

# **Progress Report**

## **Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP)**

**Submitted by Management to the Board of Executive Directors<sup>1</sup>**

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## Executive Summary

In response to the severity of the food price crisis in early 2008 and the need for prompt action, the World Bank set up a rapid financing facility under a new Global Food Price Crisis Response Program (GFRP), to provide policy and technical advice and up to \$1.2 billion in Bank financing to affected countries, including \$200 million in grants for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, from a trust fund set up from proceeds of the IBRD Surplus account. The continuing World Bank response has been articulated in coordination with the United Nations' High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on food security. The Bank's participation in the U.N. effort has demonstrably contributed to that collective response through mutual staff secondments, Bank participation in the HLTF, active involvement in its derivative advisory committees, and in-country collaboration.

GFRP projects from Bank funds – either Board-approved since May 29, 2008 or well along the pipeline for Board approval – amount to more than \$1.17 billion in 36 countries, as of March 12, 2009, up against the Board-endorsed ceiling of \$1.2 billion for use of Bank funds under GFRP. Of Board-approvals that total \$866 million to date in 30 countries, 85% of the funds have been disbursed. The Bank is engaged in food-crisis-related policy dialogue with more than 40 countries and is equally active at the regional level. To date, the Bank has mobilized \$189 million in external funds for activities under GFRP. A Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) has been set up and two single donor trust funds are being established to facilitate the involvement of a broad range of development partners in supporting country efforts to address the crisis. The food crisis and timely GFRP interventions have helped re-focus policy attention to the longer term roles of smallholder agriculture and social protection in food security and poverty alleviation in several countries, where agriculture and nutrition have been lower priorities for many years.

The functional distribution of funds under Board-approved projects to date is: 48% for development policy operations (DPO), which have been used to support government responses to the food crisis that involved policies, for institutional actions to reduce import duties and taxes for food; to scale-up social protection programs, and to improve agricultural productivity; 13% is for investment lending (IL) directed to social protection, and 38% is for investment lending to maintain or improve short-term smallholder agricultural supply response. The geographical distribution of Board-approved project funds is 49% to Sub-Saharan Africa, 23% to East Asia and the Pacific, and 20% in South Asia, with 2-3% each going to Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Middle East and North Africa. Sixty-three percent of funds from the Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund (funded from Surplus) have gone to 15 countries in Africa.

GFRP processing times have been much faster than the norm, achieving the rapid response objective. Investment lending projects averaged 85 days from Concept to Effectiveness, and Development Policy Operations averaged 75 days. There was considerable variation across countries in both cases, but the fastest projects in both categories went from Concept to Effectiveness in three weeks.

GFRP operations are already having an impact on the ground. We estimate that direct social protection measures to date under approved GFRP IL projects have reached approximately 236,000 people and are projected to reach 2.8 million people by the end of the next reporting period. Direct smallholder agricultural supply interventions under approved IL operations are similarly projected to reach approximately 5.5 million farms (or roughly 27 million people). To date, we can be reasonably assured that approximately 126,000 farm households have been reached directly, or roughly 750,000 people. More exact numbers of total people reached will be determined at the completion of respective projects, and in the meantime sample household surveys funded by the GFRP Secretariat will be administered in selected projects to better monitor impact. Although it is not feasible to quantify the aggregate impact of GFRP lending through DPOs given their budget support nature, there is no doubt that these operations have had a substantial impact on the ground. DPOs have helped maintain macroeconomic and social stability in several countries by ensuring the availability of resources for Governments to continue to

provide critical social and infrastructure services, especially for the poor. In a number of countries, these operations were also very important in helping to contain food price inflation.

The GFRP was intended as a flexible, innovative and time-limited solution to a specific set of global issues. It therefore was intended to change as needs change. The main changes of note in the underlying global situation are: (a) moderation of the price spikes for food grains in global markets since mid-2008; (b) an increasingly risky economic environment for poor farmers in poor countries, (c) the onset of the severe global financial crisis affecting everyone, not just the poor, leading to client demand for social protection from a broader range of countries and population groups for a broader set of reasons, and (d) the immiseration of the rural poor in client countries continues to worsen.

Management feels that it will be important to retain the ability to fast-track the Bank's own resources through a tried and tested GFRP mechanism in the coming year (to June 30, 2010), and requests that the Board endorse a rise in the ceiling for fast-tracking GFRP operations from the existing \$1.2 billion to \$2 billion, or until June 30, 2010, whichever comes first. There is a reputational risk of not having a facility like GFRP available if demand should suddenly pick up. This would be the case if concerns for both the supply and purchasing power sides of food security in client countries in the coming year prove correct.

Going forward, response to the changing global environment will require a broader set of instruments and interventions beyond just the GFRP, with longer term actions dovetailing with short term response. GFRP will be part of the new Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF) that will also include the new Rapid Social Response Program focused on social interventions. VFF activities are intended to be scaled-up, resulting in a blend of activities across the following four areas: (i) new instruments with an emphasis on social protection, (ii) expansion of external grant funding under GFRP, (iii) further IDA and IBRD lending under GFRP if the Board chooses to lift the current \$1.2 billion ceiling, and (iv) co-ordination with other development partners. Expansion of VFF will happen in coordination with a separate effort for scale-up of longer-term agricultural investments under regular Bank programs.

## **1. Introduction**

The present progress report is the second "six monthly" report called for in the Board's endorsement of the GFRP, the first having been given by Managing Director Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala on October 7, 2008. For convenience, the key features and components of the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) as endorsed by the Board of Executive Directors on May 29, 2008, are set out in Annex 1. The overall aim of the GFRP is to minimize the threat posed by high food prices and sharply rising agricultural production and marketing costs to the livelihoods of both poor urban and rural residents in developing countries. Interventions complement the short-term emergency humanitarian responses of WFP and other donors. The GFRP also attempts to provide a choice of alternatives to clients relative to short term policies such as grain export bans. These short term policies may provide short run domestic relief from high food prices, but provide disincentives to domestic food production in addition to causing further harm to grain importing countries and complicate finding lasting solutions.

GFRP offers client countries and non-sovereign territories access under fast-track procedures to policy advice, technical assistance and financial assistance, through IDA/IBRD grants, credits, loans, and trust funds for both investment lending and development policy operations. In addition to country funding the GFRP offers financial support for regional initiatives that are eligible for IDA regional funds. When the Board of Executive Directors endorsed the GFRP in May 2008, they also endowed a single donor trust fund (the Food Price Crisis Response SDTF) with \$200 million in funds from IBRD Surplus for grants to the poorest and most vulnerable countries. All Bank-member countries and non-sovereign territories adversely affected by the food crisis are eligible to participate in the GFRP. However, access to the US\$200 million of grant funding is targeted to the most fragile, poor, and heavily-impacted countries and non-sovereign territories, with little access to alternative funding. The most recent listing of GFRP projects and current results are attached as Annexes 2 and 3.

The report highlights progress made on implementing the GFRP, emerging lessons and next steps. Section 2 presents key aspects of the World Bank's rapid response to the food crisis and its coordination with development partners, particularly the UN system. Section 3 assesses impact on the ground of GFRP operations. Section 4 discusses on-going efforts to distill lessons from GFRP operations. Section 5 argues that the food crisis—and thus need—is not over; volatile and high food prices continue to impact the poorest. Section 6 describes the efforts to transition from rapid response under GFRP to a broader set of rapid responses to vulnerability and to scaling-up support for our future agricultural investment program.

## **2. Key Aspects of the World Bank's Response**

### **2.1. The World Bank response has been implemented in coordination with development partners, particularly in the UN System**

In April, 2008, the Chief Executives Board (CEB) of the United Nations established a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Crisis, under the leadership of the Secretary-General. The task force brought together the Heads of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds, and programs, the Bretton Woods institutions and relevant parts of the UN Secretariat. The Bank President's call for a New Deal for Global Food Policy has been widely endorsed by development partners and the Bank continues to collaborate closely with the UN agencies on a common strategy to confront the food crisis.

Subsequent to the establishment of the GFRP, the food crisis secretariat housed in the office of the Deputy Secretary General (OCHA) in New York developed with substantial assistance from the GFRP Secretariat the U.N.'s *Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)*, adopted by the General Assembly in September 2008. The CFA is consistent with the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) Framework Document endorsed by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors on May 29, 2008, and sets out the joint position of HLTF members on proposed actions to: 1) address the immediate threats and opportunities resulting from food price rises and volatility; 2) create policy changes to avoid future food crises; and 3) contribute to country, regional, and global food and nutritional security.

The World Bank is supporting the implementation of the CFA through investments under the GFRP and coordinated engagement on policy, advocacy and resource mobilization. The HLTF recently assisted in resource mobilization from the European Union, which contributed one billion Euros to HLTF members and other partners for fighting the food crisis through the new European Food Facility.

Consistent with the agreements reached at the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the new HLTF Secretariat in Rome (to which a World Bank GFRP Secretariat senior specialist is seconded) is working through existing country-level coordination mechanisms and regional initiatives such as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), to identify opportunities and constraints in CFA implementation on the ground. The focus is on 27 least-developed, most vulnerable countries, 22 of which are being supported by the Bank's GFRP.

The Bank has also been actively engaged in discussion with a wide variety of donor partners (including through the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, the OECD Development Assistance Committee, the G8 Secretariat, and various bilateral donors) and has had consultations with civil society organizations and the private sector on appropriate responses to the food crisis.

### **2.2. Present extent of the World Bank's response to the food crisis**

Total World Bank-funded GFRP projects (Board-approved and pipeline) amount to \$1,174 million, of which \$196 million is from the Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund, \$778 million from IDA and \$200 million from IBRD. There is an additional \$29 million under GFRP from the Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). This brings the total (approved and pipeline) amount

for Bank and externally-funded operations under GFRP to \$1,203 million. Disbursements continue to increase steadily and as of mid-March stand at \$719 million out of \$866 million in Board-approved GFRP projects.

