)



## IDA20 CRW ERF Allocations to Date

- >50% CRW resources allocated by Q3 FY23, reflecting high financing needs of IDA countries facing poly-crises (fuel and food prices, end of COVID19 pandemic, record high debt).
- WB management in discussions with IDA participants to **create an IDA Crisis Facility leveraging voluntary donor contributions** for additional crisis financing to IDA countries including Ukraine and Moldova

**Scenario 1 (baseline)** considers countries currently pursuing eligibility, have breached the ERF trigger in IDA20, received support from ERF in IDA19, or are listed in the latest FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspot report (est. shortfall ~\$350m)

+ **Scenario 2** applies an approach for raising country caps based on needs in terms of IPC3+ populations (est. shortfall ~\$1b)

+ **Scenario 3** considers potential impacts of the upcoming El Niño oscillation based on historical exposure (est. shortfall ~\$1.3b)

\*These scenarios are additive and avoid double counting. Additionally, while not captured in the above analysis, demand could also increase if countries facing significant food insecurity but not currently eligible for IDA financing regain eligibility.

# WBG is utilizing all available instruments to improve agriculture environment and policies

- in addition to MPA support, AGF applies PCE\* and PCM\* approaches to identify and stimulate further private investments (esp. by farmers) and private capital co-financing

**Regional FSRP MPA Objective:** To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems.

**Key Features:** Food crisis management; (re)building resilient food production capacity; sustainable natural resources management; market connectivity; and promoting food systems resilience in national and regional policy making

- **Approved Envelope:** \$1.1b, with approved Phase I/II for \$716m total

- **Country highlights:**

- Phase I: 3 Regional Organizations and Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo
- Phase II: Chad, Ghana and Sierra Leone
- Phase III: Senegal

- **Approved Envelope:** \$2.3b, with an initial Phase I approved for \$788m

- **Country highlights:**

- Phase 1: Ethiopia, Madagascar, IGAD, CCARDESA (788m)
- Phase 2: Tanzania (PforR; Board May 17, 2023)
- Phase 3: Comoros, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, African Union Commission (IPF; Board May 17, 2023)



### Honduras Integrating Innovation for Rural Competitiveness Project (P168385) (PCM)

Leverage an estimated \$53.5m in private commercial finance through guarantee.

The private commercial finance & micro-finance leveraged thus far is \$8.7m

### Tajikistan Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project AF (P175952) (PCE\*\*) - CRW financed

Supporting seed multiplication and provision of high-quality seeds; data availability on food and nutrition security; food storage; nutrition (micronutrients, fortification by private flour mills)

### West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)



### Eastern and Southern Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)

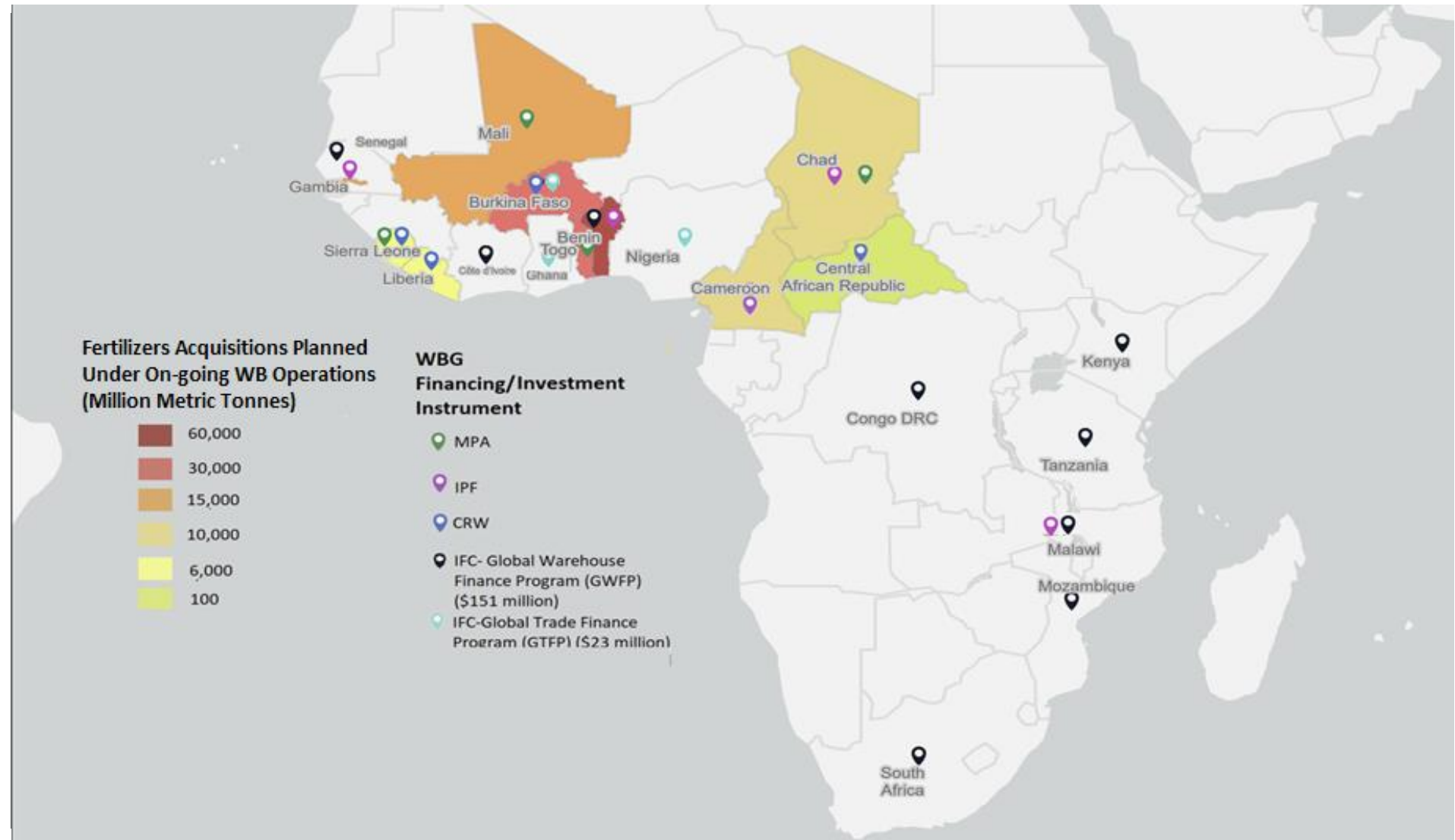


Note: \*MPA: Multi-Phase Approach, MFD: Maximizing Finance for Development and PCM: Private Capital Mobilization (\*\*) project has policy and public sector investment components that enable further private investments by farmers

# WBG is responding to the fertilizer affordability challenges in Africa through various instruments. The response establishes and deploys e-voucher systems and investment financing to fertilizer producers and traders, and to improve trade in fertilizers

Burkina Faso, Nigeria (specialty agrichemicals not available locally), and Ghana were fertilizer trade destinations supported by **\$23m IFC's short-term commitments** under the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP) since April 2022.

