



FOODSYSTEMS  
2030

# Rising to the Challenge of Transformation

ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 2025



WORLD BANK GROUP

© 2025 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the data included in this work and does not assume responsibility for any errors, omissions, or discrepancies in the information, or liability with respect to the use of or failure to use the information, methods, processes, or conclusions set forth. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be construed or considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

## **Rights and Permissions**

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because The World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org).

# FoodSystems 2030 Donors



**FOODSYSTEMS**  
2030



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



**Irish Aid**  
Government of Ireland  
Rialtas na hÉireann



**UDENRIGSMINISTERIET**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of Denmark

**財務省**  
Ministry of Finance, JAPAN

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES *foundation*



**FOODSYSTEMS**  
2030

## Progress Highlights FY25

*Our vision is of a world where food systems ensure the long-term health and sustainability of people, the planet, and economies. By rethinking food systems from production to consumption, FoodSystems 2030 strives to enhance livelihoods, provide affordable and nutritious diets, align with development and climate goals, and challenge conventional practices.*





FoodSystems 2030 (FS2030), an Umbrella Multi-Donor Trust Fund hosted by the Global Department for Agriculture and Food at the World Bank, addresses the hidden health, environment, and economic costs arising from the current global food system and helps countries build sustainable food systems. FS2030 helps countries transform their food systems in line with the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger and no poverty. Working closely with countries, the Trust Fund promotes innovative business models, offers policy guidance, pilots new approaches, and collaborates with the private sector to foster public-private partnerships that advance development and climate objectives.



As development gains are thwarted and food security hangs in the balance, FoodSystems 2030 has responded to the multiplying challenges faced by developing countries across conflict, economic shocks, rising food and nutrition insecurity, mounting climate pressures and extreme weather events, escalating debt and more by building a range of platforms and tools to futureproof countries against risks and build long-term resilience.



Responding to the ever-increasing numbers of people suffering from acute food insecurity, with 2024 marking the sixth consecutive year that acute food insecurity and malnutrition rose, FS2030 has upped its game and commitment on food and nutrition security: expanding the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard; publishing real-time Food Security Updates, and helping 25 countries prepare and prevent future food crises. It has mobilized financing through the World Bank's financial firepower, leveraging Trust Fund resources towards One Health (approximately US\$1B) and sustainable livestock investments (approximately US\$1.5B).



As fiscal resources across donor governments and developing countries shrink, FS2030 has stepped up its engagement with the private sector to mobilize critical financing to spark real change, developing new areas of collaboration with the private sector, including food and feed companies. It pivoted in FY25 to boosting agri-finance and agribusiness, including better jobs in agriculture; the Trust Fund will launch a flagship report on jobs in agriculture in the coming months. On the government side, FS2030 stepped up support to countries seeking to reinvent their public support for agriculture by delivering seven projects across Bangladesh, Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, the Philippines, and Tanzania to repurpose agricultural subsidies towards better outcomes and more sustainable practices. In addition, FS2030 supported 16 new country deep dives and upstream analytics, identifying context-specific reform options. FS2030 also provided analytics and influenced the thinking around key World Bank flagship reports and the development of the Knowledge Compact and associated Impact Programs.

Structured by the strategic themes below, this report provides an overview of FS2030's progress during the reporting period (July 2024 to June 2025).

**6 NEW REPORTS |**  
**16 ANALYTICS | 25 COUNTRIES**  
**PREVENTING AND PREPARING**  
**FOR FOOD CRISES |**  
**INFLUENCING US\$1.5 BILLION**  
**IN SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK**





## Celebrating Five Years of FS2030

As a result of FoodSystems 2030's work over the past five years:

- ▶ **US\$4.7 billion** mobilized for investments in sustainable food systems
- ▶ **6.2 million** people have improved access to food and nutrition security, 42% of whom are women
- ▶ **19.1 million** tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions have been reduced
- ▶ **8.5 million** hectares of land are now under sustainable land management
- ▶ **4.7 million** of new financial resources have been leveraged for sustainable food systems
- ▶ **3.5 million** women have benefited from actions to advance gender equality and economic empowerment

FoodSystems 2030 has supported countries on clear trajectories toward food systems change, from laying the analytical groundwork to undertaking country specific and contextual deep dives to driving true policy change at global and country levels. FS2030 has brought financial firepower, acting as a leveraging and catalytic instrument while also complementing and supporting the IDA. From 2020 onwards, the Trust Fund has energized and mobilized support for food systems transformation.

In just five years FoodSystems 2030:

- ▶ Conducted **52 high level strategic dialogues**/consultations at Ministerial level and above.
- ▶ **Expanded access to tools, data and global knowledge** so that 193 countries and institutions have improved data on food systems transformation, while 31 World Bank and/or country food systems strategies integrate FS2030 analytics
- ▶ **Delivered 49 country deep dives**/upstream analytics to provide the foundational knowledge basis so that countries can use frameworks to apply to country deep dives, contextual recommendations etc.

**6 MILLION PEOPLE WITH  
IMPROVED ACCESS TO  
NUTRITIOUS FOOD |  
US\$4.7 MILLION LEVERAGED |  
OVER 4 MILLION PEOPLE  
EMPOWERED**



# Contents

FoodSystems 2030 Donors	i
Progress Highlights FY25	ii
Celebrating Five Years of FS2030	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviations	vii

---

Annual Report Fiscal Year 2025: Rising to the Challenge of Transformation	1
Agribusiness	1
Food and Nutrition Security	2
Public Policies and Expenditures	6
One Health, Antimicrobial Resistance, and Livestock	8
Climate and Nature	12
Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations	14
Scaling Knowledge and Innovation	15
Regional Initiatives	18
Food Systems Resilience in Africa	18

Project Management and Administration	21
Monitoring and Evaluation	21
Communications	22
Financial Review	23
<hr/>	
Annex 1: FS2030 Theory of Change	25
Annex 2: FS2030 Results Framework	27



# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ABERA</b>	Accelerating Business to Empower Rural Women in Agriculture
<b>AF</b>	Additional Financing
<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>AGF</b>	agriculture and food
<b>AGRHYMET</b>	Agriculture, Hydrology, Meteorology (CILSS)
<b>AgTech</b>	agricultural technology
<b>AI</b>	artificial intelligence
<b>AIM</b>	Agriculture Innovation Mechanism
<b>AMR</b>	antimicrobial resistance
<b>ASA</b>	Advisory Services and Analytics
<b>BBL</b>	brown bag lunch
<b>BTFL</b>	BRAC Tanzania Finance Limited
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
<b>CAN</b>	Climate and Nature (team)
<b>CCARDESA</b>	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
<b>CCDR</b>	Country Climate and Development Report
<b>CFS</b>	circular food system
<b>CGAP</b>	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
<b>CGE</b>	computable general equilibrium
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CILSS</b>	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
<b>COAG</b>	Committee on Agriculture (FAO)
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
<b>CORAF</b>	West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development
<b>CSA</b>	climate-smart agriculture
<b>DEC</b>	Development Economics (team)
<b>DFI</b>	Development Finance

<b>D4N</b>	Delivering for Nutrition
<b>EATM-S</b>	Agriculture Trade and Market Scorecard
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ERO</b>	ECOWAS Rice Observatory
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK)
<b>FLW</b>	food loss and waste
<b>FNS</b>	food and nutrition security
<b>3FS</b>	Financial Flows to Food Systems
<b>FS2030</b>	FoodSystems 2030
<b>FS-CAP</b>	Food System Climate Action Plan
<b>FSRP</b>	Food System Resilience Program
<b>FY</b>	fiscal year
<b>GAFS</b>	Global Alliance for Food Security
<b>GAIN</b>	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
<b>GFFA</b>	Global Forum for Food and Agriculture
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gas
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
<b>HeSP</b>	Health Security Program
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDH</b>	Sustainable Trade Initiative
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFI</b>	international financial institution
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>ILM</b>	integrated landscape management
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>JMR</b>	Joint Monitoring Report
<b>KFSH</b>	Kenya Fertilizer and Soil Health
<b>MACC</b>	Marginal abatement cost curve
<b>M&amp;E</b>	monitoring and evaluation
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MITA</b>	Markets of Agricultural Technology and Innovation
<b>MRV</b>	monitoring, reporting, and verification
<b>MTR</b>	mid-term review

<b>NGO</b>	nongovernmental organization
<b>PA</b>	Productive Alliances
<b>PC</b>	Partnership Council
<b>PPE</b>	Public Policies and Expenditures
<b>SAPLING</b>	South Asian Policy Leadership for Improved Nutrition and Growth
<b>SKI</b>	scaling knowledge and innovation
<b>SPS</b>	sanitary and phytosanitary
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group
<b>WFI</b>	World Food India
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WOAH</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health







# Annual Report Fiscal Year 2025: Rising to the Challenge of Transformation

## Agribusiness

Strengthening agribusiness value chains remains central to food systems transformation. Integrating farmers into markets is essential for enhancing rural livelihoods, competitiveness, and resilience. Meanwhile, governments and development partners face a growing need for reliable financial data on food systems to guide effective public expenditure, investment planning, and policy reform.

In fiscal year 2025 (FY25), the Umbrella Multi-Donor Trust Fund FoodSystems 2030 ([FS2030](#)) advanced two major areas of work to support client governments in scaling inclusive, market-driven agribusiness solutions: (a) a Productive Alliances (PA) study to assess the effectiveness of PA investments in reducing transactions; and (b) the 3FS tool ([Financial Flows to Food Systems](#) model), a new tool for visually illustrating trends in food systems financing. These efforts focused on operational integration of approaches that strengthen value chain participation and align public and external financing with national food systems priorities.

Core activities and achievements under the Agribusiness strategic theme in FY25 include:

- Productive Alliances study: a multi-country study was launched to assess the effectiveness of PA investments in reducing transaction costs, improving market access, and strengthening producer organizations. More than 1,100 producer organization surveys were completed across five PA projects in Brazil. The study also included key informant interviews, a global literature review, and secondary data analysis. Results will inform operational design and future scaling of the PA model across regions.

- A new 3FS tool was launched, providing financial diagnostics for food systems. Along with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FS2030 developed a methodology for food systems and applied it across countries to develop the [3FS tool](#). The tool is used to visually illustrate trends in food systems financing as part of the work plan of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, one aspect of which is called the “means of implementation on finance.”
  - In FY25, significant progress was made in institutionalizing this tool as a core instrument for policy dialogue and investment planning. Six international financial institutions (IFIs) are now applying the tool across their public and private investment portfolios, and discussions are underway on public reporting mechanisms. In addition, a formal partnership was signed between the World Bank, IFAD, and GAIN at COP29 (29th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) to apply the tool in 11 additional countries. The tool is now actively supporting national investment strategies and the broader repurposing policy agenda.

## Food and Nutrition Security

With more than 295 million people in 53 countries [experiencing acute hunger in 2024](#), the global food and nutrition security (FNS) situation is unprecedented and alarming. The number of people on the brink of famine continues to rise, while food insecurity trends are expected to worsen even further in the coming years. FS2030 has been instrumental in helping countries accelerate early warning systems and prepare for shocks and crises, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected regions.

