

Annexes A to E

International rapid responses to the global food crisis of 2007/08

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List of Abbreviations & Terms

\$	US dollar, unless otherwise stated
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
CFW	Cash for Work
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
CT	Cash Transfer
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness ECHO
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission
EUFF	European Union Food Facility
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFW	Food for Work
Food price crisis	Refers to the international food (and fuel) price crisis of 2007/08, unless otherwise stated
GAFSF	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GFRP	Global Food Crisis Response Programme
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning Systems
HLTF	High Level Task Force (of the UN, on the Global Food Security Crisis)
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISFP	Initiative on Soaring Food Prices
LIFDC	Low Income Food Deficit Countries
LIC	Low Income Country
LM	Lower Middle Income Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
Stunting	Low height for age
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
UA	Units of Account (African Development Bank)

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
Underweight	Low weight for age
UNRWA	The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UM	Upper Middle Income Country
WB	World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction & Development)
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations

Annexes: Introduction

The 5 annexes, A to E outline as follows:

- A. Responses by agency, with a bit more detail than was available in the main text.
- B. DAC criteria for evaluating programmes and projects
- C. Data for indices of predicted impact and planned responses, by country.
- D. The price spike and wasted children under 5 in Egypt and Sierra Leone: Comparing national survey data from 2005 and 2008
- E. Data for assessing supply response in cereals

References appear in the main paper, available for download from the ODI website.

Annex A: Responses by Agency

This annex records more details of agency response to the food price crisis. Coverage, specificity, and completeness are uneven by agency since

- a) Agency action labelled a direct response to the food crisis varied by agency;
- b) Analysis relies on a synthesis of available information and access to some information, such as internal documents, is limited; and
- c) Type and depth of information available differs by organisation. For instance although some agencies plan more in-depth evaluations, they have yet to be undertaken and/or released for public consumption.

A1 Banks & Funds

A1.1 African Development Bank

AfDB: Brief description of the Africa Food Crisis Response programme

In response to the food crisis, the AfDB set up a programme called the Africa Food Crisis Response. Specific objectives for member countries were threefold: 1) to reduce vulnerability of the poor to high or unstable food prices; 2) to support broad-based growth via increasing agricultural productivity, market participation and improving government policies for sustainable agricultural development; and 3) to strengthen capacity in Government to ensure an enabling environment for sustainable agricultural growth, including by the private sector (AfDB, 2008).

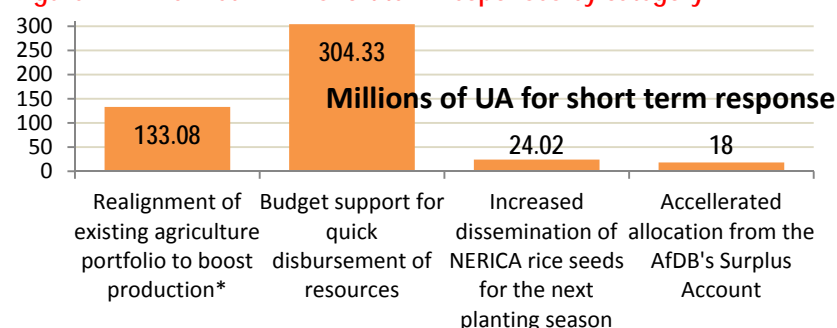
The programme was intended to provide UA 471.97 million in the short-term and UA 1.4 billion¹ in the medium to long term. Table A1.1 provides a summary of the short and medium-to-long term measures proposed.

Table A1.1 Approaches proposed as a food crisis response by the AfDB

Timeframe & objective	Description of approaches
Short term increase in food supply — six months to one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign the existing agricultural portfolio and restructure non-agricultural projects, thereby releasing funds for the purchase of agricultural inputs to boost food crop production; • Stabilize food prices through the use of a budget support instrument to quickly disburse resources to RMCs that have experienced drastically reduced tax revenues and exports as a result of the crisis; • Boost the use of the high-yield New Rice for Africa (NERICA) seeds in suitable projects; & • Allocate specific resources from the Bank's Surplus Account to RMCs, particularly some of the fragile states.
Medium to long-term food security enhancement — over 3 years and beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation and revitalization of the agriculture sector by adopting/adapting new technologies; • Improved rural infrastructure; • Operationalizing the African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM); • Increasing NERICA rice production; • Capacity building, policy dialogue, and trade promotion; • Scaling up private sector operations for food security; • Promoting agricultural research, and • The establishment of the Crisis Response Facility.

Source: Adapted from AfDB: <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/topics/food-production/#>

Figure A1.1 Planned AfDB short term responses by category



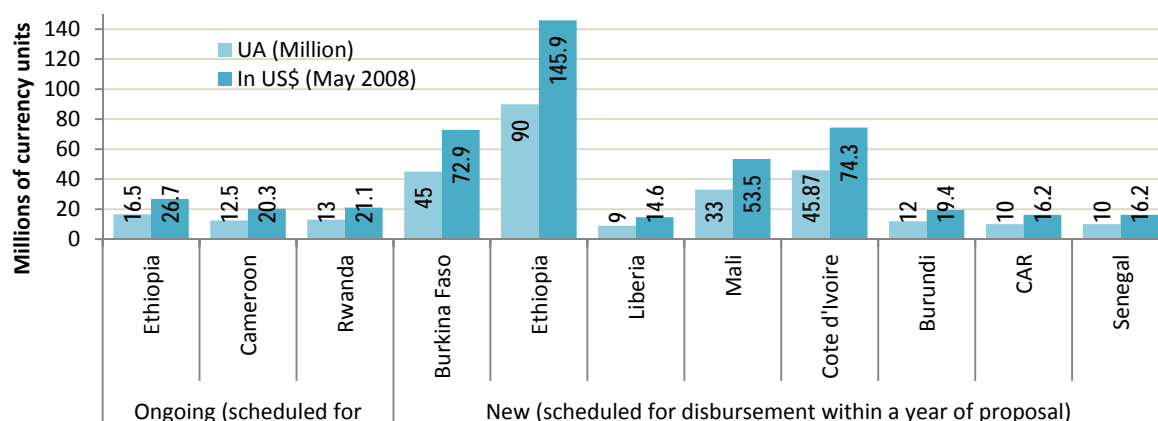
Source: Constructed with data from AfDB 2008. **Note:** *This includes two types of projects, the first not requiring Board approval under applicable Bank Group policies, and the second which would usually require the approval of the Board but for which a delegation of authority to Management was requested (in the AfDB 2008 document) to ensure the Bank Group's timely response to the crisis. The NERICA intervention was for scale up of already existing programmes in 7 countries in West Africa: Benin, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, with the intention of adding 600K tonnes of rice, 54,135 tonnes of NERICA seeds and engaging 33K farmers to produce on an extra 400K ha.

The AfDB proposed that its short term responses be undertaken over a period of six months to a year and split them up as the Figure A1.1 illustrates.

Figure A1.2 shows how some of the budget support was intended to be distributed among countries, in UA and also converted to US\$ at May 2008 exchange rates. Table A1.2 shows what the budget support is intended to support by country corresponding with Figure A1.2

¹ The African Development Bank loans in Units of Account (UA). In May 2008, 471.97 million was worth about \$US 765 million, and 1.4 billion UA was worth about \$US 2.27 billion. Owing to exchange rate fluctuations, if the short-term amount were to be converted at Sep 2010 rates instead; it would amount to around US\$726 million, while the long-term amount would be around US\$2.15 billion.

Figure A1.2 Short-term budget support proposals by country from the AfDB



Source: Constructed with data from Table 1 in AfDB 2008.

Table A1.2 Detail on Budget support intentions by country, where available

Country	Intentions for budget support
Ethiopia	Ongoing budget support; freeing up resources for crisis responses
Cameroon	Ongoing budget support; freeing up resources for crisis responses
Rwanda	Ongoing budget support; freeing up resources for crisis responses
Burkina Faso	Support for implementing the National Emergency Program for Strengthening Agricultural Production, including through the modernization of agricultural production of staple food, and the support to tax reforms
Ethiopia	Mitigating against the impact of high oil and food prices
Liberia	Focussing on Public Financial Management, in particular strengthen the tax revenue mobilization system; supporting tax reforms to alleviate macroeconomic pressures that have resulted from the high food prices
Mali	New budget support; details not provided
Cote d'Ivoire	Improving public financial management systems and strengthening procurement systems for enhanced crises response and human resource management in the context of fragility
Burundi	New budget support; details not provided
CAR	New budget support; details not provided
Senegal	New budget support; details not provided

Source: Adapted from AfDB 2008

As well as setting out their general propositions, the AfDB proposals stated *partnerships and donor coordination* were crucial for successfully accelerating support, broadly within the CAADP pillars and aimed at reducing member countries' vulnerability to crises in the future. They also made requests of the Board of Directors to approve acceleration or forgoing of some bureaucratic stages in order to speed the response².

The fourth category of the short-term response, accelerated allocation from the surplus account, was intended to help stabilise food prices and increase food access in countries not imagined to benefit from sufficient support under the 3 previous approaches. Nine countries were selected based on two criteria: 1) They didn't have an existing portfolio for realignment; or 2) they could only find less than UA 4 million through realignment:

"Six countries for which the Bank has no projects on the ground that could be realigned are: *Liberia, Togo, Burundi, Comoros, Central African Republic, and Eritrea*. Amongst these, Togo,

² For example, to approve resources from non-agriculture sector projects for agriculture projects, and to reduce the review periods for documents by the Board of Directors from 21 days to one week.

Comoros, Central African Republic, Burundi, and Liberia are fragile states with almost 44% or more of the population threatened by severe nutritional risks... *Eritrea* is the 5th most food vulnerable country in Africa, and 75% of its population suffer from under nourishment...three countries which will receive insufficient resources from the realignment exercise are: *Niger, Djibouti and The Gambia*. ... The current increase in food prices is estimated to increase food in-security and drive rural households into greater poverty. Analysis from AfDB, FAO, and the World Bank confirm these nine countries to be suffering from exceptional shortfall in food production and supply, widespread lack of access to food for a large part of the population, as well as weak capacity to achieve incremental crop production without external support.”

AfDB, 2008

According to their website³, in 2008, five countries (Central African Republic, Comoros, Burundi, Djibouti, and Liberia) benefited from the AfDB’s Food Crisis Response Initiative. The bank approved for them in December 2008 a total of UA10.56 million (about \$US 17 million)⁴. Re-aligned funds not were also used in rapid response, though this review was unable to find a list of amounts or countries in receipt. For instance HTLF (2009) explained that in *mid-2008* the AfDB realigned US\$25M worth of planned support to help mitigate against high food and fuel prices in Ethiopia. Some more reports of AfDB contributions to food security are in HLTF (2009), though it is not clear whether these are responding to the global food price crisis or if they would have happened in any case. They include for instance: f CFA1.7 billion (about US\$3.4M) to Benin to purchase fertilisers, motopumps, motocultivators and rice mills; and US\$3M to In Eritrea as budget support to ‘help stabilise food prices domestically and regionally’ (no dates given for either example) (HLTF, 2009)

Some more examples of planned spends appear in HLTF (2009):

- Support to implementation of Burkina Faso’s National Emergency Program for Strengthening Agricultural Production with an estimated UA 45 million (approximately US\$ 67.5M), while also contributing to supporting national and cross-border road networks with USD 21 million.
- Budget support to Burundi (no date given) with US\$18 M to buy of seeds, fertilisers, agricultural tools
- Support to Central African Republic of approximately US\$15M (between late 2008 and the beginning of 2009) for budget support and agricultural productivity enhancement in mainly the cotton sector.
- In Djibouti, realignment of three old projects of about US\$4M and allocation of US\$1.5M from surplus funds in order to support the government against the food crisis.
- In Eritrea, budget support to help stabilise food prices domestically and regionally worth around US\$3M (no dates given)
- In Ethiopia, in mid 2008, realignment of part of its ongoing operations to help mitigate against high food and fuel prices, of US\$25M; and a commitment to providing another US\$135M through budget support.
- In Guinea, scale-up of NERICA rice seed production with a reallocation of US\$1.3M (date not given).
- In Guinea Bissau, provision of approximately US\$670K to help provide seeds, fertiliser, livestock medications, and small tools. (date not given)
- In Madagascar, increased budget support by CU10M to account for the food crisis, and doubling of a loan to finance the Manombo project from CU7M to CU 14M.
- In Malawi, support of US\$24M for the agricultural development plan, and a further US\$8M for the input subsidy programme.

³ <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/topics/food-production/>

⁴ All conversions from UA (Units of Account of the AfDB) to US\$ were done at May 2008 exchange rate.

- In Mali, allocation of about f CFA 413M to a rice initiative, including re-allocation of unused money from agricultural projects.
- In Rwanda, re-allocation of US\$5M in undisbursed funds to procure seeds and fertilisers in 2008
- In Sierra Leone, contribution of approximately US\$2.6M as a short-term response to work towards increasing access to rice.
- In Togo, accelerated support through its surplus account (with a board decision by January 2009) to use budget support of US\$19M to help purchase inputs like seeds, fertilisers, and agricultural tools

A1.2 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB: Brief description of undertakings

At ADB's 2008 annual general meeting in Madrid in May of 2008, ADB announced it would assist countries hard hit by food price rises, with a specific focus on protecting the vulnerable population from *nutritional deprivation, erosion in their real purchasing power and asset alienation*. Subsequently the ADB provided emergency assistance for four countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, and Pakistan—a total of about \$777 million⁵. Their responses were:

- In *Bangladesh*, to give financial support (\$170 million⁶) for Government safety net programmes to improve or protect food security of poor and vulnerable people;
- In *Cambodia*, to give \$35 million to support people's consumption through: School feeding, scholarships, food or cash for work, and agricultural productivity enhancement support. This project is ongoing, scheduled to be completed by September 2011. It was also in collaboration with WFP;
- In *Mongolia*, to give \$12 million to provide targeted food stamps and strengthen social welfare programmes. Distribution of food stamps to over 25,000 elderly and disabled populations began in December of 2009—and was scheduled to be completed by the end of June 2011. They also allocated \$60 million⁷ (to a joint loan of \$110 million including funds from JICA⁸) to ensure adequate budget allocation for social sector expenditures considering Mongolia's economic stabilisation programme. "...policy analysis and institutional support for the parliament discussions on the social welfare law is planned to continue until June 2011."; and
- In *Pakistan*, they provided \$500 million for food security as part of a larger economic transformation programme.

ADB: More detail on programmes, including impacts & lessons where known

ADB: Programmes in Bangladesh

Safety nets were substantially scaled up in **Bangladesh**. The outputs of the support to Bangladesh were supposed to be:

1. Increased availability of food to vulnerable households
2. Support to the input needs of smallholders and marginal farmers
3. Capacity development for food crisis management and project management

⁵ These are amounts approved, though not quite all disbursed. Of the US\$ 60 million allocated to Mongolia, US\$ 20 million has not yet been disbursed.

⁶ In partnership with the World Bank and JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation); to a total of \$400 million.

⁷ The loan was signed on 26th June 2009 and became effective 15 July 2009. The first tranche of \$40 million was released on 31st July 2009. The inception mission was undertaken from 14-22 September 2009. The project review mission was undertaken from 27 November to 2 December 2009.

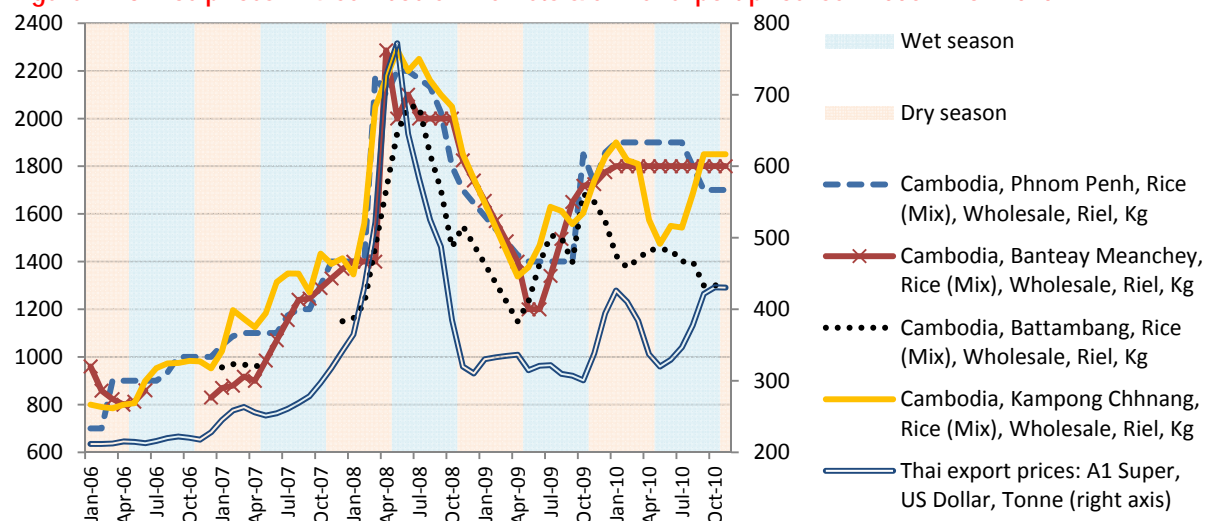
⁸ Japan International Cooperation Agency

By the end of June 2010, overall progress of project activities was estimated around 76% against the elapsed loan/grant period of 58%. Combined financial progress was about 62%. The project was deemed to be progressing well.

ADB: Programmes in Cambodia

Agricultural productivity support in **Cambodia** which led to high levels of adoption of a new rice variety and fertiliser is credited with substantially reducing food gaps (in the 2009 wet season) and an overall improvement in living standards in two provinces of Cambodia. Prices were lower in the 2009 rainy season than the peaks of the previous year; see Figure A1.2a.

Figure A1.3 Rice prices in 4 Cambodian markets & a Thai export price: Jan 2006 – Nov 2010



Source: Constructed with prices from FAO GIEWS. **Note:** Rice is the key staple for most Cambodians

Some more details from the documentation about projects in Cambodia emerge:

- 1) **School feeding** — This was undertaken in agreement with the MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance Cambodia) and WFP (contributing US\$1.2 million), and was planned to cover 266 primary schools (65,861 students) with hot breakfasts for the school year October 2009 to July 2010. This responded to higher prices in Cambodia in late 2009, but did not capture the peak of the 2007/08 price spike.
By the end of June 2010, 803 tonnes of food including rice, canned fish, oil, yellow split peas, and salt were distributed to 255 primary schools, or 96% of the schools. This means about 12.7kg of food per student assuming 63,137 students
- 2) **Early Childhood Learning Centre (ECLC) project** — This was intended to cover 110 volunteer teachers, providing them with 15kg of rice each per month over two school years (4 months in the school year 2008-2009 and 9 months in the school year November 2009-July 2010). The teachers had 22 days of training and received teaching materials.
By the end of June 2010, a total of 20,505 kg of rice were distributed to 110 volunteer teachers (enough for about 12 months at 15kg each). The ECLC programme was found to be helping provide childcare when parents needed to work in the fields, and was also providing education for pre-school age children 3 to 5 years old.
Ongoing: The success of the programme means the CPMU (Central Project Management Unit) planned to continue supporting 110 volunteer teachers during the school year from 2010 – 2011.
- 3) **School Scholarship programme** — This was piloted by the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports as a programme based on poverty status instead of merit. To prevent dropouts,

it provides \$US20 per primary school student per school year, and US\$45 per secondary school student per school year. Grades 5, 6, 8, and 9 (selected for having high dropout rates) were covered for the year Oct 2009 – July 2010, and grades 6 and 9 were also included for school year Oct 2010 to July 2011.

By the end of June 2010, 10,490 students (of which 5,526 or 53% were girls) were selected for the scholarship programme, and a total of \$253,325 was distributed. This means there were 8749 (83%) primary students and 1741 (17%) secondary school students participating in the programme. Of the total 10,490 students selected, only 15 students dropped out, owing to migration of their families, to other areas, or for other family reasons.

- 4) **Food for Work (FFW) programme** — This was implemented by the WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, and covered the period from November 2008 to July 2010.

By the end of June 2010, the FFW programme had implemented 42 subprojects, rehabilitated 55.6km of rural roads and created a total of 146,259 workdays. 4,900 households participated and received in total 819.05 tonnes of rice. That is about 5.6kg of rice per workday, or 167kg of rice per household. The average cost of a subproject was US\$20,000, since installation of a structure (such as a pipe culvert) was done by contractors, while preparing the soil was done manually. Owing to delayed contracting, some manually rehabilitated road sections were destroyed by the rain, but this issue was addressed by speeding up the contracting process.

- 5) **Cash for Work (CFW) programme** — Each programme was to cost less than US\$10,000. After piloting 11 subprojects from July to October 2009, the cash for work programme was expanded in seven targeted places. To ensure consistency with the FFW programme, detailed guidelines were developed detailing beneficiary selection criteria and other specifications. Where communes overlapped with FFW programmes, they were sequenced to avoid confusion among the beneficiaries.

By the end of June 2010, of 275 projects submitted to the CPMU (Central Project Management Unit), 34 were complete and 24 ongoing. A total of 90,200 workdays were created for 2,790 households (12.19% headed by women) to rehabilitate about 30.3km of road. On average, each family earned \$104. Demand for the CFW was generally high, and the CPMU expected 500 more subprojects to be implemented over the remaining period.

- 6) **Civil work contract** — This was intended to improve people's access to markets, schools and social services. At the time of drafting, most of the projects were either in planning or implementation stages, with 3 out of 26 complete.

By the end of June 2010, 7 km of road were rehabilitated and 138 labourers were employed. Monitors found the completed sites to be of good quality.

- 7) **Support to enhance productivity** — The main activity here was distributing seeds and fertilizers. Small scale and marginal farmers (defined as owning or leasing less than 1 hectare) and those with degraded land and/or insufficient irrigation facilities were targeted, and seed⁹ and subsidized fertilizers were distributed in the wet and dry seasons of 2009, and in the wet season of 2010. Farmers were monitored, and extension services provided training on transplanting techniques, fertilizer application, pest management, water management, and post-harvest care. Leaflets promoting improved practices were distributed. Farmers wary of planting only the seed supplied by the projects and not their

⁹ Two varieties—IR 66 and Sen Pidor (an aromatic rice) were selected on the advice of CARDI (Cambodian Agriculture Research Development Institute), based on their high popularity, range, and short (less than 120 days) cultivation period. After the 2009 wet season, only IR66 was distributed because the aromatic rice attracted more pests and insects, and meant the farmers were having to spend too much on pesticides.

own were encouraged to sow both in different plots, and surveys were conducted before and after harvest to monitor outcomes.

Results on distributions for the 2009 wet season showed: In Kampong Chhnang, despite drought and pest attack, there was a **45% increase in yield** from plots of land using the distributed rice seed and fertilizer. Yields were increased, but could have been even better if farmers had trusted the quality of the seed more, and if there were better irrigation facilities. Survey results also showed however that a high percent of farmers used less seed, more chemical fertilizers, and improved transplanting and farming techniques, indicating the success of the training.

In Kampong Thom, training was also found to be effective, but rice production was hampered by major floods in the development stage in July to August, and then by Ketsana typhoon in October which hit 70% of the households in the project, the majority of whom lost their harvest. For those farmers who weren't affected by the typhoon, feedback indicates they saw a **55.8% increase in yields**.

Generally, food gaps were reportedly reduced and participants felt their living standard improved in both Kampongs. Even though the weather meant production was low in Kampong Thom, a high percent of beneficiaries (56%) felt living standards improved because they hadn't spent money to buy the seeds and fertilizer.

A microfinance institution (Seilanithih Limited Microfinance Institution) was contracted to collect cash credit from farmers on behalf of the Government for the 2009 wet and dry season fertiliser distribution. A total of \$622,971 was loaned, about a third to farmers in Chhnang and about two thirds to those in Thom. *By Mid 2010*, about 60% was recovered in Chhnang and about 70% in Thom.

"Despite the severe harvest damage due to Ketsana typhoon, repayment of cash credit in Kg. Thom is higher than that of Kg. Chhnang. Lower repayment rates (11% and 24%) in two communes in Kg. Chhnang is because the beneficiary farmers anticipated a debt cancellation because their debt was forgiven by the NGO in the previous microfinance project."

ADB: Programmes in Mongolia

In **Mongolia**, the Food Stamp distribution program formed part of a recently begun decentralized system for identifying beneficiaries by a proxy means testing approach¹⁰.

By September 2010 they created a distribution network for the food stamps with over 850 shops participating nationwide. "While it has worked, it can be better, and the lessons learned document will highlight areas that must be addressed."¹¹ For example, they plan to move from paper to electronic cards, planning for these to be operational by end Dec 2011: "This will ultimately save on distribution costs and time, improve reconciliation and thereby facilitate fraud prevention and improve reporting." (ADB, 2010c)

Some preliminary lessons relating to the PMT (proxy means testing) approach to judge eligibility for the food stamp programme have emerged from consultations during an ADB mission, including the following:

- Although training for implementing the PMT approach was good, **more guidance** on what to do in particular circumstances would help: for example, there was no indication of what to do

¹⁰ This is designed to improve benefits on the poor by 1) improving targeting, 2) improving coverage due to overcoming difficulties in attaining civil registration, and 3) improving capacity in implementation. One of the ADB project implementation documents (<http://pid.adb.org/pid/LoanView.htm?projNo=43096&seqNo=01&typeCd=3>) stated: "There is consensus among stakeholders that any present effort to mitigate impacts of the food crisis on the poor will need clear targeting mechanisms to both make a difference for beneficiaries and be fiscally sustainable."

¹¹ This document was not available at the time of drafting

if multiple families were residing in single households as a result of the dzud¹², or how many times rural households in remote areas should be visited.

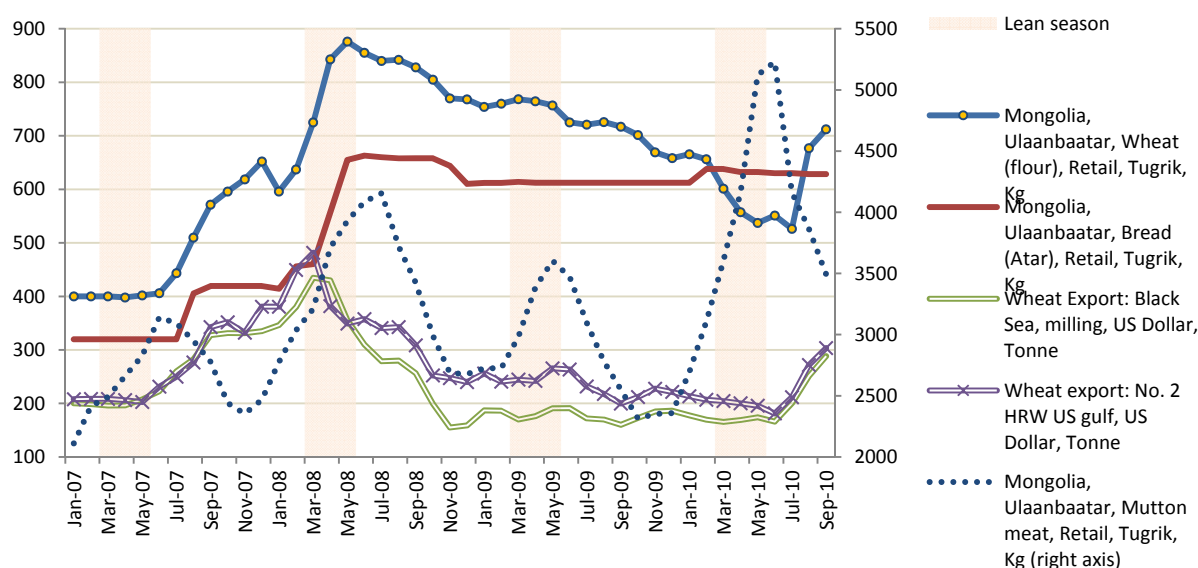
- Better supervision during PMT fieldwork and increased fieldwork budgets would help
- Increased training to promote awareness of the PMT approach in local stakeholders (such as governors, administrative representatives, social workers, shopkeepers, etc) would help.
- Increased public awareness of the PMT methodology for determining eligibility for food stamps, and the programme itself would help

Looking ahead, it is projected that by the end of the second phase of PMT (proxy means testing) rollout, about 200,000 households will be recorded in the data base, more than 50% of poor households. In the third phase, the database should have approximately 300,000 households and full national coverage.

Another advantage of compiling such a database is that under ADB's Social Sectors Support Program, it can be used by more than one sector, such that ministries of Health and Education will also have access to poor households to help target programmes such as medicard and schoolbooks. A technical workshop was set up to this end in November 2010.

The other section of funding to Mongolia (for the joint ADB / JICA mission; 60 million from ADB) has been only partially issued. The first tranche of 40 million was released at the end of July 2009, but the second tranche was delayed. One policy condition (out of 17) was not fulfilled by the end of Sep 2010, which has led to the delay. This policy condition was the need for a targeted and consolidated social welfare programme for the country (under an amended social welfare law). Funding which was originally targeted for December 2009 was delayed to 2010 or 2011.

Figure A1.4 Wheat, bread, and mutton prices in Ulaanbaatar & wheat export prices: Jan 2007 – Sep 2010



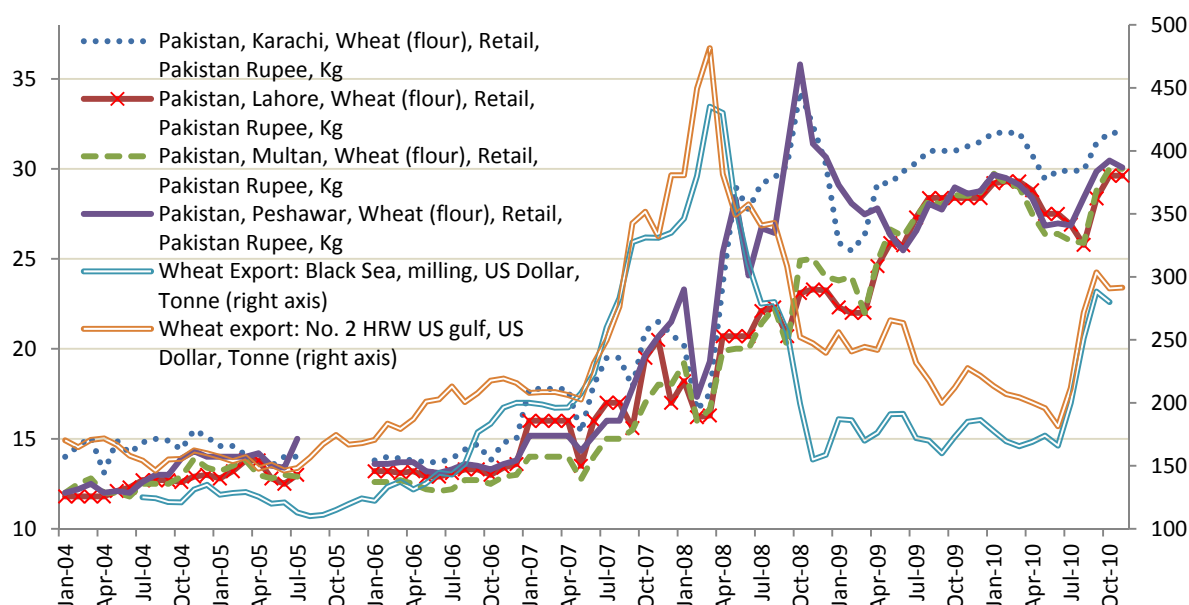
Source: Constructed with data from FAO GIEWS. **Note:** Bread prices are subsidised in Ulaanbaatar

ADB: Programmes in Pakistan

For Pakistan, ADP provided \$500 million for emergency assistance for food security as part of a large economic transformation programme. More detail on how this was spent or documentation on outcomes are not currently publically available. Figure A1.5 below shows how some staple food prices have evolved in Pakistan in relation to international prices.

¹² Very harsh winter conditions

Figure A1.5 Wheat flour prices in 4 markets in Pakistan and wheat export prices: Jan 04 – Nov 2010



Source: Constructed with data from FAO GIEWS

In order to recognise the importance of food security as an underlying contributor to sustainable and inclusive growth, in 2009 ADB approved the *Operational Plan for Sustainable Food Security in Asia and the Pacific*. This plan aims to improve food security impacts of ADB operations using a multi-sector approach and via strengthening partnerships, exploring novel partnerships, focussing on small-scale farmers, and improving country ownership. A summary of the main areas of operation and activities is provided in Table A1.3

Table A1.3 ADB's Multi-sector Engagement for Sustainable Food Security

Operation Areas	Main Contributions
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved water productivity (irrigation, drainage, and water storage). Improved access to public infrastructure services (rural roads, rural electrification, market infrastructure, and rural town development). Increased resilience against natural disasters (flood and drought risk management).
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved management of natural resources (integrated water resources management). Scaled-up mitigation and adaptation to climate change (biogas and/or rural renewable energy, and natural resource management).
Regional cooperation and/or integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced food and agriculture trade, and food safety and standards. Enhanced regional food security (regional emergency food reserve system). Improved management of cross-border water resources. Improved regional disaster risk management.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to finance (micro credit and rural finance services). Enhanced rural enterprise development. Improved resilience against emergencies (risk insurance and safety net).
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced skills (vocational training).
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved small farmers' access to markets (food and agricultural value chain facilitation). Enhanced agricultural research to develop and disseminate innovative agricultural knowledge and technology.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition status of women, children, and the poor.
Disaster and emergency assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced early warning and information systems.