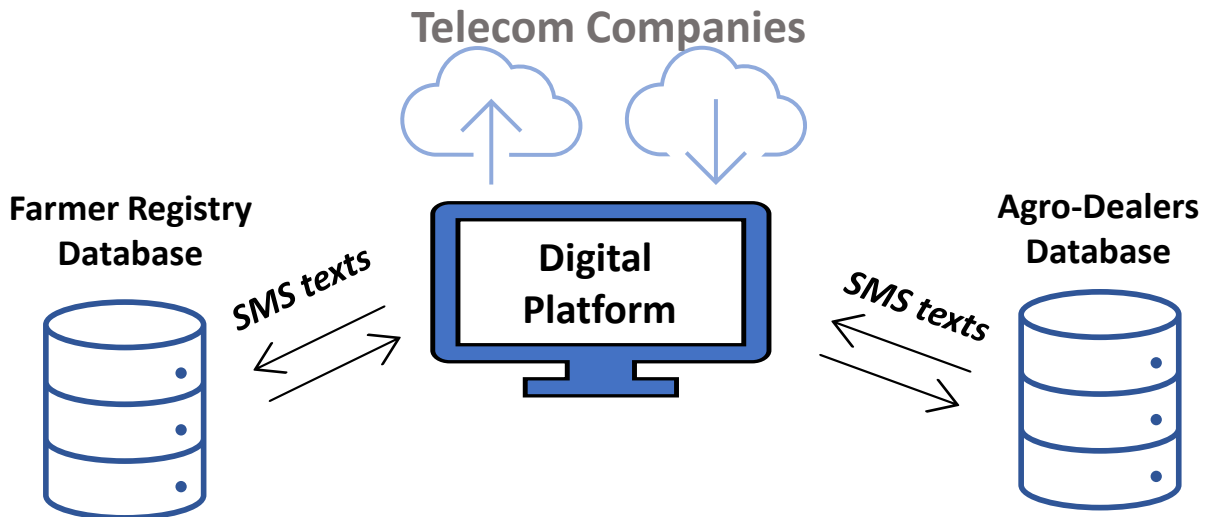
Under Global Warehouse Finance Program (GWFP), **IFC supported \$151m in transactions, including \$63m for IFC's own account**, of trade in fertilizers in Ivory Coast, South Africa, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, DRC, Kenya, Malawi and Benin.



# E-voucher systems increasingly deployed as solution to fertilizer access and distribution challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa

## Core Components

- 1 **Digital Platform** generates, distributes and tracks the use of voucher codes for farmers using SMS texts and real-time data
- 2 **Registered farmer database** links farmers to digital vouchers, which are sent with redemption instructions and address of local agro-dealer
- 3 **Database of input providers** supports network of local agro-dealers by engaging them in distribution and incentivizing delivery of quality product



## Reach and Impact

### Decade of Piloting (2008-2018)

- E-voucher systems implemented in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Mozambique
- **Improved efficiency and transparency in distribution.** In Mali, e-voucher introduction eliminated several layers of intermediaries.
- **Targeted women and vulnerable population segments.** In Niger, e-voucher program targeted regions with acute production shortages, relying on data from the Bank-funded Social Safety Nets Project. Of 68,500 farmers in a pilot in Guinea, 36% were women.
- **Promoted strategic crop production.** In Mali, the government targeted farmers producing priority grains (e.g. maize, millet).

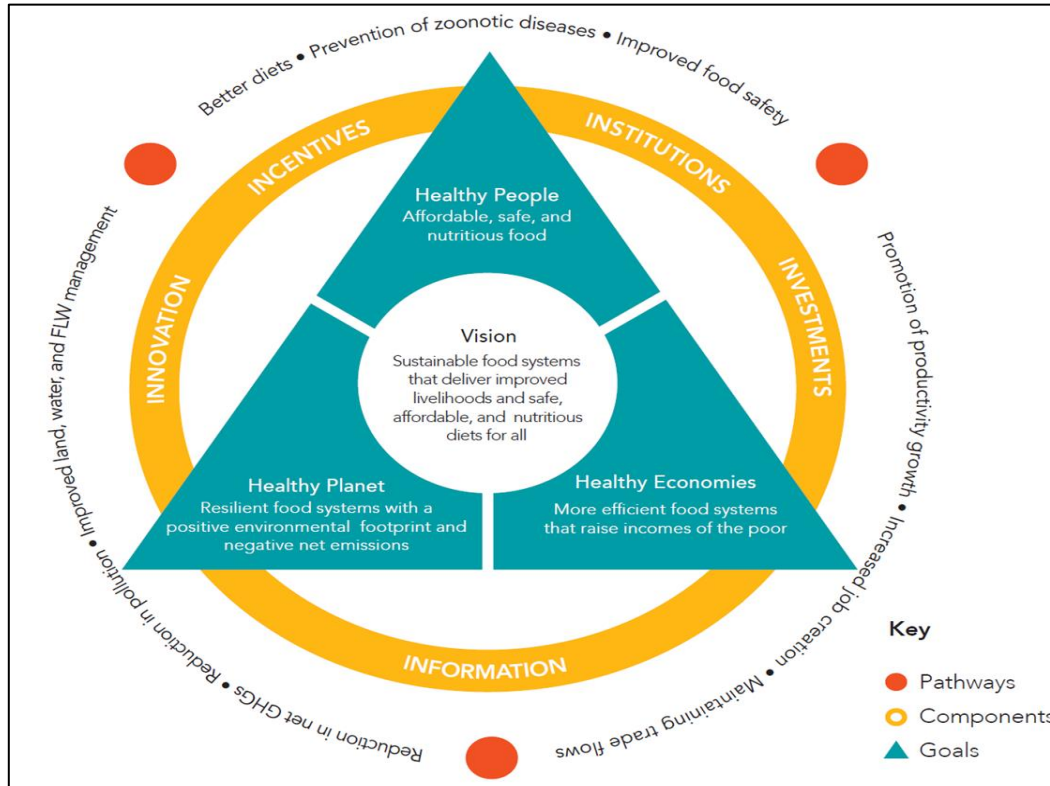
### Current Momentum (2019-Present)

- In Kenya, restructuring national fertilizer subsidy program to e-voucher program with 167,000 farmers reached in 2022
- In Kenya, 3.5 million farmers registered in 2023 and e-voucher distribution occurring through June 2023
- Several countries reintroducing e-vouchers, including Zambia and DRC which are supported by combination of DPO, PforR and Bank financing.



# Opportunities and challenges of the global FNS crisis response

FNS crisis created urgency and opportunities to accelerate food system transformation by 2030



## Some Examples:

- High-level **Africa Agricultural Policy Leadership Dialogue** in June 2023 to focus on quality of agri-food sector policies to unlock investment opportunities to improve food systems
- Active **Caribbean Region Food Security ASA in Jamaica** to repurpose agricultural policies and investments to better support effective transformation of the food system
- **OECS CRW** will improve local production and markets to align with CARICOM initiative to reduce agricultural product imports by 25% by 2025

