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

Draft decision*

The Board takes note of the update on WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279 (repositioning the United Nations development system) set out in document WFP/EB.A/2023/5-D.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

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1. This information note builds on the update presented at the 2022 annual session of the Executive Board on WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the reform of the United Nations development system (UNDS). The aims of the reform, as recalled by the United Nations Secretary-General, are "to focus more on people and less on process. To become more nimble and effective. And to build a workplace of equality, diversity and integrity". This information note complements other materials provided to the Board that address UNDS reform and the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. These include WFP's 2022 annual performance report and corporate results framework for 2022–2025. The Secretary-General's 2023 report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233, on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, provides a thorough account of system-wide progress in the implementation of resolution 72/279. The 2023 report of the chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) provides further details of progress made in the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations Development Coordination Office.
2. The 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.

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

3. Food insecurity continues to rise amid growing inequality, geopolitical strife, economic uncertainty, inflation and new and protracted crises. To overcome these challenges, WFP must respond to emergencies while also tackling root causes of food insecurity, working in close partnership with governments, civil society and other United Nations organizations. WFP and the UNDS remain focused on the vision of United Nations reform: to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
4. The components of the repositioned UNDS have been embedded in WFP through a "whole of WFP" approach.
5. Progress continues on the design and rollout of common country analyses and United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks (UNSDCFs), which guide United Nations action at the country level. A total of 101 UNSDCFs are in place and an additional 18 are being developed. All WFP country strategic plans (CSPs) are designed and implemented in close connection with the UNSDCFs. The latest generation CSPs are being developed based on a strategic and consultative theory of change that closely reflects the UNSDCF theory of change, strategic priorities and cycle. UNSDCFs are at the centre of WFP's strategic formulation activities, and all development portfolios within CSPs continue to be directly derived from UNSDCFs.
6. WFP is developing new CSPs and will launch the third generation of the plans in 2024. An internal cross-divisional body at WFP – known as the second-generation CSP working group – meets monthly to facilitate coordination on CSPs and to implement elements of United Nations reform related to country strategic planning. Going forward, engagement with the UNSDG will facilitate the development of third-generation CSPs and their alignment with UNSDCFs, as well as the continuation of UNDS approaches, partnerships, joint analysis and programming at the country level.

7. As part of the UNSDG programme working group WFP contributed to a desk review to assess the quality of common country analyses and UNSDCF, which was conducted in the third quarter of 2022. Upon the recommendation of WFP this working group plans to analyse the working modalities and efficiencies of regional peer support groups in 2023. WFP will also participate in the working group's work on country programming document alignment with and derivation from UNSDCF and on guidance on the configuration of United Nations country teams.
8. As a member of the UNSDG advisory group on joint programmes WFP contributed to a guidance note on a new generation of United Nations joint programmes, which was released in October 2022. The guidance is intended to facilitate joint programmes and reflects guidance from and decisions by Member States, lessons from experience and needs identified by United Nations country teams. WFP has also developed an information sheet with practical tips, summarizing new elements from the global guidance and providing advice for country offices throughout the life cycle of joint programmes.
9. At the country level the UNSDG guidance was utilized by WFP in 149 joint programmes, supporting the achievement of UNSDCF goals in 2022. Examples of joint programmes where WFP has worked closely in partnership with other United Nations country team members include the joint programme in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Using funding from the Joint SDG Fund, WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide three bulletins for policymakers that analyse data on the impact of the food, energy and financing crises in the country. The three bulletins look at vulnerable groups affected by the crisis; food security and livelihoods; and macroeconomic analysis. At a workshop in 2023 government ministers, the United Nations country team and other development partners will discuss the findings of the analysis and plan the way forward. Elsewhere, WFP is working alongside the International Organization for Migration and FAO to establish a comprehensive monitoring framework for planning anticipatory action in Zimbabwe. Through this Joint SDG Fund project, the three participating United Nations entities are strengthening monitoring tools, including WFP's HungerMap^{LIVE} and Harmonized Markets Monitoring, to address information gaps related to the potential impacts of the war in Ukraine and other global stressors on migration and displacement in Zimbabwe.
10. Internally, WFP continues to share best practices and increase understanding of the reforms through webinars on UNDS reform designed for staff involved in country operations. Two internal webinars were introduced by deputy executive directors in 2022: the first was presented by the Partnerships and Advocacy Department and looked at strategic partnering and lessons learned on pooled funds; the second focused on efficiency gains and was opened by the Management Department.