Over the past year, the FNS strategic team contributed to the development of international standards for crisis preparedness and facilitated collaboration between global humanitarian and development partners to prevent and manage major food crises. Significant progress has been made in breaking down a siloed and fragmented ecosystem and uniting development, humanitarian, and peace partners to collectively respond to food crises.

The core activities and achievements under the Food and Nutrition Security strategic theme in FY25 include:

### Global Food and Nutrition Security

- The [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#) is the central public knowledge- and resource-sharing platform of the Group of 20 (G20) Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. The dashboard supports decision-makers in crisis prevention, preparedness, and response, promoting more effective coordination between critical FNS partners. To date, the dashboard showcases 50+ indicators that cover up to 194 countries using data provided by over 40 partners. The dashboard has

garnered over 615,000 page views from more than 100,000 visitors worldwide.

In FY25 it was showcased at the 2024 annual meetings and at the 2024 Hamburg Sustainability Conference. In 2025, there was a request to showcase the dashboard at the Data Playgrounds of the 2025 World Bank–International Monetary Fund (IMF) spring meetings. Content and functionality expansions of the dashboard included the development and integration of (a) a new AgSupport section, showcasing key indicators and global, regional, and country-level resources from the AgIncentives Consortium for repurposing agricultural support; (b) indicators on exposure to land degradation in alignment with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); (c) indicators on global coverage and adequacy of social protection and data analyses for forthcoming school meals in alignment with the G20 Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty priorities; (d) topic pages to provide additional information on key themes and data visualized in the dashboard; (e) automation and maintenance of data pipelines for key indicators; (f) new design and user functionalities, including an improved search functionality; and (g) enhanced knowledge communication and dissemination products and activities.

- In FY25, the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) hosted two FNS Thought Leader meetings to advance its function as a platform for interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge exchange on FNS-relevant topics. The GAFS is now being phased out, but collaboration with Group of Seven (G7) and G20 presidencies continues. Complementing the International Development Association (IDA), FS2030 has been providing technical assistance to 25 countries to develop [Preparedness Plans for Food and Nutrition Security Crises](#).<sup>2</sup> These plans are nationally owned and led. They detail how timely action and financing are mobilized to build greater ownership of and leadership on FNS crisis responses among governments and to facilitate better collaborations across humanitarian, development, and donor communities. In FY25, FS2030 supported the implementation of iterative in-country technical workshops in all 25 countries targeted for the development of these plans. Participants at these workshops included representatives from government ministries, United Nations agencies, donors, and development and humanitarian partners. To date, all 25 countries have developed plans, 19 of which have undergone the World Bank Group (WBG) Technical Opinion Process; 2 countries have formally launched their plans (Somalia, Yemen). The plans have been featured prominently in the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, with a dedicated preparedness plan [geospatial tracker](#). This work has also supported collaborations with the Global Network Against Food Crises and has launched a new global roundtable mechanism, with 12 institutional signatories confirmed in FY25. The roundtable will bring together senior representatives when a plan is triggered. These new arrangements aim to transition the current system of ad hoc, fragmented, and ex post responses to FNS crises to a more anticipatory, systematized, and collective approach.
- FS2030 also continued to support FNS-related advanced empirical analytics in collaboration with the World Bank Development Economics (DEC) team. This allowed 36 countries to access a real-time food price monitor, an energy price monitor, and a foreign exchange rate monitor. Moreover, in FY25 a high-resolution method



was developed to map inflation hotspots at a hexagon grid level of 252 square kilometers. This and the development of a high-resolution, comprehensive spatial data system to track critical climatic drivers, including rainfall and drought indicators, allow the integration of new data-processing methods into operational arrangements, including Joint Monitoring Reports (JMRs). Furthermore, the significant expansion of the FNS forecast system from 144 countries to 192 has enhanced its use for World Bank financial instruments and a wider response to global FNS crises. The system has been used to estimate demand for the Early Response Financing modality under the IDA Crisis Response Window—an effort that has led to more than US\$1 billion being mobilized to these crises in IDA20—and to inform World Bank regional economic updates, as well as the Group of 24 (G24), on food security financing perspectives. These enhanced monitoring capacities have operational relevance and have been integrated into the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, as well as the Food Security Updates.

- FS2030 continued to support the development and dissemination of 10 publicly available, monthly [Food Security Updates](#) to provide the public and interested stakeholders with evolving FNS trends and drivers globally, regionally, and at the country level. The updates also serve as a primary reference for WBG senior management, board briefings, and corporate messages. In FY25, the updates saw 258,084 page views and 21,547 downloads. External dissemination continues to be facilitated through our dedicated website, the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, and related blogs. The updates have a wide global readership and have been featured on *Devex*, *Politico*, *El País*, *ReliefWeb*, and other news platforms.
- With FS2030 support, to enhance knowledge and support advocacy on the role of the agrifood system in supporting healthier diets, the team published three analytical reports: (a) [Reshaping the Agrifood Sector for Healthier Diets: Exploring the Links between Agrifood Public Support and Diet Quality](#), which includes global cross-country analysis and country-specific deep dives in Bangladesh and Malawi (b) [Uncovering the Economic Costs of Unhealthy Diets: A New Methodology and Country Applications in Ethiopia and the Philippines](#) (conducted in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO]); and (c) [Sustainable Healthy Diets in Cambodia: Evidence for Transforming Food Systems](#) (conducted in partnership with the World Food Programme [WFP]). These publications were accompanied with blogs and events, including a high-level launch event in the Philippines for the joint work with FAO; and a launch event will be held in Cambodia following a set of technical consultation workshops on the joint work with WFP.

## South Asian Policy Leadership for Improved Nutrition and Growth

- The South Asian Policy Leadership for Improved Nutrition and Growth (SAPLING), a nutrition policy platform, completed a diverse set of country-level and regional activities across its core themes of climate-smart agriculture (CSA), post-harvest

loss, and food safety standards. In India, SAPLING supported the international conference Healthy Soils, Livable Planet which showcased innovations in soil health and digital tools for sustainable agriculture. In Bhutan, SAPLING delivered three major engagements: (a) the food loss and waste (FLW) diagnostics roundtable in August 2024, which highlighted the need for infrastructure investment and circular economy models; (b) the national nutrition roundtable on March 11, 2025, focused on behavior change communication, school feeding, and multisector collaboration; and (c) the roundtable on transformative innovations on March 14, 2025, which informed implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

- Regionally, SAPLING hosted a webinar on human–wildlife conflict and an in-person learning session on cold chain investment to reduce FLW, both in September 2024. SAPLING also advanced cross-thematic regional activities aimed at strengthening policy coherence, institutional capacity, and knowledge exchange. During World Food India (WFI) 2024, SAPLING organized a half-day regional event that convened stakeholders from Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka to explore innovations in food systems and nutrition. A SAPLING Learning Lab held at the Delivering for Nutrition (D4N) Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, emphasized the importance of aligning agriculture with nutrition goals and enhancing dietary diversity and affordability. A workshop on Improving Food Security and Food Safety Through Better Cross Border Controls of Agricultural Commodities, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, sought to enhance trade efficiency, address key bottlenecks, and strengthen regional cooperation between South Asian nations to safeguard both food security and safety. SAPLING also contributed technical expertise to the Multisector Approach for Nutrition Improvement in the South Asia Region training for South Asian government officials, led by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
- SAPLING held its flagship high-level regional policy dialogue, Beyond Waste: Optimizing Food, Water and Energy for Better Nutrition, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from June 18 to 19, 2025. The policy dialogue included an innovation fair and brought together policymakers, industry leaders, researchers, innovators, development partners, and practitioners working at the intersection of food systems, sustainability, and policy. Participants gained insights into cutting-edge technologies, policy innovations, and scalable strategies to transform FLW into an engine for sustainable development and climate resilience.
- In collaboration with FAO, the team delivered five sessions of the Nexus of Food Systems, Nutrition, and Climate Change in the South Asia Knowledge Exchange Series. The sessions focused on the hidden cost of what we eat, healthy diets, effective behavioral change strategies for improved nutrition, agripreneurs of tomorrow, and food safety in informal markets. The series is featured in the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard and aims to tackle the interconnected crises of food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate change through the transformation of agrifood systems. The sessions spotlight regional best practices and share scalable solutions and expertise. All sessions end with the identification and ranking of six actionable solutions, which can serve as actionable guidelines for policymakers and development practitioners aiming to transform agrifood systems in South Asia.



## Public Policies and Expenditures

Governments are recognizing the hidden costs of our global food system, including the growing impact of distorted agricultural subsidies that contribute to a range of adverse outcomes. These adverse effects include unsustainable land use and the release of carbon; accelerated climate change; poor nutritional outcomes for communities; and pressure on government budgets. There is also growing evidence of the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector and the recognition that these impacts could push the world toward crisis, including toward declining agricultural productivity even as the population keeps growing.

To address fiscal constraints within governments and provide a sustainable path for agricultural development, the Public Policies and Expenditures (PPE) team has supported country teams in carrying out analytical work and preparing repurposing projects. At the same time, the PPE team is fostering a community of senior technical policy officials, government representatives, and ministers to promote and implement these changes.

The core activities and achievements under the Public Policies and Expenditures strategic theme in FY25 include:

- Providing technical support to seven country teams (Bangladesh, Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, the Philippines, Tanzania) to accelerate implementation and preparation for repurposing agricultural subsidies toward better outcomes and more sustainable practices, including soil health, water conservation, payment for ecosystem services, and sustainable fertilizer use.
  - Four projects, totaling US\$65 million, are underway in Bangladesh, Ghana, Malawi, and Tanzania. These projects aim to repurpose fertilizer support programs, while another three in Brazil, Indonesia, and the Philippines, totaling US\$36 million, aim to repurpose fertilizer support and increase access to finance programs.
  - Upstream analytics were conducted in 16 countries to repurpose agricultural support; and the PPE team has contributed to 43 agricultural public expenditure reviews to date.

- Convening four high-level policy dialogues, co-hosted by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). A policy dialogue is designed to act as a catalyst for change, providing a global platform for sharing experience between global North and South countries and for mobilizing peer support, as well as peer pressure, for policy reform to achieve sustainable agrifood systems:
  - An Africa-focused senior officials meeting was held at the Africa Food Systems Forum's [14th Annual Summit](#) in Kigali, Rwanda.
  - Senior officials met on the sidelines of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) meeting in Rome.
  - A ministerial meeting took place at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin.
  - An Africa-focused senior officials meeting was also held at the World Bank's Regional Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation in Lilongwe, Malawi.
- Initiating 16 new country deep dives and upstream analytics on repurposing agricultural support, with nine deep dives completed. This engagement identifies context-specific reform options through evidence-based policy dialogue; provides analytical and technical work, dialogue, and consultations; and mobilizes support for implementation.
- Disseminating *The World Bank's Support for Repurposing of Agrifood Public Policies and Programs: Moving from Advocacy to Actions*, and presenting the report at the Hamburg Sustainability Conference, and the *Strengthening Strategic Grain Reserves to Enhance Food Security* report was produced with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Developing the [AgSupport tab](#) for the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard. The tab accesses indicators and reports on agricultural support in about 90 countries. It also includes data on agricultural productivity for countries around the world.
- Supporting, via the PPE team, the [AgIncentives Consortium](#)—made up of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, FAO, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Food Policy Research Institute—in expanding the global database on agricultural support from the current 90 countries to about 120, with the focus on filling the data and analysis gaps in Sub-Saharan African countries.