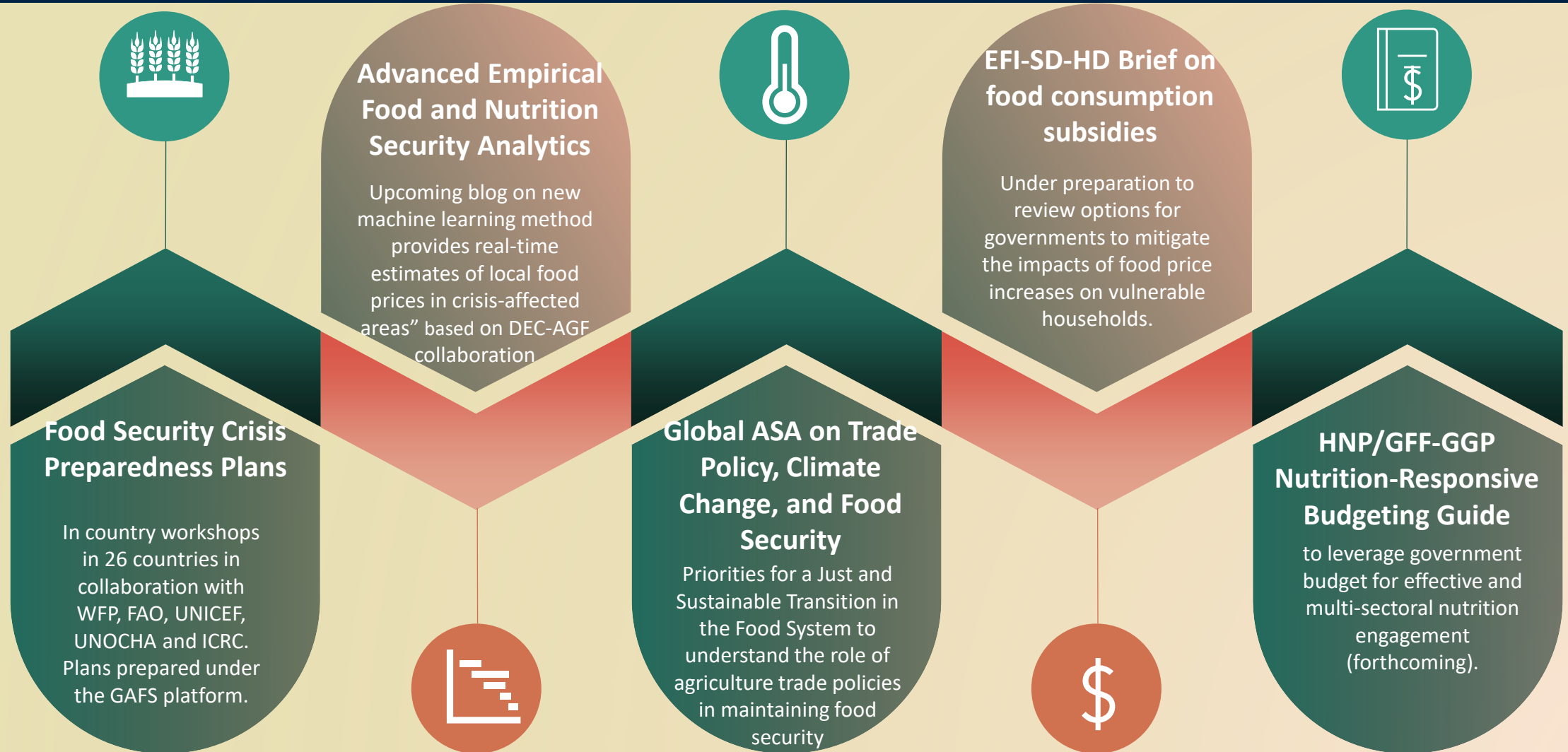
Select challenges and constraints to WBG FNS response:

- **Global supply chain constraints**
- **Conflict and related high political and institutional risks**
- **Fiscal space constraints**
- **Limited Blended Finance (BF)** options available for projects not located in an IDA/Blend country (even when IDA countries are impacted)
- **Rising interest rates** not only impacts financing of long-term investments, but also increases inventory carrying costs in a sector where net margins are often already tight
- **Long-term resilience against future crises through more sustainable supply chains in EMs** often requires IFC Advisory and non-investment engagement as well as initial subsidization that provides both know-how and partially covers increased costs



# Knowledge, Advisory Services and Analytics

The World Bank works internally across teams and with external partners to generate knowledge to analyze the current food security crisis and formulate recommendations to mitigate and prepare for future crises.



# || Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans will be launched in 26 countries\*

- With support from the Global Alliance for Food Security, FSCPPs will be established in 26 countries which includes 14 hotspots, capturing 57% of the global IPC3+ population
- These plans will establish systematic processes for identifying future food and nutrition security crises and establish timebound protocols for mobilizing collective and early action across government, humanitarian, and development partners
- WBG has established an FSCPP Global Support Team – Global Network Against Food Crises, FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, ICRC – to support the rollout of FSCPPs at the country level and to develop a global support architecture that will be mobilized when FSCPPs are activated
- A majority of FSCPPs will be drafted in CY23 and activation status tracked on the GAFS Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

## A Glimpse Into Early FSCPP Engagements

### Somalia



In Jan '23, an FSCPP technical workshop was held in Mogadishu, Somalia

The workshop included reps from government ministries, UN, donors, and development partners. FSCPP will empower GoS to lead FNS risk monitoring and responses in the country

### Yemen



Workshops were held in May '22, Sep '22, and Mar '23 with UN agencies, donors, development partners, and civil society

An innovative Joint Monitoring Report is being launched to consolidate food security data across UN and development partners – a first of its kind. FSCPP will be operationalized by end CY23

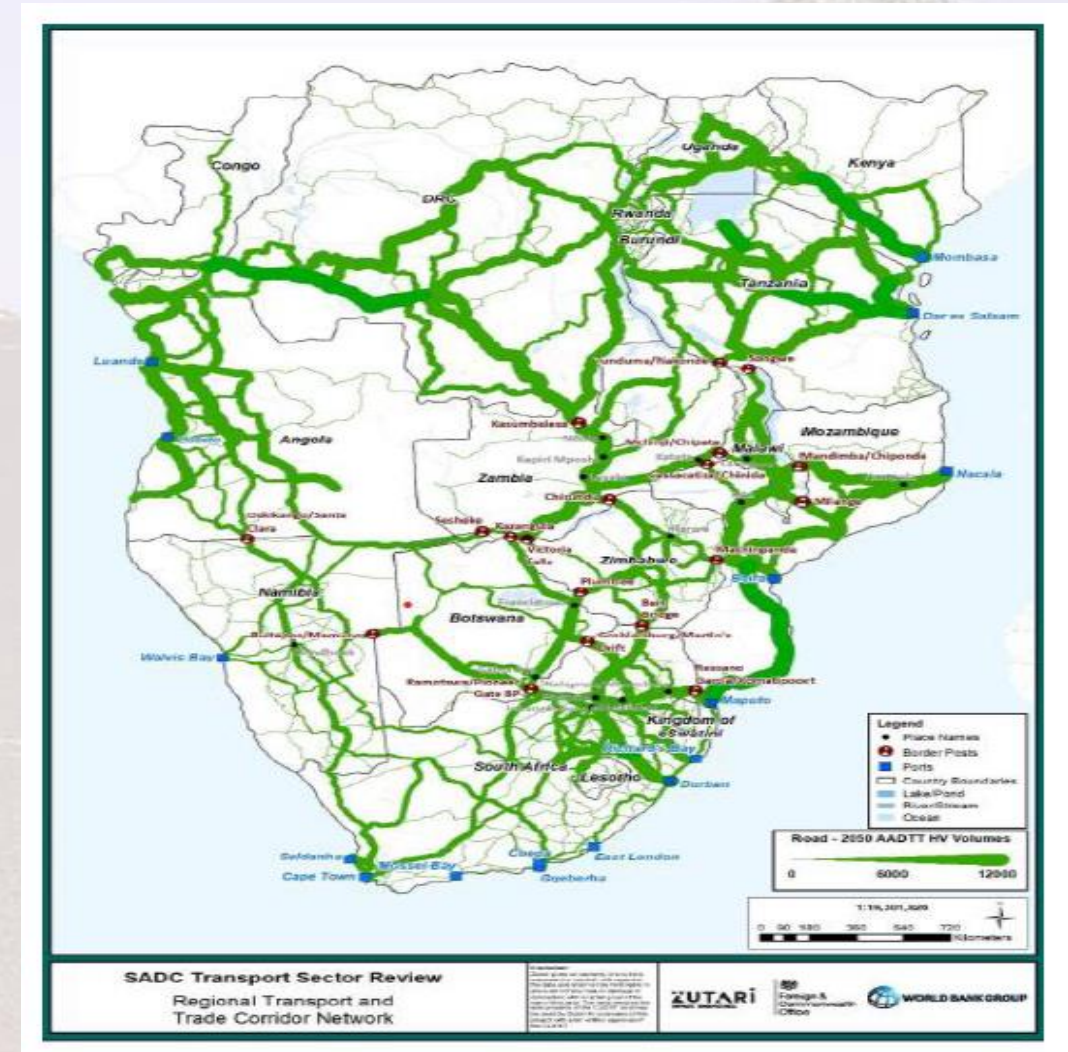
Note: \*AFE (Comoros, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan); AFW (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone); ECA (Tajikistan); LCR (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, St. Lucia, SVG); and MENA (Djibouti, Yemen).

