**WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY**

**1.2.** Signatories make use of appropriate tools to explain the distinguisher of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.

**Individual:** all

The core strategic plan framework enables WFP to develop a strategic and programmatic portfolio for delivering assistance within a country based on: country evidence, analysis, 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 the 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 organization communicates results.

National governments, partners, and WFP country offices appreciate the consultative and coherent approach of 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). Proposed 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 in the CSP design and monitoring phase.

**WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALIZATION**

**1.3.** Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including capacity-building, response and contribution.

**Individual:** all

WFP's new Strategic Plan (2022-2025) acknowledges that partnerships with local and national organizations are key to reaching vulnerable groups with lifesaving services, engaging local communities and ensuring that the design of context-specific responses builds on: 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.

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In Timor-Leste and Tanzania, multi-year plans for investments in capacity strengthening are focused on strengthening national policies, as well as ensuring that decentralised functions are supported at municipality level with inclusion of local partnerships and investments in community led approaches are critical strategic components.

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To support this, WFP, through its Centre of Excellence in Brazil, China and Cote d’Ivoire, to provide training to local and national responders, including capacity-building, response and contribution. 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.

**WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING**

**1.3.6.** Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Give any wish to set targets.

**Schedule:** all

In 2021, WFP transferred USD 2.3 billion to about 38.3 million people (projected as at 29th March 2022) in 69 countries (includes cash, value vouchers and commodity vouchers). Unrestricted cash accounted for 54% of the cash-based transfers (CBT) value in 2021.

In 2021, WFP transferred around 84% of its total assistance through cash, value and commodity vouchers. WFP focused on supporting governments in their CBT scale-ups for responding to COVID-19, adopted its internal business process model, continues to strengthen its assurance and oversight frameworks, and is now adopting a more beneficiary-oriented approach to delivering cash.

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.

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**WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**1.5.** Use the IATI dportal to check data alignment and consistency with other internal and external reports (e.g. CEB).

We use the IATI dportal to check data alignment and consistency with other internal and external reports (e.g. CEB).
1.5. Make joint regular functional
monitoring and performance reviews and
inclusively individual donor assessments,
evaluations, verifications, risk management
and oversight processes.

2. Life 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
project profiles benefiting from a harmonised due
diligence process across four UN agencies (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA).

WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA
and the UN
secretariat promote the use of the Portal as the
primary process for: (i) first level due diligence; (ii) a
global open call; and (iii) direct selection of partners,
reducing administrative burden and duplication of
activities following harmonised 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 14
countries for vetting and due diligence. Proposals
submitted by local partners in most of these countries
were reviewed and selected using the portal.

N/A

3. Civil society

(UNHCR, WFP, UN Women and WHO)

In 2021, WFP continued its engagement within the
Joint Inter-sectoral Needs Assessment Framework (JIAF) and is playing an active
role in drafting the JAF’s second iteration.

In 2021, WFP continued its engagement within the
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)
analysis, UN agencies, alongside government partners and NGOs, engaged jointly in a common
framework analysis on acute hunger, to provide joint inputs to countries informing country response plans.
WFP and partners increased their capacity
to engage in multi-partner and multi-sectoral
analysis through more dedicated staff (specifically,
the Essentials team). Collaboration also
continued with UNHCR through the hubs initiative,
conducting joint assessments and targeting within
refugee hubs 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 Hotline) tool 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
innovation bias when using new technologies
also taken into consideration, including
integration measures to balance their impact.

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
department, 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
headquarters? To which extent
are these actions contributing to
better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in
the field?

N/A

4. Work Streams 1 - Needs Assessments

4.1. Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-
national, 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.

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, ILO, UNICEF and WHO, as
well as to the 5th edition of the Global Report on Food
Crises, involving 30 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
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N/A

5. Work Streams 2 - Participation Revolution

5.2. Improve leadership and governance
mechanisms at the level of the
humanitarian country team and
cluster/water mechanisms to ensure
engagement with and accountability to
people and communities affected by crises.

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
Country Engagement Strategy for AAP (approved
in 2021) and it be launched in the first quarter of
2022.

WFP updated and released a new iteration of its
Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms
Standardization Guidance Package, drawing on
feedback received from regional bureaux and
country offices, as well as on collective efforts
through the UNHCR-WFP Task Force to
standardize approaches in community feedback
and inspire. In 2021, a new data team has been
established to strengthen the capacities to
collect, analyse and meaningfully action information
and feedback directly from, affected people,
supporting and contributing to successful
implementation of the Protection and Accountability
Policy.

The learning-based videos on protection and
accountability (Sharia) was made available internally
in WFP staff and to cooperating partners, to be
publicly launched in 2022. In-depth research is
currently being conducted directly with and through
country offices, to look at how various processes are
understood in different settings, including
the identification and prioritisation of risks affecting
food and nutrition security, programming design, resource
allocation, 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
Gender-based Violence to engage with
stakeholders, civil society, and partners
on large-scale projects that address
issues related to risk mitigation
and prevention in different settings.

N/A

N/A

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UN Partner Portal to harmonize
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Multi-sectoral and vector assessments have informed joint analyses
in over 30 countries in 2021 through the IPC platform (covering food
security, nutrition, health and many other well-being indicators).
IPC and vector 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) -
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WFP also actively participates in the development of the AF and its
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improvements. WFP is an active member of the AAG and the senior
committee overseeing the independent review to further strengthen
the framework, the methodology and roll-out to the field.
In 2021, WFP advocated for increased flexibility of humanitarian funds.
• Mainstreaming of UN and Humanitarian Reform
While the share of multi-year (MY) funding of WFP's total funding received that is allocated by organizations to their partners.
• Increased flexibility of multi-year (MY) funding both at a global and local level. In addition to MY funding 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.

Devised an action plan to increase flexibility, including engaging in bilateral dialogues with partners to explore tailored approaches, and (e) issuing corporate reports and visibility assets.

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, avoid pipeline breaks, reimburse advanced financing and provide regular food rations more efficiently to beneficiaries.

Mainstreaming of UN and Humanitarian Reform commitments (QCPF, Grand Bargain, Funding Compact, etc.) in the WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and the Corporate Results Framework for integrated monitoring and reporting.
• Continued B+3 reporting through WFP Annual Country Reports (ACRs). A stronger UN alignment is conditioned by the adherence of other UN agencies to the B+3 format.

2021 Corporate and country office level reporting (consolidated under ACRs in over 86 countries) and new 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 QCPF, 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 specify how and why.

If your scope is limited, please specify how and why.

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.
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.

Joint - all

WFP and UNHCR continued working on the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub to support the operationalisation 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.

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.

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.

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. 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 in informing the common country analysis in Niger. Results and lessons learned from these ongoing pilots will be shared in 2022.

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.