## One Health, Antimicrobial Resistance, and Livestock

The health of people, the health of domestic and wild animals, and the health of ecosystems are deeply connected—yet too often treated in silos. The One Health approach brings sectors and disciplines together to prevent threats of disease at their source. Although most human, animal, and ecosystem connections are positive and sustain human life, zoonotic diseases and other perils demonstrate how our interactions with animals and the environment can threaten sustainable development. Some of these diseases have spilled over directly from wildlife to people, while livestock is often the bridge between infection in wildlife and epidemics in humans.

Food systems create multiple interfaces between humans, animals, and ecosystems. A range of drivers—from the growing footprint of the global population, to increasing encroachment into natural habitats, in part for unsustainable resource extraction, to changes in the way food is produced, transported, and consumed—intensify the risk of emergence of diseases. This threat is compounded by climate change, which increases pressure on the availability of food and creates new conditions for diseases to emerge.

Globally, the livestock sector supports the livelihoods of about 1.3 billion people, keeping poverty at bay for the most vulnerable communities, contributing to food and nutrition security (FNS), and providing economic and social assistance. At the same time, overconsumption of animal-sourced foods contributes to obesity, as well as to chronic diseases such as cardiac failure and cancer, which increasingly burden low- and middle-income countries. The livestock sector in some areas fails to provide opportunities for improving equity and inclusion of women, young people, and smallholder farmers. Livestock is also responsible for approximately 14.5 percent of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, contributing to the “hidden costs” of food systems.

FS2030 is developing solutions to address the health, environmental, and social dimensions of livestock in food systems through 10 One Health or livestock-related grants, amounting to approximately US\$7.6 million and contributing to World Bank projects worth US\$1.5 billion. These grants have played a catalytic role in stimulating client country policy dialogue and commitment that supports the development of evidence-based policies and investments.

The core activities and achievements under the One Health, Antimicrobial Resistance, and Livestock strategic theme in FY25 include:

- The One Health team examined the drivers of livestock-sector growth and the growing demand for animal-sourced foods, while emphasizing the urgency of addressing emissions through the Boosting Livestock Sector Growth with Low Emissions regional initiative in Eastern and Southern Africa. The initiative challenges the prevailing growth model and proposes a more responsible approach, focusing on emission reduction strategies such as reducing methane emissions from cattle and enhancing carbon stocks in landscapes. It also highlights the additional social and environmental benefits of low-emission growth and provides high-level recommendations on priority investments, institutions, systems, and partnerships. Financing mechanisms, including the use of carbon markets, are also explored. This activity directly informed the preparation of an operation in South Sudan in support of pastoral systems.
- Carrying out country assessments and diagnostics in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, supporting progress on the One Health agenda. This activity culminated in a high-level regional event in June 2025 that brought together about 1,000 participants from 13 countries, including 43 ministers and senior leaders from regional and global organizations. The event marked a key milestone with the endorsement of the Carthage Declaration on One Health, a regional political commitment that sets the foundation for coordinated action on health, food systems, and environmental resilience. This declaration reflects strong political will and regional ownership, providing a robust enabling environment for future investments and operations.
- Contributing to *The Lancet* One Health Commission report: *Harnessing Our Interconnectedness for Equitable, Sustainable, and Healthy Socioecological Systems*. When this commission convened in 2019, One Health was a highly visible, but greatly evolving, concept and approach. FS2030 participation helped with the framing and strategic positioning of the concept for the institution and client countries. First driven by the veterinary sector, the primary focus of One Health had been on zoonotic diseases, but it soon became clear that these pressing health and sustainability challenges exceeded the scope of any single discipline, government ministry, or sector, underscoring the need for transdisciplinary and multisectoral collaboration, as well as a perspective that appreciates the fundamental interconnections between humans, other animals, and the wider ecosystem. The report helps to advance not only this conceptual expansion, but also consensus, as well as aligned efforts toward One Health operationalization, implementation, and institutionalization. *The Lancet* Commission has been guided by a One Health ethos comprising the principles of holism, pluralism, equity and egalitarianism, and stewardship and sustainability. The synthesis and appraisal of evidence dedicated to surveillance, infectious diseases,



antimicrobial resistance (AMR), noncommunicable diseases, health systems, and food systems make this report a beacon for the FS2030 community. One Health is a crucial catalyst in the pursuit of an equitable, sustainable, and healthy future, and it must be central to the post-2030 global health and sustainability agenda.

- Contributing to the publication of the *One Health Atlas*,<sup>1</sup> including a proposed framework for investing in One Health. The atlas includes a page set related to the World Bank's engagement in One Health, namely, how economics connects food, health, and the environment.
- Developing a methodological paper reviewing public expenditures on One Health. The paper outlines how countries can review and assess public spending related to One Health, providing a roadmap to improve the visibility of One Health expenditure in national budgets through tools such as public expenditure reviews and budget tagging. It also lays the foundation for developing a One Health expenditure review framework to help countries identify and align investments across sectors, with the ultimate goal of achieving a coherent and transparent financing strategy. Finally, the paper is expected to advance the agenda on health financing and health security under the Health Security Program (HeSP) in West and Central Africa. HeSP aims to strengthen regional collaboration and enhance the capacity of health systems to prevent, detect, and respond to health emergencies.
- Developing a vision for sustainable livestock to establish a clear and solid foundation for livestock investments across the World Bank Group (WBG). Targeted primarily to an internal audience, the vision provides a systematic approach for the design and implementation of investment projects, enhancing the sustainability of the livestock portfolio.
- Supporting development of methane mitigation pathways across 16 countries by providing technical assistance; training on tools and on harmonized monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems; and operational support to country teams. Mitigation efforts have included manure management and silvopastoral systems, as well as productivity improvements that reduce the environmental footprint by requiring fewer animals to produce the same amount of food. These measures not

<sup>1</sup> See: Librairie Quæ: Des livres au cœur des sciences; EAN13 ebook: 9782759240272



only contribute to climate goals but also enhance protein production efficiency and support local economic development, enabling countries to meet increasing demand for livestock products while lowering emissions.

- Supporting gender and social inclusion through the *Investing in Sustainable Livestock Guide*, which was developed to provide methods, capacity building, and technical support for livestock operations.
- Conducting One Health diagnostics in nine countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tunisia). A regional advisory on One Health was also conducted in Southeast Asia. One Health, food loss and waste (FLW), and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions diagnostics were presented to support countries' investments.
- Deepening partnerships with key global players, such as Germany's Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the World Bank Community of Practice on One Health, as well as the Quadripartite Secretariat for One Health (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO]; the United Nations Environment Programme; the World Organisation for Animal Health [WOAH]; and the World Health Organization [WHO]). Activities included a roundtable series and other knowledge events, such as the World One Health Congress to disseminate knowledge on One Health. Activities enhanced FS2030's role in the global health security agenda and promoted greater cross-collaboration among the World Bank's teams of Global Practices.
- Informing Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) for four countries (the Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) by additional knowledge management materials on animal welfare.
- Launching the global conceptual framework for a circular food system (CFS). A CFS integrates food, feed, fertilizer, and energy production by closing resource loops (nutrients, water, biomass, energy), recycling agricultural and food waste, upcycling inedible byproducts, and using renewable inputs. Ongoing discussions are taking place with researchers at Purdue University to develop a computable general equilibrium (CGE) economic model to assess the impact of incorporating circularity technologies or policies on development outcomes.
- Scaling up FLW efforts in three countries (with diagnostic for Malawi delivered) by generating analytics to let policymakers and other stakeholders know where FLW is occurring along the value chain and where to intervene with solutions that will have an impact on emissions, farmers' incomes, trade balances, and FNS. Finally, these results are incorporated into new lending programs.
- Continuing to mainstream AMR through internal training. AMR occurs when microbes adapt in ways that allow them to withstand antimicrobials (including building resistance to antibiotics). Ongoing awareness-raising is accomplished by sharing an evidence-based understanding of the overuse and misuse of antimicrobials. Strategic dialogue and engagements continue to ensure that One Health is mainstreamed in the initial stages of project design and that the AMR framework is operationalized.



## Climate and Nature

There is an urgent need to increase climate ambition and action in agrifood systems, since current efforts are insufficient to meet sustainability goals. Many countries face difficulties in implementing effective strategies because of a lack of actionable assessments and tools. The global agrifood system is a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, underscoring the need for targeted actions to reduce emissions while promoting low-emission and climate-resilient solutions and pathways. Weak integration of climate strategies at the national level further hampers progress, highlighting the need for practical, country-specific interventions.

In FY25, the Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) team was renamed the Climate and Nature (CAN) team, to align with the World Bank's broader strategic direction. The team's work focuses on scaling up ambition and action on climate and nature in agrifood systems by deploying tools and assessments at the country level. The CAN team aims to bridge the gap between high-level climate commitments made by countries and on-the-ground implementation, ensuring that transformative policies and practices are deployed effectively.

FS2030's support to country-level operations has contributed to a more "climate-smart" World Bank Agriculture and Food (AGF) portfolio in FY25, with almost three-quarters (72 percent) of AGF finance qualifying as climate finance. This includes US\$782 million of mitigation finance and US\$835 million of adaptation finance.

The core activities and achievements under the Climate and Nature strategic theme in FY25 include:

- Expanded dissemination and outreach of the flagship report [\*Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System\*](#) at the country and regional level through strategic and high-level engagements that reached thousands of decision-makers and practitioners. With over 45,000 views on the World Bank's Open Knowledge Repository website, the report achieved an Altmetric Attention Score of 833, higher than for any previous AGF flagship report globally.
- Initiating work on a Food System Climate Action Plan (FS-CAP) tool to engage stakeholders across agrifood systems and value chains in target countries. The tool is to be piloted in six countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (the Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia). As part of this work, the team developed an FS-CAP approach paper and conducted outreach with national delegations at the African

Union's [Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme](#) (CAADP) Summit in Kampala, Uganda. To align with World Bank strategic investments, the CAN team participated in the [First High-Level Learning Event for the Food System Resilience Program](#) (FSRP) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2025.

