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Update on WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279 (repositioning the United Nations development system)

1. This information note builds on the update presented to the Executive Board at its 2021 first regular session on WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279.¹ Topics include repositioning the United Nations development system (UNDS);² system-wide support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); implementing the regional review; advancing shared business operations of United Nations entities, and; engaging with the resident coordinator system.

Strengthening system-wide support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals at the country level

2. It is a critical year for UNDS entities to support sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic at the country level, with a particular focus on protecting development gains, analysing lessons learned from response plans and better preparing for possible future shocks, including climate and environmental shocks. The 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities (QCPR)³ emphasizes that a whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace is fundamental to efficiently and effectively addressing and reducing needs and attaining the SDGs.

¹ General Assembly resolution 72/279 (A/RES/72/279) <https://undocs.org/a/res/72/279>.

² WFP/EB.1/2021/4-B.

³ See General Assembly resolution 75/233 of 21 December 2020 (A/RES/75/233).

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3. The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) agreed to maintain three task teams: the business innovations strategic results group (BIG), the task team on COVID-19 socioeconomic response and the task team on SDG financing. WFP is actively participating in these task teams at the highest levels: the Assistant Executive Director (AED), Programme and Policy Development, represents WFP on the COVID-19 socioeconomic response task team while the Chief Financial Officer and AED, Resource Management, participates in the BIG. In addition, the AED, Partnerships and Advocacy, sits on the advisory committee of the United Nations COVID-19 response and recovery multi-partner trust fund. WFP actively participated in the programme development and results task team that contributed to identifying bottlenecks and entry points to enable United Nations system-wide analytical support for a new generation of common country analyses (CCAs) and clarified the roles and responsibilities of the regional peer support groups. There will be opportunities in 2021 to complement with additional UNSDG task team arrangements if required. Activities initiated by other task teams may continue in various forms in the coming months, including through an integrated policy practitioners network or a technical forum to support United Nations country teams (UNCTs) and resident coordinators on country-level data and statistics issues, bringing together expertise, advice, tools and best practices.
4. Critical pieces that will require attention in the coming months include the development of new guidance and approaches for joint programming in accordance with the 2020 QCPR, which will contribute to the UNSDG priority of consolidating UNDS reform and outstanding repositioning mandates, and supporting the review of the resident coordinator system. In April 2021, WFP joined a dedicated advisory group and worked with the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to provide advice and technical guidance from a programme management perspective and contributed to informing the development of a new generation of joint programme guidance that takes into account UNDS reform.
5. Development of new United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks (UNSDCFs) and updated CCAs is progressing at the country level, with key resources, review mechanisms and supporting bodies now operational at the regional level. The socioeconomic response plans that were developed to frame the United Nations response to COVID-19 are progressively being integrated into UNSDCFs. While formulated separately as a development-related emergency response, the plans should be finalized and phased out by the end of 2021. The UNSDCFs will include the impact of COVID-19 on the 2030 Agenda. WFP is augmenting its human resources, strengthening its capacity at the country and regional levels with dedicated focal points to enhance engagement in CCA and UNSDCF processes and to reflect SDG 2-related priorities. Second-generation country strategic plans (CSPs) continue to be formulated, building on the UNSDCF theory of change and in close alignment with UNSDCF strategic priorities and outcomes.
6. A second-generation CSP working group was launched earlier this year to provide coordinated, tailored and timely support to country offices working on CCAs, UNSDCFs and CSPs. This inter-departmental working group seeks to support the development and roll-out of CSPs in a collective, inclusive and consultative manner, enhancing the coherence of CSPs in line with UNDS reform. The key deliverable is the design of high quality and tailored CSPs that articulate clear links to national SDG targets and related United Nations plans.

Common feedback mechanism

7. To cite one example of a concrete intersection between programme and business innovations, WFP launched a common feedback mechanism, a communication system that features a pilot chatbot, in Libya and the Central African Republic. As a common service it helps to reduce duplication of effort and streamlines service delivery and feedback from and to United Nations agencies and affected populations as part of business operations strategies and common back office offerings. Libya, Iraq and Ecuador have been identified as priority countries for deployment of the common feedback mechanism.

