



World Food Programme



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Update on the Implementation of WFP's Protection & Accountability Policy

Emergencies & Transitions Unit (PROP)
July 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PILLARS

1. Leadership & institutional set-up and processes: ownership, direction and support by WFP leaders at the global, regional and country levels.

2. Planning & programming: translation of the protection and accountability policy norms and standards into programming frameworks.

3. Capacity development: staff at all levels need a shared understanding of how protection is relevant to their work, and they have the skills/tools required.

4. Partnership & Inter-Agency Engagement: protection actors and entities are essential to ensuring complementarity in achieving protection outcomes.



PILLAR 1: LEADERSHIP, INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP, AND PROCESSES

Ownership, direction, and support by WFP leaders at the global, regional and country levels are essential enablers for the implementation of the protection and accountability policy.

Staffing

- **+90** Staff worldwide
- **ALL Regional Bureaux have staff focused on protection and AAP.**
- **High risk COs** with fixed-term staff, in COs including **Afghanistan, DRC, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria.**
- **Full team in HQ focussed on policy implementation.**

Corporate Results Framework

- **5 cross-cutting Mandatory Indicators** (safety, dignity, access to information, etc.)
- **FUNCTIONING CFMs**
- **2 NEW CE indicators** under discussion

Policy Coherence

- **Do no harm**
- **Quality programming**
- **Risk Reduction**

across WFP's policies and programming

C1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

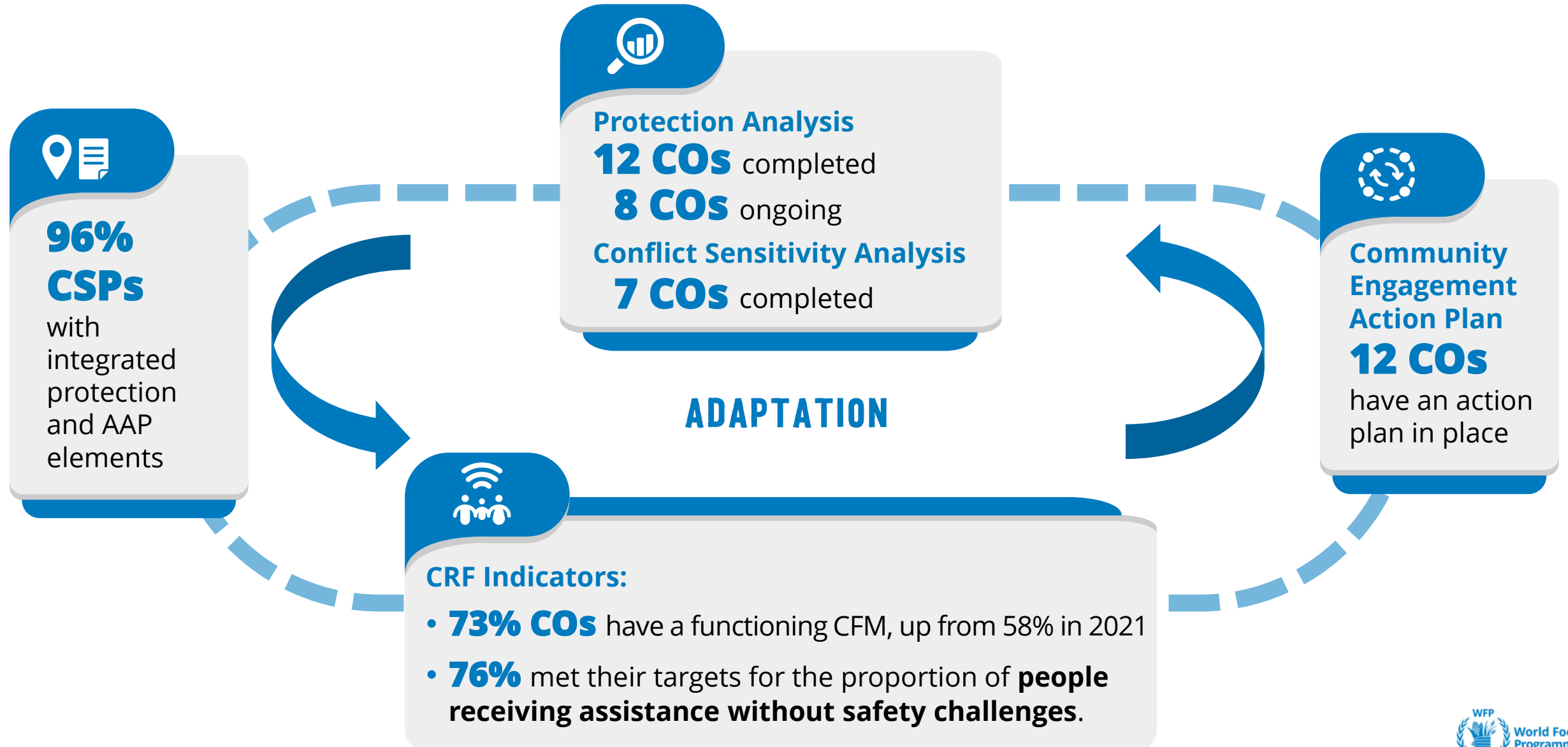
C2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges

C2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified

C2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes

PILLAR 2: PLANNING & PROGRAMMING

Translation of the norms and standards of the protection and accountability policy and conflict sensitivity into programming frameworks



PILLAR 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Employees at all levels have a shared understanding of why protection, AAP, and conflict sensitivity is relevant to their work, of what role they can play, and that they have the tools and skills required.



Mainstreaming into corporate learning initiatives

- Programme Learning Journey (2 cohorts)
- WFP's emergency programming e-learning (8,916 learners)
- Inclusion to training initiatives managed by the Emergency Division (FASTER, Rapid Start)
- Updated topic pages on the Programme Guidance Manual (PGM)



Awareness raising and leadership

- Substantive engagement in CD/DCD induction training.
- Strategic webinars on key topics with CO leadership



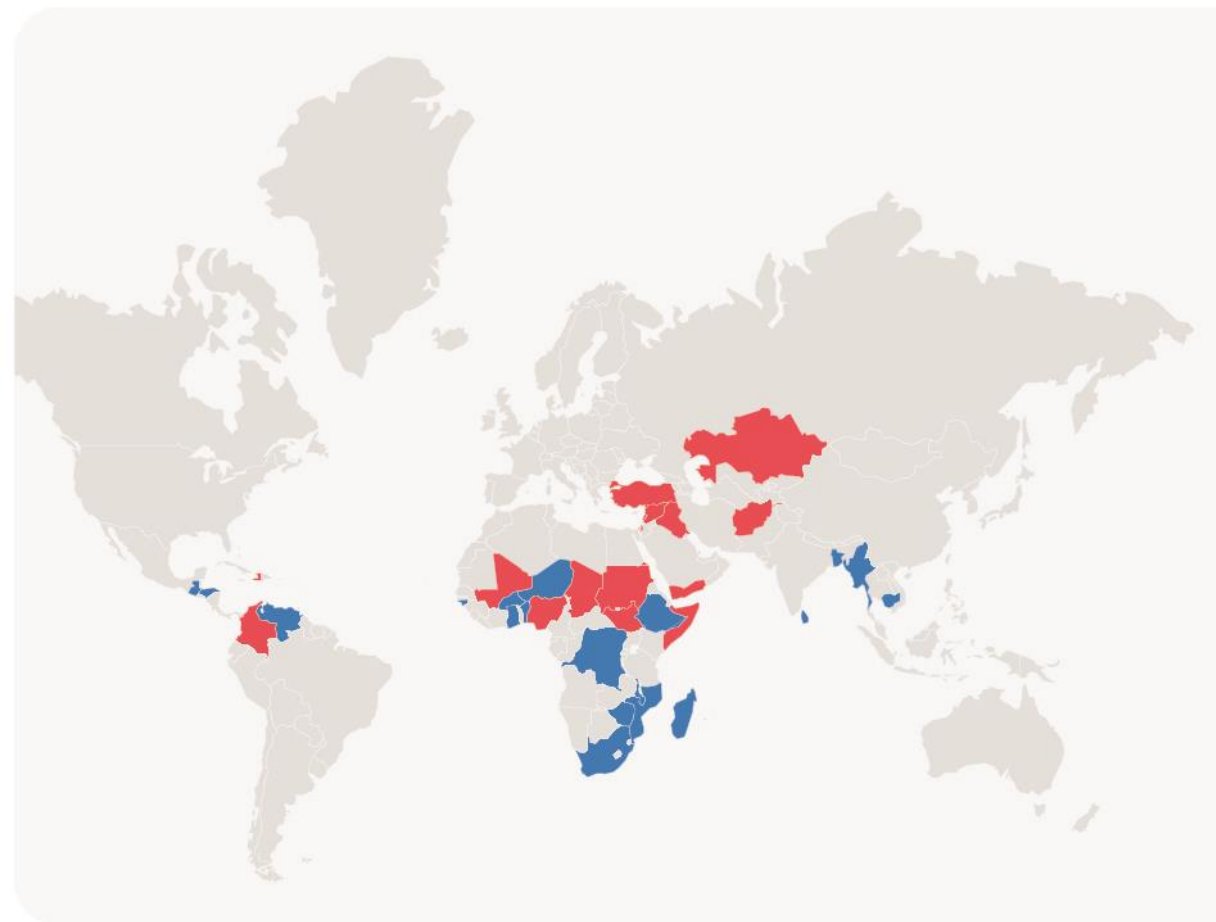
Capacity strengthening and training

- Establishment of the PRO-P unit
- WeLearn platform, which includes quality training materials (7 e-learning courses) on all topics related to protection and AAP
- Webinars and Briefings – CSP Working Group, CFMs, Urban Programming
- Communications – Food Safety and Accountability podcast
- On-the-job learning/training through HQ and RB deployments



PRO-P SUPPORT TO COUNTRY OFFICES

From January 2022 to present



Expertise and support provided by
the Emergencies and Transitions Unit

Pillar 3

PROTECTION & AAP

Ethiopia | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Cameroon | Ongoing | *Field*
Madagascar | March 2023 | *Field*
South Africa | February 2023 | *Field*