- A workshop on FS-CAPs, presented in May 2025. The workshop was opened by Geoffrey Mamba, Permanent Secretary of the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, and Seamus Dunn, New Zealand's Deputy Ambassador to the African Union. In addition to discussing the approach for developing FS-CAPs, the participating countries had the opportunity to provide an assessment of their CSA challenges, how they are addressing those challenges, and how their responses could be further strengthened. For most countries, CSA is associated with improving resilience through irrigation and improved crop varieties. Two regional economic communities—the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa ([CCARDESA](#)) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development ([IGAD](#))—also presented.
- CAN support for innovative operations and investments, such as in Morocco and the Philippines. In Morocco, the government aims to increase the agrifood system's resilience to climate change, strengthen food safety and quality, and convert 1 million hectares of rainfed croplands to conservation agriculture. It plans to achieve this through a US\$200 million investment in incentives programs for farmers. In the Philippines, the government intends to improve productivity, diversification, climate resilience, and public resource use efficiency in the agrifood system through a US\$1 billion investment. Similar operations are being prepared across the region as part of long-term strategic support to accelerate sustainable food system transformation. In both cases the CAN team, facilitated by FS2030 resources, provided technical expertise to the project teams and helped mobilize additional concessional resources to allow these programs to address global challenges.
- Development of a marginal abatement cost curve (MACC) approach paper and pilot database in World Bank client countries. An agrifood system MACC approach paper was delivered in September 2024, along with a completed sample MACC for China, and a briefing for World Bank task teams was held to disseminate the paper. This work is now being expanded to another 16 countries.
- Delivery of the *Biodiversity in Agriculture* report, the World Bank's first major global report on the topic. The report makes the case that biodiversity is essential for agriculture. Biodiversity is a foundation for the ecosystem services that underpin agricultural productivity, resilience, and sustainability, so increasing biodiversity and boosting agricultural productivity are not competing objectives. Sustainable agricultural practices can restore and enhance biodiversity, and agriculture itself can create and maintain habitats for many species. Agriculture can also contribute to landscape restoration and genetic resource diversity. Practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, minimum tillage, integrated pest and nutrient management, and circular economy approaches can restore biodiversity, improve ecosystem services, and enhance farm profitability. Bundling these practices yields even greater and more stable financial returns, though context-specific support and technical assistance are needed for adoption.





## Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations

Digital agriculture has transformative potential to enhance food systems by boosting productivity, sustainability, and inclusion. However, several persistent challenges, including fragmented data ecosystems, limited access to and sharing of data, and weak capacity among key stakeholders (farmers, policymakers, entrepreneurs) continue to impede adoption.

Unlocking the full potential of digital innovations requires more coordinated support, tailored guidance, and investment in digital public infrastructure. The rapid advance of artificial intelligence (AI) models and tools calls for additional guidance for World Bank client countries on how to take advantage of the growing AI agenda and related global partnerships.

The team is responding to these needs by operationalizing data, analytics, innovation, and global knowledge on digital solutions in the World Bank investment portfolio to advance digital innovations, strengthen data ecosystems, and help governments and partners use technology to solve real-world challenges.

The core activities and achievements under the Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations strategic theme in FY25 include:

- Preparing a flagship report on the role of AI in strengthening agrifood systems. An AI Use Case Dashboard showcases practical applications across food systems. A Quality Enhancement Review and a consultation workshop with key partners (Google, Microsoft, the Gates Foundation, and others) were held in the summer of 2025 to explore implications for the World Bank and investment priorities, with the aim of further strengthening the recommendations section.
- Development of the rebranded generative AI AgriData Lab. The current backend features over 180,000 high-quality resources, inclusive of datasets, documents, videos, and use cases, curated from more than 300 partners. A full rollout is planned for the autumn of 2025, enabling the use of generative AI to support analytics, forecasting, and decision-making in agriculture.

- Leading a Soil Health Innovation Challenge at the [Data4SoilHealth and Scale Summit](#) in Kenya. The event was co-organized by the World Bank and Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, with support from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), SoilHive, and Thryve Innovation CoLab. The event featured the Data and Innovation Challenge, which surfaced practical, scalable solutions from a diverse pool of partners, including leading universities, CGIAR institutes, and startups. Several of the innovations showcased the use of AI technologies for soil diagnostics, fertility mapping, and tailored agronomic advice, helping to advance the Kenya Fertilizer and Soil Health (KFSH) Action Plan and offering models for broader regional application. The summit highlighted the growing potential of collaborative, data-driven approaches to tackle soil degradation at scale.
- Accelerated pilots for climate-smart digital technologies in four countries (India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Serbia) are expected to be completed in autumn of 2025. These technologies aim to integrate digital tools with climate-resilient farming practices.
- Advancing Kenya's *Digital Agriculture Roadmap*. A roadmap is a strategy, investment, and implementation plan to guide a country's agricultural transformation using digital technologies. A roadmap was initiated in Ghana. The team also finalized the [Digital Agriculture Roadmap Playbook](#), which outlines a methodology and key principles for developing a country roadmap.
- Implementing, in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food Systems Global Accelerator Program to support high-impact AgTech startups in client countries. The first phase of the acceleration was piloted in Kenya and then finalized. The team selected a cohort of six companies and developed a customized acceleration program for each, testing more targeted support than traditional acceleration programs offer. The second phase was scheduled to begin in July 2025. The team also finalized the development of a concept note for the establishment of a global AgTech innovation facility and held a roundtable in July 2025.
- Building further partnerships in FY25, advising the Government of Brazil on the development of a national digital platform for farmers and agribusinesses aligned with its G20 presidency and preparations for COP30. The team also worked closely with two global initiatives co-financed by the Gates Foundation: Agriculture Innovation Mechanism (AIM) for Scale and AgriLLM.

## Scaling Knowledge and Innovation

The World Bank Group (WBG) and its partners have accumulated valuable insights into what drives results in food systems transformation. Leveraging and disseminating this knowledge are central to achieving FS2030's development goals. This work gained fresh momentum under the WBG's new [Knowledge Compact](#), and in response, FS2030's Knowledge Exchange was reoriented as a more ambitious effort focused on scaling knowledge and innovation (SKI). Moving beyond traditional knowledge sharing, the

program now actively identifies operational entry points, develops strategies for scaling, and builds capacity for inclusive uptake of innovation by countries and regions, positioning SKI as a cornerstone for system-wide transformation.

The core platform advancing this agenda is the Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) Connecting the Dots for Transformation, linking the six FS2030 strategic themes to develop a cohesive roadmap for food systems transformation. A first-year progress review confirmed implementation momentum and allowed for strategic refinement to better align with the Knowledge Compact and to strengthen the scaling focus under the SKI framework.

The core activities and achievements under the Scaling Knowledge and Innovation strategic theme in FY25 include:

- A global conference held on February 4–5, 2025, in Washington, DC, under the theme Scaling up Food Systems Transformation. FS2030 topics such as repurposing agricultural support featured prominently. Sixteen sessions explored pathways to scale climate action, job creation, gender-responsive approaches, and innovation.
- A regional dialogue, [Making Food Systems Transformation a Reality on the Ground in Eastern and Southern Africa](#), held from May 21–23, 2025, in Lilongwe, Malawi. This event, hosted by the Government of Malawi with the support of the Government of Ireland, convened a high-level dialogue amongst 12 Eastern and Southern African countries. Participants included senior government officials, technical experts, private sector leaders, farmer organizations, and development partners. The dialogue focused on translating the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Kampala Declaration into country-led action, with a focus on equity, resilience, and market-driven growth. The dialogue served as a vital platform for exchanging best practices, fostering collaboration, and addressing critical gaps in food systems at national and regional levels. The dialogue centered on five key themes:
  - [Repurposing Agricultural Support](#)—Countries are progressively shifting from inefficient blanket subsidies to more targeted, sustainable investments. Examples from Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia illustrated how digital tools, such as e-vouchers and farm registries, enhance input delivery and fiscal efficiency, while also incentivizing soil health and improving extension services. Participants emphasized the importance of integrating complementary support (research, market access, extension) and maintaining political will to ensure these reforms are enduring.
  - [Building Resilient Agrifood Systems](#)—Climate resilience is increasingly being integrated into national strategies. Kenya and Rwanda have demonstrated how climate-smart agriculture (CSA) tools, ranging from digital weather platforms to subsidized insurance, are being scaled up. Regional actors, such as the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), are facilitating harmonization and cross-country learning. Discussions emphasized digital inclusion, gender equity, and budget integration to prevent resilience from remaining donor-dependent.

- **Catalyzing Private Sector Investment**—From poultry to seeds, the private sector’s role in scaling nutrition-smart value chains was highlighted. EthioChicken and Thanthwe Farms demonstrated models that empower youth and women, but the right financing and policy environment are key. Regulatory uncertainty, political risk, and funding gaps persist. Participants called for blended finance, improved impact tracking, and nutrition-sensitive investments to better align market incentives with social goals.
- **Integrating Regional Trade and Markets**—Trade was emphasized as a strategic enabler of food security, job creation, market efficiency, and competitiveness. However, intra-African agritrade continues to face challenges, including infrastructure gaps, fragmented standards, and non-tariff barriers. Kenya’s digital sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) systems, Mozambique’s customs reforms, and Zambia’s regional corridors have shown signs of progress. Priority areas include the importance of empowering informal traders, especially women and youth, simplifying trade protocols, and ensuring that the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) does not stall at the national level.
- **Scaling Technologies and Innovations**—A new networking space was introduced into the event: the Innovation Marketplace. Participants shared a range of scalable innovations, from solar irrigation and biofortified crops to e-extension platforms. Several “matches” between innovators and “scalers” (e.g., ministries, development partner projects) were made.

The dialogue reinforced the point that transforming food systems is not just about technical solutions. It also requires inclusive implementation, institutional innovations, national scaling capacity in governments—for both public and private scaling—and coordinated investment. Participants called for stronger alignment between national action plans and regional frameworks, such as AfCFTA and the CAADP Kampala Declaration. The momentum must now shift from dialogue to delivery.

- Embedding Women’s Economic Empowerment within the World Bank portfolio, delivering a comprehensive review and framework for including Women’s Economic Empowerment in World Bank Agriculture and Food (AGF) projects.
- Sharing actionable guidance with the regions, including resources on gender, climate, and agriculture. The team also improved quality support for seed issues in investments through a staff learning note, *Seeds: Fundamental Concepts for Bank Staff*.
- Additional key outputs such as the *Gender, Climate, and Agriculture Nexus Learning Series*; *Guidance Notes on Gender in Food Systems Transformation*; *Women’s Economic Empowerment in Agriculture and Food Systems Guidance Note*; *Establishment and Leveraging of Women’s Networks*; and *Pathways for Food Transformation* (a synthesis of good practices and lessons). Training and knowledge-sharing events focused on operational support and a suite of *Food Systems Issue Notes* supporting ongoing policy dialogue.





## Regional Initiatives

### Food Systems Resilience in Africa

#### West Africa

The West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP), supporting Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo, strengthens the capacity of three regional organizations committed to reducing food insecurity: the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS); and the West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development (CORAF). FSRP fosters knowledge-sharing, innovation, and public and private finance to strengthen regional, national, and community capacity in response to food insecurity. The goal is to improve sustainable land management, support climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices, strengthen value chains, and remove barriers to regional food markets and trade.

To date, the program has reached over 2.3 million beneficiaries in West Africa by improving access to digital advisory services for farmers, investing in CSA and integrated landscape management, and enhancing trade integration.