Source: ADB, Dec 2009. (Original source: Regional and Sustainable Development Department—Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security Unit.)

ADB: Ongoing in light of recent events

In partnership with FAO and IFAD, ADB hosted an international conference in July 2010 called: *Investment Forum for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific*. The purpose was to review and discuss approaches to address continuing food security challenges through enhanced investment based on novel public-private-civil society partnership and innovations. The conference led to the signing of the regional food security partnership framework by ADB, FAO and IFAD in September 2010. The framework document is available online here:

<http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2010/investment-forum/partnership-framework.pdf>.

With the continuing volatility of food grain markets, ADB recognises the need to restore confidence in trade as a key element of achieving sustainable food security. Under the regional technical assistance project, ADB stepped up its support (approved in 2009) for ASEAN integrated food security. The project has two aims; 1) operationalise the regional rice reserve, and 2) to develop a possible regional forum to discuss and share rice trade policies and other rice trade information.

ADB is also developing other new initiatives to help its member countries produce more food with less water and promote innovative agriculture financing.

A1.3 Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

IADB: Brief description of overall food crisis response

In late May 2008, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) announced it was establishing a US\$ 500 million line of credit to mitigate the impact of rising food prices on countries in the region. It included mechanisms to ensure fast disbursement and was earmarked for the purposes of strengthening social protection networks and improving agricultural productivity.

The bank's president Moreno is quoted as saying:

"Fortunately, the full impact of external prices will take some time to filter into domestic markets. In the meantime, the region has a window of opportunity to implement measures that protect the most vulnerable and encourage greater domestic food production. The region should use this window as an opportunity to further develop its agricultural sector and improve its competitiveness."

Specific measures they intended to help implement included increasing transfers or scaling up existing conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes; or establishing them where they didn't exist. About half the countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region had CCTs in place at the time of the food crisis.

The IADB also wanted to help countries assist their farmers via technical assistance, better access to credit, and improved port, road & irrigation infrastructure.

In addition to the \$500 million fund, the IADB announced its intention to redirect previously approved loans for the purpose of alleviating impacts of higher food prices if required. On top of this, they also set aside US\$20 million of the Social Fund (a grants programme for poverty alleviation) in order to study ways of making 'early childhood nutrition and other government programs' more efficient.

Furthermore they had access to fiduciary funds from donor member countries that could finance specific aspects of food crisis response.

Although a thorough synthesis of IADB response to the food price crisis is not currently available, some documentation about responses at a country level can be found on their website. Two examples are given below. Owing to the gaps in documentation available here, it is not possible to comprehensively account for the IADB response to the food crisis. The two examples provided however appear to have begun in late 2009.

IADB country case: a food crisis response in Haiti

On the second of Dec 2009, a multilateral project was approved for Haiti, under the title of *Improving Child Survival and Building Blocks for Social Protection*. The total funding was US\$ 16 million; 5.5 million from the IADB (3 million of which was from the food crisis fund), and 10.5 million from co-financiers. By the end of December 2010 the programme was still in its implementation phase, and 1,505,734 had been disbursed from the 3 million earmarked from the food crisis trust fund¹³.

Further information is not available at this time. It should be noted that this programme was intended to address a situation arising not only from the food crisis, but owing to other acute crises around the same time, and also to the more chronic food insecurity problem facing Haiti. The IADB wrote under the project profile (2009):

“In 2008, a series of crises (four devastating hurricanes, fuel/food price crisis) led to large-scale destruction, human displacement and death, and violent riots. In March 2009 as many as three million people, or one third of the total population, were classified as food insecure. The impacts on the poorest sections of society, who spend 70% of their disposable income on food, are typically the most dramatic. Current estimates of average daily diet energy supply for Haiti is 1,840 calories/day, making Haiti the only country in the region with over 35% of its total population calorie-deficient. Haiti is also the only country of the region not on track to meet the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG): reducing the prevalence of undernutrition by half between 2000 and 2015. In addition, the on-going global financial crisis has significantly reduced remittances to Haiti. Remittances, which constitute more than a quarter of the country's GDP (US\$1.65 billion in 2008) are considered the most important social safety net in the country and the main coping mechanism for some 70% of households.”

IADB country case: food crisis response in Peru

In Peru, the IADB approved a project on Oct 23 2009 to support their program JUNTOS to “protect the most vulnerable segments of the population from a shock as the Food Price Crisis or the actual economic crisis”. The support was intended to help JUNTOS's technical and operational design, and its information systems in order to better help beneficiaries. The total cost of the programme was to be US\$ 158,000, with 150,000 contributed by IADB and 8,000 by Peru. By Dec 31 2010, with the programme still in its implementation phase, \$63,953 had been disbursed. There is no information at present on intermediate outcomes from this programme.

A1.4 International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD

As well as contributing to the Comprehensive Framework for Action of the HLTF and hosting the Rome chapter of its secretariat, the International Fund for Agricultural Development earmarked \$200 million in April 2008 to reallocate existing loans on request of governments¹⁴. By October 2009 this had led to approved re-allocations in 8 countries. Examples of four of these are provided in Box A1.1.

This \$200 million was intended to help poor farmers with inputs (such as seeds and fertiliser) to boost production in the next cropping season and establish a basis for sustained production increases in following seasons. As well as reallocation, prompter disbursement for country cases where components already included farm inputs and materials were also considered. In terms of targeting, in 2008 IFAD was already operating in 26 of the FAO list of 37 food crisis countries, and was open to respond to requests from other countries.

¹³ <http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=HA-T1116>

¹⁴ Announced on April 25th, this was US\$200M estimated as an undisbursed balance between established loans and grants.

Box A1.1 Examples of rapid food crisis response reallocations from IFAD

Benin: a food security sub-programme to do with stimulating production has been integrated into its ongoing *Rural Development Support Programme*.

Haiti: IFAD reallocated funds from the ongoing *Food Crops Intensification Project* and *Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas*, for three planting seasons beginning with winter 2008

Cote d'Ivoire: IFAD helped with implementation of an *Emergency Intervention Plan* for 2008-2009, designed to increase rice production via access to seeds, fertilizer and other inputs, targeting 10,000 small holder farmers with 7000 hectares across 7 departments.

Nigeria: Ongoing IFAD programmes contributed to a new *Joint Food Security Project* focused on increasing production of rice, millet, sorghum, vegetables, aquaculture and livestock.

Source: Constructed with data from HLTF, 2009 pp 13

In terms of longer-term funding, in 2008, IFAD's Member States agreed to contribute US\$1.2 billion to the Fund, meaning that from 2010 to 2012, IFAD would have the capacity to considerably expand its programme of work up to US\$3 billion. Their website on their response to the global food crisis¹⁵ states that IFAD:

“will continue to strengthen its development effectiveness and expand its investments in sustainable agricultural production in order to guarantee food security, nutrition and rural development, and to eliminate the root causes of hunger”

According to the HLTF (2009), IFAD saw a record increase in replenishment at the end of 2008, and from September 2008 to September 2009 the IFAD Board approved \$710 million worth of loans and grants for 38 countries. These were intended to: improve systems for access to credit; help with supply and marketing of inputs; allow for development and application of agricultural technology; manage natural resources; develop infrastructure; and develop animal production.

They provided an example of new project approved in Pakistan in September of 2009. This loans US\$18.33 million to support the Government's Crop Maximization Project to improve food security and reduce poverty via enhancing productivity and income diversification. One key element involves providing crop loans for small farmers to purchase inputs.

According to EC (2010), IFAD had completed contracts with EU Food Facility funding worth about €31.68 million by the end of December 2009.

A1.5 Islamic Development Bank

IDB: Brief description of the Jeddah Declaration and undertakings

In May 2008, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) approved a financing package under the Jeddah Declaration to provide \$US1.5 billion over five years—for the purpose of strengthening agriculture and food security in its member countries. The package was intended to be flexible enough to cover short, medium, and long-term objectives. The 1.5 billion was to be divided into 1.05 billion from the ordinary capital resources of the IDB; 250 million from the ITFC—international Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (a member of the IDB group); and 200 million from the ICD—Islamic Cooperation for the Development of the Private Sector (another member of IDB group).

¹⁵ <http://www.ifad.org/operations/food/response.htm>

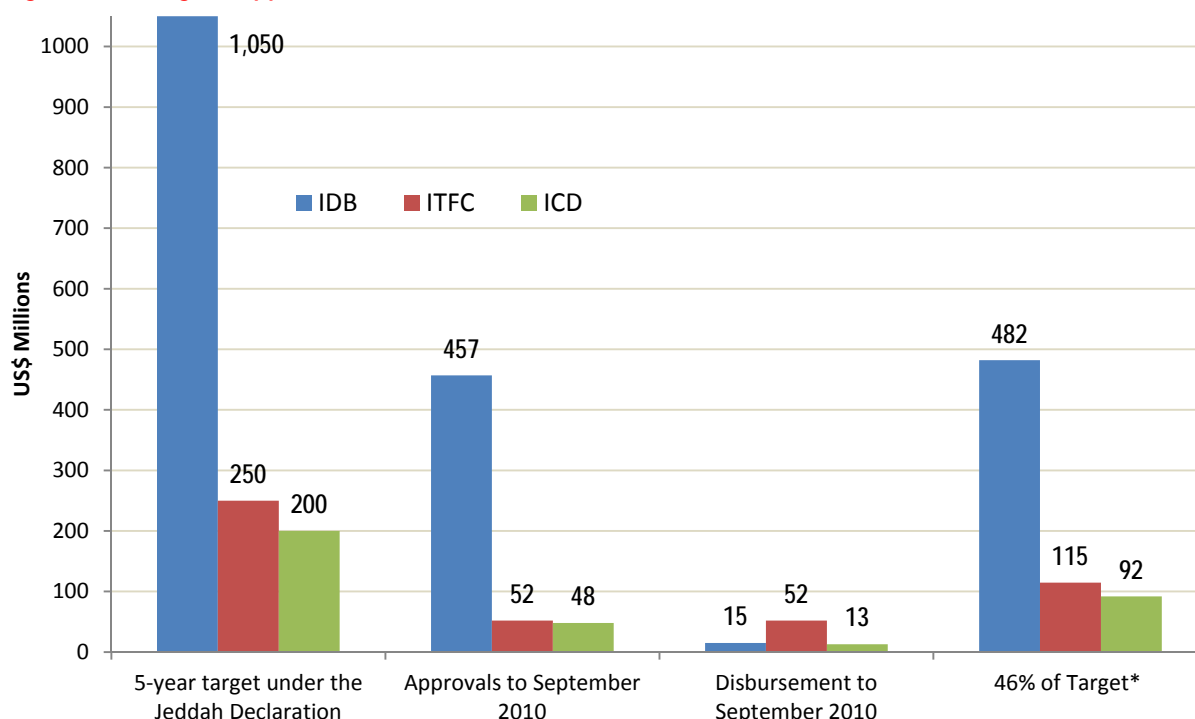
The first phase of the project, the short-term response, was to spend \$US20 million in 25 of the least developed member countries of the IDB. Grants were mainly to provide agricultural inputs to small farmers for boosting local production

By September 2010, 44% of the IDB ordinary resources 1.05 billion was allocated (457 million); 21% of the ITFC 250 million was allocated (52 million); and 24% of the ICD 200 million was allocated (48 million), meaning that overall 37% of the total 1.5 billion were allocated.

On disbursement, only 3.35% of the 457 million approved from the IDB's ordinary resources were disbursed, or 15 million. Of the 52 million approved by ITFC, all 100% was disbursed, and of the 48 million approved under the ICD, 13 million or 26% was disbursed.

These figures are from September 2010, which is almost halfway (46%) in terms of months along in the 5 year window of the project. Assuming even disbursement over this time period for some indication, the figure below provides an indication of progress on approvals and disbursement.

Figure A1.6 Targets, approvals, and disbursement under the Jeddah Declaration



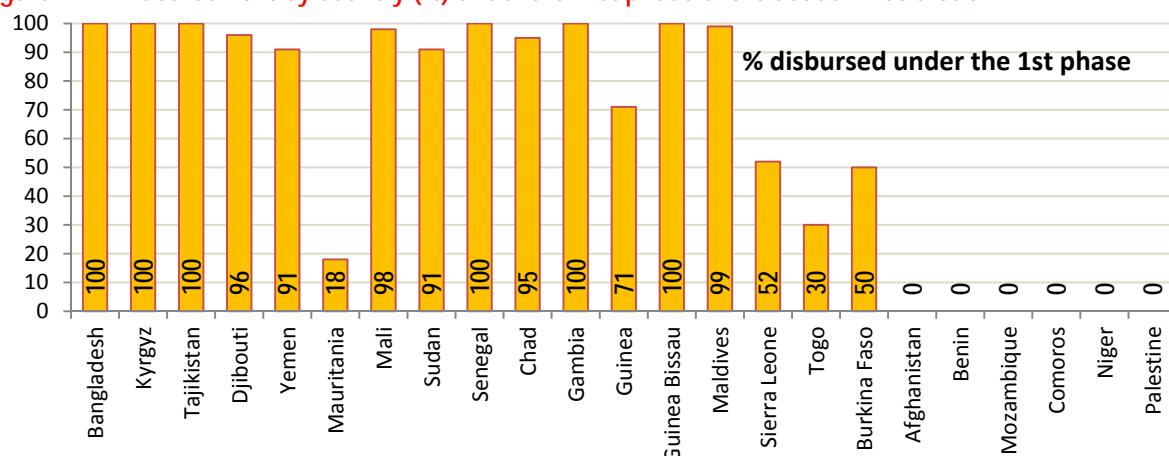
Source: Constructed with data from Islamic Development Bank, 2010. **Note:** *time elapsed from June 2008 to September 2010 represents about 46% of the 5 year window.

By this measure, approvals are on track for the larger IDB fund, and about half what they might be expected to be for the other two sources¹⁶. Disbursement has not been as quick.

The first phase short-term projects saw slow disbursement; by September 2010, 12.4 million (63% of the approved amount) had been disbursed. Some countries were excluded—see figure A1.5b. The earliest responses under the Jeddah Declaration were relatively small.

¹⁶ The assumption of even spending is not necessarily realistic

Figure A1.7 Disbursement by country (%) under the first phase of the Jeddah Declaration



Source: Constructed with data from the Islamic Development Bank, 2010

A1.6 World Bank

IBRD: Brief description of what they did

The World Bank responded to the crisis by setting up the Global Food Crisis Response Programme (GFRP) on May 29, 2008. This was to mobilise funding from a number of sources: “existing country envelopes, re-programmed funds from prior years, regional IDA funds where appropriate, a new trust fund from IBRD surplus, an even newer Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)” (Delgado, 2008). The GFRP was not intended to remove safeguards and accountability, which remained the same as for other World Bank operations, though it did allow disbursements to start immediately; well before completion of procedures. It was furthermore not intended to displace regular lending for longer term measures such as infrastructure or agricultural research and development. Finally, it did not provide emergency humanitarian assistance, such as that provided by WFP, UNICEF, or CARE—and was not intended to compete for funding with these agencies (ibid).

As a next step on from the GFRP, the World Bank also now (as of January 2010) houses the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multilateral financing mechanism. The idea of a global food security initiative was discussed first in a G8-plus meeting in L’Aquila in July 2009, where leaders pledged more than US\$ 20G for an Agriculture and Food Security Initiative (World Bank, 2010e) See Box A1.2 for some more information on GAFSP.

Box A1.2 More detail about GAFSP

At the September 2009 G20 summit in Pittsburgh, leaders called on the World Bank Group to “work with interested donors and organizations to develop a multilateral trust fund to scale up agricultural assistance to low income countries.”

Inputs on a framework document were received from potential recipient representatives (e.g. the Africa Union Commission), UN agencies, CSOs, multilateral development banks and potential donors.

The World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approved the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program in January, 2010.

GAFSP is a multilateral financing mechanism designed to allow immediate targeting and delivery of additional funding to public and private entities to support national and regional strategic plans for agriculture and food security in poor countries. As it aims to support country-led programmes, the plans are designed and implemented by developing country governments and their regional partners.

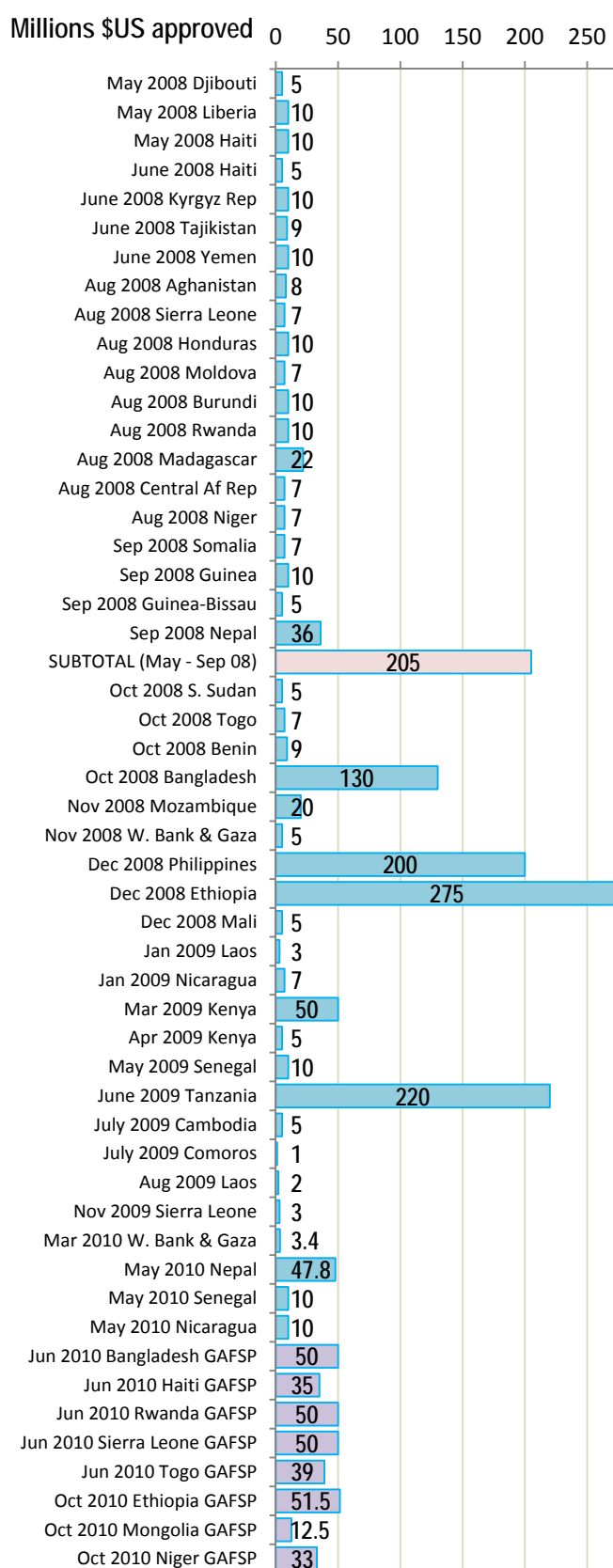
Sachs (2011) wrote:

“At their meeting, the G20 finance ministers can still choose to strike a blow for food price stabilisation and poverty alleviation if they follow up on the L’Aquila promises. In 2009, they pledged \$22bn over three years, including a special fund at the World Bank, called the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, to administer much of the money. That fund has received a pitiful \$350m.

It seems likely the G8 promise was a mirage. President Barack Obama will struggle to deliver a single dollar through the recklessly insular Republican-dominated House of Representatives. France, the G20 leader, has cut back on its own aid promises. Italy, host to the L’Aquila summit, is in a vertiginous political crisis. But there is hope. China, in particular, has reason to lead. It has nearly \$3,000bn of foreign reserves, a huge current account surplus and the growing likelihood of having to increase food imports. The Middle East, too, has a vital stake in bolstering Africa’s capacity to feed itself. So while Paris will host Friday’s meeting, eyes will be looking eastward in hope of bold leadership. For the sake of the world’s poorest people, let us hope they find it.”

Source: World Bank 2010e; Sachs, 2011

Figure A1.8 World Bank response: funds approved through GFRP and GAFSP through time

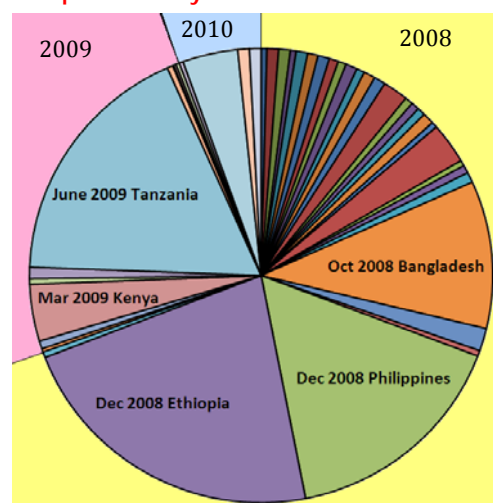


Source: Constructed with figures from World Bank

Figure A1.8 shows World Bank's GFRP and GAFSP funding by month and amount approved. The pink bar is a total of all allocations made in the first five months. The vast majority of the 861 million approved in 2008 was allocated to Ethiopia, the Philippines, and Bangladesh; 32%, 23%, and 15% respectively.

In 2009, most of the 306 million went to Tanzania (72%), followed at a distance by Kenya (18%). Figure A1.9 shows proportional GFRP funding approved from May 2008 to May 2010.

Figure A1.9 GFRP approved funds: inception to May 2010



Source: Constructed with data from World Bank

The purple bars in Figure A1.8 represent funding approved through GAFSP, a new facility for agriculture and food security set up in 2010, as a medium to longer-term response to the sense that agricultural development had been neglected leading up to the food price crisis of 2007/08.

The GFRP facility was extended in mid 2010 (to mid 2011) in response to the continuing volatility in international prices.

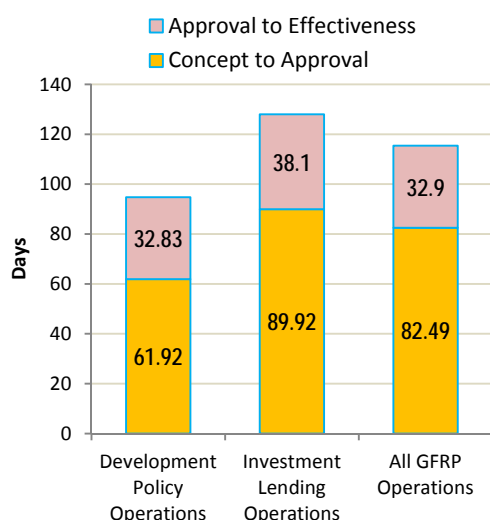
There is no overall evaluation of world bank GFRP activities available at this time. The GFRP progress report published October 2009 does however contain a number of emerging lessons to about mid 2009. There are also some details highlighted in available Implementation Completion & Results Reports¹⁷.

Disbursements reported to October 2009

For projects in fiscal year 2008, disbursement as reported in the Oct 2009 progress report was at 81% of funds, owing to lower than budgeted disbursements to Liberia and Kyrgyzstan. For projects in fiscal year 2009, disbursement by Oct 2009 was at about 68% as reported in the Oct 2009 progress report.

GFRP Timeliness

Figure A1.10 Average processing times of GFRP operations



They wrote:

“The easing of international grain prices and subsequent reduced pressure for the urgent preparation of operations is reflected in a reduction in the processing speed for GFRP operations. Whereas in mid-March an average processing speed of 75 days for DPOs and 85 days for Investment Lending (IL) operations from concept to effectiveness was reported, the average processing time for GFRP operations rose by end September to 95 days from concept to effectiveness for DPOs and 128 days for IL operations... This reduction in processing speed also reflects the increasing complexity of operations and the gradual move from a short-term emergency response to longer term interventions aimed at providing in addition to immediate relief longer term preventative actions.”

World Bank, 2009

Source: Constructed from data in Figure 3: World Bank 2009

Summary of GFRP results to mid 2009

In their Progress Report from October 2009, results of GFRP to mid 2009 are summarised as follows:

- Support for short and medium term food supply response measures had reached an estimated 5.8 million farm households to mid 2009. World Bank (2009) expected these interventions to directly benefit at least 8.7 million farm households when fully implemented¹⁸.
 - Supply response: 428,221 tons of fertilizer and 2,914 tons of seeds have been distributed¹⁹ to farmers in Rwanda, Tajikistan, Togo, Somalia, Benin, Kenya, Guinea, Ethiopia, Niger, Southern Sudan and the Kyrgyz Republic. An additional 29,000 farmers have received improved farm tools in Somalia. Work has commenced on the rehabilitation of 320 small-scale community managed irrigation schemes in

¹⁷ As of late 2010, these reports were available online for: 3 Million of 7 million allocated to Sierra Leone in August 2008; 10 million allocated to Burundi in August 2008; 7 million allocated to Niger in 2008; 2.5 of 10 million allocated to Guinea in Sep 2008, and 130 million allocated to Bangladesh in October 2008

¹⁸ # of farm households expected to benefit when fully implemented (8.7 million) was estimated using Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), biweekly GFRP reports and supervision reports. The number of farm households reached to date under GFRP agriculture operations (5.8 million farm households) was estimated using data supplied by TTLs (Task team leaders) for biweekly GFRP reports and project supervision reports.

¹⁹ Tons of fertilizer and seeds distributed to date was estimated using data supplied by TTLs for the biweekly GFRP reports.

Afghanistan and the Primo Secundario irrigation scheme in Somalia has been rehabilitated.

- Support for social protection programs is estimated to already have impacted 1.5 million people²⁰ and is expected eventually to reach 7.5 million people²¹.
 - 112,579 children received from school feeding programs in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo, and Guinea Bissau;
 - 133,503 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements and education, as have 20,434 young children, in Tajikistan and Moldova;
 - 241,318 people are employed as part of job creation programs in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, Yemen, Nepal and Southern Sudan. These adults are earning income with which to support their extended families, and are providing valuable services to their communities.
 - An additional 16,000 households benefited from temporary cash transfers programs in West Bank and Gaza.
 - Fiscal space from development policy operations helped maintain social assistance programs in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Haiti, Burundi, Mali, and Sierra Leone.
 - Indirect benefits attributable to the social protection operations also have a longer term impact. "For example, the construction of roads as part of the cash-for-work/food-for-work programs in Nepal is improving connectivity to markets. In Sierra Leone, the involvement of youth groups as third-party implementing partners in the public works program is building the capacity of youth and in doing so, contributing to a broader development agenda beyond emergency response." (World Bank, 2009)
- Price stabilization: Reduced taxes (including lower tariffs) lowered food prices in Djibouti (for rice, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour and powdered milk), Madagascar (for rice), Burundi (for 13 basic food items), Sierra Leone (for food and fuel), Guinea (for rice), Philippines (for rice), and Bangladesh (for rice)

World Bank (2009) also categorises the available project ratings (internally, none by the Independent Evaluation Group) positively:

"Of the 32 active projects three are yet to disburse funds and have not had an ISR [implementation status and results report] prepared. Among the 29 active projects with ISRs, GFRP related financing was supplemental or additional financing in 14 ongoing projects. The ISR ratings for these projects refer to the parent project and may not reflect progress in the GFRP component. Among the 15 stand-alone GFRP operations the ISR ratings for all but one operation were rated as satisfactory."

GFRP activities also include policy advice

"Since the last GFRP progress report, most of the emphasis on policy advice has shifted towards 'building back better' in the aftermath of the acute phase of the crisis. The policy dialogue with over 40 countries is still ongoing across the three components of the GFRP to help them not only address the implications of the food crisis on the poor, but also to prevent further shocks at country and regional levels through innovative approaches to food security."

Some of the examples they provide include:

²⁰ Derived by aggregating: number of children benefiting from school feeding + women receiving nutrition interventions (supplements and education) + children receiving nutrition supplements + direct and indirect beneficiaries from cash/food for work programs + direct and indirect beneficiaries from cash transfer programs. For indirect beneficiaries, the assumption is that each beneficiary household includes 5 beneficiaries.

²¹ Estimated using Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), biweekly GFRP reports and project supervision reports.

Globally, the Agriculture & Rural Development department undertakes to 'revisit options to mitigate the impact of food price volatility'. They commissioned technical background paper for the St Petersburg Global Grain Conference contributing to the policy debate on the role of storage at the national and regional level.

- In E Asia: Analysis of ASEAN member country food security is ongoing, with a strong focus on better private sector engagement.
- In SSA: ongoing analysis and policy dialogue on reducing the costs to regional maize trade in East Africa and to improve regional maize market integration.
- In MENA: ongoing dialogue on improving the management of food imports, and on options to improve the efficiency/reform of consumer food and fuel subsidies.
- In S Asia: ongoing regional work to assess the strengths and weaknesses of price and trade policy responses adopted by countries in the region in response to the food crisis, to identify good practice lessons.
- In Latin America & the Caribbean: ongoing work on policy options to better manage price volatility.

Evidence of impact

Evidence of supply response impact

There is emerging evidence from several countries of a strong short-term supply response. For example, in Tajikistan, irrigated wheat yields in households benefiting from seeds and fertilizers distributed under the GFRP project increased from 3.19 ton/ha in 2008 to 3.43 ton/ha in 2009, while yields in non-project households decreased from 3.51 ton/ha in 2008 to 3.15 ton/ha in 2009. In Niger, results from farm surveys indicate that rice yields in the GFRP project supported areas for the 2009 off-season are 20 percent higher than yields recorded during the 2008 off-season. In Bangladesh, the broader Government and development partner initiatives, also supported by the Food Crisis Development Support Credit led to about a 20 percent increase in Boro season rice production. However, there are mixed expectations of crop performance in some countries, including Ethiopia and Kenya, due to delayed and erratic rainfall.

