

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (GDK)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy 30 March 2023

Agenda Item No. 7

- 1. Overall purpose:** *For discussion and recommendation to the Minister*
- 2. Title:** Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for Transformative Change
- 3. Presentation for PC:** 4 October 2022
- 4. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** No, this is the first presentation to UPR

Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for Transformative Change

The war in Ukraine has considerably changed the geopolitical situation and worsened the global food crisis. The UN Secretary-General Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) has identified three major crises in the world today, namely on food, energy and finance. *Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for Transformative Change* (FS2030) is focusing on the food crisis. It is a World Bank Umbrella Programme that helps countries rethink and transform their food systems from farm to fork.

Key results: At outcome level, FS2030 contributes to healthy people, healthy planet and healthy economy through:

1. Enhanced coordination and engagement with development partners for global action.
2. Increased use of data, technologies and (digital) tools to inform and support agriculture policy reform.
3. Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation.
4. Country agriculture strategies and programmes integrate up-to-date knowledge and data.

Justification for support: FS2030 will support transformative change and address the hidden costs in the global food systems contributing to the objective expressed in *The World We Share* to support climate change adaptation, the environment and resilience in the poorest countries. It will contribute to achieving the Paris Agreement commitments on climate as well as the SDGs. FS2030 will leverage the financing, knowledge and experience of the World Bank to mainstream and embed the food systems approach in client country policy and spending.

Major risks and challenges: The risk of countries not being willing to engage in the repurposing agenda is mitigated by selecting partner countries that have clearly stated policies and ambitions to engage in the transformation of the food sector. The main challenge during the implementation from the Danish side will be to ensure coherence with Danish bilateral activities related to food systems, e.g. through country programmes and Strategic Sector Cooperation.

Objective

The FS2030 **Development Objective**, as defined by the World Bank, is to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement by *helping countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet and healthy economy.*

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Food Systems 2030	50%	50%	50%	50%
Total green budget (DKK)	50,000,000			50%

Justification for choice of partner:

The World Bank is the biggest donor in the agriculture sector and Danish funding to FS2030 is expected to leverage the World Bank's extensive policy influence, technical expertise and lending programmes in support of food systems transformation.

Summary:


















Through the support, Denmark will contribute to influence World Bank operations away from "business as usual" and towards a more holistic and comprehensive food systems approach, ultimately promoting food systems transformation for healthy people, healthy planet and healthy economy. FS2030 addresses poverty, food insecurity, human health and climate challenges in an integrated way and addresses the hidden cost stemming from trade-offs and lack of synergies across the food system outcomes of livelihoods, nutrition and environment/climate. FS2030 operates through six thematic areas: Healthy and Sustainable Diets and One Health, Public Policies and Expenditures, Data-Driven and Digital Agriculture, Agribusiness, Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

FS2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund	DKK million 96.5
Danish Secondment	DKK million 3.0
Mid-Term Review	DKK million 0.5
Total	DKK million 100.0

File No.	2021-36026			
Country	Global			
Responsible Unit	Green Diplomacy and Climate (GDK)			
Sector	Agricultural policy and administrative management (31110)			
Partner	The World Bank			
<i>DKK million</i>	2023	2024	2025	Total
Commitment	100			100.0
Projected disburs.	37	35.5	27.5	100.0
Duration	2023-2025 (36 months)			
Previous grants	N/A			
Finance Act code	06.38.02.12			
Head of unit	Karin Poulsen			
Desk officers	Lisbeth Jespersen/Mads Mayerhofer			
Reviewed by CFO	Katja Thøgersen Staun			

Relevant SDGs

 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals	

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

DANIDA

Danish support to the World Bank Umbrella Programme

*Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for
Transformative Change*

2023-2025

PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

March 2023

F2 Ref. no. 2021-36026

GDK

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Context, Strategic Considerations, Rationale and Justification.....	3
2.1 The global food system development challenge	3
2.2 Rationale and justification for FS2030.....	6
2.3 Alignment to Danish programmes and policy priorities.....	8
3. Programme Objective and Description.....	10
3.1 FS2030 Strategic Themes.....	10
3.2 Country level operationalisation of FS2030.....	12
3.3 Coherence and synergy.....	14
4. Theory of Change	15
5. Summary of the Results Framework.....	18
5.1 Support modality and Danish funding priorities.....	19
6. Budget.....	21
7. Institutional and Management Arrangements	23
7.1 Programme Management.....	23
7.2 FS2030 Governance.....	24
7.3 Programme Planning and Reporting.....	25
7.4 Evaluation and learning.....	25
7.5 Communication and visibility.....	26
8. Risk Management.....	26
9. Sustainability and Exit	27
Annex 1: Context Analysis.....	28
Annex 2: Partner Assessment.....	33
Annex 3: FS2030 Results Framework.....	37
Annex 4: Risk Management Matrix.....	49
Annex 5: Revised Process Action Plan.....	53
Annex 6: Secondment Job Description	54

Abbreviations

AGF GP	Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank
AMG	Aid Management Guidelines
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
ELQ	Department for Evaluation, Learning and Quality within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FS2030	Food Systems 2030
GAFS	Global Alliance for Food Security
GCRG	UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food Energy and Finance
GDK	Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate, MFA
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
GP	Global Practice
ICARS	International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NP	National Pathway
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal health
PC	Partnership Council
PD	Programme Document
PMT	Programme Management Team
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations' Environmental Programme
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

Concept Explained: Food Systems Approach

Food systems comprise all the processes associated with food production and food utilisation: growing, harvesting, packing, processing, transporting, marketing, consuming and disposing of food remains. All these activities require inputs and result in products and/or services, income and access to food, as well as environmental and climate impacts. Food systems operate in an economic context as well as in an environmental context.

Global food systems must be transformed in order to meet the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the targets as set out in the Paris Agreement. There is a need for fundamental shifts to our current food systems towards green, resilient and inclusive development. Many changes need to happen at once, across the entire food value chain, from farm to fork – yet countries must be in the driver's seat.

The food systems approach considers the system-wide implications of activities in one part of the food system and how changes in the food system context has an impact on it. It looks on the one hand at all the activities relating to the production, processing, distribution and utilisation of food, and on the other hand at the outcomes of these activities in terms of food security (including nutrition), socio-economics (income, employment) and the environment (biodiversity, climate)¹. A food systems approach considers the whole value chain and its consequences for people (as producers or as consumers) within the planetary boundaries.

The food systems framing signals the need to take a more integrated view of how central food is to all development issues and looking more closely at trade-offs and synergies across the food system outcomes of livelihoods, nutrition and environment. It is relevant for both poorer and wealthier nations and requires working much more across traditional silos of agriculture, health, environment, economic development, infrastructure and trade.

Siemen van Berkum, Just Dengerink and Ruerd Ruben, 2018. *The food systems approach: sustainable solutions for a sufficient supply of healthy food*. Wageningen, Wageningen Economic Research, Memorandum 2018-064.

1. Introduction

The present Programme Document (PD) outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for the development cooperation concerning the Danish contribution to the World Bank Umbrella Programme titled *Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for Transformative Change* (FS2030) for the period 2023-2025 (36 months) as agreed between the World Bank and the Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (GDK) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA). The PD is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the World Bank and constitutes an integral part hereof.

The war in Ukraine has considerably changed the geopolitical situation and worsened the global food crises. In early 2022, the UN Secretary-General established the Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) and appointed the Danish Prime Minister as one of six Global Champions. The group has identified three major crises in the world today: On Food, Energy and Finance. The global food crises, however

has been under way for several years driven primarily by climate change, poverty and conflicts. Climate change and degraded ecosystems undermine food and water systems and lead to food insecurity, especially in poor, fragile and conflict affected areas. Transformation to more sustainable food systems is - as also concluded in the UN Food Systems Summit in the autumn 2021 - crucial for increasing resilience, reducing poverty, improving health and effectively combating climate change. While Denmark is taking lead on energy in GCRG, Denmark is also closely supporting Germany in their lead on food and agriculture. The establishment of the Global Alliance on Food Security (GAFS) is a direct follow-up from GCRG and has today become part of the FS2030.

In accordance with Denmark's strategy for development cooperation, *The World We Share*, and specifically the stated ambition of Denmark to strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, FS2030 will support the transformative change needed and will address the hidden costs in the global food systems. It will utilise a systems approach that contributes to the programme outcomes of healthy people by providing sufficient and nutritious diets, a healthy planet by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering nature-based solutions, and a healthy economy by increasing investments in sustainable food systems and being a driver of inclusive growth. These programme outcomes are instrumental for achieving the Paris Agreement commitments on climate as well as the SDGs.

The unique feature of FS2030 is that it leverages the financing, knowledge and experience of the World Bank to mainstream and embed the food systems approach in partner countries by helping country governments rethink and transform their food systems from farm to fork. The World Bank is present in and in dialogue with 180 countries and is the World's largest lender in the agri-food sector to the Global South with a food related portfolio of USD 25 billion as well as influence on USD 640 billion spent each year on agriculture policies and support in developing countries and transition economies. In order to deliver on food systems transformation at scale, FS2030 has been designed by the World Bank to be innovative, catalytic and leveraging:

- Innovative by offering thought leadership through global reports and knowledge products elaborated in collaboration with a range of specialised organisations on issues relevant for the food systems approach and laying the foundations of analysis for food systems change at global and country level.
- Catalytic by positioning food systems on the top of the agenda in key global forums and mainstreaming food systems transformation in the World Bank and among its clients.
- Leveraging by influencing existing World Bank lending, public support for agriculture, and private sector financing for food systems transformation. Public policy and expenditure reviews will potentially influence on redirecting up to USD 430 billion from distorting subsidies to investments in food systems transformation.

FS2030 operates with six Strategic Themes as key entry points for change, namely Healthy and Sustainable Diets; Public Policies and Expenditures; Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations; Agribusiness; Climate-Smart Agriculture; and Food and Nutrition Security. The Strategic Themes

correspond to the six Global Lead units of the World Bank Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP) Activities across the FS2030 Strategic Themes include:

- Global research and knowledge dissemination.
- Policy assessments and public expenditure review.
- Country diagnostics and thematic deep dives.
- Pilot interventions and local capacity building which will test innovative solutions in cooperation with World Bank client countries in order for these to adopt new, transformative measures in national policies.
- Coordinated policy action with development partners, which includes influencing the global narrative on the transformation of food systems through global events, such as G7, G20, Global Network Against Food Crises, etc.

Concretely, FS2030 provides advice and analytical products to underpin policy options, funds to pilot innovative approaches, and information to build support for change in different country contexts. Also, it engages with the private sector by supporting the design, piloting and de-risking of innovative public-private partnerships that advance development and climate goals through the food systems approach of FS2030.

Outside the World Bank itself, the targets groups of FS2030 are policymakers, knowledge-based organisations, the private sector, and civil society organisations in low- and middle-income countries, as well as organisations at the global level seeking transformative change.

By joining the FS2030 Denmark will gain a seat in the governing “Partnership Council” that will provide strategic guidance and direction to the implementation of the FS2030 and review progress reports. Together with strong donors such as Germany and the EU Commission and expected new donors, Denmark will work for continued climate mainstreaming. Moreover, Danish support to the FS2030 includes a Danish secondment to strengthen the continued development and consolidation of the trust fund and its work.

2. Context, Strategic Considerations, Rationale and Justification

2.1 The global food system development challenge

One of the fundamental challenges of our time is to establish a sustainable system for providing nutritious and healthy food for a world population estimated to reach almost 10 billion in 2050. In order to realise the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the targets set in the Paris Agreement, transformational change of the existing food system is needed – a transformation that will allow the system to remain within the Earth’s natural resource boundaries, taking into account the climate crisis while providing healthy food, livelihoods, jobs and increased income opportunities for the world’s poorest population.

Obviously, this is a daunting undertaking, not least in light of recent developments: the war in Ukraine has compounded the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with further increases in food and energy prices. The high energy prices have also caused fertiliser prices to rise sharply. It is estimated that the war in Ukraine will push an additional 50 million people into acute hunger.¹ The war in Ukraine, including the risk of Russian blockade of Ukrainian Black Sea ports, has directed increased attention to the actions taken to mitigate the global food crisis by governments and organisations around the globe. As a response, the UN Secretary-General created the UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food Energy and Finance (GCRG), bringing together a high level 32-member group to ensure political leadership in the recognition of the interconnected issues of food security and the need for coordinated solutions.² The Danish Prime Minister is Champion for the group together with five Heads of States and Governments in Germany, Senegal, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Barbados.

As examples of the increased focus on food security, it can be mentioned that the US Government has pledged USD 5.56 billion to global food security since the war in Ukraine started. Furthermore, Germany took lead in GCRG on food security when President of G7 in 2022 and - together with the World Bank - convened the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) aimed at creating more coordinated and long-term solutions to the food crisis. The increased focus on food security across the donor landscape and the realisation of the need for a more holistic approach to solve the issues is a strong indication that the support to food systems through multi donor arrangements is both necessary and timely.

Climate change impacts negatively on food systems. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has in 2022 assessed that climate-related extremes have affected the productivity of all agricultural and fishery sectors, with negative consequences for food security and livelihoods.³ Increased temperatures in sub-tropical and tropical zones will decrease yields and make it necessary to shift crops and diets. In India for instance, a temperature increase of 1 to 4 degrees Celsius can lead to a reduction in rice production by 10% to 30% and maize production by 25% to 70%.⁴

Global food systems generate 33% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the emissions are increasing in developing countries.⁵ Yet, at present only 40 developing countries have quantifiable adaptation targets in their current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and many existing targets (dated 2020) are relatively short-term. No developing countries include agriculture as a mitigation strategy. Emission sources in food systems include for example manufacturing of inputs (fertiliser), primary production (especially livestock and rice production), storage (energy and food losses), processing (energy use), transport (fuel) and retail and consumption (food waste). However, primary production, and land management in general, is at the same time part of the solution and can contribute to stabilising the level of GHG emissions through storage of carbon above and below ground through changed management practices.