# Combining infrastructure and trade facilitation for Long Term Resilience

*Logistics Modeling techniques to explore food and fertilizer supply chains in Africa*

## New generation of Trade and Transport Connectivity projects:

- Focusing on the binding constraints along the entire supply chain for specific commodities
- Designed to systematically assess connectivity and resilience
- To produce solutions with greater emphasis on green, efficient and resilient connectivity
- Integrate the different sub-regional models into a Global Freight Logistics Model





# Selected World Bank Knowledge Products address Food Insecurity from multiple lenses



**India  
Programmatic  
ASA**

Provide evidence to improve agricultural sector growth and unlock private sector (agribusiness) investment.



**Global Food and  
Nutrition Security  
PASA**

Assisting Govt in adapting and reforming SP policies and programs to help displaced and vulnerable groups cope with hardships as Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues



**Novel Protein - Insect farming for food, feed, and fertilizer (I4FFF)**

Raising awareness on Agri-food challenges and opportunities and identification of investment and policy actions to improve FNS

Work on fertilizer sector analysis, focusing on reforming the urea sector, direct transfer of fertilizer subsidy to farmers and strengthening the regulatory framework.

**Sierra Leone Priority Investments and Policy Reforms for Agricultural Transformation**



Generate and disseminate knowledge products that inform food and nutrition security (FNS) crisis responses.

**Strengthening Social Protection for the Displaced and Vulnerable in Ukraine**



Increase access in FCV/Hotspots to food, feed, and fertilizers by applying a circular economy concept to producing alternative protein and nutrients without the use of arable land

**Honduras CCDR**



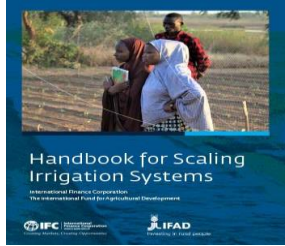


# Some findings from Impact evaluation of ongoing FNS operations have shown significant improvements on food security, particularly when operations target women

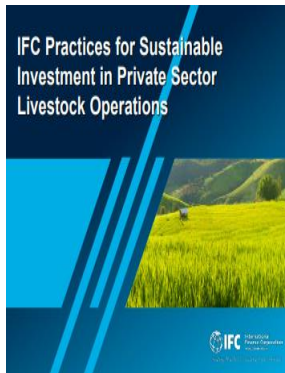
## Impact Evaluation

- ❖ *Uganda Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato project*: **Gender-sensitive extension and input provision improves dietary diversity** of women and households.
- ❖ **Unconditional cash transfers and grants boost ultra-poor women's businesses and revenue** in *Nigeria* by becoming more engaged in agricultural labor force and re-investing into their businesses and improved household consumption.
- ❖ A Gender Innovation Lab evaluation of *Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (EPAG) project in Liberia (12-month girls' employment program)* found **positive impacts on food security** at the household level.
- ❖ A **cash for work employment** guarantee through the *WB Madagascar Social Safety Net Project* was found to **increase food-security** among female-headed households.

# IFC Publications & Events



IFC and IFAD produced [Handbook for Scaling Irrigation Systems](#) with best practices, case studies, and guidelines on irrigation for better soil and water management in small-scale agriculture, focused on Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Launched at COP27.

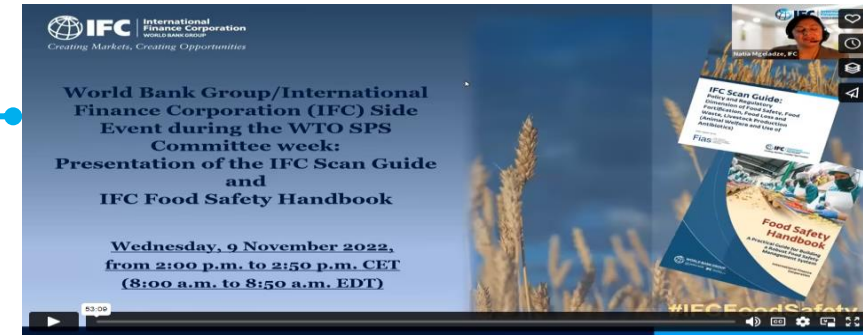


Private investment in meat and milk sectors is critical for provision of affordable and higher quality protein to address hunger and micronutrient deficiencies. Biosecurity, climate, and animal welfare challenges require a radical approach to livestock production. [IFC Practices for Sustainable Investment in Private Sector Livestock Operations](#) was done in collaboration with GPs and WBG FOLUR project.



[Guidelines: Coaching Food Safety Policy and Regulatory Activities](#) produced by Food Safety Advisory team for IFC staff involved in food safety activities. Targets IFC teams but also useful for food safety policy experts in the public or private sector. The objective is to ensure a consistent approach across IFC engagements in food safety policy and regulatory work and related areas (e.g., food fortification, food loss, and food waste).

November 9, 2022



November 28, 2022

[IFC and Microsoft's Africa's Transformation Office \(ATO\)](#) created digital solutions that address capacity constraints and inefficiencies in African agribusinesses supply chains. MS ChatBot and Community Training applications are integrated with IFC's "Agribusiness Leadership Program" for a comprehensive solution for small rural enterprises. 18 ALP courses are now available via WB [Open Learning Campus \(OLC\)](#).

March 15, 2023

Event on Improve Food Safety and Reduce Food Waste: Creating Opportunities for Business Growth - the event in Kazakhstan.



# IFC Knowledge and Advisory Support

## Food Safety and Food Loss Prevention

- New IFC Global Food Safety and Food Loss Prevention Advisory project approved in January 2023 to support IFC Agribusiness and Retail portfolio clients on best practice implementation, Improve Food Safety Policy and regulatory framework and build capacity on Food Safety and Food loss and waste prevention.
- February 2023, IFC approved advisory engagement with Anglesey Food -- largest wholesale retailer operating 103 stores under “Korzinka” in Uzbekistan on implementation of a food safety management system requirements and delivery food safety and Good Agricultural practice (GAP) program for client’s fruit and vegetable suppliers.

## Crop Production

- IFC has relaunched its global [Sustainable Crop Production Platform](#) to provide ongoing technical support to projects focused on climate resilient crop production.
- The Platform supports client value chains, primarily those with smallholder farmers, on agronomy, soil and water management, and climate change.
- The Platform is building a business case for IFC agribusiness clients to invest in farmer nutrition and develops training curriculum on nutrition along Crops-Care-Community framework to be integrated into other capacity building programs delivered by IFC, where appropriate.

## Sustainable Rice: Cambodia

- January 2023 IFC approved advisory project with Mars corporation to promote production of sustainable rice in Cambodia.
- Aims to increase the supply of sustainable Sen Kro Ob (SKO) fragrant rice while demonstrating positive contributions to livelihoods of 2,500 farmers in Battambang province.
- Objective will be achieved by promoting climate smart agriculture techniques for rice production verified by independent voluntary standards such as the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP). Rice is responsible for 10% of global methane emissions, and in Southeast Asia, rice cultivation accounts for ~25-33% of methane emissions.