World Bank (2009c)

Project-by project results to October 2009 for each country with GFRP are presented in the following table:

Table A1.4 Results by Oct 2009 of GFRP projects completed or underway

Country, millions of \$US approved ; date of approval/status; Amount \$million disbursed, % disbursed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Activity</u> Results to Oct 2009
Djibouti, 5 million approved ; Board approved 05/29/2008; Disbursed 5, 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tax on food reduced, improved social protection targeting</u> 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.
Liberia, 10 million approved ; Board approved 05/29/2008; Disbursed 4.09, 41% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Infrastructure, seeds, school feeding, nutrition</u> 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 \$1.68 million has been disbursed to support a cash-for-work program. As of August 2009, the program has benefitted 11,000 households. About 63 percent beneficiaries were men and the rest 37 percent were women. The program has transferred around \$1.3 million

to vulnerable households (40 days at US\$3 a day).	
Haiti, 10 million approved; Board approved 05/29/2008. Project closed on 12/31/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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 supported the 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 have benefitted from the school feeding program during the '08 school year which started in September.</p>	
Madagascar, 10 million approved; Board approved 08/13/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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.</p>	
Burundi, 10 million approved; Board approved 08/13/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Import tariffs reduced, school feeding</u> <p>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 benefitted from the school feeding programs and an estimated 120,000 additional hot meals were distributed.</p>	
Sierra Leone, 3 million approved; Board approved 08/06/2008, Disbursed 3, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Import tariffs reduced</u> <p>Grant support has partially compensated for the lost revenues resulting from reduced tariffs on food and fuel imports. The fiscal space created helped to provide food to more than 20,000 people, which included school children and patients (lactating mothers and children under the age of five) in district hospitals and community health centers that received government-provided meals.</p>	
Sierra Leone, 4 million approved; Board approved 08/13/2008 Disbursed 3.57, 89%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets</u> <p>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.</p>	
Rwanda, 10 million approved; Board approved 08/13/2008. Project closed 12/31/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fertilizers</u> <p>Grant support helped fill a financing gap for bulk fertilizer purchase and supported development of private sector-friendly auction and voucher distribution schemes. 18,825 vouchers for purchasing fertilizers were distributed to around 46,000 farmers ahead of the fall planting season. Around 230,000 people benefitted from the increase in productivity and production of their wheat and/or maize harvest at a time of high prices for farmers and consumers.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic, 10 million approved; Board approved 06/12/2008; Disbursed 5.66, 57%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets, seeds, nutrition</u> <p>The National Federation of Community Seed Funds (CSF) has mobilized 33 CSFs and established 45 new CSFs for the distribution of seeds and fertilizers. By the end of Spring 2009, the CSFs had distributed 350 tons of winter wheat seeds, 200 tons of spring wheat, 225 tons of spring barley, 4 tons of lucern, 2 tons of maize and 1,254 tons of fertilizers. Sixty additional CSFs are expected to be mobilized for planting winter wheat in September/October 2009. Due to better quality seeds and fertilizer application, the yields in winter and spring cereals have increased dramatically (an average of 176% increase) compared to 2008, even after accounting for better weather conditions this year. Overall 1,585 poor households, or about 7,925 people, have already directly benefited from the grain seed distribution program. In addition, 5,000 families (25,000 people) have received 40 kg (200 tons total) of high quality potato seeds. At the expected yield ratio of at least 1:8, each family will get about 320kg of potatoes to cover their food and nutritional needs. 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.</p>	
Tajikistan, 9 million approved; Board approved 06/13/2008; Disbursed 9, 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Nutrition, seeds</u> <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. Delivery of food packages to primary health care (PHC) facilities for distribution to approximately 50,000 women attending these facilities for prenatal care, delivery or child vaccinations has been completed. Nutrition training has been delivered to 432 doctors and nurses in November 2008 and since December 2008, 70,562 pregnant and breastfeeding women have participated in nutrition education sessions, exceeding the set target of 60,000. Growth monitoring</p>	

<p>equipment was distributed to 1,195 PHC facilities. The \$5 m grant for the Emergency Food Security and Seeds Imports project has been fully disbursed. 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 distributed. An additional 7,000 households in the mountainous regions have been provided with 12.6t of fodder crop seeds and 350t of fertilizer. Realized cost savings have allowed maize seeds to be procured for an additional 10,000 households.</p>
<p>Yemen, 10 million approved; Board approved 06/26/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets</u> <p>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. To date, 35,863 people have worked 5,743,155 hours benefiting 15,755 households, and \$6.1 million has been paid as wages.</p>
<p>Moldova, 7 million approved; Board approved 08/08/2008; Disbursed 6.6, 94%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets, Nutrition</u> <p>Grant support has been used to provide cash transfers of \$4.54 million to over 1,645 institutions (orphanages, poor children in boarding schools and special education schools, prisons, kindergartens, health facilities or social service institutions) that target vulnerable groups. The provision of the first batch of 17069 food and nutritional supplement packages for around 3149 pregnant women, 2792 lactating women and 8434 children 6-24 months of age has been completed. Standardized packages included wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, sunflower oil and canned meat. Realized cost savings has increased the amount of food and supplements distributed. The second round was completed by September 2009. Around 7,000 pregnant and lactating women and 12,000 children 6-24 months of age received food packages. The last (third) distribution is planned for November '09.</p>
<p>Central African Republic, 7 million approved; Board approved 08/13/2008; Disbursed 3.40, 49%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>School feeding, inputs, extension, infrastructure</u> <p>\$3.25 million was 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 disbursement was on time to replenish the WFP stock for the 2008 school year. Additional \$0.15 million was disbursed to launch the implementation of activities supporting an increase in agricultural production and productivity.</p>
<p>Somalia, 7 million approved; Board approved 09/05/2008; Disbursed 7, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inputs, irrigation, livestock</u> <p>The entire grant amount has been fully disbursed. The planned distribution of agricultural inputs for the <i>Gu</i> season was achieved on time. Around 15,000 farmers received fertilizers and 28,000 farmers received seeds during the <i>Gu</i> season. Another 29,000 farmers received improved farm tools. Around 169 hectares in Somaliland and 150 hectares in Putland were planted using selected/improved fodder seeds. The rehabilitation of the “Primo Secundario” irrigation scheme has been completed. Work has also commenced on the Tuggarrey canal rehabilitation and about 15 kms of the canal system has been rehabilitated. Physical rehabilitation of the secondary canals is expected to be completed by the end of September (in time for <i>Deyr</i> season 2009).</p>
<p>Guinea, 10 million approved; Board approved 09/19/2008; Disbursed 5.75, 58%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Import tariffs red., safety nets, inputs</u> <p>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 \$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 poorest neighborhoods in Conakry. A further \$2 million of grant support was disbursed for the Emergency Agricultural Productivity Support project to expand a successful farmer seed multiplication network. However, since the military take-over at the end of December 2008, withdrawal applications and direct payments have been suspended while the Bank carries out its analysis of the situation, as per OP7.30. Activities for the current cropping season have been scaled back to correspond to the funds available in the designated account. Still the following achievements have been realized till date: 45 tons of improved variety ‘base seed’ produced on the research station for distribution to the existing network of seed replication farmers in preparation for the 2010 rainy season; support provided (inputs, technical services) for the production of dry-season paddy rice on 214 irrigated hectares; collection storage, treatment and packaging of 500 tons of improved seed purchased from seed replication farmers at the end of the 2008 rainy season for distribution to 16,000 smallholders for the 2009 rainy season production; 400 tons of fertilizer, and about 3500 liters of pesticides, purchased for distribution to smallholders (along with improved seeds) for the 2009 rainy season production; civil works completed to repair the water control structures affecting the productivity of 700 hectares of smallholder rice fields in Koba.</p>
<p>Bangladesh, 130 million approved; Board approved 10/28/2008; Fully disbursed 82.7 M SDR, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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.</p>
<p>Afghanistan, 8 million approved; Board approved 08/05/2008; Disbursed 8, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Irrigation</u> <p>The grant is expected to finance approx. 500 small scale community implemented and maintained irrigation schemes in provinces most affected by the food price increase. Construction work has commenced in 320 irrigation schemes, of which</p>

63 are completed. These irrigation schemes will enable expansion in the area planted with wheat and other cereals
<p>Mozambique, 20 million approved; Board approved 11/04/08 Disbursed 20, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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.</p>
<p>Niger, 7 million approved; Board approved 08/26/2008; Disbursed 6.85, 98%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fertilizers, safety nets</u> <p>4,000 metric tons of fertilizers has been distributed at subsidized prices and used by 33 rice producer cooperatives in the 2009 cropping seasons. Overall the project has reached 20,784 households. Early findings of a farm survey, carried out in the project intervention areas, indicated that rice yields during the 2009 off-season increased by 27.4% and additional production has reached more than 10,000 metric tons, not taking into account data for the rainfall season ending in December 2009. The Government has also undertaken preparation of safety net programs to address chronic food insecurity. Such programs will be piloted using net revenues from the sales of fertilizers. The project is expected to close on December 31, 2009 as initially planned.</p>
<p>Ethiopia, 275 million approved; Board approved 12/10/2008; Disbursed 275, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fertilizer, Safety nets</u> <p>The IDA grant and credit for the Fertilizer Support Project is providing the Government with the needed foreign exchange resources to facilitate the importation of fertilizer (urea and diammonium phosphate (DAP)) for the 2009-10 production seasons. A total of 510,000 tons of fertilizer with a total value of US\$244,215,600 was procured with IDA-funding for the 2009 production season. An additional 90,000 tons of urea was procured with AfDB funding, bringing the total fertilizer procurement for Ethiopia's 2009 season to 600,000 tons, the highest ever. As of August 18 an estimated 564,758 tons of fertilizer or 94% of all fertilizer procured had been discharged from vessels, bagged at the port, and trucked into Ethiopia to central warehouses. Most of these fertilizers have already been further distributed to local warehouses. Sales to farmers for the early small rains (<i>belg</i>) season was estimated to have totaled more than 50,000 tons (70% DAP). Including the sales for the large rain (<i>meher</i>) season, a total of 354,328 tons (DAP: 239,396 tons; urea: 114,906 tons) had been recorded as sold to farmers by July 30, 2009. A woreda- (i.e., district)-level sample survey and the most recent field mission indicate that farmers are receiving fertilizers on time and at prices comparable to last year in most areas. The implementation of the M&E Component is progressing though still with some delays. All \$25 million has been disbursed for the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) that will provide cash and in-kind transfers to food insecure households. Grant support will cover the financing gap that has emerged as result of food price inflation and drought in 2008 which have caused cost overruns in the project. The funds already disbursed will allow coverage of 550,000 beneficiaries in 2009.</p>
<p>Togo, 7 million approved; Board approved 10/17/2008; Disbursed 3.29, 47%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ag. Production, school feeding</u> <p>Fertilizer distribution started on April 14, 2009 and 4,275 tons of fertilizers have been distributed to farmers. 310 tons of improved seeds have been collected (209 mt of maize, 100 mt of rice and 1 mt of sorghum). The school feeding program for the first school year was completed, and 18,803 pupils in 92 schools have received their daily meal. The project is now gearing up for the second year when the remaining grant is expected to be disbursed. Under the school feeding program, an assessment was launched in September 2009 to examine options for continuing the program beyond the end of June 2010.</p>
<p>Honduras, 10 million approved; Board approved 08/07/2008; Disbursed 10, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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.</p>
<p>Mali, 5 million approved; Board approved 12/30/08; Disbursed 5, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Budget support</u> <p>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 Poverty Reduction Strategy Program, while responding to pressing needs emerging from the food crisis.</p>
<p>Southern Sudan, 5 million approved; Board approved 10/03/2008; Disbursed 0.8, 16%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inputs, safety nets</u> <p>At least 30,000 farmers in 5 of the 6 counties have planted sorghum, upland rice, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts with the support of 3 NGOs under the project. They have also received advisory services from the NGOs and in some cases local governments. In Raja county, the selection of farmer groups has been completed and the NGOs' plans to begin construction of infrastructure (community roads and central storage facilities) identified by local authorities to enhance food production and marketing. Farmers in the Upper Nile region who planted maize suffered the effects of a drought. However, the NGOs intend to refinance them once the rain begins. Activities in Tonj North county have slowed down due to tribal wars in the region.</p>
<p>Philippines, 200 million approved; Board approved 12/10/2008; Disbursed 200, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Social protection</u> <p>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.</p>

<p>West Bank and Gaza, 5 million approved; Board approved on 11/12/2008; Disbursed 5, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets</u> <p>The entire grant amount was deposited in the client's designated account on April 27, 2009. To date, 16,000 of the poorest households have benefited from the GFRP resources. The total amount disbursed to households is about US\$ 3.2 million, representing 64% of the total grant amount. Expectations are that the remaining balance of US\$ 1.8 million will be fully disbursed to about 9,000 poorest households by end of September 2009. This disbursement is contingent upon satisfactory findings of the second eligibility review that an external firm is currently conducting.</p>
<p>Guinea-Bissau, 5 million approved; Board approved on 09/22/2008; Disbursed 1.04, 21%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>School feeding, safety nets, inputs</u> <p>The school feeding program started on March 4, 2009 in most schools. The program is being implemented in 116 schools in five regions and is providing on average about 13,776 daily meals. As of the end of May 2009, it is estimated that this program has provided over 730,128 meals. The food-for-work program started on April 2, 2009. As of the end of May, the food-for-work program has provided jobs for about 2000 people corresponding to at least 50,000 work days and has distributed 151 metric tons of cereals. About 1680 ha of rice land is under rehabilitation through the food-for work program. It is expected that a total of 980 metric tons of food will be distributed under this program. Under the food production component, WFP will distribute 45 tons of seeds for low land rice production and the Ministry of Agriculture is purchasing 27 tons of mangrove seeds. The seeds would be sufficient to cover production needs for 100 ha for low land rice and 540 ha of mangrove. The seeds will be distributed to about 500 smallholder farmers.</p>
<p>Benin, 9 million approved; Board approved on 10/25/2008; Disbursed 7.87, 87%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fertilizer</u> <p>Grant support has been used for the procurement and distribution of 9,900 tons fertilizers. Fertilizer delivery by the contractor was completed on June 19, 2009. As of August 10, about 8,431 tons (representing 85% of the total stock) have been distributed. According to the plan, about 9,285 rice producers covering 11,260 ha and 30,171 maize producers, covering about 34,894 ha, will benefit from the operation. Priority will be given to small producers. The fertilizer is subsidized and beneficiaries are paying about 60% of the market price. The grant is also supporting the setting-up of innovative mechanisms for the sustainable delivery of agricultural inputs.</p>
<p>Nicaragua, 7 million approved; Board approved on 1/21/2009; Disbursed 2, 29%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>School feeding, seeds and fertilizers</u> <p>The grant is supporting the provision of school lunches in the poorest regions of the country as well as the provision of certified seeds and fertilizer to poor farmers in the most affected areas. Procurement processes for seeds and school lunches have started. The project will distribute school lunches for an estimated month and a half for the rest of the school year (i.e. late October and November). Regarding seeds distribution, 17% -20% of the planned distribution was completed for this planting season (<i>Postera</i>). Activities related to the Indigenous Plan started in October 2009.</p>
<p>Nepal, 36 million approved; Board approved on 09/29/08; Disbursed 16.7, 46%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety nets, seeds, fertilizer and food</u> <p>The grant under the Social Safety Nets Project has supported food/cash for work programs. The program is currently serving 1.05 million beneficiaries across the country, with approximately 756,000 located in the Mid and Far-West districts. Over 30,000 people have been engaged in Rural Community Infrastructure Development Works program activities for nearly 40 work days in 21 districts</p>
<p>Kenya, 5 million approved; Board approved on 04/21/09; Disbursed 5, 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inputs</u> <p>The grant is supporting the provision of seed and fertilizer to 43,000 small farmers in five districts in the high potential maize zone, aimed at increasing farmers' cereal production during the long rains planting season which started in late March 2009. The total grant amount has been disbursed to the Government of Kenya (GOK). The GOK team has trained farmers and local level staff. All 43,000 beneficiary farmers were issued input vouchers and have received inputs from 48 participating agro-dealers. Commitments totaling Ksh. 368,300,000 (US\$4,721,000) have been made. Agro-dealers were paid by the end of June and the major activity remaining is the monitoring and evaluation.</p>

Source: World Bank 2009c

Lessons emerging from GFRP operations highlighted in World Bank synthesis from 2009

10 key lessons are highlighted in World Bank 2009c, with examples, as follows:

1. "Building on pre-existing country-owned agendas and working through established programs significantly speeds up identification of needs for emergency operations and enhances effectiveness" (World Bank, 2009c)
Three examples:
 - a. The GFRP in the **Philippines** built on a previous government-owned agenda to achieve all short-term outcomes (roll-out & expansion of a conditional-cash-transfer programme) & contributed to progress on the longer term social protection agenda there

- b. In **Togo**, for the school feeding component they used an existing system of community members preparing and selling school meals to children: “The informal system of the mamans has proved far less expensive than building and running formal canteens and has the added benefit that it generates additional incomes that stay in the community”. The GFRP project added more “training and sensitization” through NGOs, and helped carefully plan menus to meet children’s nutritional needs.
 - c. In **Kenya**, though the project (scale up of existing Government of Kenya National Agricultural Accelerated Inputs Access Program—NAAIP) was delayed, it benefited from capacity-building done under the government program. Existing beneficiary selection processes under NAAIP were used, and support was provided in time for long rains planting season of 2009.
2. “Institutional capacity building and improved communications need up-front attention to avoid delays” (ibid)
Four examples:
 - a. In **Moldova** transferring cash to local government institutions couldn’t happen until additional earmarked bank accounts were set up for these institutions, which was extremely time consuming. Also: “Better communications between the different ministries involved in the program, better information on the project for all staff concerned, and improved coordination with the Ministry of Finance on the transfer of funds and reporting requirements at the onset of activities could have averted some of the delays” (ibid)
 - b. In **Kenya**, (the same example as earlier) “the success of the project relied heavily on the capacity of input suppliers to supply the needed inputs on time. However, the capacity of participating stockists was over-stretched as they had to supply inputs worth about \$4.6 million in less than a month. A more intensive capacity assessment could have assisted in identifying potential bottlenecks.”
 - c. In **Sierra Leone**, youth & community-based organisations implemented cash-for-works programmes, and “implementation experience has revealed the need for additional resources and capacity-building efforts”
 - d. In **Tajikistan** local governments did not receive enough support in how to identify beneficiaries (underestimated at project design stages). “As a result, approximately 20 percent of beneficiaries initially selected by local jamoat officials were ineligible for support. These problems were recognized and corrected before implementation of the livestock component.” (ibid)
3. “Targeting remains a challenge for emergency operations and although working through on-going programs/institutions can facilitate targeting, limitations of existing systems remain” (ibid)
Two examples:
 - a. Targeting in **Moldova** was done by selecting institutions for the vulnerable, and clinics, and this ability to work with ongoing programmes or institutions meant “targeting was reasonable but there were cases reported of beneficiaries who did not meet the project criteria and other instances where qualified households were not included as potential beneficiaries.”
 - b. The targeting system in **Yemen** for community based labour intensive works “has been found to be very labor-intensive and the need for a more simplified system has been recognized.”
4. “Effective partnerships have been an important contributor to successful implementation” (ibid)
Four examples:

- a. In **Nepal**, WFP was a key partner for implementing the Rural Community Infrastructure Works program and the food-for-work program.
- b. In **Moldova**, UNICEF was a key partner to identify and buy food and nutritional supplements. UNICEF also helped identify target groups for cash transfers to institutions, since they have an ongoing program on de-institutionalization. "Multiple central government agencies, local government agencies and the Banking sector were also important implementation partners in Moldova."
- c. In **Tajikistan**, local NGOs contributed to project monitoring and liaison with local officials.
- d. In **Togo** "effective involvement of government authorities, in particular the ministries of Education and Health, has been crucial for the successful implementation of the school feeding activities."

5. "Infrastructure bottlenecks and logistical challenges have been major contributors to implementation delays" (ibid)

Two examples:

- a. In **Ethiopia**, the Fertilizer Support Project was delayed owing to congestion at the port of Djibouti and "associated transport challenges to central warehouses in Ethiopia. These problems were solved by a Government coordinated intervention, facilitating smooth and accelerated offloading of ships, bagging, and truck loading."
 - b. In **Moldova** food packages for vulnerable women, infants and children were distributed to a central point in the area, such as a mayor's office or doctor's centre), and beneficiaries were required to collect the packages themselves. "Many beneficiaries including pregnant women and mothers with small children reported facing difficulties in collecting their packages. Mothers had to find child care or leave their children at home unattended, or in the case of pregnant women, they needed to find someone to help transport heavy packages." They recommend establishing more distribution points so that communities far from the centre would find it easier to collect packages and incur less transportation costs.
6. "A combination of short and medium term interventions helps increase the likelihood of sustainability of emergency operations" (ibid)

Three examples:

- a. In **Niger**, as well as supporting procurement & distribution of fertilisers, the project included "technical assistance for improved food security monitoring and the preparation of an action plan for developing safety nets for the poor. These additional activities will likely have a longer-term impact."
 - b. In **Moldova**, the emergency operation created an opportunity to establish a database to help the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child (MOSPFC) monitor future social assistance.
 - c. Other projects needed to pay more attention to medium term sustainability. In **Yemen**, "community committees to maintain the infrastructure built/rehabilitated have not been established, unlike the usual practice in the Social Fund for Development projects. The project cycle needs to be strengthened for sustainable maintenance of the infrastructure created in Yemen."
7. "Better knowledge and availability of complementary inputs is vital for improving the impact of emergency operations providing seeds and fertilizers" (ibid)

One example:

- a. In **Ethiopia**, fertiliser could be used more efficiently – with doses fine-tuned to suit specific soil/plant requirements; however to achieve this, "further on-farm research, demonstrations, specialized farmer field schools, etc. are required to build knowledge

on specific responses for different fertilizers and application rates, conditional on the local growing conditions. Special attention needs to be given to macro-elements not provided by current fertilizer supplies, but also to some micro-nutrients that may significantly affect crop productivity.” In addition, improved seeds are not readily available in Ethiopia (for example only about 30% of current demand for maize hybrid seeds is met) and this constrains productivity. “A special effort is needed to speed up the production of hybrid maize seeds in the public and private seed sectors.”

8. “Greater efforts are needed to ensure female participation in cash-for-work activities” (ibid)
Two examples:

- a. In **Sierra Leone** none of the projects visited by a WB team employed the requisite 30 percent of women. In every case, the explanation was that women are difficult to recruit because “they did not want to work, preferring instead to focus on household duties and/or claiming that the work was difficult for women.” The team from the bank advised the implementers and contractors on-site “to facilitate women’s participation by hiring other women for child care on work-sites as well as making a stronger effort to reach out to them.”
“In the forthcoming additional financing for this operation, further measures are being taken to improve female participation in the cash-for-work activities. A piece-rate will be introduced to allow women to work for shorter hours thereby giving them space to spend time on other domestic chores/engagements. Better information campaigns and other measures to ensure that contractors/community groups are more diligent in recruiting women are also being considered.”
- b. In **Yemen**, women’s participation in cash-for-work programs could be improved by “designing interventions consistent with their physical ability and the culture of the community. As women play an important role in salt production projects, these program may be scaled-up to ensure greater female participation.”

9. “There have been a number of important indirect benefits that have resulted from many of the emergency operations that will have a longer term impact” (ibid)

Three examples:

- a. In **Sierra Leone**, employing youth and involving communities “has been very important in the success of the project so far and has contributed to the broader development agenda beyond the emergency response.”
- b. In **Tajikistan**, procuring locally produced wheat & alfalfa seed stimulated the local seed market. Also, awareness of the superiority (potential for higher yield) of seed varieties was raised among “progressive farmers (not necessarily project beneficiaries who have high poverty rates and hence, unlikely to buy improved seeds on a regular basis)”. National procurement also raised awareness among seed producers of the “need to improve quality and respect international norms.”
- c. In **Nepal**, aside from the short term benefits of receiving food and/or cash during a period of high vulnerability, field visits during recent Supervision missions suggest that there are several long-term benefits from the cash-for-work/food-for-work programs. This includes better connectivity to markets due to track opening/road widening; enhancement of skills through various training programs; and opportunities for income generation through the creation of small market infrastructure; improved storage facilities and construction of fish ponds.

10. “Greater emphasis is needed on developing strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for highly decentralized operations.” (ibid)

Two examples:

- a. In **Sierra Leone**, highly decentralized implementation added challenges for gathering data on project outputs and results.
- b. In **Moldova** there is a need for better monitoring mechanisms. “A recent monitoring survey found that a sizeable number of beneficiaries targeted under the program in Moldova and included in the distribution lists had not received food packages at the time they were interviewed. This implied that either there were delays with the distribution at the local level, or the persons in charge allowed themselves to adjust the distribution lists (prepared 4 months before the actual distribution). There is also evidence that in many cases incomplete food packages were distributed to beneficiaries.”

In the available project completion reports, some other, sometimes more country specific lessons have emerged. The next section highlights some of the more key lessons from five countries: Niger, Burundi, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Bangladesh.

Country case: Some lessons from the Niger project implementation and results report

On the one hand, it was reported that the simple design of the emergency operations implemented was a key to their success:

“the design of the Project, which rightly focused on responding to the Government’s short-term priority and to the urgent needs of the beneficiaries, was a key factor in the Project’s successful implementation.”

On the other hand, it was observed that such emergency operations provide an opportunity to generate longer-term responses to vulnerability:

“the Project was used as an opportunity to move forward the longstanding agenda for developing safety nets in a country which definitely needs a comprehensive and long-term response to recurrent food crises and chronic food insecurity.”

In addition, they found that the programme would have benefited from more capacity building in implementing agencies. Technical assistance provided by the Bank team was demanding given the short project implementation time frame. They concluded that:

“Supplementing government agencies with personnel with adequate skills and experience of Bank operations and procedures would contribute to improving project execution.”

Country case: Some lessons from the Burundi project implementation and results report

Budget support proved particularly successful as an emergency response. They recommended that it should have a major place in emergency assistance programmes when two conditions are met: 1) The government doesn’t wait for donor assistance to design and begin to implement activities (for example, duty or tax exemption); and 2) the emergency assistance operation is not an isolated operation but integrated into wider budget support activities “supporting a comprehensive policy reform package...adequately prepared and supervised by the government and the World Bank” (World Bank 2010b)

The programme was implemented in partnership with the WFP and the government, but their obligations were not clearly defined, leading to misunderstandings between the government and WFP about financial contributions; a financing gap was caused by lower government contribution and delayed programme implementation. The report writers suggest

“The respective obligations of the government and WFP should have been more clearly defined in a tripartite document also involving the World Bank. The negotiation of these

documents might have delayed the initial response to the emergency situation but would probably have facilitated the eventual solution of other funding and implementation problems and – perhaps more importantly – would have created opportunities for long-term collaboration.”

Country case: Some lessons from the Guinea project implementation and results report

The report of the project in Guinea also revealed that simple designs focused on government priorities — in this case customs reduction on rice and facilitation of trade in agricultural goods — helped to ensure a government response, given limited capacity.

The full implementation of the project was however set back by military coup. Although the risk and worsening social and political situation was identified, the death of the president leading to the coup triggered the World Bank policy on dealing with de facto governments, meaning its funding was suspended and the project couldn't go ahead as planned.

This may have also impacted long-term processes for safety nets in the country. The food crisis had brought the idea of safety net policies for Guinea to the front of policy makers' agenda:

“The strengthening of safety nets in Guinea for vulnerable groups was envisaged for the medium term, building on the emergency measures, with civil society invited to participate and donor assistance coordination led by the UK. However, the dialogue lost momentum in the wake of easing food prices and rising political instability in late 2008 culminating in the military coup.”

Country case: Some lessons from the Sierra Leone project implementation and results report

It was reported that some lessons from this operation might be applicable to other crisis response operations:

Advantages arise from keeping the design and operation simple and well-focused on government priorities “This helped ensure adequate Government's response to the crisis given its limited capacities.”

In a crisis, it is difficult to establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system, but for Sierra Leone, the Government and donors have a well established framework used to assess impacts of policy reforms. However, because it works around established timetables and with only certain outcome indicators it isn't flexible enough to form part of a rapid crisis response. Including outcome indicators related to the food crisis response operation could mean more regular and complete result reporting:

“This points to the need to introduce greater flexibility in the multi-donor budget support M&E framework to allow for the inclusion of policy actions and outcome indicators addressing unforeseen shocks to preserve growth and poverty reduction's longer term objectives.”

It is not necessary to create a new technical committee to deliver periodic progress reports, and quarterly, rather than monthly reports would be sufficient and prevent stretching government administration unnecessarily.

Country case: Some lessons from the Bangladesh project implementation and results report

One of the key lessons from Bangladesh was on timing and conditionality:

“Credits processed in response to emergencies, especially food emergencies have to be processed quickly, must help shape Government's response and contain few if any structural reforms.”

In this case, the GFRP framework helped it to be processed quickly on the basis of RVP (Regional vice-president) approval.

Another was on planning for similar disasters:

“On the basis of our experience of the FCDSC [Food Crisis Development Support Credit], the Bank should consider making a provision for emergency response operations in the forthcoming CAS [Country Assistance Strategy]. This is particularly important in Bangladesh, where because of its location and geography the country is especially vulnerable to natural disasters. If possible, preapproval should be obtained from management/Board to trigger the release of resources against a broad set of parameters that define an emergency and an agreed Government response.”

The document also highlights the need for the bank to improve lesson sharing from emergency response across country programmes, and suggests that perhaps “the experience gained under the GFRP framework will help in this regard.”

In terms of longer-term objectives, they explain that though the operation was designed to be short term, it has highlighted the importance of critical reforms that will allow Bangladesh to achieve food and fiscal security over the medium-term; these include reforms of the tax system, reform of the administered prices of energy and fertilizers, increasing efficiency of food-related safety net programmes, and reforms to increase agricultural productivity, especially improving the marketing system for fertilizer.

“Experience with the operation shows that the Bank can be effective in providing emergency assistance even to countries where the overall governance environment is weak. The Bank worked closely with the government to prepare the operation in a timely manner, and continued its close engagement during the implementation period by monitoring funds allocated for safety-net programs and supporting the government’s efforts to take remedial action to fix problems with the safety nets through analytical work.”

A2 Other UN family

A2.1 UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (HLTF)

HLTF: Inception and brief description

This was set up in late April 2008 as a temporary measure to “enhance the efforts of the UN system and International Financial Institutions in response to the Global Food Security Crisis.”²²

Its mandate: to ensure a coherent system-wide response to causes of the crisis and consequences among the world’s most vulnerable people.

In July 2008 later, the Comprehensive Framework for Action was released²³:

²² Members include FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UNHCR, OECD, Special adviser on MDGs, UNICEF, UNCTAD, DESA, DPKO, DPA, DPI, UNDP, UNEP, OCHA, OHCHR, OHRLLS, WB, WFP, WHO, and the WTO.

²³ This is a ‘living document’ which has since been updated.

Box A2.1 Excerpt from CFA Cover Letter

What we are facing today is an unprecedented challenge. In part, it is a humanitarian emergency that demands urgent food and food-related assistance for the world's poor and vulnerable. But soaring food prices are also emblematic of a larger structural crisis that will have an even worse impact on the world's food supply if immediate measures are not taken to stabilize global food markets, and to increase investment in agriculture in a sustained way. Global demand for food will only grow in the future and we must be prepared for that.

The CFA aims to bridge traditional divides between humanitarian and development assistance, and tackle all aspects of food security, including food aid and nutrition, smallholder farming and agriculture, local and regional food markets and global trade. It does not seek to prescribe specific policies and activities, but rather provides a range of options from which choices can be made by governments and institutions. It aims to give guidance and impetus to the many actors involved in working to address the global food crisis, so that, with appropriate assistance from the United Nations, Bretton Woods institutions, and other partners, they can address immediate needs, build resilience and contribute to longer-term food security.

Source: Covering letter to the CFA, July 2008, by His Excellency Mr. Srgjan Kerim, President of the General Assembly, New York

According to Ban Ki-moon, the HLTF “has helped a broad group of intergovernmental entities in supporting national authorities as they respond to food and nutrition insecurity.” (HLTF, 2009)

In the Progress report to October 2009, achievements of the HLTF entities are described:

“The HLTF member agencies have worked intensively, individually and collectively, toward the realization of the CFA outcomes. Immediate steps included massive scale-ups in the numbers of hungry able to access the food they need and benefit from safety nets, significant boosts to smallholder farmer food production, together with help to national authorities as they adjusted trade and tax policies and managed macro-economic implications of food price volatility. Their responses yielded a range of measurable benefits.”

As a group, the achievements of the HLTF members (UN system and IFIs) to October 2009 can be summarised as follows:

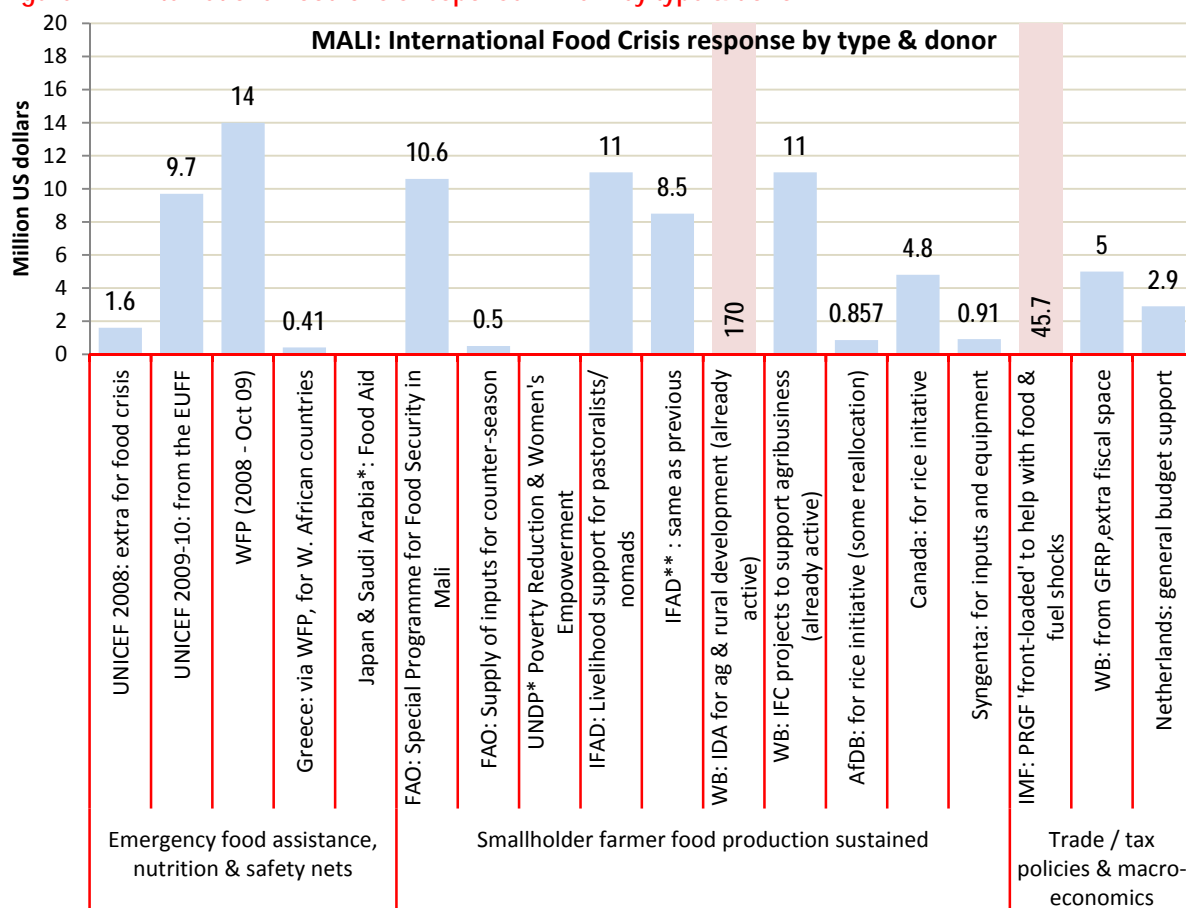
- Direct support to as many as 20% of the world's hungry people in 2008
- Support to smallholder food production benefiting approximately 5% of the world's 2 billion smallholder farmers
- Support of the fiscal and tax policy responses of more than 15 governments, through guidance and financial resources to limit possible second-round impact of price rises on inflation
- Help to significantly mitigate macro-economic challenges posed by volatile food prices for poorer countries
- Support to social protection & safety net systems via: Provision of funding and technical assistance to design, build, or expand these in more than 60 countries; and with an emphasis on children and women
- Sustained growth in food production by smallholder farmers through increases in “level and effectiveness of longer-term development assistance for smallholder-based food production and food security systems in at least 35 countries.
- Improved international food markets, achieved by “boosting trade finance and intensifying negotiations for the achievement of tangible outcomes by the end of 2009 and by working on utility, feasibility and viability of coordinated food stocks and an appropriate regional food reserve system”

- Developed a common reference framework for biofuels, and produced analysis on their “impact on food security, poverty, and the environment while deploying technologies critical for agriculture, food security, poverty eradication, ecological sustainability, and climate resilience within the context of sustainable development frameworks at national regional and international level, as set out in the conclusions of the 17th Commission on Sustainable Development.”

