

Fall 2023 EB Induction Session



WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

RMD | Risk Management Division

September 2023

Management Department

SLIDE 1

Risk Management at WFP

Our mission *is to enable risk leadership throughout WFP supported by integrated tools, guidance, insightful analysis and continuous learning.*

- We aim to establish **a systematic and disciplined approach to identifying and managing risks** throughout WFP.
- **Key areas of risk management work** across WFP include analysis and reporting of oversight findings, Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC), management assurance on internal controls and an integrated corporate digital solution for risk management (Risk and Recommendation Tracking tool - R2).
- **Global network of Regional Bureau- and field-based Risk Officers, Risk Focal Points, and AFAC Officers** help bring the risk management process to life – **closest to our operations and the people we serve.**

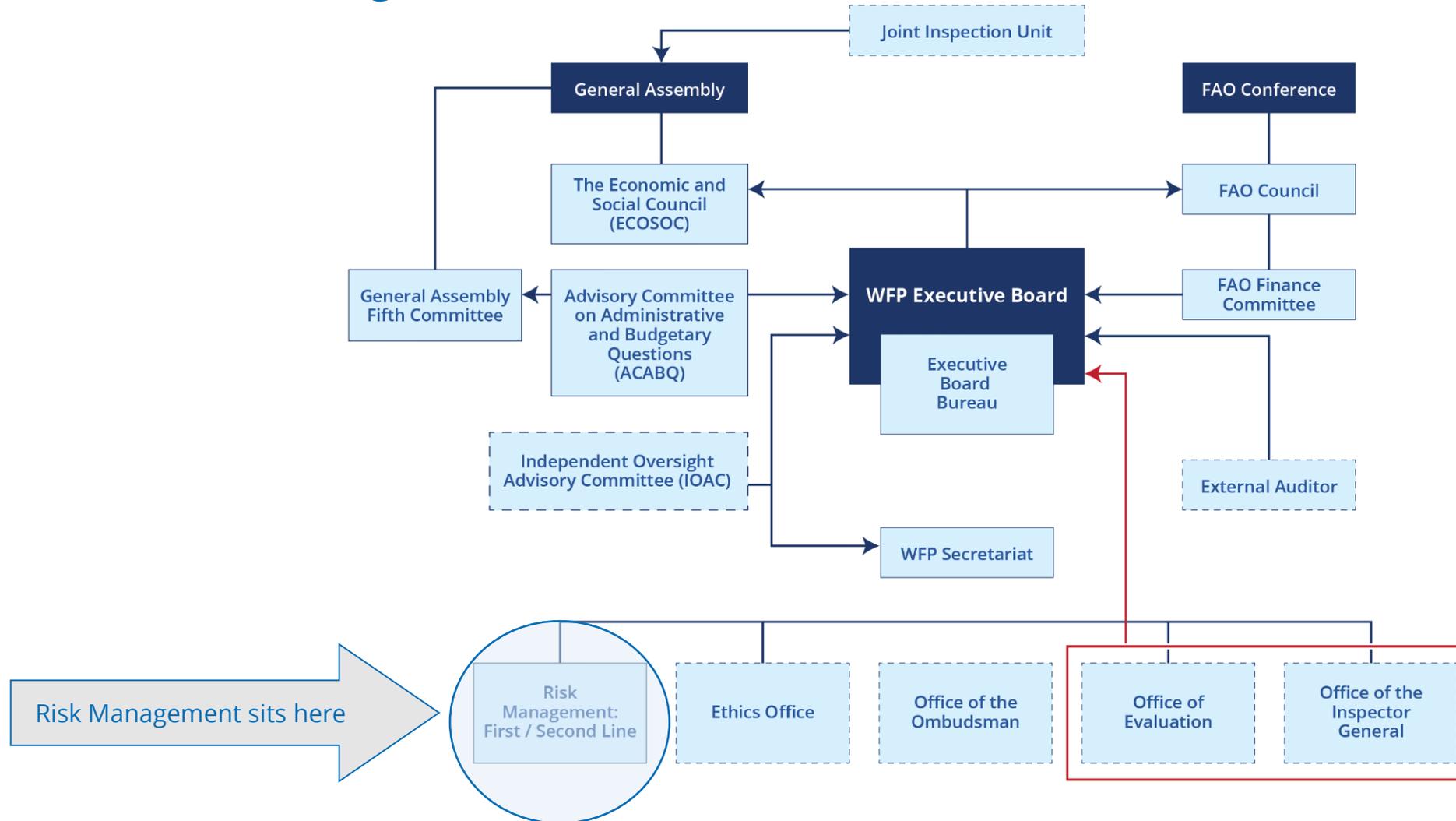


Harriet Spanos

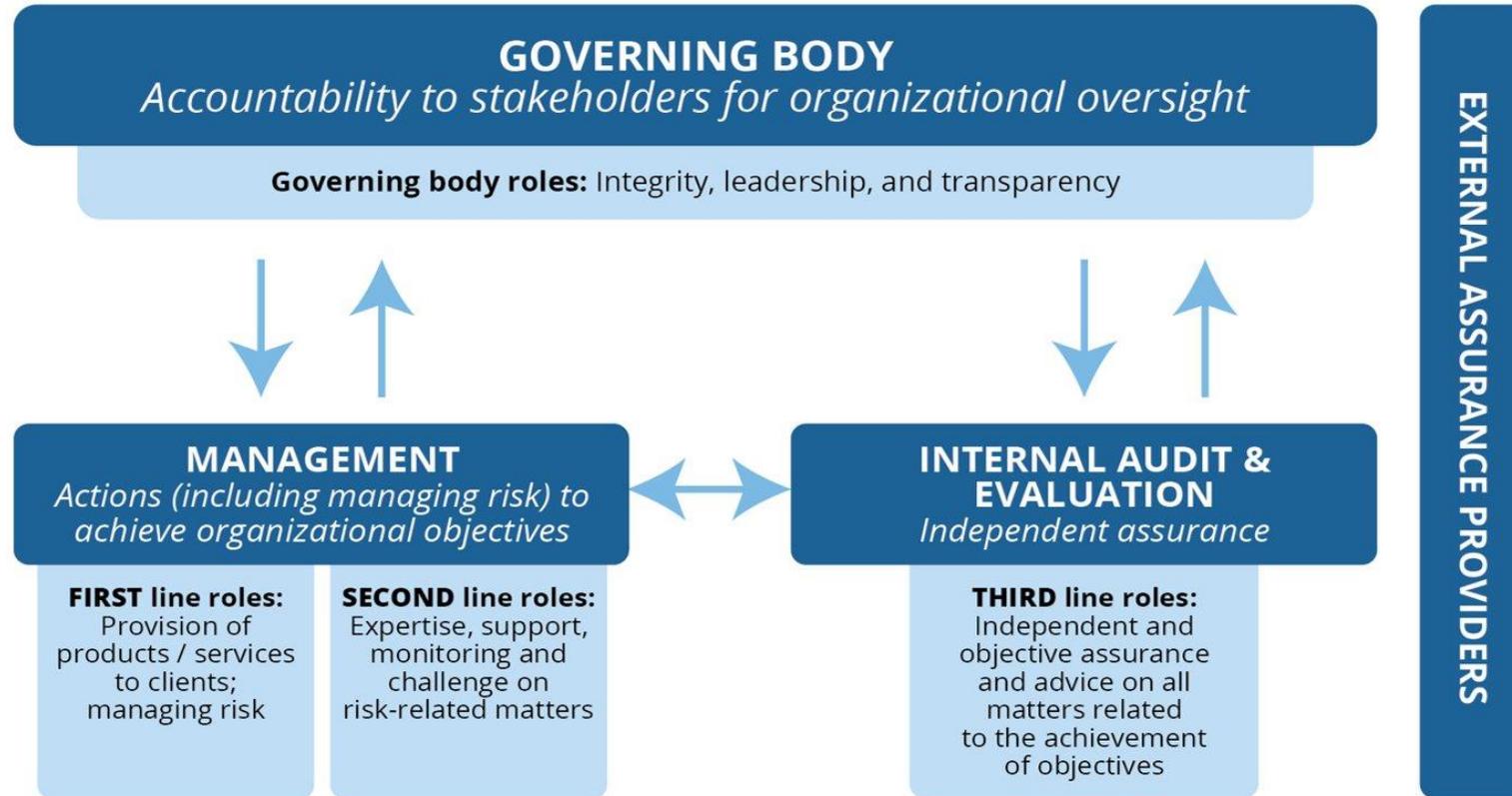
Deputy Director, Risk Management Division