## Gender: We-Fi

- IFC’s Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) program is incentivizing [Suguna Holdings Private Limited](#), a leading Indian poultry integrator, to increase the participation of women entrepreneurs in its value chain through a Performance Based Incentive (PBI).
- The We-Fi PBI incentivizes Suguna to increase the volume and number of women-owned/led small and medium-sized enterprises in Suguna’s value chain by 20-30% each year across India, Bangladesh, and Kenya.

## || PART THREE

# WBG Performance and Results - Short Term Response & Long-Term Resilience

# || The WB is scaling up its outreach to address and sustain food security

\$30 billion FNS financing made available over 15 months

335 projects mapped to FNS

Reaching 86 countries

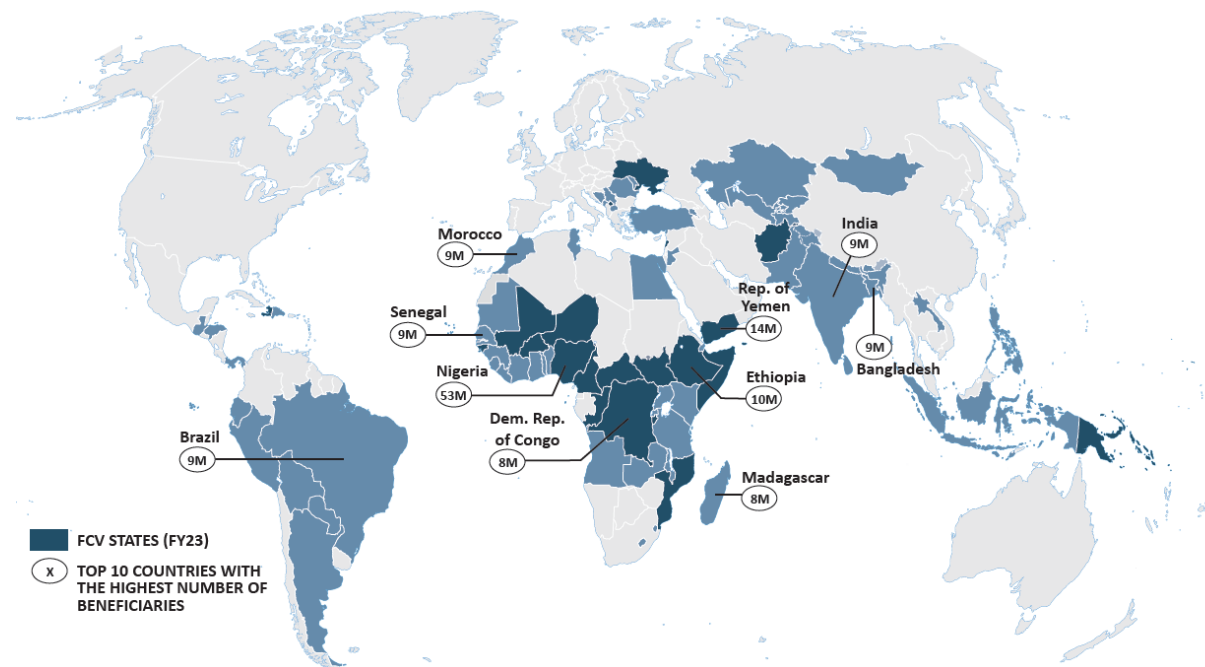
World Bank is expected to strengthen food and nutrition security of over

**296 million** beneficiaries<sup>1</sup>



Equivalent to **39%** of the total # of people undernourished (3-year average)<sup>3</sup>

## Spread of WB FNS portfolio across the world



## WB continues to fight the food crisis where it is most needed



**134 million** beneficiaries in FCVs (estimated)



**1.1 million** beneficiaries in Small States (estimated)



**50%** Female beneficiaries (estimated)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The estimated beneficiaries is derived from new lending FNS projects and portfolio FNS projects for the period April 1 – December 31, 2022. Most relevant indicator addressing beneficiaries receiving FNS-related interventions was considered (e.g., farmers reached with agricultural assets or services, beneficiaries of SSN programs, people receiving HNP services, etc.). The portfolio estimate is calculated as the end project target minus the project progress achieved prior to April 1, 2022. Beneficiaries cannot be attributed separately to a single project if multiple projects are simultaneously ongoing in the relevant area. <sup>2</sup> The share of female beneficiaries is only estimated for projects with an indicator on gender-disaggregation. <sup>3</sup> Equivalency as measured by comparison to data indicated in The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 report, 2021 projected value p.15.



# Bank FNS operations respond to gender gaps to alleviate the impacts of food insecurity and promote resilience for households, businesses, and communities

## Supporting vulnerable women and children

- **Rwanda:** Stunting reduction program provides health services, ECD services, and cash transfers to 210,000 beneficiaries
- **Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Chad, and Ghana:** Operations provide horticulture kits, livestock feed, and communal gardening to women
- **Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia:** Cash transfers address consumption constraints and increase women's access to bank accounts

## Promoting women's leadership and entrepreneurship

- **Rwanda:** At least 50% of water-user associations include women in decision-making roles
- **Uganda:** Female farmers benefit from cooperatives linked to enterprise development funding
- **Turkey:** Financing benefits over 13,700 women-led agribusinesses and creates over 5,000 jobs for women
- **Tajikistan:** Female entrepreneurs are at least 35% of beneficiaries of agricultural logistics centers

## Delivering gender-smart extension services

- **Haiti:** Labor-intensive public works programs expected to create 1,650,000 days of work for women
- **Indonesia:** 28,000 women benefit from cash-for-work programs
- **West & Central Africa:** Agricultural inputs and tools benefit >38,000 women-headed households
- **India:** Agro-advisory information targets >16,200 female farmers
- **Bolivia, Mozambique, & Zambia:** train & recruit female technical service providers to improve access for female farmers

# Examples of WB (IBRD/IDA and TF) Operations Supporting the Short-Term Response



## Sri Lanka early impact of emergency response

- ❖ 3.09 million beneficiaries received Cash Transfers
- ❖ ~1 million farmers targeted to receive urea Fertilizer
- ❖ 6 million LPG delivered



## South Sudan

- ❖ 24,680 HHs (80% female) received Cash Transfers
- ❖ 27,247 HHs (70% female) supported with farming inputs



## Afghanistan Emergency Food Security Response

- ❖ ~300,000 HHs received seeds and fertilizers. 450,000 HHs targeted for 2023
- ❖ Aim to provide ~600,000 HHs with DAP\* and urea fertilizers. To date: 13,843 MT\*\* each.
- ❖ Additional 15,000 MT each of DAP/Urea will be delivered to HHs in 2023



## Ethiopia Strengthening Adaptive Safety Net Project (SEASN)

- ❖ Food and Cash Assistance for 7.9 million food-insecure people annually
- ❖ Presently covering ~5 million people affected by drought through short term food and cash



## Egypt Emergency Food Security & Resilience

- ❖ 1,150,000 MT of milling wheat procured
- ❖ Prices offered for the wheat tender noticeably lower than wheat prices offered in other tenders in the MNA region



## Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project

- ❖ Provided emergency nutrition to 740,000 vulnerable pregnant/lactating women & children under 5.
- ❖ Food for training program for 7,500 female beneficiaries is underway.
- ❖ Project implemented in collaboration with UN partners & International Committee of the Red Cross.

# WB Responsiveness via ERF and CERCs, focused on AFW

## Projects including CRW ERF:

**Total USD: 638 M, including 305 M from CRW ERF,  
Beneficiaries: 1,631,874 reached and 3,438,613 targeted**

## CERC Activations:

**Total USD: 117.5 M  
Beneficiaries: 3,063,839 reached and 3,433,839 targeted**

### **MALI**

#### CERC:

- Drylands Development Project (USD 12.5 M): 700,000 beneficiaries reached

### **BURKINA FASO**

#### CRW ERF:

- Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project – AF (USD 123 M, including USD 50 M from CRW): 890,000 beneficiaries reached, 1,425,000 targeted.

