



World Food Programme

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LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation Policy Update

Status update for the Executive Board

25 November 2022

# SSTC Policy Evaluation 2021

## RECOMMENDATION #1

WFP should revise the SSTC policy based on an agreed upon and widely shared corporate vision

TO BETTER REFLECT



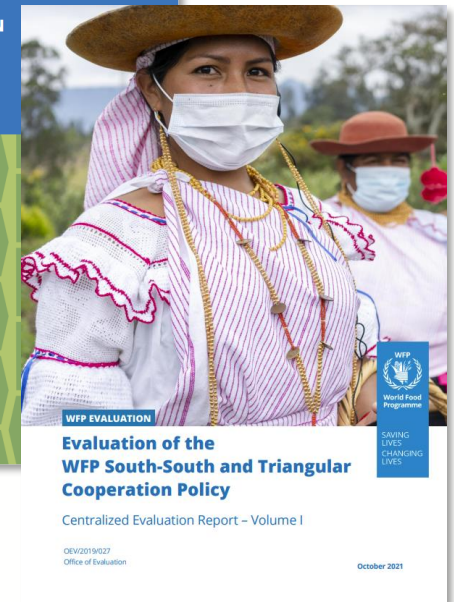
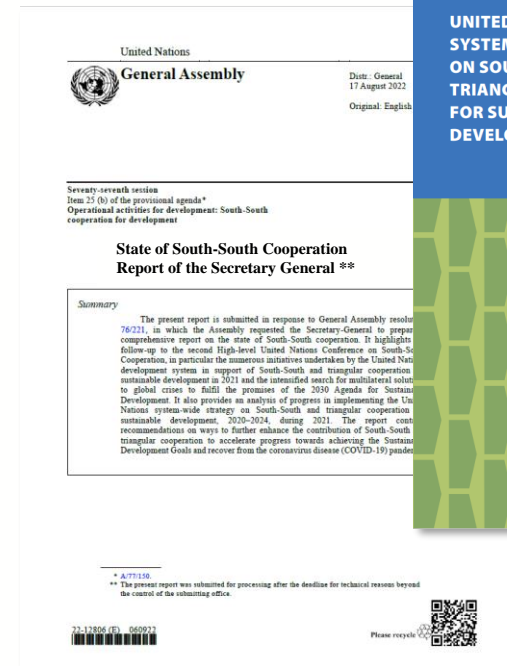
**SSTC in changing global context**  
Conflict, COVID-19, Climate, Cost Crisis



**SSTC in UN context**  
2030 Agenda, UN-Strategy for SSTC, 2019 Buenos Aires SSTC Conference



**WFP as a driver of SSTC**  
One of the most dynamic players in the UN for SSTC



# Why WFP and what is WFP doing today in SSTC?



## Why WFP?

- Trusted partner
- Technical expertise in SDG 2
- Deep field presence
- Working with most vulnerable
- Three Centres of Excellence



## SSTC in Strategic Plan

- SSTC part of Strategic Outcome 4
- Cross-cutting to Strategic Outcome 1-3
- Complementary to CCS by leveraging Global South expertise



## Moving from conventional to emerging areas

- From school feeding, nutrition & social protection
- to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness



## Collaboration with RBAs and UN system

- Partnership with FAO and IFAD
- WFP important player in UN system

# What is the level of ambition?

## Three levels



1

### Consolidate what WFP does best

Building on WFP potential, scale up areas of strength and innovate to be more effective



2

### Explore other fields of demand

Based on requests from developing countries and considering the global crisis environment



3

### Clearly delimit engagement

Clarifying which areas WFP will not engage in



# Consolidate what WFP does best



## STRATEGIC

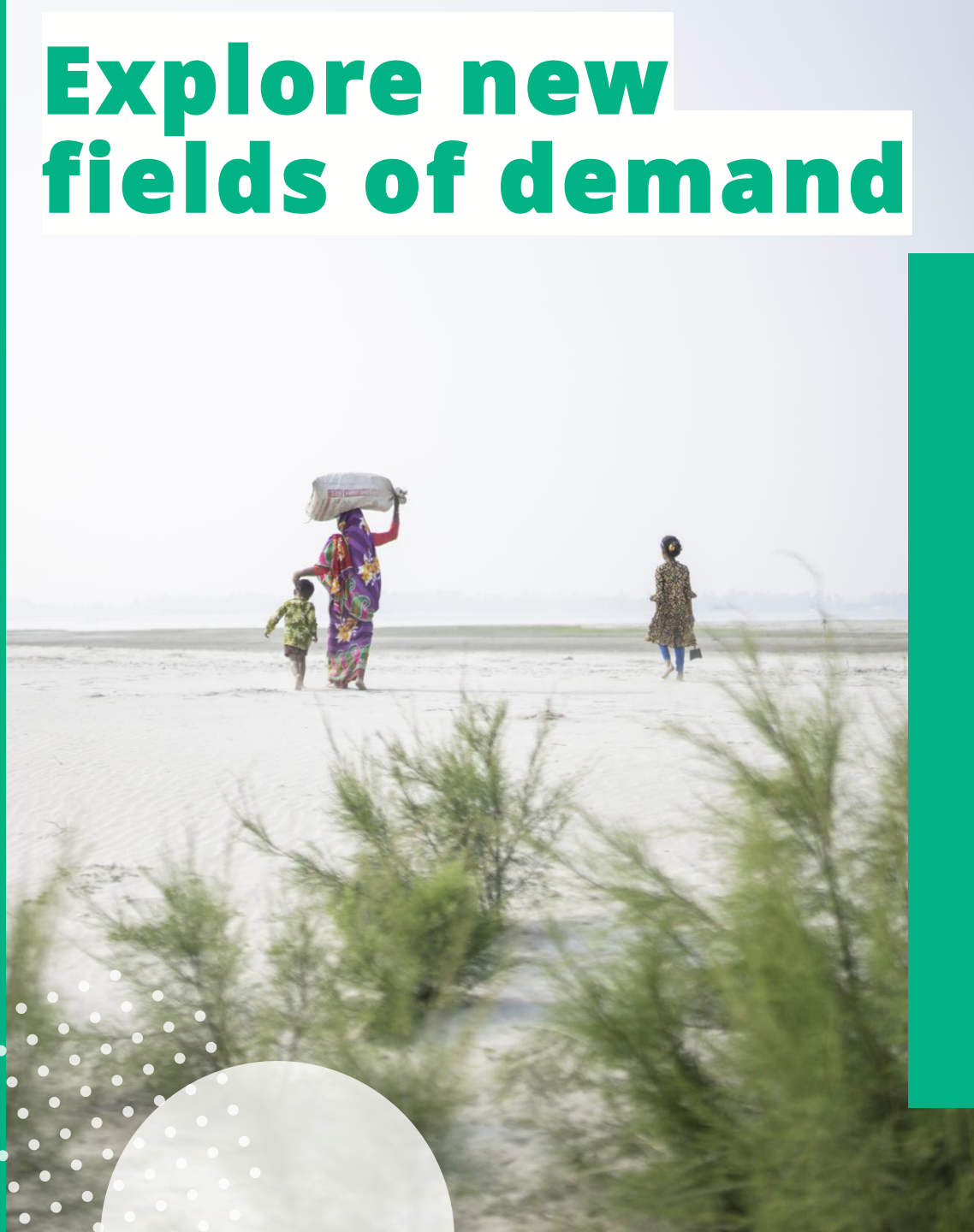
1. Support SSTC in conventional areas, responding to global food crisis
2. SSTC to deliver on WFP mandate

## OPERATIONAL

3. Investments and fine-tuning main elements
4. Strive for higher quality along evaluation recommendations

# Explore new fields of demand

1. SSTC for resilience building and emergency preparedness
2. Strengthening systems in line with Strategic Plan
3. Increase engagement with regional bodies for SDG2 and global food crisis response





# Delimit engagement in SSTC

1. Only related to WFP mandate
2. UN/RBA complementarity within thematic boundaries
3. Only demand-driven and adapted to local context
4. In line with international ideals and principles

# SSTC Policy Update Process

## Process with the EB

External consultations  
Informal consultation with EB  
Policy update for approval to EB in June 2023

Q1/2  
2023

Nov-  
Dec  
2022

## Early drafts

Information session with EB  
(today)  
Zero draft (December)

Jul-  
Oct  
2022

## Approaches & contents

Key areas of interest  
approved by Global  
SSTC Task Force

Apr-  
Jun  
2022

## Internal consultations

Consultations with internal  
stakeholders including  
corporate-wide survey





# Basic structure of updated SSTC Policy

Setting the context

Background & context

Definitions & concepts

Evidence & lessons learned

Principles

Goals and focus areas

Theory of change

Objectives & outcomes

Strategic Focus Areas

Essential enablers

Direction for implementation

Pathways

Policy coherence

Monitoring and evaluation

Annexes

(to be defined)



# TOC of WFP-facilitated SSTC

**Improved well-being:** Developing countries achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (global partnership) faster, more sustainably and with stronger ownership.



**Behaviour changes:** Recipient country actors (institutions and individuals) sustainably adapt and implement new solutions and/or scale up and expand their application.



**Capacity changes:**

- Developing country actors have stronger **capacity** (knowledge, expertise, skills, tools, technologies) to address food security and nutrition through innovative approaches.
- Developing country actors have access to additional **resources** for hunger solutions made available by domestic, regional or international actors.



**Outputs/reach:** Relevant developing country institutions and/or individuals at different levels engage in SSTC activities (e.g. knowledge sharing, peer learning, technical cooperation).



**WFP activities:** WFP (headquarters, regional bureaux, country offices, centres of excellence) effectively facilitates and/or enables SSTC through various modalities, including brokering knowledge and technical expertise and strategic partnering.

**Well-being assumptions**

(e.g. new solutions relevant for “moving the needle” on SDG 2 or 17)

**Behaviour change assumptions**

(e.g. recipient countries have the resources, technical capacity and enabling environment to implement innovations)

**Capacity change assumptions**

(e.g. chosen SSTC modalities are relevant and effective; commitment and absorptive capacities of country institutions are adequate)

**Output/reach assumptions**

(e.g. country actors recognize WFP as a valuable convener in targeted areas)

**Activity assumptions**

(e.g. WFP has adequate resources, guidance and leadership support to effectively support country-led SSTC)