



World Food Programme



# Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF)

*September 2022*

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# Agenda

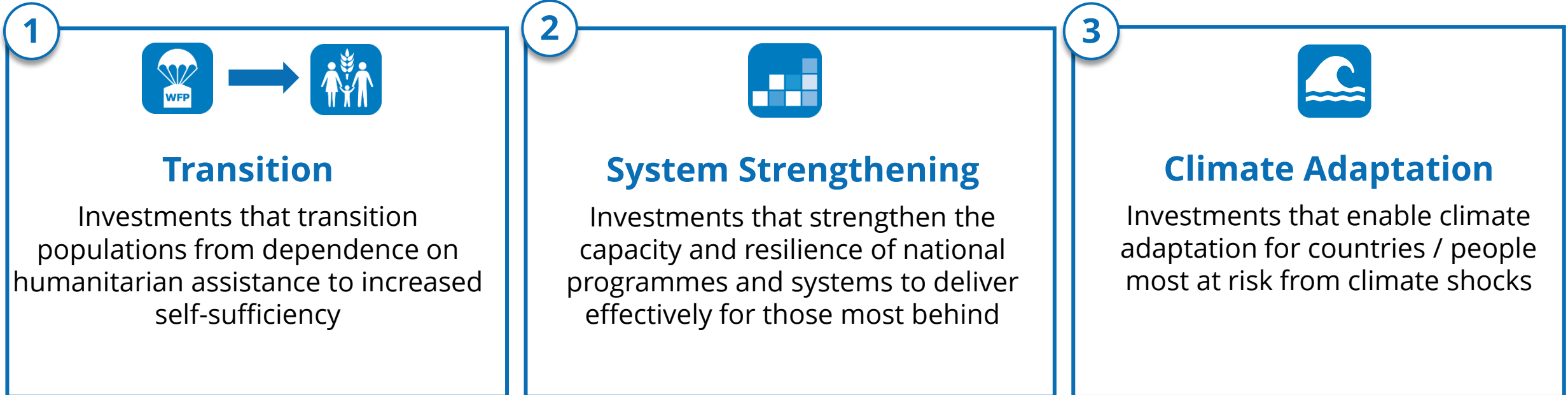
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At EB.A/2022, the Executive Board approved the use of USD 55 million (from an un-earmarked portion of the General Fund) to establish the Changing Lives Transformation Fund, subject to several management commitments and a more detailed framework.

Today, we will discuss:

- Envisioned activities
- Country prioritization
- Selection and allocation mechanism
- Key performance indicators
- Partnerships approach

# Transformative investment themes



What could this mean specifically?

# Transition from reduced dependence on assistance to increased self sufficiency



Refugee, IDP and returnee populations may face legal, operational and cultural barriers to earn their own living rather than depend on assistance.

WFP can support governments by investing in skills training and employment opportunities to:

- empower host population and refugees, IDPs or returnees to earn their own living;
- maintain social harmony;
- engage private sector and other partners to facilitate scale;
- build human capital;
- link to social protection.

# Strengthen the capacity and resilience of national programmes and systems to deliver for those furthest behind

## Large-scale food fortification:

- is a safe and cost-effective strategy to improve micronutrient intake including for women, school age children and adolescent girls;
- strengthens food systems for healthy diets;
- contributes to positive social and economic impact.

## WFP can help governments:

- create convergence between social protection, food fortification and the private sector;
- ensure policies create the right enabling environment;
- generate a high return on investment.



# Enable climate adaptation for countries and people most at risk from climate shocks



Effective national programmes include and protect the most vulnerable from the consequences of climate change.