¹ https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000141430/download/?_ga=2.24173818.1779958990.1662097836-254913853.1662097836

² <https://news.un.org/pages/global-crisis-response-group/>

³ IPCC, Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group 2, Chapter 5, 2022.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Agriculture and associated land use contributes 25%, while another 8% of emissions results from non-food agriculture and deforestation.

More broadly, food systems are closely connected to the natural environment in which they operate. With intensified production systems, intake of more land and increased water use, production systems may in many circumstances have negative effects on biodiversity and human health. Disruptions in environmental conditions and habitats can create a larger spread of animal diseases, and more people live in close contact with wild and domestic animals providing opportunities for diseases to pass between animals and people.

Water is a critical input for agricultural production and plays an enormous role in food security. However, the global food system is facing ever-increasing threats and challenges. The water-agriculture nexus must be further strengthened in the light of climatic, environmental, economic, political, and health-related risks. The need to expand agricultural production while mitigating impacts of climate change highlights the importance of cross-sectoral water solutions. Food insecure populations are exposed to climate risk and smallholders are forced to change production patterns due to changes in climatic conditions. Solutions to increase agricultural productivity should strengthen farmers' resilience and make them less vulnerable to climate change. Also, related to health are the food safety concerns, which are an integrated part of food systems approach. The increase in anti-microbial resistance is a risk both for animal production and for human health. On top of these challenges comes COVID-19 as a wake-up call on the intertwined nature of veterinary health and human health. Developing countries and regions with low resilience in the health system suffer the most. Denmark and other (mostly Western) countries have for some time addressed such issues through a One Health policy⁶ across government institutions – an approach which is now being expanded globally.

Although a structural transformation of the African economies towards higher labour productivity may eventually provide a path out of poverty, and despite increasing urbanisation, the agricultural sector continues to constitute the livelihood for most of the poor people in Africa and most other low-income countries around the world. Some 500 million smallholders in the world's poorest countries (who in most cases inhabit the most vulnerable landscapes on hillsides, desert, and floodplains) already suffer from the effects of climate change.⁷ 84% of the world's farms are smallholdings of less than two hectares and together they produce an estimated 30% of the world's food production⁸ and provide 40% of all jobs in Africa and Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa the number is even higher with more than 60% of the work force deriving their livelihood from agricultural production.

Women and Food Systems

Women play a vital role in global food systems, representing almost half of the total agricultural workforce in low-income countries. Persistent gender inequalities within food systems are widely documented. Women have fewer options to acquire food production assets, own less land, and are less connected to food value chains, either for staple or cash crops. They are less involved in decision-making or local food system governance. Many women-owned enterprises remain in the informal sector, constraining scope for access to capital or business expansion.

Evidence Pathways to Gender Equality and Food Systems Transformation, World Food Programme, 2021.

⁶ "One Health" is an integrated, unifying approach to balance and optimise the health of people, animals and the environment (WHO).

⁷ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40213192/asap.pdf/b5a8c1f9-f908-4a68-ad30-e3d5ceb17c31?t=1521454445000>

⁸ <https://ourworldindata.org/smallholder-food-production>

Despite the large contribution that smallholders make to global food security, a remarkably small amount of funding is being directed towards smallholders that are one of the groups hit the hardest by climate change.⁹ In 2017, the total climate financing for smallholder agriculture in developing countries amounted to 10 billion USD¹⁰ which represents only a fraction of the total needs.

Women play an important role in food systems as producers, vendors, processors, etc. Any interventions in the food system would therefore have to benefit the growing rural population and interventions addressing smallholders should consider gender aspects (see box above).

2.2 Rationale and justification for FS2030

Convened by the UN Secretary-General, over 160 Member States, representatives of partners and stakeholder groups came together at the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) in September 2021. Here, they articulated hundreds of individual and collective solutions and commitments to transform food systems to realise the SDGs.

On this backdrop, and in line with the agenda set by the UNFSS, the overarching rationale for establishing FS2030 was to help countries transform their food systems and progress towards the SDGs by 2030. FS2030 applies a food systems approach and promotes new ways of doing business that integrate simultaneous pursuit of health for people, the planet, and the economy, addressing market and institutional incentives and eschewing the siloed and fragmented approaches of the past.

FS2030 was explicitly designed to influence existing mechanisms towards transition of food systems by providing impetus to this agenda in the World Bank and with its clients. This is done through the World Bank operational units at country and regional level; through the World Bank dialogue with client governments and by engaging the World Bank in global consultations with international organisations, development partners and other food system stakeholders. The justification of FS2030 is largely based on its ability to leverage the World Bank presence and dialogue with over 180 countries and its food related portfolio of USD 25 billion as well as influence USD 640 billion spent each year on agricultural policies and support in developing countries and transition economies. Thus, the unique feature of FS2030 is that it leverages the financing, knowledge and experience of the World Bank to mainstream and embed the food systems approach in partner countries by helping country governments rethink and transform their food systems from farm to fork.

A number of follow-up actions to the UNFSS are taking form, including formulating National Pathways that are describing how each country will contribute to food systems transformation. Currently 117 National Pathways have been documented but most need further adjustments and work in terms of defining priorities. Being still in their infancy, the National Pathways are in many countries yet to gain momentum as operational frameworks for comprehensive food systems transformation and in developing countries they are in general not funded. FS2030 country level activities are expected to

⁹ <https://agricultureandfoodsecurity.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s40066-018-0209-x.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Examining-the-Climate-Finance-Gap-in-Small-Scale-Agriculture.pdf>

support the implementation of National Pathways in those countries where these are driving the transition.

Concretely, FS2030 provides advice and analytical products to underpin policy options, funds to pilot innovative approaches, and information to build support for change in different country contexts. Also, it engages with the private sector by supporting the design, piloting and de-risking of innovative public-private partnerships that advance development and climate goals through the food systems approach of FS2030.

Outside the World Bank itself, the targets groups of FS2030 are policymakers, knowledge-based organisations, the private sector, and civil society organisations in low- and middle-income countries, as well as organisations at the global level seeking transformative change.

Recently, the World Bank announced its intentions to invest USD 30 billion in global food security in 2022 and 2023 in on-going and new projects within agriculture, nutrition, social protection, water and irrigation.¹¹ While the current food crisis requires immediate, short-term actions for populations threatened by hunger and malnutrition through social safety nets and humanitarian assistance, the FS2030 addresses primarily the medium to long-term perspective. The current lending portfolio of the World Bank does not fully reflect the need to address the challenges outlined above through a food systems transformation, and the climate and environmental aspects of the agricultural portfolio should be strengthened. As an Umbrella Programme, FS2030 is strategically aligned with the World Bank's own overall priorities and provides an opportunity for the World Bank to set a new agenda for World Bank lending and its clients fully reflecting today's priorities and the urgency of food system transformation.

What is an Umbrella Program?

It is the stated ambition of the World Bank that so-called Umbrella Programmes linked to Multi-Donor Trust Funds should gradually replace Single-Donor Trust Funds in the World Bank. This will promote better and easier strategic alignment of donor preferences and development goals with the World Bank's own priorities and resources. For World Bank client countries, Umbrella Programmes offer streamlined alignment of trust funded activities with country priorities and increased complementarity with IBRD and IDA operations, maximising the impact of both.

There are strategic advantages of working on the food systems agenda through FS2030. Not only does FS2030 leverage the World Bank's extensive technical expertise and country experience in preparing solutions to the food system challenges, but it also benefits from its convening power at both the international and country level and will contribute to higher effectiveness in identifying innovative solutions and promoting them. FS2030 will influence national policies and be aligned to a national process of transforming food systems as expressed in the National Pathways and in relevant country and sector strategies.

The Danish organisational strategy for cooperation with the World Bank 2019-2023 confirms that operations addressing climate change are Denmark's top priority when providing funding to the World Bank. Other priorities include fragility and

¹¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/05/18/world-bank-announces-planned-actions-for-global-food-crisis-response>

Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus, inclusive growth and job creation and gender equality. Furthermore, support to the African continent should be a priority. Denmark provided DKK 632 million to the World Bank as core funding in 2022 and is in addition engaged in a number of World Bank Multi- and Single-Donor Trust Funds. It is a declared aim to limit the number of Single-Donor Trust Funds and increasingly join Umbrella Programmes anchored in fewer Multi-Donor Trust Funds.

2.3 Alignment to Danish programmes and policy priorities

The Danish strategy for development cooperation, *The World We Share*, emphasises Denmark's commitment to strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. As described in the "How-to note" for Green Transformation of Agri-food Systems, this includes support to climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food systems, preventing food loss and food waste, promote agro-ecology and strengthen deforestation free value chains as well as improved access to water for agricultural production.

FS2030 provides good overall alignment with these development priorities. Addressing food system issues combines a strong profile on poverty reduction with climate and environment concerns at the same time as there is potential for linking to Danish strongholds along the value chains, such as food safety and One Health. At the same time, food systems constraints represent a good entry point for addressing gender inequality, which is crucial in any interventions in the food system.

Through its bilateral development programmes at country level, Denmark is currently funding programmes related to food systems in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger Bangladesh and Palestine. These programmes include topics such as value chain development, natural resource management and agri-business financing. In most of the programmes, agri-businesses, notably Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), constitute an important entry point through which the demand for sustainable agricultural production is strengthened. Climate adaptation, including climate-smart agriculture, also constitutes an important element. Aligning with Danish prioritization of fragile contexts, FS2030 also has explicit, programmatic focus on fragility (see example in box below).

In addition, a growing number of regional or global Danish partnerships and programmes are focusing on sustainable value chain development and food systems transformation. These include the Danish Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU), World Resources Institute, The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), UN Global Compact, World Benchmarking Alliance, P4G and others.

Furthermore, under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC), Denmark supports strengthening of food systems in China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Kenya. It is envisaged that Bangladesh, India and South Africa will be included in the SSC programme in 2023 or 2024. The focus of the SSC engagements is on organic production and food safety, food waste and food loss and One Health. The project interventions under the SSC focus on capacity strengthening in relation to food systems framework conditions and the creation of enabling framework conditions for private investments.

It is envisaged that work streams under FS2030 can contribute to specific aspects of the Danish bilateral country programmes, the regional/global partnerships and the SSC engagements, primarily in Africa. The analysis, knowledge products and country experience of FS2030, as it evolves, potentially constitute an

important asset for Danish development interventions in relation to food systems. Depending on the selection of FS2030 focus countries (with Danish funding), linkages and synergies between the Danish support to FS2030 and the Danish funded programmes and engagements mentioned above will be pursued (e.g., by testing and further institutionalising solutions brought forward by the FS2030). As the SSC projects move towards a third and final phase, it will be explored how collaboration with FS2030 could sustain results of the SSC projects and ensure coherence with bilateral development programmes. Exploring this opportunity will require a dedicated effort from the Danish side during programme implementation. To this end, GDK will establish an internal MFA team that will regularly discuss FS2030 progress as well as possible synergies and linkages with other MFA engagements. The team will include embassy representatives from relevant countries. In the further dialogue with the World Bank on the Danish support, specific suggestions on how to achieve this in practice will be discussed.

There is significant scope for crowding in private sector investments to meet the investment needs for transforming food systems. The agricultural sector is driven by private enterprises, from smallholder farms at micro-level to international processing, export and retail companies. Providing incentives for greening private investments in the food system is therefore key and requires mainstreaming of environmental and climate aspects in the national framework conditions as well as in relation to public expenditure, including on distorting, agricultural subsidies. Furthermore, leveraging investments in the sector is necessary to reach the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. In connection with FS2030, the World Bank will work closely with the IFC to raise investments in and promoting innovations that accelerate sustainable practices and help more efficiently reach “last mile” rural poor. There are furthermore possibilities for synergy with Danish support to international research, for instance to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Gender equality is one of the criteria for selecting FS2030 pilot activities at country level (see Chapter 5 below). In the ongoing dialogue with the World Bank, Denmark will continue to emphasise gender equality aspects of interventions.

FS2030 in Fragile Contexts

The West Africa Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP) is a programme funded primarily by the Netherlands under FS2030 within fragile, conflict-affected or violent country contexts. Its development objective is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Togo), contributing to the higher-level objective of reducing the number of food insecure people in West Africa. It is a multisectoral investment programme co-led by regional organizations (ECOWAS, CILSS, and CORAF) in cooperation with participating countries.

The programme includes three components:

- 1: Digital Advisory Services for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention and Management;
- 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base; and
- 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade)

By investing simultaneously across these three areas and targeting priority landscapes and value chains of regional relevance, the programme takes a system approach to stimulate virtuous cycles.

3. Programme Objective and Description

The **Development Objective** of FS2030, as set out by the World Bank, is to contribute to the SDGs and the Paris Agreement by *helping countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet and healthy economy*.

As already mentioned, FS2030 will promote new ways of doing business in creating sustainable food systems that integrate simultaneous pursuit of health for people, the planet, and the economy, including a One Health approach that explicitly recognises the interlinkage of human health, animal health, and the health of ecosystems.

FS2030 operates with six **Strategic Themes** as key entry points for change, namely Healthy and Sustainable Diets; Public Policies and Expenditures; Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations; Agribusiness; Climate-Smart Agriculture; and Food and Nutrition Security. The Strategic Themes correspond to the six Global Lead units of the World Bank Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP) - see Chapter 7 below.