### **SIERRA LEONE – in preparation**

#### CRW ERF:

- Food System Resilience Program (USD 50 M from CRW): 100,000 beneficiaries targeted

#### CERC:

- Food System Resilience Program – AF (USD 25 M): 320,000 beneficiaries targeted

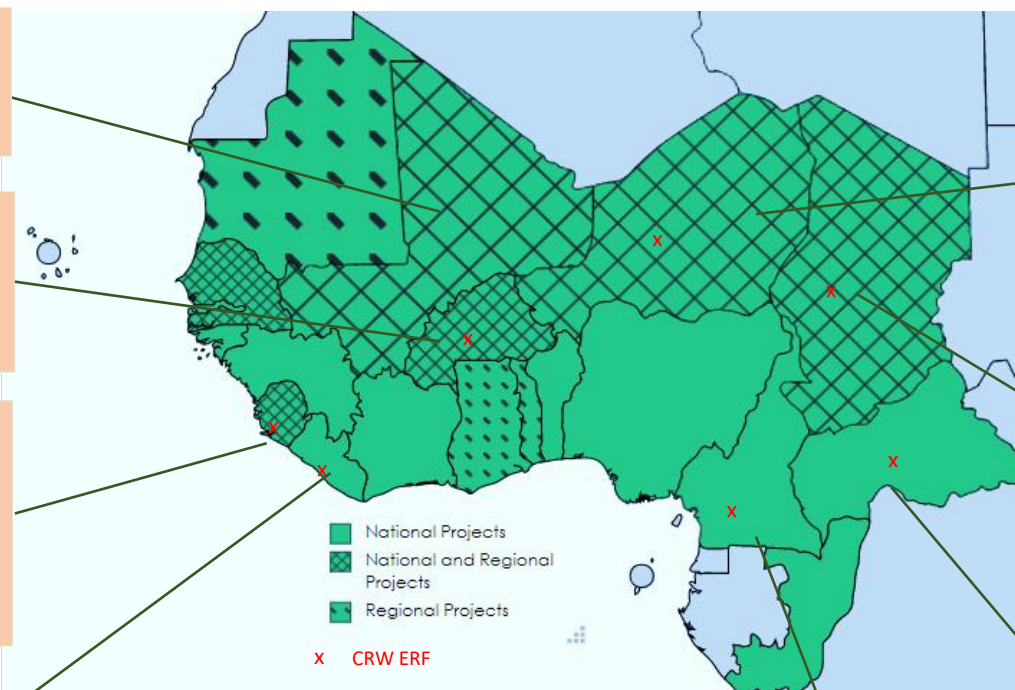
### **LIBERIA**

#### CRW ERF: in preparation

- Rural Economic Transformation Project – AF (USD 115 M, including USD 30 M CRW): 2,765 beneficiaries to be reached, 96,000 targeted.

#### CERC:

Smallholder Agriculture Transformation and Agribusiness Revitalization Project ( USD 10.5 M): 460,783 beneficiaries reached



### **NIGER**

#### CRW ERF:

- Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II – AF (USD 50 M, including USD 25 M from CRW): 324,000 beneficiaries targeted

#### CERC:

- Agriculture and Livestock Transformation (USD 39.5 M): 1,450,000 beneficiaries reached

### **CHAD**

#### CRW ERF: in preparation

- Health System Performance Strengthening Project - AF (USD 150 M, including USD 50 M CRW): 410,109 beneficiaries reached, 749,123 targeted.

#### CERC

- Climate Resilience Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project (USD 15 M) and Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project (USD 15 M): 453,056 beneficiaries reached

### **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

#### CRW ERF:

- Emergency Food Crisis Response Project (USD 50 M from CRW): 329,000 beneficiaries reached, 420,000 targeted.

### **CAMEROON**

#### CRW ERF:

- Emergency Project to Combat the Food Crisis in Cameroon (USD 100 M, including USD 50 M from CRW): 423,490 beneficiaries targeted

# WB Examples of Integrated Nutrition-Food Security-Social Protection programs

## Senegal

**Investing in the Early Years** for Human Development Project

12 million women and children reached

Building resilience through community-led identification of vulnerable households

## Egypt

**Takaful and Karama Cash Transfer Expansion & Systems Building**

18.86m individuals targeted

Cash transfer programs and support for economic inclusion through asset transfer

## Pakistan

**Strengthening Social Protection Delivery System in Sindh**

10.2m individuals targeted

Conditional cash transfer to women, from pregnancy detection until the child turns two years old

**Crisis-Resilient Social Protection (CRISP)**

- ❖ Build Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems
- ❖ Develop Innovative Hybrid Social Protection Scheme
- ❖ Protect human capital in the early and primary school years

## Guatemala

**Crisis Response & Recovery**

166,000 families reached (98% female beneficiaries)

Preventing increased food insecurity and stunting through scale-up of social safety nets, food distribution, school feeding, and institutionalization of indigenous midwives.

## DRC

**Multisectoral Nutrition & Health**

1.15 million women and children reached

Multisectoral interventions to reach 2.5 million children and 1.5 million pregnant & lactating women with essential nutrition services & provide 130,000 HHs with biofortified foods; 90,400 HHs with nutrition-sensitive food production kits; and 148,000 HHs with cash transfers.

## Somalia

**Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital**

1, 140, 294 individuals reached

- ❖ Aims to reach 2.25 million individuals
- ❖ Nutrition-linked cash transfers
- ❖ Establishes the pillars of national shock-responsive safety net system
- ❖ Development of the Unified Social Registry and National cash transfer system.

## PNG

**Child Nutrition & Social Protection**

180,000 pregnant women/caregivers of young children targeted

Delivery of multisectoral nutrition and health services including a child grant targeting pregnant women/caregivers of young children.



Nutrition Sensitivity of SPJ Portfolio



Efficient Social Safety Nets and Recovery of Economic Activity



# Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project: Boosting pastoral livestock resilience and productivity

On-going operation (\$248m) - Phase II recently approved (\$335m) – scale-up and focus on digital technologies



Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal Chad



- **Improve access to essential productive assets, services, and markets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists** in selected transborder areas and along transhumance axes.
- Strengthen country capacities to **respond to pastoral crisis or emergencies..**