There are Board-approved GFRP projects in 30 countries totaling \$866 million. Of this, the FPCR Trust Fund is financing projects worth \$188 million in 25 countries, 15 of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa (Africa). A further seven projects worth \$478 million in total are funded out of IDA resources in the Kyrgyz Republic, Honduras, Nepal, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Madagascar. Another project worth \$200 million was financed out of IBRD resources in the Philippines. The GFRP firm pipeline includes projects in 13 countries totaling \$337 million. This includes 3 projects to be funded by the FPCR Trust Fund, 7 IDA-funded projects and 5 MDTF-funded projects.

### **2.2.1. Policy advice**

The Bank is engaged in policy dialogue with more than 40 countries to help them address the food crisis. The instruments used include: rapid country diagnostics, high-level dialogue and public communications, and in-depth analytical work. Bank staff are also assessing the food security and trade implications of the crisis at the country level. In Kazakhstan, the World Bank held a workshop on food prices with the Prime Minister and the cabinet to assess options for managing inflationary pressures and the agricultural response. In Ukraine, the Bank contributed to policy reforms that avoided restrictions to global grain supply. In the Africa region, the Bank is engaged in a range of analytical and advisory activities in 16 countries. For example, in Mozambique, the Bank organized a cabinet level workshop to discuss policy options to the food crisis. In Ethiopia, a study on sources of food price inflation and appropriate policy responses is ongoing, while a study on food security and safety nets has been conducted in Niger. Similarly, in East Asia and the Pacific the Bank has been involved in a range of analytical and advisory activities at the country level including a recent study on supply response constraints for smallholder farmers in Cambodia, analysis of the poverty incidence of food price increases in Indonesia and work on rice marketing in the Philippines. In South Asia, the Bank has prepared food policy notes for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal that have been shared with the concerned governments.

The Bank is equally active on a regional level. In Nicaragua, a team briefed a summit of 14 Latin American and Caribbean nation leaders on food price increases and regional impacts. In East Asia and the Pacific, the Bank is providing inputs to the regional dialogue, supporting regional initiatives in agricultural research, and facilitating trade coordination. The Europe and Central Asia region of the World Bank sponsored a Global Distance Learning Network event to bring together officials from eight countries to discuss issues around the food crisis and explore strategies to respond to the crisis. In South Asia, the Bank recently organized a regional conference on the global food price crisis and its implications which mobilized key policy makers, researchers and civil society representatives from all countries in the region. In the Middle East and North Africa region the World Bank, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, has completed a position paper on “Improving Food Security in Arab Countries”. While in the Africa region, the World Bank and other partners supported a technical workshop on food security convened by the Africa Union in May 2008. Sixteen African countries participated in this workshop which focused on developing operational responses to the rise in food prices. The Africa region is also undertaking a number of regional studies including a study on biofuels and another which analyzes the scope and options for strengthening food security through trade and regional integration in East and Southern Africa.

### **2.2.2. Expedited financial support**

As of mid-March 2009, total Board-approved GFRP amounted to \$866 million in 40 operations for 30 countries (see Table 1 next page for a summary by type of operation and Annexes 2 and 3 for details.) Operations and amounts per country were: Djibouti (\$5 million), Haiti (\$10 million), Liberia (\$10 million), Tajikistan (\$9 million), Yemen (\$10 million), Afghanistan (\$8 million), Sierra Leone (\$7

million), Moldova (\$7 million), Burundi (\$10 million), Rwanda (\$10 million), Madagascar (\$22 million), Central African Republic (\$7 million), Niger (\$7 million), Somalia (\$7 million), Guinea (\$10 million), Guinea-Bissau (\$5 million), Nepal (\$36 million), Southern Sudan (\$5 million), Togo (\$7 million), Mozambique (\$20 million), Benin (\$9 million), West Bank and Gaza (\$5 million), Nicaragua (\$7 million), Lao PDR (\$3 million), Philippines (\$200 million), Mali (\$5 million), Honduras (\$10 million), Ethiopia (\$275 million), Bangladesh (\$130 million), and Kyrgyz Republic (\$10 million). Furthermore, projects are being prepared for Kenya, Lao PDR, Malawi, Senegal, Comoros, Tanzania, Nicaragua, Cambodia and Haiti.

**Table 1: Summary of Board-Approved GFRP Operations as of March 24, 2009**

<b>Countries / Funding Sources</b>	<b>FPCR TF</b>	<b>IDA</b>	<b>IBRD</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Development Policy Operations</b>				
Djibouti, Haiti, Madagascar, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Guinea, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Honduras, Mali, Philippines	N = 8 \$65.5 mil.	N = 3 \$150 mil.	N = 1 \$200 mil.	N = 12 \$415.5 mil.
<b>Investment Lending</b>				
Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Yemen, Moldova, C.A.R., Somalia, Guinea, Afghanistan, Niger, Togo, Southern Sudan, Guinea Bissau, Benin, Nepal, Niger, Ethiopia, Laos, Nicaragua, West Bank & Gaza	N = 18 \$122.5 mil	N = 4 \$328 mil	N = 0 \$ 0 mil.	N = 22 \$450.5 mil.
<b>Totals</b>	N = 26 \$188 mil.	N = 7 \$428 mil.	N = 1 \$200 mil.	N = 34 \$866 mil.

Notes: N = number of countries with operations of that type from that funding source; some countries may have multiple funding sources or blend DPOs and IL from a single source; GFRP currently has Board-Approved operations in 30 countries, carried out through 40 distinct projects. An earlier \$9 million grant to Mauritania out of the FPCR TF is being redeployed to pipeline projects at the request of the Africa region, along with the small remainder of the FPCR TF and allocable investment income to the FPCR TF, and does not show up yet under Board approved amounts.

In addition to the above-mentioned IDA and IBRD resources, grant funding has been made available through several externally-funded trust funds (see Box 1) in support of the full range of interventions available under the GFRP. A Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which has to date received a contribution of AUD 50 million from the Australian government, has allocated funds for technical assistance and investment lending and budget support operations in Senegal, Cambodia, the Pacific Islands, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe. The Russian Federation has also allocated \$15 million for the food crisis response in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The Russia Trust Fund will become operational in the next month. Lastly, the European Commission has pledged initial support through the World Bank totaling EUR 110.8 million for 10 countries, namely Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Mali, Kenya, Benin, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos and Yemen. The EC contribution is expected in the last quarter of FY09.

### **2.2.3. Rapidity of response**

The Board-approved fast-track processing procedures for investment lending, as well as development policy operations under the GFRP. This included approval-in-principle of projects by the Regional Vice-Presidents and subsequent circulation to the Executive Directors for five days for approval on an absence-of-objection basis. If three or more Executive Directors so request, the project is called for a full Board Meeting. In addition, internal processing procedures were also expedited. Maintaining quality, the task teams could process operations using the flexibility provided under OP8.00 *Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies*, and through a blanket waiver allowing additional financing to projects without a 12 month

implementation track record. Furthermore, review periods were shortened and Bank teams worked extra hours to provide the required quick response to client needs.

Indications are that GFRP arrangements were successful in speeding up response. For investment lending operations, processing times from concept to effectiveness were on average only 85 calendar days. Development policy operations were processed even faster, taking on average only 75 calendar days from concept to effectiveness (See figures 1 and 2). For both instruments the processing times did vary considerably between projects, depending in part on internal factors, and in part on delays by counterparts. The fastest processing time for both DPOs and ILs was three weeks from concept to effectiveness.

**Box 1: Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP)  
Externally-funded Trust Funds**

***Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-donor Trust Fund***

Australia, with their contribution of AUD 50 million, remains the sole contributor to the Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-donor Trust Fund (FPCR Core MDTF). The GFRP Steering Committee has approved US\$29.3 million in grants from the FPCR Core MDTF for 5 countries. This includes a grant of \$8 million for Cambodia, \$8 million for Senegal, \$7 million for Zimbabwe, \$6 million for the Pacific Islands (\$5 million in grants for lending operations and \$1 million for technical assistance) and \$250,000 in technical assistance for Vietnam. Given the high demand for additional grant funding to mitigate the impacts of the food crisis, other donors are encouraged to channel funds through the MDTF.

***Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response (FPCR) Trust Fund for Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic***

In December the Russian Federation Cabinet approved a \$15 million contribution to a new Single Donor Trust Fund under the GFRP that will address the food crisis in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The first tranche of \$7 million has been received and the Trust Fund is expected to become effective at the beginning of April. An additional \$5 million contribution is expected later this year, followed by the final tranche of \$3 million in 2010. The funds made available through this Trust Fund will allow the country teams in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic to build on and compliment ongoing GFRP interventions.

***European Union Food Crisis Rapid Response Facility***

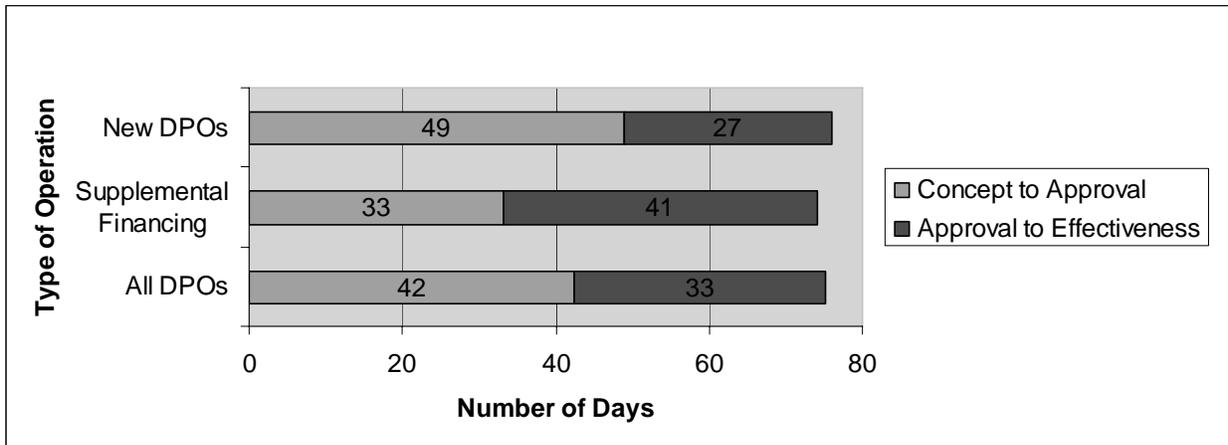
As part of the Batch I allocations from the EC €1 billion Food Facility, the EC has approved €73.7 million in grant funding to be implemented by the World Bank in 6 countries; Ethiopia (€20 million), Gambia (€5.5 million), Guinea-Bissau (€3 million), Mali (€15.3 million), Kenya (€20 million) and Honduras (€9.9 million). Under the Batch II allocations, a further €7.1 million is under consideration by the EC for support to projects in Benin (€6.8 million), Kyrgyz Republic (€7 million), Lao PDR (€5 million) and Yemen (€8.3). A final, smaller tranche of funding may be allocated for implementation through the World Bank in the fall. The first tranche of the EC contribution is expected to be received by the end of April.