Implementing the regional review for a more coherent regional United Nations development system

8. WFP regional bureaux continue to lead the organization's active participation in the operationalization of regional reforms. WFP is also stepping up its regional support for country-level processes such as CCAs and UNSDCF's with the aim of aligning CSPs with national and United Nations plans.
9. March 2021 witnessed the formal launch of the five regional collaborative platforms (RCPs). At the launch of the first formal RCP in March, the Deputy Secretary-General, convening the Africa RCP in her role as its chair, confirmed that UNDS reform at the regional level was shifting gears: after putting in place the necessary structural changes to the regional architecture in 2020 in response to the Secretary-General's reform agenda, the 2021 focus is on action at the country level and demonstrating results. This includes the identification by countries of what is needed to facilitate tailored regional UNDS support.
10. WFP is closely engaged in various time-bound, regionally tailored issue-based coalitions (IBCs) that have been developed as important pieces of the five RCPs. The IBCs were created following close dialogue in each region during intergovernmental regional sustainable development forums held directly before the formal meetings of the RCPs. WFP is participating in five IBCs in Africa, three in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, eight in the Arab States region, three in the Asia and Pacific region, and seven in the Europe and Central Asia region. WFP co-chairs the Arab States region's IBC sub-pillar on water, food security and nutrition together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
11. In terms of regional priorities for 2021, the RCP for the Arab States region identified climate change and water scarcity as requiring collective action. The regional work will be linked to the country and global agendas (such as the forthcoming United Nations food systems summit and the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). This RCP has also put together a task force on annual reporting, in which WFP's Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa is taking part. WFP contributed to a regional UNDS annual report for 2020. The Europe and Central Asia RCP is prioritizing the digitalization of the RCP and IBCs as well as SDG data availability. Key priorities for the Latin America and Caribbean region's RCP include access to financing for development for middle-income countries, climate security, strengthening governance, crisis prevention, strengthening social protection systems, addressing cross-border issues (including the Venezuelan migrant crisis and the humanitarian situation in the northern triangle of Central America), strengthening support for small island developing states and promoting equitable and fair access to COVID-19 vaccines.
12. The differences in the way the various United Nations entities define regions have posed a persistent challenge. While the United Nations Secretariat has one method for delineating regions, other entities have others, based on their own operational needs and priorities. To overcome this challenge WFP's three African regional bureaux have coordinated their

engagement in RCPs and IBCs in line with their technical capacities and thematic interests. Focal points are ensuring continental representation in their respective workstreams, demonstrating close cross-regional coordination and exchange of good practices. Elsewhere, following the transition of oversight management of WFP's offices in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, the participation in both the RCP and the work of IBCs is shared between the Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa and the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, with each of the two bureaux taking on those topics that are most relevant to it.

13. The new regional architecture has placed renewed emphasis on regional work and partnerships beyond the usual working methods of recent years. Nevertheless, as evident in the sizable regional priorities of each RCP and IBC outlined above, there is a need for an adjustment period while settling into these new arrangements. Adaption to the regional reform is requiring great time and effort, which is straining some staff capacity as this new work is added to existing country operations.

Advancing shared business operations for greater efficiency and effectiveness

14. WFP continues to work towards the targets on business operational efficiencies originally set by the Secretary-General⁴ and reinforced in the 2020 QCPR. WFP welcomes the findings of the business innovation group's efficiency impact task team's first United Nations-wide report on efficiencies for 2019 and 2020. The report highlights significant savings of a total of USD 101 million over the last year – approximately 32 percent of the USD 310 million annual target set by the Secretary-General. The overwhelming majority of efficiency gains in 2020 stems from entity-specific initiatives (65 percent of total savings) and not from system-wide endeavours. Efficiency is a core value and priority for WFP. Every dollar saved means that WFP can reach more hungry people with food assistance, and in emergencies every minute counts when it comes to reaching the most vulnerable. WFP aims to invest any savings in programmes that reach people in need.