WFP can support national governments to protect the most food-insecure communities, reduce uncertainty and improve livelihoods -

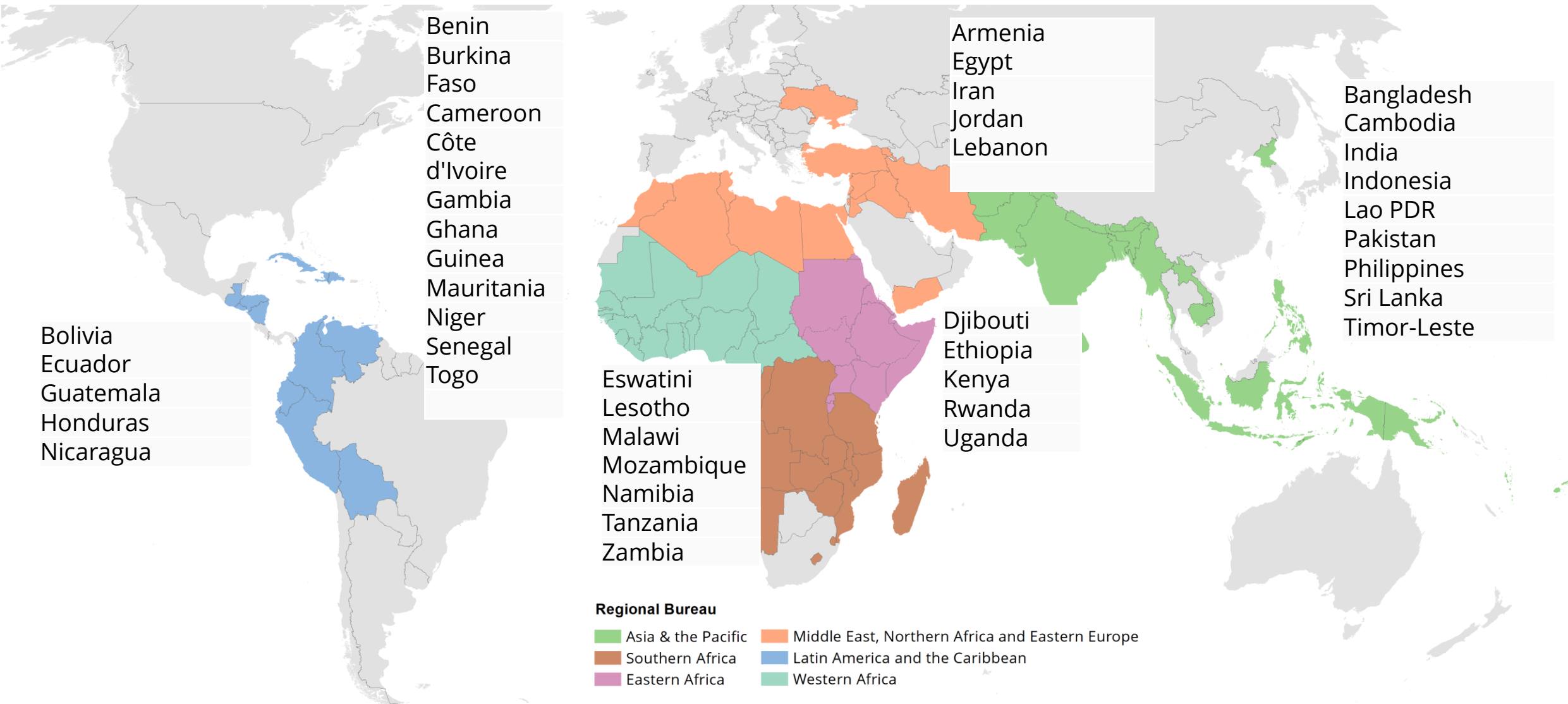
- through community-based systems for early warning and anticipatory action;
- by integrating risk financing approaches such as weather index insurance, forecast-based finance and contingency financing into national plans, programmes and tools;
- by scaling up integrated packages of support that build resilience to recurring shocks;
- through supporting partner investments in climate adaptation.