Many teams used additional or supplemental financing to existing operations to facilitate a quick response. This allowed teams to use Project Implementation Units already in place to develop and implement the project, as well as draw on existing project documents and experiences. A review of the processing times shows that for both ILs and DPOs, additional or supplemental financing permitted a more rapid response. For new stand-alone GFRP investment lending projects, the processing time was on average 97 calendar days, whereas additional financing operations cut this time by more than a third to only 57 days on average. Similarly, supplemental financing was more rapid for DPOs, taking on average 74 days versus 76 for new operations. The average length to process a supplemental financing operation

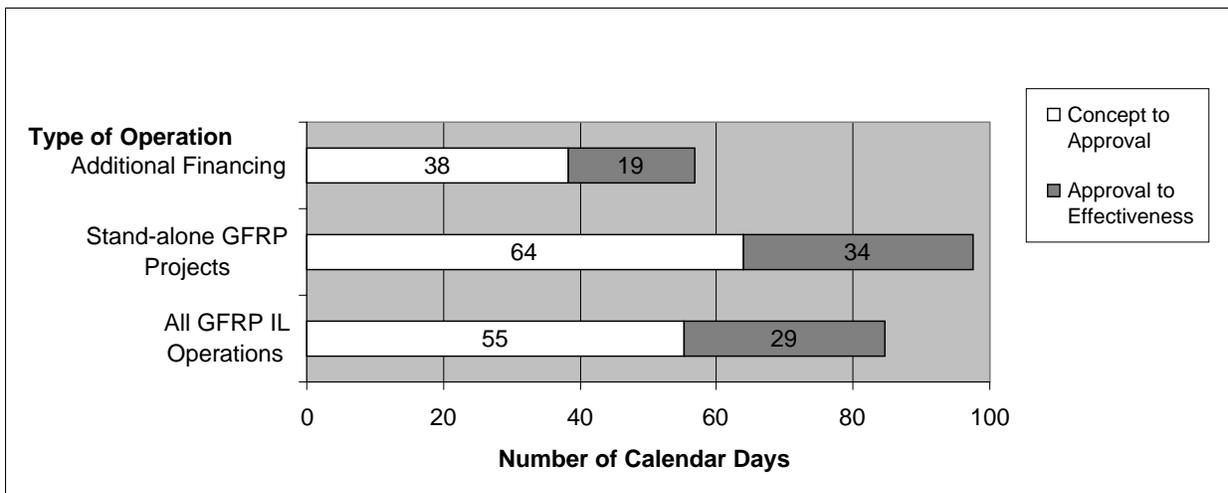
is somewhat skewed due to one project that was held up at the country level for three months due to elections. Disregarding this outlier would reduce the average processing time for supplemental DPOs to only 44 days.

The development and delivery of operations under GFRP has been significantly faster than for regular Bank operations and even faster than the Bank’s response to previous emergencies. While there is no doubt that some of this must be attributed to the dedication of task teams, the fast-track procedures approved by the Board and expedited internal processing steps clearly facilitated this rapid response.

**Figure 1: GFRP Development Policy Operations Average Processing Time (Days)**



**Figure 2: GFRP Investment Lending Operations Average Processing Time (Days)**



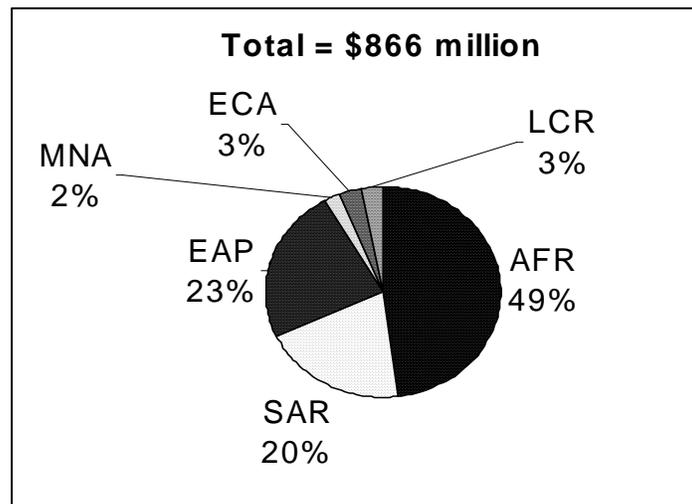
#### 2.2.4. Breadth of response

The GFRP response has reached the most affected regions of Africa and Asia. Of the \$866 million in Board-approved projects, 49 percent of the funds have been allocated to the 16 most-affected African countries (figure 3). Another 23 percent and 20 percent of the GFRP approved funds have been allocated

for East Asia and Pacific and South Asia regions respectively. This is followed by Latin America and Caribbean (3 percent), Europe and Central Asia (3 percent) and Middle East and North Africa (2 percent).

Besides covering the most affected regions, the GFRP response has also covered the intended areas (figure 4). Focusing on the objective of rapid response, 48 percent of the Board-approved operations have been development policy loans that have been used to support the government responses to the food crisis that involved policies and institutional actions to reduce import duties and taxes for food, develop and scale-up social protection programs, and improve agricultural productivity. Another 38 percent of the Board-approved funds have focused directly on strengthening agricultural production systems and 13 percent directly on social protection actions to ensure food access and minimize the nutritional impact of the crisis. A small amount (1 percent) has been allocated for strengthening monitoring and evaluation and communication support.

**Figure 3: Geographic Distribution of Approved GFRP Operations**



### 3. Impact on the Ground

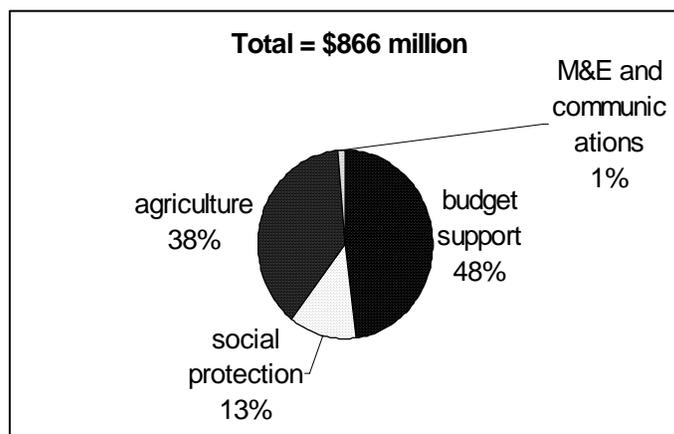
The resources made available through the GFRP and the IDA/IBRD projects processed under the GFRP fast-track mechanism are already having a significant impact on the ground. It is difficult to assess actual delivery of project outputs at the individual household level this early in the project cycle, as supervision missions to client countries only start 6 months after project effectiveness. This function has not occurred yet or is only just beginning for most GFRP projects. Eventually all project teams will need to report on their concrete impacts as projects close. Meanwhile, the GFRP Secretariat is working with project teams as supervision missions are beginning to try to better assess actual impacts. In selected cases, the Secretariat will finance small sample surveys at the household level to assess impacts and improve overall lesson-learning.

For the time-being, the Secretariat estimates based on reports from TTLs that direct social protection measures (via investment lending--IL) to date under approved GFRP projects have clearly reached 236,000 people and are projected to reach 2.8 million people by the end of the next reporting period. Direct smallholder agricultural supply interventions under approved IL operations are projected to reach approximately 5.5 million farms by the end of the next reporting period (or roughly 27 million people). To date, we can be reasonably assured that approximately 126,000 farm households have been reached directly, or roughly 750,000 people.

### 3.1. Direct social protection impact of GFRP investment lending

GFRP IL operations in 15 countries support social protection interventions to ensure food access and minimize the nutritional impact of the crisis. Actions include support for provision of supplementary rations and nutrition that are expected to reach 1,300,000 vulnerable mothers and children under 5, school feeding programs that are expected to reach 600,000 primary school children, and cash-for-work, food-for-work and cash transfer programs that are expected to reach 900,000 people.

**Figure 4: Functional distribution of approved GFRP operations**



Social protection operations under GFRP are already making a difference on the ground. For example, under a school feeding program in Liberia, 300-400 tons of food has been distributed each month to more than 60,000 school children since October 2008. In Tajikistan nutrition training has been delivered to 432 doctors and nurses and since December 2008, 36,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women have attended nutrition education sessions. Micronutrient supplements and food packages are being procured and will be provided to approximately 50,000 women attending health facilities for prenatal care, delivery or child vaccinations.

In Yemen, a \$10 million grant is supporting implementation of community-based labor-intensive public works projects that will benefit 8,000 to 10,000 households. To date, 98 of these public works projects are under implementation and just over 18,000 people have worked on these projects with about \$2 million paid as wages. In Sierra Leone, \$4 million in grant support has been provided for a cash-for-work program. The grant financing is expected to generate at least 849,000 person-days of employment including at least 254,000 employment-days for women. To date, 119 cash-for-work projects have been approved, most involving small road works and drainage, with an average of 30-40 beneficiaries per project. These projects have created over 42,000 person-days of employment for more than 5,300 people and have resulted in the rehabilitation of 260 km of roads, and the development of 85 acres of arable swamps and woodland. The program is being implemented in seven districts (Bo, Western rural and urban, Bombali, Kono, Port Loko and Moyamba) which were selected based on the WFP Livelihoods and Vulnerability Mapping. Meanwhile, 109 'second batch' works projects have been approved, and some are already ongoing.

