

## IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 75/233 ON THE QUADRENNIAL COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 2021- 2024

This report is submitted in accordance with resolution 2013/5 of the Economic and Social Council, through which the Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system when reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans. This table describes the progress made by WFP in implementing General Assembly resolution 75/223 on the QCPR, in 2022. The table follows the outline and wording of the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework adopted in 2021, while citing the relevant operative paragraphs (OPs) of the resolution.<sup>1</sup>

QCPR mandate		Progress
<b>1. Tailored whole of system approaches with strong national ownership and leadership enable the UNDS to effectively address the full range of development challenges of our time, ensuring that no one is left behind and promoting human rights and gender equality</b>		
1.1 Alignment of UNDS operational activities for development with national plans, strategies and priorities reflects a tailored, demand-driven approach and strong national ownership and leadership (OP 1, 2, 4, 22)	<i>National ownership and leadership, (OP 22) and full alignment of operational activities for development with national development plans and strategies (OP 2)</i>	Since 2017 WFP has been implementing country strategic plans (CSPs) as the Organization’s unique programmatic instrument in all operations. CSPs are developed in consultation with relevant national and local stakeholders, are anchored in national needs and priorities and are aligned with national plans and strategies, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) and humanitarian response plans, as appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> Economic and Social Council. 2021. [QCPR Monitoring Framework, 2021–24](#).

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<p>1.2 Strengthened RBM with a focus on longer-term outcomes, common methodologies for planning and reporting on agency-specific, interagency and joint activities (OP 6, 17, 108) enhances the UNDS's capacity to adapt and respond to evolving development challenges and opportunities (OP 6)</p>	<p><i>UNDS' capacity to adapt and respond to evolving development challenges and opportunities (OP 6), Strengthen results- based management (OP 17)</i></p>	<p>WFP has systematically strengthened its RBM approaches since 2003. The new Corporate Results Framework (CRF) for 2022–2025 integrates QCPR, common and complementary indicators to improve reporting and above all strengthen the extent to which the organization demonstrates its contribution to achieving collective results, under joint commitments, to address development challenges, at the country level.</p>
<p>1.3 A tailored whole of system response (OP 16) anchored in the SDGs, relevant programme of actions (OP 10-11), and greater cooperation across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding action enables moving beyond short-term assistance to longer-term development gains (OP16, 36) especially in the most vulnerable countries (OP 10, 40-44, 49, 89, 101)</p>	<p><i>Enhance UNDS support for countries in special situations (OP 10, 11)</i></p>	<p>WFP pays special attention to developing and implementing concrete strategies and budgets that address the unique development challenges of particularly vulnerable countries. For example, in 2022, WFP mobilized USD 7.6 billion (68 percent of its total expenditure) to the least developed countries, USD 1.2 million (one percent) to Small Island Developing States, USD 6 billion (54 percent) to conflict-affected countries.</p>
	<p><i>Joint, risk-informed analysis, planning and action (OP 36)</i></p>	<p>In 2022, WFP contributed to common country analyses (CCAs) in 92 countries, improving the links among development, humanitarian and peace topics, identifying system-wide support for analytical processes at the regional and global levels and enhancing collaboration on collective outcomes and joint food security assessments. In 2022, WFP supported 95 joint food security analyses in 70 countries and conducted four joint nutrition analyses in four countries.</p>
	<p><i>Cooperation with peacebuilding efforts (OP 36 (b))</i></p>	<p>WFP's strategic plan (2022 - 2025) incorporated the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as a cross-cutting priority, as recommended by the mid-term review of WFP's strategic plan</p>

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		(2017-2021). An increasing number of WFP’s Country Strategic Plans integrate conflict sensitivity. <sup>2</sup>
1.4 Reaching the furthest behind first, human rights, gender equality perspectives and the empowerment of women and girls are integrated across UNDS entities' strategies, plans, programmes and operations (OP 12-15, OP 28, 39)	<i>Focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and furthest behind (OP 13, OP 27a)</i>	WFP’s targeting and prioritization process identifies the most vulnerable people in greatest need through iterative assessments. <sup>3</sup> The targeting approach considers criteria such as poverty, gender, age, disability or employment status, and has been strengthened by including conflict sensitivity, humanitarian access and protection issues. Through its new strategic plan (2022 -2025), WFP strengthens its targeting by making it more inclusive and accessible, while paying particular attention to any potential negative impacts associated with targeting in fragile settings.
	<i>Governments are assisted in their HR obligations and commitments (OP28)</i>	Respect for human rights is highlighted in WFP’s strategic plan for 2022–2025 and the accompanying normative and policy frameworks, as well as its 2020 protection and accountability policy.

