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## **Update on Collaboration Among the Rome-based Agencies**

*A WFP Perspective (2015–2016)*

### **Executive Summary**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP continued their collaboration in 2015–2016. Senior management met regularly to discuss shared priority areas for 2016: country-level implementation of the 2030 Agenda; data and statistics; resilience; nutrition; and support to the Committee on World Food Security. Achievements included:

- country-level trilateral collaboration on 26 projects in 21 countries in 2015, up from 21 projects and 18 countries in 2014;
- 86 percent of WFP country offices engaged in collaboration with FAO, 31 percent engaged with IFAD and 28 percent engaged in trilateral cooperation;
- support to governments in implementing the 2030 Agenda and continued joint work towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 and other Sustainable Development Goals where appropriate;
- elaboration of a joint paper outlining how the three agencies will continue to assist countries, together and individually, in implementing the 2030 Agenda;
- continued strategic coordination in major global processes including the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the World Humanitarian Summit;
- development and dissemination of a framework and analysis that facilitate the systematic identification of opportunities, challenges and trade-offs for improving contributions to nutrition along the value chain; and
- increased joint outreach through major global events.

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Plans for the future include operationalizing the joint Rome-based agencies paper on implementation of the 2030 Agenda, continuing to support the global process for achieving zero hunger; expanding country-level and regional collaboration; strengthening dialogue on thematic areas such as data and statistics, South–South and triangular cooperation, El Niño and La Niña, and nutrition; and identifying further opportunities for increasing effectiveness and efficiency.

## Scope

1. This document provides an update on collaboration among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP. It reports on the outcomes of joint initiatives since the last update, outlines best practices and lessons learned and provides the outlook for 2017. Ongoing activities are not reported on if no concrete outcome was achieved during the reporting period.
2. The basis for collaboration among the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) is the 2009 document “Directions for Collaboration among the Rome-based Agencies”,<sup>1</sup> which is referred to in the “WFP Corporate Partnership Strategy (2014–2017)”.<sup>2</sup>
3. The qualitative information in this update was collected from the interactive knowledge-sharing database on RBA collaboration established in 2014, covering activities at the Headquarters, regional and country levels.

## Policy, Programming and Operations

### Analysis of Country-Level Collaboration

4. In 2015, all three RBAs collaborated on 26 projects in 21 countries, compared with 21 projects in 18 countries in 2014. FAO and WFP collaborated on 120 projects in 65 countries, and IFAD and WFP on 31 projects in 24 countries. The equivalent figures for 2014 were 106 projects in 63 countries with FAO, and 24 projects in 18 countries with IFAD.
5. Extensive collaboration is found in Djibouti, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, the Niger and South Sudan, where WFP collaborates with the other RBAs bilaterally or trilaterally in sectors ranging from operational context to policy dialogue and advocacy initiatives. There is strong collaboration in Asia, in several countries including Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.
6. Madagascar and the Niger were among the countries with the highest levels of RBA collaboration. Both countries continued exploring options for sustainable assistance, which synergies among the three agencies helped to increase. In both Madagascar and the Niger, RBA collaboration proved critical in resilience building for vulnerable populations – which is at the core of national development agendas – through harmonized strategies and actions.
7. Other countries with examples of best practices include Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In Jordan and Lebanon, FAO, WFP and IFAD undertook joint resilience-building activities such as enhancing the food security and livelihoods of host communities and Syrian refugees through agricultural investments. In Iraq, FAO and WFP are rebuilding community assets and agricultural infrastructure.
8. Similarly, in Cuba, WFP and IFAD collaborated on enhancing agricultural value chains, mainly for beans. The two agencies shared knowledge and planned joint capacity-building activities to empower farmers, cooperatives and agricultural service providers.

### Supporting Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture

#### *The 2030 Agenda*

9. The RBAs are continuing to work together to contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and other SDGs. In late 2015 the governing bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP requested the three agencies to prepare a joint paper on RBA collaboration on and collective contributions to implementing the 2030 Agenda. The three agencies are jointly preparing a draft paper, for presentation to their respective governing bodies in late 2016.

#### *World Humanitarian Summit*

10. The RBAs co-led a side-event on “Zero Hunger by 2030: Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security for All”. Three main outcomes emerged: i) leaders confirmed that achieving zero hunger and zero malnutrition by 2030 is possible; ii) work must focus on addressing the root causes of crises,

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<sup>1</sup> WFP/EB.2/2009/11-C.

<sup>2</sup> WFP/EB.A/2014/5-B.

prevention and longer-term investments in sustainable food systems, particularly issues related to land, gender and rural smallholders; iii) rhetoric must be transformed into urgent and consolidated actions and implementation of existing policies.