### 3.2. Direct impact of GFRP investment lending on smallholder agricultural production

There are currently Board-approved Investment Lending operations in 12 countries focusing on strengthening smallholder agricultural production systems that are expected to reach 5.5 million farmers. These operations include activities supporting fertilizer and seed procurement and distribution,

strengthening of seed production systems, support for livestock-related activities such as improving fodder production and marketing and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes. Approximately 280,000 tons of fertilizers and more than 2,000 tons of seeds have been procured to date under GFRP operations. In Tajikistan, 1,265 tons of high quality winter wheat planting seed was distributed to 71,500 households and approximately 2,100 tons of fertilizer has been procured for distribution for the spring 2009 wheat crop. An additional 7,000 households in the mountainous regions of the country will be provided with 12.6 tons of fodder crops seeds and 350 tons of fertilizer which has already been procured and will be distributed in time for the growing season at the end of March. In Ethiopia, the \$250 million IDA operation is providing the Government with the needed foreign exchange resources to import a total of 442,000 tons of fertilizer. Since the third week of January 2009, the first tender/batch of 90,000 tons of urea and 180,000 tons of di-ammonium phosphates (DAP) has been arriving through the port of Djibouti. About 50,000 tons have been transported into the country as of March 12, 2009. The timely importation is facing some challenges as the port of Djibouti has been congested. The fertilizer is bagged at the port before being transported by truck to central and local warehouses and subsequently distributed/sold to farmers, in time for the *belg* (small rain) season. The purchasing contracts for the second tender for about 180,000 tons of DAP is being finalized. In Afghanistan, an \$8 million IL operation is supporting the rehabilitation of 500 small-scale irrigation projects. To date rehabilitation activities have commenced in 191 communities benefitting 154,000 people.

### **3.3. Assessing the impact of GFRP DPOs**

Although it is not feasible to quantify the aggregate impact of GFRP lending through DPOs given their budget support nature, there is no doubt that these operations have had a substantial impact on the ground. Thus far, DPOs have been approved under GFRP for 12 countries. These operations are supporting government policies and institutional actions that address the food crisis. This has included policies and actions to reduce import duties and taxes for food; develop, scale-up and enhance targeting of social assistance programs; strengthen and/or initiate policy dialogue on agriculture and social protection; and improve agricultural productivity.

For example, the \$10 million DPO in Burundi has supported the suspension of custom duties and domestic transaction taxes on 13 basic food items which helped replace lost revenue and create fiscal space for strengthening food security and school feeding programs. About 60 additional primary schools will benefit from the school feeding programs in Burundi and an estimated 120,000 additional hot meals will be distributed. In Bangladesh, a \$130 million DPO financed through an IDA credit has supported the Government's program in three thematic areas: (i) macro-economic and fiscal policy reforms, (ii) expansion of safety net programs, and (iii) enhancing food security. This enabled the government to scale-up funding for seven existing safety net programs, enabled introduction of a new 100 days employment guarantee scheme and expansion of the country's fertilizer distribution network. In Mozambique, \$20 million in GFRP funding for the *Fifth Poverty Reduction Support Credit* has contributed to financing the Government's Food Production Action Plan (FPAP), a 3-year plan developed to increase food production through a variety of policy interventions. The Government reallocated budget for the agriculture sector in 2008 and increased the sectoral allocation for agriculture in the 2009-2011 Medium Term Expenditure Framework to finance the Action Plan. In Haiti a grant has helped maintain macroeconomic and social stability by ensuring that the government had adequate resources to continue providing much needed social and infrastructure services to the population, especially the poor. The \$10 million DPO in Haiti has subsequently helped opened up a dialogue for agriculture and social protection. A new agriculture project is now in preparation.

### **3.4. Other World Bank Group responses to the food crisis**

The World Bank Group response to the food crisis has not been limited to GFRP. Assessment of the full World Bank Group assistance to food and agriculture requires a broader view of agriculture and food lending than that easily provided by sector or thematic codes. Total approved and "firm pipeline" lending

for food and agriculture in FY09 including GFRP is likely to be in the range of \$5.2 billion, up from \$3.8 billion actual lending in FY08 using the same categories. There are 4 main components: a) IBRD and IDA lending mapped to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Board; b) related IFC lending in : (i) agribusiness production and processing, (ii) agri-related trade finance, (iii) fertilizers, (iv) agri-logistics and infrastructure, and (v) food retail; (c) lending and grants under the GFRP, including the internally funded trust fund; (d) other lending to food-related "Social Themes" including (i) social safety nets such as conditional and unconditional cash transfer programs and food -for-work programs; (ii) social risk mitigation including income support for the elderly and other vulnerable groups; and (iii) nutrition & food security activities such as targeting food supplementation to malnourished women and children and programs to reduce micronutrient malnutrition. The approximate breakdown is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Estimates of FY09 Lending to Food and Agriculture by the World Bank Group**  
(billions of nominal US\$)

<b>WBG Unit</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Probable</b>
<b>ARD Sector Board</b>	2.0	2.8
<b>GFRP</b>	0.1	1.1
<b>Food-related social themes</b>	0.4	0.7
<b>IFC Agribusiness</b>	1.4	1.6
<b>Total, eliminating double counting across categories above (see note)</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Notes: Estimates for FY09 are current as of February 26, 2009; the cells of the first three lines within the table contain double-counting, especially for GFRP projects in FY09, and some GFRP projects are mapped to other units such as PREM and HD. The final total eliminates this double-counting, but requires going to individual project data to compute. "Probable" is interpreted as Board-approved plus projects ranked by TTLs as firm for FY09 in Business Warehouse. Figures are rounded to the nearest 0.1 billion.

In FY08 IFC invested more than \$1.4 billion along the agribusiness supply chain to boost agricultural production, increase liquidity in supply chains, improve logistics and distribution, and increase access to credit for small farmers. More than 40 percent of IFC's projects were in IDA countries with investments in Sub-Saharan Africa reaching \$116 million. In FY09, as of February 28 IFC has invested \$893 million along the agribusiness supply chain; investments in Africa reached \$109 million for distribution and storage, grain milling, plantation rehabilitation, and trade finance.

Only \$54 million in GFRP projects were approved by the Board between May 29 and June 30, 2008. Thus most of the impact of GFRP on Bank lending is happening in FY09. While the figures above are not sufficient to make the case that GFRP to date has been largely additional to the regular Bank program in food and agriculture, they do not rule it out either. Even eliminating the IFC response, the net remaining estimated increase in lending of \$1.2 billion in FY09 is larger than the estimated GFRP total for FY09 of \$1.1 billion. It seems highly likely that a large chunk if not all of the GFRP response was additional to the agricultural program and food related social theme lending.

Like GFRP, the regular program is also adapting to the new conditions prevailing since the onset of price spikes in Fall 2007. A key aspect of this is represented by on-going efforts to develop financial insurance products to respond to external shocks. Two of the most severe external shocks - commodity price and weather shocks - are especially problematic for low income countries, since they are already highly vulnerable to price and weather volatility. Since June 2008, the World Bank has been able to offer intermediation services on index-based weather derivatives. World Bank intermediation allows clients to

access the financial markets and transfer weather-related risk to market counterparts. The weather hedging product is a complement to the broad range of available catastrophe financing solutions to help countries plan proactive responses to natural disasters.

In September 2008, Malawi was the first country to use the World Bank as an intermediary to access weather derivatives. The contract was structured as an option on a rainfall index. The index links rainfall and maize production so that, if precipitation falls below a certain level, the index will reflect the projected loss in maize production. Under the contract, if the maize production in the country as estimated by the rainfall index falls significantly below the historical average, Malawi will receive a payout of up to a maximum of \$5 million. The World Bank's participation in this new area may reduce the initial investment for market players to expand into developing countries and help build capacity in beneficiary countries for future hedging business done directly with the markets.

The Bank is also providing support for integrating national level agricultural risk management strategies into new country operations in Morocco, Malawi, Mozambique, Haiti, Belize, Grenada, and Jamaica. At the meso and micro levels, the Bank is supporting weather index insurance initiatives in Thailand, Bangladesh, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Jamaica, Malawi and potentially Fiji. The World Bank and the IFC are also working together to complete a feasibility study on a crop insurance pilot for small-scale maize farmers in Indonesia. In addition, IFC is supporting the creation of a Global Index Reinsurance Facility (GIRIF) which will support crop and livestock insurance for smallholders in developing countries.

#### **4. Learning lessons through project assessments and targeted analytical work**

The procedural antecedents of GFRP are to be found in the Bank's response to the acute concerns five years ago with the emergence of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and possibility of a global influenza pandemic. As with GFRP, a combination of fast-tracked IDA and IBRD projects at the country level and trust funded activities were mobilized through the endorsement by the Board of a Framework Document. As with GFRP, collaboration with the UN System was key. The GFRP built on and expanded this approach to emergency response, profiting from previous experience that was largely embedded in people and not written down. GFRP is also three times as large quantitatively, breaks new ground procedurally (as in the use of DPOs), and addresses both a larger and more politically sensitive set of issues. It is vital that the lessons of this experience are assessed on a continuing basis, both to improve on-going operations and to enlighten future emergency responses.

Now that a sizable set of GFRP projects are launched, the GFRP Secretariat is embarking with the regions on a series of lesson-learning activities to assess and record lessons in emergency response. The launch of this was recently held at Rural Week 2009, when many of the GFRP TTLs were back from the field at headquarters. They highlighted lessons learned about successful targeting approaches for scarce funds where national household data are poor, the positive externalities of having fast disbursing grant funds available in carrying on a policy dialogue with governments, and the critical need to coordinate with major development partners involved in assisting in emergency response. The lessons learned will grow as implementation of GFRP operations progresses.

One positive side effect of GFRP is that the Bank is again a player among international actors involved in discussions of global arrangements for helping ensure food security, as evidenced by increases in requests from clients for technical assistance in food policy areas, invitations to speak at major international and national conferences, and active participation of Bank staff in technical consultations on these topics. The Bank intends to consolidate this opportunity to bring knowledge to bear on its operations and those of others by embarking on a series of targeted analytical activities on options for food price stabilization in poor countries.