<sup>2</sup> See WFP Minimum Standards for Conflict Sensitive Programming: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000121609/download/>

<sup>3</sup> See WFP’s [Targeting and prioritization – Operational guidance note](#) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/WFP [Joint guidance –Targeting of Assistance to Meet Basic Needs](#).

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	<p><i>The System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, as well as the UNCT SWAP “scorecard” is fully implemented and Gender equality is mainstreamed in the CFs through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context (OP 12)</i></p> <p>WFP has been implementing UN-SWAP 2.0 since 2012. Its progress is reported annually in both the report on implementation of UN-SWAP throughout the United Nations (see 2021 results here) and in annex IX of WFP’s Annual Performance Report (APR) for 2022.</p>
	<p><i>Disability inclusion (OP 14)</i></p> <p>WFP’s <a href="#">disability inclusion road map</a> supports the implementation of the <a href="#">Secretary-General’s United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS)</a> and WFP’s obligations regarding disability inclusion. These are embedded in both the <a href="#">strategic plan 2022-2025</a> and the <a href="#">corporate results framework (CRF) 2022–2025</a>, ensuring that WFP works towards system-wide reporting on disability inclusion, particularly on accessibility, consultations and employment. WFP has reported annually on the <a href="#">United Nations disability inclusion strategy</a> since 2019.</p>

QCPR Mandates		Progress
<b>2. Coherent, integrated policy advice by the UN development system protects the planet, strengthens capacities and institutions and catalyses partnerships towards accelerating SDG implementation</b>		
2.1 Support to countries in implementing social protection systems and universal health coverage accelerates progress on poverty eradication (OP 8, 25-27)	<i>Programme countries are supported in implementing social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors (OP 26)</i>	WFP works with UN agencies and development partners at the country level to support governments' social protection systems by jointly designing and delivering social protection packages, generating evidence and supporting learning. WFP's <a href="#">corporate social protection strategy</a> outlines how WFP will contribute to collective efforts to achieve long-term national social protection goals. For more details, please read <a href="#">WFP's yearly summaries on social protection</a> .
2.2 Sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery and better preparation for future shocks are mainstreamed in UNDS planning, programming and implementation instruments and activities (OP 27, 37)	<i>Entities integrate DRR and the implementation of the Sendai Framework and align UNDS work with the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (OP 37)</i>	WFP supports host governments in meeting national goals and commitments on DRR, and reports on its contributions through United Nations system-wide annual reporting on DRR and risk-informed sustainable development, as outlined in the <a href="#">United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience report</a> ; through the United Nations Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and through monitoring of the United Nations joint Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and of leadership in DRR.

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<b>2. Coherent, integrated policy advice by the UN development system protects the planet, strengthens capacities and institutions and catalyses partnerships towards accelerating SDG implementation</b>		
	<p><i>Increase support to Governments in the collection of data on disaster loss, the production of risk knowledge, the conduct of multi-hazard risk assessments, the development, financing and implementation of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, the strengthening of synergies between disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, the management of financial and economic risks and sustainable development policies, strategies and investments (OP37)</i></p>	<p>In 2022, WFP Country Offices continued to support governments in developing and strengthening their national recovery and reconstruction frameworks, early warning systems, DRR strategies, development plans and risk and vulnerability assessments. Details on WFP's support is available in the latest <a href="#">progress report on the implementation of the United Nations plan of action on DRR for resilience</a>.</p>
<p>2.3 A climate- and environment-responsive approach, including biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches, is mainstreamed into UNDS policies, strategic plans, programme planning and delivery (OP 29, 30)</p>	<p><i>UNDS entities adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into programmes (OP 29a)</i></p> <p><i>Ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate- resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate action and contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (OP 29b)</i></p>	<p>WFP's CSPs continue to integrate climate and environment responsive approaches across interventions. In 2022, 15.2 million people benefited from these interventions. The programme performance section of the APR provides an update on climate and environment-responsive approaches mainstreamed throughout WFP programmes.</p> <p>WFP regularly measures and offsets emissions from its operations. WFP also implements decarbonization projects to reduce the environmental footprint of its activities to reduce overall carbon dioxide emissions by 45 percent from 2010 levels, by 2030. Annual environmental performance metrics are reported in the APR (in the section on programme performance – cross-cutting issues), annual country reports, internal environmental dashboard and through the United Nations Environment Programme's <a href="#">Greening the Blue platform</a>.</p>