Business operations strategies

15. Regarding business operations strategies (BOS), as of May 2021, 74 of 84 WFP country offices have fully completed updated strategies. The remaining ten country offices are at various stages of progress. WFP continues to support its field staff in their efforts to scale up BOS and common back office (CBO) development through webinars and practitioner training organized by the United Nations Development Coordination Office.

Common back office functions

16. WFP supported CBO data collection efforts, enabling the country offices in the phase one tier to achieve a 67 percent completion rate. Moreover, WFP built staff capacity for planning and leading change related to CBO roll-out at the field level. WFP regional teams received special attention and support in preparation for their role in backing CBO implementation in the field and validating data submitted by WFP through the CBO platform. WFP strengthened the synergies between all CBO services at the global level through regular meetings and consultation on CBO-related matters that will help WFP to position itself as the lead agency for these services in the field.

⁴ Secretary-General's report, *Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet*, A/72/684-E/2018/7, December 2017.

17. There have been some changes in the CBO roll-out plan due to local circumstances such as local instability and the impact of COVID-19. Field colleagues have also requested further clarification regarding how to operationalize CBOs using global policies and guidance. There are also concerns regarding the funding sources for the upfront investments needed to start CBO operations.

Humanitarian Booking Hub

18. The WFP-powered humanitarian booking hub is an example of a WFP innovation, borne out of a desire for simplified and more efficient staff services on the frontlines of humanitarian delivery, being scaled up for use in the wider United Nations system. In the 2021 report to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the 2020 QCPR,⁵ the Secretary-General highlighted the hub as a vital tool in the United Nations system response to the COVID-19 pandemic that was generating system-wide efficiencies. This year WFP aims to further increase inter-agency collaboration by encouraging more United Nations entities to use the hub for common services like reserving guesthouses and medical services and booking air and ground transportation for field missions. Accessible both online and by mobile application, the hub provides booking and back-office management services for 3,500 United Nations vehicles, flights to 285 destinations provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, 270 guesthouses, 110 hotels approved by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, 70 United Nations clinics and 35 United Nations counsellors as well as COVID-19 response flights and testing services. In 2021, the Development Coordination Office organized nine global webinars, with four more scheduled for May, with 1,600 participants from UNCTs and operational management teams, to introduce the humanitarian booking hub as a common service within a BOS system. In 2020, despite the impact of COVID-19, the hub yielded significant time and cost savings in accommodation, mobility, aviation and other areas through process automation (reduction or elimination of clerical and manual tasks), increased occupancy rates for its accommodation services and trip consolidation (ride sharing) for its mobility services in particular. In 2020, this led to total cost savings of USD 1.1 million for WFP alone (and USD 0.2 million inter-agency cost savings).

Common light vehicle fleet services

19. At the global level, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are working on a vision strategy, based on an opt-in approach, for a United Nations common fleet aimed at ensuring that all United Nations organizations have access to common fleet services. Such a vision predates the current UNDS reform effort but has been given a further push as United Nations operational agencies converge around additional system-wide tools for effective delivery while seeking greater efficiencies. The operational model, including hosting arrangements, is expected to be chosen in mid-2021.
20. Under the Rome-based agency collaboration framework, WFP and FAO are now in the advanced draft stage of a business proposal and global agreement for the provision of light vehicle fleet services by WFP to FAO, and FAO is in the process of identifying pilot countries for vehicle leasing. Since the end of 2020, WFP has also engaged with the International Fund for Agricultural Development to discuss opportunities to optimize IFAD's light vehicle staff transport solutions by identifying a range of potential fleet solutions tailored to meeting country-specific needs.

⁵ <https://undocs.org/a/76/75>.