Designing appropriate policies to respond to the food crisis requires a solid foundation of empirical knowledge at the global and country level. In collaboration with other agencies and institutions, the Bank is undertaking a comprehensive analytical program in six key areas: (a) Global food price developments, increasing volatility and input to policy discussions on managing food price risks; (b) Poverty, gender, distributional and nutritional impacts of food price increases; (c) Fiscal and macroeconomic implications and responses; (d) Trade responses and impacts at country and global level; (e) Facilitating an agricultural supply response; and (f) Using safety nets to dampen the social impact of the crisis.

## **5. Volatile and high food prices continue to impact the poorest: the food crisis is not over**

Food prices accelerated sharply in the first half of 2008. Although prices have declined from their peaks major food grain prices are still higher than the 1990s and early 2000s. Maize prices today are 50% higher than the average price prevailing between 2003 and 2006, while rice prices are 130% higher. After steep declines at the end of 2008, prices have been gradually edging up during the first quarter of 2009, raising concerns about increasing price volatility and its implication for food security strategies and outcomes. Greater integration between maize and oil markets through biofuel markets (75% correlation between maize and oil prices when oil exceeds \$50 /bbl.), a greatly expanded share of grains futures (27% of all US grain futures) locked into commodity index funds, low stock-to-use ratios (17% compared to 30%+ a dozen years ago), and more frequent and extreme climatic events emphasize the need for action to reduce the impact of expected increases in global grain price volatility on the poor.

Furthermore, although international prices have declined from their peaks last year, this has not necessarily translated into a matching decline in local prices in many developing countries. In Kenya for example, maize prices decreased by 12 percent in the last quarter of 2008 in Nairobi, and only 1 percent in Mombasa, and rose 16 percent in Dar-es-Salaam, whereas international prices for maize went down by 32 percent. This illustrates that while agricultural inputs such as fertilizers are imported products driven by world prices, grain prices in much of Africa are driven by factors affecting local production, including the price of inputs, weather, and macroeconomic events.

High volatility in food prices combined with the impact of the financial crisis threatens to further increase food insecurity and exacerbate the hardships faced by the poorest. The economic slowdown will likely result in tighter budgets for both vulnerable countries and families further eroding the ability to cope and adapt to shocks. When faced with high prices and left to their own devices, food insecure households have few options other than to reduce their current levels of food consumption, shift to lower quality and less expensive foods, or forego critical expenditures on health and education.

Seventy-five percent of the world's poor are rural, and most earn their livelihoods from farming. In many regions, such as in Sub-Saharan Africa, the vast majority of smallholders are still net-buyers of food that stand to lose from high food prices. Most of these households could not mobilize necessary assets to expand production before the outlook for grain prices dimmed, leaving uncertainty on the consumption side but discouraging production.

## **6. Next steps and beginnings of an exit strategy for GFRP**

The GFRP was intended as a flexible, innovative and time-limited solution to a specific set of global issues. It therefore was intended to change as needs change. The main changes of note in the underlying global situation are: (a) moderation of the price spikes for food grains since mid-2008; (b) an increasingly risky economic environment for poor farmers in poor countries, (c) the onset of the severe global financial crisis affecting everyone, and not just the poor, leading to client demand for social protection from a wider range of countries and population groups for a broader set of reasons, and (d) the immiseration of the rural poor in client countries continues to worsen.

Going forward, response to the changing global environment will require a broader set of instruments and interventions beyond just the GFRP, with longer term actions dovetailing with short term response. GFRP will be part of the new Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF) that will also include the new Rapid Social Response Program (RSR) focused on social interventions. VFF activities are intended to be scaled-up, resulting in a blend of activities across the following four areas: (i) new instruments with an emphasis on social protection, (ii) expansion of external grant funding under GFRP, (iii) further IDA and IBRD lending under GFRP if the Board chooses to lift the current \$1.2 billion ceiling, and (iv) co-ordination with other development partners. Expansion of VFF will happen in coordination with a separate effort for scale-up of longer-term agricultural investments under regular Bank programs.

### **6.1. New instruments with an emphasis on social protection**

The World Bank is setting up a broader Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF) that will include GFRP, along with a new facility that specifically targets social protection (the Rapid Social Response Facility) in ways less restrictive than the GFRP to deal better with the deepening financial crisis. The scope of GFRP projects is limited to what is specifically permitted in the GFRP Framework Document endorsed by the Board on May 29, 2008. The Rapid Social Response (RSR) window under the VFF will focus on social protection, employment, and the protection of basic social services, particularly for children, pregnant women, elderly and disabled people living in extreme poverty. The accumulated experience of GFRP is being mobilized by the GFRP Secretariat to assist in setting up the VFF and RSR, and to distill and disseminate good practice lessons in emergency response as the first Implementation Status Results Reports and Implementation Completion Reports from GFRP projects begin to come in.

### **6.2. Raising the ceiling for GFRP operations using Bank-sourced funds**

GFRP actions on the agricultural side remain highly relevant, yet the authorized ceiling for fast-tracking of GFRP projects has been reached. The GFRP Secretariat continues to closely monitor progress and provide status updates on already approved operations, and those that are progressing through the pipeline or funded through GFRP Trust Funds. The World Bank also continues to seek external funds to add to the GFRP response.

Management feels that it will be important to retain the ability to fast-track the Bank's own resources through a tried and tested GFRP mechanism in the coming year (to June 30, 2010), and requests that the Board endorse a rise in the ceiling for fast-tracking GFRP operations from the existing \$1.2 billion to \$2 billion, or until June 30, 2010, whichever comes first. The reputational risk that there will be insufficient client demand is of minor consequence. The reputational risk of not having a facility like GFRP available if demand should suddenly pick up--which would arise if current fears for the food situation in client countries in the coming year prove correct--seems major.

Going forward, the intention is to steer new demand for rapid response social protection projects to the RSR. However, where there is a clear rationale for combining social protection with action on the agricultural side, as was the case in many of the initial trust funded GFRP projects, GFRP will continue to handle the two aspects together in new projects if the ceiling level for fast-tracking Bank resources or external trust funding permit.

Regional staff have identified to date a number of possible country IDA and IBRD projects in agriculture--for a total value well in excess of \$0.5 billion--that they feel would be both needed and eligible for fast-tracking under GFRP before the end of FY10, and that are additional to anything in the current GFRP pipeline. These concern agricultural policy reform in the Philippines, agricultural productivity in Cambodia, support to farmers and producer organizations in Kyrgyz Republic, irrigation rehabilitation in Tajikistan, agricultural extension in Armenia, and expansion and improvement of grain storage in Jordan. Within this total, the Africa region anticipates the need to fast-track up to \$200 million in agriculture for

crisis response under GFRP before the end of FY10, but the prioritization of countries and topics will be affected by rapidly changing events over the next 6 months.

### **6.3. External grant funding under the GFRP**

Further expansion of external funding will be necessary if GFRP is to meet continuing strong client demand for additional grant funding for items in the GFRP Framework Document. Going forward, external trust funds under the GFRP, which provide new grant funding for food stabilization and short-term agricultural requirements, will be major vehicles for continuing to respond to short- and medium-term needs stemming from the food crisis. The intention is to leave fund-raising for primarily social protection purposes to the RSR, but to pursue fund-raising for primarily agricultural or mixed agricultural-rural social protection-rural nutrition projects to GFRP.

The primary consideration in structuring the GFRP was for it to operate rapidly. Thus in looking at how to handle trust funds, the instrument of choice remains a multi-donor trust fund (the Food Price Crisis Response Core MDTF), where stakeholders can express their desires through an advisory committee, but guidance as to what could be funded, and how, was provided by the GFRP Framework Document, and ultimate responsibility for governance was assumed by the GFRP Steering Committee led by Managing Director Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and including 6 Bank Vice Presidents from the central networks. Donor earmarks are specifically excluded by the MDTF. The Food Price Crisis Response Core MDTF was set up in record time, and generously contributed to (AUD 50 million) by the Government of Australia. Other external funding was generously provided by Russia (\$ 15 million) and the European Commission (€10.8 million), using dedicated single donor trust fund mechanisms to handle country earmarks.

### **6.4. Coordination with other development partners**

As the GFRP team increases its on-going efforts to assist the three-quarters of the worlds poor who are rural and mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihoods to adjust to crises, it will become even more important to continue to try to leverage Bank efforts through other development partners in order to expand the response. At the end of January, the Bank sent a strong delegation headed by Managing Director Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala to the Madrid High Level Conference on Food Security for All, co-sponsored by Prime Minister Zapatero and Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. The GFRP Secretariat remains in daily contact with the UN-HLTF Secretariat, now located at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome. The success of the HLTF as a group in securing external funding from the European Commission is leading to further joint approaches through the UN-HLTF Secretariat to other donors, such as the Government of Spain. An HLTF procedure is being worked out for handling contributions from new donors who wish to support smallholder agricultural development in poor countries, but prefer not to earmark contributions to specific countries, agencies, or sectors, but instead to entrust them to the U.N. Secretary General. The GFRP Secretariat is also actively engaged in information sharing with the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, the OECD Development Assistance Committee, individual UN agencies such as FAO and WFP, and bilateral donors.

### **6.5. Shift in emphasis to long-term scale-up in support for agriculture**

In October 2007, before the visible start of the food price crisis, the World Development Report 2008, *Agriculture for Development*, focused world attention on the need to increase spending on the key public goods necessary to support increased productivity for smallholder farmers in poor countries and on ways to improve the quality of that spending. The food price crisis has reinforced those messages, but also emphasized the need to pay specific attention to helping smallholder producers and poor consumers manage food price-related risks, and for the need to remain engaged in food policy issues more broadly.

A new Agriculture Action Plan is being prepared and will be presented to the Board later this fiscal year. The five focus areas are: (1) reducing risk and vulnerability; (2) raising agricultural productivity; (3) linking farmers to markets and strengthening value chains; (4) facilitating rural non-farm income and exit; and (5) enhancing environmental services and sustainability. The approach emphasizes: (1) integration in local processes (PRSP, CAS); (2) greater emphasis on local empowerment; (3) donor partnership; and (4) better organization to deliver. The need for renewed attention to food security and food price risk management within the Bank's agricultural and rural development program is a key lesson from the GFRP, aspects which will be reflected in the Action Plan.

