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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 at the 2021 second regular session of the Executive Board on WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279.¹ As WFP mainstreams implementation of the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) and United Nations development system (UNDS) reform into its work, this information note complements other materials provided to the Board that address various steps in that implementation, including WFP's 2021 annual performance report and the corporate results framework for 2022–2025. The Secretary-General's 2022 report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the 2020 QCPR² provides a thorough overview of the system-wide progress in the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279. The 2022 report of the chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) details the progress made in the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO).³
2. Topics covered in this update include system-wide support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), regional reform, progress in shared business operations of United Nations entities, progress on the UNDS funding compact and engagement in the resident coordinator system.

¹ [General Assembly resolution 72/279 \(A/RES/72/279\)](#).

² [Implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: Report of the Secretary-General \(A/77/69-E/2022/47\)](#) (advance unedited version).

³ [Development Coordination Office: Report of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group \(E/2022/54\)](#).

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

3. Repositioning of the UNDS continues amid worsening global trends in protracted conflicts, climate impacts and the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, leading to rising food insecurity and increasing food and fuel prices. Progress on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is off course and needs to be accelerated through far-reaching efforts to get back on course for attainment of those vital goals.
4. United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks (UNSDCFs) have become the central governing and management documents for all United Nations development activities, including in the context of WFP country strategic plans (CSPs). The adoption of UNSDCF and common country analyses is progressing, with 55 percent of United Nations country teams now using UNSDCF versus 45 percent using the pre-reform United Nations development assistance frameworks in 2022, and the ratio is expected to increase to 91 percent versus 9 percent in 2023. WFP has invested in coordination and guidance to support country offices in aligning their CSPs with UNSDCF priorities and outcomes. WFP's current CSP approval schedule (for 2020–2025) will result in 89 percent of CSPs being aligned with UNSDCF, and WFP engagement will begin early, with the drafting of the common country analysis, and will serve as an important foundation of strategic alignment and coherence.
5. WFP's second-generation CSP working group has become a central interdepartmental forum for internal coordination on CSPs and discussion of the implications of UNDS reform for country strategic planning and the implementation of WFP's strategic plan. Since WFP's last update on UNDS reform, presented at the 2021 second regular session of the Board, the group has met monthly to discuss such items as digital services, integrated resilience programming, nutrition integration and the implementation of WFP's strategic plan and has provided updates on the revision of United Nations joint programme guidance, on cooperation frameworks in exceptional circumstances and on the UN INFO data system. Internal coordination on UN INFO is expected to continue in 2022.
6. WFP is an active member of the UNSDG programme working group, which is an offshoot of a similar 2021 UNSDG programme task team and is likely to remain a long-term inter-agency structure for discussion of, and agreement on, key programmatic elements of UNDS reform roll-out, such as the configuration of United Nations country teams, governance mechanisms and the sequencing of UNSDCF and agencies' country programmes. As a good practice, regular meetings are held between WFP and DCO management at which the opportunities and challenges related to UNDS reform roll-out are discussed.
7. WFP has actively contributed to the development of a new chapter in UNSDCF guidance on "exceptional circumstances" characterized by protracted political crises, which aims to ensure that UNSDCF are designed to be consistent with humanitarian action. The guidance was adopted by the UNSDG principals in April 2022 and shared with United Nations Member States by DCO senior management.
8. In April, WFP volunteered to take part in an inter-agency global desk review to assess the quality of current common country analyses and UNSDCF, with special attention to elements such as the triple planetary crisis, food systems and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Resulting recommendations by the UNSDG are expected to be released in July 2022.
9. WFP continues to contribute to the revision of United Nations joint programme guidance under DCO leadership, which is expected to be finalized in July 2022. Informed by the corporate positions based on an internal reference group, WFP has continued to advocate more practical and flexible modalities for joint programmes.

10. WFP is also contributing to the United Nations integration review, which aims to improve the coherence of planning across the humanitarian, development and peace pillars in integrated and transitional settings. The review is assessing the extent to which various United Nations entities work jointly to maximize their impact on peace consolidation in complex settings while protecting humanitarian space.