WFP Overall Governance and Oversight Architecture: *where risk management sits*



Three Lines Model



KEY: | ↑ Accountability, reporting | ↓ Delegation, direction, resources, oversight | ↔ Alignment, communication, coordination, collaboration

Overview of Risk Management at WFP and EB Oversight Role

EB documents institutionally led by RMD:

- Internal Control Framework (OED 2015/016)¹; and
- Board-approved 2018 Enterprise Risk Management Policy², 2018 Oversight Framework³, and 2021 Revised Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy⁴.

Processes requiring annual updates to the Executive Board:

- Annual Executive Director Assurance Exercise which forms the **Executive Director's Statement on Internal Control** (published in the Audited Annual Accounts) and related Management Review of Significant Risk and Control Issues (Annual Session); and
- Coordination and follow-up related to a) reviews conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System (JIU) (First Regular Session) and b) corporate performance audits conducted by the External Auditor. (Annual Session).

Processes requiring regular updates to the internal Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC), WFP Independent Oversight Advisory Committee (IOAC) and Executive Director:

- Corporate Risk Register (updated twice annually and presented to OPC for endorsement and IOAC thereafter)⁵; and
- Implementation status of JIU, External Auditor and Internal Audit oversight recommendations (quarterly updates to IOAC, pre-Board updates to the Executive Director for relaying progress during pre-Board List meetings).

¹ Framework established in September 2011 and updated via Executive Director Circular in 2015 upon United Nations adoption of Three Lines in 2014.

² First policy approved by the EB in 2005 and the second in 2015. NEW POLICY expected 2025 onward, after evaluation is conducted.

³ First policy approved by the EB in 2011 and previously owned by the Inspector General. NEW FRAMEWORK expected 2025 onward, taking into account the 2023 JIU Accountability Frameworks Review and the EB Governance Review findings.

⁴ First policy approved by the EB in 2010 and the second in 2015, both previously owned by the Inspector General.

⁵ Established in September 2011 to mainstream risk management, it considers risks that occur globally, focuses executive management attention to ensure accountability for addressing these risks, and facilitates priority decision-making around these risks.

External oversight and follow-up to internal oversight

Governance and functional structure

External Audit (EA)

EB reporting:

- RMD prepares annual EA recommendations implementation status report at EB.A
- Operations Management Support Unit (OMS) tracks RB/CO actions for field audits tied to two EA corporate performance audits

Management reporting:

- OPC/IOAC/ED Briefs
- EA recommendations monitoring, validation & closure

Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)*

EB reporting:

- JIU annual report at EB.1
- JIU reviews and UN System Chief Executives Board (CEB) coordination
- Regular email updates via EBS on JIU reports issued throughout year (effective Jun 2023)

Management reporting:

- Occasional surveys to COs/RBx (e.g., racism, discrimination, insurance)
- External Oversight dashboard
- OPC/IOAC/ED Brief reports

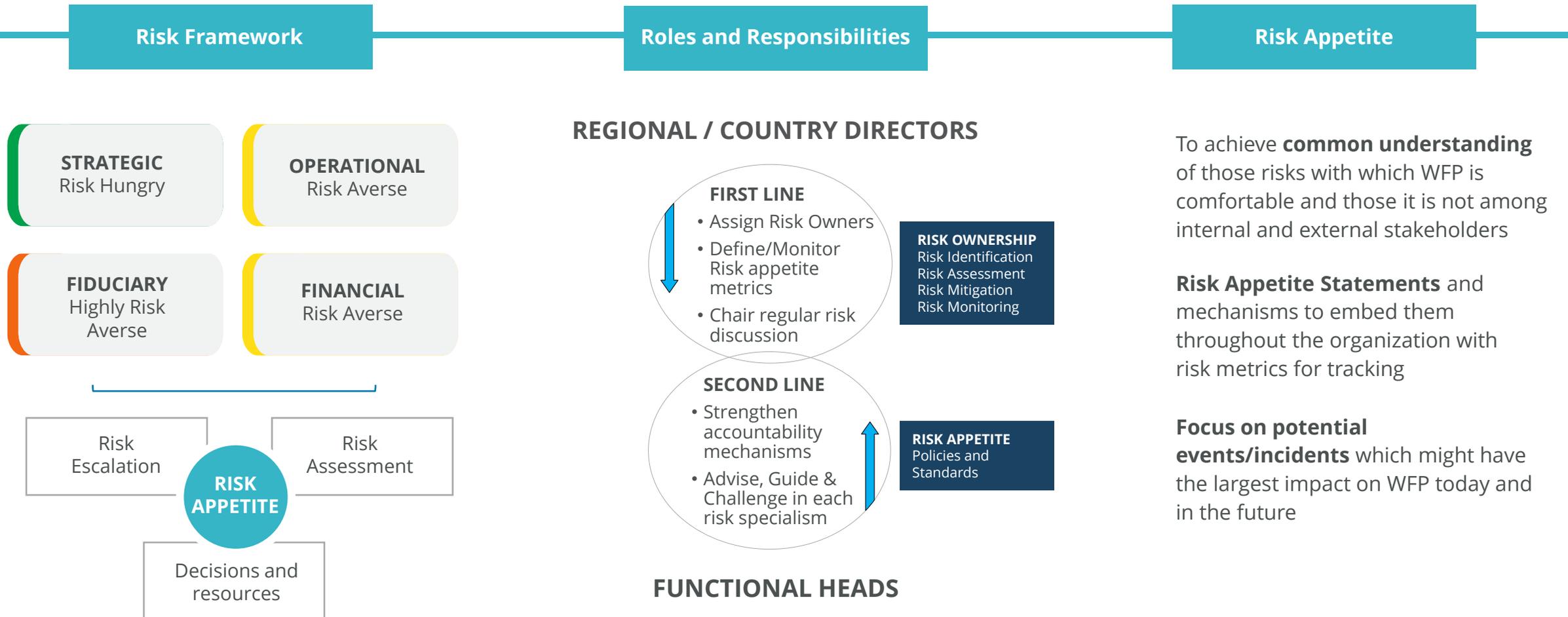
** Established by General Assembly Resolution 31/192 (22 December 1976), the JIU is the **only independent external oversight body** of the United Nations system mandated to conduct **evaluations, inspections, and investigations** system-wide*

Internal Audit

Management reporting:

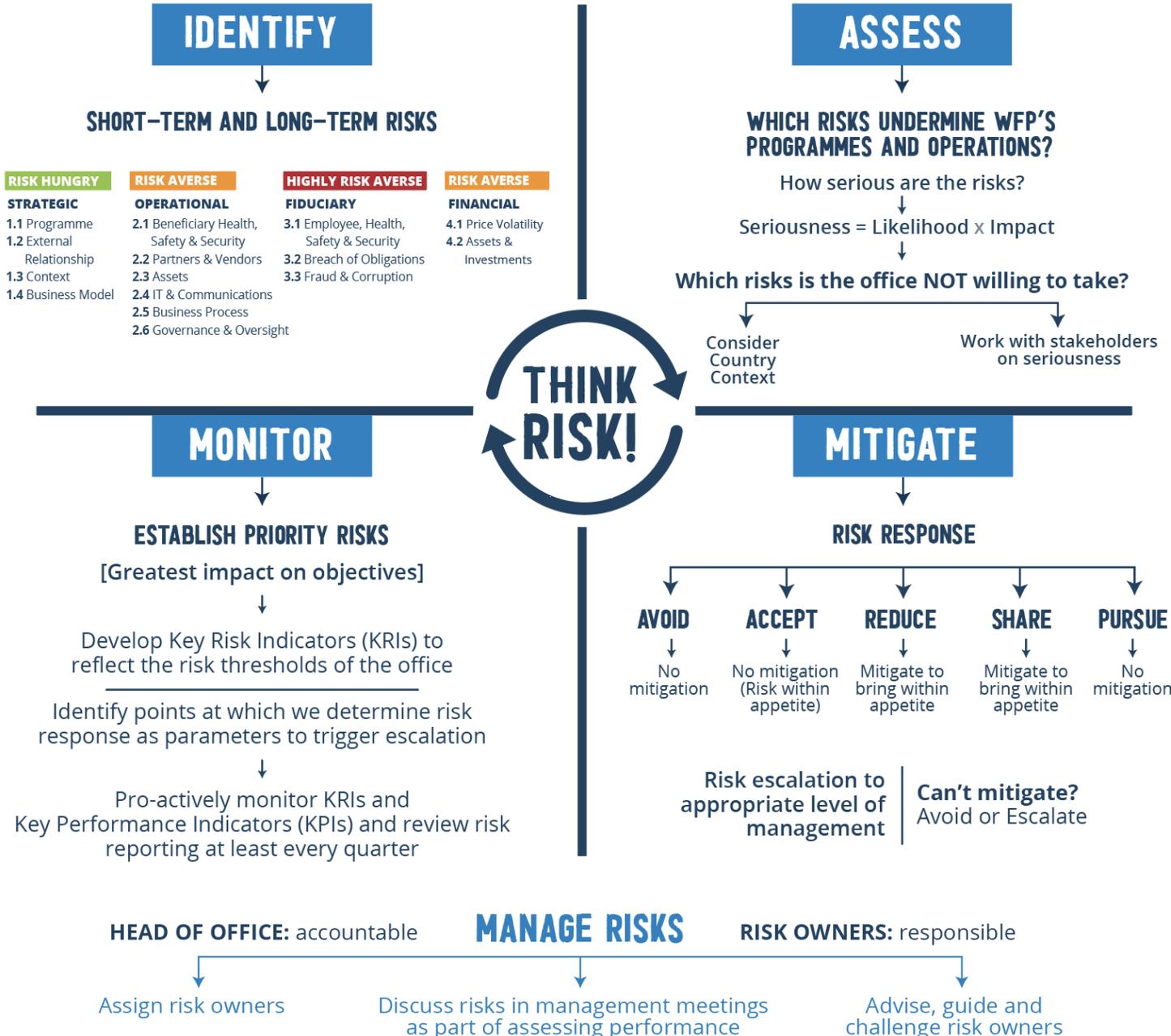
- Corporate Results Framework Key Performance Indicator (KPI) reporting in Annual Performance Report
- OPC/IOAC/ED Briefs

Risk Management at WFP



From **tacit risk management** to a **structured and integrated approach**

Risk Management Lifecycle



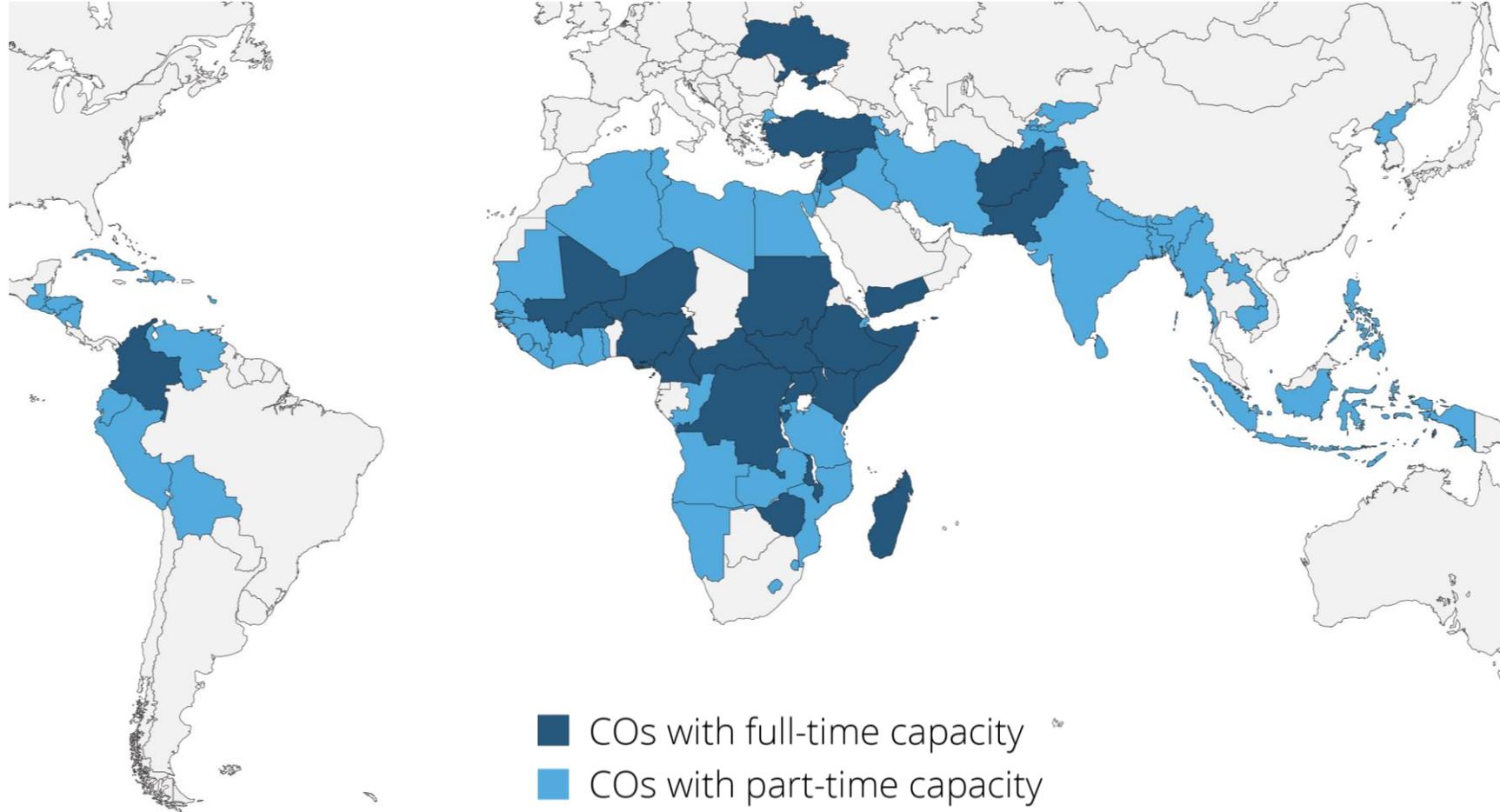
Risk Management **Expanding Global Network and Engagement**

Risk Network:

- **28 Country Offices and 6 Regional Bureaux** with full-time risk capacity
- **52 Country Offices** and with part-time capacity

Mobile Risk Officers:

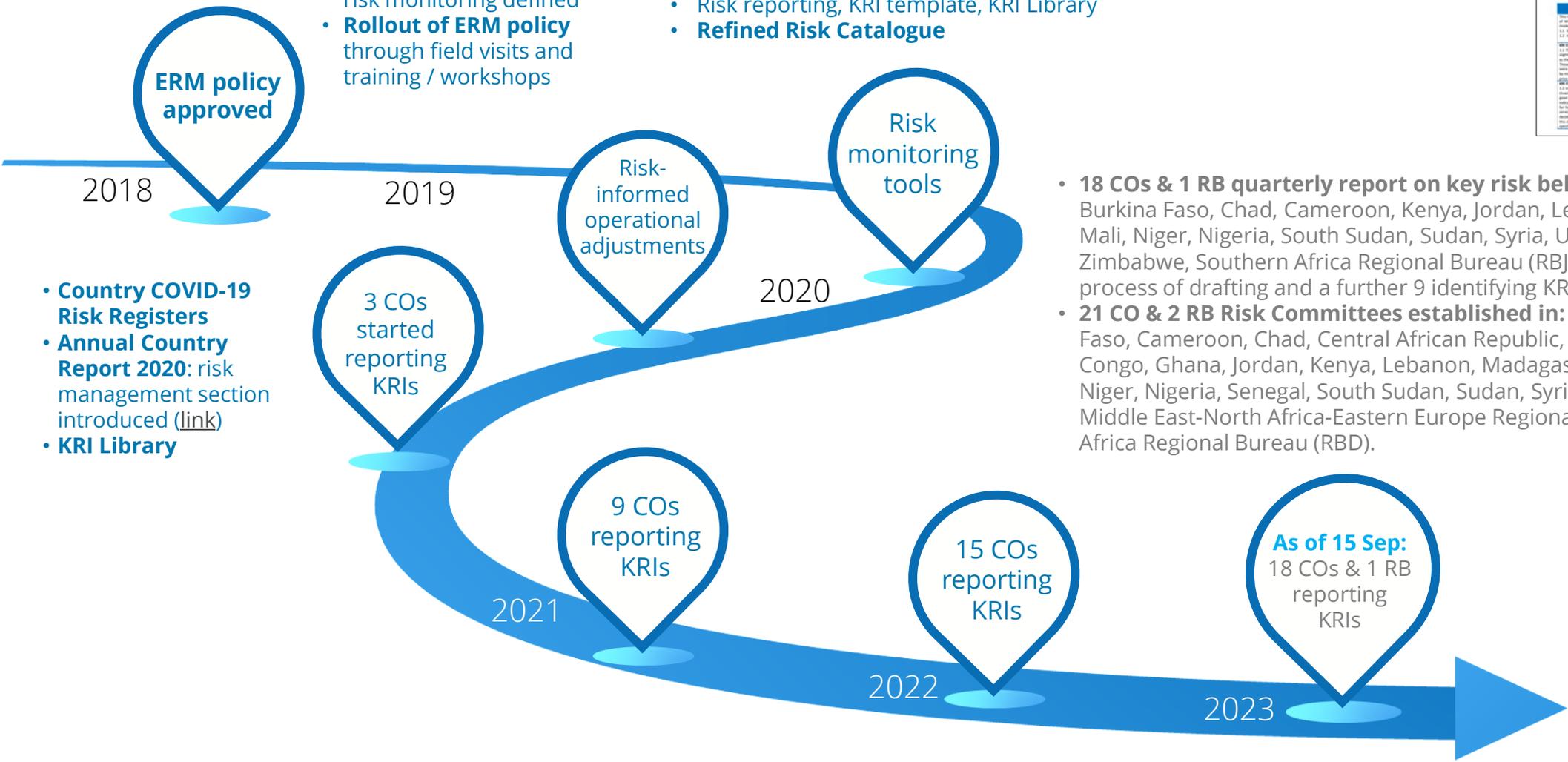
- Since March 2022, RMD coordinated **18 temporary duty deployments**, in line with 2022 risk management maturity review and External Auditor recommendations
- **Continuous and ongoing regional support**



Progress on Risk Monitoring and Embedding Risk



- Roles of field managers in risk monitoring defined
- Rollout of ERM policy through field visits and training / workshops
- Global Country Office risk register analysis
- Risk reporting, KRI template, KRI Library
- Refined Risk Catalogue



- Country COVID-19 Risk Registers
- Annual Country Report 2020: risk management section introduced ([link](#))
- KRI Library

- **18 COs & 1 RB quarterly report on key risk behaviors:** Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Kenya, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Southern Africa Regional Bureau (RB). Additional 6 offices in process of drafting and a further 9 identifying KRIs.
- **21 CO & 2 RB Risk Committees established in:** Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen, Middle East-North Africa-Eastern Europe Regional Bureau (RBC), Western Africa Regional Bureau (RBD).

Risk Community of Practice Engagement and Achievements

TRAINING & GUIDANCE



- **Risk Management Learning Path** launched in Oct 2022
- CD/DCD Induction
- Risk Webinar for Senior Managers
- ERM Manual
- RMD Collection (*KM on WFPgo*)
- RMD Onboarding for Risk Professionals
- Risk Monitoring Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- SOP on Fraud Allegation Management for Division Directors, staff & AFAC Focal Points

e-learning Stats (since launch)

- **Three Lines – 6,275 (Sep 2019) ***
- **Minimum Control Standards for Managing 3rd Parties in Emergencies – 1037 (Jun 2021)**
- **Intro to Risk Mgmt. – 2,155 (Nov 2021)**
- **Internal Control in Action – 3,913 (May 2022) ****
- **Risk Mgmt. for Senior Decision-Makers –1,139 (Jun 2022)**

* *broke 1st non-mandatory training record*

** *surpassed 1st non-mandatory training record*

ENGAGEMENT



- **Risk Network**
 - **162 members (65 Full-Time & 96 Part-Time)**
 - First Global Risk Officers Retreat since 2019 (24-27 Jan 2023): **52 Risk Officers participated**
 - Monthly calls with updates from regions and country offices on exchange of views/risk management practices, supported by HQ functional leads invited as guest speakers (e.g., Ethics on Organizational Conflicts of Interest, etc.)
 - First Global Regional Bureaux Risk Officer Retreat (18-20 Jul 2023)
- **Risk management updates to Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC):** Positive CRR engagement and Framework for Management Oversight
- 2022 RMD Annual Report
- **External Engagement:**
 - HLCM Risk Forum:
 - Other UN: FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WIPO
 - Grand Bargain/ICRC Risk Sharing Platform

SECOND LINE



- **Framework for Management Oversight at WFP** (OED2023/007)
- **Missions / TDYs including** to conduct Fraud Risk Assessments
- **Performance Planning and Risk Registers coordination:** webinars w/CPP (fall and spring)
- **Risk monitoring implementation / support**
- **CO risk profile and thematic analysis:**
 - Dissemination of Country Office Risk Register Thematic Analysis to Country, Regional and Functional Directors, and Global Risk Officer Network annually
- **ED Assurance triangulation and analysis reporting to COs, RBx and functions:**
 - Global webinar on annual ED Assurance Exercise results (summer)
- **Second Line risk implementation (selected):**
 - Anti-Fraud Anti-Corruption guidance and training
 - BCM implementation working group
 - Cash-Based Transfers fraud risks catalogue, assurance framework
 - Corporate travel standards memorandum
 - Environment and Social Sustainability framework
 - Emergency protocols
 - Food Safety & Quality guidance and risk appetite statement
 - Guidance on direct assistance provision through government entities
 - Insurance policy / strategy
 - Personal Data Privacy Task Force
 - Thematic risk register guidance

2023 Highlights

Mid-year update

2022 ED Assurance Exercise record engagement & insight (multilingual guide)

Independent oversight recommendations migrated to R2 (GRC platform) (May)

Supported **Management Plan (2024-2026) Risk Areas** from **2022 Management Review**

Oversight and Policy Committee endorsement of **updated Corporate Risk Register** (Jun)

Continued **AFAC Policy** roll-out, training, advisory, fraud risk assessments (16 total)

Country Office Risk Register & ED Assurance Exercise Thematic Analyses (Jun)

5 New Risk Officers (for total of **12**) appointed in **High-Risk Country Offices**

Launch of JIU Corporate Video (Jul)

Leadership Group Risk Discussions on Field Monitoring, Access in Emergencies (Mar)

First Regional Bureau Risk Officers Workshop in HQ (Jul)

ED Circular on **Framework for Management Oversight at WFP** (Mar)

Joint **RMD/ETO revamp of mandatory AFAC and PSEA training** (4,000 since 5 Sep launch)

Continued focus on mitigation of top and emerging risks

Risk Management Division Learning Channel

Learning Essentials

Introduction to risk management –

- provides structured approach to integrating risk management in WFP work plans and activities through risk identification, risk assessment, risk response & mitigation and risk monitoring.