## **Annex 1: The World Bank's Global Food Price Crisis Response Program (GFRP)**

### **1. Strategic context, link with country response to crisis, and purpose of Facility**

**Strategic context** – The GFRP was approved by the Board on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2008 in response to the Global Food Crisis. Rapidly rising food, fuel and fertilizer prices at the time posed a serious threat to food security, social stability, and the sustainability of smallholder farming in developing countries. Prices have gone down somewhat more recently. However they remain high and unstable. Increased food price volatility associated with the crisis has hindered widespread production response and suggests the danger of new price spikes very soon. An additional 100 million people in low-income countries were pushed below the poverty line in 2008; some may have crossed marginally back, but presently the remaining 923 million people who are still chronically malnourished remain very vulnerable. These events have reversed progress in reducing malnutrition and made unlikely the attainment of the MDG of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger.

**Purpose of Facility** - The overall objectives of this Program are to minimize the threat posed by high food prices to the livelihoods of poor people in developing countries in the short-run, and to assist client governments in the short and medium run to have the time to find longer term sustainable solutions without embarking on short-term policies such as export bans, administered food prices, and parastatal buffer stocks that are likely to make longer term adaptation to the new realities of global food price volatility more difficult. Achieving these goals will diminish the global burden of hunger and poverty and will enhance economic and social prospects at the global, regional, and country levels. The GFRP facilitates a rapid and flexible Bank response to the Global Food Crisis and provides a framework for the Bank to coordinate its response to the food crisis in partnership with other multilateral organizations and donor agencies.

### **2. Bank Group support under the Facility**

**IDA/IBRD Support** - The GFRP includes a facility with an authorized ceiling of \$1.2 billion for Bank-sourced funds, encompassing the single-donor Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund of \$200 million from IBRD surplus, and \$1 billion in IDA/IBRD resources.

**GFRP Components** - The GFRP comprises four components as endorsed by the Executive Board in a detailed [GFRP Framework Document](#) on May 29, 2008: (i) food price policy & market stabilization, (ii) social protection actions to ensure food access & minimize the nutritional impact of the crisis on the poor and vulnerable, (iii) enhancing domestic food production & marketing response, and (iv) implementation support, communications & monitoring & evaluation.

### **3. Country ownership - linkage with Country Strategy and country priorities**

**Linkage with Country Strategy and Priorities** - Under the framework, countries will be able to select from a broad menu of interventions specified in the Framework Document that are relevant to their individual situations. At the country level, multi-agency teams work with governments to draw up country support strategies for vulnerable populations, address food price rises more generally, identify gaps, avoid duplication, create synergies, and seek international support for implementation.

### **4. Results –Outcomes being targeted and monitoring framework**

**Monitoring & Evaluation** - Each individual operation has its own set of objectives, targets, benchmarks, and key performance indicators (according to its particular situation and capabilities) to monitor progress

and to report results in accordance with the Bank's policies and under the supervision of Bank Regional Vice Presidents.

#### **5. Collaboration with other IFIs, bilaterals, UN agencies, CSOs**

**Collaboration** - The GFRP provides a framework for the Bank to coordinate its own response to the crisis in partnership with other multi-lateral and donor agencies. Key coordination of activities will occur at the country level, beginning with joint needs assessment missions.

#### **6. Proposed eligibility criteria (IDA-eligible, IBRD-eligible, other) and governance structure of facility**

**IDA/IBRD Eligibility** - All Bank member countries are eligible to use IDA/IBRD funds under the GFRP for those activities outlined in the [GFRP Framework Document](#).

**FPCR TF Eligibility** - For the FPCR TF the following supplemental eligibility criteria apply with allocation priority to fragile countries or those especially at risk of social unrest due to the crisis:

- (i) low- income IDA-eligible countries or sovereign states/"non-sovereign" territories that are not yet members of the Bank;
- (ii) that are impacted negatively by the rising price of food;
- (iii) that have limited fiscal resources to address the crisis; limited room to reprogram existing IDA commitments; and, limited or no access to other sources of funding for crisis response.

#### **7. Use of Bank instruments under the proposed financing window**

**Instruments** - Under the GFRP, the Bank will provide technical and financial assistance to support governments in their immediate and medium-term response to the food crisis. Depending on specific country circumstances and needs, the full range of Bank lending and non-lending instruments is available to clients. Most projects are processed using instruments deriving from the Bank's operational policies for emergency response (OP 8.0 and OP 8.6).

**IDA/IBRD support** - Client countries can access IDA/IBRD support within existing envelopes through investment lending and development policy operations by (a) restructuring existing operations with or without additional financing; (b) allocation of additional funds to existing operations; or (c) new operations. IDA-eligible countries would have the option of front-loading 30% of their allocations in the first two years of IDA 15. Regional operations would be eligible for IDA financing under the IDA regional projects program.

#### **8. Funding sources and structure (single donor TF, MDTF, other) and link with other World Bank financing sources (co-financing with IDA, IBRD, other TFs)**

**Trust Funds** - The GFRP includes several Trust Funds: (i) the Food Price Crisis Response trust fund, a \$200 million single-donor TF funded from IBRD surplus; (ii) the Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-donor trust fund, a \$33 million multidonor TF; (iii) the European Union Food Crisis Rapid Response Facility with an anticipated contribution of Euro 110.8 million; (iv) the Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response trust fund for Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic with an anticipated contribution of US\$ 15million

**External TFs Eligibility Criteria** - The MDTF eligibility criteria are the same as for the FPCR TF (see 6 above), but MDTF funds can in addition be accessed by IBRD and blend countries in need of technical assistance, analytical support or strategic policy work to minimize the impact of the food crisis. The EC funds are earmarked by the EC for specific countries and the Russia TF is earmarked for activities in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic only.

## **9. Proposed Processing (to be standardized across all VF Facilities)**

**Approval Procedures** - Following the endorsement of the [GFRP Framework Document](#) by the Executive Directors on May 29<sup>th</sup> 2008, the Board-approved four operations under this program. Per the approval procedures outlined in the GFRP Framework document, all subsequent operations are approved in principle by the relevant Regional Vice President, after which they are circulated to the Executive Directors for a 5 day comment period. Any such operation will be scheduled for full Board discussion if at least three Executive Directors so request during the circulation period. Without such a request, the operation is considered approved after 5 business days.

## **10. Governance, reporting requirements and indicative closing date**

**Governance** – Day-to-day coordination of the GFRP is conducted by the GFRP Secretariat, which comprises staff in ARD and OPCS. In addition, a Senior-level Steering Committee chaired by the MD and comprising network VPs, decides on the allocation of TF funds. For each external donor to a GFRP TF, a donor-designated Advisor represents the donor on an Advisory Committee that closely follows all decisions pertaining to the use of the funds in the TF in question.

**Program Period** - The GFRP includes projects and programs that are prepared and approved during the three year period FY09-FY11.

**Reporting Requirements** - Since it is an umbrella framework for supporting multiple projects and programs, Management will review the Program every six months and recommend any changes to the Board at that time. A Secretariat reports weekly to Senior Management on GFRP progress and bi-weekly to the Executive Board. Full briefings on progress, results, and issues are given to the Board every 6 months.

## Annex 2: List of Board-approved GFRP operations

Fiscal Year	Region	Country	Approval Status	Instrument Type	Project ID	Project Name	Total GFRP Amount (\$ m)	Of which,			Disbursed (\$ m)
								FPCR TF (\$ m)	IDA (\$ m)	IBRD (\$ m)	
FY09	SAR	Afghanistan	Approved	Investment	P113199	Food Crisis Response Project	8.0	8.0			5
FY09	SAR	Bangladesh	Approved	DPO	P112761	Bangladesh Food Crisis DSC	130.0		130.0		130.0
FY09	AFR	Benin	Approved	Investment	P113374	Emergency Food Security Support Project	9.0	9.0			0.19
FY09	AFR	Burundi	Approved	DPO	P113438	BI - Food Crisis Response DP Grant	10.0	10.0			10.0
FY09	EAP	Cambodia	Pipeline	DPO	P114790	Cambodia Food Crisis Response Project	5.0		5.0		
FY09	AFR	Central African Republic	Approved	Investment	P113221	CF- Food Response Project	7.0	7.0			3.4
FY09	AFR	Comoros	Pipeline	Investment	P114740	KM-Emerg Food Sec Support Proj (FY09)	1.0	1.0			
FY08	MNA	Djibouti	Approved	DPO	P112017	Food Crisis Response Development Policy Grant	5.0	5.0			5.0
FY09	AFR	Ethiopia	Approved	Investment	P113156	ETHIOPIA GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PRO	250.0		250.0		250
FY09	AFR	Ethiopia	Approved	Investment	P114683	ET-Prod Safety Nets II - Add Fin (FY09)	25.0		25.0		
FY09	AFR	Guinea	Approved	DPO	P113625	GN: Food Crisis DPG	2.5	2.5			2.5
FY09	AFR	Guinea	Approved	Investment	P113268	GN: Agric. Productivity Support Project	5.0	5.0			2
FY09	AFR	Guinea	Approved	Investment	P113608	GN: Labor-Intensive Public Works	2.5	2.5			1.25
FY09	AFR	Guinea-Bissau	Approved	Investment	P113468	GW Emergency Food Security Support Proj	5.0	5.0			0.77
FY08	LCR	Haiti	Approved	DPO	P112133	Supplemental EGRO-II	10.0	10.0			10.0