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

11. WFP regional bureaux have participated in the operationalization of regional reforms since late 2020, when regional collaborative platforms (RCPs) and associated mechanisms were launched. Across its six regional bureaux, WFP engages in the RCPs with a view to contributing to joint United Nations system efforts. WFP values the regional repositioning efforts because strong regional collaboration among United Nations entities and other regional stakeholders will further the delivery of United Nations country team results for the people and communities most in need. During his opening remarks at the 2022 operational activities for development segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General acknowledged that regional repositioning is one of the most complex elements of UNDS reform; ensuring that the regional repositioning efforts lead to concrete, tangible and effective outcomes will continue to be a paramount focus of WFP.
12. The annual RCP meeting with the Deputy Secretary-General, in her role as chair of the RCPs, supported UNDS reform efforts by identifying the key priorities to be addressed, framing key challenges and working towards related solutions. In 2022, the overarching focus of RCPs is on “rescuing the SDGs”, prioritizing milestones that foster progress towards SDG attainment. The RCPs are also focused on planning and modelling scenarios that facilitate more flexible responses and encourage key donors and partners to leverage opportunities that can contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda.
13. Each RCP has several time-bound, regionally specific issue-based coalitions (IBCs), which vary from region to region. Some IBCs need to make greater efforts to strengthen their service offerings for resident coordinators and United Nations country teams and to raise their value proposition by providing more strategic, analytical policy support and advisory services.
14. Across the regions WFP participates in relevant IBCs. For instance, it actively contributes to the Africa region’s IBC on data and statistics, of which a key achievement was the launch of the Africa United Nations Data for Development Platform at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2021. WFP’s regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean is actively engaged in the IBC on human mobility, bringing to light WFP’s key role in migration issues, particularly in mixed migration flows. The IBC has responded to the request of seven resident coordinators in the region who sought an updated analysis of the migration situation, with WFP contributing to the development and distribution of analyses on the subject. WFP is also participating in an IBC data task force, which is conducting rapid needs assessments and quantitative food security surveys in parts of Central America. The work has been carried out in close coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration and has re-energized partnerships on joint assessments and other initiatives with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

15. Each region has reform-specific task forces that convene to address specific aspects of regional repositioning. For instance, in its regional bureau for Southern Africa, WFP is co-chairing a working group on knowledge management. The group has been active since 2019 and meets regularly to facilitate the sharing of knowledge management best practices, innovative technologies, policies and communications among United Nations entities in Africa. In 2021, it successfully established a COVID-19 hub and a regional expert database. Elsewhere, WFP's regional bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe has contributed to the development of that region's business operations strategy and will participate in 8 of its 13 identified priority service opportunities.
16. WFP is also actively contributing to and welcomes the support provided by regional peer support groups for the review of draft common country analyses and UNSDCFs. Engagement in these groups provides WFP with an additional opportunity to strengthen the focus on food security and food systems throughout the United Nations. WFP's contribution in this regard has been positively recognized and has enhanced its visibility and role in the process.
17. Regional reform has also ushered in a renewed spirit of partnership and collaboration, as was evident in the joint effort of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP in organizing a regional dialogue on food systems. Elsewhere, during the Brussels VI Conference, entitled "Supporting the future of Syria and the region" and held in May 2022, WFP closely collaborated with the regional offices of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund and the International Labour Organization at side-events on social protection, the empowerment of young people and investing in people.

Advancing shared business operations for greater efficiency and effectiveness

18. WFP continues to work towards the targets for business operational efficiency originally set by the Secretary-General and reinforced through various resolutions that include the resolution on the 2020 QCPR. In 2021, the UNDS collectively achieved USD 195 million in efficiency gains through measures launched as part of UNDS reform.

Business operation strategies

19. WFP has reached the target related to business operation strategies, with every one of WFP's 84 country offices now having a strategy in place. WFP continues to provide implementation support for its country offices through the standardization and scale-up of services with potential to reduce costs and enhance quality through their business operations strategies. In 2022, the priority services for scale-up include transportation, accommodation, United Nations humanitarian air services and support for medical services through the United Nations booking hub.

Common premises

20. WFP continues to make progress towards the target set for common premises. Globally, 211 of 441 WFP offices (48 percent) are in premises shared with other United Nations entities.

