

## Annex I a)

### **PGB-Considered Best Practice Presentation on Country Strategic Plans<sup>1</sup>** **(Examples from the First Regular Session, 2017)**

#### **Agenda item 7): Country Strategic Plans – Ecuador (2017–2021)**

**Ms K. Park, Country Director, Ecuador (original language Spanish):** It is a privilege for me to present the Country Strategy Plan 2017–2021 of the World Food Programme in Ecuador. Between 2006 and 2014 the Government of Ecuador prioritized investment in social policies as part of the national development plan with the aim of ensuring that the families, the households in Ecuador, could meet the basic economic and social requirements to ensure a dignified life under the category, under the name of the national plan of good living. An obvious outcome of this process was the new law on human mobility adopted at the beginning of this year which recognizes the universal rights of citizens and human mobility.

Despite the substantial investments and the considerable improvement, the Government of Ecuador is still facing challenges and nutrition is one of these challenges. Achievements have been fallen short of the targets. Chronic malnutrition of children under five years of age and anaemia continue to be a public health issue along with the growing tendency towards levels of overweight and obesity.

I would also like to highlight the fact that Ecuador is the country with the largest number of refugees in the region; 60,000 refugees, 233,000 registered asylum seekers have entered the country and they are in a state of food insecurity. The peace process in Columbia has been a positive step forward and gradually will help to reverse this trend although the impact will not be immediate.

Ecuador is also a country that is highly vulnerable to natural phenomena. A dramatic example of course was the earthquake last year, 16 April. It is important to mention the fact that WFP was a strategic partner of the government, strengthening its response and highlighting the need to increase the social protection mechanisms working in synergy along with the national response and the WFP activities.

For the first time in Latin America, WFP responded to an emergency through the Government Social Protection Network. WFP's role in Ecuador is different from that described in countries where its work consists chiefly of humanitarian assistance. Our role in Ecuador reflects the fundamental change of working to change lives leaving no one behind with an emphasis on generating knowledge, strengthening capacity, investing in sustainability for future generations. The plan covers eight activities to achieve four outcomes and WFP's contribution is aimed at promoting food security and nutrition of the priority groups of vulnerable people through innovative initiatives and actions that are culture-context and social-context-sensitive.

The four outcomes are: access to food, productivity of small producers, climate change and resilience and strengthening capacity. To achieve these results work is done with key members of the government, other agencies in the United Nations systems including the RBAs, NGOs, civil society, private sector and others.

Finally I would like to mention that a very important achievement is the focus on mainstreaming a gender focus. WFP is working closely with United Nations Women and promoting a strategy that promotes participation of women in decision-making processes on an equal footing.

After this brief intervention I am submitting to you a country strategic plan that is not only a commitment of the WFP country office but it is an articulated response developed and designed working with the government and other partners to join efforts to achieve a zero hunger Ecuador.

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<sup>1</sup> This document is for internal use only.

## **Agenda item 7): Country Strategic Plans Bangladesh (2017–2020)**

**Ms C. Rader, Country Director, RBB:** Thank you, Mr President. Distinguished Delegates, a very good afternoon.

In 2015, through a combination of sustained economic growth and implementation of MDG-driven development policies, Bangladesh achieved lower middle income status. In recent years, Bangladesh's economic growth averaged about 6.5 percent annually. Per capital gross national income multiplied fivefold in the past 35 years. The incidence of extreme poverty declined, food security improved and undernutrition rates reduced significantly. However, an estimated 40 million people, one-quarter of the population, continue to be food insecure. There is as many as 11 million suffering acute hunger. More than 5 million children under five are stunted.

The government is firmly committed to equitable growth. Your policies and action plans capture its vision towards achieving SDG 2. The Independent Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition of 2016 recognized the tremendous progress made to date and identified remaining and new concerns such as the inequality in economic growth, slowdown in agricultural production, continuing lack of dietary diversity, far too early marriage and childbearing of girls, women's lack of decision-making power, organization and climate change. It focused its recommendations on five policy areas: diversification of agriculture, women's empowerment, effective social protection, knowledge creation and dissemination and human rights orientation.

The Country Strategic Plan presented to you today reflects WFP's positioning based on these insights gained and consultations conducted with the government and development partners. WFP has been a committed partner to the government of Bangladesh since 1974. With the impressive growth that the country has seen, WFP's role and focus are changing from engaging directly in programme delivery to supporting government capacities to design and implement policies and programmes. This Country Strategic Plan should be considered the first of three envisaged strategic plans in support of Bangladesh to achieve SDG 2 and SDG 17 by 2030.

It has four thrust areas, four strategic outcomes. The first is nutrition-sensitive social protection. WFP's activities are geared towards supporting the government in reaching its national targets as defined in the National Nutrition Strategy, especially a reduction of stunting among under five-year-olds to 25 percent by 2020. An important contribution will be made by ensuring that social safety nets are nutrition-sensitive. WFP will continue to work with the private sector to build the potential for post-harvest fortified rice to be delivered both through safety nets and the market. Advocacy for improved child nutrition and dietary habits in general will also be pursued, and WFP will provide technical assistance to the development of the first school meals policy as well as the further growth of the National School Feeding Programme, including a locally sourced school meals structure. The latter is an excellent opportunity for close collaboration with FAO.