Three Lines –

- provides an introduction to WFP risk management model and internal controls outlined in 2018 WFP Oversight Framework
- most popular non-mandatory course in 2020

Internal Control in Action –

- accompanied by complementary field guide
- provides practical advice on how to implement better and smarter controls using WFP specific real-life examples
- most popular non-mandatory course in 2022 and to date

For Risk Professionals

Minimum Control Standards for Managing Third Party Risks in Emergencies –

- launched during COVID-19 pandemic
- designed to support colleagues in reducing likelihood of fraud and wrongdoing during emergencies
- focused on work with third parties (NGOs, vendors, Financial Service Providers)

Risk Management for Decision-Makers –

- builds on Intro to Risk Management course
- targets more senior staff, however, other levels have taken

Risk Management Learning path 4-course certification –

- **Three Lines** – launched Sep 2019, 6,275 learners to date
- **Introduction to Risk Management** – launched Nov 2021, 2,155 learners to date
- **Internal Control in Action** – launched May 2022, 3,913 learners to date
- **Risk Management for Senior Decision-Makers** – launched Jun 2022, 1,139 learners to date



RMD Learning Channel trainings can be opened to EB Membership on request!

Annex



2023 Corporate Risk Register (as of Jun)

Corporate risk	Lead	Trend
Beneficiary protection	Programme and Policy Development Department (PD)	→
Strategic partnerships	Partnerships and Advocacy Department (PA)	→
Fraud & corruption	Management Department (MD)	→
Digital transformation	MD	↓
Employee well-being	Workplace Culture Department (WP)	→
Workforce alignment	WP	→
Strategic focus & prioritization	PD	→



CRR Example Dashboard: 3. Fraud and Corruption

RISK CAUSE	RISK EVENT	RISK EFFECT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex operating environments Limited monitoring capabilities Insufficient technology to identify, prevent or detect fraudulent transactions Insufficient staff at RB and CO-level dedicated to the management and oversight of CPs 	Employees/Vendors/CPs/Host Communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misappropriate assets Misrepresent information Perform corrupt acts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of WFP resources Funding withdrawal/suspension Low employee morale and decreased productivity Compromised relationships with host governments, CPs and vendors Under-achievement of objectives Loss of trust / reputational risks

2022

NEW MITIGATION ACTIONS	OWNER (SUPPORT)	STATUS	DUE DATE
1 Raise awareness on the 2021 Revised AFAC Policy (CD training coverage)	RMD	90%	Q1 '23
2 Develop Fraud Risk Indicators for inclusion in KRI Library; encourage use thereof	RMD	50%	Q2 '23
3 Ensure focused fraud risk assessments carried out in all high-risk COs at least once every three years	RMD	50%	Q4 '22
4 Update WeLearn mandatory course on Prevention of Fraud and SEA	RMD / ETO	50%	Q2 '23
5 Streamline AFAC sensitization and training in relation to CP implementation	NGO (RMD)	100%	Q3 '22
6 Release the Cash Assurance Directive and the Cash Assurance Framework and roll out the Cash Assurance Monitoring Survey Tool	CBT	100%	Q4 '22
7 Augment RB administrative capacities to systematically conduct risk-based oversight missions to COs & improve performance management dashboards	MSD	Delayed	Q4 '23
8 Implement the ED Circular on Responsible Asset Management in COs and ensure requirements are met for the decentralization & disposal of assets	MSD	In progress	Q4 '22

KEY RISK INDICATOR		Owner	2019	2020	2021	Q4	Threshold
PREVENTIVE	% completion of mandatory training on prevention of fraud and SEA	RMD	49%	82%	90%	90%	>80%
							65-80%
							<65%
	% completion of Annual Conflict of Interest & Financial Disclosure Programme: within deadline	ETO	76%	73%	77%	98%	>75%
							70-75%
							<70%
% of food procurement waivers	SCO	16%	18%	13%	8%	<10%	
						10-20%	
						>20%	
# of officers with high-risk role combinations in WINGS	FIN / SCO	287	n/a	377	385	<100	
						100-200	
						>200	
DETECTIVE	# of fraud and corruption cases reported to OIGI	OIG	52	152	443	346	80-100
							60-80 / 100-200
							<60 / >200

* Most material fraud incidents have a moderate financial impact, but the reputational impact may be severe leading to suspension or withdrawal of donor funding.

WFP Risk Categorization

Four risk categories, 15 risk areas and 41 risk types

Risk hungry		Risk averse		Highly risk averse		Risk averse	
1. Strategic		2. Operational		3. Fiduciary		4. Financial	
1.1 Programme		2.1 Beneficiary Health, Safety and Security		2.5 Business Process		3.1 Employee Health, Safety and Security	4.1 Price Volatility
1.1.1 Intervention misaligned with outcome		2.1.1 Poor assistance quality		2.5.1 Supply chain disruption		3.1.1 Inadequate occupational health or psychosocial well-being	4.2 Assets and Investments
1.1.2 Skills shortage/mismatch		2.1.2 Lack of protection		2.5.2 Mistimed scale-up/down		3.1.2 Poor safety	4.2.1 Misutilization of assets
1.1.3 Funding insufficient				2.5.3 Disruption from change programmes		3.1.3 Insufficient security	4.2.2 Investment loss
1.2 External relationship		2.2 Partners and Vendors		2.6 Governance and Oversight		3.2 Breach of Obligations	
1.2.1 Restrictive donor funding		2.2.1 Inadequate availability or capacity		2.6.1 Poor decision-making processes/quality		3.2.1 Policies and standards	
1.2.2 Misalignment with UN system, governments, partners and non-state groups		2.2.2 Poor/inconsistent quality		2.6.2 Inadequate monitoring, reporting and escalation		3.2.2 Regulations or laws	
1.2.3 Disinformation		2.2.3 Inability to safeguard own security		2.6.3 Lack of accountability		3.2.3 Third party contracts	
1.3 Context		2.3 Assets				3.3 Fraud and Corruption	
1.3.1 Conflict		2.3.1 Deliberate damage				3.3.1 Corruption	
1.3.2 Natural disaster		2.3.2 Accident				3.3.2 Misappropriation-Cash	
1.3.3 Economic crisis		2.4 IT and Communications				3.3.3 Misappropriation-Other Assets	
1.4 Business model		2.4.1 Utility outage/disruption				3.3.4 Fraudulent reports	
1.4.1 Failure to innovate		2.4.2 System failure					
1.4.2 Weak/poor execution		2.4.3 Cyber incidents					