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<p>2.4 Capacities (OP 22, 109) and cooperation strengthened in STIs and international cooperation (OP 31); data collection and analysis (OP 32); development planning, monitoring &amp; evaluation (OP 31-32), education (OP 38), digital inclusion (OP 27b, 100), and digital technologies for sustainable development and volunteerism (OP 45)</p>	<p><i>Strengthened support to programme countries in planning, management, monitoring and evaluation capacities (OP 31), and data planning, collection and analysis (OP 32)</i></p>	<p>In 2022, WFP updated its <a href="#">capacity strengthening policy</a>, continued national capacity strengthening interventions in countries of operation, and provided ongoing support to data platforms, including <a href="#">HungerMap LIVE</a> and <a href="#">DataViz</a>, which are regularly consulted in 197 countries. WFP's <a href="#">Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring</a> the <a href="#">Asset Impact Monitoring System</a> were used in 15 countries to manage climate risks and scale up social protection systems. In 2022, further efforts were made to support countries with the development of a joint nexus assessment, promoting common country-level data collection and analysis.</p>
	<p><i>UNDS supports to science, technology and innovation (OP 31) and inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (OP38)</i></p>	<p>Since 2015, WFP's <a href="#">Innovation Accelerator</a> has been providing support with digital innovation, such as, mobile technology, artificial intelligence, blockchain and new business models to scale up innovative solutions that contribute to achieving zero hunger. Further details are available in the latest <a href="#">annual report</a>.</p>
	<p><i>Improve digital inclusion (OP 100) and leverage digital technologies (OP 27b)</i></p>	<p>WFP continued its effort to improve digital inclusion. Examples include: <a href="#">Empact</a>, which connects refugees, displaced people and vulnerable host communities to the work of the future by training them in digital skills; <a href="#">SMP Plus</a>, that supports meal optimization using artificial intelligence; and <a href="#">Digital Microwork</a>, which enables young people at risk of hunger to earn a living through technology. See WFP's <a href="#">Innovation Accelerator</a> for further information.</p>

QCPR Mandates	Progress	
<b>3. UNDS progressively moves towards integrated action (OP 86) though full support by all entities to the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system (OP 88), a new generation of UN country teams with tailored country presence based on the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (OP 95), harmonized instruments and common business operations (OP 107)</b>		
<p>3.1 Frameworks (CFs) are developed with the full participation of national governments, and consultation with relevant stakeholders (OP72), and entity- specific CPDs derived from the UNSDCF agreed priorities (OP 71, 72, 73, 74, 76)</p>	<p><i>CPDs are prepared in accordance with CF's agreed priorities (OP 74)</i></p>	<p>In 2022, WFP updated its internal guidance on the UNSDCF to further enhance the importance of deriving CSP development outcomes from the UNSDCF and aligning with UNSDCF results. The UNSDCF is the main strategic and programmatic framework informing CSP design. CSP development priorities are directly derived from UNSDCF outcomes, which appear verbatim in all CSP result chains. In addition, CSPs are submitted to WFP's Executive Board together with the relevant UNSDCFs. WFP's current schedule for the approval of CSPs brings 90 percent of CSPs into alignment with UNSDCF cycles.</p>
<p>3.5 Agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes are harmonized and common business operations are put in place optimizing impact and reducing transaction costs (OP 105- 107)</p>	<p><i>Simplifying and harmonizing business practices (OP 105) including Mutual Recognition (OP 106)</i></p>	<p>WFP manages the United Nations global service centre for inter-agency collaboration in the provision of field services and has served more than 1.9 million customers to date. The management performance section of the APR provides details on WFP's Booking Hub. Information on other harmonized and simplified interagency business practices can be found in the latest update on <a href="#">WFP's implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279 on repositioning the United Nations development system</a>.</p>
	<p><i>Business operations strategy, Common Back- Office, Common Premises (107)</i></p>	<p>WFP's United Nations Reform governance group established a specific structure to support the implementation of Business Operations Strategies (BOS). WFP conducted a BOS data validation exercise during 2021-2022 to ensure figures in the BOS platform accurately reflect the BOS planned benefits within country offices. As a result of the validation process, the cost benefit analysis was reviewed, and a comprehensive training guidance was drafted for country office staff members involved in the various BOS Operations Management Team working groups. WFP is actively participating in and co-chairing the Global Shared Services (GSS) task team composed of the UN Secretariat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF,</p>