Overall, the HLTF has provided support to over 60 countries “most in need of help along the lines outlined in the CFA and as per its programme of work. Intensified coordination is being promoted in 33 countries.”

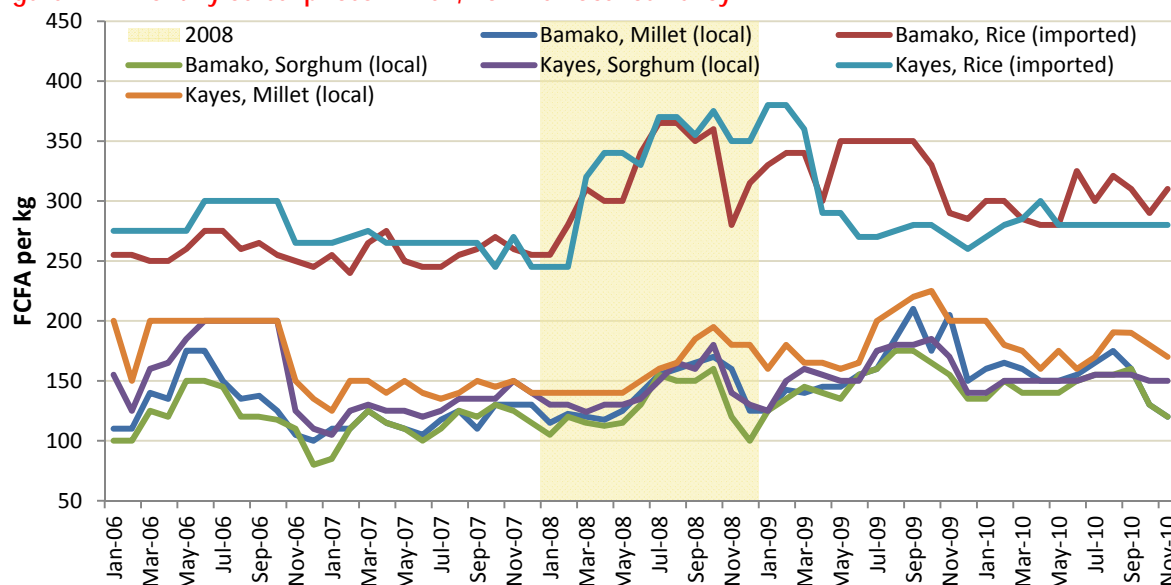
The figures for Mali and Madagascar below provide examples of how HLTF members (and other donors tracked by HLTF) invested in rapid responses at the country level. The figures are organised by type according to CFA outcomes. Corresponding figures tracking monthly local prices of key staples are included for comparison.

Figure A2.1 International food crisis response in Mali: by type & donor



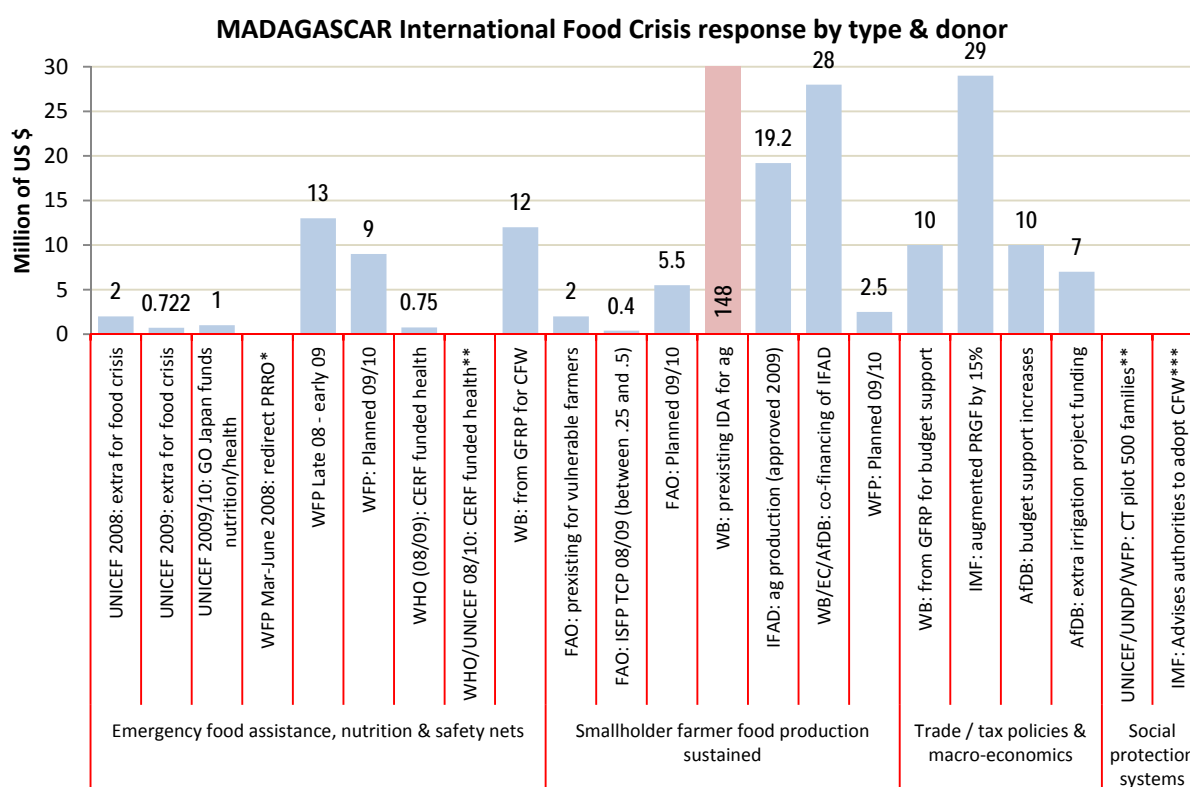
Source: Compiled with data from HLTF (2009), Mali country fiche. **Notes:** List includes responses flagged in Annex I of the document; this list may not be comprehensive. Pink series are off the scale. *No monetary amount given. ** Funding from Belgian Survival Fund BFS and West African Development Bank.

Figure A2.2 Monthly cereal prices in Mali, nominal local currency



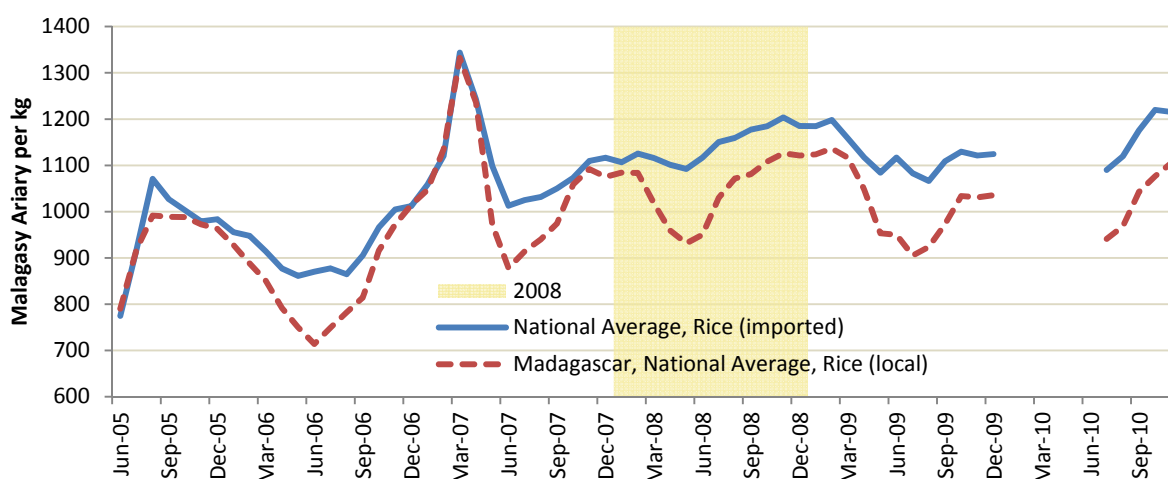
Source: FAO GIEWS. Original source: Afrique Verte. **Note:** All prices in CFA franc per kg, for wholesale cereals.

Figure A2.3 International food crisis response in Madagascar: by type & donor



Source: Compiled with data from HLTF (2009), Madagascar country fiche. **Notes:** List includes responses flagged in Annex I of the document; this list may not be comprehensive. Pink series is off the scale. *No monetary amount given. This was for 4 urban centres most affected by violence and political unrest. ** No monetary figures given. *** No monetary figures given, plus IMF suspended relationship with Madagascar in Sep 2009.

Figure A2.4 Monthly rice prices in Madagascar, nominal local currency



Source: Constructed with data in FAO GIEWS

According to the HLTF country fiches, in Madagascar: “40% of city dwellers were already food insecure before the recent shock and an appalling 50% stunting rate was registered in the capital city in 2008. Household food consumption decreased by 30% (in value) since the beginning of the crisis”

HLTF: Available evaluative findings & lessons from the process

Since the HLTF is an umbrella group for several agencies, evaluations of its interventions are not available. There are however certain lessons to be learned from the HLTF experience, including for example, one related to coordination as explained under the EU Food Facility sub-heading.

HLTF: Next stages & recent developments

In July 2009, 26 countries and 14 international bodies endorsed the L'Aquila joint statement on food security, agreeing on 5 core principles summarised as follows:

- Programmes must be country-led
- Approaches must be comprehensive
- Assistance must be strategically coordinated
- Multilateral agencies must have a strong role
- National efforts must be supported by a sustained commitment of financial resources

They have a small coordination team to:

1. Monitor coordination and track resource flows to food security on a country level, in order to support stronger country-led responses
2. Encourage partnerships within countries to better promote CFA outcomes
3. Maintain productive relations with key stakeholders outside the HLTF: private sector, civil society, regional bodies & Member States (including major donors in particular)
4. Support HLTF on analysis and advocacy issues; link research to policy, reporting, mobilising resources and high-level conferences
5. Provide briefings and other support to the office of the Secretary-General and the HLTF

A2.2 FAO

FAO: Brief description of undertakings

FAO, the World Bank, and WFP “warned that severe food price rises were **imminent from late 2007**, and suggested that – as well as preparing for responses to hungry people – national and international organizations should act quickly to boost smallholder farmer food production to generate a “supply response”.” (HLTF, 2009)

One of the first international agencies to respond, FAO set up the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices²⁴ (ISFP) in late 2007; supporting national authorities in **58 countries** to analyse their food security situations²⁵. Furthermore, in collaboration with the EC, WFP, and IFAD, and as a contribution to HLTF work, FAO produced in April 2009 a synthesis of medium-term measures proposed in these assessments. Table A2.1 below summarises the interventions proposed by country (34 in Africa, 14 in Asia, 7 in Latin America & the Caribbean, and 3 in the Near & Middle East) identified in this synthesis, classified as they appear in the paper. Table A2.2 shows in which countries of the set these interventions were proposed, and the following maps show how some of these proposals are distributed globally.

Table A2.1 Measures proposed by inter-agency assessments as presented in ISFP synthesis

Safety net measures	a	Food-based safety nets
	b	Cash-based safety nets
	c	Targeted ag input distribution
	d	Health & nutrition
Support to inputs for crop production	e	Input subsidies
	f	Input market development
	g	Mechanization & farm equipment
Support to fertility & land management	h	Support to fertility & land management
Water resources development	i	Irrigation rehabilitation and development
	j	Water harvesting
Support for sustainable resource management	k	General support to NRM (reforestation etc)
	l	Diversification / High value / horticulture
	m	Conservation agriculture
	n	IPM
	o	Homestead gardens / peri-urban
Support to inputs for animal production	p	Support to feed market
	q	Support to breeding stock
	r	Support to veterinary services
	s	Support to aquaculture/ fisheries
Support to reducing post-harvest losses & improving downstream activities	t	Storage facilities & reduction of post-harvest losses
	u	Processing & value addition
Non-trade-based price stabilization & market improvement measures	v	Price & market stabilization measures (including stock policy & responses to price volatility)
	w	Market information
	x	Market infrastructure development (bridges, roads, rivers, trains, market

²⁴ The overall objective of the ISFP was “reducing food insecurity caused by the high food prices”. Specific objectives were identified as: a) Policy Analysis and Technical Assistance/Advice: Ensure policies contribute to long-term reduction of food insecurity caused by high food prices. b) Inputs and extension advice: Immediate boost of food production for small farmers’ own consumption and sale of surplus to the market. c) Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure: Income support together with improvement of infrastructure necessary to boost food supply. d) Intensification of Production Systems: Provide basis for sustained increase in food production. e) Improving Agricultural Markets: Contribute to better food security through more efficient agricultural markets. f) Reducing Crop and Livestock Losses: Rapid improvement in supply of food; Enhance resilience to shocks. g) FAO Technical Assistance and Coordination at National Level: Accompany and support national endeavours to address soaring food prices

²⁵ These included: 17 full interagency assessment missions working with the Government and other partners to assess the impact of the food price hike on food security and work out short- and medium-term action plans; 10 crop and food assessment missions; and 31 rapid appraisals for an understanding of challenges and needs.

		places)
Proposed actions for improving policy development & implementation	y	Conducting assessments, reviews and studies
	z	Capacity building for policy development & implementation
	α	M&E of food assistance and input distribution programmes
Proposed measures for monitoring and surveillance improvement	β	Development / improvement of ag. production info systems (ex ag stats)
	γ	Development / improvement of information systems for food security and nutrition status of vulnerable populations
	δ	Development / support microfinance/microinsurance programmes
Proposed measures for dealing with credit and financial issues	ε	Develop support rural financial institutions (credit unions, farmers' associations, savings & credit groups, inventory credit systems, etc)
	ζ	Linking farmers to markets / enterprise development
Activities targeted for credit	η	Credit for agricultural infrastructure/technology to boost production
	θ	Credit to promote the input / cereal industry

Source: Constructed with information from Viatte et al. 2009. Note: the alphabet corresponds to the headings of the following table A2.2b

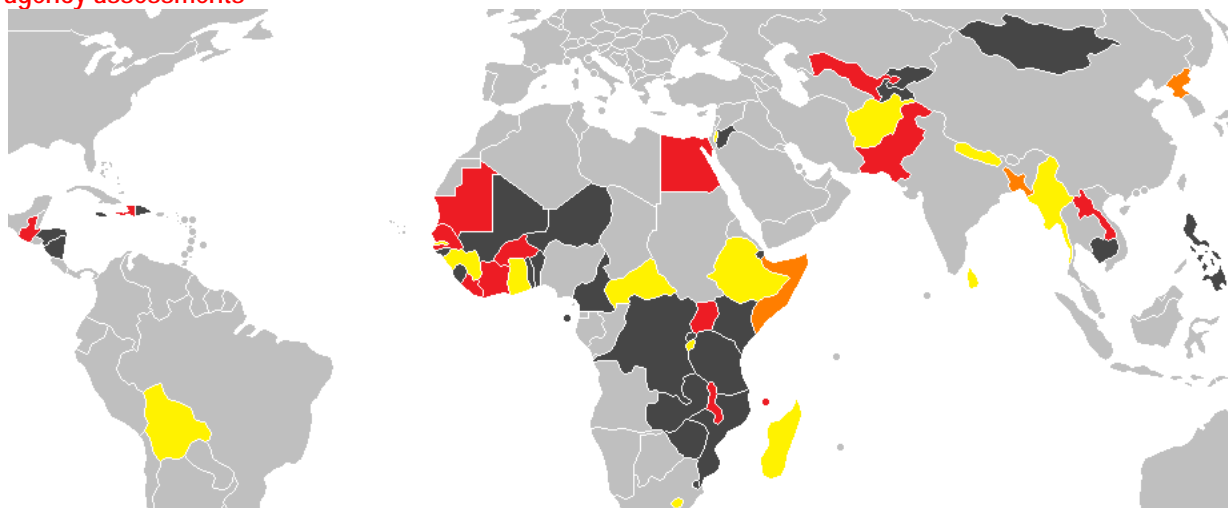
Table A2.2 Measures proposed by interagency assessments by country

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ		
Afghanistan	x	x	x					x	x					x		x								x												
Bangladesh			x	x		x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x					
Benin						x			x									x							x			x	x					x		
Bolivia	x		x			x					x									x				x			x									
Burkina Faso	x		x	x	x	x			x		x									x			x	x			x							x		
Burundi	x	x	x			x		x	x	x		x								x									x	x						
Cambodia			x			x		x	x		x			x			x		x	x	x					x	x									
Cameroon			x		x	x										x	x	x	x																	
CAR	x		x			x		x				x	x							x					x								x			
Comoros	x		x	x					x								x		x	x			x	x					x	x	x					
DR Congo			x			x														x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Côte d'Ivoire	x		x	x		x			x								x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x			
Djibouti						x		x	x	x	x	x					x		x	x		x			x											
Dom Rep						x	x	x	x		x					x					x			x	x	x								x		
Korea DPR			x	x			x		x		x			x	x																					
Egypt	x	x		x	x			x	x											x	x		x										x	x	x	
Ethiopia	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x						x									x	x	x	x					x	x	
Gambia	x		x			x	x	x		x							x		x		x	x	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x		
Ghana	x		x				x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x	x					x									x		
Guatemala	x			x		x	x	x	x		x										x	x			x	x				x	x					
Guinea	x		x			x															x							x								
Guinea Bissau			x																																	
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x				x						x					x	x	x		x										x		
Honduras								x			x																x								x	
Jamaica			x					x	x	x		x				x		x																	x	
Jordan												x																							x	
Kenya			x										x					x	x	x									x						x	
Kyrgyz Rep			x					x	x	x								x		x																
Lao PDR			x			x		x	x																											x
Lesotho	x	x				x															x														x	
Liberia	x	x	x	x		x		x	x												x	x	x	x	x											
Madagascar	x				x	x	x	x	x	x																										
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x																						
Mali							x	x		x																										
Mauritania	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x																										
Mongolia			x				x	x	x	x																										
Mozambique			x			x																														
Burma			x	x				x	x	x																										
Nepal	x	x	x				x		x	x																										
Nicaragua						x																														
Niger			x			x	x	x	x	x																										

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x															x	x	x												
Philippines			x				x		x											x	x					x	x							
Rwanda			x			x														x														
Sao Tome			x						x			x									x			x										
Senegal	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x											x			
Sierra Leone						x	x													x		x			x	x		x	x					
Somalia			x	x					x							x				x	x			x			x							
Sri Lanka		x	x				x	x	x								x		x															
Swaziland			x						x			x	x										x		x			x	x					
Tajikistan			x			x			x	x	x				x	x		x							x		x							
Tanzania			x		x	x			x											x														
Togo			x			x	x										x	x	x	x	x					x								
Uganda	x	x		x		x				x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x			x	x				x	x					
Uzbekistan	x		x	x		x			x	x					x		x		x	x	x			x										x
OPT	x	x	x			x				x																x		x	x					
Zambia							x		x				x		x								x		x									x
Zimbabwe			x			x	x	x	x					x		x											x							

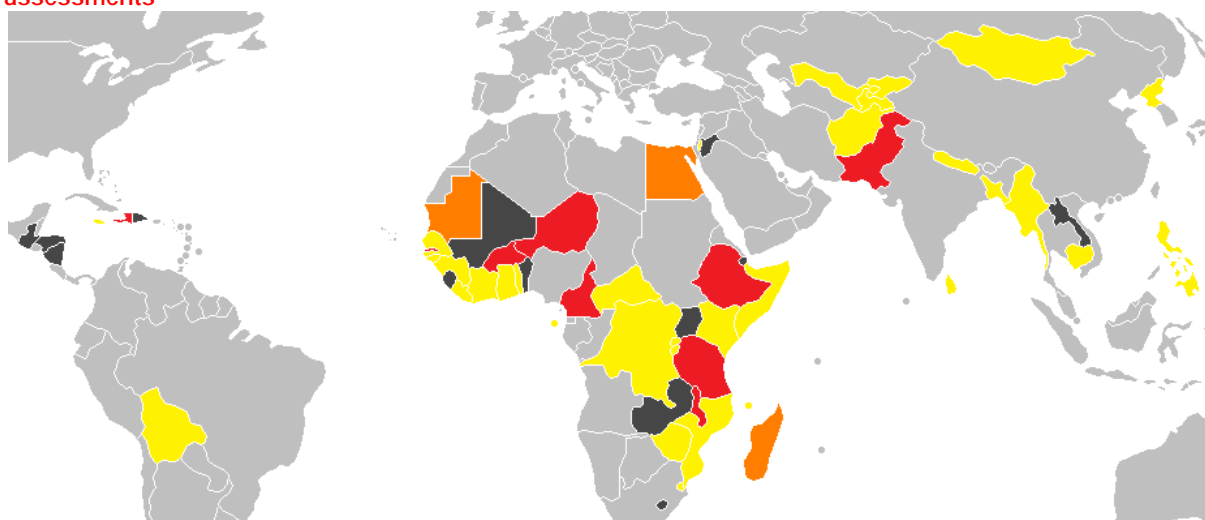
Source: Constructed with data from Viatte et al. 2009. Note: for definitions of heading see previous Table A2.2a

Figure A2.5 Map of food & cash-based safety nets and health & nutrition interventions proposed in inter-agency assessments



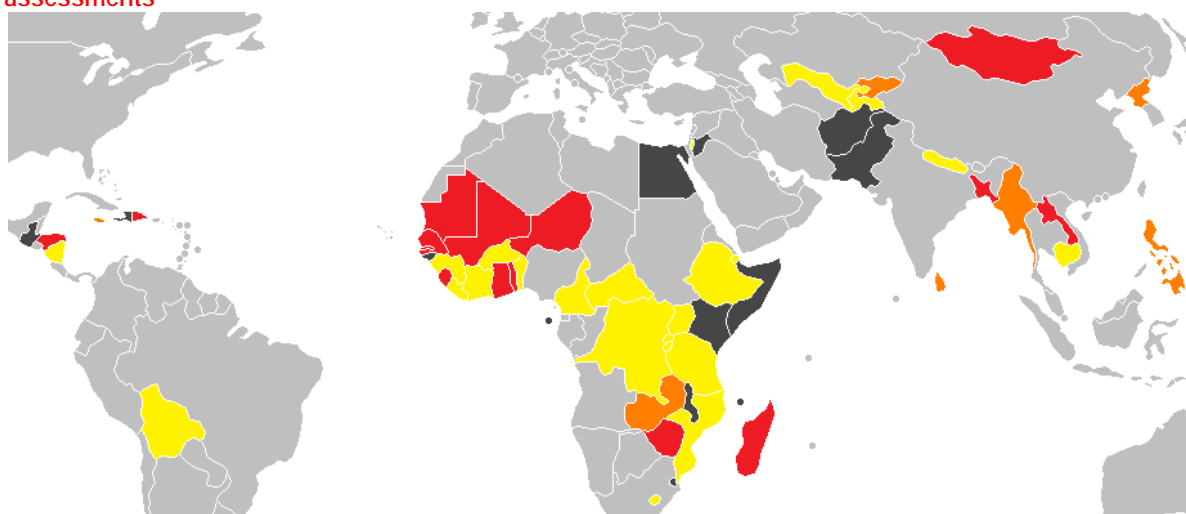
Source: Constructed with data from Viatte et al. 2009. **Legend:** *Yellow* = country where food and/or cash-based safety nets were suggested. *Orange* = countries where health and nutrition safety nets were suggested. *Red* = countries where both food and/or cash-based safety nets AND health & nutrition safety nets were suggested. *Light grey* = countries not covered in the assessments. *Dark grey* = countries covered in the assessments but without proposals for the particular interventions described. **Note:** inter-agency assessments may not recommend measures in the medium-term if some for already exists in the country (for example, Bangladesh already operates food & cash-based safety nets)

Figure A2.6 Map of Targeted agricultural input distribution & input subsidies proposed in inter-agency assessments



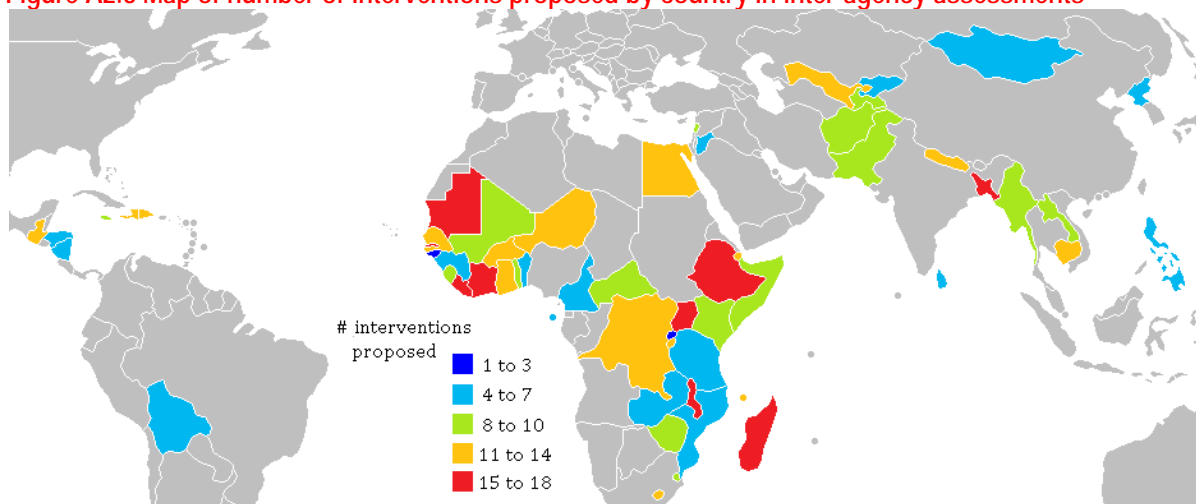
Source: Constructed with data from Viatte et al. 2009. **Legend:** *Yellow* = country where targeted agricultural input distribution was suggested. *Orange* = countries where input subsidies were suggested. *Red* = countries where both targeted agricultural input distribution AND input subsidies were suggested. *Light grey* = countries not covered in the assessments. *Dark grey* = countries covered in the assessments but without proposals for the particular interventions described.

Figure A2.7 Map of Input market development & Mechanization/farm equipment proposed in inter-agency assessments



Source: Constructed with data from Viatte et al. 2009. **Legend:** *Yellow* = country where input market development was suggested. *Orange* = countries where mechanisation/ farm equipment were suggested. *Red* = countries where both input market development AND mechanization/farm equipment were suggested. *Light grey* = countries not covered in the assessments. *Dark grey* = countries covered in the assessments but without proposals for the particular interventions described.

Figure A2.8 Map of number of interventions proposed by country in inter-agency assessments



Source: Constructed with data from Viatte et al. 2009

FAO initiated technical cooperation support to 74 countries, and in 2008 mobilised \$394 million (of which \$19.4 million was from CERF—see *OCHA*—and \$285 million from the EUFF—see *European Union*) to support smallholder farmers²⁶ in 92 countries.

According to EC (2010), FAO had completed contracts with EU Food Facility funding worth about €215 million by the end of December 2009

ISFP led country synthesis reports prepared in early 2008 in partnership with IFAD, WFP and WB formed the basis for a number of donor interventions at country level. Under the ISFP, FAO has managed programs worth USD 440 million in 90 countries including a USD 37 million Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) initiative, USD 85 million of donor and UN funded food crisis programs and the EUR 228 million European Union Food Facility (EUFF). FAO's USD37 million TCP intervention in 80 countries was one of the first responses of the multilateral system. In partnership with the UN HLTF, FAO also played a significant role in mobilizing the EU Food Facility (HLTF, 2009)

FAO Global Information and Early Warning Systems (GIEWS)

In conjunction with the ISFP effort, other sections of FAO responded to the food price crisis: including GIEWS. Their monitoring and dissemination of related issues, in particular domestic food prices, became much more widespread, with the launching of the GIEWS “National food prices data and analysis tool”. They also now have regular country policy monitoring, GIEWS country briefs are available online, and they have begun a relatively new international price monitor.

FAO: Available evaluative findings & lessons from the process

FAO ISFP TCP in more detail: what they did

FAO ISFP TCP programmes, one of the first to be implemented, are also one of the earliest to have undergone any kind of evaluation for which results are publically available. This section thus focuses on the FAO ISFP TCP evaluation synthesis.

The broad objectives of the TCP projects were described in FAO (2010):

“The goal of the ISFP TCP projects was to rapidly boost agricultural production among smallholder farmers, both for their own consumption and for the sale of surplus produce on the market. By providing quality agriculture inputs, such as quality seeds and fertilizers, the

²⁶ With seeds, tools, fertilizer & irrigation

projects also aimed to enhance the awareness, knowledge and capacity of targeted beneficiaries concerning the sustainable use of improved inputs over the long run. Some projects included animal production components such as the distribution of animal feed, vaccines, live animals, etc. Such inputs could expand production of meat, eggs or other animal-related products and enable poor households to improve their purchasing power and nutritional status. The ISFP TCP projects, through their visible implementation on the ground, also aimed to mobilise additional funding and donor support for larger-scale short- and medium-term interventions.”

The FAO spent 37 million on the rapid response TCPs, including about 48.7 thousand tonnes of crop seeds, 4,500 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 2.68 million seedlings and cuttings, 27 thousand tonnes of fertilizer, 166 tonnes of agrochemicals, 57.7 thousand live animals, and 278 thousand pieces of equipment. They planned to reach 509, 651 households. Figure A1.2a shows how this money was distributed regionally and the estimated number of beneficiaries

Figure A2.9 FAO TCP programme: regional distribution of spending and benefits

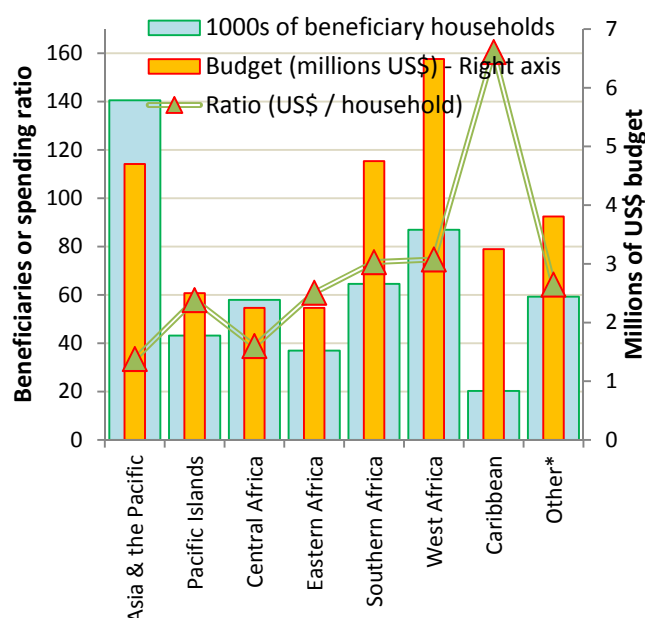
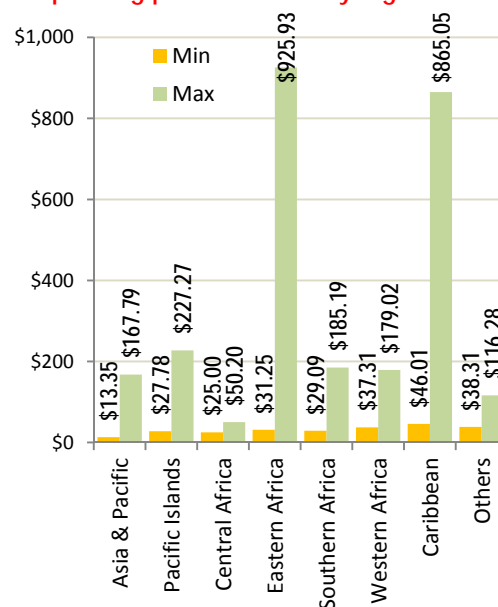


Figure A2.10 FAO TCP programme: max and min spending per household by region



Source: Constructed with data from FAO 2010. **Notes:** **Asia & Pacific** = Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, DPR Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka & Timor-Leste. **Pacific Islands** = Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, & Vanuatu. **Central Africa** = Cameroon, Chad, CAR, DRC. **Eastern Africa** = Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan. **Southern Africa** = Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, & Zambia. **West Africa** = Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo. **Caribbean** = Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, & St. Vincent & the Grenadines. **Other countries** = Armenia, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Moldova, Nicaragua, and Yemen. The high figure in E. Africa in Figure A2.10 was for US\$ 500,000 worth of inputs distributed among 540 households in Kenya. [The success of this project is described Box 5 of FAO 2010]

Allocations also varied within region considerably. Figure A1.2b shows the minimum and maximum values of per household transfers by region. Programmes varied considerably between trying to cover a large number of households with limited funds, and trying to provide a lot of inputs to only a small number of households²⁷.