3.1 FS2030 Strategic Themes

1. Healthy and Sustainable Diets (including One Health). Sustainable diets and nutrition together with animal health constitute the One Health theme. One Health recognises that the health and well-being of humans, animals, and their shared ecosystems are interdependent, and it designs an integrated, practical, multi-sectoral framework to prevent the outbreak of emerging infectious diseases that could develop into pandemics. One Health activities under FS2030 seek to transform food systems by bringing awareness to, highlighting, and monitoring the many co-benefits it brings to sustainable and human development. These include reduction in CO2 emissions, climate adaptation, improved food safety and nutrition, reduced economic burden from animal diseases, increased access to markets, and resilience of public health systems. At the regional and country level, the One Health theme engages through many entry points in the World Bank's agriculture and food portfolio of about USD 365 million (20+ projects), which holds strong potential for pandemic risk reduction interventions.

The World Bank is collaborating closely with centres of expertise under WHO, FAO, UNEP and OIE (the World Organisation for Animal Health), constituting the Quadripartite Global Cooperation on One Health as well as the Copenhagen-based International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS).

Main FS2030 outputs include the flagship report *Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases* (World Bank, 2022); the policy commitment of the 20th IDA replenishment (2022-2025) to One Health integrated in lending programme of 20 countries; the establishment of a global community of practice on One Health; and country analysis/deep dives in three hot-spot countries (Liberia, Vietnam and Assam State in India).

2. Public Policies and Expenditures. Governments spend an estimated USD 640 billion each year on agricultural policies and support, which creates inefficiencies, unsustainable practices, and unhealthy people. Changing incentives and repurposing public support is seen by FS2030 as potentially being the bedrock for the transformation of food systems that are resilient and can deliver healthy people, planet, and economy. The main focus of the Public Policies and Expenditures Strategic Theme is to provide technical assistance to governments in repurposing their relevant agriculture-related public policies and support to provide the incentives to enable resilient and sustainable agricultural growth and better environmental and nutritional outcomes. These diagnostics are tailored to countries' national goals and to identify feasible options for reforms to transform its agriculture to the benefit of people, climate, and nature.

The World Bank works under this theme in close collaboration with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the FAO Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP).

FS2030 has established the framework for the repurposing agenda by publishing the flagship report *Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support* (World Bank, 2022) that sets the agenda for reviewing government spending on agriculture. Furthermore, country diagnostics have been prepared in 12 countries, launch of policy action agenda at COP26 and policy dialogue leading up to COP27.

3. Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations. Current food systems are ripe for digital disruption, but the data and digital innovation landscape is fragmented. Stakeholders across the digital agriculture and food ecosystem are struggling to connect and collaborate in using and scaling up digital technologies and innovations. As a consequence, opportunities offered by digital technologies to support smallholder farmers are not exploited. Access to use cases and data is a major constraint, while financing that allows solutions to reach commercial viability is scarce. However, digital innovations can solve many challenges, including making food systems more resilient to shocks and crises, including climate shocks. The Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations Strategic Theme seeks to transform food systems through digital innovation, scaling digital technologies and innovations that work for farmers, entrepreneurs, and governments.

Main FS2030 outputs so far include the report *What's Cooking: Digital Transformation in the Agrifood System* (World Bank, 2021); the creation of a coalition of stakeholders under the UNFSS aiming to improve use and sharing of data through a Global Food System Data Observatory and support to the development of country roadmaps for the creation of a data ecosystem.

4. Agribusiness. The World Bank estimates that to meet the SDGs and create sustainable agricultural value chains, an additional USD 2 trillion is needed in private financing. A major barrier to driving this scale of private investment into the agricultural sector is the lack of strong enabling environments and aligned incentives. In target countries it is further challenging to build a domestic agriculture market for investment because of the fragmentation of smallholders and a proliferation of SMEs. Agribusiness SMEs are critical to link smallholder producers to national markets, meet food demand, and support job creation. Integrating smallholders into a market economy, providing financing to SMEs, and providing

an enabling environment for all agribusiness actors to invest and grow are challenges that the Agribusiness Strategic Theme seeks to address through its activities.

Currently, the Agribusiness Strategic Theme is focusing on the investment climate and regulatory reforms in a select number of countries in Africa. The work is focused on the role of the private sector in agricultural value chains, including inputs, transportation, storage, processing and trading.

Main FS2030 outputs so far include the development of a new, streamlined diagnostic methodology in consultation with development partners to align on, and build capacity for, policy analysis and guidance.

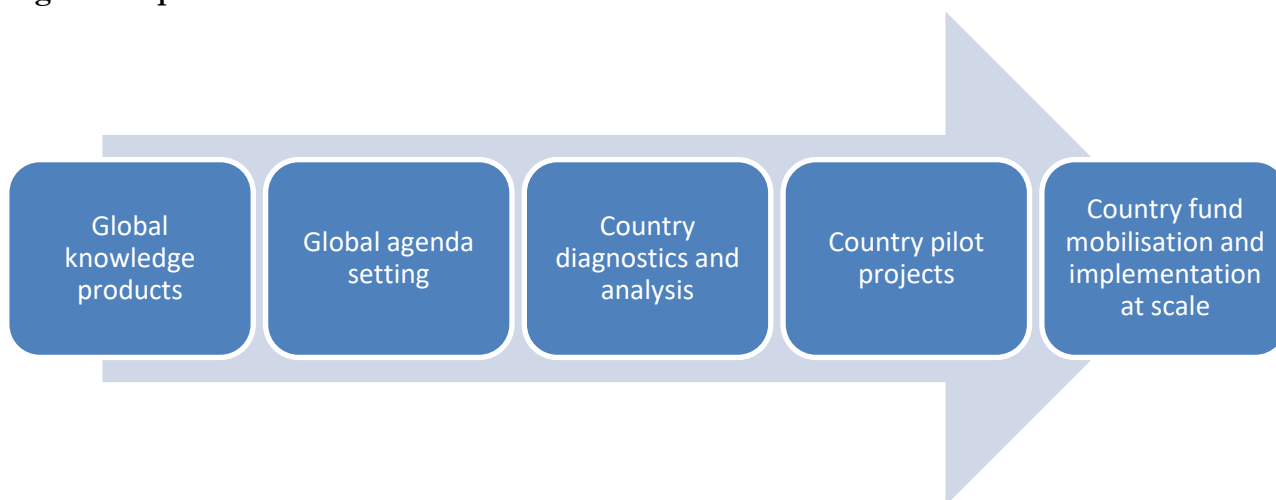
5. Climate-Smart Agriculture. The Strategic Theme aims to accelerate and scale up support for climate-smart, inclusive agriculture, by helping developing countries decarbonise and adapt from farm to fork in the most impactful, cost-effective ways. Through FS2030 the World Bank will collaborate with institutions specialised in climate-smart agricultures, such as FAO and IFAD. From an initial focus in climate-smart agriculture on production systems, more emphasis will be put on considering the whole value chain and aspects related both to adaptation and mitigation, not least from food loss and waste. The Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategic Theme has not yet received funding under FS2030.

6. Food and Nutrition Security. Food and Nutrition Security is essential to end hunger and is a fundamental part of the food system. Preparing countries to be better equipped to predict, prevent and prepare for future food crises is essential. With new funding from Germany and in alignment with the Global Alliance for Food Security, co-convened by the G7 Presidency and the World Bank, FS2030 will have an increased focus on enhancing food security monitoring, analytics and early warning systems and supporting a global response to the crisis. Food Systems 2030 fills the gap between humanitarian response (executed by humanitarian agencies) and the long-term food systems resilience agenda to bridge the two: responding to food security crisis, while not losing focus on the longer-term green, resilient and inclusive development objectives. The Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Theme was introduced mid-2022.

3.2 Country level operationalisation of FS2030

FS2030 development of global knowledge products within and between the six Strategic Themes (i.e. policy guidance tools, diagnostics, analytics, flagship reports etc.) is referred to as “upstream” activities. The process of stimulating changed country priorities and policies towards the food systems transformation agenda at country level (and then have the change of priorities and policies be reflected in World Bank (and other) leveraged lending and programmes) is referred to as “operationalisation” of FS2030 upstream activities. Figure 1 below demonstrates the implicit sequencing of FS2030 activities from upstream to operationalisation and uptake at country level. The figure also demonstrates that actual impact on the ground (e.g. through World Bank lending programmes) is outside the sphere of direct influence of FS2030 - see Chapter 4.

Figure 1: Operationalisation of FS2030



The activities funded under FS2030 until now include:

- Global research and knowledge dissemination. A number of global flagship reports have been prepared within the thematic areas of FS2030, except climate-smart agriculture, which is planned for this year. The dissemination of these reports will continue.
- Policy assessments and public expenditure review. As part of the repurposing agenda, policy assessments and public expenditure review will continue.
- Country diagnostics and thematic deep dives. As part of the operationalisation of the FS2030 agenda, country diagnostics and deep dives will be undertaken in countries where there is a national demand and a possibility for leveraging Bank lending.
- Pilot interventions and local capacity building which will test innovative solutions and undertake contextualised proof of concept in cooperation with Bank clients in view of adopting new, transformative measures in national policies
- Coordinated policy action with development partners, which includes influencing the global narrative on the transformation of food systems through global events, such as G7, G20, Global Network Against Food Crises, etc.

Through the Danish support to FS2023 analysis, diagnostics and pilot activities at country level will be strengthened. Examples of country level operationalisation include:

- Within the Public Policies and Expenditures Strategic Theme, country diagnostics were undertaken in 12 countries. Operationalisation has advanced in Colombia and Bangladesh where policy guidance from FS2030 has been embedded in policy reforms supported by WB lending. Similar activities are on-going in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.
- Within the Agribusiness Strategic Theme, country diagnostic assessments are being prepared in ten African countries and deep dive analyses have been carried out at the regional level in Nigeria in preparation for World Bank lending activities. The updated information on the enabling environment for agribusiness in 10 African countries has been made available.
- Within the Digital Agriculture Strategic Theme, activities have been undertaken in Ghana, Kenya and Uganda to improve digital innovation ecosystems and to develop roadmaps and testing pilots

to create integrated national data platforms. Furthermore, a Global Food System Data Observatory to strengthen data sharing has been conceptualised.

- In relation to One Health, comprehensive assessments of policies and regulations (“country deep dives”) in Liberia, Vietnam and India have been undertaken and deep dives are being undertaken in 12 other high-risk countries. These diagnostics can guide policy interventions. Furthermore, pilot activities especially in relation to veterinary medicine and practices have been undertaken in a number of countries based on expression of interest.
- As described above, the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP) is a programme funded primarily by the Netherlands under FS2030 within fragile, conflict-affected or violent country contexts. Its development objective is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Togo.
- At country level, the FS2030 will contribute knowledge to national dialogues and monitor the implementation of National Pathways and other relevant targets to achieve food systems transformation, assisting it to move forward.

Table 1: Countries benefitting from FS2030 funding FY 2021/2022

Healthy and Sustainable Diets	Public Policies and Expenditures	Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations	Agri-business	Climate-smart Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Security Preparedness
Liberia India (Assam State) Vietnam	Argentina China Ethiopia Mongolia Morocco Uzbekistan Vietnam Zambia Zimbabwe	Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Uganda	Burkina Faso Ghana Kenya Malawi Mali Mozambique Nigeria Rwanda Tanzania Uganda		

3.3 Coherence and synergy

The World Bank is the largest lender to agricultural development in low-income countries and is therefore in a good position to catalyse national level initiatives and leverage further funding to agricultural and food systems transformation. This will supplement the role of the UN system (primarily FAO, WFP and IFAD), which is coordinating the follow-up to the UNFSS under the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. There is already considerable collaboration between the FS2030 and the UN organisations central to food systems transformation. The Global Lead for the Agribusiness themes has been relocated to Rome and is deeply engaged in liaising with the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, IFAD, and FAO. The cooperation with FS2030 has been confirmed by representatives of the Rome-based institutions that consider FS2030 a natural evolution in terms of implementing national food systems priorities by providing lending, policy guidance and technical assistance on the ground.

Table 2: FS2030 Key Partner Institutions by Strategic Theme

Healthy and Sustainable Diets	Public Policies and Expenditures	Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations	Agribusiness	Climate-smart Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Security Preparedness
Quadripartite (WHO, World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and FAO); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); The World Organisation for Animal Health; Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock. The Livestock Global Alliance	Just Rural Transition Policy Action Coalition; Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); International Organisations Consortium on Agricultural Incentives; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).	UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) innovation lever coalition; NASA Harvest; World Economic Forum (WEF); Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition.	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); European Space Agency (ESA); The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); Clim-Eat; Rabobank.	Alliance for Food Security and associated partners (including Global Network Against Food Crises; World Food Programme (WFP); Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Also, as indicated above, there is ample scope for coherence and synergy between the operationalisation of FS2030 activities and Danish funded activities at country level. Such synergies will be realised by engaging relevant Danish embassies in countries where FS2030 activities will take place.

4. Theory of Change

Although FS2030 was established in November 2021, the full development of the Umbrella Programme and mobilisation of funding has been delayed due to COVID-19. The original 2021 FS2030 programme documentation has not been updated. However, the FS2030 Theory of Change (ToC) and Results Framework have been updated and revised concurrently, latest in October 2022. It is in many ways still early days in the implementation of the FS2030, especially when it comes to operationalisation at country level. Overall, there is a need to better substantiate how the FS2030 will achieve impact on the ground by ensuring client country adoption of transformational policies and practices promoted by FS2030. To ensure quality programme implementation, Denmark will have to engage actively in the FS2030 governance structure and push for the gradual development of stronger key instruments (i.e. ToC and Results Framework), allowing for better results based management of the Danish support as well as continued alignment with and operationalisation of Danish priorities and instruments in programme implementation.