ECOWAS and UEMOA  
political leadership

Regional Implementation Body  
(CILSS) / OIE

## Main Interventions

Animal health  
improvement

Natural resources  
management

Market  
access

Pastoral crisis preparedness  
and livelihood diversification

## Selected Key Achievements (More than 2.2 million beneficiaries )

> 211 million vaccinations done on PPR and CBPP

> 5 million hectares brought under Sustainable Landscape Mngt

> 1,100 Km of transhumance corridors marked

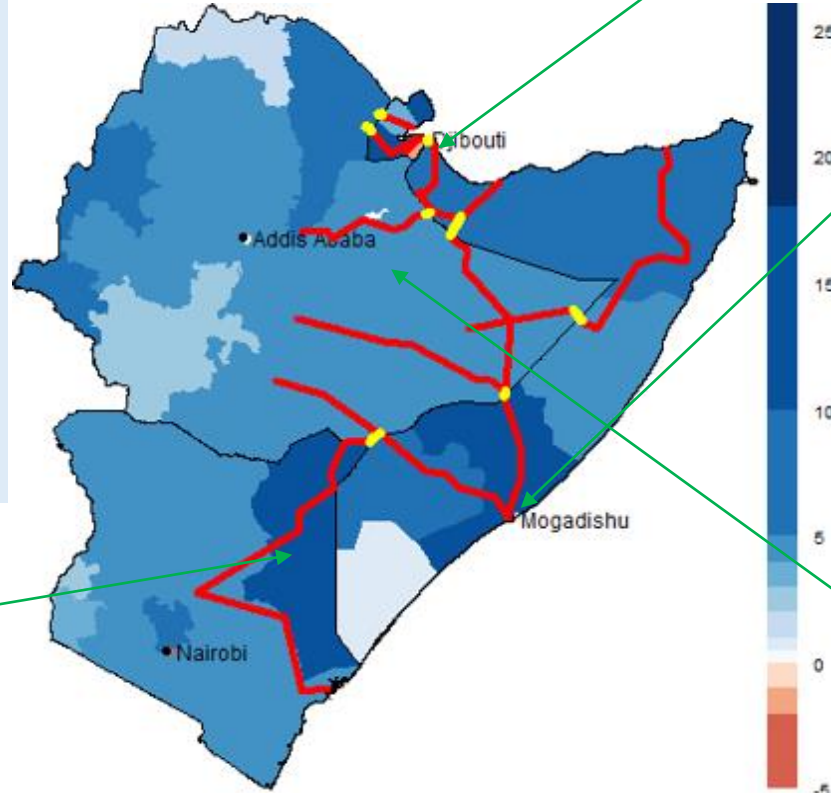
> 20,700 beneficiaries (88% women) of income generating activities



# Horn of Africa Initiative Corridor Projects

- **Horn of Africa is a major FNS hotspot**
- 2019 Ministers of Finance identified economic corridors, later validated by the World Bank
- Medium term program at estimated cost of \$15.9 billion
- Program organized under 4 pillars including: Regional Infrastructure networks and Trade and Economic Integration
- Economic corridors: 57% of program
- Coordinated corridor projects in different countries

*Estimated welfare impacts of corridor investments and border facilitation vs. baseline, %*



## HoA: Djibouti Regional Economic Corridor Project

Approved: December 16, 2021  
Amount: \$70m

## Somalia: HoA Infrastructure Integration Project

Approved: September 30, 2022  
Amount: \$58 million  
Objective: to prepare a spatially coordinated investment pipeline of economic corridor projects, and to strengthen the national government's management of selected sectors.

## HoA: Regional Economic Corridor Project

Approved: Pipeline project  
Amount: \$500 million

**Ethiopia alone imports more than 2.5 million tonnes of food through the Djibouti Corridor.**

## HoA: Gateway Development Project

Approved: September 8, 2020  
Amount: \$750 million  
Benefits: 3.2 million people in NE Kenya

# WB FNS operational results – Some examples from LCR and AFE



HONDURAS

*COMRURAL II Project*: **3,801 families** (33% led by women; 13% young people; 16% Indigenous and Afro-Hondurans) implementing 32 business plans to promote value addition, job generation, and climate resilience in the agriculture sector.

- **2,478 farmers** (43% women) implementing climate-smart practices and technologies; generated 8,000 new jobs.
- Promoting circular economy practices among rural producers' organizations, with **bio-inputs/biofertilizer production out of residue** of agricultural production.

*PROSASUR Project*: **12,202 extremely vulnerable families** receiving support through agricultural subprojects, food security and community nutrition plans, and nutrition and hygiene education.

- **7,879 farmers** (36% women) implementing climate-smart practices and technologies.
- food and agricultural production activities have also been made accessible with customized support to **95 households with persons with disabilities**.



ETHIOPIA

**4M beneficiaries directly benefits from food system strengthening; 45000 metric tons of improved breeder and pre-basic seeds for on-farm cultivation provided; 52,772 ha of land with irrigation and related services; Restoration of 80,000 ha of desert locust-affected pastures/rangelands.**



SOUTH SUDAN

**6 County Seed Quality Control Boards (SQCB)** established, and 18 tons of foundation seeds were provided. **Linkages established** with 3 reputable research institutions. **Increased capacity of farmer organizations - 149 groups and 4312 individuals** - in good agricultural practice that enhances resilience to climate shocks.

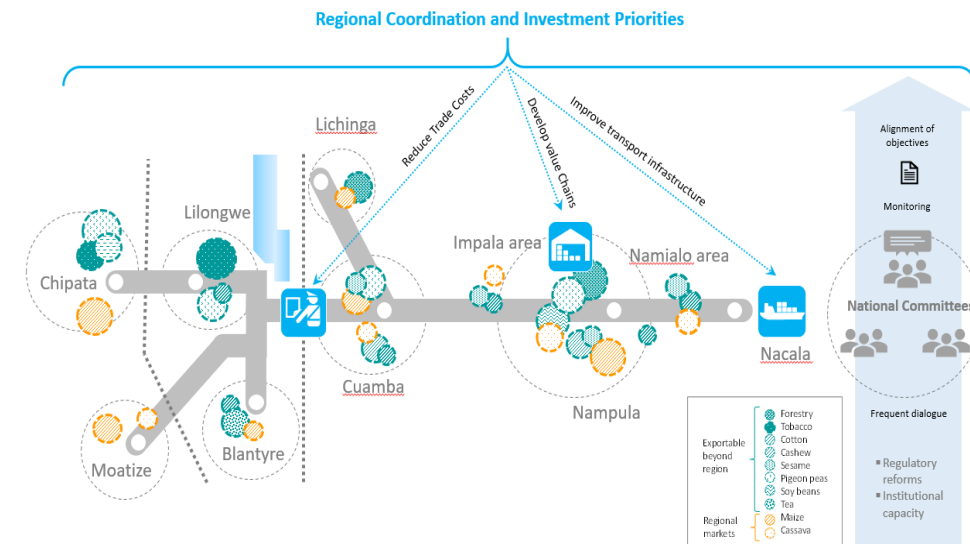
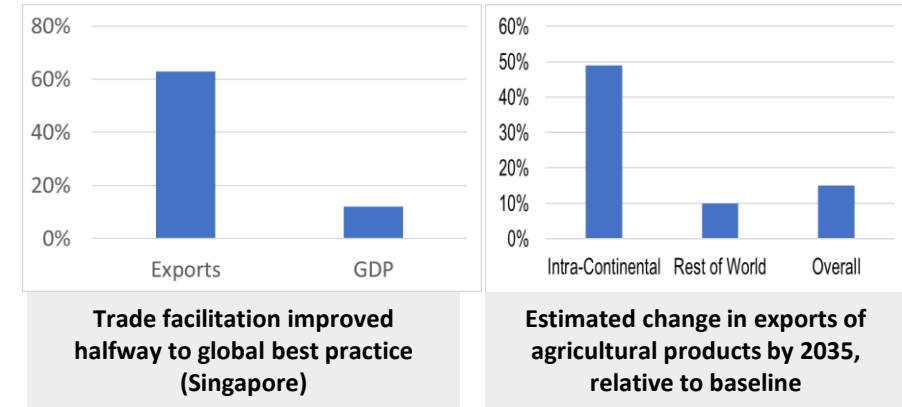
# WB is supporting strengthened regional trade and transport connectivity through African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and ongoing operations

- **African market remains highly fragmented with low trade integration:** intra-regional goods imports is only 5-10% of SSA's total goods imports, compared to 60% for EU
- **WB is actively supporting implementation of AfCFTA** - largest free trade area in the world — **55 nations, 1.3 billion people, \$3.4 trillion GDP**
- Estimated aggregate output gains of \$212 billion or 1.3% possible in 2035 relative to baseline. **Intra-African agricultural product exports would grow by 49% and imports by 71% by 2035**
- Other evidence suggests potential trade facilitation gains exceed those from tariff elimination.