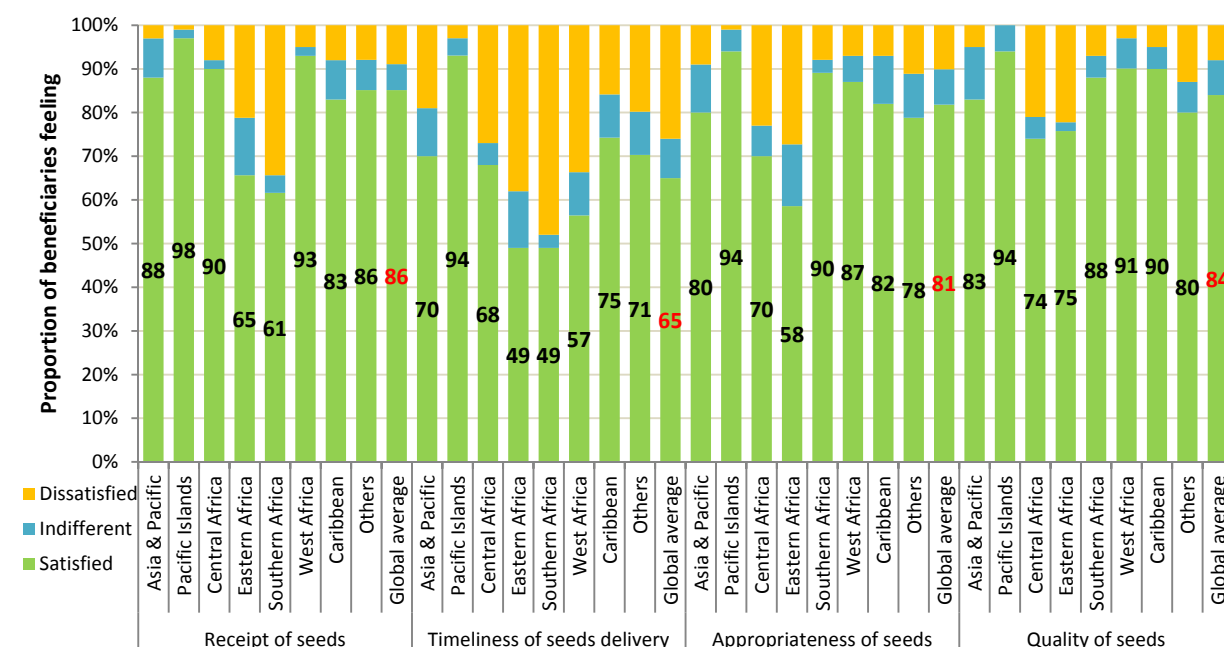
²⁷ FAO (2010) provides the example of Afghanistan versus Nepal: the maximum and minimum per household expenditures pictured under Asia & Pacific in Figure A2.2f above. In Afghanistan about US\$170 was available for each of 2980 households,

FAO ISFP TCP: Beneficiaries' perception of implementation and impacts

To evaluate the implementation and impacts of TCPs on which 37 million dollars were spent, FAO conducted studies of beneficiary assessments of impacts, based on results available up to September 3, 2010 from 66 countries²⁸

The following two figures show a regional breakdown of beneficiary satisfaction with *receipt*, *timeliness*, *appropriateness*, and *quality* of seeds and fertiliser provided under TCP programmes respectively. For most of the categories people were on average highly satisfied – greater than 80%, on receipt, appropriateness, and quality of seeds. On timeliness however, 35% of the beneficiaries felt dissatisfied, or indifferent. The Pacific Islands stood out for having very high satisfaction in all the areas; as did the Asia & Pacific region generally, with 70% satisfaction on the timeliness measure the lowest for the region. Other regions, especially Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa, showed relatively low satisfaction in at least two of the categories.

Figure A2.11 Proportion of beneficiaries feeling satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied with receipt, timeliness, appropriateness, and quality of seeds provided through FAO ISFP TCPs, by region

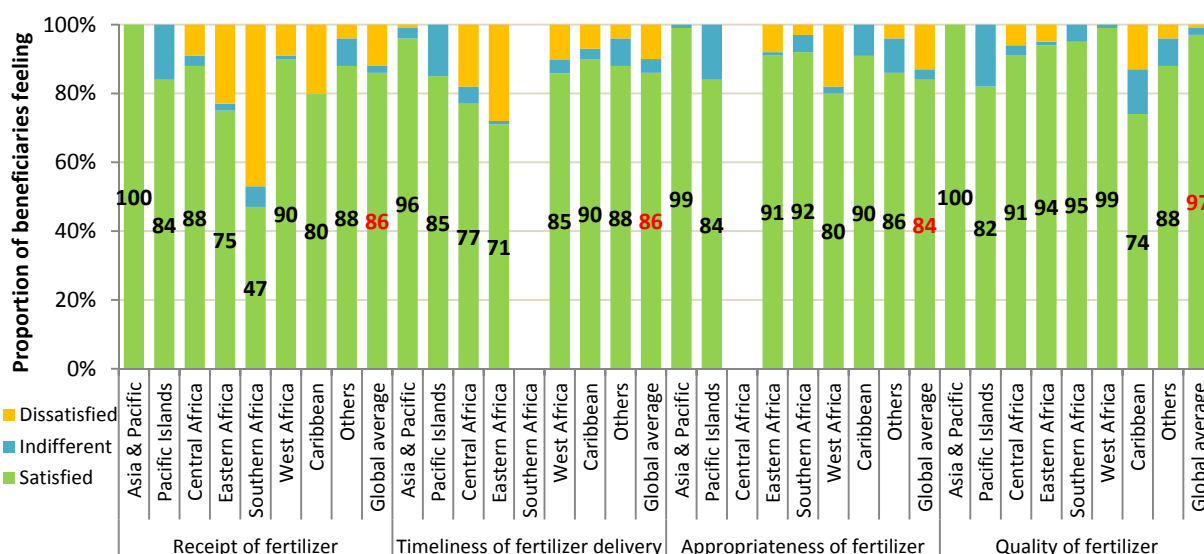


Source: Adapted from tables 5 to 8 in FAO (2010)

while in Nepal, seeds, animal feed, and vaccines were disturbed to 37,464 households with each benefiting from about US\$13 worth of help. [US\$13.35*37464 = US\$500144] [US\$167.79*2980 = US\$500014]

²⁸ The TCP initiatives were undertaken in 80 countries, but "assessments in five countries (Comoros, Eritrea, Haiti, Pakistan and Yemen) were not implemented due to circumstances beyond the control of the project. Due primarily to delays in the implementation of some projects and their consequent late closure, at the time of writing this synthesis report assessments had not been completed in three countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, and Suriname) and only partially completed in six others (Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Sierra Leone). The survey results from these countries were thus not considered in the data tables, but described in certain parts of the report narrative."

Figure A2.12 Proportion of beneficiaries feeling satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied with receipt, timeliness, appropriateness, and quality of fertilizer provided through FAO ISFP TCPs, by region



Source: Adapted from tables 5 to 8 in FAO (2010)

Beneficiary satisfaction with the fertilisers was slightly better than with the seeds. In this case, again, timeliness, followed by receipt, was the category with the lowest satisfaction. This is a particularly crucial point because timeliness is in this case a limiting factor: if the seeds do not arrive in time for planting, it cannot yield a rapid response: People can probably retain them for the next season, but this changes the nature of the intervention.

Per country, amounts distributed under TCP ranged from 250 to 500 thousand; and so by country didn't vary much by physical size, population size, poverty prevalence, extent of losses from natural disasters, and so forth.

"More importantly, most of the funds allocated through the TCP were too small to produce an impact on production that would be capable of changing food prices in the intervened countries...

TCP interventions must be seen instead as a catalyst for change, including technical innovation and increased donor engagement."

On the other hand, it is contended that the ISFP TCP had a catalytic role in mobilizing significant funding from other partners, particularly through links to the EUFF.

"Experience gained in the early implementation of the [TCP] projects also provided important baseline information to direct programming choices for the deployment of much larger projects, especially the European Union Food Facility... Forty-one of the 50 projects approved to date by the European Union under the Food Facility, (through a range of implementing partners), have gone to countries that already were recipients of FAO TCP funding, including 23 of the 29 country projects awarded to FAO."

They provide a specific example from Sierra Leone see Box A2.2

Box A2.2 FAO TCP Evaluation example of catalytic funding

ISFP TCP project in Sierra Leone: A catalyst for mobilizing USD 20 million to the National Agriculture Response Programme (NARP)

When the effects of the food price crisis began to be felt, Sierra Leone's Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security worked closely with development partners, including FAO, World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the African Development Bank, as well as a coalition of NGOs, to design its National Agriculture Response Programme (NARP). The NARP mapped out short-term safety net activities, largely through WFP mechanisms, and medium-term food responses, building on "Operation Feed the Nation", the country's national programme for food security.

In 2008, FAO's ISFP provided USD 500,000 through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) as the first contribution to the NARP. Other development partners, including Irish Aid, the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Italian Cooperation, followed suit, providing financial support to the NARP, and in mid-2009, a two-year project was launched through the European Union Food Facility (EUFF), with more than EUR 10 million in funds. Additional activities were financed under existing African Development Bank and IFAD projects and new funding through the European Commission's NGO and WFP support. Contributions to actions under the NARP now top USD 20 million.

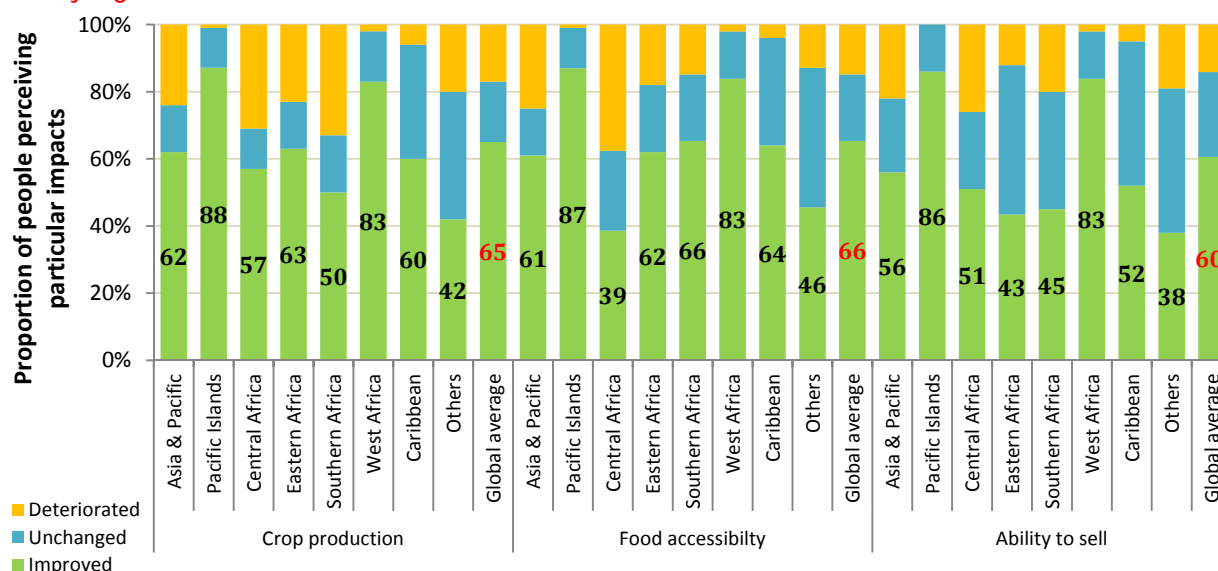
The NARP and the EUFF project, furthermore, underpinned Sierra Leone's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Country Compact and resulting Country Investment Programme, which, in turn, formed the basis of a successful USD 50 million grant bid under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP).

Source: Adapted from Beneficiary Satisfaction and Impact Assessment Report of the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices Technical Cooperation Programme Project in Sierra Leone.

Source: FAO (2010) pp 23

Although national impacts are not expected, beneficiaries perception of were measured. Figure A1.2i shows the proportion of beneficiaries who thought that crop production, food accessibility, or ability to sell improved, remained unchanged, or deteriorated from before to after programme implementation.

Figure A2.13 Perceived impacts of ISFP TCP projects on crop production, food accessibility, and ability to sell, by region



Source: Adapted from tables 9 & 10 in FAO (2010)

This indicates that on average about two-thirds of beneficiaries saw improvements. Some areas showed a relatively strong proportion of improvements, notably *Pacific Islands* and *West Africa* – on all factors. Also interestingly, although Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa saw worse levels of satisfaction related to provision of seeds and fertilisers, than the selection of countries in the 'others' category (Armenia, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Moldova, Nicaragua, and Yemen), on beneficiary perception of impacts, the others category fared much worse.

In addition, the evaluators established beneficiaries' perceived impacts of TCP interventions on animal production and health where appropriate, and found that about half of beneficiaries felt animal health had improved, and the other half found it unchanged.

Gender lens

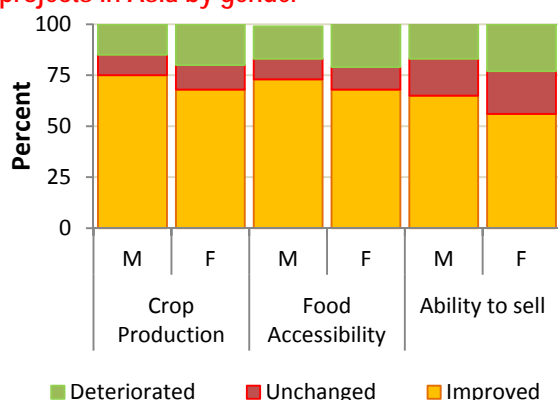
Another crucial area the TCP evaluations synthesis looked at were gender impacts. Figure A2.14 shows the difference between perceived impacts by gender (M = Male, F = Female) of TCP projects in Asia. In each category – crop production, food accessibility, and ability to sell – women's perception of improvement was lower than men's.

Figure A2.15 shows the percent of men and women reporting they used income from crop sales for particular purposes. The table this figure accompanies comes with the note: *"Table includes only beneficiaries that responded positively to at least one of the expenses. Beneficiaries that said that they did not spend income on any of the sectors were excluded from the analyses"*.

On savings, Ravallion 2008 wrote:

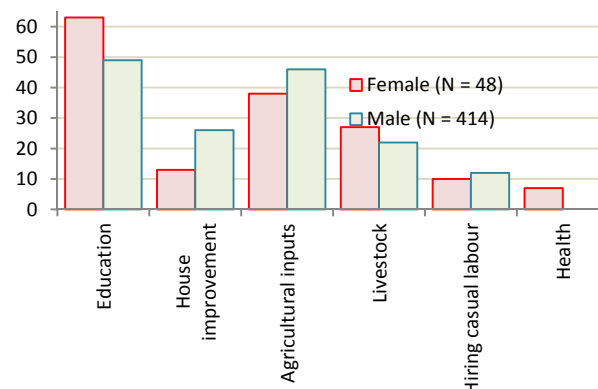
"The typical evaluation design identifies a small number of "final outcome" indicators, and aims to assess the program's impact on those indicators. Instead of using only final outcome indicators, one may choose to also study impacts on certain intermediate indicators of behaviour. For example, the inter-temporal behavioural responses of participants in anti-poverty programs are of obvious relevance to understanding their impacts. An impact evaluation of a program of compensatory cash transfers to Mexican farmers found that the transfers were partly invested, with second-round effects on future incomes (Sadoulet et al., 2001). Similarly, Ravallion and Chen (2005) found that participants in a poor-area development program in China saved a large share of the income gains from the program. Identifying responses through savings and investment provides a clue to understanding current impacts on living standards and the possible future welfare gains beyond the project's current life span. Instead of focusing solely on the agreed welfare indicator relevant to the program's goals, one collects and analyzes data on a potentially wide range of intermediate indicators relevant to understanding the processes determining impacts."

Figure A2.14 Perceived impacts of FAO ISFP TCP projects in Asia by gender



Source: Constructed from Table 12 in FAO 2010. **Note:** Asia = Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, DPR Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste

Figure A2.15 Use of income from sale of crops by gender in Southern Africa



Source: Constructed from Table 13 in FAO 2010. **Note:** Southern Africa = Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia.

FAO ISFP TCP: Key issues and lessons identified by the evaluators

Planning and design issues:

While the lack of detail in FAO ISFP TCP project documents caused some evaluators to express concern, this did mean more flexibility within projects, which was useful since they were drawn up under extreme time constraints without time to talk to stakeholders.

One main issue in this category was the question of input quantity per household, which depended on the intensity of the particular TCP programme. Higher levels of aid per household allow for complete packages of inputs to be distributed, often along with training; which means there ought to be a better response from those small numbers of recipients, but is of course more costly. In this sense, where budgets are very small it may make sense to concentrate on a smaller number of beneficiaries instead of trying to spread small amounts too thinly. There is furthermore an issue to watch regarding informal sharing, which can result in inputs being applied incorrectly and thus losing efficacy. Appropriate training could reduce this risk.

Type of input furthermore needed more attention, particularly to avoid blanket approaches within countries. For example, FAO (2010) recorded: “The fact that some countries had one crop as their staple food led to only one seed variety of that crop being distributed regardless of the differences in soil and climate conditions throughout each country.”

On the other hand, the other extreme (a variety of inputs) may be undesirable for other reasons, as happened in the projects in some Pacific Islands and the Caribbean, where already remote locations were provided with a variety of inputs including vegetable seeds, fertilizers, livestock & livestock feed, tools, machinery and building materials, resulting in severe delays and problems in procurement and delivery. FAO (2010) said: “The choice in the level of aid per household should thus consider factors such as the country’s population size, farming systems, level of poverty and type of input distribution as well as the objectives of the project”.

Implementation issues:

ISFP TCP projects aimed to target vulnerable households with agricultural potential, especially in areas affected by natural disasters or conflict. The evaluators noted two key issues with targeting, firstly, political interference, and secondly demand pressures. Political interference led to distortions in the way beneficiaries were chosen. For instance, in Southern Africa, community chiefs, local councils or local government were used to identify beneficiaries, and tended to have biased selections. In Belize, extension officers identified and listed vulnerable households, but centralized authorities later modified these lists depending on political preferences.

Demand pressures meant that even with strict selection criteria, pressure was exerted from those not on the beneficiary lists: “In Bhutan, for example, extension workers at the time of input distribution faced pressures from farmers who were not on the beneficiary lists to divide seeds equally among all farmers, partly because they were provided without charge.”

While to some extent this sharing is beyond the control of distributors since families can still share when the distribution is done; “country reports for Bhutan and Cambodia suggested that an equity contribution by beneficiaries for the inputs they receive could improve beneficiary ownership”.

Another targeting issue that arose in the evaluation synthesis was more of an overarching issue: that of balancing success of programmes with individual need. For these programmes to work, they had to target, not the neediest, but those with agricultural potential (these may be among the neediest but are not always the most vulnerable.) FAO 2010 wrote:

“Many countries in the southern Africa sub-region also tried to identify vulnerable households, which, at the same time, had good agricultural potential. It was often difficult, however, to combine vulnerability and agricultural potential characteristics, i.e. the most vulnerable groups are usually those with the least productive assets. Various TCP projects that applied this type of selection method had difficulties in providing coherent lists of beneficiary households. Some countries relied on the knowledge of local leaders to identify vulnerable households who could benefit from the ISFP TCP intervention, such as the mayors in Armenia who described their selection criteria below:

“The inputs were given to those who were involved in farming and were poor, either living in temporary shelters/cabins, or with many children..., mainly to those who have land and are specialized in that...”, “we know who the poorest in the village are and who has arable land. We tried to give it to those in need, who have no working hands, who need that wheat...”, “we didn’t give it to the poorest, as they intended to use it as animal feed...in order for the project to be efficient we gave it to those who cultivate land.”

Other implementation issues of note included those to do with practicality and flexibility. For example, where distribution to remote areas is required, programmers cannot expect farmers assigned to distribute seeds to reach out to distant farmers when they could give to neighbours or relatives nearby. In addition, it might also make sense for some village leaders who might not qualify for assistance but that play an important facilitator/leadership role in organisation to receive the inputs.

Further implementation issues have to do with logistics. The issues of note here seem to have arisen as a result of time pressure leading to neglect in the planning stages.

On timing of deliveries there were two key issues. The first, already mentioned, is that planting seasons equate to hard deadlines. The second is that extra care is often necessary where complementary inputs are needed. In Grenada for example, chickens were provided before materials to make chicken coops arrived.

Animal welfare was not sufficiently considered in transport of live animals, resulting in high death rates in some cases – for example, baby chicks overheating in vehicles was reported for the Caribbean region. “The supply of live animals can only occur if proper transportation can be guaranteed down to the farm level” FAO 2010.

Oversights also occurred in input repackaging, necessary where inputs are supplied in bulk and distributors need to have containers to hold them in smaller volumes; particularly important where agrochemicals are concerned.

Sufficient monitoring of the projects was also not provided, as resources were insufficient. Extension advice is needed especially when crops are being planted, and when people are unfamiliar with certain inputs.

The final set of implementation issues noted have to do with procurement. The lengthy protocols and excessive bureaucracy was cited as a constraint in a number of cases, particularly where countries were geographically isolated: for example, in the Caribbean region inputs arrived 6 months later than originally expected. *“Implementing agencies and input suppliers felt that the streamlining of procedures could drastically improve the distribution system. The report for Bhutan noted that the local procurements system and procedures could have been more cost effective and timely than the direct FAO procurement.”* (FAO 2010)

Local suppliers in Asia Pacific, Pacific Islands, and the Caribbean found it hard to procure required quantities of inputs because FAO regulations weren’t allowing them to make advance payments (this

delayed procurement in 7 of the 14 Asia Pacific countries): credit arrangements for private input suppliers to facilitate purchases are sometimes necessary. Otherwise, for example, they must stagger payments, and this leads not only to delays but also logistical problems where projects require more than one type of input.

FAO ISFP TCP: Recommendations based on lessons learned

Based on lessons learned from the synthesis of evaluation of TCP projects, FAO (2010) came up with a set of recommendations, summarised below:

- Linking TCP projects to other ongoing programmes/projects; Integration means they can rely on existing distribution systems, which might be more cost effective; or they can provide complementary inputs rather than a whole package.
- Using revolving schemes or equity contribution systems: improves ownership of the project, targeting, and use of inputs received by the beneficiaries
- Ensure training is built in to project design: the rules required 95% of the funds be sent on purchase of inputs, but this meant not much funds left for training: some options included:
 - Targeting farmer groups who already received training
 - Linking with existing project/programme providing training
 - Ensuring government is providing extension services
 - Review & revise 95% rule
- Spend more resources monitoring projects: especially during input distribution & planting stages; as well as improving outcomes, this can help with targeting problems
- Consider geographic context: for example, inputs may take a long time to reach island nations/ mountainous countries (and cannot be locally purchased); also transportation costs and time to deliver to isolated areas should be properly considered in project planning phases
- Consider flexible procurement rules: since advance payments aren't permitted, some local suppliers had to stagger purchases and buy in smaller quantities, resulting in delaying implementation of projects; credit facilities could perhaps help. Also, some reports mentioned the length of time FAO headquarters took to approve things & efforts to expedite these procedures would also help.
- Avoid distribution of live animals, unless all the stages of transport from farm to beneficiary can be assured
- Consider different distribution systems based on country situation:
 - Use government institutions, paying attention to four factors: 1) political influence in beneficiary choice, 2) government appropriation for political purposes, 3) capacity to distribute & train, 4) capacity to ensure good quality inputs and to hold suppliers to account for quality of product. *"There is a need for beneficiaries to be fully informed and sensitized as to why assistance is given and who or what organisation is responsible for providing the assistance. This will make political appropriation and favouritism less likely to happen and beneficiaries more aware of the objectives of the project."*
 - Distribution through input fairs can allow farmers to choose; it also reduces time & costs of project implementation, and could boost local economy and agricultural input markets. The key caveats are: a) it would only work in places where markets are functioning; and b) there are risks of corruption (ex forged vouchers, price fixing, low quality/quantity inputs) *"Measures need to be considered to mitigate such problems"*
 - Distribution through NGOs/ farmer groups can also be an effective way, if they have technical knowledge on selected crops & can help provide training to farmers on use of inputs.
 - Distribution by input suppliers; this could mean beneficiaries are better informed on use of inputs

- Improving *Results-based Management* by defining measurable project results: Thought the project was formulated in an emergency context; subject to time constraints and pressure to achieve project approval and quick delivery of outputs, “*efforts to improve the measurability of initiatives to be implemented can be made at project planning phase. In particular, it is recommended to establish RBM frameworks by setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound project results. This can be easily done by linking the results to time-bound targets and relevant indicators. Monitoring schemes can be defined ex post during the project implementation phase. Implementation of RBM directly impacts the achievement of development results through accountability, results tracking and the systematization and use of lessons learned.*”
- Encouraging stronger donor commitment and government engagement in order to follow-up short-term emergency projects with medium-term investments to help with structural problems in the agriculture sector.

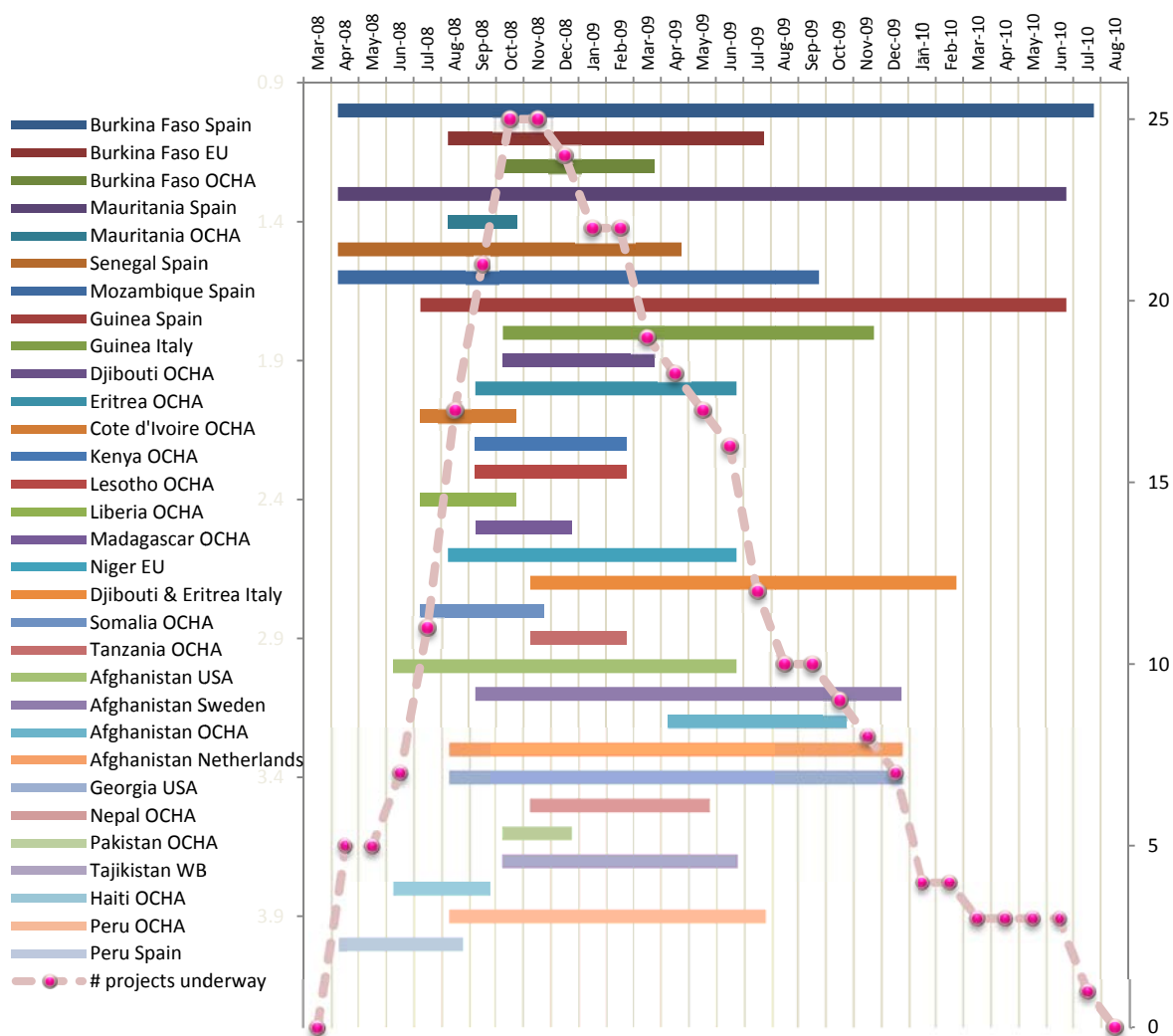
FAO ISFP Non-TCP projects – descriptive statistics from assessments of 31 projects in 22 countries

FAO is also producing a synthesis to learn from assessments of 31 non TCP projects which were implemented in response to the food crisis. The projects assessed were classified as “FAO emergency interventions” and aimed to rapidly boost food and agricultural production via a) the distribution of agricultural inputs such as high-yield seeds, fertilisers, and tools; b) the rehabilitation of infrastructure, and c) providing extension services to farmers and authorities (FAO, forthcoming).

Funds came from a variety of donors, and project budgets were not limited to US\$ 500K per country, or by a requirement for 95% of budgets to be spent on inputs. The results of this process have not yet been approved for publication, but some basic descriptive statistics – to do with disbursement, location, and timing—can be illustrated.

The total budget for the 31 projects was about \$US 41.96M, of which 95%, about \$US 39.97M was disbursed. The following figure A2.2l shows actual timing of the project implementation.

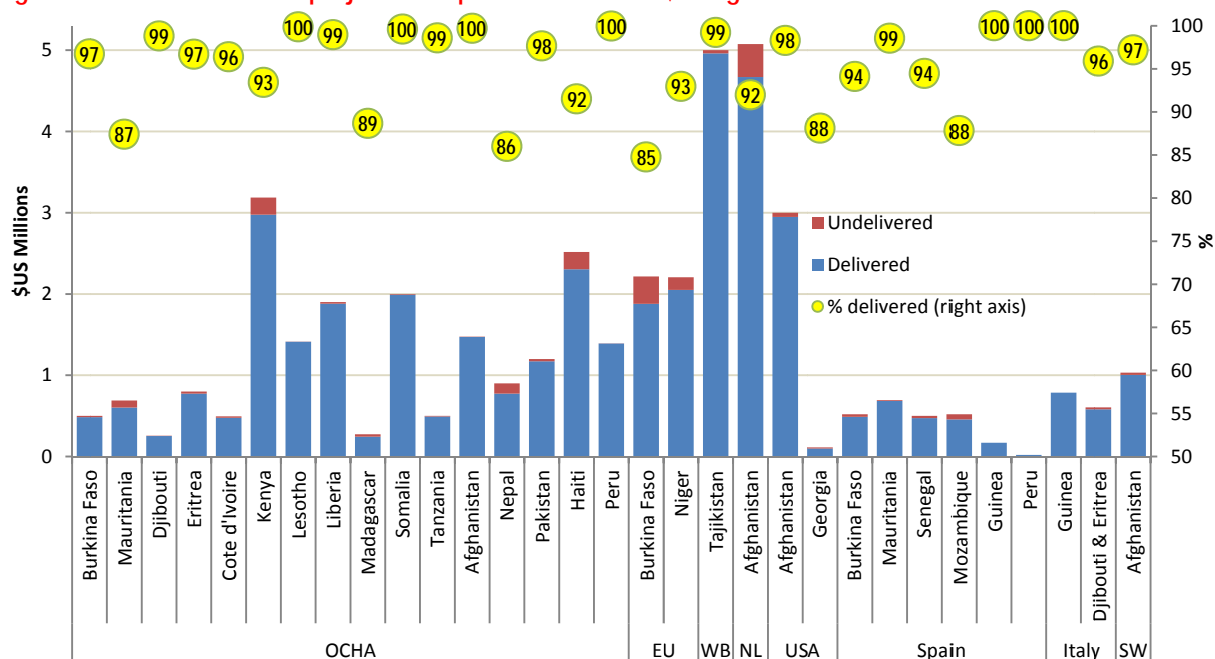
Figure A2.16 Timing of food crisis response non-TCP programmes implemented by FAO



Source: Constructed with data from FAO, Forthcoming 2011. **Note:** The legend shows firstly the country where projects were implemented, and secondly the funder.