The core activities and achievements of the CILSS Agriculture, Hydrology, Meteorology (AGRHYMET) Regional Center, CORAF, and ECOWAS in FY25 include the following:

- CILSS AGRHYMET developed a harmonized strategy for platform integration, improving the interoperability of digital tools focusing on vulnerability and food security, such as the ECOWAS Regional Agricultural Information System (ECOAGRIS) tool and the Cadre Harmonisé tool. AGRHYMET is implementing a centralized system for food security data, including dashboards and early warning platforms. It also conducted training programs for technical staff in participating countries, enhancing national capabilities.

- CILSS AGRHYMET developed platforms like the multimodel forecasting tool and ECOAGRIS to centralize climate and agricultural data. Training and capacity-building initiatives have been launched to ensure effective use of these systems.
- CORAF completed performance evaluations for seven research centers; trained 36 young scientists in biotechnology and bioinformatics; awarded research grants to nine PhD students (five of whom are women); provided immersion grants to 10 young scientists at specialization centers; and established three new centers: Agricultural Mechanization (Nigeria), Biorisk Management (Togo), and Wheat (Chad).
- CORAF successfully organized two Markets of Agricultural Technology and Innovation (MITAs), showcasing 120 technologies and facilitating cross-border technology sharing with 190 participants from 17 countries. Furthermore, 10 technology parks have been established across eight countries, featuring 400 agricultural technologies and innovations.
- CORAF assessed 196 integrated landscape management (ILM) initiatives, identifying five projects of particular interest to FSRP.
- ECOWAS laid the groundwork for presenting the Agriculture Trade and Market Scorecard (EATM-S) results for the first five countries (Chad, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo) by December 2025 at the ECOWAS Council of Ministers for ratification.
- ECOWAS finalized the mapping of actors of the rice value chain and set up the ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO) national chapter in Togo.
- ECOWAS trained 18 members from six interprofessional organizations on gender in May 2024 in Accra, Ghana, and on the establishment and management of dialogue platforms (poultry, corn).

## Eastern and Southern Africa

FS2030 is supporting the Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) for Eastern and Southern Africa by strengthening regional knowledge production, dissemination, and cross-learning, as well as coordination among participating countries and regional organizations across three main areas: (a) gender and vulnerable groups, (b) nutrition security, and (c) satellite data and remote sensing for food security.

The core activities and achievements under these three pillars in FY25 include the following:

- Under the “gender and vulnerable groups” pillar, FS2030 is laying the groundwork for the launch of a Regional Gender-Smart Agriculture Marketplace, which will convene policymakers, women farmers, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, donors, and private sector actors to advance access to gender- and climate-smart technologies and services for women in agriculture. The marketplace is being designed as a platform to foster cross-sector learning, financing partnerships, and scalable solutions that improve women’s resilience, access, and agency in agrifood systems.

- Also under the “gender and vulnerable groups” pillar, to align country strategies and strengthen gender focal points, a two-day regional workshop was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. This Building Gender-Smart and Climate-Resilient Innovation Pathways workshop saw 10 country teams from across Eastern and Southern Africa come together to co-create strategies that put gender equity and climate resilience at the core of agricultural innovation. In the workshop, teams applied the [#GenderUp](#) tool to real-world cases, such as communal irrigation schemes. The teams equipped themselves with strategies for inclusive, responsible scaling; shared lessons on overcoming barriers, such as heavy labor burdens on women and limited gender-disaggregated data; and co-developed early ideas for a regional gender and climate marketplace, with strong support for a digital hub to enable knowledge exchange and innovation sharing. From Ethiopia to Madagascar, participants reinforced the ideas that equity and climate-resilience go hand in hand and that regional collaboration is key to scaling impact beyond pilots. FS2030 also supports the Accelerating Business to Empower Rural Women in Agriculture (ABERA) initiative, led by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) ABERA works with companies in Kenya and Tanzania to expand women’s access to agricultural and financial services. Key insights, such as the importance of women’s groups, male allyship, and diversified income, are being shared via blogs, case studies, and media to inform private sector and policy engagement.
  - In Kenya, Hello Tractor is piloting behavioral change approaches by training women as tractor operators.
  - In Tanzania, cohort member BRAC Tanzania Finance Limited (BTFL) is promoting income diversification among women smallholders.
- Under the “nutrition security” pillar, a concept note for a regional report on promoting dietary diversity and nutrition-sensitive food systems in Eastern and Southern Africa was finalized after stakeholder consultations. Preparations to develop country-specific nutrition profiles for at least five FSRP countries were initiated. The report will provide recommendations for policy reform, public expenditure repurposing, private sector engagement, and environmentally sustainable approaches. FS2030 helped plan the High-Level Learning Event for the Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) for Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2025; and the Regional Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation, held in Lilongwe, Malawi, in May 2025.
- Under the “satellite data and remote sensing for food security” pillar, FS2030 supported the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in designing a US\$3.8 million Additional Financing (AF) operation to strengthen early warning systems, governance, and technological capacity for food security. The AF concept was approved, with implementation expected in FY26.





## Project Management and Administration

The key focus areas of FS2030 Project Management and Administration in fiscal year 2025 were program oversight and coordination, including the preparation of the Partnership Council meeting, as well as strengthening development, partnerships, and fundraising activities; monitoring and evaluation activities, with a focus on preparations for mid-term reviews (MTRs); and communications.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Throughout FY25, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) continued to play a critical role in program management, ensuring consistent results measurement, transparent reporting to development partners, and the timely identification and resolution of operational challenges. This year, a major focus was on advancing the preparation of the MTR of FS2030, a critical milestone for assessing program progress and effectiveness in line with World Bank Group (WBG) Trust Fund regulations. Key preparatory activities included drafting comprehensive MTR Terms of Reference for the independent evaluation firm; developing an advanced version of draft evaluation objectives; and refining draft evaluation questions through consultations with senior management, the Development Finance (DFI) Vice Presidency, and peer Multi-Donor Trust Funds within the World Bank.

Parallel to these preparatory activities, FS2030 leveraged its M&E expertise to support the gradual alignment of the FS2030 Results Framework with the [WBG Corporate Scorecard](#) that was launched in October 2024. This effort reinforces the program's contributions to institutional priorities and broader strategic objectives, measured by relevant scorecard results indicators. Further enhancing its adaptive M&E approach, FS2030 expanded its Results Framework by introducing new, select indicators and adjusting several targets

(refer to Annexes 1 and 2), informed by the feedback received during the 2024 Partnership Council (PC) meeting and new funding secured during FY24.

FY25 also saw the continued refinement of the thematic window reporting structure introduced in FY23. This structure has enabled more precise tracking of progress within specific areas, early identification of necessary adjustments, and valuable insights that will inform the MTR. This expansion underscores the dynamic nature of our M&E approach in Umbrella Multi-Donor Trust Funds, ensuring that the FS2030 results framework remains adaptable and responsive to the evolving needs of the program.

## Communications

Communications efforts supported a flagship event on agribusiness at the 2024 World Bank annual meetings, announcing a strategic pivot in its approach to agribusiness by doubling its agri-finance and agribusiness commitments to US\$9 billion annually by 2030, setting the scene for the forthcoming jobs report (partly financed by FS2030) in FY26. The communications team also continued engagement of key audiences, with the dissemination of the flagship report *Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System*. The team was involved in conceptualization, event organization, logistical planning, and partnership engagement for the Regional Dialogue held on May 21–23, 2025, in Lilongwe, Malawi. The communications team also helped the Public Policies and Expenditures (PPE) team launch a dedicated website (both internally and externally) to provide a central hub for repurposing resources. This website offers resources on repurposing strategies, including global reports, policy briefs, expenditure reviews, World Bank policy tools, and pilot initiatives. The communications team also assisted the PPE team with all logistical and organizational aspects of Policy Dialogues, as well as delivery of the [Strengthening Strategic Grain Reserves to Enhance Food Security](#) report. The communications team finalized a comprehensive South Asian Policy Leadership for Improved Nutrition and Growth (SAPLING) communications strategy to support outreach and stakeholder engagement across the platform. In addition to blogs and op-eds, the first quarterly SAPLING newsletter, *The Digest*, was released at the end of March 2025. *The Digest* reached about 7,000 individuals, approximately half of whom were external to the World Bank.

With the corporate Agriculture and Food (AGF) team, the FS2030 communications function delivered a range of communications products focused on FS2030 themes (including 15 blogs, three podcast episodes, and an immersive Game Changers story covering all regions). The communications team continued to develop approved talking points and messages, as well as briefs and flyers for FS2030 and for different aspects of FS2030's work, an overview video of the Trust Fund, and potential options for creating an interactive map of FS2030's in-country results and regional impact. FS2030 amplified its engagement in relevant global forums, including the Africa Food Systems Summit, the World Food Forum, the Hamburg Sustainability Conference, the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), and more.

# Financial Review

**Table 1:** Budget, commitment, and disbursement by window, as of June 30, 2025

FS2030 Window	Total Program Budget* (1)	Approved Commitment ** (2)	Cumulative Disbursement (3)
Agribusiness, Finance, and Jobs	3.1	2.5	1.5
Climate and Nature	14.7	12.3	4.1
Data & Digital Agriculture	15.4	13.9	11.1
Food and Nutrition Security	45.8	41.1	22.0
Food Systems Resilience in East and Southern Africa	12.4	6.3	0.6
Food systems resilience in West Africa	21.1	8.4	6.2
One Health and Livestock	26.5	23.5	15.3
Public Policy & Expenditure	157.3	84.7	30.3
Science, Knowledge and Innovation	7.1	5.1	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>316.6</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>

Note: In millions (US\$).