21. At the country level, the vision for eventually launching a common United Nations fleet service for UNCTs will be considered in the development of the BOS and CBOs. As part of the hub, and as a structural component of the BOS and CBO approach, the United Nations common mobility service has grown significantly and now reaches 85 countries (an additional 15 since 2020) and 426 offices (an additional 85 since 2020) with 3,500 vehicles (an additional 700 since 2020); it has served 455,000 passengers since its launch in 2015. Among other things the common mobility service provides a digital platform for carpooling, which in 2020 represented nine percent of total road trips booked through the hub and rapidly became a sought-after solution during the COVID-19 response.
22. UNICEF has signed up for this service for its global operations. The roll-out to UNICEF offices is progressing well, with high levels of satisfaction evident from positive customer reviews as a result of the BIG's focus on client satisfaction. The United Nations carpooling service was presented to more than ten operational management teams. To support field operations in implementing carpooling services, WFP has developed the legal and financial framework necessary to deliver inter-agency carpooling service agreements and a costing model.

Common premises

23. WFP is well positioned within the United Nations system to achieve the Secretary-General's common premises target of 50 percent by 2021. At the field level, WFP has increased its footprint globally, supporting the establishment of WFP premises worldwide with the main objective of promoting co-location opportunities whenever possible. Of WFP's 430 premises globally, 55 offices are common premises at the national level, and 150 suboffices are common premises at the subnational level. This means that 47.5 percent of WFP offices worldwide are in common premises as of May 2021. It is expected that an additional 12 offices at the national and subnational levels will be located in common premises in 2021. The exact percentage may vary due to the closure of some common premises in line with operational requirements in the field.

Global shared services

24. With the aim of advancing UNDS reform and recognizing its own comparative advantage, WFP has developed a digitized tool that integrates all phases of supply chain service provision. The tool, known as the Service Marketplace, is an online platform that allows entities to submit and track requests for WFP services. From January through early May, more than 100 requests were received through the platform and over 55,000 m³ of humanitarian cargo were dispatched in eight countries on behalf of 32 organizations, including the World Health Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund. WFP will expand the Service Marketplace to additional country offices. Engagement with country offices to expand collaboration with other agencies and identify additional opportunities for WFP to steer efficiency gains in transport, storage and other supply chain activities is ongoing.

Engaging with the United Nations resident coordinator system

25. Since March, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General has been leading efforts to update the country-level chapter of the provisional management and accountability framework (MAF). This update will be based on lessons learned since the launch of the MAF in March 2019. The updated MAF will also, for the first time, include chapters on the roles and responsibilities of the regional and global levels of the UNDS, including the UNSDG. The expectation is that a fully integrated draft framework will be sent to the UNSDG principals for their endorsement later in 2021. WFP has been closely engaged in the entire MAF process. Initial WFP feedback on the new draft MAF was submitted to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, and in its feedback WFP was closely aligned with feedback provided by other large operational agencies.
26. WFP continues to see the value of the renewed resident coordinator system and the new generation of UNCTs. For WFP it is important to ensure that the MAF clearly establishes mutual accountability at all levels, collective decision making through the UNSDG and accountability of UNDS principals to their respective governing bodies as guiding principles. While recognizing the importance of coordination, it would be useful to describe in detail the roles of UNCT members and resident coordinators regarding resource mobilization and to preserve UNCT members' access to stakeholders at the country level in line with their specific mandates. For UNCT members, in line with their comparative advantages, it will remain important to be able to develop and foster strong partnerships with external stakeholders because the United Nations system alone cannot achieve the 2030 Agenda. The ability and flexibility to interact with key stakeholders will allow UNCT members the opportunity to achieve programmatic results and impact on the ground.
27. The UNSDG is currently discussing updated working arrangements linked to the new global MAF. Such updated arrangements are important to ensure that the group offers the best possible guidance for the work of the repositioned UNDS, particularly at the country and regional levels. When the UNSDG was initially created, WFP and other United Nations system partners joined it as a consensus-based internal United Nations mechanism, fully owned by its members collectively. WFP and other members are confident that with regard to field operations and priorities the UNSDG will continue to operate on the principles of consensus-based decision making and collective ownership to ensure flexibility, coherence and cost-effectiveness.
28. In accordance with the funding model for the resident coordinator system, WFP is implementing the guidance on the 1 percent coordination levy. Thus far in 2021, WFP has transferred USD 127,000 generated from the 1 percent levy to the special purpose trust fund for the resident coordinator system. In most cases donors have elected to allocate 1 percent of their overall contributions to the levy rather than adding 1 percent, thus reducing the amount contributed directly to programming in the field. WFP sees the forthcoming resident coordinator system review as an opportunity to evaluate the 1 percent coordination levy and analyse its efficiency as one of the funding streams for the UNDS.
29. For several years resident coordinators have been able to contribute to the performance appraisal system (PACE) assessments of WFP country representatives. This reflects WFP's commitments to the implementation of the empowered resident coordinator system.