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	<p>UNOPS, WFP and WHO. WFP is also part of the Common Back Office (CBO) task team and inter-agency Project Management Office supporting CBO roll-out in prioritized country offices. By 2022, 49 percent of WFP premises were common premises.</p>
	<p><i>Strengthen reporting on efficiencies (OP 107)</i></p> <p>WFP contributes through the United Nations strategic group on business innovations to interagency work on developing a common approach to the measurement of efficiency gains. WFP completes an annual efficiency gains exercise. See APR Annex III-C for the top ten initiatives generating efficiency gains. WFP also contributes to the <a href="#">efficiency report of the UNSDG</a>, tracking progress towards delivering on the Secretary-General's reform targets and proposals for improving system-wide efficiency., tracking progress towards delivering on the Secretary-General's reform targets and proposals for improving system-wide efficiency.</p>
<p>3.6 Gender balance and geographic representation measures are institutionalized at the global, regional and country levels (Op90, 112) and workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment (OP 113)</p>	<p><i>Staff mobility (OP 90-91)</i></p> <p>In 2022, 101 staff members were on interagency transfers, loans or secondments to and from WFP and three WFP staff members were added to the resident coordinator pool.</p>
	<p><i>Gender balance among UNDS staff (OP111 - 112)</i></p> <p>WFP provides data on gender balance to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination annually for publication in <a href="#">Human Resources Statistics   United Nations</a> and <a href="#">Personnel by grade and gender</a>.</p>
	<p><i>Tackling SEA &amp; sexual harassment (OP 113)</i></p> <p>WFP policy on the prevention of and response to abusive conduct provides measures for victim protection and the protection of affected employees. WFP submits annual action plans to the Secretary-General on measures taken to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP ensures compliance with the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners and has taken a leading role in operationalizing the protocol by developing the <a href="#">United Nations</a></p>

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		<p><a href="#">Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment</a> in collaboration with key United Nations partner agencies.</p>
<p>3.7 Countries' capacities to engage in innovative funding approaches including blended financing (OP 58, 60-62), leverage innovative national, regional and global partnerships (OP 33-35) and mobilize means of implementation is strengthened (OP 23-24, 27b, 44)</p>	<p><i>Entities enhance support to SSTC (OP 31,35)</i></p>	<p>SSTC is firmly embedded in the new WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2025), which recognizes the growing demand for SSTC from host governments in school-based programmes, social protection and safety nets, nutrition, smallholder farmer support and access to markets, logistics, emergency preparedness and supply chain. In 2022, WFP finalised thematic guidance on how to mainstream SSTC in supply chain and social protection activities. WFP's work on SSTC is reported in the APR and ACRs. In addition, a <a href="#">2021-2022 SSTC progress report</a> has been published to provide a more comprehensive overview. In 2022, WFP facilitated more than 24 South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) field projects with support from the Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Brazil, China and Ivory Coast (CERFAM).</p>

QCPR Mandates		Progress
<b>4. Enhanced accountability, transparency and efficiencies and a focus on collective results incentivize more sustainable and better quality funding, in line with the Funding Compact</b>		
4.1 Full and effective implementation of the Funding Compact (OP 54, 65)	<i>Structured funding dialogues (OP 54, 65)</i>	Overall, funding dialogues are managed through the strategic plan approval process, while annual funding is addressed through the adoption of the WFP management plan and reported on in the APR. WFP also updates the Board on the Funding Compact key performance indicators, including those on core and multi-year funding, in its updates on the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279, including the <a href="#">June 2022 update</a> . The critical importance of flexible funding has been underscored in various multi-stakeholder processes, including the Grand Bargain.
4.3 Sources of Funding (OP 56, 60-61)	<i>Broaden sources of funding, especially core funding (OP 60)</i>	A full overview of funding can be found in section IV of the APR, and in WFP's latest update on <a href="#">implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279</a> .
	<i>Deepen partnerships with other relevant stakeholders with the view of diversifying sources of funding (OP 60) and catalyzing additional resources (OP 61)</i>	A full overview of funding can be found in section IV of the APR, and in WFP's latest update on its <a href="#">implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279</a> .

QCPR Mandates		Progress
<b>4. Enhanced accountability, transparency and efficiencies and a focus on collective results incentivize more sustainable and better quality funding, in line with the Funding Compact</b>		
4.4. Enhanced transparency and quality of data on UN OAD funding, cost recovery, and better linkages between resources and results incentivizes contributions from donor countries and other contributors (OP 50, 56a, 56b, 57) and partnerships with other relevant stakeholders (OP 69)	<i>Harmonized cost recovery policies and compliance (OP 57)</i>	WFP reports annually on the implementation of its approved cost-recovery policies and rates to the Executive Board through its management plan. In 2022, WFP granted five fee waivers with a total value of USD 1.1 million. <sup>4</sup> WFP’s latest update on its <a href="#">implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279</a> , including its annex on the Funding Compact, provides more detailed information.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated number to be confirmed in June 2023 when the final report will be submitted to the Executive Board.

QCPR Mandates	Progress	
<b>5. System-wide coordination, coherence and effectiveness of operational activities for development including on strategic planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation is facilitated by improved UNDS governance and oversight (OP 70)</b>		
<p>5.1 UNDS entities alignment with and full implementation of the QCPR, including integrated and coherent planning, reporting and evaluation at entity (Strategic Plans) and country (CFs) levels supports accelerated SDG implementation, follow-up and review (OP 19-21, 70, 79-81, 83, 116)</p>	<p><i>Requests UNDS entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with UNDS reforms (OP 83) and QCPR 2020 (OP 116)</i></p>	<p>WFP’s internal guidance on the UNSDCF was updated in 2022 to further enhance the importance of deriving CSP development outcomes from the UNSDCF and aligning with UNSDCF results. Alignment is actively scrutinized, and misalignment cases are discussed among headquarters, regional bureaux, and country offices. The use of a one-year grace period, where required, has been instrumental in facilitating outcome derivation, ensuring that CSP outcomes are always developed during or after UNSDCF formulation. In 2022, WFP engaged in discussions with United Nations Development Coordination Office on the output indicator framework for measuring UNSDGs launched in November 2022. The framework contains several WFP-sourced indicators. WFP reports on the progress of implementing the UNDS repositioning and implementation of the QCPR commitments annually to the Board on actions taken to align its planning with the QCPR.</p>
<p>5.4 Ensure quality of system-wide reporting on UN operational activities for development's funding, performance and programme results and on the activities of the Development Coordination Office and enables better oversight and guidance of the UNDS by Member States (OP 82, 84, 85, 104, 114, 117-120)</p>	<p><i>Timely, reliable, verifiable &amp; comparable system-wide and entity-level data, definitions and classifications is published (OP 117)</i></p>	<p>WFP publishes data on its funding flows in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative data standard.</p>
	<p><i>System-wide evaluation (OP 70)</i></p>	<p>WFP continued to engage in joint evaluations with other United Nations agencies and government partners. In 2022, eight joint evaluations were completed, and several decentralized joint evaluations were ongoing. In addition, WFP provided inputs for for two global system-wide evaluation. Annex VII of this APR provides an overview of the lessons learned from evaluations. WFP is active in system-wide evaluation at all levels and utilizes multiple channels and platforms for sharing results.</p>