Local shared service centres and common back offices

21. As part of a pilot, WFP continued its field engagement and capacity development work, providing in-country mission support and guidance to the Sudan country management team on service scoping, a business model for a local shared service centre and discussions on governance structures with DCO.

Global shared services

22. Global shared services (GSS) provide location-independent services that complement those of the smaller country-level shared service centres. The concept of GSS has evolved beyond the centralization of global-level service provision from a single physical location and now comprises not only the services provided from physical service centres but also those provided via, for example, digital platforms. Several factors are driving an increase in interest in GSS, including the COVID-19 pandemic, new ways of working and greater use of technology, all of which have fundamentally changed the way in which the United Nations can perform its administrative tasks.
23. The GSS task team (a group of entities that include UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Secretariat) expanded the range of shared services offered across the United Nations system at the end of 2021 and aims to align services throughout the system. WFP and the United Nations Office for Project Services serve as co-chairs of the task team, leading the strategic advancement and progress of the GSS initiative. A preliminary list of 42 services has been identified for scale-up, and across WFP departments nine internal services have been identified as having high potential for scale-up via GSS. In 2022, WFP is prioritizing the expansion of the United Nations booking hub and the United Nations fleet.

Global shared services – the United Nations booking hub

24. A major example of a global shared service is the United Nations booking hub, which WFP developed and is currently managing. The hub is a global inter-agency digital platform and mobile application that enables United Nations staff to book field services, and service providers to manage those services. Currently there are 1,300 field service points in 105 countries served by and serving 14 United Nations entities. The hub's services range from accommodation booking and management, air and ground passenger mobility, carpooling, facilities management, staff wellness support and medical consultations. All services are fully digitized, resulting in high accuracy, savings in administrative time and positive environmental impacts such as fully paperless processes, reduced carbon dioxide emissions and a reduction in travel.
25. With more than 1.2 million humanitarian clients served to date and 5 million page views in 2021 alone, the United Nations booking hub has been selected as one of the top four UNDS reform-related GSS to be scaled up in 2022 in order to maximize efficiency gains throughout the United Nations system. In 2021, an estimated USD 7.7 million was saved through the use of the hub.
26. UNICEF, IFAD and the International Organization for Migration are already global partners in the passenger mobility service line, and UNDP and UNHCR have agreed to integrate their back-office administrative systems so that the United Nations booking hub can become a single entry point for carpooling and ridesharing within the humanitarian community. Carpooling through the booking hub is now operational in 12 countries, with 35 United Nations entities participating. The United Nations Secretariat started to pilot the United Nations booking hub mobility solution with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Operational Support and is examining the possibility of looking for an umbrella agreement for all Secretariat entities. The booking hub won the Fleet Forum's 2021 Best Transport Achievement Award.

Global shared services – common light vehicle fleet services (global level)

27. The United Nations fleet is a joint initiative between WFP and UNHCR that provides light vehicle leasing solutions for United Nations entities. The first client agreement and vehicle leasing orders for United Nations fleet services are expected in the second quarter of 2022. Operationalization of the fleet by WFP and UNHCR has been facilitated by the development of a financial model and calculation of the capital funds required. The need for targeted resources and added capacity to cope with the envisaged roll-out is an ongoing challenge.

Engaging with the United Nations resident coordinator system

28. WFP recognizes the value of the renewed resident coordinator system and the new generation of United Nations country teams. For WFP it is important to ensure that the management and accountability framework clearly affirms, as guiding principles, mutual accountability at all levels, collective decision making through the UNSDG and the accountability of UNDS principals to their respective governing bodies. A country-level survey organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs found that 81 percent of WFP's country representatives considered that implementation of the management and accountability framework had improved in 2021, while the remaining 19 percent believed that further efforts were essential.
29. WFP has successfully redoubled its support for the resident coordinator system by revamping its support for WFP staff members attending the resident coordinator assessment centre and entering the talent pipeline for resident and humanitarian coordinators. The new approach includes tailored coaching and training, preparation for assessments, and briefings with current resident coordinators who were previously WFP staff members. As a result, in 2021 two WFP staff members graduated from the resident coordinator assessment centre, one became a resident coordinator, and four passed the resident coordinator talent pipeline assessment. WFP currently has its highest-ever representation in the resident coordinator pool, with 24 staff members successfully graduating from the assessment centre, 8 serving as resident coordinators and 1 serving as a regional humanitarian coordinator.
30. In 2021 WFP provided USD 2.4 million as its share of the funding for the special purpose trust fund for implementation of the resident coordinator system in 2022. The cost-shared funding that UNSDG members provide for the system every year amounts to USD 77.5 million. In addition, in accordance with stipulations introduced through UNDS reform, a 1 percent coordination levy is applied to donor contributions for development-related activities, thus reducing the overall amount available for programmatic activities. In 2021, WFP transferred a total of USD 153,960 generated by the coordination levy to the special purpose trust fund, in addition to the USD 2.4 million it provided through cost sharing. Thus far in 2022 WFP's application of the 1 percent levy has generated roughly USD 26,000.

Funding compact

31. The annex to this document shows WFP progress against selected UNDS funding compact indicators since 2018.⁴ WFP is making progress in fulfilling the relevant commitments of the compact. As for United Nations Member States, WFP, as part of the UNDS, continues to seek more flexible and predictable funding for the UNDS.

⁴ Some indicators are relevant to Member States and other United Nations system entities but not WFP. For more information on the funding compact see [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 \(A/74/73/Add.1–E/2019/14/Add.1\)](#).

Conclusion

32. On 15 November 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution⁵ in which it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”. Throughout February and March 2022, Member States and United Nations representatives held ten days of intergovernmental discussions on possible approaches to the implementation of the Secretary-General’s recommendations in that report. WFP is taking part in the response to those recommendations, in particular with regard to the follow-up to the 2021 United Nations food systems summit, in which it is co-leading post-summit action with FAO and IFAD.
33. With less than eight years until the target year of 2030 for the attainment of the SDGs, continuous efforts on all fronts of multilateral work will be vital to regaining progress lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other global setbacks. WFP will continue to engage in UNDS reform, the work on Our Common Agenda and all system-wide efforts to ensure that the SDGs, particularly SDGs 2 and 17, are achieved by the end of the decade.

⁵ [General Assembly resolution 76/6 \(A/RES/76/6\)](#).

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 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 – 32%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2020 – 34%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2021 – 34%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2022 – 26%
	Number of Member State contributors to development-related inter-agency pooled funds and to 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.	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.	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 USD 10.5 billion, or 70%.	In 2019, WFP received USD 8.1 billion against total requirements of USD 12.6 billion, or 64%.	In 2020, WFP received USD 4 billion against total requirements of USD 10.6 billion, or 38%.	In 2020, WFP received USD 8.4 billion against total requirements of USD 13.7 billion, or 61%.	In 2021, WFP received USD 3.3 billion against total requirements of USD 14.1 billion, or 23%.	In 2022, WFP has thus far received USD 3.7 billion against total requirements of USD 17.1 billion, or 21%.
	Fraction of UNSDG 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: 23% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 62%	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%	Percentage of WFP revenue that is multi-year: 17% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 54%
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: 2 for a total value of USD 0.6 million.	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2020: 4 for a total value of USD 0.3 million. (Note: data are as of August 2020).	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2020: 12 for a total value of USD 1.8 million.	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2021: 4 for a total value of USD 0.9 million.

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update
UNSDG ENTITY COMMITMENTS								
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	Baseline (2018): 29% (joint evaluations), 20% (independent system-wide evaluations) Target (2021): 75% (joint evaluations), 50% (independent system-wide evaluations)	In 2018, WFP completed five joint evaluations and another five were ongoing. WFP was 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 by the end of the year (Colombia, Eswatini and India). In addition, the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) was actively engaged in the IAHE of the drought response in Ethiopia, which was completed in 2019, an IAHE of the response to cyclone Idai in Mozambique and an IAHE of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Preparations for a joint evaluation of collaboration among the Rome-based agencies started in late 2019 and continued in 2020.	As of June 2020, WFP had been involved in six joint decentralized evaluations in 2020. All started in 2019 and three were completed (Benin, Malawi and Mozambique). Additional joint evaluations were planned to start in 2020 but may have been delayed due to the pandemic. WFP was also involved in two IAHEs, one in Mozambique and one on gender, that were initiated in 2019. Regarding independent system-wide evaluations, the joint evaluation of collaboration among the Rome-based agencies was in its preparatory phase and WFP was also involved in a WHO-led inter-agency evaluability assessment of the global action plan for healthy lives and well-being, which was in the data collection phase. Finally, WFP was engaged in the preparation of a multi-partner trust fund evaluation of the United Nations response to COVID-19.	In 2020, OEV, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, initiated a joint evaluation of Rome-based agency collaboration. The evaluation report was presented to the agencies' respective governing bodies in late 2021. OEV also provided evidence and strategic inputs for numerous "lessons from evaluation" exercises coordinated by the COVID-19 Global Evaluation Coalition led by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and worked with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on a rapid evaluation synthesis on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security, to be finalized by March 2021. At the decentralized level, WFP continued to engage in various types of joint evaluation with other United Nations agencies and government partners. Five joint decentralized evaluations were completed (Benin, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and India) and another six were ongoing or in the preparation stage in January 2021.	By May 2021 WFP had finalized its work with FAO, IFAD and UNIDO on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and was engaged in a United Nations Evaluation Group working group overseeing an assessment of the early lessons and evaluability of the COVID-19 multi-partner trust fund. At the decentralized level, WFP was engaged in seven joint evaluations at the end of April 2021. An IAHE reviewing progress in the mainstreaming of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus agenda had been completed, complementing the IAHE on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls that had been carried out in 2020. Two additional IAHEs were at the preparation stage (Yemen and the humanitarian response to COVID-19).	In 2022 WFP has continued to engage in joint evaluations with national governments, other United Nations entities and donors. One centralized and two decentralized joint evaluations were completed in 2021: the centralized joint evaluation of collaboration among the United Nations Rome-based agencies begun in 2020 was presented and discussed in various forums, including at the biannual meeting of the Rome-based agency senior consultative group, the fifth informal meeting of the Rome-based agency governing bodies and the autumn 2021 sessions of the governing bodies of IFAD and WFP. WFP also participated in the reference group on the system-wide evaluation of the COVID-19 response. Headquarters divisions other than OEV were engaged in generating evidence through decentralized evaluations. An evaluation of the joint programme on accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women, commissioned jointly by the WFP Gender Office, FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update
						<p>WFP actively engaged in IAHEs. Two were completed in 2020 (Mozambique and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls) and one was at the preparation stage (Yemen).</p>		<p>Empowerment of Women was completed.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic country office, in collaboration with the Government of the Dominican Republic, completed a joint evaluation of the activity of Progressing with Solidarity and the national health service, with the support of WFP, to prevent malnutrition and anaemia in the nutritionally vulnerable populations of the Dominican Republic between 2014 and 2020.</p> <p>WFP has continued to invest significantly in IAHEs through financial contributions and OEV's participation in the management groups for such evaluations. Two IAHEs started in 2021: one covering the situation in Yemen during the period from the declaration of a Level 3 response in 2015 until 2021, with the final report disseminated in the first quarter of 2022; and the other on the humanitarian response to COVID-19, which was launched in the second half of 2021 but will take place mainly in 2022.</p> <p>WFP worked with FAO, IFAD and UNIDO on overseeing the development of an evidence summary on COVID-19 and food security, which was completed in April 2021. WFP is a member of the management group</p>

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update
								<p>supporting the evaluation office of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which oversaw an independent evaluation of UNAIDS work on efficient and sustainable financing for the AIDS response, which was completed in November 2021. In March 2022, WFP joined the management group for the UNAIDS joint evaluation of social protection.</p> <p>At the decentralized level, ten evaluations were started in 2021 in partnership with governments (Benin, Colombia and Eswatini), other United Nations agencies (the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, FAO, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and donors (the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). All of these evaluations will be completed in 2022 or early 2023.</p>

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update
Improving transparency and accountability								
6. To improve 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 planning cycle	Baseline (2017): 62% Target (2021): 100%	WFP strategic plans and corporate results frameworks are approved by the WFP Executive Board. Discussions on these documents include dialogue with the Board on the financing of WFP's development results.	The financing of 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 continued to refine its ability to report on results and its use of resources to achieve those results. The issue was central to ongoing work on the strategic plan and the corporate results framework for 2022–2025.	No change from previous update.	WFP continues to refine its ability to report on results and its use of resources to achieve those results. The issue is central and was taken into consideration during the development of the strategic plan and the corporate results framework for 2022–2025.
7. To strengthen entity- and system- wide transparency and reporting, linking resources to SDG results	% of UNDS entities individually submitting financial data to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination	Baseline (2017): 69% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP submits its financial data to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report submitted in 2008).	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.
	% 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. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.
	% of UNDS entities with ongoing activities at the country level that report expenditures disaggregated by country to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination baseline	Baseline (2017): 46% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP reports disaggregated expenditure data.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report in 2008).	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update
	% of UNDS entities that report on expenditures disaggregated by SDG	Baseline (2017): 20% Target (2021): 100%	Yes. WFP reports by SDG.	Accomplished. No change from baseline (first report on 17 May 2019).	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.
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 website of the United Nations Evaluation Group	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 to 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 of the related evaluation reports. 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.	No change from 2019 update.	Same as 2020 update. In addition, evaluation reports that exceed, meet or approach WFP quality requirements are uploaded to the evaluation map (Evalmapper), ensuring wide dissemination.	No change from January 2021 update.	No change from May 2021 update.

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 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 United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform/website, depending on the availability of resources	Baseline (2018): 0 Target (2019): 100%	Since 2013, WFP's internal audit reports are externally available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports . The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform is not yet in place.	No change from 2018 baseline.	No change from 2019 update.	No change from 2020 update. The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform has no proper and specific resources and is still under consideration.	WFP's website for audit reports is being revised to allow for more search functions and greater access to, and transparency of, WFP deliverables. There has been no movement on development of the United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform.	WFP's website for audit reports has new search functions, etc. There has been no movement on the United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform by the United Nations Secretariat.
10. To increase the visibility of results from voluntary core contributions, pooled and thematic funds and programme country contributions	Specific mention of voluntary core, pooled and thematic fund contributors, and programme country contributions in United Nations country team annual results reporting and entity-specific country and global reporting	Baseline (2018): n/a Target (2020): Yes	Such contributions are highlighted in WFP's annual performance report, in each annual country report and in an annual corporate report on flexible contributions.	No change from 2018 baseline.	No change from 2019 update.	Accomplished. No change from 2020 update.	Accomplished. No change from January 2021 update.	Accomplished. No change from 2021 update.
	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.	No change from 2018 baseline.	No change from 2019 update.	No change from 2020 update.	No change from January 2021 update.	No change from May 2021 update.

Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP January 2021 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 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 continues to refine the analysis of information on efficiency gains.	No change from 2019 update.	No change from 2020 update.	No change from January 2021 update.	No change from May 2021 update.
	% 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. No change from 2018 baseline.	Accomplished. No change from 2019 update.	Accomplished. No change from 2020 update.	Accomplished. No change from January 2021 update.	Accomplished. No change from May 2021 update.
12. To fully implement and report on approved cost recovery policies and rates	% of UNSDG entities that report annually on the implementation of their approved cost recovery policies and rates to their respective governing body	Baseline (2017): 51% Target (2021): 100%	WFP reports annually to the Board on the implementation of its approved cost recovery policies and rates in the management plan.	Accomplished. No change from 2018 baseline.	Accomplished. No change from 2019 update.	Accomplished. No change from 2020 update.	Accomplished. No change from January 2021 update.	Accomplished. No change from May 2021 update.

Acronyms

COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
DCO	Development Coordination Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GSS	global shared services
IAHE	inter-agency humanitarian evaluation
IBC	issue-based coalition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISC	indirect support cost
OEV	Office of Evaluation
QCPR	quadrennial comprehensive policy review
RCP	regional collaborative platform
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations development system
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
WHO	World Health Organization