## \$380m Southern Africa Trade and Connectivity Project – approved in April 2021, contributes to resilience through infrastructure and trade facilitation

- Malawi faces high trade costs, depends on neighbors (esp. Mozambique) for access to the sea
- Improving the corridor to Nacala Port helps reduce trade costs and enhances resilience of the national and regional transport system
- **Increasing efficiency along the corridor would reduce costs for goods particularly fuel, fertilizer and other agriculture inputs**
- During Covid-19 and Cyclone Idai, the project supported health and emergency response measures to keep the borders open especially for food trade and medical supplies

### Estimated impact of AfCFTA on overall exports, GDP and agricultural products trade

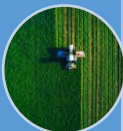


Note: "Trade facilitation" includes border administration; transport and communications infrastructure; and transport services. Source: World Economic Forum (2013), Enabling Trade: Valuing Growth Opportunities, Online Appendix

# Innovative FNS Response supported by IFC & MIGA

- In Sept 2022, IFC committed \$100m and crowded-in \$150m private sector funding to Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC) to forward-lend to soy and corn farmers in Brazil who are committed to zero deforestation and conversion of native vegetation.

Soy and corn farmers in Brazil:



- MIGA issued over \$34m guarantees to cover Turaco equity investments and shareholder loans into Health Care Food Manufacturers Share Company (HCFM) and ZAK Ethiopia Manufacturing and Trading PLC (ZAK).
- Support existing operations, scaleup and diversification on refining capacity and vertical integration.
- Includes addition of 300 tons per day (tpd) refining capacity, and construction of a new solvent extraction plant with a 200 tpd oil seed extraction capacity in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia Turaco Health Care Food Manufacturers (FMCG):



- MIGA issued \$36m guarantees for design, construction and operation of a facility in southern Sierra Leone that will cultivate, harvest and process pineapples and other tropical fruits for export.
- Expected to create over 3,000 jobs during production, and provide technical and vocational training to staff, along with new infrastructure for local communities.

Tropical Fruit Production in Sierra Leone:



- IFC committed €65m loan to InVivo Group, a French agricultural company operating in ~40 countries, to provide liquidity and support its Ukrainian grain and export operations.
- Partner farmers rely on InVivo's inputs and offtake, generating spillover effects for the sector and food security in export markets, including MNA.
- Project is among IFC's first loans since Russia's invasion of Ukraine started.

Grain sourcing and export in Ukraine:



## || PART FOUR

# Partnerships and Key Operational Initiatives



# WB is a significant contributor to global food crisis response among several global and regional response initiatives



## WB Overall FNS Response

**Amount: \$30 billion committed**, of which \$12.4b in new financing committed and \$5.3b portfolio disbursements by end February 2023\*

**Time Period: April 2022 to June 2023 (15 months)**



## IMF Food Shock Window

**Amount: \$1.3 billion disbursed** (as of Mar 13 2023: SDR 1,006m- Ukraine; SDR 81.9m-Haiti; SDR 69.4m-Malawi, SDR 53.6m-Guinea, SDR 86.1m - South Sudan)

**Time Period: Sept 2022 to Sept 2023 (12 months)**



## European Union Support for Global Food Security

**Amount: €8 billion (\$8.4 billion) committed**, of which \$698m to WFP\*

**Time Period: 2020 to 2024 (60 months)**



## Dakar Declaration on Food Sovereignty and Resilience

**Amount: \$36 billion committed**, of which \$10b AfDB, \$7b Islamic DB, \$3b IFAD, \$5b USAID, \$4b EU, \$1b West Afr. DB, \$2b Arab Bank Econ. Dev.

**Time Period: January 2023-2028 (72 months)**

Existing systems capture only portion of financial response, presenting an **opportunity to strengthen financial tracking systems for better-informed, coordinated crisis response**

Reported Funding to Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture (Jan 1, 2022 - March 9, 2023)\*\*

2022-2023 Humanitarian funding by sector (OCHA FTS)



● Food Security  
**\$8.80 billion**

● Nutrition  
**\$1.57 billion**

2022-2023 Aid financing by sector (IATI)



● Agriculture  
**\$8.29 billion**

● Food Security  
**\$2.28 billion**

● Nutrition  
**\$955.00 million**

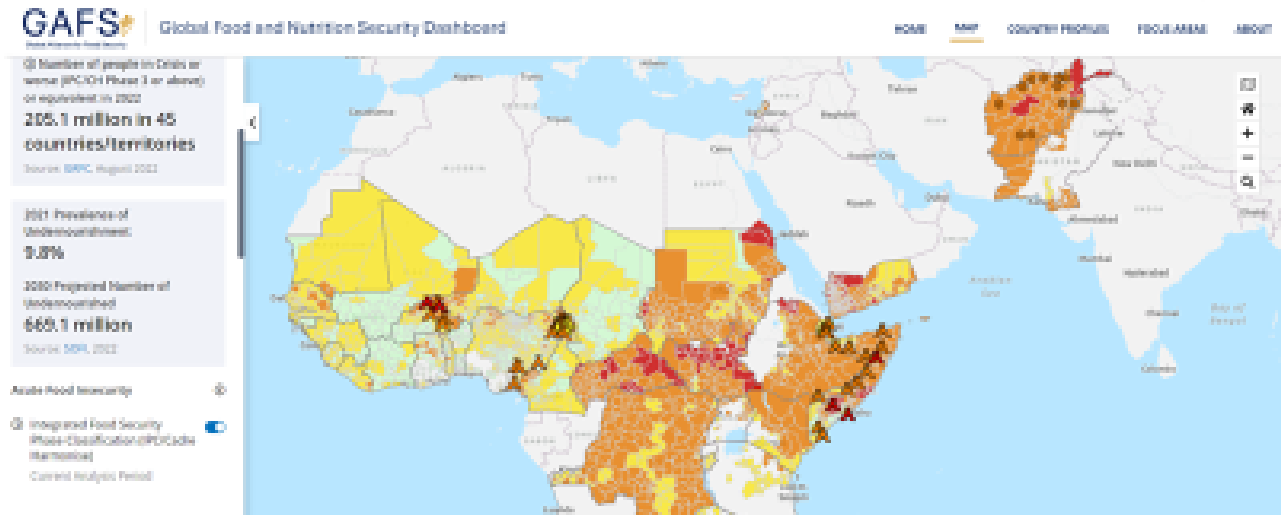
Source: <https://www.gafs.info/map/>

\*Disclaimer: All information is retrieved from publicly available sources. Due to limited and fragmented data availability, values may be not fully up-to-date or incomplete. Information provided reflects organizations. \*\*Total funding contributions reported to [UN OCHA FTS](https://www.unocha.org/fts) and [IATI](https://www.iati.org/) as of March 9, 2023 shown on GAFS Dashboard.

# Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard is gaining traction among client countries with increasing number of users and targeted resources to strengthen decision-making and preparedness

Since [GAFS Dashboard](#) launch in November 2022:

- 82,000+ page views
- 27,000+ unique Dashboard users
- 25% more user time spent on Dashboard
- Increasing geographic diversity of users towards SAR and SSA
- 40+ GAFS partners active data and resource contributors



[3rd FAO-IMF-WBG-WFP-WTO Joint Statement](#) highlights Dashboard as **instrument to monitor crisis & support crisis preparedness**.

[WBG Evolution Roadmap](#) points out Dashboard among areas for prioritization as **best practice example for transparency**

Immediate next steps:

**Broaden utilization at country-level through Food Security Preparedness Plans (FSCPPs):** Dashboard currently serves as FNS one-stop-shop information platform for country decision-makers and will be used for “live tracking” FSCPP status, activation and response, building on collaboration across internal WBG multi-sectoral teams and external GAFS partners.

**Ongoing refinement and expansion of Dashboard content and features** to include additional global and country-specific resources relevant to food and nutrition security crisis preparedness, financing response and innovative research.