Funding Compact

30. To capture WFP's progress regarding the indicators of the Funding Compact,⁶ a full accounting on the status of the indicators is provided in an annex at the end of this information note. WFP is progressing well in terms of fulfilling the relevant individual commitments of the Funding Compact. As for United Nations Member States, WFP, as part of the UNDS, continues to seek more flexible and predictable funding for the UNDS.

Strategic partnerships

31. WFP and UNESCO have recently updated their longstanding partnership through a new global memorandum of understanding. This is a new milestone in the renewed partnership efforts WFP has been leading to step up effective school health and nutrition programmes with partners over the past two years. By strengthening their collaboration, both agencies aim to strengthen the links between learning, nutrition and the wellbeing of learners and to advance integrated school health and nutrition programmes that are embedded in education policies and strategies. The memorandum of understanding outlines five core areas of collaboration: joint advocacy and outreach; partnership mobilization and coordination; research and monitoring; development of global standards; and joint technical assistance at the regional and country levels.
32. WFP continues to work closely with UNICEF on the social protection pillar of the United Nations framework for the immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19⁷ and as a member of the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Conclusion

33. In order to make progress on the General Assembly mandated review of the resident coordinator system, the Secretary-General in the coming weeks is expected to put forth ideas on how the empowered resident coordinator system and the new generation of UNCTs have been working since their delinking from the United Nations Development Programme in January 2019. WFP stands ready to engage in this process and contribute its views and lessons learned on the first years of the new resident coordinator system. WFP remains committed to the objectives of UNDS reform, including the drive for a UNDS that is effective and efficient in its collective actions to help people on the ground and less limited by its processes and bureaucracy.
34. Fewer than nine years remain to reach the SDGs by 2030. Spurred on by the Decade of Action for the implementation of the SDGs, the 2020 QCPR has come at a critical time for the UNDS as it aims to get SDG progress back on track. The 2021 food systems summit will be another milestone for garnering world attention and action in respect of SDG 2 and the related SDGs. WFP will continue actively to engage and support efforts to achieve a world with zero hunger.

⁶ Implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 2019: funding compact: Report of the Secretary-General (A/74/73/Add.1–E/2019/14/Add.1).

⁷ [A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, pp. 13–17.](#)

ANNEX

MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS						
Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
Aligning funding to entity requirements						
1. To increase core resources for the United Nations development system	Core share of voluntary funding for development-related activities	Baseline (2017): 19.4% Target (2023): 30%	Core funding to WFP as a share of overall revenue: 2018 = 6% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Core funding to WFP as a share of overall revenue: 2019 = 5% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Core funding to WFP as a share of overall revenue: 2020 = 6% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Core funding to WFP as a share of overall revenue: 2021 = 11% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).
	Core share of funding for development-related activities (including assessed contributions)	Baseline (2017): 27% Target (2023): 30%	WFP receives no assessed contributions.			
2. To double the share of non-core contributions that are provided through development-related inter-agency pooled and single agency thematic funds	% of non-core resources for development-related activities channelled through inter-agency pooled funds	Baseline (2017): 5% Target (2023): 10%	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2018 = 3.5% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2019 = 3.2% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2020 = 4.8% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2021 = 2.9% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).
	% of non-core resources for development-related activities channelled through single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 3% Target (2023): 6%	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.		

MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS						
Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
Providing stability						
3. To broaden the sources of funding support to the UNDS	Number of UNSDG entities reporting an annual increase in the number of contributors of voluntary core resources	Baseline (2017): 66% Target (2023): 100%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2018 – 36%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2019 – 40%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2020 – 34%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2021 – 34%
	Number of Member State contributors to development-related inter-agency pooled funds and single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 59 and 27 Target (2023): 100 and 50	WFP does not administer any pooled funds and has no thematic funding instruments.	WFP does not administer any pooled funds and has no thematic funding instruments.		
4. To provide predictable funding to the specific requirements of UNSDG entities as articulated in their strategic plans and to the United Nations development assistance framework funding needs at the country level	Funding gaps in UNSDG strategic plan financing frameworks	Baseline (2018): TBD Target (2021): TBD	In 2018, WFP received USD 7.3 billion against total requirements of 10.5 billion, or 70%.	In 2019, WFP received USD 8.1 billion against total requirements of 12.6 billion, or 64%.	In 2020, WFP has thus far received USD 8.4 billion against total requirements of 13.7 billion, or 61%.	In 2021, WFP has thus far received USD 4.3 billion against total requirements of 14.1 billion, or 23%
	Fraction of UNDS entities indicating that at least 50% of their contributions are part of multi-year commitments	Baseline (2017): 12/25 or 48% Target (2023): 100%	Percentage of WFP revenue that is multi-year: 14% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 76.8%	Percentage of WFP revenue that is multi-year: 17% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 74.9%	Percentage of WFP revenue that is multi-year: 17% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 68%	Percentage of WFP revenue that is multi-year: 24% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 67%

MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS						
Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
Facilitating coherence and efficiency						
7. To fully comply with cost recovery rates as approved by respective governing bodies	Average number of cost recovery support fee waivers granted per UNDS entity per year	Baseline (2017): tbc Target (2019 onwards): 0	Number of indirect support cost (ISC) waivers granted by WFP in 2018: 28, for a total value of USD 1.03 million.	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2019: 20, for a total value of USD 0.9 million.	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2020: two, for a total value of USD 0.3 million. Note: data as of August 2020.	Number of ISC waivers granted thus far by WFP in 2021: 12, for a total value of USD 1.8 million.

UNSDG COMMITMENTS – UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
Accelerating results on the ground						
2. To increase collaboration on joint and independent system-wide evaluation products to improve United Nations support on the ground	% of UNSDG evaluation offices engaging in joint or independent system-wide evaluations (ISWE)	Baseline (2018): 29% (joint evaluations), 20% (ISWE) Target (2021): 75% (joint evaluations), 50% (ISWE)	In 2018, WFP completed five joint evaluations and another five were ongoing. WFP is also engaged in one inter-agency humanitarian evaluation (IAHE) of the response to El Niño in Ethiopia.	At the decentralized level, WFP was involved in nine joint evaluations in 2019, of which three were completed as of the end of 2019 (Colombia, Eswatini and India). In addition, the WFP Office of Evaluation was actively engaged in the IAHE of the drought response in Ethiopia that was completed in 2019, the IAHE of the response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique and the IAHE of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. Finally, preparations for the joint evaluation of collaboration among the Rome-based agencies started late in 2019 and will continue in 2020.	In 2020, the WFP Office of Evaluation initiated in collaboration with FAO and IFAD a joint evaluation of Rome-based United Nations agency collaboration. The evaluation report will be presented to the governing bodies of the three organizations in late 2021. The Office of Evaluation also provided evidence and strategic inputs for numerous lessons from evaluation coordinated by the COVID-19 Global Evaluation Coalition in 2020 and has been working with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on a rapid evaluation synthesis on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security, which will be finalized by March 2021. At the decentralized level,	In 2020, the WFP Office of Evaluation initiated in collaboration with FAO and IFAD a joint evaluation of Rome-based United Nations agency collaboration. A common evaluation report will be presented to the governing bodies of the three organizations in late 2021. The Office of Evaluation also provided evidence and strategic inputs for numerous lessons from evaluation coordinated by the COVID-19 Global Evaluation Coalition led by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2020 and has finalized work with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on a rapid