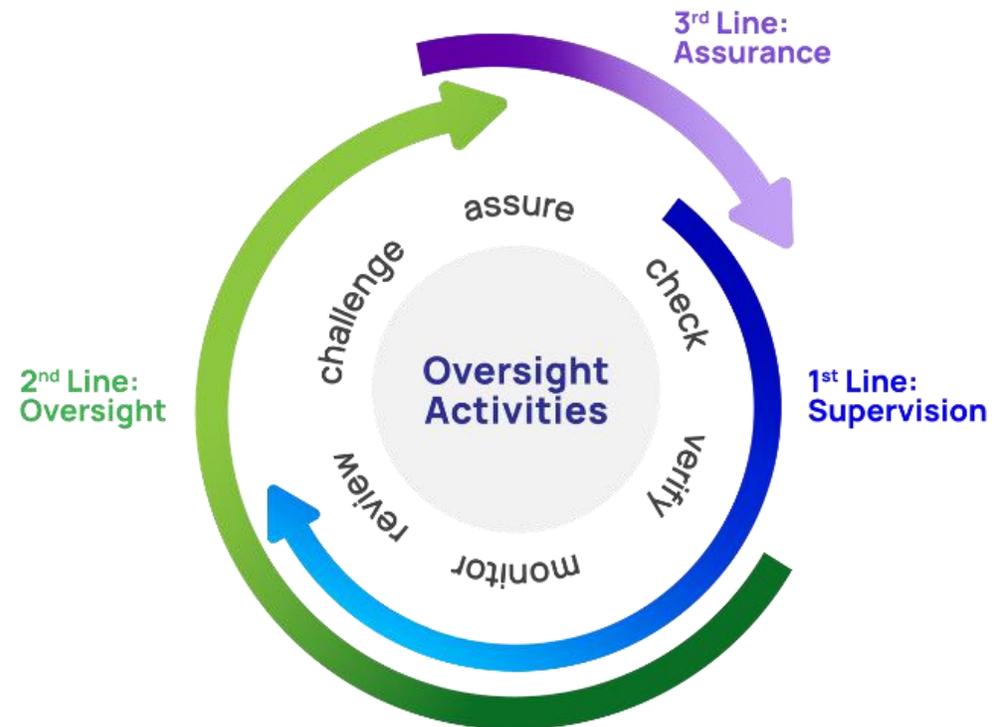


Use it as a **spot checklist** to identify priority risks and some other risks one might have missed

Highlights: Framework for Management Oversight at WFP

Practical tips for Management Oversight

1. Conduct continuous oversight with performance lenses
2. Plan at least two months ahead
3. Ensure adequate senior technical expertise
4. Collaborate with concerned units
5. Document findings & define action plan
6. Escalate & follow-up high priority recommendations
7. Constructively challenge the first line
8. Provide support to address issues



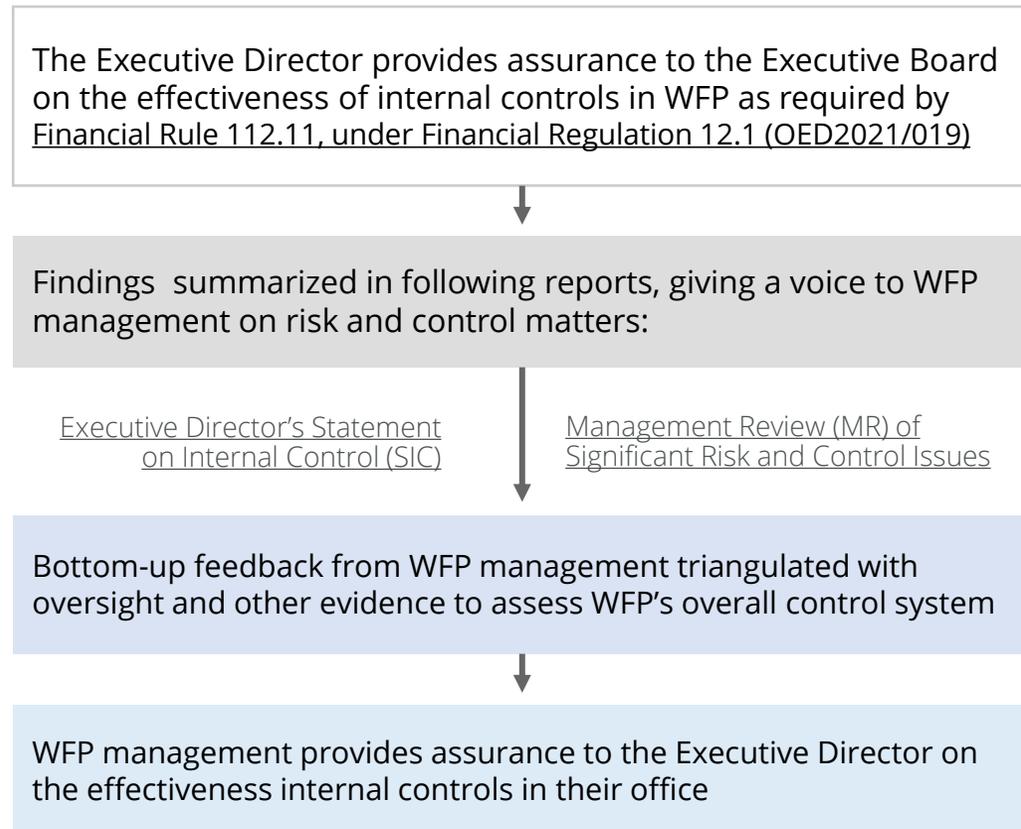
2022 Executive Director's Assurance Exercise ("the Exercise")

Enhancements in 2022 included:

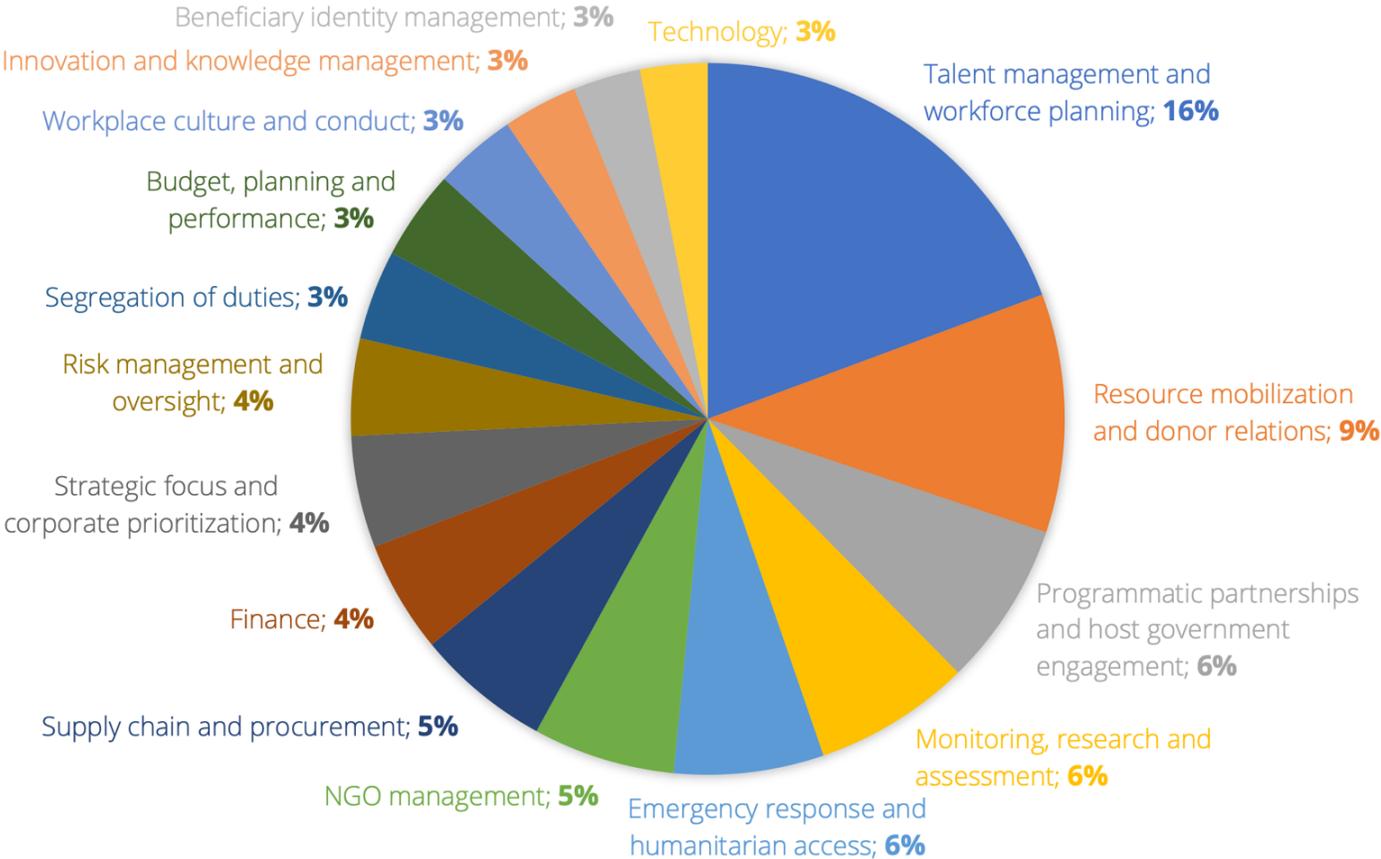
- Launching offline tool **one month earlier** to help participants frontload work ahead of busy end-of-year reporting season;
- Extensive consultation with functions to **review and sharpen questions**, ultimately limiting separate, duplicative requests;
- **Improved survey experience** with new 'partially' option for yes/no questions and suggested functions for collaboration;
- **Detailed and multilingual guidance**, including new action plan template for follow-up during year; and
- **Wider sharing of findings** with functional units and participants through tailored analyses and annual results webinar.

