

| CORE COMMITMENT | RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation) | WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT? | WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION? | WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results) | HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT? | INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS | PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR |
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| WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances. | Individual - all | The country strategic plan framework enables WFP to develop a strategic and programmatic portfolio for delivering assistance within a country based on in-country evidence, analyses, assessments and consultation with the government and stakeholders. Strategic outcomes and activities are tailored to the country's context and supported by a transparent financial and corporate results framework. | In 2021, 89 country offices were operating under the country strategic planning framework. The framework ensures WFP is strategically positioned in each country by defining the organization's role in supporting national SDG localization. It is enhancing the relevance and impact of WFP's work by improving transparency of its operations, cost drivers and how the organisation communicates results. | National governments, partners and WFP country offices appreciate the consultative and coherent approach to localizing SDGs and national planning. Transparency in the budgeting, planning and implementation activities and the related resource utilization is building donor confidence to increase multi-year, multilateral, and result-based funding. | Gender equality and women's empowerment is one of the cross-cutting issues considered when designing country strategic plans (CSP). Targeted gender analysis is also undertaken to inform adequate CSP activity design, as required. Level of integration of gender equality and women's empowerment is measured through the Gender and Age Marker, both at the CSP design and monitoring phase. | Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question) Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools? | Yes We use the IATI dportal to check data alignment and consistency with other internal and external reports (e.g. CEB) |
| WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination. | Individual - all | WFP's new Strategic Plan (2022-2025) acknowledges that partnerships with local and national organizations are key to reaching vulnerable groups with life-saving services, engaging local communities and ensuring that the design of context-specific responses builds on local knowledge and capacity. Across its programme portfolio, WFP will continue to prioritize partnerships with national and local organizations, including women's and youth groups, and to strengthen their long-term sustainability. | In 2021, as part of the development of WFP Country Strategic Plans and multi-year engagements for national capacity strengthening, assessments were conducted in Timor-Leste and Tanzania, focusing on Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Social Protection. In both countries, inclusion of local partnerships and investments in community led approaches are critical strategic components. | In Timor-Leste and Tanzania, multi-year plans for investments in capacity strengthening are focused on strengthening national policies, as well as ensuring that decentralized functions are supported at municipality level with inclusion of local partnerships at community level. This includes areas of preparedness and resilience, as well as targeting for social protection. WFP also leveraged South-South Cooperation, including through its three Centres of Excellence in Brazil, China and Cote d'Ivoire, to strengthen the capacities of host governments and other national partners in food security and nutrition. | | % of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3] | |
| 2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs. | Individual - all | WFP remains on track to meet its commitment to transfer 25 percent of its resources to national and local first responders. | | | | % of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations. | 24% |
| WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING | | | | | | | |
| 3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets. | Individual - all | In 2021, WFP transferred USD 2.3 billion to about 38.3 million people in 69 countries (includes cash, value vouchers and commodity vouchers). Unrestricted cash accounted for 57% of the cash-based transfers (CBT) value in 2021. | In 2021, WFP transferred around 34% of its total assistance through cash, value and commodity vouchers. WFP focussed on supporting governments in their G2P scale-ups for responding to COVID, adapted its internal business process model, continues to strengthen its assurance and oversight frameworks, and is increasingly adopting a more beneficiary-oriented approach to delivering cash. | Yemen is the largest operation (USD 363M transferred in 2021), followed by Lebanon (USD 224 M), Somalia (USD 203M), Jordan (USD 175M) and Bangladesh (USD 152M). The Syrian refugee response, Yemen, Bangladesh, Central Sahel, DR Congo, Nigeria, Iraq, Sub-Regional Migrant Crisis (Colombia, Equator, Peru), South Sudan, Afghanistan are the main L2 and L3 WFP emergency responses using CBT. | In 2021, WFP continued its partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to test and document how cash transfer programmes can support Digital Financial Inclusion and Women's Economic Empowerment. Priority countries include Jordan, Bangladesh, Ghana, Uganda, Somalia, Haiti, and Dominica/Caribbean; with emerging opportunities in countries such as Nigeria, Pakistan, Mozambique, Kenya. | Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | USD 2.3 billion |
| | Individual - all | | | | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | |
| WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS | | | | | | | |

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| 4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes. | Joint - donors | | | | | N/A[4] | N/A |
| | UN agencies | The UN Partner Portal, officially launched in November 2018, continued to be used actively in 2021 by civil society organisations. WFP's partner organisations are registering and updating their partner profiles benefitting from a harmonized due diligence process across four UN agencies (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA). | WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and the UN Secretariat promote the use of the Portal as the primary process for: i) first level due diligence; ii) global open calls; and iii) direct selection of partners, reducing administrative burden and duplication of activities following harmonized processes for the four agencies. Engagement of other UN agencies in the Portal* will continue to be promoted in 2022. | In 2021, the UN Partner Portal was implemented in 58 countries for vetting and due diligence. Proposals submitted by local partners in most of these country offices were reviewed and selected using the portal. | | # of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners. | Four UN agencies (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA) and the UN Secretariat. |
| | Civil society | | *(UNDP, FAO, UN Women and WHO) | | | % of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process. | Approximately 75% of WFP's NGO partners use the UNPP. |

WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

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| 5.1. 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. | Joint - all | In 2021, WFP conducted the large majority of needs assessments jointly with governments and partners. WFP contributed to the 2021 State of Food Security and Nutrition with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WHO, as well as to the 5th edition of the Global Report on Food Crises, involving 16 partners. WFP conducted Essential Needs Analysis (ENA) alongside development of quality Minimal Expenditure Baskets (MEB) across operations in collaboration with partners and in-country Cash Working Groups. WFP continued to support the development of the Joint Inter-sectoral Assessment Framework (JIAF) and is playing an active role in drafting the JIAF's second iteration. | In 2021, WFP continued its engagement within the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses. UN agencies, alongside government partners and NGOs, engaged jointly in a common framework analysis on acute hunger, to provide joint recommendations informing country response plans. Overall, WFP and partners increased their capacity to engage in multi-partner and multi-sectoral analysis, through more dedicated staff (specifically, the Essential Needs team). Collaboration also continued with UNHCR through the Hub initiative, conducting joint assessments and targeting within refugee Hub-supported countries. | In 2021, following up on initiatives started the previous year in response to COVID, WFP expanded and strengthened its remote real-time hunger monitoring (Hunger Map live) to cover over 90 countries, with data made available to all partners and shared to inform joint analysis. | Gender is incorporated in all WFP assessment and monitoring activities at design, implementation and analysis stages. Potential gender/age bias when using new technologies is also taken into consideration, including mitigation measures to balance their effect. In 2021, WFP expanded the near-real time food security monitoring system, implemented through the Hunger Map, with gender-related questions. Through a pilot in Somalia country office, a new expanded questionnaire was tested and will be scaled up for further piloting among other country offices in 2022. | Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral and sectoral assessments have informed joint analysis in over 30 countries in 2021 through the IPC platform (covering food security, nutrition, health and many other well-being indicators); IPC and equivalent analysis fed into the Global Report on Food Crises with the participation of nearly 15 agencies (Global Report on Food Crises 2020 Food Security Information Network (FSIN) - fsinplatform.org); WFP also actively participates in the development of the JIAF and its improvements. WFP is an active member of the JIAG and the senior committee overseeing the independent review to further strengthen the framework, the methodology and roll-out to the field. |
| | Joint - all | | | | | On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work. | At least a 8 out of 10 . The following actions were carried out to enhance capacities in this area over the past year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Joint UNHCR/WFP hub (with a sub-team of joint technical experts focusing on joint assessment, analysis and targeting related guidance): An Introduction to the UNHCR WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub - YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3jUjW-jT-A); https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000113729/download/ Issuance of Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) and Minimum Expenditure Basket guidance – to capacitate WFP and partner staff to participate in joint assessments and analysis: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/ Issuance of targeting guidance – general and COVID-specific – and adopted by partner agencies, including the Food Security Cluster (https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122035/download/; https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116098/download/) Extensive webinars and trainings on Essential Needs Analysis and targeting for WFP and partner staff |

WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION

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| 6.1. 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. | Joint -aid organisations | In 2021, WFP worked to operationalize its new Protection and Accountability Policy through an Action plan and budget that were approved by the Executive Board in June 2021. WFP also updated its Protection and Accountability Manual, and developed the Community Engagement Strategy for AAP (approved in 2021 and to be launched in the first quarter of 2022), developed with the views of affected people. | WFP updated and released a new iteration of its Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms Standardisation Guidance Package, drawing on feedback received from regional bureaux and country offices, as well as on collective efforts (through the IASC Results Group 2/AAP Task Force) to standardise approaches in community feedback and response. In 2021, a new data team has been established to strengthen the capacities to collect, analyse and meaningfully action information about, and feedback directly from, affected people, supporting and contributing to successful implementation of the Protection and Accountability Policy. | The learning-based video game on protection and accountability (Sharmila) was made available internally to WFP staff and to cooperating partners, to be publically launched in 2022. The video game is a tool for understanding the value of engaging communities in achieving protection outcomes associated to reduction of risks. In-depth research is currently being conducted directly with and through country offices, to look at how various processes are undertaken in different settings, including the identification and prioritisation of risks affecting food and nutrition security, programming design, resource mobilisation, indicator development and measurement, and engagement in strategic partnerships to leverage and enhance contributions to protection outcomes. | WFP has established new commitments on the 2021-2025 Call to Action on Protection from GBV roadmap, and has been active in the development of guidance, collection of evidence and capacity strengthening activities. Together with CARE USA and Women's Refugee Commission (who have expertise and experience integrating GBV risk mitigation within the context of CBT) WFP has developed training on integrating GBV risk mitigation and prevention measures throughout the programme cycle in cash-based transfer modalities. The training series are planned to be delivered to WFP staff in 2022. | N/A[5] | N/A |
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| | Joint-aid organisations | | | | | N/A[5] | N/A |
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WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING

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| 7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6]. | Individual - all | WFP continued to advocate for the strategic value of predictable, multi-year (MY) funding both at a global and local level. In addition to MY agreements earmarked to specific programmes, WFP continued to promote Strategic Partnership Agreements securing predictable and flexible funding for a set of joint long-term objectives. | In 2021, WFP multi-year (MY) income accounted for 16%, reaching a total of USD 1.5 billion (an increase of USD 62 million compared to 2020, or +4%). | Multi-year funding enables WFP to enhance trust with its counterparts and cooperating partners, provide greater stability of support, and in the case of cooperating partners, greater job security and tenure for staff and reduced reliance on shorter partnership timeframes. Ultimately, the reduced transaction costs that come with multi-year funding mean that WFP is able to use more resources to reach those in need. | Pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment is central to fulfilling WFP's mandate. To end hunger, save lives and ensure food security and nutrition for all persons, WFP has committed to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its work and activities. Advocacy for enhanced flexibility and predictability serves this objective through allowing strategic planning and agile allocation of resources. | % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. | 16% of WFP's contribution revenue for 2021 was a multi-year commitment. |
| | Individual - all | N/A | While the share of MY funding of WFP's total contribution revenue decreased by 1%, the volume of MY funding committed increased by 4%. | Higher volume of MY funding available enhances the benefits described above. | N/A | % change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. | Decrease of 1%. |
| | Individual - all | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | % of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners |
| 8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners. | Individual - Donors | In 2021, WFP advocated for increased flexibility through: i) high-level engagement of executive management, including a dedicated donor round table on flexible funding in October 2021; ii) developing an action plan to incentivize increased flexibility; iii) engaging in bilateral dialogues with partners to explore tailored approaches; and iv) issuing corporate reports and visibility assets. | In 2021, WFP received USD 562.4 million as flexible core funding from 35 donors, registering an increase of USD 79 million (or +16%) compared to 2020. The share of flexible core funds of WFP's total contribution revenue (USD 9.4 billion) increased slightly to 6.0% from 5.7% in 2020. Also earmarking at the top country level within directed funding increased from 6% (2020) to 11%. | Unearmarked contributions provide the needed predictability and flexibility crucial for emergency responses and continuity of operations in other areas of intervention. 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. | N/A | % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked | 6.0% (Kindly note that for 2021, this figure still includes only flexible core funds, while starting from 2022, WFP will start including softly earmarked regional and global thematic contributions under its reporting on flexible funding - as defined in the GB). |
| | Individual - Aid organisations | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | % of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners | N/A |