# Country prioritization



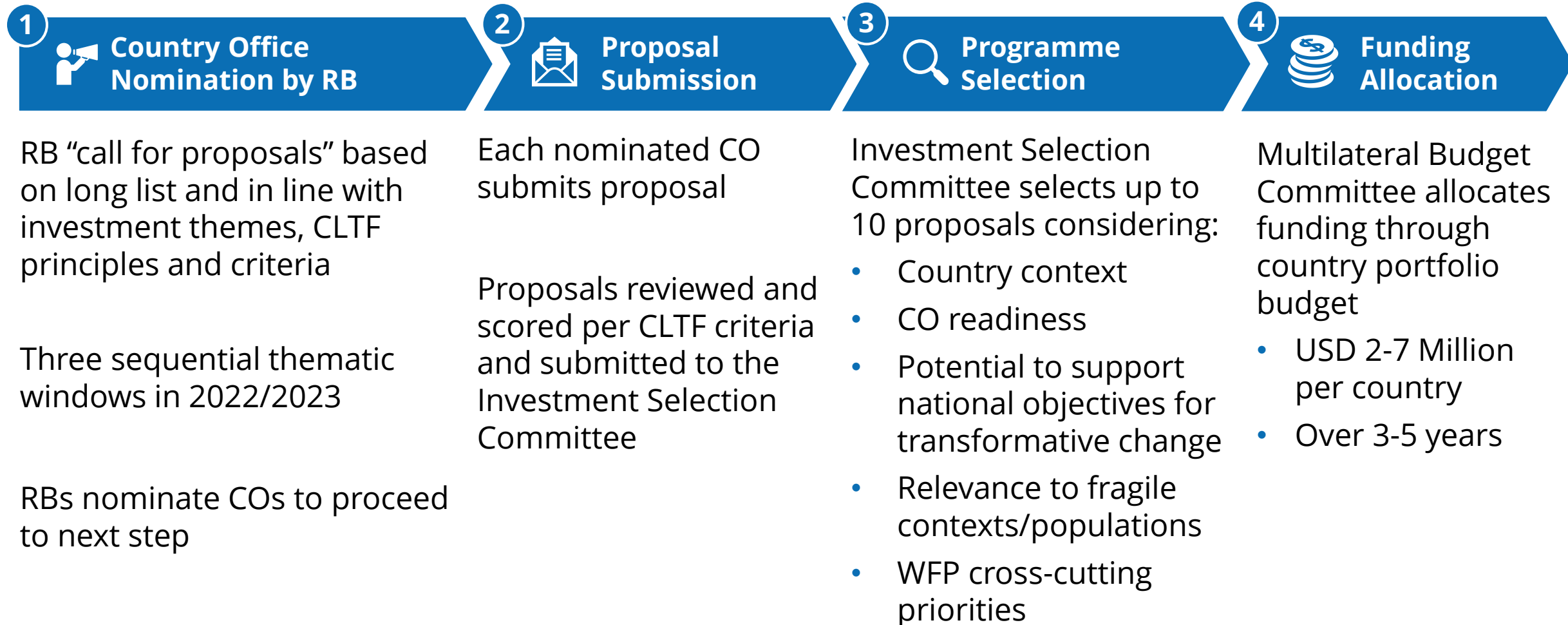
# 42 countries on preliminary long list to serve as starting point for RBs to select countries

Long list





# 4 step selection process ensures right countries are selected



# KPIs measure outcomes in each country and corporately

Project level



Corporate level

**1**  
**Catalytic**  
% of CLTF funding decreases over time (relative to other funding sources); Absolute # beneficiaries increases year after year

**2**  
**Transformative**  
KPI specific to each programme taken from Corporate Results Framework (CRF)

**3**  
**Sustainable**  
Agreement signed for post-CLTF funding in period three; Government has included work in nat. plan & budget

**4**  
**Learning**  
# lessons learnt shared Internally; # publications published with external academic partner

**5**  
**Resources**  
Changing Lives funding increased (WFP and governments) (%); IFI, government and Thematic funding Increased<sup>(1)</sup> (%)

**6**  
**Partnerships**  
% of outputs achieved within partnerships; % of funding to partners (of overall effort); # strategic partnership agreements

These will be detailed and developed further in coming weeks

# “If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together”

WFP country offices will use the CLTF to support governments to build a coalition so “we go far on the road to Zero Hunger”.

Multi-sectoral approaches and solutions are key to success.

Key partners include:

- FAO, IFAD and other UN agencies
- IFIs and multilateral funds
- Civil society, private sector and academia as appropriate