Concluded in Jan 2023 with
98% submission rate by deadline

Key organizational governance process in place since 2011 – WFP first to implement in UN system



Highlights: 2022 Statement on Internal Control



The **Management Review of Significant Risk and Control Issues** triangulates Exercise evidence with internal and external oversight findings and policy developments. Issues highlighted in 2022 include:

- Workplace culture and conduct
- Talent management and workforce planning
- NGO management
- Beneficiary management and information technology solutions

Top 5 control challenges affecting participants' ability to achieve objectives:

1. Talent management and workforce planning
2. Resource mobilization and donor relations
3. Programmatic partnerships and host government engagement
4. Monitoring, research and assessment
5. Emergency response and humanitarian access

2023 Country Risk Profile Index (Jun)

High (=>50)			Medium (38 - 50)			Low (< 38)								
Rank	CO	Score	Rank	CO	Score	Rank	CO	Score	Rank	CO	Score	Rank	CO	Score
1 (2)	Yemen	81.1	21 (30)	Ukraine	58.8	32 (50)	Lesotho	46.3	46 (46)	Sierra Leone	37.5	66 (47)	Ecuador	30.1
2 (4)	South Sudan	80.3	22 (20)	Cameroon	57.0	33 (32)	Colombia	45.0	47 (71)	Rwanda	37.1	67 (56)	Nepal	29.5
3 (6)	Somalia	79.1	23 (25)	Uganda	57.0	34 (41)	Mauritania	44.5	48 (74)	Benin	36.6	68 (---)	Moldova	27.9
4 (3)	Afghanistan	77.4	24 (13)	Zimbabwe	55.9	35 (31)	Bangladesh	44.1	49 (63)	Ghana	35.8	69 (57)	Philippines	27.0
5 (5)	Syria	75.4	25 (15)	Venezuela	53.9	36 (27)	Angola	42.8	50 (78)	Peru	35.6	70 (53)	Namibia	26.9
6 (18)	DRC	73.0	26 (24)	Myanmar	53.2	37 (34)	Burundi	42.4	51 (38)	Liberia	35.3	71 (61)	Eswatini	26.2
7 (12)	Haiti	72.0	27 (29)	Iraq	52.9	38 (21)	Tanzania	42.3	52 (70)	Senegal	35.3	72 (58)	Côte d'Ivoire	25.4
8 (1)	Ethiopia	68.3	28 (28)	Honduras	52.7	39 (44)	Libya	42.2	53 (64)	Zambia	34.7	73 (39)	Togo	24.9
9 (11)	Mali	68.2	29 (33)	Egypt	52.0	40 (43)	Guinea-Bissau	42.2	54 (60)	Lao PDR	34.7	74 (65)	Dominican R.	24.6
10 (22)	Pakistan	67.6	30 (59)	Malawi	51.6	41 (45)	Guatemala	42.2	55 (73)	Turkey	34.2	75 (66)	Cuba	24.1
11 (8)	Kenya	67.2	31 (42)	Palestine	50.5	42 (68)	DPRK	41.8	56 (36)	Guinea	34.0	76 (79)	São Tomé & P.	23.2
12 (17)	Chad	66.9				43 (37)	El Salvador	41.7	57 (62)	Sri Lanka	33.8	77 (72)	Tunisia	22.8
13 (7)	Madagascar	66.1				44 (35)	Jordan	41.5	58 (54)	Djibouti	33.6	78 (67)	Cambodia	21.9
14 (14)	Nigeria	66.0				45 (51)	Congo	40.5	59 (69)	Armenia	33.4	79 (75)	Bolivia	21.7
15 (10)	Sudan	65.6							60 (55)	Algeria	33.0	80 (80)	Timor-Leste	21.3
16 (16)	Burkina Faso	65.3							61 (48)	Kyrgyzstan	31.3	81 (---)	Caribbean MCO	20.0
17 (9)	Mozambique	63.3							62 (52)	Nicaragua	30.5	82 (81)	India	17.9
18 (23)	CAR	61.5							63 (76)	Iran	30.5	83 (77)	Indonesia	16.4
19 (19)	Lebanon	60.4							64 (49)	Gambia	30.4	84 (---)	Pacific MCO	15.0
20 (26)	Niger	59.0							65 (40)	Tajikistan	30.3	85 (82)	Bhutan	13.8

(*) = Previous year ranking is in brackets for comparison

Most high-risk countries already have full-time Risk Officers (Jun)

	Full-time Risk Officers	Part-time Risk Focal Points	No Risk Officer or Risk Focal Point
High	Afghanistan , Burkina Faso , Cameroon, Central African Republic , Chad , Democratic Republic of the Congo , Ethiopia , Haiti , Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali , Niger , Nigeria , Pakistan , Somalia , South Sudan , Sudan , Syria , Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen , Zimbabwe	Egypt, Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, State of Palestine, Venezuela	
Medium	Colombia , Jordan	Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, DPRK, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritania, Republic of Congo, Tanzania	
Low	Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe	Algeria, Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pacific MCO, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Zambia	Benin, Caribbean MCO, Moldova, Sri Lanka

Notes: Countries in red are Top 10 high-risk countries.

Bold font indicates COs with **Fixed-Term Risk Officers**, some of which are under recruitment and only two of which are at P5 level (Nigeria and Yemen).

Revised AFAC Policy – What are prohibited practices?