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

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| 9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure. | Individual - all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of UN and Humanitarian Reform commitments (QCPR, Grand Bargain, Funding Compact, etc.) in the WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and the Corporate Results Framework for integrated monitoring and reporting; Continued 8+3 reporting through WFP Annual Country Reports (ACRs). A broader UN alignment is conditioned by the adherence of other UN entities to the 8+3 format. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 Corporate and country office level reporting consolidated under ACRs (in over 86 countries) and one corporate accountability report through the Annual Performance Report (APR); 2021 UN & Humanitarian Reform recommendations and indicators integrated in WFP's planning, monitoring and reporting tools. | WFP is conducting internal consultations to ensure stronger alignment of internal and external reporting requirements on QCPR, Grand Bargain and UN INFO through WFP's corporate mechanisms (WFP's Strategic Plan and Corporate Result Framework) | Through its specific gender section, the ACRs continue to provide specific results based information on gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the Country strategic plan logical framework. | <p>Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?</p> <p>if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional))</p> <p>If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]</p> | Yes. The common partner reporting template is used by WFP's country offices and is the standard template included in WFP's partner guidance manual since 2018. |
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HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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| <p>10.4. 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.</p> | <p>Joint - all</p> | <p>WFP and UNHCR continued working on the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub to support the operationalization of UNHCR-WFP global frameworks - encompassing joint needs assessments, targeting strategies, data sharing and systems interoperability, strengthening AAP, and developing joint strategies to promote refugee livelihoods and self-reliance.</p> <p>As part of the inter-agency work in the UN-DAC Dialogue, WFP also contributed to efforts to enhance coordination on the ground and generate a shared understanding of risk among both UN agencies and DAC members, to promote joint or joined up programming.</p> | <p>There is broad recognition that the Hub has delivered tangible results under difficult circumstances and has built credibility through precise yet flexible technical support, acting as an honest broker between the agencies. The Hub is well placed to leverage its experience and is in the process of establishing a practical model for UN agency collaboration, while enhancing policy coherence.</p> | <p>In 2021, the Hub provided support to 11 UNHCR-WFP country offices (Cameroon, DRC, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) across five thematic areas (assessments, targeting, AAP, data and programme) with different levels of progress. To date, Cameroon is receiving support in all five thematic areas.</p> <p>In the framework of the UN-DAC Dialogue, DAC Member States, UN agencies and RC offices collaborated in strengthening coherence among HDP actors through two pilot programmes in Mozambique and Niger. These included the promotion of a shared understanding of risk, and coordination in planning processes - such as the case of informing the common country analysis in Niger. Results and lessons learned of these ongoing pilots will be shared in 2022.</p> | <p>Pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5) is central to fulfilling WFP's mandate. To end hunger, save lives and ensure food security and nutrition for all persons, WFP has committed to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed.</p> | <p>N/A[8]</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
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