Fiscal Year	Region	Country	Approval Status	Instrument Type	Project ID	Project Name	Total GFRP Amount (\$ m)	Of which,			Disbursed (\$ m)
								FPCR TF (\$ m)	IDA (\$ m)	IBRD (\$ m)	
						Development Policy Grant					
FY09	LCR	Haiti	Pipeline	Investment	P113623	HT Modernization of Ag. Institutions	5.0		5.0		
FY09	LCR	Honduras	Approved	DPO	P112023	HN-Suppl.Food Prices Crisis FSDPC	10.0		10.0	10	
FY09	AFR	Kenya	Pipeline	Investment	P111545	KE-Cash Transfer for OVC (FY09)	50.0		50.0		
FY09	AFR	Kenya	Pipeline	Investment	P116064	Agricultural Input Supply Program	5	5			
FY08	ECA	Kyrgyz	Approved	Investment	P112142/ P084977	Health & Social Protection Project	6.0		6.0	1.65	
FY08	ECA	Kyrgyz	Approved	Investment	P112186/ P096993	Agricultural Investments and Services Project	4.0		4.0	1.44	
FY09	EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Approved	Investment	P114617	LAO PDR: Rice Productivity Improvement	3.0	3.0			
FY09	EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Pipeline	Investment	P114863	FPCR TF for Lao PDR on Nutrition	2.0	2.0			
FY08	AFR	Liberia	Approved	Investment	P112084	Additional Financing to CEP - Public Works Program	3.0	3.0		0.95	
FY08	AFR	Liberia	Approved	Investment	P101456	Liberia Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	3.0	3.0			
FY08	AFR	Liberia	Approved	Investment	P112107	Liberia Emergency Food Support for Vulnerable Women and Children	4.0	4.0		2	
FY09	AFR	Madagascar	Approved	DPO	P113224	MG: Supplemental PRSC - FPC TF	10.0	10.0		10.0	
FY09	AFR	Madagascar	Approved	Investment	P113134	MG-Emerg. Food Sec. & Reconstr. (FY09)	12.0		12.0		
FY09	AFR	Malawi	Pipeline	DPO	P107303	MW - PRSC 2	10.0		10.0		
FY09	AFR	Mali	Approved	DPO	P114269	ML-PRSC II - Food Crisis - Add Fin (FY09)	5.0	5.0		5.0	

Fiscal Year	Region	Country	Approval Status	Instrument Type	Project ID	Project Name	Total GFRP Amount (\$ m)	Of which,			Disbursed (\$ m)
								FPCR TF (\$ m)	IDA (\$ m)	IBRD (\$ m)	
FY09	ECA	Moldova	Approved	Investment	P112908	HSSA Additional Financing	7.0	7.0			6.54
FY09	AFR	Mozambique	Approved	DPO	P107313	MZ-PRSC 5 (last)	20.0	10	10		20.0
FY09	SAR	Nepal	Approved	Investment	P113002	NP Social Safety Net - Food Crisis Respo	21.7	5	16.7		
FY09	SAR	Nepal	Approved	Investment	P114912	Irrigation & Wtr Res Mgmt Supplemental	14.3		14.3		
FY09	LCR	Nicaragua	Pipeline	Investment	P114375	GFRP-National Seed System Strengthening	10.0		10.0		
FY09	LCR	Nicaragua	Approved	Investment	P114441	NI-Emergency Food Price Response Project	7.0	7.0			
FY09	AFR	Niger	Approved	Investment	P113222	NE:Emergency Food Security Support Proj	7.0	7.0			6.4
FY09	EAP	Philippines	Approved	DPO	P113492	Philippines GFRP DPO	200.0			200.0	200.0
FY09	AFR	Rwanda	Approved	DPO	P113232	RW - PRSG IV Suppl Food Crisis Response	10.0	10.0			10.0
FY09	AFR	Senegal	Pipeline	Investment	P115938	Child-focused Social Cash Transfer and Nutrition Security Project	10		10		
FY09	AFR	Senegal	Pipeline	Investment	TBD	Agriculture	10		10		
FY09	AFR	Sierra Leone	Approved	DPO	P113219	SL-DPL-FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE	3.0	3.0			3.0
FY09	AFR	Sierra Leone	Approved	Investment	P113141	SL-Nat Soc Action Prog - Add Fin (FY09)	4.0	4.0			2.05
FY09	AFR	Somalia	Approved	Investment	P113218	SO Rapid Response Rehab of Rural Level	7.0	7.0			4.34
FY09	AFR	Sudan	Approved	Investment	P113586	S. Sudan Emerg. Food Crisis Res. P	5.0	5.0			0.8
FY08	ECA	Tajikistan	Approved	Investment	P112136/ P078978	Community and Basic Health	4.0	4.0			0.8
FY08	ECA	Tajikistan	Approved	Investment	P112157	Emergency Food Security and Seeds Import	5.0	5.0			3.93
FY09	AFR	Tanzania	Pipeline	Investment	P114291	TZ : Accelerated Food Security Program	200.0		200.0		
FY09	AFR	Togo	Approved	Investment	P113544	TG-CDD -Food Crisis -	7.0	7.0			0.47

Fiscal Year	Region	Country	Approval Status	Instrument Type	Project ID	Project Name	Total GFRP Amount (\$ m)	Of which,			Disbursed (\$ m)
								FPCR TF (\$ m)	IDA (\$ m)	IBRD (\$ m)	
						Add Fin (FY09)					
FY09	MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Approved	Investment	P113117	WBG - FOOD PRICE CRISIS RESPONSE	5.0	5.0			
FY08	MNA	Yemen	Approved	Investment	P112345	AF for Third Social Fund for Development Project	10.0	10.0			9.49
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1174.0</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>778.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>719.0</b>

**Annex 3: Current GFRP Projects and Pipeline by Country and Topic**

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
<b>Board-approved</b>									
1	Djibouti	5			5	Board-approved on 05/29/2008 Disbursed \$5 million	DPO	Tax on food reduced, improved social protection targeting	Prices of rice, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour and powder milk were reduced by 9%. Fiscal space has been created to enable expansion of food aid programs, and support existing social assistance and food security programs. Fiscal stability was sustained and food price inflation appears to be contained. A food crisis action plan was developed which includes planned actions for the improvement of targeting of social assistance. A dialogue with the World Bank on a potential reform of social safety nets is on-going.
2	Liberia	10			10	Board-approved on 05/29/2008 Disbursed \$2.95 million	IL	Infrastructure, seeds, school feeding, nutrition	Of the total disbursements to date, \$2.0 million has supported school feeding programs targeted to pre-school and primary school children and provided supplemental feeding (rations for pregnant and lactating women attending clinics and hospitals). Since the start of the school year in October 2008, 300 – 400 tons of food is being distributed each month targeting more than 60,000 school children in five counties in South East Liberia. An additional \$0.95 million has been disbursed to support a cash-for-work program. As of February 18, 2009, the program has provided temporary jobs to 4,500 people (at US\$3 a day

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
								for forty days), of which 51 percent are females and 49 percent are males.	
3	Haiti	10			10	Board- approved on 05/29/2008  Disbursed \$10 million  Project closed on 12/31/2008	DPO	Budget support	The grant helped maintain macroeconomic and social stability by ensuring availability of resources for the Govt. to continue to provide critical social and infrastructure services, especially for the poor. In addition, the Bank has supported extension of a school feeding program under the on-going Education for All Project. School feeding was provided for 15,000 children over the summer break. 15,000 children are benefitting from the school feeding program during the school year which started in September '08.
4	Madagascar	10			10	Board- approved on 08/13/2008 Disbursed \$10 million	DPO	Budget support	The grant has supported temporary elimination of the VAT on rice. Rice price increases slowed down in part due to the temporary elimination of the VAT on rice.
			12		12	Board- approved on 12/16/08 Disbursement by March	IL	Safety nets	
5	Burundi	10			10	Board- approved on 08/13/2008  Disbursed \$10 million	DPO	Import tariffs reduced, school feeding	The grant supported suspension of custom duties and domestic transaction taxes on 13 basic food items. This helped create fiscal space for strengthening food security and school feeding programs. About 60 additional primary schools will benefit from the school feeding programs and an estimated 120,000 additional hot meals will be distributed.

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
6	Sierra Leone	3			3	Board- approved on 08/06/2008  Disbursed \$3 million	DPO	Import tariffs reduced	Grant support has partially compensated for the lost revenues resulting from reduced tariffs on food and fuel imports. The fiscal space created will help provide food to more than 20,000 people, which includes school children and patients (lactating mothers and children under the age of five) in district hospitals and community health centers that receive government-provided meals.
		4			4	Board- approved on 08/13/2008  Disbursed \$2.05 million	IL	Safety nets	Grant support has been provided for a cash-for-work program. Grant financing is expected to generate at least 849,000 person-days of employment including at least 254,000 employment-days for women. To date, 119 cash-for-work projects have been approved, most involving small road works (and drainage), with an average of 30-40 beneficiaries per project. This is the first of three 'batches' (a total of 360 works projects). These projects: (a) created over 42,000 man-days of employment for more than 5,300 people; and (b) resulted in the rehabilitation of 260 km of roads, and the development of 85 acres of arable swamps and woodland. All of these projects have been completed. The program is being implemented in seven districts (Bo, Western rural and urban, Bombali, Kono, Port Loko and Moyamba) which were selected based on the WFP Livelihoods and Vulnerability Mapping. Meanwhile, 109 'second batch' works projects have been approved, and some are already ongoing.

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
7	Rwanda	10			10	Board- approved on 08/13/2008 Disbursed \$10 million Project closed on 12/31/2008	DPO	Fertilizers	Grant support helped fill a financing gap for bulk fertilizer purchase and supported the development of private sector-friendly auction and voucher distribution schemes. Vouchers for purchasing fertilizers were distributed to farmers ahead of the fall planting season.
8	Kyrgyz Republic		10		10	Board- approved on 06/12/2008  Disbursed \$3.06 million	2ILs	Safety nets, seeds, nutrition	Winter wheat seed (350 tons) was distributed to over 1,000 (professional) farmers in October-November 2008. Given favorable conditions over November-December 2008, it is expected that all seed was planted. Fertilizer distribution for the winter wheat planting was delayed due to supplier problems, but over 204 tons of fertilizer has now been distributed to communities in time for application as top dressing in the Spring. The procurement process for livestock inputs (fodder seed and fertilizer) is on target for delivery for late spring plantings. Thirty community seed funds have been identified and mobilized for spring crops (wheat, barley, potatoes) and 15 for forage crops, which would include 1,500 additional farmers. Vitamin A supplements will be provided to around 154,000 postpartum women and 550,000 children under age 5, the first phase of which has arrived in the country. Arrangements have been made for procurement and distribution of 200 metric tons of seed potatoes for spring planting to 5000 households in 500 villages.