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

11. Three years into the rollout of the regional component of UNDS reform, each regional collaborative platform is seen as a forum for bringing regional United Nations entities together to share strategic direction and guidance. WFP regional bureaux have been fully engaged throughout the launch of the platforms. As part of these efforts WFP is closely involved in relevant issue-based coalitions. Moreover, WFP regional programme experts are active in peer support groups, while other staff are working to address regional efficiencies, knowledge management and data solutions as part of the regional reform workplan. While WFP sees value in renewing regional collaboration and measures aimed at increasing coherence, it is conscious of the need to balance this work with regional bureau workloads,

which are largely focused on supporting WFP field operations. The regional bureaux recognize that issue-based coalitions and peer support groups are useful ways to collaborate with other regional United Nations partners. However, this element of UNDS reform may benefit from further review and consideration of how best to support work on regional themes and handle requests for support from resident coordinators and United Nations country teams.

12. The impact of issue-based coalitions has been mixed. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the issue-based coalition on human mobility, with WFP participation, has established itself as a platform for regional dialogue that facilitates a coordinated and collaborative approach to addressing the challenges posed by increasingly complex and mixed movements of populations. From this, in 2023 WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees embarked on a joint regional mixed movement monitoring exercise through which the agencies are collecting data to inform better understanding of the protection and food security needs of people on the move and their reasons for migrating. Elsewhere, the Africa regional issue-based coalition on data brought together agencies, including WFP, to formulate position papers and strategies.
13. In several regions issue-based coalitions have been reviewed with the aim of streamlining the new regional architecture, leading to the merging or deactivation of some coalitions and the review of various regional thematic working groups. Results from the reviews have been used to reduce duplication of efforts with regional mechanisms. WFP participated in these reviews with the desire to improve the ability of the regional mechanisms to respond to consolidated requests for support from resident coordinators and United Nations country teams and to address the priorities identified in UNSDCFs.
14. WFP continues to engage in other components of the regional collaborative platform, such as peer support groups. Through these groups WFP provides inter-agency expertise to support the design of UNSDCFs, even in countries where it does not have a presence. To improve their work, several peer support groups have embarked on lessons learned exercises to gain a shared understanding of common challenges and solutions, which have been shared with other groups.
15. The new regional architecture has helped to reinforce some partnerships. For example, in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the regional United Nations Network for Evaluation was formalized through the regional collaborative platform. This voluntary, member-based inter-agency network is co-chaired by WFP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Advancing shared business operations for greater efficiency and effectiveness

16. WFP continues to work towards the targets on business operational efficiency set by the Secretary-General and reinforced in the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. WFP has processes in place to measure efficiency gains and follows the definitions and methodology of the United Nations Development Coordination Office for measuring efficiency, which relate to quantifiable reductions in the costs of a given task.
17. WFP has currently reached the target related to business operations strategies: all 98 WFP country offices now have a strategy in place. WFP continues to help country offices implement their strategies through the standardization and scale-up of recommended services to reduce costs and enhance quality.