UNSDG COMMITMENTS - UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
					<p>WFP continued to engage in various types of joint evaluation with both other United Nations agencies and government partners. Five joint decentralized evaluations were completed (Benin, India, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia) and another six were ongoing or at the preparation stage in January 2021.</p> <p>In addition, WFP actively engages in IAHEs. Two were completed in 2020 (on Mozambique and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls) and one is at the preparation stage (on Yemen).</p>	<p>evaluation summary on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security. WFP is also engaged in a United Nations Evaluation Group working group that is overseeing an assessment of early lessons from and the evaluability of the COVID-19 multi-partner trust fund.</p> <p>At the decentralized level WFP continued to engage in various types of joint evaluation with both other United Nations agencies and government partners. Seven joint decentralized evaluations were ongoing or at preparation stage as of end April 2021.</p> <p>WFP actively engages in IAHEs. A review of progress on mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (GEEWG) into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus agenda was</p>

UNSDG COMMITMENTS - UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
						recently completed, complementing the IAHE on GEEWG that was carried out in 2020. In addition, two IAHEs are currently at the preparation stage (on Yemen and the COVID-19 humanitarian response).
Improving transparency and accountability						
6. To strengthen the clarity of entity specific strategic plans and integrated results and resource frameworks and their annual reporting on results against expenditures	% of UNSDG entities that in their respective governing bodies held structured dialogues in the past year on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic plan cycle	Baseline (2017): 62% Target (2021): 100%	WFP strategic plans and corporate results frameworks are approved by WFP's Executive Board. The discussions on these documents, among others, include dialogues with the Board on financing WFP's development results.	The issue of financing development results is central to WFP's strategic plan and corporate results framework. In 2019 WFP discussed the issue with Board members during the Board's 2019 annual session and during informal consultations on the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network, the partnerships and engagement strategy for non-governmental entities (the updated private partnerships strategy) and WFP's local food procurement strategy.	WFP continues to refine its ability to report on results, and how it utilizes resources to achieve them. This issue is central to the ongoing work on the strategic plan and the corporate results framework for 2022-2025.	WFP continues to refine its ability to report on results and how it utilizes resources to achieve them. This issue is central to the ongoing work on the strategic plan and the corporate results framework for 2022-2025.

UNSDG COMMITMENTS – UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
7. To strengthen entity and system-wide transparency and reporting, linking resources to SDG results	Fraction of UNDS entities individually submitting financial data to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)	Baseline (2017): 69% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP submits its financial data to the CEB.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report submitted in 2008).	Accomplished.	
	Fraction of UNDS entities publishing data in accordance with the highest international transparency standards	Baseline (2017): 36% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP publishes its data.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report to the International Aid Transparency Initiative in June 2014).	Accomplished.	
	Fraction of UNDS entities with ongoing activities at the country level that report expenditures disaggregated by country to the CEB baseline	Baseline (2017): 46% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP reports this disaggregated expenditure.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report in 2008).	Accomplished.	
	Fraction of UNDS entities that report on expenditures disaggregated by SDG	Baseline (2017): 20% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP reports this by SDG.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report on 17 May 2019).	Accomplished.	