FS2030 will support transformative change and address the hidden costs in the global food systems. It will utilise a systems approach that contributes to the programme outcomes of healthy people by providing sufficient and nutritious diets, a healthy planet by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering nature-based solutions, and a healthy economy by increasing investments in sustainable food systems and being a driver of inclusive growth. According to the FS2030 ToC, these programme outcomes are instrumental for achieving the Paris Agreement commitments on climate as well as the SDGs.

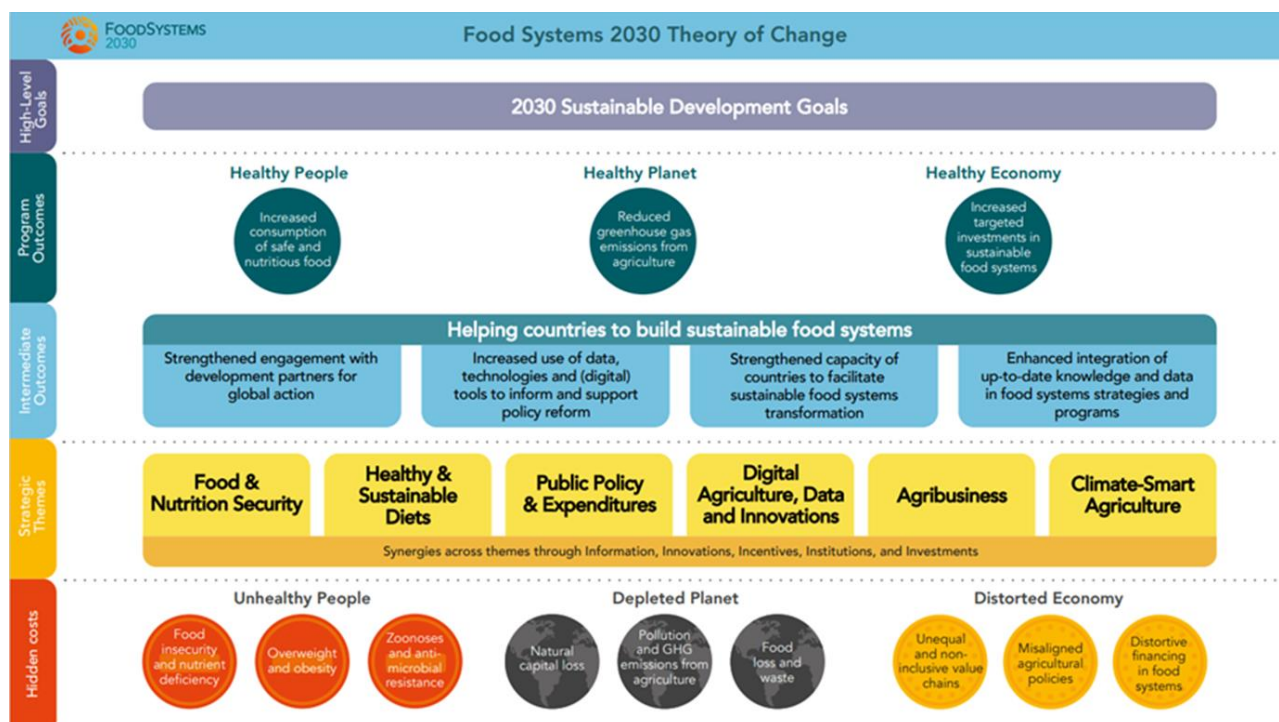
Through the six Strategic Themes, FS2030 will invest in upstream analytics and evidence, provide country-specific entry points in the transformation, and creating business models and packages to influence existing investments and stimulate private sector financing. These interventions lead to four interrelated Intermediate Outcomes:

1. Strengthened engagement with development partners for global action;
2. Increased use of data, technologies and (digital) tools to inform and support policy reform;
3. Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation; and
4. Enhanced integration of up-to-date knowledge and data in food systems strategies and programmes.

These Intermediate Outcomes are possible because FS2030 integrates the latest knowledge and data to shape food systems strategies and investments and allow for unique support packages tailored to country needs and political economy. According to the FS2030 ToC, the innovative, catalytic, and leveraging quality of the Intermediate Outcomes help countries build sustainable food systems that will contribute to the three Programme Outcomes of Healthy People, Healthy Planet and Healthy Economy and ultimately the realisation of the SDGs (see FS2030 ToC figure below).

In practice, FS2030 will work with World Bank country and regional teams and national stakeholders, primarily targeting partners country governments, but also the private sector and civil society and thereby influencing the World Bank lending programmes and national policies towards adopting a food systems approach, which will contribute to promoting a food system transformation. The success of FS2030 will be assessed by the level of uptake at national level and reflected in the World Bank's lending portfolio, especially in the agriculture sector, which should gradually include the multitude of dimensions reflected in the food systems approach. Consequently, it is important to note that achieving the targets of the three Programme Outcomes are not within the sphere of direct influence of FS2030 but is largely relying on the World Bank country programmes, including lending operations, through which actual impact at the level of smallholder farmers and SME agribusinesses are ultimately achieved.

Figure 2: FS2030 Theory of Change



The critical assumptions underlying FS2030's ToC are the following:

- Countries are committed to food systems transformation to help them achieve their development goals including for climate, for affordability and access to healthy diets, and for provide a living wages;
- There is demand from countries for upstream analytics and evidence to support their policy and institutional reforms;
- Supported governments show willingness to take the proposed reform agenda to test, implement and scale up reforms; and
- 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.

Especially the last point is a key assumption, and a risk, from a Danish perspective: FS2030 is anchored in the World Bank Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP), but the ultimate results at country level depend on the collaboration with a range of other units within the World Bank, not least the Country Offices. It is therefore assumed that internally, the AGF GP has the necessary leverage to engage country and regional teams around the food systems agenda. This is in line with the AGF GP's current way of operating and is therefore not considered a major risk (see Chapter 8). Regarding the first assumptions related to the country commitment and demand, this will be determined by the selection criteria for the country-level activities of FS2030, which are further described in Chapter 5.

5. Summary of the Results Framework

The PD Results Framework summarised below is an extract of the comprehensive FS2030 Results Framework (see Annex 3). The PD Results Framework provides indicators and targets for the three Programme Outcomes and the underlying four Intermediate Outcomes (Outcome and Output indicators and targets for the six Strategic Themes are included in the annexed, comprehensive Results Framework).

The Results Framework summarises the results from an expected range of activities based on available FS2030 funding. However, the scope and the significance of the various work streams of the Strategic Themes will depend on the funding available as well as additional funding and therefore the targets may change during implementation.

Table 3: Extract of FS2030 Results Framework

Programme	Food Systems 2030
Development Objective	<i>Helping countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet and healthy economy</i>
Programme Outcomes	1. Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food (Healthy People) 2. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (Healthy Planet) 3. Increased targeted investments in sustainable food systems (Healthy Economy)
Outcome Indicators	1.1. # People with improved access to nutritious and safe food in targeted areas 2.1. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in targeted areas (in tCO ₂ e million) 3.1. Financial resources leveraged for investments in sustainable food systems in targeted areas (USD million)
Baseline	TBD ¹²






Intermediate outcomes (cross-cutting)			
Intermediate Outcome 1		Strengthened engagement with development partners for global action	
Outcome indicator		# Consultations and/or dialogues held at global convenings on analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable food systems transformation	
Baseline	Year	2020	0
Target	Year	2025	35 (of which 10 as a result of Danish funding)
Target	Year	2030	60
Intermediate Outcome 2		Increased use of data, technologies and (digital) tools to inform and support policy reform	
Outcome indicator		# Countries, institutions and World Bank lending programmes 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	
Baseline	Year	2020	0
Target	Year	2025	30 (of which 10 as a result of Danish funding)
Target	Year	2030	70
Intermediate Outcome 3		Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation	

¹² Outcome indicators are based on the results of WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. As FS2030 is in early stages of supporting on-the-ground project implementation, support of most project-level activities is planned from Fiscal Year 2023 onwards, when baselines and targets will be defined.

Outcome indicator		# Countries informed by FS2030 supported analytics and pilot interventions to food system transformation	
Baseline	Year	2020	0
Target	Year	2025	40 (of which 10 as a result of Danish funding)
Target	Year	2030	100
Intermediate Outcome 4		Enhanced integration of up-to-date knowledge and data in food systems strategies and programmes	
Outcome indicator		World Bank and/or country strategies and programmes on agriculture integrate findings from FS2030 supported analytics, data and country engagements	
Baseline	Year	2020	0
Target	Year	2025	40 (of which 15 as a result of Danish funding)
Target	Year	2030	75

FS2030 contributes especially to SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (No hunger), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent jobs) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) due to strong linkages to the SDG targets as indicated below.

Table 4: FS2030 contribution to the SDGs

SDG	Justification
	SDG 1: No Poverty SDG-target 1.2: Half the proportion of people living in poverty SDG-target 1.5: Build the resilience of the poor
	SDG 2: No hunger SDG-target 2.1: Access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food SDG-target 2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and income of small-scale producers SDG-target 2.4: Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices
	SDG 5: Gender equality SDG-target 5-5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities
	SDG 8: Decent Jobs SDG-target 8.5: Ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all
	SDG 13: Climate action SDG-target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards

5.1 Support modality and Danish funding priorities

Donor funding for FS2030 has so far primarily been softly earmarked to specific Strategic Themes and, in the case of the West Africa Food System Resilience Programme (FSRP), to a specific client-executed programme (a so-called “window” of the FS2030 anchor Multi-Donor Trust Fund). At the same time, funding has primarily targeted upstream activities at the global level, with fewer activities promoting country level analysis, piloting and investments (see the operationalisation figure in Chapter 3).

While recognising the need for FS2030 to have at its disposal unearmarked core funding, which can be allocated to a broad range of programme activities at both global and country level, it is a specific priority for Denmark to forward the operationalisation of FS2030 upstream knowledge products (see Chapter 3). This emphasis on operationalisation will at the same time provide better opportunities for synergies with Danish bilateral activities and instruments (SSC, bilateral country programmes, other partnerships etc. - see Chapter 2). During the second half of 2022, FS2030 and its donors took stock of early achievements in relation to the development and usage of upstream activities meant to accelerate the shift toward a holistic approach to food system transformation. FS2030 and its donors agreed that speeding up operationalisation of the upstream activities was a priority moving forward.

Based on this, Denmark and the World Bank has agreed that Denmark shall exercise its option of expressing a preference with regard to the allocation of the Danish contribution to the FS2030. For the sake of this PD, this will mean that 75% of the Danish funds under this PD will be allocated to operationalisation of FS2030 at country level.¹³

At this relatively early stage of FS2030 operationalisation, it is envisaged that only one “package” of activities can be supported in any given country to ensure wider geographical representation of the programme. Such a package could include country diagnostics within 2-3 Strategic Themes, cross-cutting analysis, and pilot testing with a specifically defined scope, all depending on the dialogue with the country in question. The order of magnitude of funding for any such package is estimated at USD 2-3 million. The Danish funding under this PD will therefore likely cover 3-4 country operationalisation packages to be selected on the basis of an agreed set of criteria established under FS2030. These criteria include the following:

- Proposed package is likely to significantly contribute the objective and outcomes of FS2030 at country level.
- Proposed package is aligned with detailed targets of relevant and participatory national strategies such as the National Pathways to Sustainable Food Systems.
- There is a clear request for the proposed package from appropriate country representative backed by strong rationale.
- Substantial progress has already been made in the preparation/design of the proposed package.
- The institutional set-up is ready to undertake the development of a proposal and eventual implementation of the proposed package at the country level.
- Proposed package has incorporated findings or outputs from FS2030 funded “upstream” diagnostic and policy-guidance tools in its development.
- There is sufficient stakeholder (including civil society) participation, commitment to gender equality, and inclusiveness of vulnerable populations in the design and implementation of the proposed package.

In order to follow the FS2030 intervention logic as set out in the ToC (i.e. influencing World Bank lending operations towards adopting a food systems approach), it is important that the countries targeted

¹³ This is expressed as a preference, because earmarking funding to specific purposes and reporting on these are not possible within the Umbrella Programme modality.

also have one or several envisaged major World Bank programme investments in a relevant sector (most likely agriculture) in the pipeline.

In a dialogue with the World Bank, Denmark will seek to include Danish partnership countries in Africa among the 3-4 country operationalisation packages.

In order to support the implementation of the Danish priorities and achieve the desired synergies with Danish bilateral programmes (see Chapter 2), the MFA/GDK will invest the resources and time necessary to engage actively with the programme. This will involve an active Danish engagement towards the programme management and in the Partnership Council (see Chapter 7) and an active coordination within the MFA and with Danish embassies. Furthermore, an envisaged Danish secondment (see Chapter 7) will contribute to the Danish supported operationalisation of FS2030 at country level.

The following indicates a number of pertinent issues that GDK will address within the first year of the Danish support:

- Country selection with FS2030 Programme Management Team
- Selection of thematic areas for the country level operationalisation
- Establishment of two annual meetings in the Partnership Council (see Chapter 7)
- Follow-up on gender equality and other Danish priority areas
- Introduction of multi-annual budget and work planning
- Include risk management in annual FS2030 reporting and as an agenda point in the Partnership Council.

The mid-term review should follow-up and assess the extent to which these measures have been introduced.