\*Total program budget is the total contribution signed as of June 30, 2025

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





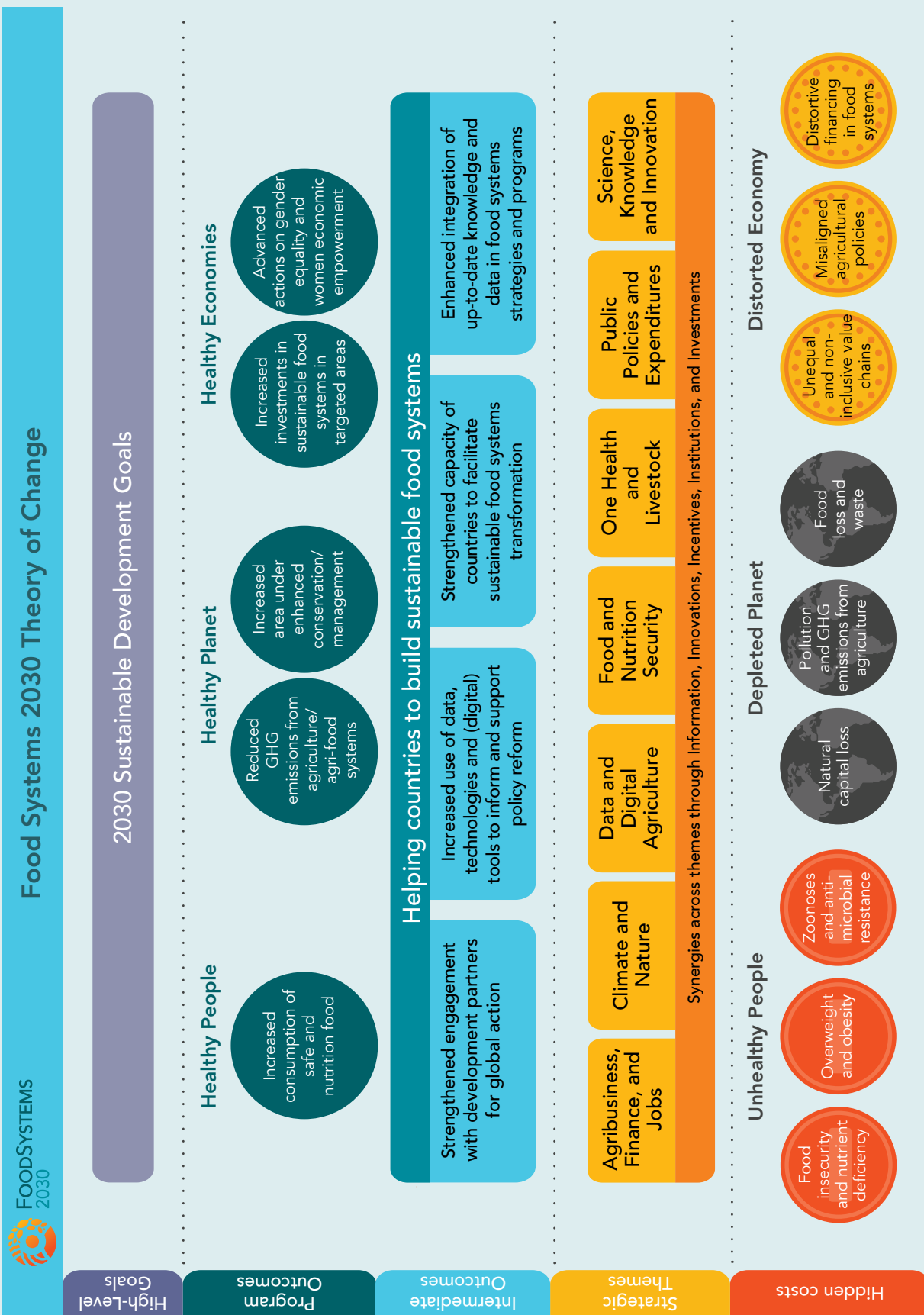


# Annex 1

## FS2030 Theory of Change

The theory of change for FoodSystems 2030 demonstrates that change is needed in key thematic areas to deliver broader food systems transformation in how we produce and consume food. The Theory of Change identifies the hidden costs inherent in current food systems (which outweigh the value of food systems), the key entry points for achieving change and delivering on the broad goal of “helping countries to build sustainable food systems.” This goal contributes toward the overall vision of “healthy people, healthy planet, and healthy economies” and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goals 1 and 2 (ending poverty and hunger.)

The critical assumptions underlying the theory of change are the following: 1) WB is able to leverage its own resources and collaborate with other stakeholders and partners to support systemic actions for food systems transformation; 2) governments demonstrate willingness to test, implement, and scale up proposed reform agendas; 3) recommendations for policy and institutional reforms are based on data and evidence from upstream analytics and avant-garde methods; and 4) stable macroeconomic and political conditions allow the implementation of policy reform.



# Annex 2

## FS2030 Results Framework

The FoodSystems 2030 Results Framework is the Trust Fund's key monitoring tool to provide visibility of progress and achievement of objectives. It is aligned with the FoodSystems 2030 Theory of Change and structured along with the strategic themes of the Trust Fund.

The Results Framework is a living document that is updated on a regular basis when new information becomes available, or activities and/or funding evolve. In alignment with the World Bank Umbrella Trust Fund Guidance on Results Frameworks, Umbrella Trust Funds are expected to report on how the pillar level objectives *contribute* to the overarching development objective outcomes.

### FS2030 Cross-Cutting Program Outcome Indicators

**PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:** To help countries build better food systems for healthy people, a healthy planet, and healthy economies

#### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food (Healthy People)	<b>1.1</b> People with improved access to nutritious and safe food in targeted areas (Number of people, millions)	2.6 (of which 0.8 females)	6 (of which 2.4 females)	6 (of which 2.4 females)	24.7 (of which 8.5 females) <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on the number of people benefiting from interventions fully or partly financed by FS2030 that strengthen food and nutrition security in alignment with the <a href="#">new World Bank Group (WBG) Corporate Scorecard</a> . These interventions span the universally accepted dimensions of food and nutrition security, including the availability of food, access to food, utilization of food, and stability of food systems.

Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Reduced GHG emissions from agriculture/ agrifood systems (Healthy Planet)	<b>1.2a</b> Reduction of GHG emissions from agriculture/ agrifood system in targeted areas (Tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e reduced, millions)	0	19.1	19.1	32.4 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on GHG emissions reduced in World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030. The indicator is based on an ex ante estimation performed using standard GHG accounting tools, based on the UNFCCC <a href="#">Guideline for a Harmonized Approach to Greenhouse Gas Accounting</a> .
	<b>1.2b</b> Land area under sustainable land management practices, conservation, and/or restored, reforested, or afforested (Hectares, millions)	6.6	8.55	8.0	16.9 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on the land area under sustainable management practices, conservation, and/or restored, reforested, or afforested in World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030, in alignment with the <a href="#">new WBG Corporate Scorecard</a> .
Increased targeted investments in sustainable and inclusive food systems (Healthy Economy)	<b>1.3a</b> New financial resources leveraged for investments in sustainable food systems in targeted areas (US\$, billions)	0	4.7	1.8	6 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on financial resources leveraged in World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030.



Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
	<b>1.3b</b> Millions of people benefitting from actions to advance gender equality, of which (%) from actions that expand and enable economic opportunities (number of people, millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>a</sup>	<b>New Indicator.</b> This indicator is based on advancing gender quality and enabling economic opportunities of women in World Bank operations, fully or partly financed by FS2030, in alignment with the <a href="#">new WBG Corporate Scorecard</a> . As of FY25, gender-related progress on World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030 shows that, for FY21–25, 100% of these operations have been awarded the Gender Tag <sup>2</sup> (an increase from the baseline of 90% in FY20) and enhance measures that contribute to women economic empowerment in food systems in at least 19 countries.

GHG = greenhouse gas; UNFCCC = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; WBG = World Bank Group.

a. The FY25 and/or FY30 targets are contingent on potential additional funding resources for FS2030 and based on the results of World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030.

Note: Progress reported is cumulative from the FS2030 activity commencement FY21 to June 30, 2025 (FY25).

<sup>2</sup> The World Bank's Gender Tag or Flag is the World Bank's internal system for ranking all operations according to whether they address gender equality. Gender tagging applies to World Bank operations that close gender gaps in the four pillars of the WBG gender strategy through: 1) analysis—identify gender gaps in outcomes between men and women in a given project or sector, 2) design—devise interventions to address gaps between women and men, and 3) indicators in the results framework that measure closure of a gender gap (simply sex-disaggregating indicators is not sufficient to get the Gender Tag).

## INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

Intermediate Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened engagement with development partners for global action	<b>2.1</b> Consultations and/or dialogues held at global convenings on analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable food systems transformation (Number of consultations and/or dialogues)	0	52	25	50 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on FS2030-supported consultations, strategic dialogues, and engagements held at high-level forums and events engaging institutions and/or countries, including events at COP, G20, G7, World One Health Conference, WBG-IMF Annual Meetings and Spring Meetings, Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), among others.
Increased use of data, technologies, and (digital) tools to inform and support agriculture policy reform	<b>2.2</b> Countries, institutions, and World Bank operations with enhanced access to FS2030-supported data, technologies and (digital) tools for analysis and support to the implementation of policy reform toward sustainable food systems (Number of countries)	0	195	20	19 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on countries with enhanced access to data, technologies, and (digital) tools through advisory services and analytics (ASAs), fully or partly financed by FS2030. For reporting purposes, progress is conservatively estimated at 195 UN-recognized countries, while noting that novel research and analytics from the flagship <a href="#">Recipe for a Livable Planet</a> provided agrifood emissions profiles for 222 countries and economies (as per FAOSTAT classification).

Intermediate Outcome (cross-cutting)	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate sustainable food systems transformation	<b>2.3</b> Countries informed by FS2030-supported country-level interventions and complementary, tailored technical assistance to food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	49	30	65 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on countries where FS2030 supports country-level interventions, including pilots, as part of World Bank lending operations, including complementary technical assistance and country-specific diagnostics, fully or partly financed by FS2030.
Enhanced integration of up-to-date knowledge and data in food systems strategies and programs	<b>2.4</b> World Bank and/or food systems strategies and policies integrate findings from FS2030-supported analytics, data, and country engagements (Number of strategies and/or programs)	0	31	25	50 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on World Bank, global, regional, and/or country food systems-related strategies (e.g., Systematic Country Diagnostics [SCDs], Country Partnership Frameworks [CPFs], Country Climate and Development Reports [CCDRs], and Social and Environmental Standards [SEs], etc.), frameworks, or policies integrating findings or recommendations from activities, fully or partly financed by FS2030.

# Strategic Theme 1—Agribusiness, Finance and Jobs

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To improve the enabling environment for agribusiness development and private sector investments in food systems

## OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Increased strategic engagement for policy reform and creation of enabling environment for agribusiness development	<b>AFJ1.1</b> Countries with deepened policy and operational investments on agribusiness development (Number of countries)	0	8	2	4 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</b> Cumulative progress based on countries supported under the West Africa <a href="#">Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)</a> in Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone).
	<b>AFJ1.2</b> Partnerships on policy engagement in agribusiness development established (Number of partners)	0	1	1	1 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on the partnership developed with ECOWAS on fertilizer policy and trade, bringing 17 countries together (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo).
Strengthened capacity of country-based institutions to facilitate agribusiness development	<b>AFJ1.3</b> Countries with improved data and tools to facilitate agribusiness development (Number of countries)	0	20	5	10 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</b> Cumulative progress based on countries that have been supported through a workshop on Transformative Seed Policy in East Africa in Oct 2024, a roundtable on Fertilizer Policy and Trade led by ECOWAS in FY 2024, and the implementation of and the <a href="#">Financial Flows Into Food Systems (3FS) tool prototype</a> with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Kenya, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo).

AFJ = Agribusiness; ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States.



## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>AFJ2.1</b> Number of (global/ regional) studies carried out to support agribusiness development (Number of studies)	0	1	1	1 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on the finalized internal review of the synthesis report on agribusiness policy framework.
<b>AFJ2.2</b> Assessments of country/regional enabling environment and local capacity for agribusiness development completed (Number of assessments and/or diagnostics)	0	11	6	10 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on completed policy notes on policy- formulation for topics supported under the agribusiness theme in 11 countries, with final report publication expected in FY25.
<b>AFJ2.3</b> Dataset of enabling policies for agribusiness development completed (Number of datasets)	0	2	1	2 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target Achieved.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on the completed dataset on agribusiness with data on 11 countries, and the ongoing development of the 3FS tool prototype with IFAD, visually illustrating trends in food systems financing and applied and reported in 5 countries (Mali, Kenya, Niger, Peru, and Honduras).