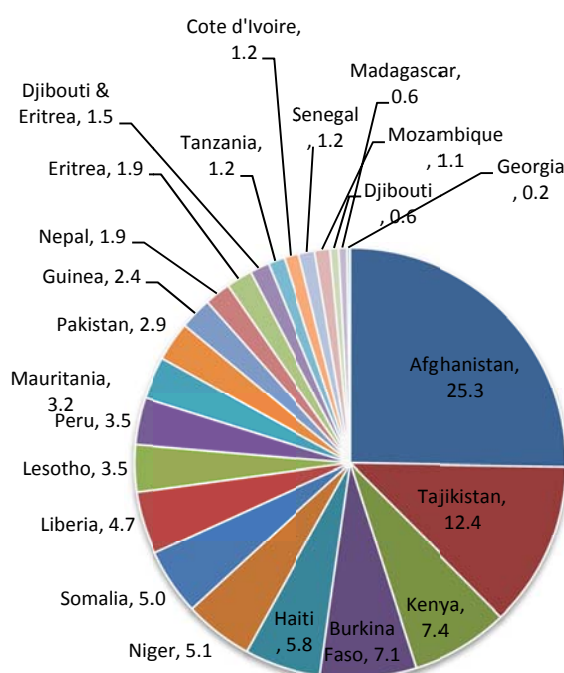
The next figures, A2.17 and A2.18 illustrate how much was spent by project and country, and shows the rates of disbursement by project.

Figure A2.17 FAO non-TCP projects completed 2008–2010; budgets and disbursement



Source: Constructed with data from FAO, Forthcoming 2011. **Notes:** WB = World Bank; this money came to FAO via a loan to Tajikistan's government. NL = Netherlands. SW = Sweden.

Figure A2.18 Percent of FAO Non-TCP rapid response project funding by country



About a quarter of the funds for these projects went to Afghanistan, 12% to Tajikistan, about 7% each to Kenya and Burkina Faso, 6% to Haiti and about 5% each to Niger, Somalia, and Liberia. The remaining 27% was allocated amongst the other 13 countries. By region, about 48% was spent in Africa, 43% in Asia, and 9% in Latin America & the Caribbean.

FAO: Next stages & recent developments

FAO plans shortly to integrate ISFP into their normal operations. Lately, the work of the ISFP has focused on the EUFF, support to the CAADP process in Africa and to AFSI/GAFSP world-wide.

GIEWS is continuing to report monthly domestic prices for many countries, to post country briefs online and to produce the global food price monitor.

Box A2.3 FAO & WFP joint evaluation of food security information systems

In 2009, FAO and WFP published a joint evaluation of their food security information systems – this includes early warning systems (EWS) and monitoring systems. As the performance of these systems directly influenced the response to the food price crisis of 2007/08, some findings from the evaluation are presented here.

Improvements have been made in order to have more integrated EWS

Existing EWS tend to focus on agricultural production through use of climate forecasts, often neglecting forecasts of health aspects of food security linked to nutrition.

FAO and WFP responded to food price inflation in 2007/08 by analysing impacts on vulnerable populations and projecting future food security, however “recent studies of the response to the crisis indicate that better and more integrated early warning systems would most likely have significantly mitigated the severe impacts of the price hikes.”

WFP applied the Food Security Monitoring System framework to studies on higher food prices impacts in around 30 countries in 2008/09 and used these to produce a quarterly global bulletin on price impacts. Stakeholders considered these highly relevant as monitoring instruments.

In 2008, FAO and WFP independently generated lists of countries expected to suffer from food price rises, with FAO focussing on production shortfalls and WFP focussing on import dependency. Eventually the two organisations agreed a common list and worked together identifying and monitoring impact at a country level.

Source: Poulsen et al. 2009.

A2.3 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs — OCHA

Provided **\$100 million** from the CERF (Central Emergency Relief Fund) for food assistance and nutrition (HLTF, 2009). Evidence from FAO (forthcoming) illustrates that 16 food crisis responses under FAO non-TCP initiatives completed between 2008 and 2010 were funded by OCHA. Their combined budget was about US\$19.5 million, of which about 96% or 18.7 million was disbursed. See section A2.2 for country level details.

A2.4 United Nations Development Programme — UNDP

The UNDP helped countries to identify at-risk communities using household expenditure and dietary surveys (HLTF, 2009). They also provided advice, particularly to small islands and disaster-prone communities, on how to set up and adjust social protection programmes. In addition, they supported efforts establish community seed banks and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure. Furthermore, they host the New York chapter of the UN Secretary General’s High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis.

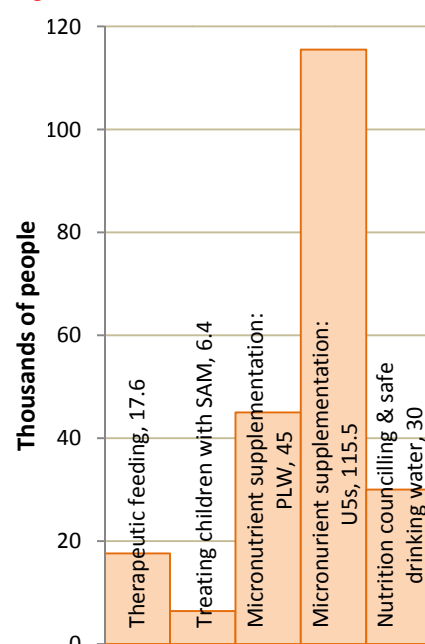
According to EC (2010), UNDP had completed contracts with EU Food Facility funding worth about €13.19 million by the end of December 2009.

A2.5 United Nations Children's Fund — UNICEF

Allocated **\$52 million** as emergency funding to help national authorities in **42 countries** scale up efforts to improve nutrition of women and children. Together with WFP, they focussed on community-based treatment of over **1 million** of the world's 20 million **severely malnourished children** (see discussion on RUTFs below) They also provided **micronutrient supplements to millions** more whose nutrition was at risk. In addition, they worked on areas including therapeutic feeding (for children with moderate acute malnutrition), and nutrition counselling. Figure A2.19 adjacent shows how a UNICEF response at country level was broken into various categories.

Furthermore, by engaging with national partners they scaled up pilot social protection projects in 55 countries, and then sustained them with technical assistance and support for monitoring of effectiveness, as well as providing *seed funds* to support cash and non-cash transfers and social services.

Figure A2.19 UNICEF rapid response in Afghanistan

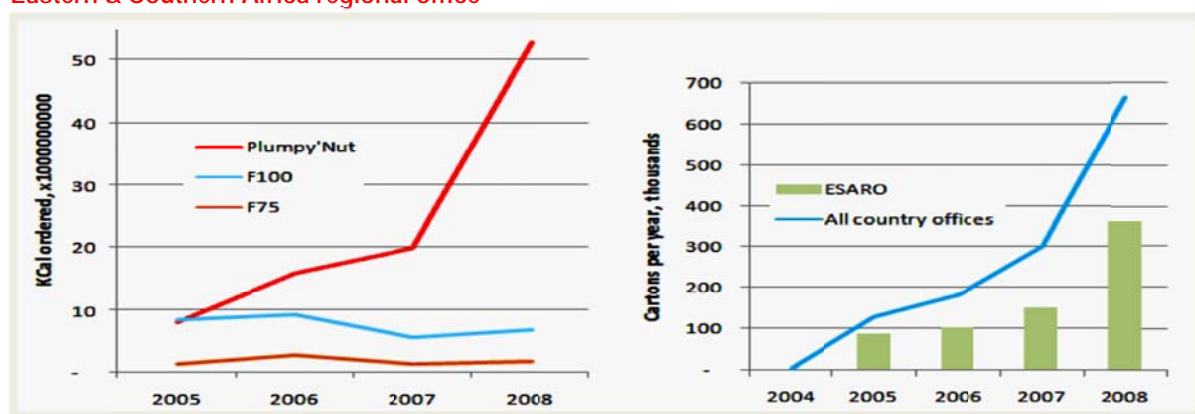


Source: Constructed with figures from Annex I of HLTF (2009)

According to EC (2010), UNICEF had completed contracts with EU Food Facility funding worth about €11.23 million by the end of December 2009.

UNICEF and RUTFs: It is not clear exactly to what extent UNICEF's scale-up in ready to use therapeutic feeding was specifically in response to the food crisis in 2008, but there was a big increase in orders of plumpy'nut²⁹ for community-based management of malnutrition in 2008: consider Figure A2.20. This also shows that a very large portion of the increase in Plumpy'Nut ordered for 2008 went to Eastern and Southern Africa region.

Figure A2.20 Billions of Kcal ordered by UNICEF 2005 – 2008 and the proportion of Plumpy'Nut going Eastern & Southern Africa regional office

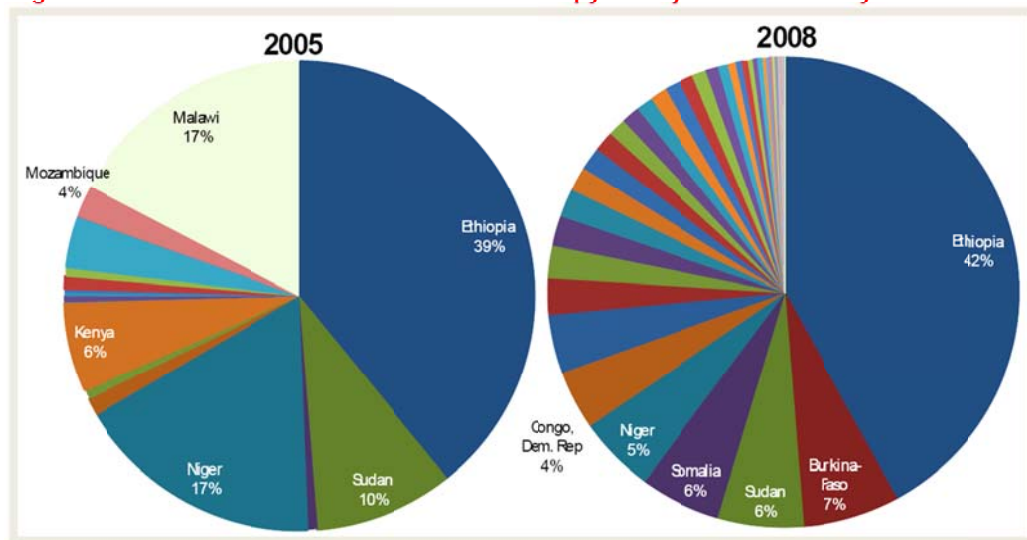


Source: Figures from RUTF Supply Chain Project 2009. Notes: F100 and F75 are milk-based and more expensive. ESARO = Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office

²⁹ This became popular with the international agencies for treating Severe Acute Malnutrition relatively recently, around 2005.

There was however a huge increase in the number of UNICEF Country Offices ordering Plumpy’Nut from 2005 to 2008: See the many more slices of pie chart for 2008.

Figure A2.21 International order volumes of Plumpy’Nut by UNICEF country offices in 2005 & 2008



Source: Figures from RUTF Supply Chain Project, 2009

Which seems to indicate expansion in coverage in terms of number of countries using RUTF methods, as well as number of children receiving RUTFs.

A2.6 WFP

WFP: Brief description of undertakings

The food crisis presented WFP with a number of challenges. Mousseau (2010) wrote:

“more hungry people, more expensive food, and in-kind food aid likely to be less if donations were to follow historic trends (food aid donations commonly go down when food prices go up). To make things worse, high oil prices added to the cost of transport.”

He also noted that although WFP’s budget nearly doubled between 2007 and 2008, this allowed food assistance to be provided to 18.6% more people over the same period (a total in 2008 of 102 million compared to 86 million in 2007).

WFP’s annual report for 2008 shows that although WFP received US\$5.042 billion in contributions in 2008³⁰, compared to US\$2.705 billion in 2007 (an increase of 86%), direct expenses amounted to US\$3.536 billion in 2008.

They supported specific international food crisis related programmes in **26 countries** with:

- expanded school feeding programmes,
- supplementary rations,
- expansion of safety nets,
- food assistance in urban and semi-urban areas,
- starting voucher programmes and cash transfers.

³⁰ Consider how this compares to the FAO estimates of funding hunger elimination in Annex C, which suggest about \$5.2 billion 2002 US dollars would be necessary per year to “ensure access to food for the most needy”

They also offered technical assistance on the establishment of humanitarian food reserves and social safety nets in a number of other countries.

For smallholders:

“WFP contributed through food and nutrition assistance to smallholders (who make up 50% of WFP’s beneficiaries in Africa) and through food for work programmes creating assets for farmland production and irrigation. WFP also contributed to improved markets for small holders by guaranteeing to purchase their produce, establishing community-level granaries and cereal banks (usually managed by women farmers), and helping establish national grain reserves with market information systems in conjunction with the private sector.” (HLTF, 2009)

FAO (2009) reported:

“In 2008, WFP scaled up its direct response to high food prices, including through new projects, to support 23 million people in 24 countries. This included scaling up food assistance to fill gaps in existing social or other livelihood protection programmes, including nascent safety net programmes, where access to food is difficult or unaffordable and there is risk of persistent social disruption, such as in Haiti and Liberia. In Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Tajikistan, WFP rapidly scaled up school feeding programmes, which allowed children to stay in school, increased their food security during a critical period, and increased enrolments relatively quickly.”³¹

Finally, in addition to providing food-related assistance, they also conducted a number of assessments, often in collaboration with other agencies to determine impacts and help triage interventions. In terms of price monitoring, they now produce a global price monitor on a quarterly basis³². Table A2.3 shows the documents catalogued under ‘price rise impact assessment’ in the WFP Assessment Report Archive. This does not list monitoring undertaken strictly in response to the global food crisis; other motivations clearly apply. It is also likely incomplete.

Table A2.3 WFP archive documents filed under price rise impact assessment

SUMMARY OF COUNTRIES/REGIONS BY YEAR	
Prior to 2007: no entries under this category	
2007	Malawi, Liberia
2008	Afghanistan, Tajikistan (rural), Guinea, Ethiopia, Uganda, Pakistan, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Benin, Tajikistan (urban), Kenya, Nepal, Central Asia Region, Senegal, Lesotho, Yemen, Congo DR, Cambodia, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Middle-East Region, Central America Region, Armenia, Haiti, Eastern-Central-Southern Africa, Swaziland
2009	Afghanistan, Cameroon, Nicaragua, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Armenia, Ethiopia, Guinea, OPT
2010	Afghanistan, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Nicaragua, Armenia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Sudan
INDIVIDUAL TITLES	
Jun-07	Malawi - Assessment of Appropriateness and Feasibility of Cash Response Options [MAB]
Jul-07	Liberia - Market Review [MAB]
Jan-08	Afghanistan - Wheat Price Increase and Urban Programming [MAB]
May-08	Tajikistan - A Joint Food Security, Livelihoods, Agriculture and Nutrition Assessment in Rural Areas [EFSA]
	Guinea - Rapid Assessment Report: Impact of High Prices on Food Security and Nutrition [EFSA]
	occupied Palestinian territory - WFP/FAO/UNRWA Joint Rapid Food Security Survey [EFSA]
Jun-08	Ethiopia - WFP Market Report [EFSA]
	Uganda - An Assessment of the Likely Impact on Ugandan Households of Rising Global Food Prices: A Secondary Data Analysis [MAB]

³¹ An ODI case study of intervention in Sierra Leone found that schools added to the feeding programme there in response to high food prices saw their first set of rations in November 2008, when food prices had already been high for several months.

³² See for example the one from September 2010 here:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp227076.pdf>

Jul-08	Pakistan - High Food Prices: Impact Assessment and the Way Forward
	Burundi - Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Three Urban Areas of Burundi: An Assessment of the Impact of High Prices on Households in Bujumbura Mairie, Ngozi and Gitega Cities [MAB]
	Burkina Faso - Impact de la hausse des prix sur les conditions de vie des menages et les marches de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso [MAB]
	Liberia - The Impact of High Prices on Food Security [MAB]
	Benin - Impact de la hausse de prix sur la securite alimentaire: Rapport d'evaluation rapide [MAB]
	Tajikistan - A Food Security, Livelihoods, Agriculture and Nutrition Assessment in Urban Areas [EFSA]
	Kenya - The Impact of Rising Food Prices on Disparate Livelihoods Groups [MAB]
	Nepal - Market and Price Impact Assessment [MAB]
Aug-08	Changes in Staple Food Prices in Selected Countries: Issue No. 1 [MAB]
	Central Asia Region - Regional Market Survey: Food Markets and Food Insecurity in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan [MAB]
	Senegal - Rapport d'analyse de marche: commerce du riz [MAB]
	Lesotho - Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Urban Areas: An assessment of the impact of high prices on vulnerable households in ten major cities [MAB]
	Yemen - Impact of Rising Food Prices on Household Food Security [MAB]
	Democratic Republic of Congo - Impact of High Prices in 8 Urban areas [MAB]
Oct-08	Summary of Price Impact Assessment Findings [MAB]
	Cambodia - Impact of High Food Prices [MAB]
	Morocco - Market Survey [MAB]
	Algeria - Etude d'impact des prix des produits alimentaires de base sur les menages pauvres Algeriens [MAB]
	Egypt - Marketing of Food in Egypt: Food Subsidies, Social and Economic Considerations [MAB]
	Middle East Region - Regional Market Survey: Food Markets and Food Insecurity in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Yemen, Palestine [MAB]
	Centroamerica - Alza de precios, percados e inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional [MAB]
Nov-08	Armenia - Assessment of Food Markets in the Light of Soaring Food Prices and the Georgian - Russian Conflict [MAB]
	Haiti - Impact de la crise alimentaire sur les populations urbaines de Port-Au-Prince [MAB]
Dec-08	High Food Prices in the Eastern, Central and Southern Africa : Assessing the Impact and Tracking Progress Towards Meeting the CFA Objectives [MAB]
	Swaziland - Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Urban Areas of Swaziland [MAB]
	Changes in Staple Food Prices in Selected Countries: Issue No. 2 [MAB]
Jan-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Feb-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Mar-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
	Cameroon - Evaluation de l'impact de la hausse des prix des denrees alimentaires sur la securite alimentaire des menages dans les villes de Bamenda, Douala, Maroua et Yaounde [MAB]
	Changes in Staple Food Prices in Selected Countries: Issue No. 3 [MAB]
Apr-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
	Nicaragua - Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households [MAB]
	Indonesia - Pilot Monitoring of High Food Price Impact at Household Level in Selected Vulnerable Areas [MAB]
May-09	Bangladesh - Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households [MAB]
	Ghana - Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households [MAB]
	Armenia - Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households [MAB]
Jun-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Jul-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
	Changes in Staple Food Prices in Selected Countries: Issue No. 4 [MAB]
Aug-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Sep-09	Ethiopia - Summary of Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Urban Centers [MAB]
	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Food Security and Vulnerability in Amhara and Afar Regions [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Food Security and Vulnerability in Addis Ababa [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Tigray Region [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Somali, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Oromiya Region [MAB]
	Changes in Staple Food Prices in Selected Countries: Issue No. 5 [MAB]
Oct-09	Guinée - Impact de la grève de 2007 sur le marché du riz local étuvé en Guinée [MAB]
Nov-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Dec-09	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
	Guinee - Etudes du profil des marches de produits alimentaires [MAB]
	Bangladesh - Household Food Security and Nutrition Assessment [EFSA]

	occupied Palestinian territory - The Impact of Closure and High Food Prices on Performance of Imported Staple Foods and Vegetable and Fruits Market [MAB]
	Ethiopia - Monthly Market Watch: November - December 2009 [MAB]
Jan-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB] The Market Monitor: Trends of Staple Food Prices in Vulnerable Countries: Issue No. 6 [MAB] <i>(first filed under this category in the archive)</i>
Feb-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Mar-10	The Western Basin: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal - Cross Border Trade and Food Security in West Africa [MAB] Nicaragua - Impacto de la crisis economica global: Estudio rapido de seguimiento [MAB] Armenia - Effects of the Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households: Follow-up Study [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Apr-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB] The Market Monitor: Trends of Staple Food Prices in Vulnerable Countries: Issue No. 7 [MAB] Pakistan - Food Security & Market Assessment in Crisis Areas of NWFP and FATA [MAB] Ethiopia - Monthly Market Watch [MAB] Bangladesh - Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis on Households: Follow-up Study [MAB]
May-10	Ghana - Assessing the Impacts of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to May 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Jun-10	The Market Monitor: Trends of Staple Food Prices in Vulnerable Countries: Issue No. 8 [MAB] Sudan - Trends in Staple Food Prices in Selected Vulnerable States: Issue No. 2 [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to June 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Jul-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to July 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Aug-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to August 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Sep-10	Ethiopia - Monthly Market Watch [MAB] The Market Monitor: Trends of Staple Food Prices in Vulnerable Countries: Issue No. 9 [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to September 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin, Special Issue: Reporting on Wheat Situation [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Oct-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to October 2010 Issue) [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]
Nov-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB] Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin (Supplement to November 2010 Issue) [MAB]
Dec-10	Afghanistan - Market Price Bulletin [MAB]

Source: WFP website. **Note:** This list of titles was downloaded in late 2010—the subheading ‘price rise impact assessment’ is no longer used on their website.

WFP: Available evaluative findings & lessons from the process

Specific and comprehensive evaluations on the WFP response to high food prices as a result of the international global food crisis of 2007/08 are not available. Two generalised points on sustainability and contingency planning relevant to the food crisis stand out (see below).

1) Preparedness

Globally, the strategic review of WFP contingency planning from 2002 to 2008 (Ressler et al, 2009) found:

“At the headquarters level, accountability for contingency planning for global threats remains vague: who is responsible for planning and preparing for global contingencies such as rising food prices or climate change? Similarly, contingency planning responsibilities for inter-regional crises, e.g. Central Asia and Afghanistan, are not clear. Consequently, efforts to contingency plan are accorded priority according to the level of authority of the person interested in the issue.”

2) Sustainability

Globally, the 2009 evaluation report for WFP (WFP, May 2010) states:

“The evaluation of **livelihood recovery interventions** found that WFP had the right policies in place. However, in practice relief work was prioritized and the important work of recovering livelihoods to increase the resilience of people to future shocks was not fully implemented. None of the country case studies demonstrated the development of recovery strategies – which could have demonstrated how the recovery objective would be achieved – as foreseen in WFP’s policy paper “From Crisis to Recovery”

In addition, WFP does evaluate all of its larger discrete projects, some of which refer explicitly to the food crisis. The notes below précis international food-crisis related findings from selected country-level evaluative reports looking at programmes in: Nicaragua, Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Liberia. Some findings are common across the examples, and some are very country-specific. Table A2.4 summarises problems and corresponding recommendations from the reports. More details by country are presented in the subsequent text.

Table A2.4 Some findings from WFP evaluations of programmes at a country level in light of the food price crisis 2007/08

Country	Key criteria	Key Findings
N. AFRICA Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme funding ▪ Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP needs to find ways to stabilise funding flows, including by building stable private sector donations; otherwise events like the food crisis will disrupt programmes such as Food For Education (children will not receive all the rations) ▪ WFP staff probably do not have the capacity to lobby the Egyptian government on food subsidization and should concentrate efforts elsewhere
W. AFRICA Côte d’Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project design & efficiency ▪ Programme Funding & capacity ▪ Timeliness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project activities shouldn’t be extended without analysing priorities or considering alternatives because this will reduce efficiency ▪ Funding was below project requirements and provided insufficient capacity given need and given the higher prices. Implementers had to use discretion in beneficiary selection. Certain programmes were suspended at crucial times, with negative impacts on the sustainability of their objectives ▪ Logistical hurdles delayed interventions
W. AFRICA Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding constraints ▪ Capacity constraints ▪ Timeliness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme had only 50% resourcing, which, though not out of the ordinary for PRROs generally, is a serious problem for nutrition-focussed programmes. ▪ There was weak capacity to implement the programme ▪ Logistical hurdles impaired timeliness
W. AFRICA Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexibility ▪ Exit strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programmes were scaled up in response to the crisis ▪ School feeding was re-introduced to a large number of students shortly after phase-out, which generates confusion for any future exit strategy
ASIA Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design & capacity building ▪ Flexibility & programme design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP could give more control to the Gov of Bangladesh for certain project components – ex food distribution—and focus more of their own resources on livelihoods & nutrition ▪ Operations of the existing country programme were not flexible enough to cope with the extra issues thrown up by the crises in 2007/08. Rigid programme design assumed, incorrectly, that people would no longer need the programme by x point in time.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal coherence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The emergency operation implemented as a food crisis response was influenced by lessons from existing programmes.
LATIN AMERICA Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparedness ▪ Programme design & implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contingency plans for emergencies should be influenced by the experience of the recent emergency operation Staff should be trained in emergency food security assessments to ensure/improve their quality ▪ Seasonal aspects of food security (i.e. harvest schedules) need to be factored into interventions. Activities shouldn't be terminated while beneficiaries depend on the market for most of their food and if market prices remain high

Sources: Compiled with data from WFP evaluations

WFP Egypt: Evaluation of country programme

Adams et al. (2010) looked at WFP's Country Programme in Egypt focussed on "Enabling Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security." Owing to its large food imports, Egypt was very vulnerable to the food price crisis of 2007/08. Animal producers also suffered from higher feed costs. The government's universal subsidies for bread; and targeted subsidies for rice, tea, sugar and oil via ration cards, meant that in 2008, the cost of national food subsidies was 500% higher than in 1997. WFP has been lobbying for reform of Egypt's subsidy programme, but the evaluation study found that this may be an inefficient use of resources:

"If the WFP CO [country office] is unable to hire a full-time expert in vulnerability, poverty or food security analysis, the evaluation team recommends that the CO should reconsider its present involvement in the effort to reform Egyptian food subsidies. Without an in-house expert in these areas, it is unlikely that WFP will make any headway in its efforts to reform food subsidies, especially given the very "political" nature of this reform effort."

The food crisis also led to disruptions in the food supply pipeline for WFP's Food For Education (FFE) programme in Egypt:

"In the FFE programme, the evaluation team recommends that WFP should find ways to minimize disruptions to the food supply pipeline in order to ensure that children receive their full food rations (fortified date biscuits and rice) for the whole school year. This recommendation includes finding ways of building a stable stream of private sector donations."

WFP Côte d'Ivoire: Evaluation of assistance to populations affected by protracted crisis

WFP (Oct 2009) evaluation report reported that increased food and fuel prices meant some activities planned for this operation were downsized or interrupted. To keep the planned number of beneficiaries, less food was distributed per recipient. Between January and December 2008, 100% of planned recipients received rations. Total beneficiaries were however less than planned (81%); this is calculated as recipients of rations plus any family members sharing the rations, and was lower because 94% of the beneficiaries were pupils assisted in school canteens. For the period from July 2007 to Dec 2008, food distribution was planned to be 47,256 tonnes, but reached only 24,633 tonnes (52%). The evaluation reports "Other constraints to a full scale delivery of food included the higher than expected costs of food commodities and transport."

The evaluation came up with two sets of findings relevant to this paper, the first related to capacity, efficiency, and flexibility; and the second on effectiveness.

- 1) Far more people requested support than the available resources could accommodate, meaning WFP provided smaller support per beneficiary using "more discretion...in applying the

beneficiaries selection criteria.” Generally, they found that implementation suffered from limited details in the initial project design, uncertainties about commodity procurement and transport, and a lack of technical skills to adjust the activities and monitor their impact. They also found that simply extending the project activities without analysing priorities or considering alternatives “resulted in lower than expected efficiency that, later coupled by shortage of resources, was probably most prejudicial to the operation.”

- 2) The evaluation found that effectiveness was most hampered by difficult logistics prevailing in the Centre-North of the country, funding shortfalls (only 61% of the budget was received by end of December 2008), and food pipeline issues. Suspension of particular projects, such as take-home rations for girls, also hindered achievement of objectives. School feeding programmes led to increased enrolment, but then a cap was placed on number of students being fed, meaning “the proportion of fed pupils decreased and social exclusion increased again.” These last two points could also be interpreted as issues of sustainability.

WFP Burkina Faso: Reversing Growing Under Nutrition in Food Insecure Regions

WFP (Jan 2009) explained that the acceleration and peak of the global food price crisis during the period when the PRRO was implemented added challenges. Local cereals prices in Burkina Faso showed unusual and higher than usual seasonal variations, which “most likely had a negative effect on pre-harvest buying of the rural poor and might have resulted in seasonal acute undernutrition levels. This kind of limitation to the evaluation remains currently speculative but needs mentioning since it should certainly be picked up by nutrition surveillance in the future.”

Overall they found the programme well designed, but implementation suffered from three key factors, which they traced “not to design flaws, but to constraints (funding, capacity and other) to a full and effective implementation of that design”:

- 1) Resource inadequacy
“The level of 50% resourcing may not be out of the ordinary for many PRROs, but for one unusually focused on nutrition outcomes this is a very serious problem that has only partly been overcome through the sharing of logistics with the Country Programme, slower than expected start-up, and falling prices for domestic purchases during 2008. Partners (government and civil society) have also faced resourcing constraints in the context of delivering non-food inputs to meet the needs of the essential package. The actual extent to which such resourcing failures impacted on desired outcomes can only be guessed—but a negative impact can be assumed. In other words, the net results achieved could have been greater still.” (ibid)
- 2) Weak capacity to implement the programme
- 3) Logistical hurdles impairing timeliness

WFP Liberia: Evaluation of Protracted Relief Operations

The PRRO evaluated (WFP, Mar 2009) was implemented in the context of high food prices, and the activities and budget of the programme were revised in light of this. Two points stand out

- 1) Flexibility & scale-up: Extra financing was provided for an Emergency Food Crisis Responses programme (US\$10M from the World Bank) involving support to school feeding, take-home rations for girls and food for PLW. Two additional budget expansions were provided: US\$ 8.7M in June to accommodate higher market prices and exchange rate fluctuations; and US\$ 16.6M in August to add 220,000 more people, mostly in urban or peri-urban areas to the beneficiaries as a temporary food crisis response measure. The WFP adapted relatively quickly to changing needs

- 2) This last revision however reintroduced school feeding in Greater Monrovia to 155,000 children, which the Ministry of Education took as a sign “WFP was not serious about phasing out of Greater Monrovia.” Clarity of the exit strategy on school feeding, in which WFP had proposed a phase out of Greater Monrovia by July 2008—was compromised.

WFP Bangladesh: Evaluation of country programme

The interim evaluation of the country programme in Bangladesh from 2007 to 2010 (Gardener et al. 2009) showed a strong impact of higher food prices and the influence of the 2007 floods on food consumption and school drop-out rates in 2008. Outcomes of programmes evaluated, particularly Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) were found to be impacted by the high food prices in 2007/08, and the design of the programme was found to be too rigid to respond appropriately. Three points stand out:

- 1) On programme design; capacity-building: WFP could hand more control to the Government of Bangladesh on some project components, such as food distribution, which would allow WFP to focus more resources on livelihoods and nutrition.
- 2) On programme design; flexibility & internal coherence: The Country Programme (CP) operations weren't flexible enough to address the extra issues thrown up by the crises in 2007/08, but planning for an Emergency Operation (EMOP) was informed by lessons from the VGD programme:
 “In the wake of the accelerated increase in food prices during 2007/08, the CO has been less able to adapt the CP – perhaps due to a rigidity of design (see Effectiveness below). The M&E system has however alerted the CO to the issue and it will be jointly conducting a nutrition survey with UNICEF. The main response, however, is a new EMOP”
- 3) On implementation; effectiveness & sustainability: The programme is very susceptible to external factors, particularly the rise in food prices; and it is too rigid – fixed programme cycles assuming people will graduate out of the programme—to respond to such external factors, which means the sustainability of the programme is compromised. The evaluation recommends a stronger focus on achieving outcomes:
 “Assessment of both the VGD and CN components have raised concerns over the rigidity of the programme cycles. It is recommended that: a) consideration is given to revising the length of programme cycles to adapt to achievement of graduation benchmarks; and to improving or finding an alternative to microfinance for the very poor. In the meantime, b) extend cycle completion date to ensure that participants receive full period of benefits in the event of a late start (e.g. due to delays in mobilising NGOs).”