- 1. Fraud
- 2. Corruption
- 3. Theft
- 4. Collusive Practice
- 5. Coercive Practice
- 6. Obstructive Practice
- 7. Financing of Terrorism
- 8. Money Laundering



General Principles

Risk Appetite: **“WFP is highly risk averse”**

WFP will take action: **zero tolerance for inaction**

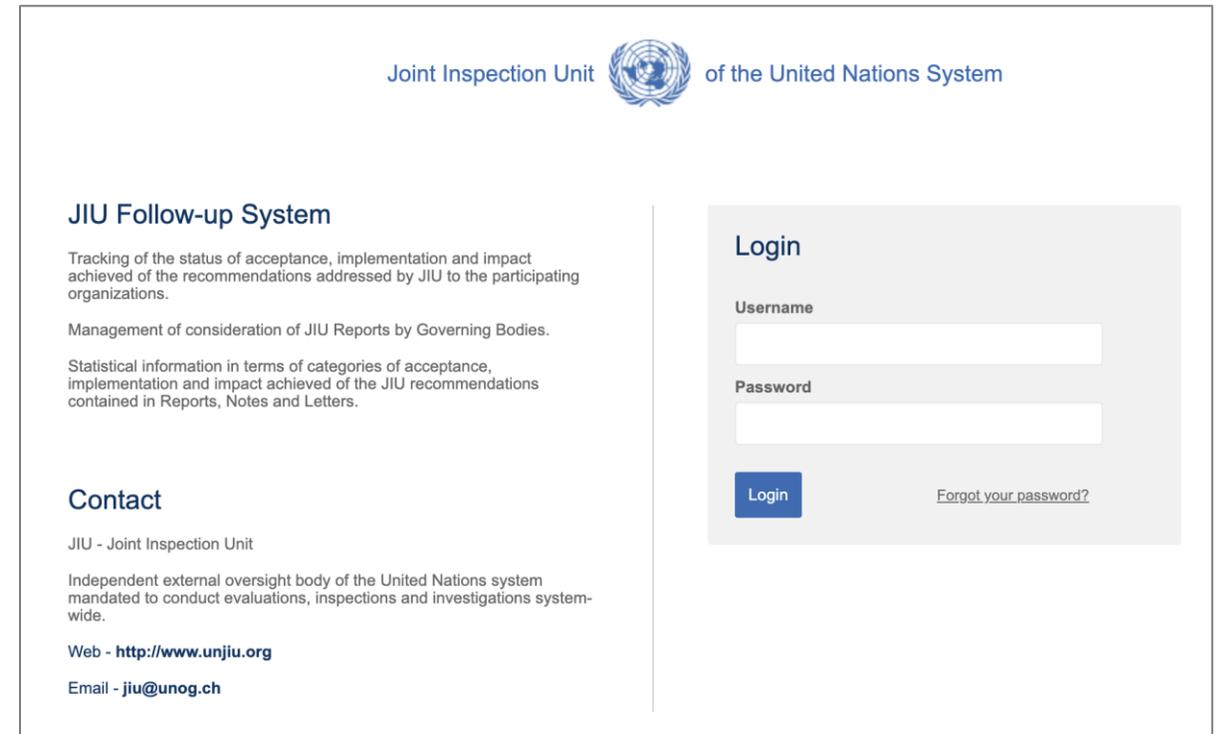
JIU Recommendations Follow-Up System: the Web-Based Tracking System (WBTS)

Optimizing oversight: Discovering WBTS for Executive Board insight



JIU Web-Based Tracking System (WBTS)

- Online tool to maintain, monitor and report status of JIU recommendation acceptance and implementation.
- Tracks consideration of JIU reports by the participating organizations' governing bodies.
- Provides statistical data and reports on JIU recommendations for use by the participating organizations, oversight entities, governing bodies and Member States



The screenshot shows the JIU Web-Based Tracking System (WBTS) login page. At the top, it features the logo of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System. Below the logo, the page is divided into two main sections. On the left, there is a section titled "JIU Follow-up System" which includes three bullet points: "Tracking of the status of acceptance, implementation and impact achieved of the recommendations addressed by JIU to the participating organizations.", "Management of consideration of JIU Reports by Governing Bodies.", and "Statistical information in terms of categories of acceptance, implementation and impact achieved of the JIU recommendations contained in Reports, Notes and Letters." Below this is a "Contact" section with the text "JIU - Joint Inspection Unit", "Independent external oversight body of the United Nations system mandated to conduct evaluations, inspections and investigations system-wide.", "Web - <http://www.unjiu.org>", and "Email - jiu@unog.ch". On the right, there is a "Login" section with a "Username" input field, a "Password" input field, a blue "Login" button, and a link for "Forgot your password?".

United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/246 requested the JIU to study the feasibility of using a web-based system to monitor the status of recommendations and receive updates from organizations. With the support of participating organizations, the WBTS was designed, developed, and implemented between 2010 and 2012.

Reports at a glance

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://jiufus.un.org/UNFollowupSystem/spring/todo?execution=e11s1>. The page header includes the logo of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System and a "Logout" link. The main navigation bar contains five tabs: "To Do", "Documents", "Considerations", "Statistics", and "Administration". The "Statistics" tab is currently selected, and a dropdown menu is open, listing the following options: "Acceptance and implementation by documents", "Acceptance and implementation by intended impact", "Acceptance and implementation by Executive Heads and Governing Bodies", "Acceptance and implementation by Participating Organizations", "Graphics of acceptance and implementation", "Trends of acceptance and implementation", and "Intended impact of recommendations".

Below the navigation bar, there is a "To Do" section with a list of items. A legend indicates that yellow squares represent "Work" and red squares represent "Pending Response". A filter for "Year from" is also visible.

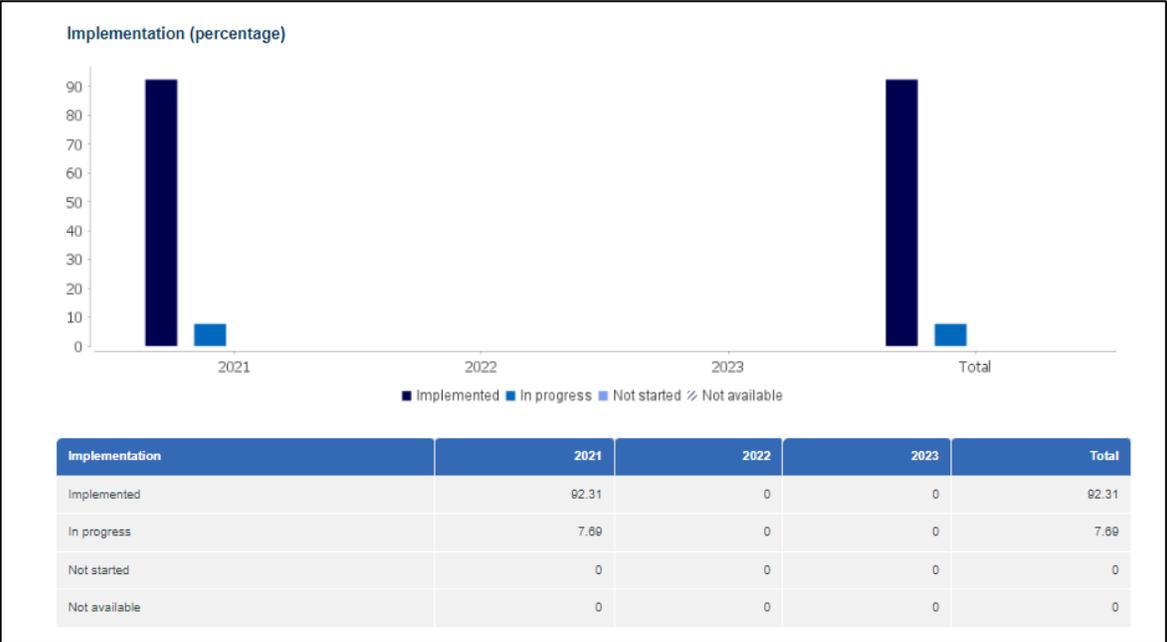
Document	Short Title
+ JIU/NOTE/2022/1	Review of measures and mechanisms for address
+ JIU/REP/2021/5	Ethics function

Reports at a glance



Reports at a glance

The screenshot shows the JIU Follow-up System interface. The 'Statistics' menu is open, and the option 'Graphics of acceptance and implementation' is highlighted with a yellow box. Two arrows point from this menu item to the corresponding charts on the right side of the slide.



Future of WBTS

System issues and limitations:

- Approaching obsolescence
- Increasing risks of service interruption due to:
 - Lack of system support
 - Limitations in making changes to existing platform, including high costs and lack of skills within United Nations
- Technically not fully compatible with the United Nations Secretariat's standards, especially on application security

In Consultation
with OICT¹

OICT to develop new system with existing functionality in the current WBTS and enhancements for additional new functionalities suggested by users including Member States

¹Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT)



THANK YOU