UNSDG COMMITMENTS – UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
9. To increase the accessibility of corporate evaluations and internal audit reports within the disclosure provisions and policies set by governing bodies at the time of report issuance	% of UNDS entities authorized within disclosure provisions and policies that have made their corporate evaluations available on the United Nations Evaluation Group website	Baseline (2018): 21% Target (2021): 100%	100% of WFP centralized and decentralized evaluation reports are published on WFP websites. In addition, those that meet or exceed quality requirements are uploaded onto the United Nations Evaluation Group and Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action websites, ensuring wide dissemination of evaluation results to both the humanitarian and development communities at the global level.	In accordance with commitments made in the WFP evaluation policy, all centralized and decentralized evaluation reports are published on WFP's website upon final approval. In addition, evaluation reports that meet or exceed quality requirements are uploaded to the United Nations Evaluation Group and Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action websites, ensuring wide dissemination. Additional efforts are made to contribute to maximizing evaluation use, including by organizing learning events and developing tailored evaluation products for specific audiences.	In accordance with commitments made in the WFP evaluation policy, all centralized and decentralized evaluations are published on WFP's website upon final approval. In addition, evaluation reports that exceed, meet or approach quality requirements are uploaded to the United Nations Evaluation Group and Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action websites and evaluation map (Evalmapper), ensuring wide dissemination. Additional efforts are made to contribute to maximizing evaluation use, including by organizing learning events and developing tailored evaluation products for specific audiences.	In accordance with commitments made in the WFP evaluation policy, all centralized and decentralized evaluations are published on WFP's website upon final approval. In addition, evaluation reports that exceed, meet or approach WFP quality requirements are uploaded to the United Nations Evaluation Group and Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action websites and evaluation map (Evalmapper), ensuring wide dissemination. Additional efforts are made to contribute to maximizing evaluation use, including by organizing learning events and developing tailored evaluation products for specific audiences.

UNSDG COMMITMENTS – UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
	% of internal audit reports issued in line with the disclosure provisions and policies set by the relevant governing bodies, which are available on a dedicated searchable UN-RIAS platform/website, pending availability of resources	Baseline (2018): 0 Target (2019): 100%	Since 2013, WFP's internal audit reports have been externally available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports .	Since 2013 WFP's internal audit reports have been externally available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports . The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services (UN-RIAS) platform is not yet in place.	Since 2013 WFP's internal audit reports have been externally available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports . The UN-RIAS platform is not yet in place due to a lack of funding, as UN-RIAS is a network with no specific resources.	WFP's audit reports website is being revised to allow for more search functionalities and enhance access to and the transparency of WFP deliverables. There has been no movement on the UN-RIAS platform.
10. To increase the visibility of results from contributors of voluntary core resources, pooled and thematic funds and programme country contributions	Specific mention of voluntary core, pooled and thematic fund contributors and programme country contributions in the United Nations country team annual results reporting and entity specific country and global reporting	Baseline (2018): n/a Target (2020): Yes	These contributions are highlighted in WFP's annual performance report, in each annual country report and in an annual corporate report on flexible contributions.	WFP uses its annual reporting (both the global annual performance report and individual annual country reports) to highlight results from voluntary contributions.		
	Specific mention of individual contributors in all results reporting by pooled fund and thematic fund administrators and UNSDG recipients	Baseline (2018): n/a Target (2020): Yes	WFP does not administer any pooled or thematic funds.	WFP does not administer any pooled funds or thematic funds.		

UNSDG COMMITMENTS - UNSDG ENTITIES

Relevant commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update
Increasing efficiencies						
11. To implement the Secretary-General's goals on operational consolidation for efficiency gains	% of UNSDG entities that report to their governing bodies on efficiency gains	Baseline (2017): 41% Target (2021): 100%	WFP has reported on efficiency gains in its annual performance report since 2015.	WFP has been including information on efficiency gains in its annual reporting since 2015 and continues to refine the related analysis.		
	% of UNSDG entities that have signed the high-level statement of mutual recognition	Baseline (2018): 28% Target (2021): 100%	WFP signed the high-level statement of mutual recognition in November 2018.	Accomplished in 2018.		
12. To fully implement and report on approved cost recovery policies and rates	% of UNSDG entities that report to their respective governing bodies on efficiency gains	Baseline (2017): 51% Target (2021): 100%	WFP reports annually on the implementation of its approved cost recovery policies and rates to the Executive Board through the management plan.	Accomplished.		

Acronyms

AED	Assistant Executive Director
BIG	business innovations strategic results group
BOS	business operations strategy
CBO	common back office
CCA	common country analysis
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAHE	inter-agency humanitarian evaluation
IBC	issue-based coalition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISC	indirect support cost
ISWE	independent system-wide evaluation
MAF	management and accountability framework
QCPR	quadrennial comprehensive policy review
RCP	regional collaborative platform
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDS	United Nations development system
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-RIAS	United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group