3FS = Financial Flows Into Food Systems; AFJ = Agribusiness; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development.

## Strategic Theme 2—Climate and Nature

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To accelerate and scale up support for inclusive, climate-smart agriculture

### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries, development partners, and World Bank staff to facilitate sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture	<b>CAN1.1</b> Country counterparts, development partners, and World Bank staff with increased understanding of decarbonization/ recarbonization opportunities and priorities in key sub-sectors in the global agrifood system (Number of people)	0	35,471	500	40,000	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on participation in FS2030-supported events and activities under Climate and Nature. These include dissemination events for the Recipe for a Livable Planet (RforLP) Flagship Report at the UNFCCC annual Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB60) in Bonn, Germany, The Africa Union’s Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Summit in Kampala, Uganda, etc. The events and meetings were held to inform client countries on climate mitigation and adaptation opportunities and priorities in key sub-sectors in the global agrifood system.
	<b>CAN1.2</b> Countries informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate the uptake of sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture (Number of countries)	0	195	50	60 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on the novel research and analytics as part of the flagship report <a href="#"><i>Recipe for a Livable Planet</i></a> . For reporting purposes, progress is conservatively estimated at 195 UN-recognized countries, while noting that analytics from the report provided agrifood emissions profiles for 222 countries and economies (as per FAOSTAT classification).

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Piloting and scaling of climate-smart agriculture technologies	<b>CAN1.3</b> World Bank operations pilot and/or scale-up sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture technologies (Number of operations)	0	4	4	TBD <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on countries supported under the <a href="#">West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)</a> in Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). Further Progress will be reported in FY26.
	<b>CAN1.4</b> Project-level: Increased adoption of sustainable/ climate-smart agricultural technologies by farmers in targeted areas (Number of farmers, millions)	0	4.7 (of which 1.7 females)	1 (of which 0.4 females)	6.6 (of which 3.2 females, and 1.5 youth) <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on countries with World Bank operations fully or partly financed by FS2030 that support the adoption of sustainable/ climate-smart agriculture technologies by farmers.

COP = Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; CAN = Climate-Smart Agriculture; GFFA = Global Forum for Food and Agriculture; TBD = to be determined.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>CAN2.1</b> Global Food System Decarbonization Strategy and Roadmap developed (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on the roadmap completed for Decarbonizing the Air and Recarbonizing the Land (DARL), which was published as part of the flagship report <a href="#">Recipe for a Livable Planet</a> on May 7, 2024.
<b>CAN2.2</b> Country-level Food Systems Climate Action Plans (FSCAPs) developed (Number of plans)	0	0	6	TBD <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target in Progress.</b> Cumulative progress based on advanced dialogue with the FS-CAP pilot countries, regional WB staff, and development partners including AUDA-NEPAD and CCARDESA.
<b>CAN2.3</b> Country-level technical assistance on scaling up CAN, including on monitoring CAN policy development and on the development of bankable CAN operations (Number of countries)	0	0	TBD <sup>a</sup>	TBD <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target in Progress.</b> Cumulative progress is based on number of analytics fully or partly financed by FS2030 to support the development of CAN operations pipeline and modeling of CAN policies and practices. Progress has been made on engagements with various client countries Further progress will be reported in FY26.
<b>CAN2.4</b> Global knowledge and learning tools on climate-smart, inclusive agriculture (Number of tools)	0	4	4	TBD <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 Target Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress based on the delivered Food System Climate Action Plans Approach Paper - a tool for World Bank task teams – together with development partners to use for engaging with clients in order to design impactful projects and programs that boost climate outcomes of agrifood investments and Bank operations, globally, as well as World Bank internal CCDD guidance note and a Paris Alignment note.

CCDD = Country Climate and Development Report; CAN = Climate-Smart Agriculture; TBD = to be determined.



## Strategic Theme 3—Data, and Digital Agriculture

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To scale up knowledge and adoption of innovative tools and digital technologies in food systems

### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Enhanced use of data and digital solutions to advise and implement policies	<b>DDA1.1</b> Countries formulate and implement data and digital investment roadmaps on data and investments for sustainable food system transformation (Number of countries)	0	1	3	TBD <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target in Progress.</b> Cumulative progress based on Digital Agriculture Roadmap has been developed and is being implemented in Kenya. This roadmap is also used as a framework to inform investments by BMGF, GIZ, and other agencies. Relevant documents including the methodology and roadmap report are published internally. Digital Agriculture Roadmaps are planned for Ghana, and further progress will be reported in FY26.
	<b>DDA1.2</b> Project-level: Farmers adopt innovations and technologies that support sustainable food systems in targeted areas (Number of farmers)	0	3.1 million (of which 1 females)	2.2 million (of which 0.6 females)	7.3 million (of which 4.2 females) <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress based on FS2030-supported World Bank operations under the West Africa <a href="#">Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)</a> in Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone).

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened country capacity for the scaling up of digital agriculture solutions for smallholder farmers	<b>DDA1.3</b> Countries with enhanced access to multi-stakeholder platforms and foundational agrifood data and analytics (Number of countries)	0	33	4	40 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on enhanced agricultural data production and analysis has been achieved in 32 countries under the 50 × 2030 Initiative, with more countries onboard and 10 new Program Implementation Plans signed in FY24. Furthermore, FS2030 supported the development of a stakeholder platform on fertilizer in Kenya, jointly with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Planet, GIZ, Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KARLO), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), and Africa Fertilizer. Similar initiatives in Sri Lanka and India focused on soil organic carbon and health have taken place.

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Increased (global/ regional) engagement and coordination on data-driven innovation and digital agriculture technologies	<b>DDA1.4</b> 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	9 (public sector); 150 (private sector)	4 (public sector); 120 (private sector)	15 (public sector); 200 (private sector) <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on a robust network of strategic partnerships across public and private sectors to enhance data-driven innovation in agriculture. High-level strategic public sector partnerships include engagements with 9 major entities, such as Israel's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Finance, Innovation Authority, GrowingIL, Israeli Export Institute, and the Foreign Trade Administration, encompassing approximately 15 partners across various regions. Moreover, extensive private sector engagement with over 120 companies and industry players has been realized through interviews, meetings, webinars, and technical analyses.

DDA = Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations; TBD = to be determined.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>DDA2.1</b> Roadmaps created for the development of national data platforms and digital agriculture strategies to serve public and private sector service delivery (Number of roadmaps)	0	1	5	5 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress based on a roadmap developed for Ethiopia (co-financed by FS2030). Additional Digital Agriculture Roadmaps are planned for Kenya and Ghana, and further progress will be reported in FY26.
<b>DDA2.2</b> Food Systems Global Accelerator Program developed (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes	Yes	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target in Progress.</b> Cumulative progress is based on the development of the concept note of the Food Systems Global Accelerator Program, partly financed by FS2030. Further progress will be reported in FY26.
<b>DDA2.3</b> AgriFood Data Lab developed (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on development of the <a href="#">Agrifood Data Lab</a> , leveraging generative AI. The lab was launched with a sneak preview event on June 25, 2024. This platform supports World Bank Task Team Leads (TTLs) by integrating advanced technologies into agricultural and food systems projects. It combines internal World Bank resources with external expertise from partners like CGIAR, KALRO, and FAO. The Lab also features an AI-powered chatbot and provides comprehensive knowledge on AI applications, data analytics, and use cases in agrifood contexts.
<b>DDA2.4</b> Knowledge and learning tools on digital agriculture developed (Number of tools)	0	4	1	6 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress is based on developed guidebooks on digital agriculture, Agtech innovation, and farm registries. Additionally, a dedicated YouTube channel featuring over 90 webinar videos from the “What’s Cooking Digital Agriculture Learning Series” (see linked here) and an internal e-learning course was launched in FY24.

AgTech = agricultural technology; AI = artificial intelligence; CGIAR = Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; DDA = Digital Agriculture, Data, and Innovations; FAO = UN Food and Agriculture Organization; KARLO = Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization.

## Strategic Theme 4—Food and Nutrition Security

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To invest in sustainable food and nutrition security

### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Countries and partners with enhanced information on food and nutrition security data, diagnostics, and analytical tools	<b>FNS1.1</b> Countries, development partners, and World Bank operations with increased access to information on food and nutrition security data (Number of countries)	0	195	30	45 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</b> Cumulative progress based on countries with maintained and enhanced data and information on food and nutrition security-related information in the <a href="#">Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard</a> , which was developed under the <a href="#">Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)</a> . For reporting purposes, a conservative estimate of 195 is used, as some information in the Dashboard is available for up to 203 countries, and the reported progress is a conservative measure based on data on acute food insecurity indicators. Integration of <a href="#">various new indicators and features</a> into the Dashboard is continual, and further progress will be reported in FY26.
	<b>FNS1.2</b> Countries', development partners', and World Bank operations' strategies and policies informed by improved diagnostics and tools that facilitate food and nutrition security (Number of countries)	144	192	169	192 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on the expansion of the World Bank Development Economics (DEC) <a href="#">global food insecurity projection data</a> covering from 144 to all 192 WBG-IMF countries to analyze drivers of food insecurity. In FY24, the <a href="#">model</a> was significantly advanced, integrating new hazard and climate exposure projections for FNS-affected populations through 2100, leveraging a <a href="#">new 1-km global grid population model</a> . <a href="#">Published Policy Research Working Paper with improved methods</a> and <a href="#">blog</a> .



Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Countries and partners with strengthened collaborations on food and nutrition security	<b>FNS1.3</b> Countries and partners with enhanced and more coordinated engagement in and convening of food and nutrition security partnerships (Number of countries and/or partners)	0	73	40	60 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress is based on the participation of donors, governments, (sub-)regional organizations, and humanitarian and development partners in the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS), including Steering Group meetings and technical meetings.
Countries and partners with strengthened food security crisis preparedness planning	<b>FNS1.4</b> Countries with strengthened food security crisis preparedness planning: Preparedness Plans engagements in draft, complete, and with JMR developed (Number of countries)	0; 0; 0	25; 2; 2	25; 25; 15	25; 25; 15 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target partially Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on commenced engagements in 25 countries to initiate Preparedness Plans (PPs). Initial workshops have been carried out in all countries, technical workshops held in 23 countries, and draft versions of the plans completed in 15 countries. A Preparedness Plan has been finalized and endorsed in Somalia. Additionally, official Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) launch in Yemen with development advanced in Somalia. Further progress includes Indicator analysis developed in 2 countries; an academic paper has been drafted published; an implementation note for Yemen and Somalia has been developed. Further advancements in other planned countries to be made in FY26.
Increased food and nutrition security	<b>FNS1.5</b> Project-level: Reduction of food insecure people in targeted areas (Percentage)	0	5.6	7.5	25 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target in Progress.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on FS2030-supported World Bank operations supporting the reduction of food insecure people in the targeted areas. Further advancements will be reported in FY26.