WFP Nicaragua: Evaluation of response to Hurricane Felix

The WFP (Jan 2009) evaluation of their response to the Hurricane Felix explained that part of the rationale for extending the project (originally scheduled to end in July 2008) to the end of Nov 2008 was related to the “raised food prices locally, nationally and internationally throughout 2008” (ibid pp8), and the fact that 2/3 of the food consumed by the target population was purchased rather than produced. They drew four recommendations in relation to this, the first about preparedness, the second two about design of the intervention, and the last about programme delivery:

- 1) State of preparedness for emergency should be maintained and improved through learning from the experience of the Emergency Operations. “As soon as feasible after the end of the EMOP [Emergency Operation], CO [Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response] and MAGFOR [Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry] should undertake an after-action review of WFP and IP [Implementing partner] performance, possibly with RB [Regional Bureau of Panama], and also possibly including IPs. This review should be used in the

development and modification of the Contingency Plan. The review will inform preparedness activities and also inform planning of post-EMOP activities.

- 2) Quality of initial Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs) should be maintained by training in anticipation of emergencies. The second EFSA conducted for this process was helped by training.
- 3) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should continue to be involved in EFSAs, and multi-agency EFSAs should also be considered
- 4) Seasonal aspects of food security should be factored into interventions: “for example plan EMOP exit strategies in relation to harvests so that the probability of recovery is greater.”

WFP: Some general points from the country level evaluations

- Appropriateness of one intervention compared to another is little discussed – the Côte d’Ivoire evaluation mentions this but it’s not explicit in the others. It may be that analyses were conducted but not mentioned, or perhaps this is seen as beyond the scope / capacity / potential of such an evaluation.
- One commonality displayed is the desire to see responsibilities shared more efficiently; with implementing partners, for example local government; or other agencies, for example FAO.

A2.7 World Health Organisation — WHO

Supported **12 countries**³³, between **July and October 2008** through **\$1.2 million** in CERF-funded (see OCHA) nutrition surveillance projects. They aimed to a) assess short-term nutrition and health impact & model long-term impacts; b) identify vulnerable groups; and c) identify potential impact of social protection actions in order to make recommendations.

In 2009, WHO began to “insert components of assessment and design of interventions on health and nutrition aspects related to the food crisis in all of the countries in crisis that have a Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) during 2009” (HLTF, 2009)

A3. European Union

A3.1 DG ECHO – Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission

DG ECHO: Brief description of undertakings relevant to the global food crisis of 2007/08

From ECHO’s perspective the food crisis was seen as an exacerbating factor rather than a disaster in its own right; one that increased humanitarian needs resulting from other causes, with three main avenues:

- a) Deepening and widening the scale of vulnerability
- b) Undermining cash based transfer mechanisms
- c) Increasing costs of food transfer operations

ECHO continued to address needs through existing instruments, as well as responding with additional resources from the EU’s emergency reserves. It has a dedicated funding line for food assistance, FABL (Food Aid Budget Line) which works in parallel with its humanitarian budget line. Grünwald et al (2009) explained that in 2007, the food aid budget line was €220 million (about 30% of the total ECHO budget). This amount significantly increased in 2008³⁴ to €363.251 million of which €140 million was additional funds secured primarily as a result of the food price crisis. In parallel, the EU Food Facility was established, discussed in section A3.2

³³ Tajikistan, Eritrea, Lesotho, Pakistan, Djibouti, Kenya, Yemen, Burundi, Niger, Madagascar, Burkina-Faso, and Zimbabwe.

³⁴ The budgetary envelope of ECHO is expanding by about 4% per year

Grünewald et al. (2009) wrote: “Since 2007, the African continent has become the principle beneficiary of the FABL (more than 65% of the allocated funds). Within Africa, the region comprising the Horn of Africa, East Africa, and Chad received 48% and 52% of FABL funds in 2007 and 2008 respectively.”

The budgetary implications meant a 63% increase from the EU emergency reserves, but sources explain it would be very difficult to isolate how the additional €140 million were spent. Most of the additional funding reflected ECHO’s response to a large increase in requests. There were large but difficult to isolate increases in needs and costs. For example in Sudan transport and purchasing costs doubled.

WFP is by far the largest channel for ECHO funding, representing more than half of commitments. WFP’s Programme of Work, that is its projection of resources required to meet needs for assistance, increased from \$5.8 billion to \$11.4 billion for 2008.

ECHO also sees WFP as broadening its mandate and as a consequence there is a growing mismatch between the mandates of WFP and ECHO, because ECHO’s remit is humanitarian and WFP is becoming involved in development and capacity building and has de facto always been supporting longer-term social protection programmes – for example, in Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

To undertake country and crisis assessments, ECHO used 2008 lists of at-risk countries, and made their own analyses of humanitarian caseload of costs and so forth. They did consider developing an internal monitoring of prices through regional experts, but in the end used FEWS resources as a regular source of information on risks. Generally they rely primarily on GIEWS and FEWS for information on potential and actual production, demand and market supply issues and on prices the FEWS Bulletins.

As a result of the price spike, in 2009, ECHO modified its internal template *Food Insecurity Needs Assessment* (FINA) to explicitly incorporate price risk. With the shift away from food aid, they found it important to be alert to the issue of viability.

DG ECHO: Available evaluative findings and lessons from the process

Informal discussions indicate that the food price spike helped to highlight issue of urban food insecurity and just how weakly ECHO sees itself as being placed to deal with urban areas. Humanitarian agencies need to give more thought to how better to respond to crises affecting urban people.

ECHO did not specifically fund responses to the crisis so there aren’t ‘food crisis response’ evaluations per se, but there are evaluations of activities they funded over the period that in some cases mention the implications of the higher prices globally. Some examples include:

DG ECHO: Evaluation of activities in CAR 2007 – 2010

The evaluation of DG ECHO’s activities in CAR (Watt & Poulson, 2010) from 2007 to 2010 noted:

“DG ECHO has shown some flexibility in the funding; e.g. response to the 2008 food prices inflation and the nutrition crisis in the mining areas. Due to this IPs appreciate DG ECHO’s funding flexibility to take on emerging problems.”

They made some recommendations that are also pertinent to this issue:

On monitoring they said: “Check market prices on a regular basis, establish methods to correlate all statistics of trends that can effect not just those being supported with projects and programmes but those people living around them”, and recommended: “Cluster leads should combine data from all

areas of the country and use the OCHA office as the focal point to combine this data which can be published and made available for all Organisations.” (ibid)

On targeting: “Instead of going for widespread coverage in a programme with small pockets of support a greater effect and improved efficiency could be achieved by targeting a specific location with a stronger package to help people help themselves”, and recommended: “Change the style of targeting to better cover the needs in a community before moving on to the next locations.” (ibid)

DG ECHO: Evaluation of Regional Drought Decision in the Greater Horn of Africa

On the threshold between humanitarian and development aid; Wilding et al (2009) found that:

“The Evaluation Team understands that marketing was considered to be a developmental activity and ineligible for DG ECHO funding. In the Evaluation Team’s view, many of the operations of the market and especially measures to prevent market failure, such as destocking and other potential market stabilisation measures, as well as measures to re-establish relative prices within the normal range, are among the most powerful tools available to maintain immediate food security. As such, they can be legitimately classified as humanitarian. The mission recommends that such market intervention should be placed upon any list of potential DG ECHO activities.”

DG ECHO: Evaluation of food aid budget line

Grünewald et al (2009) also provide some insights that are relevant in their evaluation of the DG ECHO food aid budget line report. Some of their recommendations are listed below:

- 1) Better coordination: Field-level contact and coordination on food assistance issues could be improved as there is high potential for synergies.

“Food assistance meetings at the country level between DG ECHO, other EC instruments, and Member States could be made more systematic. This would go a long way towards improving the articulation between EC and EU Member State operations and improving country and crisis response strategies.”

- 2) Better transition from emergency to development contexts (the fault line between development and humanitarian processes):

“The new Humanitarian Food Assistance Policy clarifies how to deal with dilemmas about whether or not to engage in protracted crisis contexts where there is a risk of longlasting food insecurity. The evaluation team would like to recommend that equal importance be given to the definition of disengagement strategies. Without doing so, DG ECHO will have to cover for the failures of development strategies for a long time to come.”

- 3) More nimble bureaucracy:

“In contexts where there is a protracted crisis and forecasts of long-lasting food insecurity, it should be possible to use resources from contracts signed in year N in year N+1. This would allow partners to adopt longer operational frameworks. The domain of application of such contracts and the modus operandi for working in these conditions needs to be defined. This could be based on DIPECHO [Disaster Preparedness ECHO] procedures for contracts of more than one year which are vetted by a group of three DG ECHO staff who validate whether the projects meet the necessary criteria.”

- 4) Trade-offs between efficiency and effectiveness:

“...there are limited options available in terms of partners for large scale food aid programmes. DG ECHO is often confronted with a trade off between effectiveness and efficiency, in which case effectiveness is prioritised.”

5) Trade-offs between targeting and coverage are seen as a technical choice:

“One important issue with regard to how FABL resources are used is the question of coverage versus targeting. Though, in theory, targeting is seen as the better option, it is not always feasible or desirable as it can weaken existing traditional safety nets. DG ECHO should therefore continue to approach this question in a flexible manner.”

A3.2 EU: the EU Food Facility

EUFF Brief description of undertakings

The facility of € 1 billion was established for funding of short to medium term responses with an emphasis on urgency of action. This implied rapid commitment and disbursement to be completed by the end of 2011.

Fifty countries were chosen as priority, based on certain criteria (EC 2008):

- Poverty levels and real needs of populations
- Food price developments and potential social and economic impact:
- Reliance on food imports
- Social vulnerability and political stability
- Macroeconomic effects of food price developments
- Capacity of country to respond and implement appropriate response measures:
- Agricultural production capacity
- Resilience to external shocks.

Indicative financial allocations to countries were also based on target selection criteria, and take into account population size of the country. Account was also intended to be taken of other sources of financing available to the target country, at short term, from the donor community, to respond to the food price developments. (EC 2008)

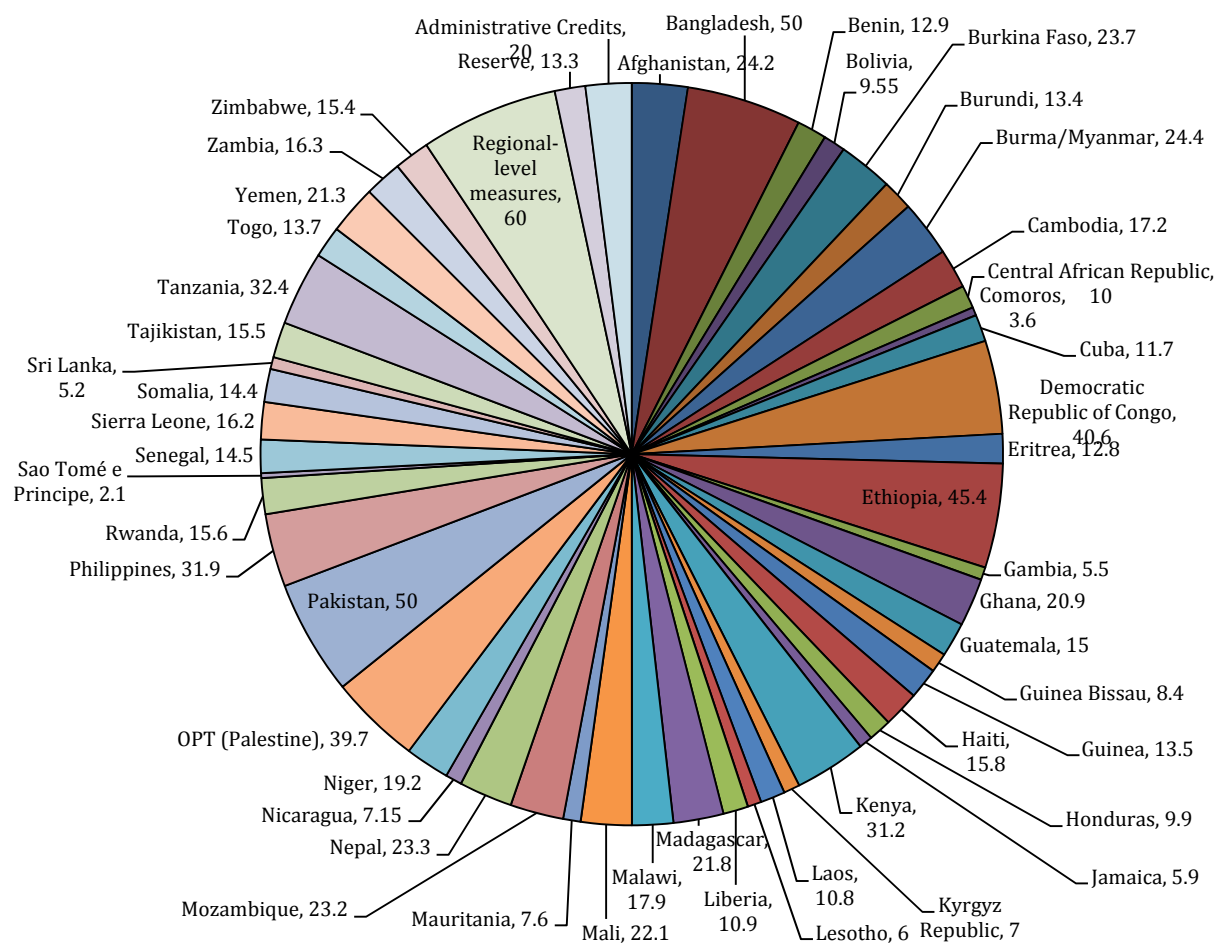
Figure A3.1 shows how these allocations were decided by country.

Funding by the EU facility was more even than that of the world bank: While the top 5 allocations by the world bank's GFRP from May 2008 to May 2010 captured 71% of the funds (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Kenya), the top 5 indicative allocations by country³⁵ of the EUFF (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Congo DR, and Palestine (OPT) captured 25%.³⁶

³⁵ The EUFF also included 60 million in funds for regional level initiatives

³⁶ Note, these are not actual approved funds.

Figure A3.1 EU Food Facility – indicative allocations



Source: Constructed with data from EC, 2009. Note: These allocations were made on the basis of two factors 1) the same variable used in the country selection exercise and 2) a population factor. There is no indication that the countries' access to funding from other sources was taken into account.

EUFF Type of programmes funded

To Dec 2009, provisional allocations, based on the type of measures proposed by international organisations, meant that the value of EUFF projects was:

- 40% intended to go to measures to improve access to agricultural inputs and services
- 36.4% intended to go towards safety net measures; and the remaining
- 23.2% intended to go towards other small-scale measures aimed at increasing production – including microcredit, infrastructure, storage, and vocational training.

Source: EC 2010

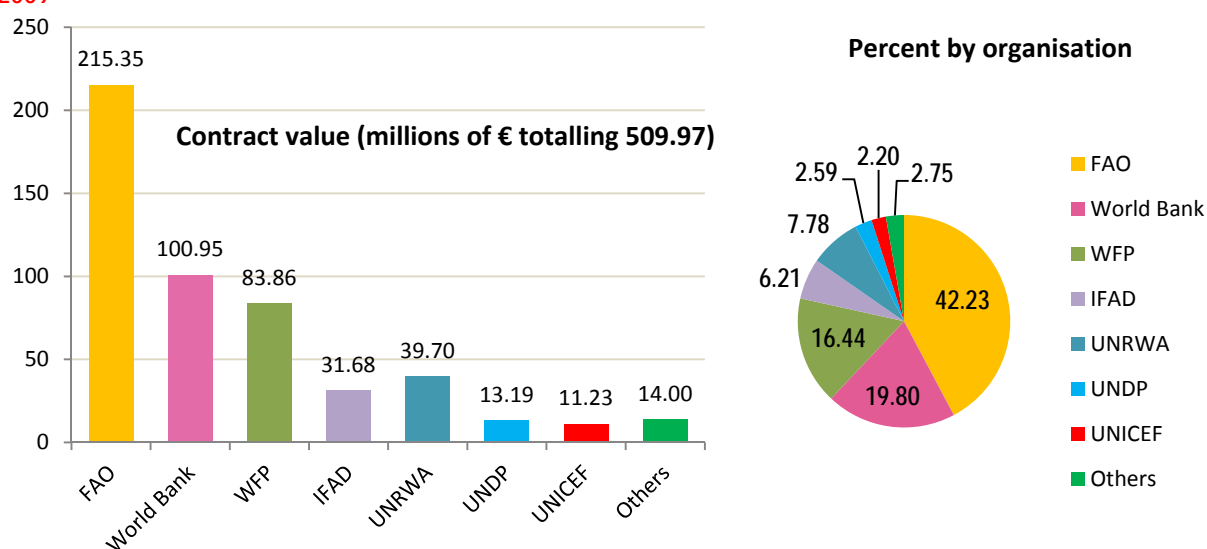
The total value of contracts concluded with International Organisations by Dec 2010 was about €509.97 million: 42% of which went to FAO, followed by about 20% for the World Bank and 16% for WFP.

Table A3.1 Value of contracts concluded with International Organisations at 31 December 2009

Organisation	Contract Value (€)	Percentage
FAO	215 352 085	42.2
World Bank	100 950 00	19.8
WFP	83 864 476	16.4
IFAD	31 682 272	6.2
UNRWA	39 700 000	7.8
UNDP	13 193 139	2.6
UNICEF	11 229 000	2.2
Others	14 000 000	2.8
Total	509 970 972	100.0

Source: EC 2010. Note: Figure for World Bank missing a zero to make it 19.8% of the €510 M

Figure A3.2 Value and percent of EUFF contracts concluded with International Organisations by 31st of Dec 2009



Source: Constructed with data in EC 2010

EUFF: Evaluative findings and / or interim lessons where available

There are internal reviews for individual actions with a full independent review or evaluation scheduled for 2012. By early 2010, implementation of most of the EUFF projects was still in early stages. On timing: the first funding allocation was approved on 30 March, 2009; the second on 30 April, 2009. Implementation in the first target countries began in mid-2009.(EC, Dec 2010)

EC (2010) wrote:

“Most projects implemented by International Organisations and approved under batches 1 and 2 are still in the early stages of implementation. Project teams and, where relevant, Steering Committees are being established, procurement plans developed and beneficiary targeting and selection being implemented. Information on the status of projects implemented by International Organisations is provided in section IV of the accompanying document. Other

projects and programmes have been approved more recently (from the Call for Proposals and under batch 3) and hence have not yet led to effective implementation.”

In addition, several of the projects were being implemented in conflict effected countries with security issues (they cited Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan) which was apparently affecting their progress. Challenges were also being faced in countries and regions hit by natural disasters – Philippines, Bangladesh, Horn of Africa, Guatemala, and Haiti.

Some of the projects however, were beginning to show certain results:

“Some of the projects which have been under implementation in partnership with International Organisations since spring 2009 are starting to show results and concrete outputs. Seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools have been distributed; safety net mechanisms are in operation, vulnerability assessments undertaken, national capacity building training delivered and coordinating mechanisms strengthened.”

The commitments of the facility included around 35% to be spent on social protection. However a large proportion went on inputs especially fertilizer supply. It would be useful to have a breakdown of where it has been committed by country and purpose.

HLTF (2009) describes seven key factors affecting the success of the collaboration between the HLTF and the EUFF:

- 1) **Strong political backing** – from within the EC and from the UN Secretary General
- 2) **Timeliness** – “The EUFF was being devised and programmed at a time when the political, social, and economic effects of the food crisis were being felt in a range of countries, and before the global financial and economic crises had dominated the headlines.” Prompt production and release of the HLTF CFA, “widely perceived as a useful document to inform policy makers and to guide responses gave the EC a sound reference basis, and a clear rationale for working with the UN.”
- 3) **The steering role of the EC** – They made essential decisions regarding the scope of activities in the EUFF, target countries, financial allocations, and on the selection of project within countries. HLTF member agencies fed information in to help decision-makers but did not make the decisions, a factor which is said to have: minimised direct competition between agencies, fostered cooperation, and maintained HLTF neutrality
- 4) **Strong UN/World Bank coordination** – With the EC in steering role, cooperation between UN agencies and the World Bank was encouraged, and the HLTF played a key convening role in bringing entities together.
- 5) **Reflection of country-level realities and needs** – Through effective dialogue between the EC, international organisations, and national authorities. Needs were also clarified and project proposed through the UN/World Bank conducting joint needs assessments at country level. “In addition, the global network of EC Delegations played an important role undertaking reality-checks in the process, allowing the EC to make informed decisions on targeting and selection.”
- 6) **Development of programming/implementation teams** – A steering group for the EC was set up mid-2008 to work on the EUFF concept, and as the plans evolved, a Task Force was created to prepare & manage implementation. Also specific contacts and coordination mechanisms were set up within the UN and WB systems. “As the programming phase evolved, a committed team of people from all the organisations worked together with the firm belief that through their efforts the EUFF could be made both functional and effective.”
- 7) **Spirit of partnership** – this allowed strategies outlined in the EUFF to be pursued. Flexibility needed for effective implementation was also “essential in the uncertain and ever-evolving political context which has existed right up to the final adoption of the EUFF’s legal basis.”

Annex B: DAC Criteria for evaluating programmes & projects

Table B1: DAC criteria for evaluating programmes & projects

Relevance:

The extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.

Questions include: 1) To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid? 2) Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives? 3) Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

Effectiveness:

A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives.

Questions include: 1) To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved? 2) What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

Efficiency:

Efficiency measures the outputs -- qualitative and quantitative -- in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which signifies that the aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.

Questions include: 1) Were activities cost-efficient? 2) Were objectives achieved on time? 3) Was the programme or project implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?

Impact:

The positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators. The examination should be concerned with both intended and unintended results and must also include the positive and negative impact of external factors, such as changes in terms of trade and financial conditions.

Questions include: 1) What has happened as a result of the programme or project? 2) What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries? 3) How many people have been affected?

Sustainability:

Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially sustainable.

Questions include: 1) To what extent did the benefits of a programme or project continue after donor funding ceased? 2) What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the programme or project?

Source: OECD DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance. Online:

http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en_2649_34435_2086550_1_1_1_1,00.html

Annex C: Data for indices of predicted impact and planned responses

The following table and figures plot on a country level where impacts were predicted, where countries were targeted, and where responses were planned and/or implemented. The numbers in each column are indicators only, not weighted by size of population or response (money spent or people assisted for example). Within columns they represent relative strengths (see notes for definitions). They are not comparable across columns, but allow for construction of the two figures which follow this table; by aggregating indicators in order to show roughly the balance between predicted and estimated country vulnerability, and concentration of responses.

Table C1 Early analysis, predictions, and retrospective impacts and responses planned (and some implemented) by country

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
	A] FAO LIFDCs 2008	B] ADB analysis; early 2008	C] Early 2008 analysis: WFP1	D] Early 2008 analysis: WFP2	E] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 1	F] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 2	G] Early 2008 analysis: UC Davis	H] WFP1: Retrospective:2008	I] IMF Retrospective: Budget impacts	J] UN HLTf priority countries	K] WFP	L] EU Food Facility	M] Inter-Agency Assessments	N] FAO ISFP TCP	O] FAO ISFP NON-TCP	P] World Bank GFRP	Q] ADB	R] IDB	S] IADB	T] AfDB*	U] WHO	V] IFAD*
Afghanistan	2	2	2	3			2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3		2				
Angola	2		3	3			1							2								
Antigua and Barbuda									2					2								
Armenia	2								2					2								
Azerbaijan	2						3		2									1				
Bahamas, The									2					2								
Bangladesh	2	2		2			2	3	3	2		3	2	2		2	2	3				
Barbados									2					2								
Belize									-0.5					2								
Benin	2		3	2			2	3	3	2		2	2	2		2		3				2
Bhutan	2			2			2							2								
Bolivia				1			2		-0.5			2	2									
Botswana				1	1				0.5													
Burkina Faso	2						2	2		2		3	2	2	3			3		2	2	
Burundi	2		2		1		2		4	2		3	2	2		3				2	2	
Cambodia	2	2		2	1			3	-0.5	2		2	2	2		1	2					
Cameroon	2			2		2	2		2				2	2						2		
Cape Verde	2								2					2								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
	A] FAO LIFDCs 2008	B] ADB analysis; early 2008	C] Early 2008 analysis: WFP1	D] Early 2008 analysis: WFP2	E] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 1	F] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 2	G] Early 2008 analysis: UC Davis	H] WFP1: Retrospective:2008	I] IMF Retrospective: Budget impacts	J] UN HLTf priority countries	K] WFP	L] EU Food Facility	M] Inter-Agency Assessments	N] FAO ISFP TCP	O] FAO ISFP NON-TCP	P] World Bank GFRP	Q] ADB	R] IDB	S] IADB	T] AfDB*	U] WHO	V] IFAD*
Central African Rep	2			3	1	3	2		3	2		3	2	2		3				2		
Chad	2		3	3										2				2				
Chile									-0.5													
Colombia				1					-0.5													
Comoros	2				1	2			3			3	2	2		1		3		2		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2		3	3		3	3		3			3	2	2								
Congo, Rep.	2			3																		
Côte d'Ivoire	2					3	3		-0.5				2	2	1			1		2		2
Cook Islands														2								
Cuba				1			1					3										
Djibouti	2			1		2			3	2	2		2	2	2	3		3		2	2	
Dominica									3					2								
Dominican Republic							1		2				2	2								
Ecuador				1					-0.5													
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2						3		4				2									
El Salvador							1	2	2													
Eritrea	2		3	3	1	3	3		3	2		3		2	2						2	
Ethiopia	2		2	3	1	3	2	3	-0.5	2	2	3	2			2				2		
Fed. Stats. Micronesia														2								
Fiji														2								
Gambia, The	2		3	2		2	3		2			3	2	2				2				
Georgia															1							
Ghana	2			1			2		-0.5		2	3	2	2								
Grenada									3					2								
Guatemala				1			1		-0.5			2	2									
Guinea	2		3	3		3	2		3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2		3				
Guinea-Bissau	2		2	3	1	3	3		-0.5	2		3	2	2		2		3				
Guyana									3					2								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
	A] FAO LIFDCs 2008	B] ADB analysis; early 2008	C] Early 2008 analysis: WFP1	D] Early 2008 analysis: WFP2	E] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 1	F] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 2	G] Early 2008 analysis: UC Davis	H] WFP1: Retrospective:2008	I] IMF Retrospective: Budget impacts	J] UN HLTf priority countries	K] WFP	L] EU Food Facility	M] Inter-Agency Assessments	N] FAO ISFP TCP	O] FAO ISFP NON-TCP	P] World Bank GFRP	Q] ADB	R] IDB	S] IADB	T] AfDB*	U] WHO	V] IFAD*
Haiti	2		2	3	1	3	3		3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3			2			2
Honduras	2			1			1		-0.5	2		3	2	2		3						
India	2			1					-0.5													
Indonesia	2			1					0.5									1				
Iran, Islamic Rep.									-0.5													
Iraq	2			2																		
Jamaica							3		2			2	2	2								
Jordan							1		4				2					1				
Kenya	2		3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2		3	2	2	1	1					2	
Kiribati														2								
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2			1	1								2	2								
Kyrgyz Republic	2	2		2			2		2			2	2	2		3		3				
Lao PDR	2			2				2		2		2	2			1						
Lesotho	2			2		3						2	2	2	1						2	
Liberia	2			3	1	3	3		3	2	2	3	2		1	3				2		
Libya																		1				
Madagascar	2		3	3	1	2	2		-0.5	2		2	2	2	1	3				2	2	
Malawi	2		3	3	1		2		3	2		3	2	2								
Maldives																		3				
Mali	2			3			2			2		3	2	2		2		3		2		
Marshall Islands														2								
Mauritania	2		2	2			3		3	2	2	3	2	2	2			3				
Mauritius														2								
Mexico									0.5													
Moldova	2								2					2		3						
Mongolia	2	2		1		2	3		2				2	2			2					
Morocco	2						3		4													
Mozambique	2		3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2		1	2		3				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
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Myanmar			3	3								3	2									
Namibia				1			1		2													
Nauru														2								
Nepal	2	2	3	2					2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2						
Nicaragua	2			1		2			-0.5			2	2	2		1						
Niger	2		2	3	1	2	2		3	2		2	2	2	1	3		3			2	
Nigeria	2			2			2	2	2					2								2
Niue														2								
Pakistan	2	2		2				2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1		2	1			2	
Palestine (OPT)			2	2		2		3			2	3	2			2		3				
Palau														2								
Papua New Guinea	2			2			3		-0.5					2								
Peru							3		0.5						2				2			
Philippines	2			1					0.5			3	2			2						
Rwanda	2				1	2	2		2	2		2	2	2		3				2		
Saint Kitts and Nevis														2								
Saint Lucia														2								
St Vincent & Gren.														2								
Sao Tome e Principe	2		3						3			2	2	2								
Saudi Arabia																		1				
Senegal	2		2	1		2	3	2	3		2	2		2	1	1		2		2		
Seychelles									2					2								
Sierra Leone	2		2	3	1	3	2			2		3	2			3		3				
Samoa														2								
Solomon Islands	2					2			2					2								
Somalia	2		2	3		3	1	3			2	2	2		1	2		3				
South Africa									-0.5													
Sri Lanka	2	2					2	3	3			2	2	2								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
	A] FAO LIFDCs 2008	B] ADB analysis; early 2008	C] Early 2008 analysis: WFP1	D] Early 2008 analysis: WFP2	E] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 1	F] Early 2008 analysis: FAO 2	G] Early 2008 analysis: UC Davis	H] WFP1: Retrospective:2008	I] IMF Retrospective: Budget impacts	J] UN HLPF priority countries	K] WFP	L] EU Food Facility	M] Inter-Agency Assessments	N] FAO ISFP TCP	O] FAO ISFP NON-TCP	P] World Bank GFRP	Q] ADB	R] IDB	S] IADB	T] AfDB*	U] WHO	V] IFAD*
Southern Sudan																2						
Sudan	2			2			2	2	3					2				3				
Suriname							2		0.5					2								
Swaziland	2			2		3	3		-0.5				2	2								
Syrian Arab Republic	2			1			2		-0.5													
Tajikistan	2	2	2	3	1	3	3		3	2	2	3	2		1	3		3			2	
Tanzania	2			2	1	2	2		2	2		3	2	2	1	1						
Thailand									-0.5													
Timor-Leste	2		2	3		3	1		3					2								
Togo	2			2		2	2		-0.5	2		2	2	2		2		2				
Tonga														2								
Tunisia							3		0.5									1				
Turkmenistan	2			1					0.5													
Tuvalu														2								
Uganda	2			2			2		-0.5		2		2					1				
Uzbekistan	2			2			2		-0.5				2									
Vanuatu														2								
Vietnam				1					-0.5													
Yemen, Rep.	2		2	3		2	2		3	2	2	2		2		3		3			2	
Zambia	2		2	3	1	2	2		2			2		2								
Zimbabwe	2		3	3	1	3	2	3		2		3									2	

Source: Table adapted from Compton et al. 2010, with additions. **Sources & Notes by column:**

[A] FAO's list of Low Income Food Deficit Countries from 2008. The score of 2 indicates they were on the list.

[B] Vulnerable countries flagged by Asian Development Bank's analysis from early 2008, though the list only includes Asia and may not be comprehensive. The score of 2 indicates they are on the list.

[C] Adapted from a list ranking vulnerability by Sanogo 2008. The list was divided half-way; the top half (highest vulnerability) are scored 3. The other half is scored 2.