18. WFP is working towards the target set for common premises. Globally, 232 of 474 WFP offices (48.95 percent) are in premises shared with other United Nations entities. WFP follows the Development Coordination Office's initiatives on the revision of the common premises target, seeking to prioritize the implementation of common premises projects that promise to improve the measurement of cost and time efficiency.
19. WFP has continued field engagement and capacity development work based on the inter-agency plan to roll out common back offices, supporting country offices in Jordan, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, a mission to validate a common back-office cost-benefit analysis was undertaken with other United Nations entities in the country. WFP also supported the country office in preparing a proposal to host all common back-office services. Similarly, in Kenya WFP supported the country office in preparing its proposal to host common back-office logistics services. WFP is also participating in inter-agency discussions on how to improve the rollout of such services.
20. Global shared services have gained prominence due to factors such as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, new ways of working and greater use of technology, which are transforming the way the United Nations performs administrative tasks. WFP and the United Nations Office for Project Services are co-chairs of the global shared services inter-agency task team, leading this initiative. Forty-two services that could be scaled up, and nine internal services in WFP departments, have been identified as having high potential for scale-up to the inter-agency level; two of these – the United Nations Booking Hub and the United Nations Fleet – have been prioritized for scale-up.
21. Tapping into the advantages of global shared services, WFP utilizes UNDP payroll services for fixed-term national staff and receives global security support from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. WFP also uses the centralized public auction service of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to dispose of used and obsolete equipment.
22. Developed and managed by WFP, the United Nations Booking Hub is the largest global shared service run by the organization and is an example of innovative digital service delivery through partnerships in the spirit of United Nations reform. This global inter-agency platform connects supply and demand for humanitarian services in the field, enabling humanitarian staff to book field services easily and United Nations service providers to manage services more effectively. Present in more than 1,500 field service points in 111 countries and with 17 United Nations partners, the United Nations Booking Hub has served 2.4 million humanitarian clients to date. Services that can be booked through the Hub include accommodation, air and ground passenger transportation, carpooling, facilities management, staff wellness support and medical consultations. The digitized services save time by automating processes and save money through increased vehicle utilization, fleet sharing and accommodation occupancy rates. They also deliver environmental benefits in the form of reduced CO₂ emissions and paper use.
23. The UNSDG has selected the United Nations Booking Hub as a priority shared service to be scaled up to maximize efficiency gains in the United Nations system. In 2022, the Booking Hub recorded USD 9.9 million in estimated efficiency gains.
24. The largest and fastest growing shared service, United Nations Mobility (comprising WFP passenger transportation and carpooling services) is operational in 98 countries and involves 6,000 United Nations vehicles and 4,800 United Nations drivers. To date, this service has served 2 million passengers.

25. Following its official launch in October 2022, the United Nations Fleet, a global shared service for common light vehicles, has achieved significant progress. Seven United Nations entities have signed service agreements with UN Fleet: UNICEF, the United Nations Office at Nairobi, WHO, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and FAO. The vehicle leasing operation is growing faster than anticipated, and the 2023 forecast has been revised from 250 to 400 vehicles on lease by the end of the year. To date, the United Nations Fleet has 36 vehicles on lease, 75 confirmed orders and 173 orders expected. The service focuses on customer satisfaction to ensure it meets partner needs. As global supply chains continue to face unprecedented challenges, the ability of the United Nations Fleet to meet the vehicle requirements of United Nations entities is testament to its added value to the United Nations community.

Engaging with the United Nations resident coordinator system

26. WFP sees the value of the renewed resident coordinator system and the new generation of United Nations country teams. For instance, WFP has seen that synergies harnessed early in the formulation of joint programmes increase the success of proposals made to the Joint SDG Fund. Specifically, in 2022 the Fund allocated USD 7.8 million to WFP and partners operating together through joint programmes, which was the largest amount attained by WFP in the Fund's history. Elsewhere, the close involvement of WFP early in common country analysis and UNSDCF processes has helped to demonstrate the value of WFP's "saving lives" and "changing lives" portfolios. This close collaboration was evident in Kenya, where the resident coordinator invited WFP to serve as vice chair of the programme management team and to act as co-lead for one of the strategic priorities of the UNSDCF. Beyond this, WFP improved efficiency in areas including administration, logistics, facility management and procurement. Subsequently, in numerous operations such as in Senegal and Myanmar resident coordinators have invited WFP representatives to serve as co-chairs of operational management teams.
27. WFP currently has 11 staff serving as resident coordinators, its highest number to date; this amounts to 9.1 percent of all resident coordinators. A further 23 WFP staff members have successfully passed the resident coordinator assessment and are in the resident coordinator pool. WFP is the third biggest source of resident coordinators in the system, after UNDP and external recruitment.
28. For 2023, WFP has transferred USD 2.44 million to the special purpose trust fund for the implementation of the resident coordinator system. Annually, UNSDG members contribute USD 77.5 million in total to this trust fund. In accordance with UNDS reform, a 1 percent levy is applied to donor contributions for development-related activities, which reduces the amount available for other programmatic activities. In 2022, WFP transferred USD 258,577 generated through the 1 percent levy to the special purpose trust fund, an increase of USD 104,617 from the amount levied in 2021.
29. The resident coordinator system, a central component of the repositioned UNDS, continues to face funding shortfalls as outlined in the 2023 report from the Secretary-General on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and in the 2023 report of the UNSDG Chair on the Development Coordination Office.

Funding compact

30. WFP progress against the indicators of the UNDS funding compact¹ is reported in an annex to this information note. WFP is making good progress in fulfilling the relevant commitments of the compact. Overall, the UNDS has made progress on 88 percent of funding compact targets while Member States have progressed on 48 percent of their commitments. Better quality funding that is more flexible and predictable will help to bring further coherence to the work of the UNDS and to achieve the strategic results of UNSDCF.

Conclusion

31. As the mid-point for the 2030 Agenda, 2023 is a pivotal year for efforts to reach the SDGs. Only 12 percent of the 140 SDG targets are on track. The gap in financing the Sustainable Development Goals is also increasing. In July, a food systems summit “stocktaking moment” will be convened by the Secretary-General, hosted by the Government of Italy in collaboration with FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP, the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub and the wider United Nations system. This will be a significant opportunity for Member States and partners across the UNDS and beyond to present lessons learned and deepen partnerships. Later, the SDG Summit in September will be another key moment for the multilateral system to reflect on challenges related to the reversal of progress towards the SDGs and discuss how to regain momentum, including for SDG 2.
32. WFP is closely following discussions around the “Our Common Agenda” report and has participated in the formulation of several Secretary-General policy briefs, including on the global emergency platform, social protection through the global accelerator, a global digital compact, UN 2.0, a new agenda for peace and the reform of the international financial architecture. Together with FAO, IFAD and others, WFP also has a leading role in the follow-up to the food systems summit. The “Summit of the Future” in 2024 will be another important opportunity to address Our Common Agenda; WFP is involved in the UNSDG working group that is examining components of the agenda related to sustainable development. Together, WFP efforts to mainstream the repositioning of the UNDS at the country, regional and global levels alongside its engagement in the food systems summit stocktaking moment, the SDG Summit and Our Common Agenda are helping to shape the way towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

¹ 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 \(A/74/73/Add.1–E/2019/14/Add.1\)](#).

ANNEX

MEMBER STATES RELATED COMMITMENTS								
Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update	WFP May 2023 update
Aligning funding with entity requirements								
1. To increase core resources for the UNDS	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= 10% (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 funding to WFP as a share of overall revenue 2022 = 6% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Core funding for WFP as a share of overall revenue in 2022 = 5%; 2023 = 9% (as of 24 April 2023) (Data include all funding for 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.					

MEMBER STATES RELATED COMMITMENTS								
Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update	WFP May 2023 update
2. To double the share of non-core contributions that are provided through development-related pooled and 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 = 5.6% (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).	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2022 = 4.2% (Data include all funding to WFP, both humanitarian and development).	Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2022 total = 3% (Data include all funding for WFP, both humanitarian and development). Share of WFP non-core resources channelled through inter-agency pooled funds: 2023 = 1.7% (as of 1 May 2023) (Data include all funding for 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.	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.	WFP has no thematic funding instruments.

MEMBER STATES RELATED COMMITMENTS								
Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update	WFP May 2023 update
Providing stability								
3. To broaden the sources of funding support for 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: 2021 – 34%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2022 – 26%	Number of government partners contributing core resources: 2022 = 31%; 2023 = 33% (as of 24 April 2023)
	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.					
4. To provide predictable funding for the specific requirements of UNSDG entities as articulated in their strategic plans and for 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%.	By May 2020 WFP had received USD 4 billion against total requirements of USD 10.6 billion, or 38%.	By June 2021 WFP had received USD 3.3 billion against total requirements of USD 14.1 billion, or 23%	By May 2022 WFP had received USD 3.7 billion against total requirements of USD 17.1 billion, or 21%	In 2022 WFP received total funding of USD 14.2 billion against total requirements of USD 21.4 billion, or 66%. As of 24 April 2023 WFP had received USD 2.7 billion in 2023 against total requirements of USD 23.6 billion, or 11%.

MEMBER STATES RELATED COMMITMENTS								
Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update	WFP May 2023 update
	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: 23% Percentage of WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 62%	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%	Percentage of 2022 WFP revenue that is multi-year: 10%. Percentage of 2022 WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 75%. As of 24 April 2023, percentage of 2023 WFP revenue that is multi-year: 21%. As of 24 April 2023, percentage of 2023 WFP revenue that has a duration longer than one year: 61%.
Facilitating coherence and efficiency								
7. To fully comply with cost recovery rates as approved by 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 0.6 million.	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.	Number of ISC waivers granted by WFP in 2022: five, for a total value of USD 1.1 million.

UNSDG ENTITY COMMITMENTS								
Commitment	Entity-specific indicators	Funding compact baselines and targets	WFP 2018 baseline	WFP 2019 data	WFP June 2020 update	WFP May 2021 update	WFP May 2022 update	WFP May 2023 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 (OEV) 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. Preparations for the joint evaluation of collaboration among the Rome-based agencies started late in 2019 and will continue in 2020.	As of June 2020, WFP had been involved in six joint decentralized evaluations in 2020. All started in 2019 and three had been 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 the 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 the WHO-led inter-agency evaluability assessment of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being, which was in the data collection phase. WFP was also engaged in the	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 to 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 in 2020 and worked with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on a rapid evaluation synthesis on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security. WFP was also engaged in a United Nations Evaluation Group working group to oversee the early lessons learned and evaluability of the	WFP 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. A centralized joint evaluation of the collaboration between the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) was presented and discussed in various forums in 2021, including at the RBA senior consultative group biannual meeting, the fifth informal meeting of the RBA governing bodies and the autumn sessions of the governing bodies of IFAD and WFP. WFP also participated in the reference group for the system-wide evaluation of the COVID-19 response. Headquarters divisions other than OEV were engaged in generating evidence through	In 2022 WFP contributed to the design and management of two strategic global joint evaluation exercises: the joint evaluation of UNAIDS work on social protection; and the strategic joint evaluation of the collective international development and humanitarian assistance response to COVID-19. Both evaluations are due to be completed in the second part of 2023. WFP is supporting the Global Coalition on Evaluative Evidence for SDG Synthesis. WFP is part of the management group of the partnership synthesis and is committed to supporting the syntheses on the themes of "People" and "Planet", which are currently planned for 2023 and 2024. The partnership synthesis started in 2022 and the results will be presented

UNSDG ENTITY COMMITMENTS								
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					preparation of a multi-partner trust fund evaluation of the United Nations' response to COVID-19.	<p>COVID-19 multi-partner trust fund.</p> <p>At the decentralized level, WFP continued to engage in various types of joint evaluation with other United Nations agencies and government partners. Seven joint decentralized evaluations were ongoing or at preparation stage as of the end of April 2021.</p> <p>WFP was actively engaged in IAHEs. A review of progress on mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus agenda was completed; this complemented the IAHE of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls that had been carried out in 2020. Two further IAHEs were under preparation (one on Yemen and one on the COVID-19 humanitarian response).</p>	<p>decentralized evaluations. In 2021 an evaluation of the joint programme on accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women, jointly commissioned by the WFP Gender Office, FAO, IFAD and UN-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 carried out by <i>Progresando con Solidaridad</i> and the national health service, with WFP support, to prevent malnutrition and anaemia in nutritionally vulnerable populations of the Dominican Republic between 2014 and 2020.</p> <p>WFP continued to invest significantly in IAHEs through financial contributions and OEV staff participation in the management groups for such evaluations. Two IAHEs started in 2021: one</p>	<p>at the first SDG summit in 2023.</p> <p>In line with its commitment to system-wide evaluations, WFP provided inputs for two global system-wide evaluation exercises in 2022: the evaluability assessment of the COVID-19 multi-partner trust fund and the subsequent system-wide evaluation of the UNDS response to the social and economic impacts of COVID-19; and the system-wide evaluation of the Joint SDG Fund.</p> <p>WFP supported UNSDCF evaluations at the country level, including for Malawi, Lesotho, the Dominican Republic and Colombia. WFP is an active member of the United Nations Evaluation Group working group on UNSDCFs.</p> <p>In 2022 the following joint evaluations were completed: two IAHEs (one on the crisis in Yemen and the other on</p>

UNSDG ENTITY COMMITMENTS								
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							<p>covering the situation in Yemen during the period from the declaration of the Level 3 response in 2015 to 2021, with the final evaluation 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 mainly took place in 2022.</p> <p>WFP worked with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to oversee the development of an evidence summary on COVID-19 and food security, which was completed in April 2021. WFP was also a member of the management group that supported the evaluation office of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which oversaw an independent evaluation of UNAIDS work on securing efficient and sustainable financing for</p>	<p>the humanitarian response to the COVID-19 response), one centralized joint evaluation (on UNAIDS work on efficient and sustainable financing) and seven decentralized joint evaluations (on Madagascar, Southern Africa, Colombia, Barbados, Malawi, Lesotho and Benin)</p>

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							<p>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 started in 2021 in partnership with governments (Colombia, Eswatini, Benin), other United Nations entities (the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, FAO and UN-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 were due to be completed in 2022 or early 2023.</p>	

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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 plan 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 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 continues to refine its ability to report on results and its use of resources to achieve those results. This issue is central to ongoing work on the strategic plan and the corporate results framework for 2022–2025.

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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).				
	% 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).				
	% of UNDS entities with ongoing activities at that 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).				

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	% 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).				
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 who 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 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.				
	% of internal audit reports issued in line	Baseline (2018): 0 Target (2019): 100%	Since 2013, WFP's internal audit reports are externally	Since 2013 WFP's internal audit reports have been externally	Since 2013 WFP's internal audit reports have been externally	WFP's website for audit reports is being revised to allow for more search	The website for WFP audit reports is now available with new search functions	Since 2022 the website for WFP audit reports

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	with the disclosure provisions and policies set by the relevant governing bodies that are available on a dedicated searchable United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform/ website depending on the availability of resources		available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports .	available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports . The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform is not yet in place.	available at https://www.wfp.org/audit-inspection-reports . The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform is not yet in place.	functions and greater access to and transparency of WFP deliverables. There has been no movement on the development of the United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform.	and increased access. There has been no movement on the development of the United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform.	has been available with new search functions. The United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services network has no funding or budget; all its activities are funded and undertaken on a voluntary basis. No funding has been available for the development of the United Nations Representatives of Internal Audit Services platform since the global compact was agreed by Member States. In the absence of funding and recognizing the need for the platform, the Office of the Inspector General of WFP volunteered to use some of its funding to create a pilot for the platform as a basis for discussion with potential funders and further development to make the platform sustainable. The pilot is due to be tested in the second half of 2023.

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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.	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.					

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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 analysis of information on efficiency gains.				
	% of UNSDG entities that have signed the high-level framework 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 baseline.				
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%	Through its management plan WFP reports annually to the Board on the implementation of its approved cost recovery policies and rates.	Accomplished. No change from baseline.				

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAHE	inter-agency humanitarian evaluation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISWE	independent system-wide evaluation
OEV	Office of Evaluation
RBA	Rome-based agency
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations development system
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
WHO	World Health Organization