FNS = Food and Nutrition Security; IMF = International Monetary Fund; JMR = Joint Monitoring Report; WBG = World Bank Group.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>FNS2.1</b> Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard developed and used (Yes/No; Number of unique users)	No; 0	Yes; 98,386	Yes; 20,000	Yes; 50,000 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</b> Cumulative progress based on Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard launched in November 2022. As of June 11, 2025, the dashboard had over 609,128 page views from over 98,386 visitors worldwide. Moreover, it was showcased at the 2024 World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings Data Playground and the World Bank Group Planet Forum.
<b>FNS2.2</b> Global Food Security Updates prepared and disseminated (Number of updates)	65	115	125	185 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress based on Hundred and fifteen Food Security Updates prepared and published under support of FS2030 to disseminate timely global food security updates. Global Food Security Updates were institutionalized as a key product to inform internal and external engagement on food and nutrition security trends, with 36 editions produced and disseminated. As of May 2024, the guidance from World Bank senior management, the production of the Updates was reduced from bi-weekly to monthly to ensure sustained quality and strategic alignment with broader communications priorities.
<b>FNS2.3</b> Predictive food security analytics conducted (Number of analytics)	0	5	2	5 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on advanced empirical analytics workstream developed a high-resolution, real-time monitoring system integrating food, energy, and exchange rate data across 36 countries, now operationalized through the Global FNS Dashboard and used for crisis risk monitoring in countries like Yemen and Somalia. Additionally, new spatial and forecasting tools using machine learning and climatic data models now provide predictive insights up to 2030, supporting IDA financing decisions and informing global food insecurity projections with API-accessible outputs.

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>FNS2.4</b> Global Alliance for Food Security established (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Achieved.</b> Cumulative progress based on the establishment of the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) in May 2022, an initiative jointly convened by the World Bank Group and the German G7 Presidency. GAFS benefitted from active engagement from over 60 humanitarian and development partners, regional organizations and governments. GAFS was designed as a temporary forum and concluded its impactful 2.5-year journey at the Hamburg Sustainability Conference on October 7, 2024. During this time, GAFS introduced critical tools such as the Dashboard and the Preparedness Plans to foster dialogue, share knowledge, and promote innovative solutions for sustainable and resilient food systems worldwide.

API = application programming interface; DEC = Development Economics; FNS = Food and Nutrition Security; GAFS = Global Alliance for Food Security; IATI = International Aid Transparency Initiative.

## Strategic Theme 5—One Health and Livestock

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To improve production and consumption of safe and nutritious food

### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate healthy and sustainable diets (including strengthened pandemic prevention and response)	<b>OHL1.1</b> Country policies and World Bank operations informed with enhanced access to information and tools for analysis and monitoring of livestock and sustainability challenges (Number of countries)	0	23	17	30 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based analytical activities in 20 countries. This includes sixteen countries where One Health diagnostics or assessments were completed: Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, Vietnam, India (Assam State), Liberia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Sudan. Additionally, Food Loss and Waste Diagnostics were completed in Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan, with two more diagnostics planned for completion in FY25 in Tanzania and Malawi. Furthermore, an analysis on GHG emissions was conducted for Ethiopia. Two regional analytical products were also delivered: one strengthening One Health approaches in Cambodia and Lao PDR, and another involving a joint communiqué signed by five Central Asian countries. Further expansion of activities is anticipated beginning in FY26.

Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
	<b>OHL1.2</b> Country policies and World Bank operations informed with enhanced access to information and tools for analysis and monitoring of livestock and sustainability challenges (Number of operations and/or strategies)	0	26	16	16 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress includes support provided through FS2030 country diagnostics and analytics that have informed World Bank operations, fully or partly financed by FS2030. Specifically, five ECA countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) benefited from four One Health diagnostics, which led to the development of a Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) on One Health in Central Asia. Additionally, three ECA countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) benefited from a GHG emissions analysis included in the Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs), derived from regional analysis. Furthermore, ten ESA countries received support through national and regional One Health studies in ASEAN, resulting in the ASEAN One Health Joint Plan of Action (2023–2030), the ASEAN Leaders’ Declaration on One Health Initiative (2023), and the establishment of the Terms of Reference for the ASEAN One Health Network. In addition, FS2030 contributed to two CCDRs (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), and under the CH4D program aimed at reducing methane emissions, two training sessions were organized for 16 countries. These trainings focused on initiating dialogue regarding data requirements, indicators, and mitigation pathways for livestock projects. Further progress is anticipated with the completion and dissemination in FY25 of a Climate Smart Livestock guide intended to support Task Team Leaders (TTLs) in designing sustainable livestock investments and operations.



Outcome	Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Increased (global/ regional) engagement and coordination on healthy and sustainable diets	<b>OHL1.3</b> Consultations and dialogues held at global convenings on analytics and recommended actions for coordinated, sustainable promotion of healthy and sustainable diets (Number of consultations and/or dialogues)	0	35	15	30 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</b> Cumulative progress based on strategic dialogues and engagements with country partners, and the international development community, including G20, G7 and other high-level for a such as the GFFA, One Health Conference, CIO28, Central Asia One Health Framework for Action, Hand-in-Hand Plenary on the role of IFIs and the Food Systems transformation in Rome, Engagement with the Quadripartite on financing for One Health, and the Stakeholder Tables with GIZ (Germany), UNGA 2024; GFFA 2025; World One Health Congress 2024; COP 29; Quadripartite discussion (Sept 2024); WOA General Session 2025, SAPLING.

CCDR = Country Climate and Development Report; COP28 = 28th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; GFFA = Global Forum for Food and Agriculture; OHL = Healthy and Sustainable Diets; IFI = international financial institution; PDR = People's Democratic Republic; TBD = to be determined; TTL = Task Team Lead.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>OHL2.1</b> Analytics (global/regional) on sustainable and healthy diets to transform the food system (Number of studies)	0	13	6	20 <sup>a</sup>	<b>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</b> Cumulative progress includes a series of global and regional analytical works. Global studies completed include the Sustainable Development One Health Flagship Report titled "Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases," and the report on Wildlife Systems and Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risks from Wildlife. Regional analytical studies completed include "Strengthening One Health Approaches in Cambodia and Lao PDR," a Joint Communiqué signed by five Central Asian countries, and the Central Asia One Health Framework for Action. Additionally, a technical report titled "Increasing Investments in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases at the Source" has been published.

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>OHL2.2</b> Assessments of country enabling environment to address risks to sustainable and healthy diets developed (Number of assessments)	0	15	15	30 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on completed activities include 12 One Health diagnostics (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, Vietnam, India (Assam State), Liberia, Lao PDR, and Cambodia), and 3 Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Diagnostics (Nepal, Pakistan and Malawi).
<b>OHL2.3</b> Knowledge and learning tools related to healthy and sustainable diets developed (Number of tools)	0	9	2	15 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on key knowledge and learning tools developed include the One Health Economic Masterclass (developed and piloted in September 2024); the guide on “How to Design and Implement a Climate-Smart Livestock Operation”, co-organized with ILRI (December 2024); an analytical report titled “Livestock: Quantification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential”, based on workshops conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; the brief “Building Blocks: Antimicrobial Resistance”; an updated version of the “Investing in Sustainable Livestock” online guide; and the publication “Enhancing Climate-Smart Outcomes from Livestock Systems: A How-To Guide Following the Project Cycle”. Additionally, a One Health Dashboard was developed along with two internal e-learning courses: “Introduction to the One Health Approach” and “Putting One Health into Practice”.

OHL = Healthy and Sustainable Diets; PDR = People’s Democratic Republic; TBD = to be determined.

## Strategic Theme 6—Public Policies and Expenditures

**THEMATIC OBJECTIVE:** To incentivize agricultural policies and support programs that facilitate sustainable food systems

### OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome	Indicator/Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
Strengthened capacity of countries to facilitate policy reform and repurposing of public support and expenditure program	<b>PPE1.1</b> Countries engaged in implementing repurposes of their agriculture policies and support for sustainable food systems transformation (Number of countries)	0	4	4	7 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Achieved and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on FS2030 providing implementation support to country repurposing diagnostics in seven countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malawi, Ghana, Philippines, Indonesia, and Tanzania), with pilots initiated in Bangladesh, Ghana, Tanzania and Malawi. Further advancements in implementation are expected in FY26.
	<b>PPE1.2</b> Countries, and/or policies, and World Bank operations informed with enhanced access to information and tools for analysis and monitoring of public support programs and agricultural expenditures (Number of countries)	0	31	15	40 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on countries supported by FS2030 through country diagnostics that have informed World Bank lending operations (Investment Project Financing [IPFs], Program-for-Results Financing [P4Rs] and Development Policy Lending [DPLs]) on public policy and expenditures and repurposing options.
Increased (global/ regional) engagement and coordination on repurposing	<b>PPE1.3</b> Countries joining and/or participating in global consultations and dialogues (Number of countries)	0	74	50	90 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on technical assistance provided to countries for knowledge sharing, mobilizing peer support for policy reform at global fora and key events, including senior official meetings, multistakeholder policy dialogues and events (e.g., WBG-IMF Annual Meetings and Spring Meetings, COP, CFS, GFFA, and AGRF).

COP = Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; PPE = Public Policies and Expenditures; IMF = International Monetary Fund; WBG = World Bank Group. CFS, GFFA, AGRF.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator/ Unit of Measure	Baseline (FY20)	Progress (FY21–25, cumulative)	Interim Target (FY25)	End Target (FY30)	Cumulative Progress Details and Sources
<b>PPE2.1</b> Analytics (global/ regional) on repurposing agricultural policies and support developed (Number of studies)	0	3	1	5 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 and FY30 Target Exceeded.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on three global flagship reports on the topics of trade, input subsidies for fertilizers, and strategic grain reserves. The “Markets and Trade” flagship report was completed in June 2025. Further Progress on forthcoming analytics will be reported in FY26.
<b>PPE2.2</b> Assessments of country enabling environment to facilitate policy reform and repurposing developed (Number of assessments)	0	26	15	30 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target on Track.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on completed country diagnostics and agriculture public expenditure reports (PERs) in 26 countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Madagascar, Ghana, Paraguay, Jordan, Bhutan, Cote d’Ivoire, Malawi, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Brazil, Armenia, Namibia, Rwanda, Uzbekistan, Peru). Further diagnostics are planned, and further advancements will be reported on FY26.
<b>PPE2.3</b> Decision-support tools, methodologies, or databases developed and/or expanded (Number of tools)	0	3	2	5 <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>FY25 Target Exceeded and FY30 Target Achieved.</u></b> Cumulative progress based on “Monitoring and Analyzing Food and Agricultural Policies Toolkit” (MAFAP) being developed and delivered internally. Completed mockups and data pipelines for several indicators for <a href="#">AgSupport</a> (new module on repurposing agricultural expenditures) in the in the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard.

PPE = Public Policies and Expenditures.







FOODSYSTEMS  
2030

---

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2025

---



WORLD BANK GROUP