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
9	Tajikistan	9			9	Board- approved on 06/13/2008  Disbursed \$4.95 million	2 ILs	Nutrition, seeds	<p>Grant support has been used for procurement of micronutrient supplements, food packages and growth monitoring equipment for pregnant and breastfeeding women attending primary health care facilities in the regions of Khatlon and Soghd. The food packages will be provided to approximately 50,000 women attending health facilities for prenatal care, delivery or child vaccinations. Growth monitoring equipment is also being purchased for 1200 primary health care facilities in the same regions. Nutrition training was delivered to 432 doctors and nurses in November 2008 and since December 2008, 36,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women have participated in nutrition education sessions.</p> <p>Distribution of 1,265 tons of high quality winter wheat planting seed to 71,500 households has been completed. Approximately 2,100 tons of fertilizer has been procured for distribution for the spring 2009 winter wheat crop. An additional 7,000 households in the mountainous regions will be provided with 12.6t of fodder crop seeds and 350t of fertilizer has been procured and will be distributed by the end of March. A local NGO will monitor distribution.</p>
10	Yemen	10			10	Board- approved on 06/26/2008  Disbursed \$9.49 million	IL	Safety nets	The grant is supporting implementation of community-based labor-intensive public works projects that will benefit 8,000–10,000 households. 98 projects are under implementation with 1 completed project. To date, 18,268 people have worked 1,867,378

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
								hours and \$1,996,048.87 has been paid as wages.	
11	Moldova	7			7	Board- approved on 08/08/2008  Disbursed \$6.54 million	IL	Safety nets, nutritional supplements	Grant support has been used to provide cash transfers of \$4.54 million to institutions (orphanages, poor children in boarding schools and special education schools, prisons, kindergartens, health facilities or social service institutions) that target vulnerable groups. The procurement process has started for the provision of food and nutritional supplements for around 3149 pregnant women, 2792 lactating women and 8434 children 6-24 months of age. The procurement process has started for the provision of food and nutritional supplements for around 3149 pregnant women, 2792 lactating women and 8434 children 6-24 months of age. The contract was signed with UNICEF on 2/5 and \$2 million was disbursed to support this provision.
12	Central African Republic	7			7	Board- approved on 08/13/2008  Disbursed \$3.40 million	IL	School feeding, inputs, extension, infrastructure	\$3.25 million disbursed to purchase 2,185 metric tons of food (including related transportation and operational costs) in order to support the school feeding program implemented by WFP. The school year started on October 13, 2008 and this disbursement is on time to replenish WFP stock for the current school year. Additional \$0.13 million was disbursed on December 16, 2008 under component 3 (coordination) to launch the implementation of activities supporting an increase in agricultural production and productivity.

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
13	Somalia	7			7	Board- approved on 09/05/2008  Disbursed \$4.34 million	IL	Inputs, irrigation, livestock	Grant support has been used for the procurement of 340 mt of maize, 160 mt of sorghum seeds and 400 kg of assorted vegetable seeds. Tender for the procurement of 600 mt of Urea and 125 mt of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) has been finalized and delivery is expected as scheduled at the end of February. In addition, 58,000 hand tools have been procured and will be delivered to approximately 30,000 households through already identified NGOs and community organizations for the forthcoming planting months (April/May 2009).
14	Guinea	10			10	Board- approved on 09/19/2008  Disbursed \$5.75 million	2 ILs & DPO	Import tariffs red., safety nets, inputs	The \$2.5 million disbursed for budget support provided the authorities with needed fiscal space to compensate for the lost revenues resulting from temporary customs duty reductions for rice imports. An additional \$2 million of grant support has been disbursed for the Emergency Agricultural Productivity Support project to expand a successful farmer seed multiplication network. 2000 tons of certified seed will be produced during the current cropping season and input packages and technical assistance will be provided to 70,000 smallholders during the dry season and 2009/10 cropping season. A further \$1.25 million has been disbursed to an emergency labor intensive urban public works program that is expected to provide approximately 5300 jobs to unskilled workers and direct and indirect benefits to a total population of around 300,000 people in 40 of the of the poorest neighborhoods in Conakry.

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
15	Bangladesh		130		130	Board-approved on 10/28/2008 Fully disbursed 82.7 million SDR	DPO	Budget support	The IDA credit is providing the Government with needed fiscal space to absorb the pressure from the expansion of food-based safety nets and building up of food stocks. It is also helping mitigate the impact of food price increases, and contributing to maintaining core service delivery to vulnerable groups.
16	Afghanistan	8			8	Board-approved on 08/05/2008 Disbursed \$5 million	IL	Irrigation	Grant support is being used for rehabilitating small-scale irrigation projects in 178 communities in the worst drought affected areas of the country. Communities are implementing these schemes themselves. The rehabilitated irrigation schemes will enable expansion in the area planted with wheat and other cereals. A baseline to track this has been developed.
17	Mozambique	10	10		20	Board-approved on 11/04/08 Disbursed \$20 million	DPO	Budget support	The grant contributed to financing the implementation of the Government's Food Production Action Plan (FPAP), approved in June 2008, a 3-year plan to increase food production through a variety of policy interventions.
18	Niger	7			7	Board-approved on 08/26/2008 Disbursed \$6.4 million	IL	Fertilizers	92% of the grant amount has been disbursed for the procurement of fertilizers (urea and di-ammonium phosphates). As of March 3, 2009, 2098 tons of fertilizers have been sold to 35 rice producer cooperatives (1325 mt of NPK and 773 mt of urea).
19	Ethiopia		275		275	Board-approved on 12/10/2008	IL	Fertilizer, Safety nets	The IDA grant and credit for the Fertilizer Support Project was disbursed on January 2, 2009 and is providing the Government with the

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
						Disbursed \$250 million			needed foreign exchange resources to facilitate the importation of fertilizer (urea and di-ammonium phosphates) for the 2009-10 production season. Since the third week of January 2009 the first tender/batch of 90,000 tons of urea and 180,000 tons of di-ammonium phosphates (DAP) has been arriving through the port of Djibouti. About 50,000 tons have been transported into the country as of today. The timely importation is facing challenges as the port of Djibouti has been congested. The fertilizer is bagged at the port before being transported on truck to central and local warehouses further distributed/sold to farmers, in time for the <i>belg</i> (small rain) season. The purchasing contracts for the second tender for about 180,000 tons of DAP is being finalized. The implementation of the M&E Component is progressing, though slightly behind schedule.
20	Togo	7			7	Board- approved on 10/17/2008 Disbursed \$0.47 million	IL	Safety nets, ag. Production, school feeding	US \$0.47 million has been disbursed for initial administrative and training costs. The process for procuring fertilizers (4275 tons) has begun and NGOs have been selected for the school feeding program.
21	Honduras		10		10	Board- approved on 08/07/2008 Disbursed \$10 million	DPO	Budget Support	The SDR 6.2 million (\$10 million equivalent) credit is supporting the Government to maintain macroeconomic stability and persevere in the Financial Sector Development Policy Credit's development objectives while implementing its food crisis response program.
22	Mali	5			5	Board- approved on 12/30/08	DPO	Budget support	The grant is supporting the Government to maintain macroeconomic stability and provide the authorities with additional fiscal space to protect key interventions of the Growth and

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
						Disbursed \$5 million			Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (GPRSP), while responding to pressing needs emerging from the food crisis.
23	Southern Sudan	5			5	Board-approved on 10/03/2008 Disbursed \$0.8 million	IL	Seeds and other inputs	Grant support has been used to retroactively finance preparatory activities including awareness creation workshops, provision of training on oxen technologies to targeted farmers in six administrative counties and conduct a survey of storage facilities in the project areas. Seeds, tools and equipment have also been procured in time for the first rainy season that starts in March 2009.
24	Philippines			200	200	Board-approved on 12/10/2008 Disbursed \$200 million	DPO	Social protection	The IBRD loan is providing fiscal space for strengthening social protection and safety nets to protect poor and vulnerable households. The budget support is also helping to finance higher than foreseen food-crisis-related expenditures.
25	Guinea-Bissau	5			5	Board-approved on 09/22/2008 Disbursed \$0.77 million	IL	Safety nets, inputs	To date, grant support has been used to provide matching grants to farmers to increase rice production in the coming planting season.
26	Benin	9			9	Board-approved on 10/25/2008 Disbursed \$0.19 million	IL	Fertilizer	
27	Nepal	5	31		36	Board-	IL	Seeds,	

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
						approved on 09/29/08 Disbursement by February		fertilizer and food	
28	Laos	3			3	Board- approved on 1/12/2009 Disbursement by End-March	IL	Rice Productivity	
29	Nicaragua	7			7	Board- approved on 1/21/2009 Disbursement by March	IL	Seeds and nutrition	
30	West Bank and Gaza	5			5	Board- approved on 11/12/2008 Disbursement by April	IL	Safety nets	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>866</b>				
<b>Submitted for Board Meeting</b>									
1	Kenya		50		50	Board Meeting scheduled for 03/19/09	IL	Social Protection	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>				
<b>Upcoming RVP Approvals</b>									

	Country	Financing Source (\$ million)				Status	Type of Operation	Activity	Results to Date
		FPCR TF*	IDA	IBRD	Total				
1	Kenya	5			5	March 2009	IL	Inputs	
2	Laos	2			2	March 2009	IL	Safety-nets	
3	Malawi		10		10	March 2009	DPO	Budget support	
4	Senegal		20		20	April 2009	IL	Safety nets, inputs, livestock, irrigation, rural finance	
5	Comoros	1			1	April 2009	IL	Safety Nets	
6	Tanzania		200		200	April 2009	IL	Inputs, safety nets	
7	Nicaragua		10		10	April 2009	IL	Seeds	
8	Cambodia		5		5	May 2009	DPO	Budget support	
9	Haiti		5		5	June 2009	IL	Support for small farmers	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>250</b>		<b>258</b>				
	<b>Grand Total GFRP</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1174</b>				

\*FPCR TF refers to Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund (funded from Bank surplus)

*Prepared by GFRP Secretariat [Saswati Bora (88657), Pauline Zwaans (80783), Mona Sur (82704), Chris Delgado (89455)] 03/12/2009 11:50 AM*