Colombia | Jan-Feb 2023 | *Field*
DRC | Jan 2023 | *Field*
Bangladesh | December 2022 | *Remote*
Malawi | December 2022 | *Remote*
Iraq (HoP) | September 2022 | *Field*
Haiti | Jul-Aug 2022 | *Remote*
Cambodia | July 2022 | *Remote*
Niger | January 2022 | *Remote*

CFM, Data & Analytics

Somalia | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Nigeria | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Ethiopia | June 2023 | *Field*
Sri Lanka | February 2023 | *Field*
Afghanistan | Ongoing | *Remote*
Burkina Faso | Ongoing | *Remote*
Chad | Ongoing | *Remote*
DRC | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Lebanon | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Sudan | Ongoing | *Remote*
Sri Lanka | Sept-Oct 2022 | *Remote*

Community Engagement

Ethiopia | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Ghana | Ongoing | *Field*
Nigeria | March 2023 | *Field & Remote*
DRC | Ongoing | *Field & Remote*
Mozambique | Oct 2022-Jan 2023 | *Field & Remote*
Bangladesh | Sept-Nov 2022 | *Field & Remote*

Privacy Impact Assessment

Mali | Jul-Dec 2022 | *Remote*

Urban Resilience

Zimbabwe | March 2023 | *Field*

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY & CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

Cameroon | May-Jun 2023 | *Remote*
Guinea-Bissau | May-Jun 2023 | *Remote*
Somalia | May-Jun 2023 | *Remote*
Syria | Ongoing | *Remote*
Mozambique | Ongoing | *Remote*
Yemen | Ongoing | *Remote*
Afghanistan | Sept-Nov 2022 | *Remote*
Haiti | Jul-Aug 2022 | *Remote*
Ethiopia | June 2022 | *Remote*
Myanmar | June 2022 | *Remote*
DRC | Apr-May 2022 | *Remote*
Ukraine | Mar-Apr 2022 | *Remote*
Guatemala | March 2022 | *Field*
Honduras | March 2022 | *Field*
South Sudan | January 2022 | *Field*