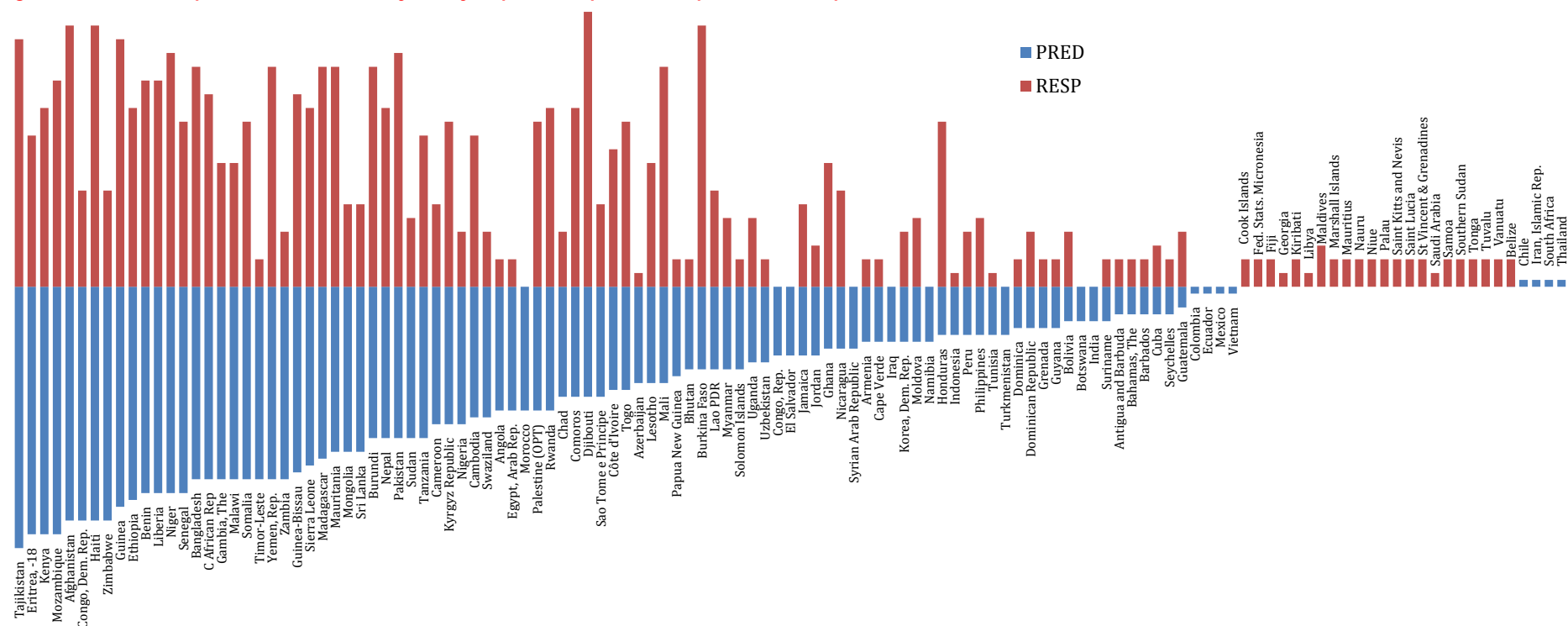
[D] WFP 2008; Based on a June 2008 map. The 3 worst quintiles of 5 are recorded. A score of 3 = extremely vulnerable. 2 = vulnerable. 1 = moderately vulnerable.

- [E] FAO list of vulnerable countries from early 2008; may not be comprehensive. A score of 1 = it was on the list.
- [F] FAO another analysis from 2008; also may not be comprehensive. A score of 3 indicates 'in food crisis'. A score of 2 = 'at high risk'.
- [G] de Janvry & Sadoulet (2008). Vulnerability scores rank: 3 = 'most' vulnerable. 2 = 'highly' vulnerable, and 1 = 'somewhat' vulnerable.
- [H] Retrospective: WFP cost of food basket in 2008
- [I] IMF estimates of impact on budget: -0.5 = small positive impact. 0.5 = small negative impact. 1 = moderate drop in reserves (>0.1 month imports). 2 = moderate drop in reserves plus high GDP impact from food subsidies and/or import tax cuts. 3 = serious drop in reserves (> 0.5 months imports OR drop >0.1 month if reserves previously below 3 months worth of imports). 4 = serious drop in reserves plus high GDP impact from food subsidies and/or import tax cuts.
- [J] UN High Level Task Force priority countries, as recorded in HLTF progress report 2009: All receive a score of 2
- [K] WFP's specific programs for food prices, Sept 2008. Source: UN Response to Food Crisis, September 2008. WFP is active in 70 countries so this only lists programmes identified by WFP as being in response to high food prices.
- [L] EUFF: Score is 3 if in the first tranche. 2 if in the second tranche of financing.
- [M] Inter-agency assessments were conducted in these countries: all scored with a 2
- [N] Countries with FAO ISFP Technical Cooperation programmes received a score of 2.
- [O] Countries with FAO ISFP Non-TCP projects. 3 = a country with 3 or more projects 2 = a country with two projects. 1 = a country with one project.
- [P] World Bank GFRP programmes scored according to financing approval dates: 3 = May – August 2008. 2 = Aug – Dec 2008. 1 = 2009.
- [Q] Asian Development Bank: Countries supported in response to the food price crisis are scored with a 2
- [R] Islamic Development Bank food crisis response. Those in the first phase receive a score of 2. The second phase, a score of 1. Those in both, a score of 3.
- [S] Inter-American Development Bank: All scored with a 2 [List likely incomplete]
- [T] African Development Bank: All scored with a 2: Countries indicated as benefiting in 2008 plus those with short-term budget proposals & some listed in the HLTF fiches (List likely incomplete)
- [U] WHO: 12 countries where they implemented nutrition surveillance: all scored with 2
- [V] IFAD-supported food crisis countries scored with 2 [Incomplete list: 4 known to be missing; possibly more]

Table C2 Number of countries in the database flagged as vulnerable, impacted, receiving responses, or priority for receipt of responses

	# of countries in the database	
Predictions of vulnerability & impacts	FAO's list of Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) 2008	72
	ADB's analysis in early 2008 (List only includes Asia & may not be comprehensive)	9
	One early 2008 analysis by WFP ranking vulnerability by Sanogo, 2008	30
	Another early 2008 analysis by WFP: based on a map from June 2008	68
	One early 2008 analysis by FAO listing vulnerable countries	22
	Another FAO analysis from 2008: may not be comprehensive.	34
	Early 2008 analysis of vulnerability by de Janvry & Sadoulet at UC Davis	62
	Retrospective impact measured by WFP: cost of food basket in 2008	18
	Retrospective impact measured by IMF: Budget impacts	86
Planned or implemented responses	UN HLTF priority countries: recorded in their progress report from 2009	32
	WFP's specific programmes for food prices from September 2008. This list includes only programmes identified by WFP as being in response to high food prices (though it was active in 70 countries).	17
	EU Food Facility: Plans for countries to receive first and second tranches of financing	50
	Countries where inter-agency assessments in response to the food price crisis were carried out	55
	Countries with FAO ISFP Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP) in response to the food crisis	79
	Countries with FAO ISFP non-TCP programmes in place	22
	Countries with World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Programmes	35
	Countries supported by the ADB in response to the food crisis	4
	Islamic Development Bank countries in first and second phases of the food crisis response	33
	Countries benefiting from Inter-American Development Bank response: List likely incomplete	2
	Countries listed as benefiting from the African Development Bank food crisis response in 2008 plus those with short-term budget proposals and some listed in the HLTF fiches: List likely incomplete	13
	Countries where WHO implemented nutrition surveillance with OCHA CERF funding	12
	IFAD-supported food crisis countries: List incomplete, 4 known to be missing, possibly more.	4

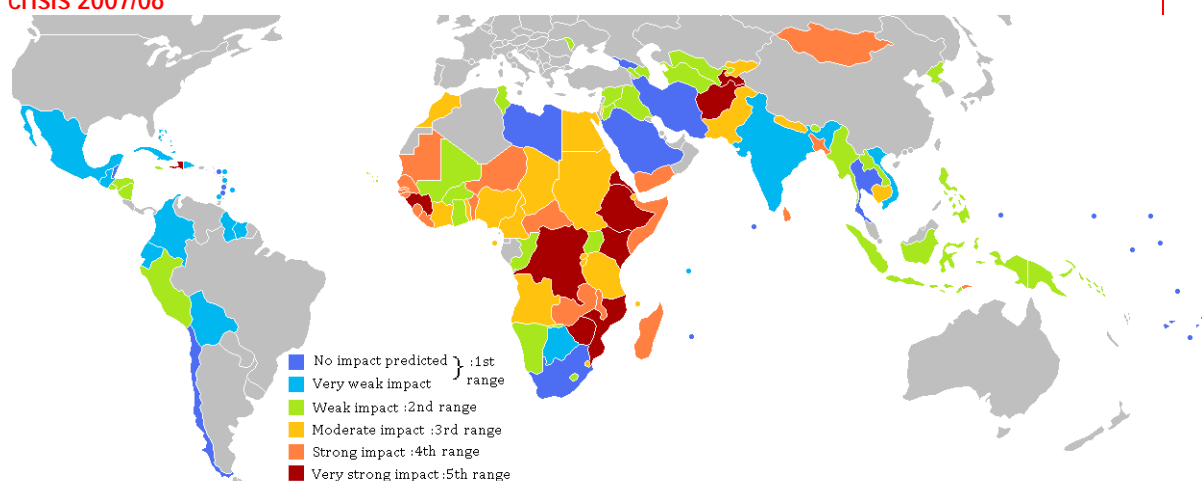
Figure C1 Indices of predicted vulnerability/ likely impact and planned/implemented responses



Source: Constructed with data from Table C1. See notes to table for details.

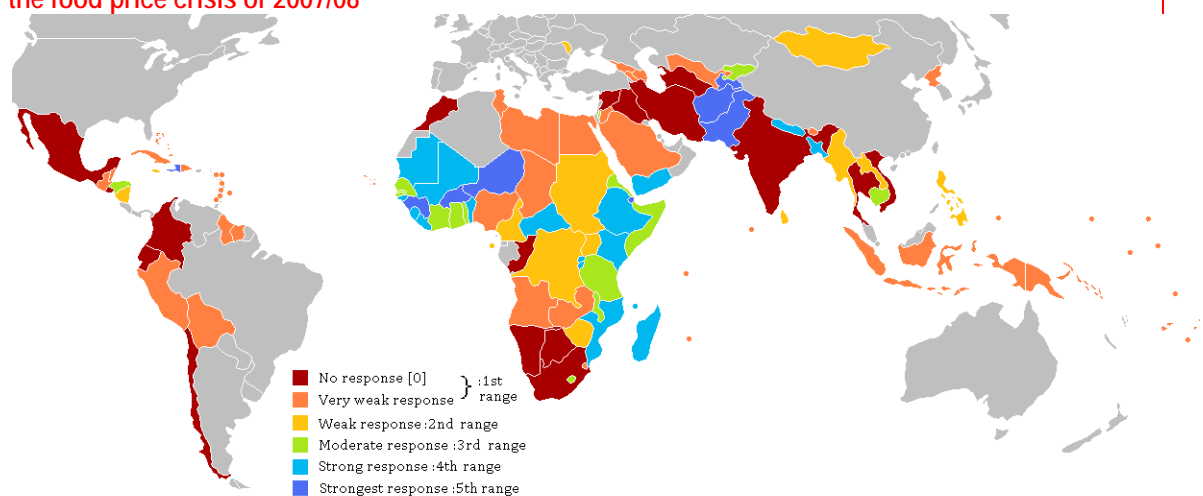
The ten countries with the most negative mismatch between the index of prediction and index of responses (i.e. received low response considering what was predicted) were: Timor-Leste, Zambia, Zimbabwe, DR Congo, Morocco, Egypt, Angola, Eritrea, Azerbaijan and Nigeria. The ten countries with highest positive mismatch between the indices (i.e. those receiving disproportionately high number of responses) were: Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mali, Honduras, Pakistan, Burundi, Comoros, Togo, Ghana, and Mauritania.

Figure C2 Map of the index of predicted and retrospective country-level impact of the food price crisis 2007/08



Source: Authors' construction. **Notes:** Dots represent island nations. Five ranges for the colour coding were: - 0.5 to 3.4; >3.4 to 7.3; >7.3 to 11.2; >11.2 to 15.1; >15.1 to 19. The first range was split into two colours to identify where no impacts or small positive impacts were predicted. For very small island nations excepting the Comoros, Cabo Verde, and Sao Tome & Principe, and particularly in the Pacific and eastern Caribbean, this may be slightly skewed as it is not clear they were included in the samples of many predictors. At the same time it was posited by other sources (for example Ng and Aksoy 2008 taking a food trade balance approach) that small islands would be among the worst affected.

Figure C3 Map of the index of planned or known first responses by key international agencies to the food price crisis of 2007/08



Source: Authors' construction. **Notes:** Dots represent island nations. The five ranges for the colour coding were: 0 to 4; >4 to 8; >8 to 12; >12 to 16; >16 to 20. The first was split into two colours to identify where no responses were recorded.

Annex D The price spike and wasted children under 5 in Egypt and Sierra Leone: comparing national survey data from 2005 & 2008

Rates of wasting (low weight for height) in children under five in Sierra Leone and Egypt follow. These are two countries where nutritional surveys were conducted when prices had risen considerably—see Figures D1 and D2. WHO suggests that that these figures can be used as a baseline:

“The WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition is a powerful tool for providing child malnutrition estimates using the WHO Child Growth Standards as the comparison group. The database includes 114 national surveys. From this database latest national baseline estimates on child wasting (weight for height) and stunting (height for age) can be extracted.” (Source:

http://www.who.int/food_crisis/describing_the_vulnerability/en/index.html)

Still, even if the timing of the second survey corresponds with price rises, and if the period between the baseline survey and the spike survey is relatively stable, attributing causality is problematic.

In both Sierra Leone and Egypt, national surveys were conducted while prices were high in 2008 – that is from March to May in Egypt and from April to June in Sierra Leone. Measures for wasting in children under 5 years old—low weight to height ratio—are believed to capture short-term shocks, and it might be supposed that *ceteris paribus*, food-price induced shocks to child weight would appear in national wasting statistics.

Figures illustrating the wasting statistics and their change from the last national surveys (both conducted in 2005) for Sierra Leone and Egypt are available in this annex. National-level data hides considerable variation in different groups of children under five. For example, in **Sierra Leone** nationally, severe wasting increased by half a percent. In the Eastern and Northern **regions** it actually decreased by 1.2 and 0.5% respectively, but in the Southern region it increased by 4.2%, and in the Western region by 1.4%. The adjacent map shows Sierra Leone divided into the four main regions: The western region contains Freetown and surrounds.



Urban areas as a whole saw greater increases in wasting than **rural** areas in Sierra Leone.

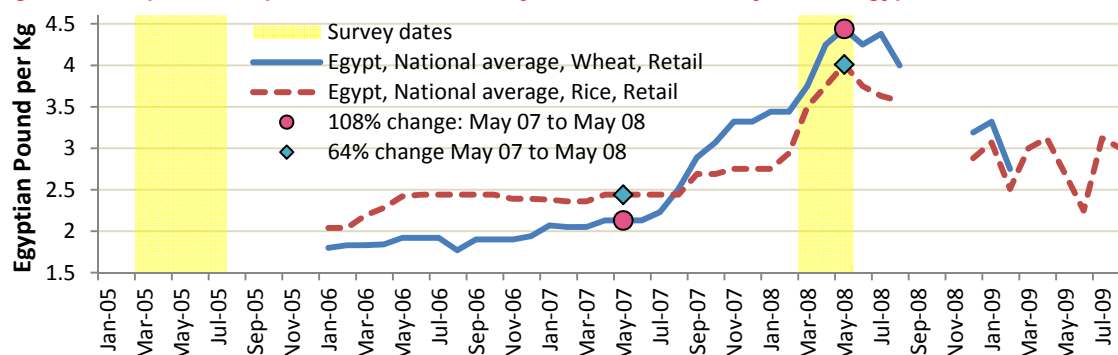
In **Egypt**, the opposite was the case, with rural areas increasing severe wasting rates by 1.8%, compared to urban areas by 0.4%.

Disaggregated by **gender**, in Sierra Leone, severe wasting increases were half a percent higher in boys than girls. In Egypt, increases in severe and moderate wasting in boys were both slightly higher than increases seen for girls. Changes by **age cohorts** also varied across the two countries. In Sierra Leone, increases in severe wasting were greatest for children between **3 and 4**, while in Egypt they were greatest for children between **4 and 5**.

Caution is necessary in interpreting these statistics. Very small differences may not be statistically significant. Also, high prices of staple foods were only one thing going on at the

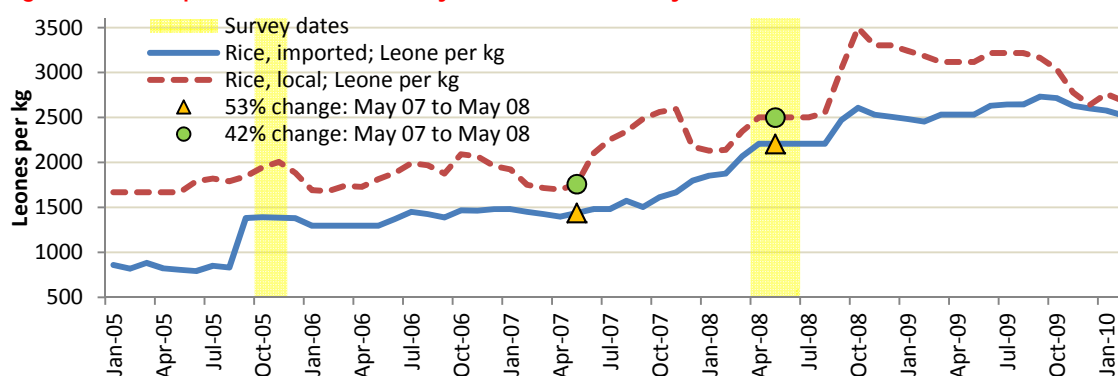
time of the second survey³⁷. It is not possible to attribute all differences between 2005 and 2008 levels of wasting to higher food prices. Furthermore, interventions took place in these countries and may have limited impacts of the price rises in particular demographics³⁸. Nonetheless, this highlights some complexities in interpreting impacts can appear, and how much they differ between and within countries.

Figure D1 Staple cereal prices in local currency & nutritional survey dates: Egypt



Source: Constructed with data from FAO GIEWS, nominal prices

Figure D2: Rice prices in local currency & nutritional survey dates: Sierra Leone



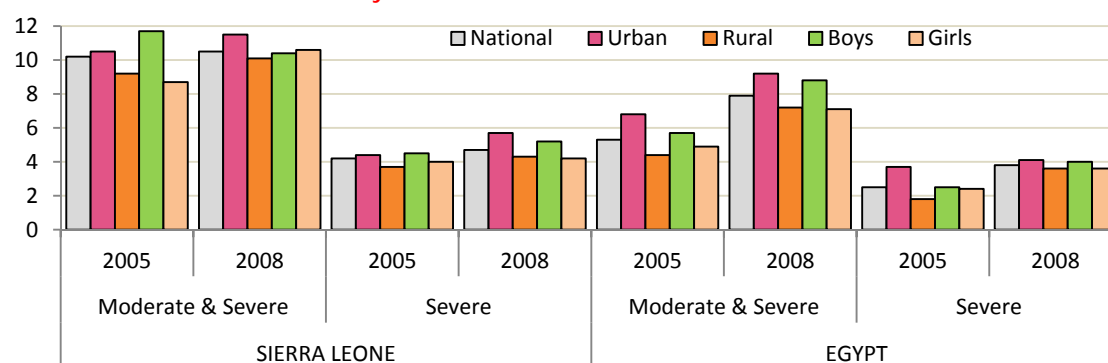
Source: Constructed with data from Statistics Sierra Leone, nominal 'national average' prices.

The figures that follow chart changes in severe and moderate wasting in the two countries nationally, and by various demographics.

³⁷ In the Sierra Leone case, prices were also still rising at the time of the survey. It is fair to imagine nutritional status would deteriorate with prolonged exposure to higher than usual prices.

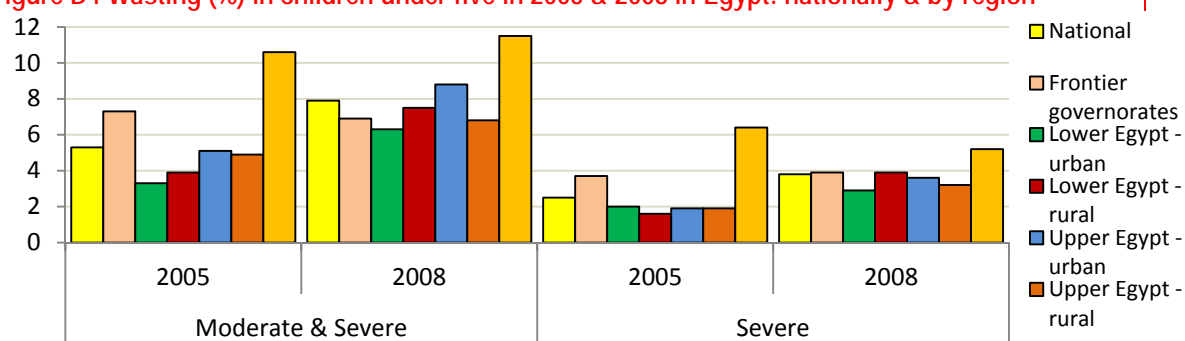
³⁸ For example, it is not clear that without intervention to dampen rice prices in Freetown, nutrition statistics for the Western region would not have looked worse.

Figure D3 Wasting (%) in children under five in 2005 & 2008 in Sierra Leone & Egypt: nationally, by urban and rural locations, and by sex



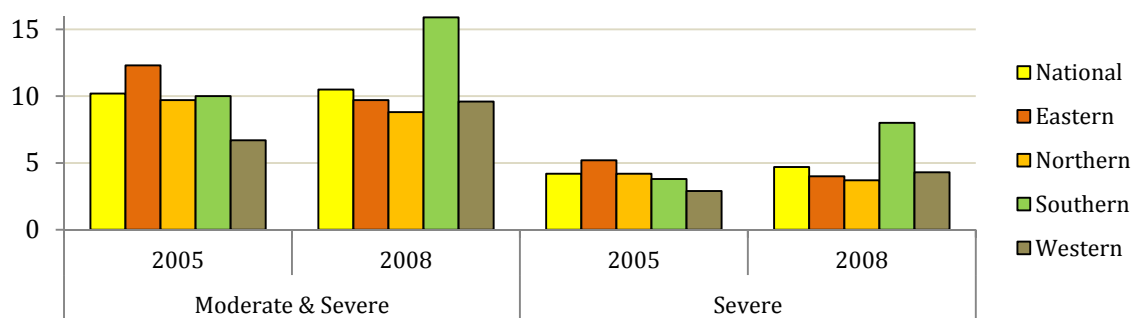
Source: Constructed with data from WHO

Figure D4 Wasting (%) in children under five in 2005 & 2008 in Egypt: nationally & by region



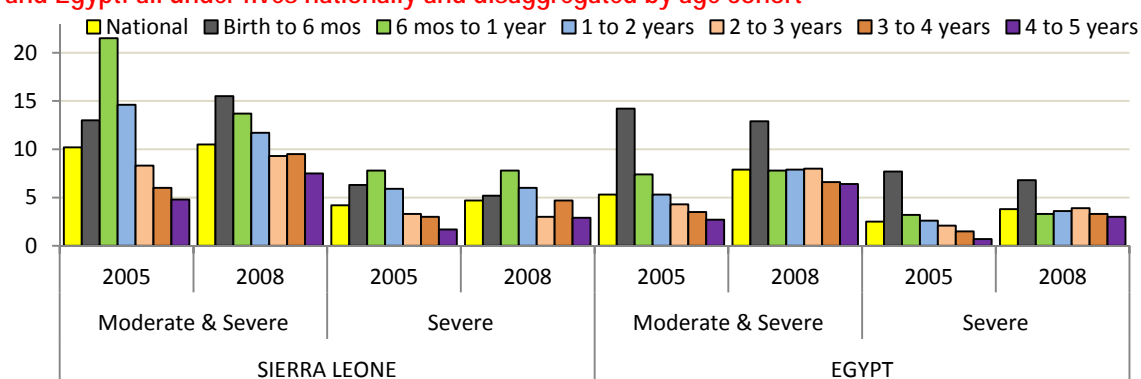
Source: Constructed with data from WHO

Figure D5 Wasting (%) in children under five in 2005 & 2008 in Sierra Leone : nationally & disaggregated by region



Source: Constructed with data from WHO

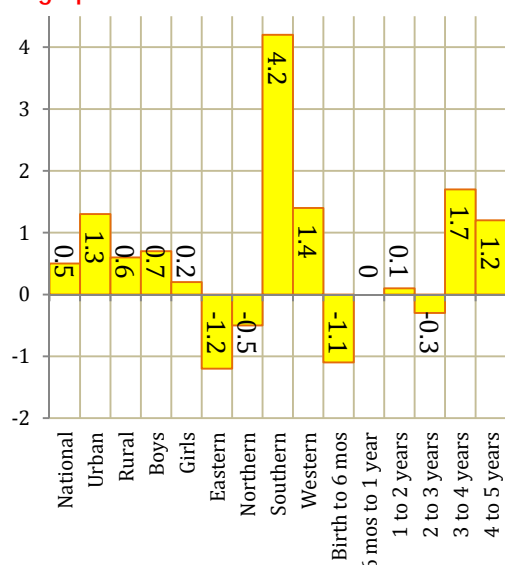
Figure D6 Severe and moderate wasting (%) in children under five in 2005 and 2008 in Sierra Leone and Egypt: all under fives nationally and disaggregated by age cohort



Source: Constructed with data from WHO

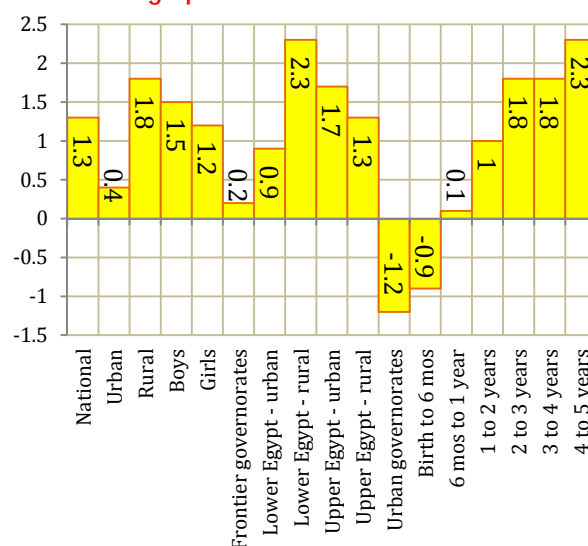
The following figures plot overall changes in wasting prevalence, by demographic for Sierra Leone and Egypt. Negative figures represent improvements, positives are deteriorations

Figure D7 Changes in severe wasting in children under five (%), from 2005 to 2008 in Sierra Leone; nationally and by various demographics



Source: Constructed with data from WHO.

Figure D8 Changes in severe wasting in children under five (%), from 2005 to 2008 in Egypt; nationally and by various demographics



Annex E Data for assessing supply response in cereals

Table E1 Changes (% and actual) in cereal production from 2005/07 averages to 2008 and 2008/09 levels

	ALL CEREALS (Rice Milled Equivalent)				MAIZE				RICE				WHEAT			
	% change 2008 on 05 - 07 avg	% change 2008/09 avg on 05 - 07 avg	Actual change: 2008 on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	Actual change: 2008/09 avg on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	% change 2008 on 05 - 07 avg	% change 2008/09 avg on 05 - 07 avg	Actual change: 2008 on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	Actual change: 2008/09 avg on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	% change 2008 on 05 - 07 avg	% change 2008/09 avg on 05 - 07 avg	Actual change: 2008 on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	Actual change: 2008/09 avg on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	% change 2008 on 05 - 07 avg	% change 2008/09 avg on 05 - 07 avg	Actual change: 2008 on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)	Actual change: 2008/09 avg on 05-07 avg (million tonnes)
World	10.7	10.0	221.0	206.5	12.2	11.6	89.7	85.1	6.5	5.9	41.8	38.2	11.3	11.2	69.3	68.5
Africa	6.1	9.2	8.3	12.5	12.6	14.1	6.2	6.9	12.2	14.2	2.6	3.0	-8.4	-3.1	-1.8	-0.7
--Eastern Africa	-1.1	1.8	-0.4	0.6	-2.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.0	-1.6	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1	-6.2	-6.1	-0.2	-0.2
--Middle Africa	2.0	4.5	0.1	0.3	4.4	8.5	0.1	0.3	9.1	9.7	0.1	0.1	22.9	22.9	0.0	0.0
--Northern Africa	-9.1	-2.5	-3.4	-0.9	-0.8	1.1	-0.1	0.1	10.3	12.1	0.7	0.8	-10.9	-3.4	-1.8	-0.5
--Southern Africa	37.6	34.2	4.3	3.9	46.3	42.6	4.1	3.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.5	0.2	0.1
--Western Africa	16.8	18.9	7.7	8.7	19.9	23.5	2.4	2.8	22.0	25.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0
--Northern America	8.8	9.9	37.1	41.6	4.6	8.7	14.1	26.5	-0.7	3.2	-0.1	0.3	24.2	17.9	18.8	13.9
--Central America	12.8	6.6	4.6	2.3	11.8	3.4	2.9	0.8	6.1	8.5	0.1	0.1	21.6	23.5	0.7	0.8
--Caribbean	-1.8	0.4	-0.0	0.0	-6.7	-8.5	-0.0	-0.1	3.2	8.7	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.0
--South America	16.7	8.4	19.7	10.0	28.9	16.8	20.9	12.1	6.2	9.0	1.4	2.1	-14.9	-17.8	-3.2	-3.8
Asia	5.1	6.0	47.1	55.4	14.0	12.9	29.2	27.0	6.5	5.6	38.0	32.6	-0.6	4.1	-1.7	11.4
--Central Asia	-5.0	6.0	-1.4	1.7	4.1	7.2	0.0	0.1	-19.4	-9.2	-0.1	-0.1	-5.9	5.0	-1.4	1.2
--Eastern Asia	7.7	8.0	31.0	32.0	12.0	11.0	17.9	16.5	5.1	5.9	10.3	12.1	7.0	8.2	7.5	8.7
--Southern Asia	4.1	3.5	12.1	10.3	17.4	10.8	4.3	2.7	7.9	3.3	15.9	6.5	-1.8	3.9	-2.1	4.5
--South-Eastern Asia	9.7	11.3	14.4	16.8	22.8	26.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.9	11.9	14.1	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
--Western Asia	-18.0	-10.8	-8.9	-5.4	10.2	7.8	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-4.2	-0.0	-0.0	-18.1	-9.5	-5.6	-3.0
--Eastern Europe	34.5	27.7	64.5	51.8	35.8	26.6	11.1	8.2	16.2	31.5	0.1	0.3	38.6	32.3	35.2	29.4
--Northern Europe	15.0	13.6	6.9	6.2	169.7	135.1	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	17.6	14.1	4.4	3.6
--Southern Europe	14.2	4.6	8.3	2.7	3.8	-0.3	1.0	-0.1	-4.3	2.4	-0.1	0.1	19.0	6.4	3.5	1.2
--Western Europe	14.6	14.2	16.8	16.4	21.3	17.8	4.3	3.6	-6.0	19.7	-0.0	0.0	13.5	12.3	8.4	7.7
Oceania	27.0	26.4	7.7	7.6	6.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	-59.7	-51.9	-0.3	-0.3	29.3	30.2	4.9	5.1

Source: Constructed with data from FAOSTAT. Notes: Red figures are negative. Percent changes in bold are >5%. Actual changes in bold are greater than 10 million tonnes

Table E2 Proportion of supply response in 2008 and 2008/09 on 2005/07 average levels, by region

	All cereals (rice milled)		Maize		Rice (paddy)		Wheat	
	For 2008	For 2008/09	For 2008	For 2008/09	For 2008	For 2008/09	For 2008	For 2008/09
Africa	3.8%	6.1%	6.9%	8.1%	6.2%	7.8%	-2.6%	-1.0%
--Eastern Africa	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%
--Middle Africa	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
--Northern Africa	-1.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	2.1%	-2.6%	-0.8%
--Southern Africa	1.9%	1.9%	4.5%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
--Western Africa	3.5%	4.2%	2.7%	3.3%	4.6%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%
--Northern America	16.8%	20.1%	15.7%	31.1%	-0.2%	0.8%	27.2%	20.3%
--Central America	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	1.1%
--Caribbean	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
--South America	8.9%	4.8%	23.3%	14.2%	3.4%	5.4%	-4.6%	-5.6%
Asia	21.3%	26.8%	32.6%	31.7%	91.0%	85.3%	-2.4%	16.7%
--Central Asia	-0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-2.1%	1.8%
--Eastern Asia	14.0%	15.5%	20.0%	19.3%	24.7%	31.6%	10.8%	12.7%
--Southern Asia	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%	3.1%	38.1%	17.1%	-3.0%	6.5%
--South-Eastern Asia	6.5%	8.1%	7.2%	8.7%	28.5%	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%
--Western Asia	-4.0%	-2.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	-8.2%	-4.3%
--Eastern Europe	29.2%	25.1%	12.4%	9.7%	0.3%	0.7%	50.7%	42.9%
--Northern Europe	3.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	5.2%
--Southern Europe	3.8%	1.3%	1.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	5.0%	1.7%
--Western Europe	7.6%	7.9%	4.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	11.2%
Oceania	3.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.7%	7.1%	7.4%

Source: Constructed with data from FAOSTAT

E.1 UN Regional definitions for Africa, Asia, and Europe

Eastern Africa: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Réunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Middle Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe. **Northern Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara. **Southern Africa:** Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland.

Western Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. **Central Asia:** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, **Eastern Asia:** China, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Macao Special Administrative Region, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea. **Southern Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. **South-Eastern Asia:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam. **Western Asia:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. **Eastern Europe:** Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine. **Northern Europe:** Åland Islands, Channel Islands, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. **Southern Europe:** Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. **Western Europe:** Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland.