

## Grand Bargain Self-Reporting Explanatory Guidance

1. All signatories to the Grand Bargain are expected to complete the self-report annually.
2. Self-reports must be returned to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [gbsecretariat@un.org] no later than **Thursday 15 March, 2018**. Any submissions after this date may not be considered by the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain Report.
3. Reporting should reflect activities and progress that has taken place between January 2017 and December 2017.
4. The self-report requests information by work stream, however, in order to best track progress, signatories are asked to provide as much specific and relevant detail on progress made against each of the 51 individual commitments as possible. A full list of commitments for each work stream is included in the self-report template for reference.
5. The questions contained in this self-report are the same as in 2017, however some work streams include additional question for signatories, at the request of the work stream co-conveners. If you are unable to provide this information, please note the reasons for this.
6. Signatories who have not previously completed a self-report are asked to answer question one for each work stream, to provide a baseline of where your organisation stood when it became a Grand Bargain signatory. Existing signatories can complete questions two to five for each work stream, as your 2017 self-report will have already provided the baseline information sought by question one.
7. Please type your answers immediately below each question asked.
8. Signatories are encouraged to report both on progress made, and where they may have experienced obstacles or challenges to realising their commitments.
9. Signatories are encouraged, where possible and relevant, to reflect on their contributions to the Grand Bargain both as recipients of humanitarian funds and donors of humanitarian funds. This will allow us to capture the transfer of benefits accrued at higher ends of the value chain down to the frontline.
10. Signatories are asked to limit their responses to a maximum of 500 words per work stream.
11. Self-reports are public documents, and will be published as submitted on the IASC-hosted Grand Bargain [website](#) from 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2018.

12. Self-reports will be used to inform the 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report, which will provide a collective analysis of the progress for each work stream, and for the Grand Bargain as a whole. The Independent Annual Grand Bargain report will be published prior to the 2018 Annual Grand Bargain Meeting on 18 June 2018, in New York.
13. The 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report is being prepared by [ODI/HPG](#). Signatories may be contacted by ODI/HPG as part of their research and preparation of the Independent Report.
14. If you require support or advice to complete your self-report, you may direct enquiries to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [[gbsecretariat@un.org](mailto:gbsecretariat@un.org)].

### **Gender Inclusion**

Signatories are encouraged address to the gender dimensions of their Grand Bargain commitments. For reporting on each work stream, consideration should be given to the guidance provided by the [Aide-Memoire on Gender Mainstreaming in the Grand Bargain](#) that addresses the gender dimensions of resources, capacity, evidence and data, participation, leadership, accountability and communication within the Grand Bargain. Signatories are also welcome to provide additional detail on how they consider they have, at a macro level, ensured their Grand Bargain follow-up is gender-responsive, and to include any examples of good practice that they wish to share. This data will assist in the preparation of the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain report, which will assess the extent to which gender has been considered by Grand Bargain work streams.



## 2018 Grand Bargain Annual Self-Reporting – WFP

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## Work stream 1 - Transparency

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

1. *Publish timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We consider IATI to provide a basis for the purpose of a common standard.*
2. *Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection, conflict-zones).*
3. *Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community to help ensure:*
  - *accountability of donors and responders with open data for retrieval and analysis;*
  - *improvements in decision-making, based upon the best possible information;*
  - *a reduced workload over time as a result of donors accepting common standard data for some reporting purposes; and*
  - *traceability of donors' funding throughout the transaction chain as far as the final responders and, where feasible, affected people.*
4. *Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.*

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**Transparency work stream co-conveners reporting request:** How will you use the data from IATI within your organization including, for example, for monitoring, reporting and vis-à-vis other Grand Bargain commitments?

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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- WFP had already fully implemented its commitment to IATI reporting before the Grand Bargain was signed.

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- WFP has started to implement a new financial framework in 14 Country Offices that will greatly benefit efficient resource management and transparency. The new 'Country Portfolio Budget structure' provides a clear line of sight starting from country specific activities through country strategic outcomes right up to SDG targets, all aligned with WFPs corporate strategic objectives and incorporating gender-responsive budgeting.
- Since its launch in 2016, WFP has ranked first of 473 publishing organisation in IATI's financial transparency ranking, which scores organisations along the three dimensions of timeliness, forward-looking and comprehensiveness.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP will scale up the implementation of the new financial framework to 65 Country Offices.
- The open data publication in IATI will be up-graded to include more detailed Country Portfolio Budget activity information with direct links to the relevant SDGs and targets. The upgrade will include the publication of forward looking budgets for up to 5 years in line with the new Country Strategic Planning cycle.
- WFP aims at publishing the full set of humanitarian data fields in IATI including clusters and the humanitarian scope elements, including appeal.
- WFP will improve data accessibility through the development of a transparency portal using published WFP IATI data and other WFP external website content.

### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- WFP had already fully implemented IATI reporting before the Grand Bargain was signed.

### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- The full impact and any good practices of WFP's new financial framework will only be clear by the end of 2018, including the integrated system for tracking gender equality expenditures.

## Work stream 2 – Localization

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.*
2. *Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.*
3. *Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*
4. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
5. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a 'localisation' marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
6. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.*

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**Localisation work stream co-conveners reporting request:** What percentage of your humanitarian funding in 2017 was provided to local and national responders (a) directly (b) through pooled funds, or (c) through a single intermediary?<sup>1</sup>

- The data on WFP transfers in 2017 is forthcoming and will be shared once available.

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### 1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A - baseline reported in 2017.

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<sup>1</sup> The "Identified Categories for Tracking Aid Flows" document agreed through silence procedure ([available here](#)) provides relevant definitions. The detailed data collection form ([available here](#)) may also assist you in responding to this question. Returning this form with your self report is optional, but encouraged.

## **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- WFP's transfers to local and national actors represented 25 percent of WFP's overall business of USD 5.35 billion in 2016. The latest data indicates that the value of WFP's transfers to national NGOs continues to be greater than that to international NGOs.
- WFP's 2017-21 Strategic Plan commits WFP to make strategic demand-side investments in the capacity strengthening of relevant national and local NGOs, including in relation to gender competencies. With the new Strategic Plan, WFP has embraced a "Whole of Society" approach to zero hunger. WFP Country Offices are in the process of developing multi-year Country Strategic Plans, where local partners are included in WFP's analysis, consultation, planning and response.
- WFP and partners are showing the humanitarian community what localisation can look like in practice. In 2017, WFP launched a capacity strengthening initiative with IFRC where we jointly invest in the National Societies.
- WFP has invested an initial USD 1.1 million in the initiative which is initially being piloted in Burundi, Dominican Republic, Pakistan and Sudan. WFP hopes that the initiative will serve as a catalyst for further joint investments in the capacity of national and local responders and also outline a new way of working between the Red Cross Movement and UN agencies like WFP.

## **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP remains on track to meet its commitment to transfer 25 percent of its resources to national and local first responders by 2020. However, definitive trends are challenging to identify, particularly as WFP continues to scale up cash and involve multiple different actors, especially from the private sector.
- WFP has developed new corporate guidance for the management of NGO partnerships. The guidance will be rolled out to country offices in 2018 together with the new dedicated guidance on capacity strengthening of civil society.
- WFP is simplifying and harmonising partner-ship processes to improve collaboration with established NGO partners and provide new opportunities for local actors. WFP is continuing the work with UNICEF and UNHCR on harmonising and simplifying partnership processes for NGOs. A new partner portal to manage due diligence and calls for Expression of Interest will be launched in 2018. The portal will bring a harmonised approach to NGO selection and due diligence across the agencies, and elevate risk management at the inter-agency level.



- WFP country offices when mapping their partner opportunities and networks have been recommended to include national women's rights machinery, local women's rights entities, UNFPA and UN Women.

#### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- The UN partner portal (see question 3 above) has the potential to bring greater efficiency but it is premature to assess any efficiency gains. WFP believes that the achievements of workstream 4 on localisation should be measured in quality partnerships with first responders rather than efficiency gains.

#### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- Through the joint capacity strengthening initiative, WFP and IFRC are showing the humanitarian community what localisation can look like in practice under the Grand Bargain. This flagship localisation initiative demonstrates how WFP, IFRC and other partners can work together to build robust, sustainable National Societies, capable of delivering on their mandate and contributing to enhanced, local food security capacity.
- A key lesson so far is the importance of taking a bottom-up approach and embedding the initiative in the National Societies' own country strategies. The investments in the National Societies are context-specific and seek to strengthen the organisations as holistic institutions rather than only selected programme capacities.

## Work stream 3 – Cash

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

- 1. Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
  - 2. Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
  - 3. Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.*
  - 4. Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
  - 5. Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.*
  - 6. Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.*
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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- WFP continues to increase its use of cash-based transfers (CBT), where appropriate, in humanitarian response. Accommodating and flexible applications of donor policies in specific contexts have been key so that operational agencies are able to meet their Grand Bargain commitments without having to choose which donor or host government policies to align with and which ones not to align with.
- In 2017, WFP reached its highest total ever in terms of CBT with USD 1.3 billion (30% of total WFP assistance) transferred to beneficiaries in 60 countries, up from USD 854 million in 2016 and only USD 10 million in 2009. This represents only the amount of cash actually “in the beneficiaries’ pocket” and does not include value of commodity vouchers or any operational costs.

- Of the 2017 total, USD 643 million (just shy of 50%) was delivered as unrestricted cash and the rest in vouchers, up from USD 232 million in 2016. The number of beneficiaries receiving CBT increased steadily, from 1.1 million in 2009 to 14 million in 2016 and to over 19 million people in 2017.
- As co-leads of this workstream, WFP and DfID organized a two day meeting in May/June 2017 for Grand Bargain signatories, clusters and specialist organizations. At the meeting, six priority action points were agreed to by the participants, and WFP/DfID have solicited organizations to lead/co-lead on each action point.
- As co-lead of the workstream, WFP seeks to ensure that that operational and technical-level progress on CBT is maintained. The complementarity between the cash workstream and the humanitarian-development nexus workstream is critical. With cash-based transfers embedded in national social safety nets, we can increase the resilience of populations to disasters and thus reduce the humanitarian resource requirements when disasters happen.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP will continue in 2018 to deploy cash-based transfers, where appropriate, always striving to use the transfer modality that will deliver the most optimal outcomes for the targeted caseload.
- WFP will continue to refine the tools that have been developed to guide field operations, from assessments to evaluation. A new focus area will be to analyse the vast amount of data that is generated from digital transfers in order to improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of its cash-based field operations.
- In line with WFP's new Strategic Plan, which is guided by and supports governments to achieve the SDGs, WFP will leverage the experience and knowledge it has gained in deploying cash-based transfers to enable governments to establish/strengthen shock responsive cash based social safety nets, to further financial inclusion of those in hard to reach areas, to provide securely protected digital identities to those we serve, and continue to assess risks associated with cash-based transfers and mitigate against them.

### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- Qualitatively, WFP has been able to reduce the costs associated with the delivery of cash based transfers including both the actual delivery costs (bank charges, card issuance fees, etc.) as well as the associated costs relating to the delivery (staff, equipment, etc.). Specifically, between 2015 and 2017, WFP was able to reduce the delivery costs from 3.0 to 2.5% of the transferred amounts, and was able to reduce total costs (delivery plus associated costs) from 8.8 to 6.3% of the transferred amount.

- Adoption of technology in the communication between WFP and its beneficiaries (mostly women) through the exchange of calls facilitated by the Complain and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) is changing the role that beneficiaries play in a given assistance. Through Cash-Based-Transfers approach from one side and regular use of CFMs on the other, beneficiaries are turning from 'passive recipients' into 'active stakeholders': today, they have a choice and they have a voice. The combination of choice/voice is resulting in a powerful tool to empower vulnerable women and men. It is a win-win solution where thanks to first-hand information received by beneficiaries, WFP improves the effectiveness of its programmes and beneficiaries have a say in their assistance. Today, Jordan CO has one call center managed by a total of 15 operators, with an average of 500 calls per day out of which 80% calls are answered and closed the same day. If operators receive calls and are not able to solve them immediately, they assign them to focal points for actions. Out of 15 operators, 13 are women. This due to the sensitivity and great empathy that women can show when calls come in.

## **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- Internally, the exponential growth in the use of cash based transfers in WFP can be attributed to various investments that WFP has made including in defining and implementing a sound business process model (identifying the roles and responsibilities of each WFP functional unit down to the task level), in providing comprehensive multi-functional training to WFP staff and in developing, rolling out and continually refining tools that country offices can use in the various phases of the project cycle. For an organization that had relied on in-kind food assistance as its sole transfer modality, these investments were important in guiding and building the capacity of field staff in using new transfer modalities.
- Externally, the link that WFP and DfID have established with the cash workstream members, consolidated during the May 2017 workshop, has enabled a consensus on priority actions and various members have agreed to lead/co-lead on each action; it is anticipated that this involvement of various members will lead to significant progress towards achieving this work stream's commitments.
- Lessons learnt on the improved communication between WFP and its beneficiaries are several:
  - Challenges can be turned into opportunities ( ex.: Complain feedback mechanisms, ETC-Connect project, SCOPE Platform)
  - Considering the beneficiaries as 'direct stakeholders' is a powerful boost to assistance effectiveness. Give them voice and hear them is a 'must'
  - Leave them the choice to decide how best use the entitlement is the best way to empower them
  - Providing women an opportunity to find the right place in a given assistance does not only mean an increase in their income or a solution to their distress but also an honourable status in the household or community for being listened and respected.

## Work stream 4 – Management costs

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

1. *Reduce the costs and measure the gained efficiencies of delivering assistance with technology (including green) and innovation. Aid organisations will provide the detailed steps to be taken by the end of 2017.*

*Examples where use of technology can be expanded:*

- *Mobile technology for needs assessments/post-distribution monitoring;*
  - *Digital platforms and mobile devices for financial transactions;*
  - *Communication with affected people via call centres and other feedback mechanisms such as SMS text messaging;*
  - *Biometrics; and*
  - *Sustainable energy.*
2. *Harmonise partnership agreements and share partner assessment information as well as data about affected people, after data protection safeguards have been met by the end of 2017, in order to save time and avoid duplication in operations.*

*Aid organisations commit to:*

3. *Provide transparent and comparable cost structures by the end of 2017. We acknowledge that operational management of the Grand Bargain signatories - the United Nations, International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the NGO sector may require different approaches.*
4. *Reduce duplication of management and other costs through maximising efficiencies in procurement and logistics for commonly required goods and services. Shared procurement should leverage the comparative advantage of the aid organisations and promote innovation.*

*Suggested areas for initial focus:*

- *Transportation/Travel;*
- *Vehicles and fleet management;*
- *Insurance;*
- *Shipment tracking systems;*
- *Inter-agency/common procurement pipelines (non-food items, shelter, WASH, food);*
- *IT services and equipment;*
- *Commercial consultancies; and*
- *Common support services.*

*Donors commit to:*

5. *Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.*
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**Management costs work stream co-conveners reporting request:** What steps have you taken to reduce the number of individual donor assessments (if a donor) or partner assessments (if an agency) you conduct on humanitarian partners?

WFP is working with UNICEF and UNHCR on harmonising and simplifying partnership processes for NGOs. A new partner portal to manage due diligence and calls for Expression of Interest will be launched in 2018. See further details under workstream 2.

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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

N/A

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **Delivering through technology:**
  - Innovations in delivery mechanisms (shared and digital cash based transfers) are increasingly being used and improve cost and effectiveness
  - WFP is institutionalising the digital identification of its beneficiaries and standardizing delivery systems across voucher and cash modalities through SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management solution. To date, SCOPE stores 26.9 million of WFP's beneficiaries, and currently supports 40% of WFP's cash transfers, with volumes continuing to increase
  - mVAM, WFP's remote mobile assessment platform, has been expanded to 35 countries, delivering cost-effective and real-time food security data for operational planning.
- **Reducing duplication of management costs:** In 2017 process transformation efforts have continued and the key progress to date include:
  - A travel booking tool pilot was launched and travel policies have been issued, and
  - Asset and light vehicles rightsizing including disposal auctions held in collaboration with UNHCR in Ethiopia & Chad.
- Recognizing the demands on the entire United Nations family to do more with less, the WFP Executive Board approved a reduction in WFP's corporate indirect support cost (ISC) rate from 7 percent to 6.5 percent from 2018 during the November 2017 Executive Board session.

- In **procurement**, WFP worked with the governments of Malawi and Ethiopia to facilitate urgent emergency food procurement. This was successfully done through a combination of international and regional procurements with-out disrupting markets and getting best possible delivery times and cost. Government budgets for food including special nutritious foods to the tune of USD 100 million was used to support the effort.

### 3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **UN Development System Reform:** Responding to the Secretary-General's reform proposals on common enabling services / back-office functions, WFP has undertaken an initial review of the implications the proposals would have on WFP's operations at global and country level. In this regard, WFP is identifying the enabling services that WFP could offer to, and receive from, the UN family and identified key recommendations on WFP's positioning on common enabling services. The next steps include:
  - Defining a cross-divisional governance structure to review current service approaches
  - Piloting global services for offer to other UN system organisations
  - Piloting a strengthened Business Operations Strategy approach at country level; and
  - Endorsing Mutual Recognition as an enabler of common services.
- **Delivering through technology:**
  - WFP VAM will use anonymized and aggregated user data from Facebook, select Mobile Network Operators and other sensor information and IOTs to better monitor food assistance needs in real time after natural disasters, in a way that protects privacy. WFP will use mobile broadband to enhance 2-way communication with affected communities through chat applications and free access to websites with useful information.
  - WFP is considering using big data generated by CBT transactions to optimise its service offering, e.g. by optimally pre-positioning supplies and detecting abnormalities.
  - WFP's Innovation Accelerator is supporting several innovations in their organisational scale-up, including using blockchain technologies to deliver cash-based transfers.
  - WFP plans to implement SCOPE to cover all cash transfer activities with digital support for beneficiary identification and transfer management, and is taking steps to make the digital platform services suitable for use by other partners.
- **Transparent and comparable cost structures:** Design and development of online portal to be finalized in latter half of 2017 and rolled out by the second quarter of 2018.
- **Reducing duplication of management costs:** The emphasis in 2018 is on identifying potential areas for increased collaboration with other UN agency at country office or corporate level in the area of common operational services. Any optimization of field management costs will need be in alignment with UN Secretary-General's Vision on Business Operation (Common back office for all UNCTs by 2022).

#### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- **Delivering through technology:**
  - Shared and digital cash-based transfers reduce overhead costs and increase system-wide effectiveness
  - mVAM, WFP's remote mobile assessment platform, is more efficient in measuring real-time food security data to the field than previous programs
- **Reducing duplication of management costs:**
  - The 2017, the travel booking tool pilot was launched in order to more effectively manage travel-related costs
  - In 2017, a new travel policy has been included to optimize cost of duty travel

#### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- **Delivering through technology:**
  - SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management solution is improving data security and data protection for donors through its digital identification system.
  - mVAM using anonymized data protects the privacy of beneficiaries and others in the network.
- **Reducing duplication of management costs:**
  - Learning from UNHCR, the cost reduction realized in the rightsizing of vehicle fleet took best practices from already implemented programs. The program was running quickly and efficiently due to partnership with UNHCR and engagement with local partners already involved in the process.
  - WFP is working to ensure SCOPE is suitable for future partner implementation of beneficiary identification and transfer management.



## Work stream 5 – Needs Assessment

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.*
2. *Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimising intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator with full involvement of the Humanitarian Country Team and the clusters/sectors and in the case of sudden onset disasters, where possible, by the government. Ensure sector-specific assessments for operational planning are undertaken under the umbrella of a coordinated plan of assessments at inter-cluster/sector level.*
3. *Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.*
4. *Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.*
5. *Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the empowered Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.*
6. *Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritisation to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.*
7. *Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.*

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**Needs assessment work stream co-conveners reporting request:** What hurdles, if any, might be addressed to allow for more effective implementation of the GB commitment?

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- A major hurdle in the joint needs analysis that include multi agencies' participation in e.g. the IPC process and the Global Report on Food Crisis, is the lack of updated data. Having funds available for joint data collection that feed into transparent analysis,

based on technical consensus, would allow for the GB commitment to be better achieved.

### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- WFP committed to undertaking joint needs assessments throughout the year and was encouraged by the strong appetite for this initiative from partners. The Food Security Information Network (FSIN) was instrumental in the development of the second edition of the consensus based Global Report on Food Crises 2017 and the joint FAO/WFP update for the United Nations Security Council for monitoring food security in countries with conflict situations June 2017. These joint initiatives bringing together UN agencies, NGOs, regional and global food security research institutions are critical to ensure that development and humanitarian partners are working from the same page.
- For the first time UNICEF and WHO have joined FAO, IFAD and WFP in authoring *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017* report. This change reflects the SDG agenda's broader view on hunger and all forms of malnutrition and the joint commitment to join needs assessments and analysis.
- UNICEF also joined the Global IPC community, an important step in enabling joint Food Security and Nutrition analysis.
- WFP will continue to use the latest in information technology to increase the coverage, frequency, depth, quality and the dissemination of the joint needs assessments. This will enhance collaborative response analysis enabling effective and efficient program delivery by national, regional and global partners.
- WFP and partners will continue to invest in ensuring that all countries have the mechanisms and capacities to deploy IPC based on evidence based, credible and consensus driven food security analysis. This will help national and global partners to design, implement and monitor the impact of their respective food security policies, programmes and projects. The All Syria IPC exercise which fed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview is an example of such work.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- The partnership for the 2018 Global Report on Food Crisis will further expand, under the umbrella of FSIN, with active participation of IFPRI and OCHA. The FSIN donor base has also expanded for the 2018 report with generous contributions from EU and USAID.
- FSIN will launch the RADAR project in early 2018, which focuses on measuring resilience at country and regional level.
- The joint urban assessment guidelines will be finalised in 2018.
- The first IPC analysis for Ethiopia is scheduled for early 2018. This is an important step due to the critical situation in many parts of the country.
- WFP and UNHCR will undertake several joint assessments/analyses in 2018 for targeting of vulnerable displaced refugee households.
- WFP is fully committed to the open data principle and will continue to responsibly share data with humanitarian and development partners as a global public good.

#### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- One example is Kenya, where the IPC analysis is being used to trigger expansion of the shock responsive social protection programme.
- The ethos of IPC has gained further support as mentioned above. The fact that there are no contradicting numbers of people in need of food assistance for over 30 high profile countries is a great benefit to all as IPC draws on all experts in a country to produce good quality analysis, which donors can use for allocation of emergency funds.
- The fact that governments and regional government bodies are increasingly involved in IPC is further enhancing capacities at national level.

#### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- One of the best practices seen because of the multi-agency collaboration and production of the Global Report on Food Crisis, under the leadership of FSIN, is the fact that a strategic dialog has started among development and humanitarian donors. How and if the report and thus the joint analysis result in a more even and coordinated funding will begin to be monitored in 2018.
- Undertaking a gender assessment followed by a comprehensive gender analysis was systematically recommended to inform all 2017 approved Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). This recommendation was integrated in the preparatory work prior to CSP designs and has shown greater impact when implemented as part of the National Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews.

## Work stream 6 – Participation Revolution

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

- 1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.*
- 2. Develop common standards and a coordinated approach for community engagement and participation, with the emphasis on inclusion of the most vulnerable, supported by a common platform for sharing and analysing data to strengthen decision-making, transparency, accountability and limit duplication.*
- 3. Strengthen local dialogue and harness technologies to support more agile, transparent but appropriately secure feedback.*
- 4. Build systematic links between feedback and corrective action to adjust programming.*

*Donors commit to:*

- 5. Fund flexibly to facilitate programme adaptation in response to community feedback.*
- 6. Invest time and resources to fund these activities.*

*Aid organisations commit to:*

- 7. Ensure that, by the end of 2017, all humanitarian response plans – and strategic monitoring of them - demonstrate analysis and consideration of inputs from affected communities.*

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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- WFP launched its technical guidance on accountability to affected populations (AAP) in January 2017. The guidance complements the protection guidance and provides an overview of AAP in the context of WFP's operations. It is meant to guide staff and partners to better support programme design and implementation in a manner that reflects the needs and views of affected communities.

- WFP has strengthened its corporate reporting system to better capture AAP through the updating and expansion of corporate indicators for performance on AAP. Indicators capture performance on information provision, consultations, and complaints and feedback mechanisms that are the three mechanisms through which WFP seeks to ensure its programme improvements and AAP.
- Globally, WFP has increased its use of complaints and feedback mechanisms with 80% of country offices implementing such mechanisms. This is an increase of 9% from the previous years.
- Capacity building efforts to strengthen the implementation of AAP mechanisms have been continued in 2017 with training events held in three regions. Learning modules for country directors, deputies and programme leaders have also been complemented with AAP elements.
- Regional Humanitarian Adviser posts providing expertise on AAP and related themes have been expanded to two remaining regions thereby ensuring dedicated expertise on AAP in all WFP Regional Bureaux.
- In 2017, the six WFP Regional Bureaux were equipped with one Regional Gender Advisor each. The Gender Advisors (who were familiar with the regional gender inequality contexts) provided expertise to all the L2 and L3 emergencies, in addition to WFP on-going programmes.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP will work to ensure a more comprehensive monitoring framework for AAP will be continued. Both process and outcome indicators will be expanded in country level and corporate monitoring and reporting exercises.
- WFP will also update its corporate compliance systems to strengthen internal accountability and clarify responsibilities for AAP at all levels across the organisation.
- The identification and documentation of good practices on AAP within WFP was finalised in 2017. The outcome of this initiative will be to strengthen corporate learning and implementation at country level.
- Ongoing capacity building efforts will be complemented by a comprehensive training pack-age encompassing e-learning, webinars, face-to-face training and programmatic tools made available to all staff through a digital platform.
- WFP will develop a corporate software solution for complaints management and referral to be piloted and subsequently made available to all offices.

- In line with the WFP's commitments on AAP and protection, and following the recent endorsement of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action in 2016, and renewed engagement with global partners through the IASC Task Team on Disability, WFP currently intends to explore more in depth the interactions between disability, food security and food assistance and understand how people with disability may be better included in WFP's programs.
- WFP is taking a number of steps to ensure the consistent consideration of persons with disabilities through all stages of the programme cycle: i) development of operational guidance for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in WFP programmes that is in the final stages of development; ii) strengthening of data collection on food insecure persons with disabilities; and iii) collection of lessons learnt from WFP programmes on the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

#### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- In support of the development of common standards and a coordinated approach for community engagement and participation, WFP has increasingly engaged with coordinating mechanisms and initiatives both at global and country level. Examples of this are WFP active collaboration with the Communication & Community Engagement Initiative and the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. WFP also collaborated with partners in the global Food Security Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster to include AAP sessions for cluster coordinators.

#### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- In order to implement the commitments of the participation revolutions work stream as well as to address recommendations thrown by internal audit processes, WFP is currently developing a corporate software solution for improved complaints management and referral to be piloted. This is a multi-pronged initiative that harnesses technologies to support more agile and secure feedback management and enhances the translation of feedback and complaints into programme adjustments a quality improvement.
- The software solution that results from the pilot will be accessible to local and international partners, networks and the humanitarian community; will allow the adaptation of its features to different context and ensure the continuous integration of learning.

## Work stream 7 - Multi-year planning and funding

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring that recipients apply the same funding arrangements with their implementing partners.*
2. *Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans through multi-year funding and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of these responses.*
3. *Strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs and risks between the humanitarian and development sectors and to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions while respecting the principles of both.*

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**Multi-year planning and funding work stream co-conveners reporting request:** Please report the percentage and total value of multi-year agreements<sup>2</sup> you have provided (as a donor) or received and provided to humanitarian partners (as an agency) in 2017, and any earmarking conditions.<sup>3</sup> When reporting on efficiency gains, please try to provide quantitative examples.

See data under question 2 below.

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### 1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A

### 2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- In November of 2016, WFP's Executive Board approved a new strategic framework and architecture aligned with WFP's commitments under the WHS and the Grand Bargain. The new Strategic Plan aligned with the SDGs and the new Country Strategic Plan structure provides donors with a clear long-term visibility on WFP strategic and programmatic direction, globally and in specific country contexts. It should facilitate donors making multi-year funding decisions or indicate multi-year commitment against a longer planning horizon.

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<sup>2</sup> Multiyear funding is funding provided for two or more years based on a firm commitment at the outset

<sup>3</sup> For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

- In 2017, WFP multi-year income has doubled reaching a total of USD 1bn and accounting for 15 percent of WFP total contribution income for that year. As of 1st January 2018, WFP has multi-year contributions confirmed for the 2018-2020 period totalling USD 1 billion.
- Across the board donors have increased their level of multi-year contributions. In 2017, 24 donors provided WFP multiyear contributions, which is in line with the average; however, 18 of those donors significantly increased their multi-year funding by USD 563 million compared to 2016. Only four donors registered a reduced level by a total of USD 43 million, leaving a net increase of USD 520 million compared to 2016.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP will stress the need for enhanced funding predictability and seek to strengthen the tools that support better funding predictability including multi-year Strategic Partnership Agreements, multi-year contributions and other structured financing dialogues with main donors linked to WFP's humanitarian planning process

### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- The increase in multi-year funding to WFP ensures multiple efficiency gains by facilitating the utilization of internal mechanisms such as Advance Financing and Forward Purchasing, enabling WFP to adapt to changes in the nature and scale of needs, and responding more quickly and comprehensively to emergencies. Multi-year funding is more receptive to early warning indicators so that contingency plans and mitigation strategies, which cost much less, both financially and in terms of suffering, can be implemented as soon as possible. Structured financing dialogues and a clearer understanding on the magnitude and timing of donors' support allows WFP to use advance financing tools to a larger extent and use available flexible resources in a more strategic manner.

### **5. Good practice and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- WFP's Country Strategic Plans, spanning up to five years, provide a sound basis for donors to commit resources over multi-year periods in support of national priorities. Country portfolio budgets (CPBs), which accompany the Country Strategic Plans, present WFP's operational portfolio in a holistic fashion and enable country-based management to ensure optimal use of resources and demonstrate value for money.
- See also input on Strategic Partnership Agreements under workstream 8 below.



## Work stream 8 - Earmarking/flexibility

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

- 1. Jointly determine, on an annual basis, the most effective and efficient way of reporting on unearmarked and softly earmarked funding and to initiate this reporting by the end of 2017.*
- 2. Reduce the degree of earmarking of funds contributed by governments and regional groups who currently provide low levels of flexible finance. Aid organisations in turn commit to do the same with their funding when channelling it through partners.*

*Aid organisations commit to:*

- 3. Be transparent and regularly share information with donors outlining the criteria for how core and unearmarked funding is allocated (for example, urgent needs, emergency preparedness, forgotten contexts, improved management)*
- 4. Increase the visibility of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, thereby recognising the contribution made by donors.*

*Donors commit to:*

- 5. Progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions. The aim is to aspire to achieve a global target of 30 per cent of humanitarian contributions that is non earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020<sup>4</sup>.*

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**Earmarking/flexibility work stream co-conveners reporting request:** Please specify if possible the percentages of 2017 vs 2016 of:

- Unearmarked contributions (given/received)
- Softly earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Country earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Tightly earmarked contributions (given/received)

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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

N/A

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<sup>4</sup> For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

## **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Over the past 7 years, WFP un-earmarked or 'multilateral' funding has remained relatively stable, averaging USD 415 million per year. However, the multilateral funding has not kept pace with the overall growth in WFP's contribution income. During the same period, the share of WFP multilateral funds against total contributions income has steadily decreased from 12 percent in 2011 to only 5.8 percent in 2017.
- During 2017, WFP undertook a review of donor earmarking and conditionalities. This study was focused on better understanding the extent to which different types of conditionalities affect WFP's ability to effectively and efficiently use donor funding particularly in the context of WFP's new financial framework and to establish a foundation for easing some of the more challenging conditionalities imposed by donors or in some instances by WFP itself. This study will inform the ongoing discussion with donors in 2018.

## **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- The new Strategic Plan and the continued roll out in 2018 of the new Country Strategic Plan structure provide an opportunity for a long-term strategic engagement with donors on funding. Rather than establishing a one-dimensional target for increasing 'multilateral income', WFP is engaging in strategic financing dialogues with donors.
- WFP will continue to advocate for increased fully flexible funding and provide further evidence of the gains in efficiency and effectiveness that flexible funding delivers.
- Finally, opportunities for improving the quality of contributions that are earmarked through easing donor restrictions/conditions in particular those that reduce operational efficiency and effectiveness.
- Drawing on its updated business processes, continuous evolution of practices and provision of evidence that support improvement on the above-mentioned dimensions, WFP plans to intensify its strategic dialogues with donors in order to explore how donors individually and collectively can support improvements along the above dimensions.

## **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- Multilateral contributions give WFP more predictability and flexibility and are therefore crucial for emergency responses, along with protracted relief and recovery efforts. With additional and more flexible resources, WFP has a greater capacity to intervene at the right time, avert pipeline breaks, reimburse advanced financing and provide regular food rations more efficiently to beneficiaries. Donors providing flexible - unearmarked resources show Good Humanitarian Donorship in action.

## 5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- WFP's experience with Strategic Partnership Agreements is a good practice that supports the implementation of the commitments on flexible funding. WFP has a strategic agreement with a dozen donors. For example, WFP and Sweden signed a new Strategic Partnership Agreement in February 2018, with Sweden making a historic commitment of approximately US\$370 million in flexible funds to WFP over the next four years (2018 to 2021).
- The Nordic countries are in the lead when it comes to providing flexible funding. Altogether, the five Nordic countries would be WFP's fifth largest donor and collectively 50 per cent of Nordic funding is un-earmarked, well beyond the GB target of 25 per cent flexible funding by 2020.
- WFP continues to emphasize the importance of un-earmarked funds that allow WFP to respond flexibly, predictably and quickly in areas where there is greatest need. WFP has developed a Multilateral Visibility Strategy to increase visibility of multilateral contribution, engaging bilaterally with four key multilateral donors (Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland) to advocate the high value of multilateral funding to WFP operations and helping the taxpaying public of countries providing multilateral fund to understand and appreciate this support for WFP activities.
- WFP also drafted an 18-month Visibility Strategy for multilateral funds, following a request from governments providing these funds to increase visibility for their contributions. WFP uses videos and, social media as part of its efforts to strengthen donor visibility and encourage donors to contribute more flexible contributions.
- WFP's enhanced financial management systems have been designed to optimize accountability and transparency in supporting implementation of the Strategic Plan and, in turn, to foster sufficient confidence on the part of donors that they will be inspired to ease restrictions on their contributions.

## Work stream 9 – Reporting requirements

*Aid organisations and donors commit to:*

- 1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2018 by reducing its volume, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.*
- 2. Invest in technology and reporting systems to enable better access to information.*
- 3. Enhance the quality of reporting to better capture results, enable learning and increase the efficiency of reporting.*

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### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- N/A

### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- The reporting working group agreed on the following three pilot countries for the reporting pilot: Myanmar, Iraq and Somalia. The pilot runs from July 2017 through 2018. During this time-period all participating organizations will accept the proposed 8+3 narrative template as the only reporting format, and will not request any ad-hoc interim reports.
- WFP Myanmar and Iraq agreed to participate in the pilot however; Somalia opted not to participate at this stage due the large number of partners and complex operational situation.
- In addition to the pilot countries, other WFP country offices have shown interest in using the 8+3 template for the NGO narrative reporting to WFP. Ideally, the template will become the standard WFP cooperating partner reporting template.
- The Grand Bargain reporting work stream's achievements and challenges, as well as the scope for harmonised UN reporting, was discussed in detail during the two UN inter-agency meetings held in the autumn of 2017 on Value for Money and Corporate Donor Reporting. The participating agencies face very similar donor reporting requirements and experience similar constraints, but sharing reporting requirements, experiences, approaches and visions has already proved fruitful amongst the inter-agency forum.
- In December of 2017, WFP convened an inter-agency donor reporting meeting at the WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich. Participants included performance management,

donor reporting and communications staff from UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, UN Secretariat and WFP and the two-day meeting spurred innovative ideas on donor reporting and potential areas for common reporting.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP will continue the open and positive dialogue with donors with regards to meaningful, results-based reporting, with the aim for all donors to require only standard WFP reporting.
- WFP will ensure that the pilot-participating country offices receive guidance and support for the 2017 Grand Bargain donor reports.
- WFP will continue discussions with ICVA and NGOs on how to facilitate cooperating partner narrative reporting to WFP.
- WFP will continue the UN inter-agency discussions and share experiences, innovative reporting mechanisms and best practices, and explore means to propose a UN common standard for donor reporting.

### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- The advantage of a standard narrative reporting template is twofold; reduction of partner and WFP transaction costs related to reporting as the partners use a standard template across all WFP offices, and potentially with all their UN partners; and for WFP a more comprehensive inclusion of partner data and information into its annual reporting formats.

### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- NRC and WFP together developed a partner reporting template following the initial discussions under the GB umbrella commitments. This template was further refined after the 2017 GB meeting in Berlin on reporting, convened by Germany and ICVA. The template is now being used in the GB reporting pilot countries (Iraq and Myanmar for WFP).
- WFP has also included the template in the recently released NGO partnership guidance (January 2018), with the intent that this will become the standard narrative reporting template for all WFP country offices.
- To reach the full potential of this commitment however, it is important to promote and broaden the scope and the number of donors and organizations involved in the GB reporting initiatives.

## Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
4. *Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*

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### **Humanitarian-Development engagement work stream co-conveners reporting request:**

What has your organisation done to operationalise the humanitarian-development nexus at country level?"

See responses below.

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#### **1. Baseline (only in year 1)**

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

N/A

#### **2. Progress to date**

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- In 2017, WFP launched its new Strategic Plan which aligns the organization with the 2030 Agenda. The development of multi-year Country Strategic Plans based on national zero hunger reviews enables WFP to work with partners and governments to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.
- WFP has developed a policy and guidance 'package' providing strategic direction and guidance for country offices on how to better leverage WFP's operations towards the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the New Way of Working (NWoW).
- WFP is actively engaged in the new Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration that was established by the Secretary-General in 2017 as part of the UN Development System reform process.
- WFP plays a lead role on the Inter Agency Standing Committee Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development nexus. We co-facilitated the global Community of Practice (UN and INGO) established in Entebbe in November 2017 to operationalize the HDN. WFP is actively supporting the IASC TT work to define sectoral outcomes.
- In 2017 WFP Mali recruited a Nexus Advisor to support WFP and partners in defining what actions and approach to the nexus and NWOW could strengthen prevention, crisis and resilience programming. At the request of the RC/HC the Advisor has relocated to the Office of the RC/HC and is providing a training to the Country Team in April – supported by the IASC TT in Geneva – on operationalizing the Nexus. This work will in turn inform refinement of WFP's institutional approach to improved humanitarian-development-peace engagement, deepen our thinking on prevention, and strengthen our roll-out of a comparative advantage and collective outcome-driven.

### **3. Planned next steps**

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- WFP fully supports the drive towards collective outcomes recognising that maintaining a principled humanitarian approach and keeping the 'individual' at the centre of our work, is essential. WFP is uniquely positioned to support humanitarian and development actors achieve collective outcomes while maintaining a principled humanitarian approach.
- In support of the development of collective outcomes that can contribute to alignment of humanitarian sectors and UNDAF pillars at national level, WFP has initiated a technical dialogue of the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) to identify and define possible RBA collective outcomes. These will be shared with and integrated into IASC TT work for the wider community as well as piloted in selected Country Offices upon request.
- The WFP Nexus Advisor will collaborate with pilot country offices to develop tools and mechanisms to better align our own work across WFP's dual humanitarian-development mandates at operational level, ensuring this work contributes to WFP's peacebuilding and prevention commitments in support of SDG16. Urgent attention will be given to identifying pilot locations where nexus activities with the wider humanitarian-

development-peace communities can strengthen programmes that actively bolster national systems and contribute to resilience.

- WFP's policy and guidance 'package' on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and NWoW will be updated in line with the UN Development System Reform process, finalised and widely made available to WFP offices and partners.
- WFP will increase corporate learning on how its operations and programmes can support the NWoW and link humanitarian, development and peace action by collecting examples from country offices that already have experience working on the elements of the nexus and disseminating them across the organisation and externally.
- WFP expects the Joint Steering Committee to provide direction on system-wide actions required to operationalise the NWoW in line with the direction of the UN reform agenda.
- WFP will continue to support the Mali Nexus Advisor and his work with the development and humanitarian communities. Where good practice is identified WFP will incorporate this into guidance and tools that can be applied in other country and regional contexts upon request by the RC/HC.

#### **4. Efficiency gains**

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- The collaboration with partners and Member States to identify what improved humanitarian-development engagement can look like in practice has encouraged new levels of communication and collaboration at working level, within WFP and externally. This is, in turn, expected to inform better aligned programming across the humanitarian-development spectrum of WFP's dual mandate.

#### **5. Good practices and lessons learned**

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- Initiatives to define what Humanitarian-Development engagement looks like in practice are in very early stages, both within WFP and externally. WFP fully supports a measured process to get this right.
- WFP has identified the importance of ensuring that bridges and channels are built between country level innovations and initiatives, and higher level dialogue on collaboration and Reform, in order to ensure that emerging lessons learned and good practices identified can be transmitted as widely as possible for adoption and integration in a variety of countries and contexts.