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES & ACCESS

Colombia | Ongoing | *Remote*
Syria | Jan-Feb 2023 | *Remote*
Haiti | Jan 2022-Jun 2023 | *Field & Remote*
Myanmar | December 2022 | *Remote*
Yemen | Sept-Nov 2022 | *Remote*
Somalia | November 2022 | *Remote*
Burkina Faso | October 2022 | *Remote*
Palestine | Aug-Sept 2022 | *Remote*
Venezuela | August 2022 | *Remote*

SURGE

Türkiye and Syria | IM | Feb-Apr 2023 | *Field*
Ukraine | Access | 2023 | *Remote*
Ukraine | FSC | Mar-Jun 2022 | *Field*
Ukraine | CD | Mar-Jun 2022 | *Field*
Ukraine / Moldova | CFM | Mar-Jun 2022 | *Field*

36  **Country Offices**

16  **Emergency Countries Supported**

28  **In-country support**

PILLAR 4: PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY ENGAGEMENT

Partnerships with protection and conflict sensitivity actors, NGOs, local organizations, host governments, and sister UN agencies are crucial to achieving protection and CS outcomes



Co-lead IASC Taskforce 2

Accountability to Affected Populations: 6-part series on AAP for HNPW and included AAP panel hosted by the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative

Engage in IASC Taskforces 1 and 3

Centrality of Protection: Providing key deliverables to address IASC Protection Policy Review recommendations

Preservation of Humanitarian Space & BAI: Founding member of Global Working Group, providing mutual support across the community of practice.

Inter-agency fora

*Guidance models and toolkits developed with **WFP's NGO Unit** and **Legal Office** to better reflect corporate policies and standards on protection & AAP.*

- Global Protection Cluster (GPC) – Food Platform, Access that Protects,
- ECOSOC - Protection Risks & Food Insecurity: Strengthening Community-led Solutions to Complex Crises (Sweden, GPC, FAO, Oxfam, IRC)
- Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) – Review of Donors Commitments for Collective AAP
- World Urban Forum

WFP'S CORPORATE CONFLICT SENSITIVITY MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

Conflict Sensitivity enables WFP to tailor its interventions to the specifics of the context that it operates in

The need for CS

- Contemporary conflicts are **increasingly complex**
- Despite ethical guidance through the Humanitarian Principles, **aid has political, social, economic, and military impacts**
- Reduce WFP's **reputational risk**

WFP's CS approach

- 2022 Evaluation of WFP's Role in Peacebuilding in Transitions Settings **strongly recommends WFP make efforts to enhance CS**
- CS can prevent creation of further humanitarian needs by **minimizing risks of contributing to tensions**
- CS has been embedded in key operations, including **Bangladesh, Libya, Myanmar, the Philippines and South Sudan**

Progress and Results

- In **2022, 9 CSPs** (out of 25) included CS elements
- **5 RBx** have dedicated CS Advisers
- To date, **7 COs have completed a conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment**, namely Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Myanmar, Nigeria and Sudan.
- **RBC CS bootcamp** shaping up corporate training

WFP'S CONFLICT SENSITIVITY COMMITMENTS

1. 2013 Peacebuilding Policy
2. 2022-2025 Strategic Plan: CS as a corporate priority
3. 2020 Conflict Sensitivity Minimum Standards
4. 2016 Peace Promise
5. 2020 OECD DAC Recommendations on the HDP Nexus
6. Conflict Sensitivity **CRF Indicators** (under approval)

ACRONYMS

- AAP: Accountability to Affected Populations
- BAI: Bureaucratic and administrative impediments
- CE: Community Engagement
- CFM: Community Feedback Mechanism
- CO: Country Office
- CRF: Corporate Results Framework
- CS: Conflict Sensitivity
- CSP: Country Strategic Plan
- DAC: Development Assistance Committee
- HDP Nexus: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
- HNPW: Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week
- IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee
- NGO: Non-governmental organizations
- OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- RBC: Regional Bureau for the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and Eastern Europe

THANK YOU!