6. Budget

Denmark will provide funding to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund of FS2030. Other donors have provided commitments as presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Donor commitments and disbursements to FS2030 as of October 2022 (million USD)

Donor/Funder	Commitment	Disbursement
Germany	36.29	33.31
Netherlands	22.00	10.00
EU Commission	5.70	4.71
The UK	1.84	1.27
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	6.44	3.44
Ireland	0.40	0.00
Total	72.67	52.73

These donors have provided most of their funding with a soft earmarking for specific thematic areas or geographies. Bilateral discussions with individual donors indicate that considerably more funding is under preparation from the UK and under consideration by Germany and Norway. The FS2030 is planning a “roadshow” in the spring of 2023 to showcase the systems approach and FS2030, including in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The FS2030 budget distribution among the six Strategic Themes with the current donor contributions is indicated in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Budget by Strategic Theme – FS2030 total and for FY 2022/23 (million USD)

Strategic Theme	Total budget	Budget FY 2022/23
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
Programme Management and Administration	-	0.50
Total	72.67	20.95

Within the PC and *vis-à-vis* the PMT, Denmark will push for improved procedures for planning and budgeting, including the possibility of a two-three year work plan with a FS2030 budget more closely aligned to the Results Framework targets. As described above, the Danish contribution to FS2030 will be provided with a preference for allocating 75% of the budget to operationalisation of the programme, i.e. the country-level activities and will include the funding of a secondment position of up to 3 years.

Table 7: Budget for Danish contribution to FS2030 (million DKK)

Cost Category	2023	2024	2025	Total
FS2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund	36	34	26.5	96.5
Secondment	1	1	1	3
Mid-Term Review		0,5		0,5
Total	37	35.5	27.5	100

The eligible expenditure categories to be financed by the FS2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund are Bank-executed activities, for which the World Bank has implementation responsibility, and recipient-executed activities for which one or more recipients have responsibility. Recipient executed activities are programmes executed by partner organisations, such as the West Africa Food System Resilience Programme mentioned above. These typically include capacity building.

A FS2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund Fee (overhead) of 17% of staff costs is deducted by the World Bank, as per standard guidelines for WB Trust Funds.

In addition to the support to the multi-donor trust fund, the Danish contribution to FS2030 will come in the form of a two-year secondment to the FS2030 Programme Management Team (PMT), with a possible extension to three years (see justification for the secondment in Chapter 7 below and detailed job description in Annex 6). The secondment will constitute a Danish contribution towards the continued development of the FS2030 and the linkages to new country level initiatives under the programme. Additionally, from a Danish perspective, the secondment will follow-up on linkages and synergy with Danish bilateral support within food systems.

7. Institutional and Management Arrangements

7.1 Programme Management

FS2030 is housed and managed by the World Bank's Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP) and implemented in coordination with other Global Practice units. The 18 World Bank Global Practice units support client countries and operational units of the World Bank (regional and country offices) in relation to specific sectors or thematic areas. FS2030 funded activities at country level are implemented in close coordination with regional and country offices who are mainly responsible for the World Bank country programmes and loan portfolios.

The FS2030 Programme Management Team (PMT) within the AGF GP is led by a Programme Manager and comprises a small operations support team, including World Bank staff and consultants for programme coordination and reporting, monitoring & evaluation, operational oversight, communications, and administrative matters. The staff in the PMT are also engaged in other activities and not dedicated only to FS2030. The MFA will continuously monitor whether the PMT has enough resources to ensure smooth implementation and coordination of FS2030 as the programme budget grows.

The PMT works closely with the six Global Leads (thematic teams) of the AGF GP, which corresponds to the six Strategic Themes of FS2030. The Global Leads and their teams will provide technical subject-matter expertise and consult with other relevant World Bank Global Practices, the IFC as well as external partner organisations.

The PMT is responsible for coordinating the allocation of funds and leading the day-to-day management and administration of FS2030. This includes among others:

- Preparing the Annual Work Plan and Budget, including outlining strategic directions for FS2030 and identifying priorities for financing;
- Preparing overall FS2030 reporting, including on results in line with the agreed Results Framework;
- Acting as secretariat for the FS2030 Partnership Council (e.g. organising and preparing meetings and preparing and circulating meeting minutes);
- Liaising with donors, and establishing and maintaining relevant partnerships;
- Coordinating with World Bank regional management teams and other relevant World Bank GP units in the preparation of the Annual Work Programme and budget, and to allocate funds to the regional offices and GP Teams;
- Making decisions on the allocation of resources in line with the strategic directions of FS2030, and based on emerging priorities and consultations with relevant GPs and regional offices;
- Establishing linkages with other relevant programmes within and outside the World Bank;
- Monitoring progress of projects and addressing implementation issues;
- Preparing and implementing a Communications and Visibility Strategy for FS2030;
- Preparing and disseminating knowledge products, results stories, and programme outputs and outcomes.

7.2 FS2030 Governance

FS2030 will be governed by a Partnership Council (PC) consisting of one representative and one alternate from each donor providing financial contributions to FS2030 and representatives from the World Bank, including the Global Director for the AGF GP (who is chairing the meetings) and the FS2030 Programme Manager. Other donors and relevant stakeholders, such as global technical experts, may also be invited as appropriate to participate as observers. The PC currently meets once a year but it is envisaged that they will meet (virtually or in person) twice annually: first, in the second quarter of the fiscal year (FY) to discuss FS2030 progress in the preceding FY and second in the fourth quarter of the FY to discuss planning in relation to the following FY. The PMT may agree to hold *ad hoc* PC meetings at the request of a PC member.

The PC will: a) provide strategic guidance and direction on the implementation of FS2030 and b) review progress reports provided by the PMT based on the FS2030 Results Framework. PC members collectively discuss the overall strategic direction and results envisaged for FS2030. When it comes to making decisions on work plans and budgets, The PMT will prepare one consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for FS2030 and present this during the second annual PC meeting (fourth quarter of the FY) for PC endorsement. The PMT decides on allocation of funds to individual activities based on the Annual Work Plan and Budget endorsed by the PC.

By joining the FS2030 Denmark will gain a seat in the Partnership Council and take active part in providing strategic guidance and direction to the implementation of the FS2030. Together with strong donors such as Germany and the EU Commission and expected new donors, Denmark will work for continued climate mainstreaming of the fund. Moreover, Danish support to the FS2030 includes a

Danish secondment to strengthen the continued development and consolidation of the trust fund and its work.

7.3 Programme Planning and Reporting

The PMT will, in consultation with relevant Global Leads, develop annual strategic priorities for FS2030. The strategic priorities will be presented to the PC at their second annual meeting (fourth quarter of the FY) for discussion and agreement. The agreed strategic priorities will serve to guide the PMT in the implementation of FS2030 in the upcoming year.

The PMT will also prepare an Annual Work Plan and Budget for endorsement by the PC. It will provide a summary of the existing FS2030 portfolio and will identify key work streams for funding from FS2030 in the upcoming year, building on the strategic directions agreed and based on funding availability. The PMT will be responsible for the allocation of FS2030 resources to individual activities in line with the strategic priorities agreed with and Annual Work Plan and Budget endorsed by the PC.

The PMT will prepare a comprehensive Annual Report that summarises FS2030 work and achievements at global, regional, and country level. Results will be reported using the FS2030 Results Framework. The Annual Report will be prepared ahead of the first annual PC meeting (second quarter of the FY) for discussion and agreement at the meeting. Annual Reports will be made publicly available through the FS2030 website with agreement from the PC.

The World Bank is obligated to provide: i) current financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance in the holding currency with respect to the contributions via the Development Partner Center (DPC) website and ii) within six months following the end of each FY, the World Bank also provides donors with an annual Single Audit report. The Single Audit is comprised of a management report together with an audit opinion from the World Bank external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for all cash-based trust funds as a whole. It also includes a combined financial statement for all cash-based trust funds together with the World Bank's external auditor's opinion thereon.

7.4 Evaluation and learning

In accordance with World Bank guidelines, a mid-term evaluation of FS2030 will take place in/around 2025. A specific date will be consulted and agreed with all donors later on during one of the PC closer to 2025.

A Danish mid-term review will be carried out towards the end of 2024 in time to include recommendations covering 2025. The mid-term review will provide an opportunity for broader learning regarding the challenges and achievements of FS2030. In addition, the review will have a specific focus on the value of the secondment and coherence and synergy with Danish bilateral programmes and the funding modality.

7.5 Communication and visibility

The communications and visibility efforts will support the delivery of FS2030 results through coherent, credible and memorable messaging, consistent branding, and timely reporting of FS2030 activities.

The PMT will develop a FS2030 Communications and Visibility Strategy, outlining a comprehensive and impactful communications plan for the programme. Communications activities will be implemented in collaboration with recipient countries, partner organisations, and donors to regularly report on results and share knowledge, lessons and findings from the implementation of FS2030. The PMT will also set up and maintain a dedicated FS2030 website.

The PMT will develop guidelines for visibility and branding in order to ensure that the programme's contribution is acknowledged and consistently referenced. World Bank and recipient countries will be provided with these guidelines, which will include FS2030 logos and templates for ready use. The guidelines will be based on the World Bank Branding and Visual Identity Guidelines.

8. Risk Management

A risk management matrix in accordance with the Aid Management Guidelines is presented in Annex 4. It is mainly based on the World Bank FS2030 identified risks and risk mitigation measures, but it also includes risks specifically related to the Danish funding. The most likely risks have been mitigated by including measures in the programme design.

This includes the risk of countries not been willing to engage in the repurposing agenda, which is mitigated by selecting partner countries for operationalisation that have clearly stated policies and ambitions to engage in the transformation of the food sector. It also includes the risk of not mobilising private finance for investments in the green transition, which is addressed through FS2030 agribusiness activities.

It is an assumption and a risk that 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.

The most important residual risk is related to the World Bank's ability to mobilise more donor funding for FS2030, which stems from the multitude of post-COVID crises and competing agendas. The food systems transformation agenda continues, however, to be high on the international agenda, not least due to the momentum created by the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

Although FS2030 has identified risks and risk mitigation measures, risk management is not fully integrated in the procedures of the programme, including regular reporting and follow-up. This will be included in the agenda of the forthcoming PC meetings.

9. Sustainability and Exit

By supporting a World Bank Umbrella Programme, Denmark provides funding for Bank policies that are highly prioritised but not yet fully developed and implemented in relevant client country portfolios. The programme is implemented through the World Bank's own structure, and it is strongly owned by the World Bank, which is the best assurance that the policy shift that FS2030 provides impetus to, will be sustained.

The World Bank is committed to transforming food systems and will continue with this agenda in the foreseeable future. The FS2030 is aimed at contributing to the SDGs as long as it remains relevant, i.e. up to 2030. It is therefore expected that if other donors are mobilised, the Danish funding to the FS2030 Umbrella Programme will continue beyond the three-year period of this programme support.

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Poverty and inequality

During the last three decades, more than 1 billion people have escaped extreme poverty and the incomes of the poorest nations gained ground. By 2015, the global extreme-poverty rate had been cut by more than half. Since then, poverty reduction has slowed in tandem with subdued global economic growth, climate change and conflicts. The economic upheavals brought on by COVID-19 and later the war in Ukraine produced an outright reversal in progress. Export of wheat and sunflower oil are among the most affected and the uncertainty brought about by the war has also influenced prices. The increased energy prices have furthermore had a significant impact on the cost of fertilizers. It has become clear that the global goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 would not be achieved. Given current trends, 574 million people - nearly 7 percent of the world's population - will still be living on less than US\$2.15 a day in 2030, with most residing in Africa.¹⁴

Moreover, hunger has grown absolutely even when poverty has gone down, with more than 828 million people at risk of hunger in 2021, up from 784 million in 2015. According to a measure developed by FAO, about 2 billion people lacked consistent access to food even before the COVID pandemic; economic recession, supply chain disruptions, and production shocks will increase the number. Almost 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, although data on this type of malnutrition are incomplete. One in five children under the age of five is stunted, with lifelong potential lost. More affordable food has contributed to overconsumption of starch, sugars, fats, and salt, with a resulting rise in non-communicable diseases of dietary origin – which in turn compromises resistance to new diseases such as COVID.¹⁵

IDA countries will require additional funds to address the economic and human costs of COVID, and food systems will be priority areas of intervention—both to prevent future pandemics of zoonotic origin, and to rebuild more robust and shock-proof systems. FS2030 will complement additional IDA resources to facilitate “building back better.” Although mobilisation of funds under present circumstances will be challenging, the funds will nonetheless be required, and will increase returns to IDA lending.

In terms of economic operators, smallholder farmers, livestock herders and micro and small enterprises are the most poor and vulnerable segments in the food systems and FS2030 should mainstream the consideration of leaving no one behind in the economic and ecologic transformation of food systems.

Poverty is multidimensional, and the Bank's work reflects the importance of addressing the different dimensions of poverty, including food security, incomes and health aspects.

¹⁴ Poverty and Shared Prosperity, World Bank 2022.

¹⁵ The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO 2022.

Stakeholders across the digital agriculture and food ecosystem are struggling to connect and collaborate in using and scaling up digital technologies and innovations. As a consequence, opportunities offered by digital technologies to support smallholder farmers are not exploited. Access to use cases and data is a major constraint, while financing that allows solutions to reach commercial viability can be scarce.

Climate-smart agriculture combines the need for smallholder farmers to increase productivity and incomes with a more resilient agriculture that is adapted to the context-specific climate risks, including increased periods of drought, more concentrated precipitation and floods.

Integrating smallholders into a market economy, providing financing to SMEs, and providing an enabling environment for all agribusiness actors to invest and grow are challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure their improved livelihood. In relation to One Health, the livestock sector contributes substantially to the income of vulnerable groups as well as to the hidden costs of the food system.

2. Fragility, Conflict and Resilience

1.8 billion people live in fragile regions with high societal, economic, environmental, political and security risks. By 2030, this is projected to reach 2.3 billion, and will include 80% of the global poor¹⁶. By 2030, the number of people living in fragile contexts is projected to increase from 1.8 billion to 2.3 billion. ‘Fragile’ in this context refers to a combination of conflict, political instability, dependence on humanitarian aid, weak governance, and environmental threats. All of these characteristics can lead directly or indirectly to the disruption and failure of food systems. Faced with price volatility, limited purchasing power and interruptions to value chains, many people are unable to access safe, healthy diets. They may prioritise staple foods for their caloric content, limiting their dietary diversity. Given the range of political, social, economic and environmental challenges often coalescing in fragile settings, promoting healthy diets can be seen as a secondary concern when so many individuals are hungry. However, making food systems more resilient in fragile settings is essential if we are to sustain progress towards development goals.

Fragile states are disproportionately affected by ongoing food crises, with serious ramifications for the lives and livelihoods of those most affected. Poor quality diets (lacking sufficient quantity and/or nutrient quality of foods) have contributed to recent increases in levels of hunger, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the persistence of many forms of undernutrition.

In today’s poorest regions, and in particular in fragile and conflict affected areas, yield growth lags and incomes are rising too slowly to release farmers and their families from cycles of poverty. Fragility and conflict characterise many of the regions that remain poor, although countries experiencing fragility and conflict are heterogeneous. The food systems that served economic growth and structural transformation in earlier decades and more stable socio-political settings do not deliver

¹⁶ Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. Policy Brief No. 15, August 2020.

in the same ways in today's fragile or conflicted settings. Environmental degradation and natural resource scarcity, natural disasters, and the impacts of climate change can generate or exacerbate conflict, especially where property rights are contested and policies weak. Forcefully displaced populations are especially vulnerable to malnutrition, hunger, and even famine. They are often located in marginal areas with scarce land and water, few economic opportunities, and a dearth of public services. When economic prospects contract in towns and cities, villages and family ties to rural areas provide refuge. When conflict rages over the countryside, however, food supply is interrupted for all.

The agenda for development of food systems in fragile and conflict-affected areas is challenging and at present not well understood, but it is likely to rise in relevance. An approach grounded in resilient production embedded in short value chains with quickly triggered assistance through safety nets and humanitarian relief is likely to be applicable in many settings, but the topic requires additional dedicated attention.

In West Africa, for example, food system resilience, or the ability to withstand adversity and continue to perform and deliver multiple economic, social, and environmental outcomes—jobs, accessibility, nutrition, health, biodiversity—has become increasingly important given the frequency and severity of agro-climatic, socioeconomic, zoonotic, and security-related shocks.

The private sector can drive economic growth and employment, but it faces specific challenges in fragile and conflict-affected states that hamper its development and add to the cost of doing business. Overcoming these challenges requires attention to the constraints to private sector activities and largely depends on the government's ability to provide a stable public sector environment and vital services. Based on World Bank enterprise surveys and an analysis of country case studies, the top constraints to developing the private sector are political instability, scarce electricity, corruption, and lack of access to finance, land, and transport.

3. Human rights, gender, youth

There are international human rights instruments and resources available to leverage the right to adequate food and nutrition. They include but are not limited to: the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 2004 Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

The human rights framework helps identify patterns of discrimination, which are often among the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. It provides normative and policy guidance to design resilient and people-centred food systems, prioritising the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. A human rights-based approach encourages financial support to small-scale farmers and fishers. It ensures they have access to credit, land, seeds, natural resources and technology – to support their livelihoods, and to facilitate their shift towards sustainable farming and fishing. This shift is crucial for a healthy environment and healthy nutrition – advancing both the right to food and the right to health.

Gender equality is essential for sustainable and equitable food systems. Enabling women to be equal partners with men in the development and use of agricultural technologies and land and water resources, in household production and consumption decisions, and in the formulation of policies and institutions is essential to successfully transform our food systems and create climate resilience for all. However, gender inequalities remain deeply engrained throughout these domains.

Across our food systems, unwritten rules and norms have put men in charge of decisions and livelihoods, while many women carry disproportionate labour and care burdens. This inequality has been further entrenched by climate and weather shocks, the COVID-19 pandemic, political dysfunction, and civil unrest and displacement.

The intensifying impacts of climate change disproportionately harm women and expose social and gender inequalities across the globe. Women have less access to resources, information, and early-warning systems. They are less able to adapt to climate change than men and are therefore mistakenly stereotyped as victims of climate change impacts, while the structural roots of gender inequalities that cause vulnerability are ignored.

We know that upending the unwritten rules that exclude women from equal and fair participation in food systems can boost resilience among women and that supporting women to adapt to climate change can lead to greater climate resilience for entire communities. Research by CGIAR and others on the gender dimensions of poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity has shown that progress will stall without significant advancement in bolstering gender equality.

The engagement of young people is key to making this transition towards sustainable food systems. Especially in developing countries where the majority of youth live and where agricultural food systems constitute the largest employer.

In many developing countries in Africa, youth are active in many roles and spaces across the food systems. They play vibrant and diverse roles as food producers – contributing to the food and nutritional security of their households and communities; as entrepreneurs and innovators – leveraging technology to revolutionise the agribusiness field; and as agents of change – environmentalists, researchers, activists, journalists, and so on – building their communities' awareness on ways to become more resilient to climate shocks.

The majority of youth in African countries are based in rural areas, where they are recruited into agriculture from childhood through family subsistence farming and the education curriculum. Many developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing a youth bulge, with those aged between 15 and 34 constituting more than 40% of the population. Thus, youth are an important demographic in African development, and today, most agricultural interventions are targeting this group to increase their participation in agricultural and economic development. Agriculture plays a central role in providing productive employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for young people in Africa. As the sector moves into a new era where solutions lie in digitalisation, automation, and artificial

intelligence, tech-savvy youth can be instrumental in transforming the food systems in their countries.

4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

The improved caloric sufficiency in the second half of the 20th century derived largely from increased yields of a few staple crops. Cereal yields roughly doubled globally in the second half of the 20th century. Advances in labour productivity in agriculture released workers to the service and manufacturing sectors, thereby fuelling growth, economic diversification, and poverty reduction. Improved transport, storage, and processing reduced the prevalence of pathogens. Food became more affordable and safer. These accomplishments were not universally shared, however, and carried unacknowledged environmental, health, and economic costs.

Climate change is not a distant threat—it is already adversely affecting agriculture. Recent analysis indicates that since 1960 climate change has slowed productivity growth by 21 percent globally, and by as much as 40 percent in parts of Africa and other tropical zones. More worryingly, this adverse impact appears to be intensifying, pushing the World more quickly toward a “tipping point” where climate change impacts will offset all productivity growth, and beyond which the economic and social consequences could be devastating.

While agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change, it is also a major contributor to the problem. The agri-food system contributes about a third of the World’s total anthropogenic GHG emissions.

Building better food systems requires a fundamental change in incentives. The WB study behind the repurposing agenda¹⁷ finds that if countries continue on a “business-as-usual” path by keeping current policies in place, emissions from agricultural production would double by 2040, and an additional 56 million hectares of new land would be converted to agriculture between 2020 and 2040. These outcomes reflect the patterns of production and consumption that have emerged, influenced in part by incentives created through longstanding governmental measures taken to support agriculture. In 2016–18, the governments of the 79 countries for which data are available supported agricultural production and food consumption with measures that generated net transfers of \$638 billion per year. More than 70 percent of this total support, about \$456 billion, consisted of support for agricultural producers, of which 82 percent was provided through measures that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) refers to as “potentially most distorting.”

Governments spend an estimated \$640 billion each year on agricultural policies and support, which creates inefficiencies, unsustainable practices, and unhealthy people. The main focus of the Public Policies and Expenditures strategic theme of FS2030 is to provide technical assistance (TA) to governments in repurposing their relevant agriculture-related public policies and support to provide the incentives to enable resilient and sustainable agricultural growth and better environmental and nutritional outcomes.

¹⁷ Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support, The World Bank, January 2022.

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

The Partner Assessment is based on information retrieved during the formulation team's visit to the World Bank as well as information provided at the [FS2030 webpage](#).

Brief presentation of partner

The World Bank organisational structure is designed to support the delivery of its strategy and programmes. Under this model, technical staff are organised in four Practice Groups and seven Regional Vice Presidency Units. The Practice Groups - Human Development, Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, Sustainable Development, and Infrastructure - house Global Practice units (technical areas of expertise). Country Management Units are in the Regional Vice Presidencies - Eastern and Southern Africa, Western and Central Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia. Technical staff are professionally mapped to a Practice Group and organisationally assigned to a Regional Vice Presidency Unit. These units are supported by units delivering corporate services and functions.

The World Bank is a long-standing trusted partner and has administered series of Singl- and Multi-Donor Trust Funds with Danish contributions. The FS2030 is anchored in the World Bank's Agriculture and Food Global Practice, which is one of the most influential knowledge generating platforms on agriculture, food and development in the world. By supporting FS2030, the Agriculture and Food Global Practice will be strengthened in promoting a transformative food systems agenda in the World Bank and beyond, influencing not only its agriculture and food portfolio, but also client country public and private investments. The Agriculture and Food Global Practice collaborates closely with other Global Practice units in the Bank, for example Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation and Jobs and Development, as well as the International Finance Corporation, MIGA, and other relevant bilateral/multilateral organisations.

Summary of partner capacity assessment

FS2030 was established in 2021 in connection with the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). The FS2030 is fully aligned to the World Bank in its goals and in relation to the implementation mechanisms. The World Bank has considerable technical capacities in the area of agriculture and food and it is the development organisation with the largest agriculture and food project portfolio of about USD 365 million, which qualifies it as a unique convenor on the food systems transformation agenda. The programme is managed by a small team of five administrative and technical staff in the Agriculture and Food Global Practice of the World Bank and governed by a Partnership Council consisting of donors and chaired by the Global Director of the Agriculture and Food Global Practice. As the funding for FS2030 increases, the Programme Management Team is expected to face an increasing task of coordination and participation in global and country events, which may risk to constrain the implementation of the programme. As part of its funding to FS2030, Denmark will allocate a secondment to the FS2030 Programme Management Team. This will reinforce the management of the operationalisation of the programme, which is a priority for Denmark.

Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
	<i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	<i>How important is the project/program for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	<i>How much influence does the partner have over the project/program (low, medium, high)?</i>	<i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	<i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	<i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
World Bank Agriculture and Food Global Practice and the Project Management Team	The aim of the WB Global Practices is to bring together global experts from all areas of expertise to make the World Bank Group a true solutions Bank.	Medium FS2030 will enable the Agriculture and Food Global Practice to develop new knowledge, promote it and engage with client countries on the agenda of transforming food systems. Without FS2030, the Agriculture and Food Global Practice would still have a high activity-level, but not necessarily on the transformative food systems agenda.	High The Project Management Team within the Agriculture and Food Global Practice is coordinating work planning and reporting across the Bank and serves as a secretariat for the Partnership Council, which approves programme budgets and plans. It is depending on external funding to undertake these non-lending activities.	The Project Management Team will provide coordination and management and liaise with individual donors, the Partnership Council, other World Bank units, including country desks and regional offices and external partners.	<u>Strengths:</u> The Agriculture and Food Global Practice has global reach and has, not least due to the Bank's significance as the largest donor in the agriculture sector, an important role as convenor around the agenda for food systems transformation. <u>Weaknesses:</u> The Programme Management Team consists of five staff members of the Agriculture and Food Global Practice. They are also engaged in other work not directly related to the management of FS2030. <u>Opportunities:</u> Denmark will fund a seconded expert to the PMT which will provide additional and	FS2030 will run for the rest of this decade, and it is envisaged to become a major vehicle in the transition to sustainable food systems. This appropriation will ensure Danish engagement for three years during which an assessment will be made of whether to continue funding. The institutional sustainability of the WB Food and Agriculture Global Practice is ensured through World Bank funding.

					<p>specific staff resources for the operationalisation of FS2030 in client countries.</p> <p><u>Threats:</u> Many competing agendas that attract donor funding and also influence the priorities of the World Bank, which could jeopardize the implementation of Bank policies in this area.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

Danish priorities

The overall Danish priorities for the World Bank are: 1) climate with a special emphasis on SDG7 sustainable energy as well as 2) development in Africa.¹⁸ Climate and development in Africa are the main overall Danish priorities throughout the strategy period. With Africa as the main geographic focus area, it is relevant to give special attention to ‘fragility and the Human-Development-Peace Nexus (including migration)’ as well as ‘inclusive growth and job creation’. Finally, Denmark will remain committed to prioritise gender equality. Denmark sees the WBG as a leading force in bringing climate change, mitigation and adaptation to scale in developing countries, and it will work with like-minded countries to ensure that the ambition is continuously raised both on the quantitative targets, on the institutions engagement in the broader reforms and on leveraging private capital and finance. With its privileged access to finance and other key ministers, the World Bank Group also has a key role in assisting countries in the costing and integration of their NDCs in the plans for public and private investments as well as in their state budgets.

Umbrella Programmes

Trust funds, and the Umbrella Programmes through which they can be organised, are the most commonly used funding vehicles for partnerships in which the World Bank, development partners, clients, and other stakeholders work together to tackle a specific development issue or to find new ways to approach problems at the global, regional, or country level.

A Trust Fund portfolio based in Umbrella Programmes promotes strategic alignment of Development Partner preferences and development goals with the World Bank’s own priorities and resources and elevates the dialogue between and among development partners and the World Bank on shared priorities. For clients, Umbrella Programmes offer streamlined alignment of trust funded activities with country

¹⁸ Organisational Strategy for the World Bank Group, 2019-2023, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

priorities and increased complementarity with IBRD and IDA operations – maximizing the impact of both.

Designed to address a persistent challenge of a large and fragmented Trust Fund portfolio (many small funds with highly customised features), the Umbrella Programmes was introduced in January 2020. Umbrella Programmes strengthen the link between funding and the strategic priorities of the World Bank, its clients, and Development Partners, and promote impact at scale. A Trust Fund portfolio grounded in Umbrella Programmes means fewer, larger, more strategically aligned funding initiatives.

Annex 3: FS2030 Results Framework

<i>Food Systems 2030 - Scaling up Action for Transformative Change</i>					
Development Objective: Helping countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet and healthy economy					
Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food (Healthy People)	People with improved access to nutritious and safe food in targeted areas (Number of people/or share of people)	tbd ¹⁹	tbd ¹	tbd ¹	This indicator is based on WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030, collecting information on people with improved access to nutritious and safe food. This indicator is disaggregated by gender and, where possible, other vulnerable groups.
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (Healthy Planet)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in targeted areas (in tCO _{2e} million)	tbd ¹	tbd ¹	tbd ¹	This indicator calculates GHG emissions reduced in WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. The indicator is based on an ex-ante estimation performed during project preparation using GHG accounting tools.
Increased targeted investments in sustainable food systems (Healthy Economy)	New financial resources leveraged for investments in sustainable food systems in targeted areas (US\$ million)	tbd ¹	tbd ¹	tbd ¹	This indicator is calculated based on the financial resources of WB operations supporting food systems transformation fully or partly financed by FS2030.
Intermediate Outcome (crosscutting)	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
	Consultations and/or dialogues held at global convenings on	0	3 5	60 20	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements and efforts at global convenings that

¹⁹ tbd=to be determined. Outcome indicators are based on the results WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. As FS2030 is in early stages of supporting on-the-ground project implementation, support of most project-level activities is planned from Fiscal Year 2023 onwards, when baselines and targets will be defined.

²⁰ tbd=to be determined. The definition/specification of the target is contingent on funding resources and in some cases based on the results WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. As FS2030 is in early stages of supporting on-the-ground project implementation, support of project-level activities is planned from Fiscal Year 2023 onwards, when baselines and targets will be defined.

Enhanced coordination and engagement with development partners for global action	analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable food systems transformation (Number of consultations and dialogues)				enhance the coordination for supporting sustainable food systems transformation. Convenings include high-level events such as the UN Food Systems Summit, G7/G20 meetings, UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties, the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, etc.
Increased use of data, technologies and (digital) tools to inform and support agriculture policy reform	Countries, institutions and World Bank lending programs 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/institutions/programs)	0	3 0	70	This indicator aggregates the number of countries, institutions and WB operations that receive FS2030-supported information, technologies and tools geared towards policy reform towards sustainable food systems.
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation	Countries informed by FS2030 supported analytics and pilot interventions to food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	4 0	100	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements in client countries focused on providing deep dive analytics and on-the-ground pilot interventions.
Country agriculture strategies and programs integrate up-to-date knowledge and data	World Bank and/or country strategies and programs on agriculture integrate findings from	0	4 0	75	This indicator is based on country strategies, frameworks and programs incorporating findings or recommendations from FS2030-supported analytics, data and/or country engagements. Examples include Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCD).

Strategic Theme	Food and Nutrition Security				
	Objective: to invest in sustainable food and nutrition security				
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement

Strengthened collaboration and capacity of countries, development partners and World Bank staff to facilitate food and nutrition security	Country clients, development partners and World Bank staff with increased access to information on food and nutrition security data (Number of countries, development partners) Country operations and strategies informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate food and nutrition security (Number of countries)				This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements with development partners, decision-makers in client countries and World Bank staff to provide them with information on global and country-level data on food crisis severity, global food security financing and innovative research to strengthen crisis response and resilience. This indicator accounts for the participation of countries and/or institutions actively engaged in the FS2030-supported food security updates, predictive analytics and/or food crisis preparedness activities.
Increased food and nutrition security	Project-level: Reduction of food insecure people in targeted areas (Percentage)				This indicator measures the reduction of food insecure people in the targeted areas of FS2030-supported operations. Food insecure people are those in phase 3+ of the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC).
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline	Progress	End Target	Description/Measurement
Global Food Security Dashboard developed	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	The indicator accounts for the development of a new dashboard serving as one-stop-shop platform for global food security analytics, financing and research resources.
Global Food Security briefs prepared and disseminated	(Number of briefs)				This indicator accounts for the number of regular Food Security Updates developed and disseminated. Downloads will be captured, if feasible to capture level of diffusion.
Predictive food security analytics conducted	(Number of analyses/Number of countries covered)	0	2	3	This indicator captures a variety of analytics, including the development and maintenance of a food price inflation monitor; predictive model for predictive scenarios and projections of severe food and nutrition insecurity.
Global Alliance for Food Security established	(Yes/No; Number of partners)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the establishment of an alliance among development partners to foster information exchange and coordination on food security response.

Strategic Theme	Healthy and Sustainable Diets Objective: to improve consumption/production of safe and nutritious food				
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate healthy and sustainable diets (including strengthened pandemic prevention and response)	Countries informed by analytics and risk assessments to facilitate healthy and sustainable diets (Number of countries)	0	15	20	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements with national decision-makers in client countries to provide them with information on enhanced assessments of risks and opportunities and/or instruments for healthy and sustainable diets based on deep dive analytics, technical assistance and/or on-the ground pilot interventions (with a focus on One Health and sustainable livestock).
Increased (global/regional) engagement and coordination on healthy and sustainable diets	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) Countries joining and/or participating in One Health Global Community of Practice (Number of countries)	0	5	30 20	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements and efforts at global convenings to ensure heightened attention on the topics supported under healthy and sustainable diets theme (e.g. One Health, sustainable livestock). Convenings include high-level events such as the UN Food Systems Summit, G7/G20 meetings, UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties, the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, etc. This indicator accounts for the participation of countries and/or institutions actively engaged in the FS2030supported community of practice on One Health established in partnership with Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Investment Framework for One Health developed	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the development of an investment framework designed to increase incentives for financing investments in One Health approaches.

Dashboard for regular monitoring and report progress for One Health developed and operational	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the development of a dashboard that supports monitoring of World Bank One Health operations to inform on progress and results achievements, allowing to present lessons and options for scaling up and sustaining support for topics supported under healthy and sustainable diets theme in countries and globally.
Analytics (global/regional) on healthy and sustainable diets to transform the food system	(Number of studies)	0	3	5	The indicator measures the number of studies and knowledge products that are developed through FS2030funded activities under the healthy and sustainable diets theme, including global public goods, public goods specific to a country or region, and/or for informing design of WB operations.
Assessments of country enabling environment to address risks to sustainable and healthy diets developed	(Number of assessments)	0	15	20	The indicator measures the number of completed assessments that seek to build the capacity of country stakeholders, decision-makers and those involved in policy formulation for topics supported under the healthy and sustainable diets theme, such as One Health country deep dives, technical assistance on sustainable livestock, etc.
Knowledge and learning tools related to healthy and sustainable diets developed	(Number of tools)	0	1	2	The indicator measures the number of knowledge and learning tools that are developed through FS2030-funded activities under the healthy and sustainable diets theme.

Strategic Theme	Public Policy and Expenditures				
	Objective: to incentivize agricultural policies and support programs that facilitate sustainable food systems				
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement

Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate policy reform and repurposing of public support and expenditure programs	Countries informed on policies and/or programs on adjusting policies and/or repurposing agricultural expenditures that facilitate sustainable food systems (Number of countries and/or policies/programs)	0	12	tbd	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements with national decision-makers in client countries to provide them with information on improved public policy and expenditure strategies based on deep dive analytics, technical assistance and/or on-the-ground pilot interventions.
	Countries with enhanced access to information and tools for analysis and monitoring of public support programs and agricultural expenditures (Number of countries)	0	17	tbd	This indicator measures the number of countries with improved access to tools and analyses on public policy and expenditures and repurposing options.
Increased (global/regional) engagement and coordination on repurposing	Countries joining and/or participating in global consultations and dialogues (Number of countries)	0	15	25	This indicator captures the number of countries participating in dialogues and convenings and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing to promote concrete actions to repurpose public support to agriculture, such as the Policy Action Agenda for Transition to Sustainable Food and Agriculture.
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Analytics (global/regional) on repurposing agricultural policies and support developed	(Number of studies)	0	1	2	The indicator measures the number of studies and knowledge products that are developed through FS2030funded activities under the public policy and expenditures theme, including global public goods, public goods specific to a country or region, and/or for informing design of WB operations.
Assessments of country enabling environment to facilitate policy reform and repurposing developed	(Number of assessments)	0	1	tbd	The indicator measures the number of completed assessments that seek to build the capacity of country stakeholders, decision-makers and those involved in policy formulation for topics supported under the public policy and expenditures theme, such as trade-off analyses/public expenditure reviews, price incentive analyses, capacity needs assessments, etc.

Decision-support tools, methodologies or databases developed and/or expanded	(Number of tools)	0	1	tbd	The indicator measures the number of knowledge and learning tools that are developed through FS2030-funded activities under the public policy and expenditures theme.
--	-------------------	---	---	-----	---

Strategic Theme		Digital Agriculture, Data and Innovations			
		Objective: to scale up knowledge and adoption of innovative tools and digital technologies in food systems			
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Enhanced use of data and digital solutions to advise and implement policies	Countries formulate and implement data and digital roadmaps on data and investments for sustainable food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	4	20	This indicator measures the number of countries that have developed roadmaps for the development of a national integrated data platform for agriculture and food.
	Project-level: Farmers adopt innovations and technologies that support sustainable food systems in targeted areas (Number of farmers)	tbd	tbd	tbd	This indicator is calculated based on WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030 to support the adoption of innovations and technologies among farmers.
Strengthened country capacity for the scaling up of digital agriculture solutions for smallholder farmers	Countries with and enhanced access to multistakeholder platforms and foundational agri-food data and analytics (Number of countries)	0	4	20	This indicator measures the number of countries with improved access to tools and innovations on data and digital agriculture.

Increased (global/regional) engagement and coordination on data-driven innovation and digital agriculture technologies	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	7	7	This indicator measures the development of partnerships to promote data and digital transformation in agriculture.
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
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	5	10	This indicator measures the number of roadmaps developed at the country level.
Digital Agriculture Innovation Support Facility developed	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the development of a digital agriculture innovation support facility to bring together best in class AgTech companies from around the world and a network of investors and accelerators, allowing opportunities for scaling up solutions through WB operations.
Global Data Observatory for the Food System developed	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the development of a platform to facilitate public global data access, use and evidence-based policy development on data and digital agriculture.
Knowledge and learning tools on digital agriculture and innovations developed	(Number of tools)	0	1	2	The indicator measures the number of knowledge and learning tools that are developed through FS2030-funded activities under the data-driven and digital agriculture theme.

Strategic Theme	Agribusiness Objective: to improve the enabling environment for agribusiness development and private sector investments in food systems				
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Increased, strategic engagement for policy reform and creation of enabling environment for agribusiness development	Countries with deepened policy and operational investments on agribusiness development (Number of countries) Partnerships on policy engagement in agribusiness development established (Number of partnerships)	0	2	4	This indicator measures the number of countries with agribusiness policy activities tied to new and/or existing World Bank operations. This indicator captures the development of partnerships with national and/or regional organizations to align and conduct joint policy engagement activities for agribusiness development.
Strengthened capacity of country-based institutions to facilitate agribusiness development	Countries with improved data and tools to facilitate agribusiness development (Number of countries)	0	5	10	This indicator measures the number of countries with improved access to diagnostic tools and analyses on the enabling environment for agribusiness development.
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Analytics (global/regional) on supporting agribusiness development developed	(Number of studies)	0	1	1	The indicator measures the number of studies and knowledge products that are developed through FS2030-funded activities under the agribusiness theme.
Assessments of country/regional enabling environment and local capacity for agribusiness development developed	(Number of assessments/diagnostics)	0	6	14	The indicator measures the number of completed assessments that seek to build the capacity of country stakeholders, decision-makers and those involved in policy-formulation for topics supported under the agribusiness theme, such as country-level agribusiness policy notes.

Dataset of enabling policies for agribusiness development developed	(Yes/No or Number of datasets/countries)	0	1	1	This indicator captures the development of a dataset compiling information from assessments in 10 African countries on topics related to the agribusiness enabling environment with the aim to enhance peer-to-peer learning.
---	--	---	---	---	---

Strategic Theme	Climate-Smart Agriculture				
	Objective: to accelerate and scale up support for inclusive, climate-smart agriculture				
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Strengthened capacity of countries, development partners and World Bank staff to facilitate sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture	Country clients, development partners and World Bank staff with increased understanding of decarbonization/ recarbonisation opportunities and priorities in key sub-sectors in the global agri-food system (Number of countries, development partners, staff)	tbd	2	tbd	This indicator measures the number of countries with improved access to tools and analyses on decarbonisation/recarbonisation opportunities.
	Countries informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate the uptake of sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture (Number of countries)	tbd	3	tbd	This indicator captures FS2030-supported engagements with national decision-makers in client countries to provide them with information on sustainable/ climate smart agriculture, based on technical assistance, agrifood value chain emissions tools, farm-to-fork climate action plans, etc.
Piloting and scaling of climate-smart agriculture technologies	World Bank operations pilot and/or scale-up sustainable/climate-smart agriculture technologies (Number of operations)	tbd	5	tbd	This indicator measures the number of WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030 that promote the adoption of sustainable/climate-smart agriculture technologies.
	Project-level: Increased adoption of sustainable/climate-smart agricultural technologies by farmers in targeted areas (Number of farmers)	tbd	tbd	tbd	This indicator is calculated based on WB operations fully or partly financed by FS2030 to support the adoption of sustainable/climate-smart agriculture technologies by farmers.

Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Global Food System Decarbonization Strategy and Roadmap developed	(Yes/No)	No	Yes.	Yes	This indicator measures the development of a food system decarbonization strategy and roadmap for implementation with full or partial support of FS2030.
Country-level Farm-to-Fork Climate Action Plan (F2F CAP) Blueprint developed	(Number)	0	tbd	tbd	This indicator measures the number of farm-to-fork climate action plans developed with full or partial support of FS2030.
CCDR guidance note developed/updated	(Yes/No)	No	Yes.	Yes	This indicator measures the development of a guidance note on agriculture for Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDR) with full or partial support of FS2030.
Paris Alignment guidance note developed/updated	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator measures the development/update of a guidance note for the implementation of the Paris Alignment with full or partial support of FS2030.

FS2030 Program Management and Administration					
Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Increased results monitoring on food systems transformation in World Bank operations	WB operations include at least one FS2030 results indicator in their results frameworks (Number of operations)	tbd	tbd	tbd	This indicator measures the number of WB operations that include a FS2030 results indicator in the project results framework.
Beneficiaries reached	Direct beneficiaries reached by FS2030-financed World Bank operations (Number of people)	tbd	tbd	tbd	This indicator aggregates the number of direct beneficiaries of WB operations fully or partially supported by FS2030, disaggregated by gender.
Output	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (2020)	Progress (2025)	End Target (2030)	Description/Measurement
Approved FS2030-supported proposals)	(Number of proposals)	0	tbd	tbd	This indicator measures the number of proposals received, reviewed and accepted for FS2030-support, disaggregated by strategic theme and BETF/RETF activities.

Progress monitoring and planning tools prepared in timely manner	(Number of reports)	0	5	10	This indicator measures the progress monitoring of FS2030, as conducted through annual progress reports and annual work and budget plans.
Monitoring of FS2030 Results Framework reviewed and updated at least annually	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator captures the regular review of the FS2030 results framework to ensure indicators are up to date and adequate.
FS2030-related knowledge products and studies developed	(Number of knowledge products)	0	3	tbd	The indicator measures the total number of knowledge and learning tools that are developed through FS2030funded activities, disaggregated by strategic theme.
FS2030-related knowledge dissemination events conducted, including workshops, conferences, trainings, and others	(Number of events)	0	tbd	tbd	This indicator captures the number of FS2030-supported events, measured as total and disaggregated by strategic theme.
Strategic partnerships for FS2030 supported	(Number of events)	0	15	25	This indicator captures the engagement and outreach activities to existing and new FS2030 donors and interested parties, including fundraising activities, outreach meetings, etc.
Awareness, interest and action on FS2030 online platforms facilitated	(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	This indicator will measure engagement with online platforms, including sub-measures on web views, impressions, time on page, downloads, retweets, likes, comments) complemented by positive qualitative feedback from donors and partners

Annex 4: Risk Management Matrix

A preliminary assessment of potential risks and risk responses must be conducted as an integrated part of the programme development at the identification stage and be fully developed during the formulation stage. During the implementation, the risk assessments and responses are assessed by the responsible MFA unit, ideally in collaboration with partners, at least once a year during annual stocktaking.

Three main categories of risks must be considered: (i) Contextual risk concerning the general risk and fragility factors. Contextual risks are divided into political, economic, societal, environmental/climate and security risks (ii) Programmatic risk concerning risk in regard to achievement of programme objectives and (iii) institutional risks in relation to the interest of Denmark and its partners.

The likelihood and impact of identified risks are assessed and risk response measures identified. Risk responses are only required for programmatic and institutional risk.

The likelihood of the risks could be rated as very unlikely, unlikely, likely or almost certain, and the impact of the risk could be rated as insignificant, minor, major or significant. The residual risk is the risk that remains after the identified risk response.

CONTEXTUAL RISKS

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Political					
Client countries may not be willing to undertake actions contributing to healthy people, planet, and economies and instead.	Unlikely	Major	FS2030's Theory of Change and Results Framework is designed to capture this aspect through the programme deliverables	Unlikely	Some countries may choose to maintain a traditional siloed approach that prevents longer term multi-dimensional food system transformation, while others will be willing to engage with FS2030
Resource mobilisation for FS2030 affected negatively by global events	Unlikely	Major	While some catastrophic events cannot be predicted and thus its risk cannot be fully mitigated, FS2030 funded activities are designed to provide early warning of the risks, are flexible in nature to adapt to evolving situations, and include anticipated remedial/mitigation actions.	Unlikely	Such events could include a pandemic outbreak, disasters related to weather and climate change, humanitarian crises, economic recession, interruption of trade flows, conflict, and war.
Fierce competition will decrease domestic financial allocations to repurposing of	Unlikely	Major	FS2030 funded interventions will be limited to contexts where they are prioritized and strategic investments	Very unlikely	This is included as a risk because of the cumulative effects of the ongoing crises, negative per capita income

sectoral support toward sustainable food systems			within the country's development framework and the Bank's engagement with that country.		growth and increases in poverty that are projected in many low-income countries.
--	--	--	---	--	--

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
<i>For FS2030</i>					
Constraints in staff numbers and capacity may limit the ability of national and local institutions to adequately plan, implement, and monitor programs.	Likely	Major	In the planning stage of investment operations and through analytical and Technical Assistance work, FS2030 will emphasize the development of a country-level framework for food system transformation backed by sufficient endorsement and appropriation that would be needed to stimulate cooperation across agencies.	Unlikely	With its multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and system-wide approach, the country-level investment operations will most likely involve institutions that do not generally work together.
Limited institutional sustainability of food systems approach in WB partner countries	Likely	Major	Institutional anchorage of WB FS interventions are addressed when preparing interventions under FS2030	Unlikely	Following the UNFSS awareness of food systems approach has taken hold in partner countries many of whom have made specific commitments.
FS2030 may not attract sufficient private finance due to insufficient de-risking of potential investment opportunities.	Likely	Major	Under the thematic area of agribusiness, FS2030 finances activities to identify and mobilize tools, technique and partners to develop creative ways to de-risk potential investment opportunities across the supply chain segments.	Unlikely	Initial risk is rated as likely since successful de-risking requires close collaboration between the public and private sectors in countries as well as between the Bank and IFC.
Resource mobilization may be too gradual allowing only small-scale analytical work to be financed by FS2030, and the	Likely	Major	FS2030 is a high-level institutional priority Umbrella 2.0 program that is the Bank's only vehicle dedicated solely to influencing transformative change in food systems.	Unlikely	Initial risk is rated as likely given the extremely constrained budget context in many donor countries as well as the heightened need for resources across the

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
program may not grow fast enough to allow time for operationalization of findings through investment operations			Thus, there will be heightened management attention to ensure that it is sufficiently resourced to carry out its mandate.		economy in the post-COVID environment.
Food system approach poorly incorporated in WB lending programmes	Unlikely	Major	Ensure that a sufficient number of WB country operations are identified as potential partners	Unlikely	Institutional arrangements of FS2030 are fully aligned with current WB way of operating
<i>For Denmark's funding</i>					
Little or no collaboration and synergy with Danish bilateral food system programmes	Likely	Minor	Denmark will work together with WB to select relevant countries for operationalisation. Embassies with bilateral and SSC programmes should be informed by GDK of programme implementation.	Unlikely	GDK should apply sufficient resources for managing FS2030.

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Current momentum of FS2030 is not enough to establish a coherent and well-funded programme.	Somewhat likely	Major	Danish funding will focus on the operationalisation of FS2030 at country level. A Danish secondment to the Programme Management Team will contribute to the development of FS2030 and the umbrella trust fund.		Danish funding will provide proof of concept at country level and attract other funders. The secondment will assist in the further development of the programme which will make it more interesting for other donors.
A high share of donor contributions to FS2030 could be "preferenced" to specific themes. This would not allow FS2030 to have the flexibility to work in areas of	Likely	Minor	Bank management will encourage donor contributions to be at the food system level without associated intervention-level financing preferences.	Minor	Risk is rated as Substantial given experience to date with many donors choosing to contribute funds tied to specific preferred themes.

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
need, which are determined by our client demand-based business model and as a result leave important areas unattended.					

Annex 5: Revised Process Action Plan

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit	Comment/status
Presentation to UPR	30 March 2023	GDK	
Approval by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy	Primo/medio April 2023	ELK	
Signing of Development Cooperation Agreement/Administrative Agreement	Primo/medio April 2023	GDK	
Funding starts	1 May 2023	World Bank/FS2030 PMT	

Annex 6: Secondment Job Description

Food System Senior Specialist/Secondment Job Description

1. Background

The World Bank Umbrella Programme *Food Systems 2030 – Scaling up Action for Transformative Change* (FS2030) aims to support the creation of sustainable food systems that integrate the simultaneous pursuit of health for people, the planet, and the economy, in a way that addresses market and institutional incentives and eschews the siloed and fragmented approaches of the past. Underpinned by the World Bank Group’s objectives, and particularly the policy commitments under IDA19 and IDA20, FS2030 leverages expertise across the World Bank and IFC to support activities to achieve its programme goals of Healthy People (increased consumption of safe and nutritious food), Healthy Planet (reduced greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture), and Healthy Economy (increased targeted investments in sustainable food systems). As a multi donor trust fund firmly anchored in regional and country priorities, FS2030 emphasises close collaboration with governments and the private sector to form new coalitions for change, to design and implement policy and institutional reforms, to adjust public and private investment and expenditure, and to promote innovation. Knowledge material produced under FS2030 will be made publicly available to policymakers, development partners, researchers, and civil society around the world.

FS2030 is the World Bank Group’s only umbrella multi-donor trust fund dedicated solely to influencing transformative change in food systems through strengthening awareness, knowledge, and capacity building to enable policymakers, knowledge-based organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations in low- and middle-income countries, as well as organizations at the global level. Effective and efficient management of this prominent Umbrella 2.0 programme is a high-level institutional priority for both the World Bank and its development partners. The World Bank holds the responsibility for the management and administration of this programme under the terms of the Administrative Agreement, including with respect to the allocation of funds and the implementation of World Bank-executed activities and the supervision of Recipient-executed activities. FS2030 is housed in and managed through the Bank’s Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP).

2. Objective

FS2030 supports food system transformation by mainstreaming systems thinking embedded into the work plans of World Bank, other global institutions, as well as development partners. The overall objective of the proposed Secondment of a Danish mid-level or senior career professional/expert in system-wide approaches to food (or one of its related thematic priorities) is to increase the impact of FS2030 on the global efforts toward sustainable food systems. Specific objectives can be defined once the successful candidate is selected, and may include, for example:

- Contribution to the generation of knowledge products (research papers; policy recommendations; monitoring and evaluation reports; etc.) and their dissemination;
- Provide advice and technical assistance to the World Bank or to its partners and clients with respect to specific FS2030 activities, whether at the “central” programme level or at the regional and country levels that are operationalizing FS2030 approaches;
- Contribute to (or lead/coordinate) the establishment of a “high-powered” FS2030 advisory panel comprising global and national leaders in the design and implementation of system-wide approaches to sustainable food security (and agriculture);
- Promote strategic alliances between FS2030 and other country, bilateral or multilateral programmes and institutions advancing the knowledge, policy reforms and investments required for food systems improvement at country/field level. The alliances will, at a minimum, include institutions in the country funding the secondment.

The above objectives are just indicative and will all combine with another key objective of the secondment which is to enhance the skills and experience of the Secondee on key matters of interest to the Secondee with respect to the implementation of sector-wide approaches to food and agriculture sustainable solutions to securing healthy people, planet and economy.

3. Scope of work and deliverables

The Senior Specialist will be a core member of the AGF GP’s Food Systems team, working under the supervision of Advisor and Global Lead for Sustainable and Healthy Diets (i.e. the Programme Manager of FS2030). He/she will be expected to:

- Develop and or coordinate the delivery of position paper on a systematic approach to food system transformation including a Theory of Change and a road map for operationalisation through Bank operations.
- Develop and or coordinate the delivery of policy papers to support advocacy, outreach and engagement on food systems internally (within the World Bank) and externally.
- Coordinate engagement with external parties interested in funding the FS2030 and develop supporting materials to enhance dialogue such as funding scenarios and investment case.
- Provide policy and data analysis to support the development and implementation of the World Bank’s food systems strategy and policy engagement with client countries, international bodies (such as the G20, UNFCCC) and with partners.

4. Required skills and experience

- Master’s or doctoral degree in environment, agriculture, public policy, institutional development, economics, or similar field.
- Minimum of 10 years of professional experience in international agriculture, environment, climate or public policy sector.
- Excellent writing and editing skills.
- At least 10 years’ experience writing reports and briefs intended for multilateral development agencies, donors, and government partners

- Experience in stakeholder engagement, and liaising with high level officials in Development Partner organizations and multilateral organizations.
- Demonstrated ability to lead projects/analysis from concept and design to implementation.
- At least 5 years project management experience.
- Familiarity with WBG Food Systems agenda or one of its key sub-sectors (Agriculture; Rural Development; Food Security; Nutrition; etc.) agenda and portfolio.