Second; food security for the most vulnerable populations in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong Hill Tracts and in natural disasters. As we have heard this afternoon, long-term refugee presence, ethnic minorities and some of the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition call for continued WFP field presence in these areas. The refugee influx following the recent events in North Rakhine has demonstrated once again that this crisis requires humanitarian support. Humanitarian needs in Cox's Bazar are huge. The area hosts an estimated 300,000 people from Myanmar. WFP together with its United Nations partners in Cox's Bazar will pursue a strategic shift to vulnerability-based assistance, regardless of status or nationality. Responses to recurring natural disasters will also continue.

Third; evidence and innovative approaches to enhance resilience. As climate change effects ranging from increased flooding to salinization of coastal agriculture land, innovative approaches are critical to enhance the resilience of those affected. WFP in a consortium led by one of its major global NGO partners is investing in capacity enhancement for local disaster risk reduction planning and livelihood diversification. WFP will also support the piloting of no risk management tools such as micro-insurance and forecast-based financing to learn lessons for shock-responsive safety nets.

Forth; humanitarian response capacity. Being situated in a major earthquake zone and cyclone belt, Bangladesh must enhance its preparedness to respond to a major natural disaster. WFP will hence provide support to the government in strengthening its emergency supply chain and establishing staging areas for large-scale

response. Second; WFP will continue in its role as lead of the logistics and co-lead of the food security cluster together with FAO. Most activities in this Country Strategic Plan, even in capacity support to government or direct implementation, maintain a focus on empowering women to increase their knowledge, decision-making capacity and control over resources and working with women and men on ending detrimental social practices related to food security and nutrition.

The Strategic Plan's budget is just over USD 200 million for about four years. Direct implementation of humanitarian assistance is at this point foreseen to continue to be the largest component. The cost of this plan matches the resourcing levels of the past couple of years. Specific fundraising efforts are being made. Thank you. We count on your support.

## **Agenda item 7): Country Strategic Plans – Indonesia (2017–2020)**

**Ms A. Webb, Country Director, RBB:** Mr President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for this opportunity to present the Indonesia Country Strategic Plan for your approval.

I am especially grateful to members of the Executive Board for the valuable input that they have provided to this document to date. Since it is quite familiar to you all, today I want to focus on three main aspects. Number one are the outcomes that we seek to achieve, number two is how each activity will be conducted in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, particularly those based in Rome and its funding.

In the first instance, the CSP strives to achieve three basic outcomes, and these are based upon a strategic review of the food security and nutrition situation in Indonesia led by the Office of the President. Those three strategic outcomes are designed to assist the government of Indonesia and they are: one, reduce severe food insecurity by one percent per annum; number two, achieve a more balanced diet; and number three, upgrade emergency logistics. Each strategic outcome is directly linked to the government's own medium term development targets and to SDG 2. Each activity corresponds to a ministerial strategy and its budget. Our aim is to enable the government to spend its own money for greater impact on the nutrition and food security challenges its people face.

With regards to the collaboration that we are undertaking for each of the four activities, it all takes place within the framework of the United Nations Partnership Development Framework or UNDAF which is built upon the government's medium term development plan. Twenty-one United Nations agencies are active in Indonesia and we only very regularly as part of the United Nations country team and together with the government's SDG Secretariat. All of these agencies were part of the strategic review of food security commissioned by WFP but overseen by the Office of the President. Each agency proactively sought our input into the design of their respective programmes. Often that meant agreeing to work on the same topic but from different angles according to each agency's comparative advantage.

Under activity one, our partnerships are particularly strong with the Rome-based agencies. FAO and WFP collaborate with six different groups within government to monitor food security and issue early warnings. I wanted to give you an indication of how that is working. What you see is a little hard to read but it is a real-time dashboard which is now installed in the situation room of the Office of the President. WFP together with FAO and the United Nations Global Pulse, which is the Secretary General's big data initiative, worked with a number of different agencies to pull together governments' own data that would allow the President to have a close to real-time picture of food security at any moment. Following that, FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Asian Development Bank have been asked to work on a very important piece of work for the Ministry of Planning, its commission models of food production and consumption up to 2045 to determine its policies for the next 30 years. In our case, FAO has the models and data for national analysis, WFP has the district and household level data about current consumption and IFAD has allocated funds for just this kind of policy analysis.

Under activity two, the Ministry of Health asked WFP to promote a balanced diet as part of its Healthy Indonesia movement. WFP will try out a social media campaign. It will be based on the dietary guidelines that WHO has recently revised. UNICEF will supply folic acid supplements to adolescents and UNFPA is incorporating nutrition information in its work in high schools. We are exploring how FAO and IFAD's work in horticulture can also be brought on board.

Activity three, seek to improve the nutritional sensitivity of social protection. We are hoping that with a USD 500,000 per year contribution from WFP, we will be able to improve the impact of the government's own USD 1.5 million programme which reaches 60 million people.

Activity four, aims to minimize the impact of natural disasters, particularly on food security. WFP and OCHA work hand-in-hand as part of the humanitarian country team and we are actively working on contingency plans and emergency preparedness together.

With regards to funding -

Just USD 13 million over four years. For 2017, we have secured two-thirds of the funds required and for this, we are grateful to the United States, to Australia and to the company for their contributions.

We have received approximately USD 516,000 from the government of Indonesia as part of their prior commitment and the ministries with whom we work have allocated substantial parts of their own budgets to cover their costs.

But the government has yet to finalize a mechanism that would allow to make future contributions voluntarily to United Nations Organizations and Indonesia. So we are pursuing not anymore strategic level but it will take a little more time.

So in conclusion, I am very grateful to the IRM team for having allowed us to be a part of this pilot exercise and I wish to thank especially the government of Indonesia which has driven this process and is committed to its implementation and I welcome your views.