11. WFP, FAO and the European Union co-led a side-event on “Walking the Last Mile: a Joint Global Analysis to Anticipate a Food Crisis”, which focused on how to unite risk analyses and early warning systems into a single global report and network to better inform planning and resource allocation decisions.

### **G20**

12. In May 2016, the RBAs attended the G20 Agriculture Deputies Meeting in China, focusing on agricultural innovation and sustainable development and culminating in the G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting and adoption of a communiqué in the presence of the RBA Principals. Ministers at the meeting affirmed their commitment to implementing and supporting programmes related to the 2030 Agenda. The RBAs also provided inputs to the G20’s Development Working Group, which prepared the G20 Action Plan on Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **COP 21**

13. During negotiation of the Paris Agreement at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21), the RBAs supported countries in identifying ways of addressing the impacts of climate change on food security, and highlighting the importance of building the climate resilience of the most food-insecure and vulnerable people. The RBAs organized a joint side-event on food security and agriculture.

### **HABITAT III**

14. The RBAs provided technical support to Member States throughout negotiations for the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III), including at the third session of the Preparatory Committee in Surabaya, Indonesia. As a result, food security and nutrition considerations have been mainstreamed into the New Urban Agenda.

### **CFS**

15. In 2015, the RBAs continued to provide financial and staffing support to the Secretariat of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), including by planning and organizing the 42nd CFS Plenary, organizing outreach and side-events, and hosting missions of the Chair of the CFS in New York. During CFS 42, the RBAs provided an update on the main findings of the 2015 State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) report and an overview of the new requirements for monitoring security and nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Working through the technical task team of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the RBAs supported the CFS Secretariat in engagements with the open-ended working group on the SDGs. The three agencies also delivered a joint statement in a side-event organized by the CFS at the 2016 HLPF meeting in New York.

## **Facilitating Access to Adequate Food at All Times**

### ***Food security clusters and sectors***

16. WFP and FAO co-lead the global Food Security Cluster (gFSC), which in 2015 was activated in Level 3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, Nepal, South Sudan, the Syrian region and Yemen. In South Sudan, the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordinated 100 partners to deliver food and cash transfers to 1.5 million people, and livelihoods support to more than 3.5 million.
17. In 2015, the gFSC provided in-country training and support in emergencies, including in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, the Syrian region and Ukraine. This support resulted in better reporting to stakeholders, informing responses through gap analysis while raising the profile of food security and livelihood operations.

### ***Social protection***

18. Governments' increasing interest in home-grown school meals calls for harmonized guidance on the design and implementation of home-grown school meal programmes. In January 2016, a technical working group involving WFP, the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, FAO, the Partnership for Child Development and the Global Child Nutrition Forum was established to produce joint guidelines. The group produced a first draft of a resource framework for home-grown school meals later in 2016.

### **Building Resilience**

19. The RBAs developed joint funding proposals for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger and Somalia. The proposals were submitted to the Office for International Humanitarian Assistance of Global Affairs Canada, which committed to providing five years of funding to joint RBA programmes on strengthening the resilience of livelihoods. The joint programmes will support a package of interventions implemented by the three agencies in areas of joint interest, particularly food security and nutrition, livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, gender equality and environmental sustainability.
20. In September 2016, FAO and WFP participated in a regional workshop in Latin America and the Caribbean on sharing best practices for resilience and food security to identify future collaborative actions among countries and participating organizations. Participants from 11 countries and staff from the country offices of FAO and WFP attended.
21. WFP and FAO are core partners in the Resilience Analysis Unit (RAU) led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Major outputs include analyses of resilience contexts, a joint communication strategy and e-learning tools. The RAU joint project document was signed by all RAU members including FAO, IGAD, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP.
22. Through the joint project on Adaptive Early Recovery in Waterlogged Areas of Southwest Bangladesh, WFP, FAO and UNDP identified priority interventions for preventing waterlogging and enhancing the resilience of the most vulnerable households and communities in Satkhira. IFAD and WFP jointly funded a study on the impact of climate-related shocks and stresses on nutrition and food security in selected areas of rural Bangladesh. Findings suggested that nutrition and food security are greatly affected for up to eight to ten months after a climate-related shock or stress.

### **Food Security Information Systems and Joint Assessments**

23. WFP and FAO are members of the Food Security Information Network, which is extending its partnerships with IFAD, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and regional institutions such as IGAD and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to optimize food and nutrition security analysis. WFP and FAO will support national and regional capacity development activities in collaboration with FEWS NET.
24. In 2015, FAO and WFP conducted joint crop and food security assessment missions to support the governments of Madagascar, South Sudan, Swaziland and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Syrian joint mission concluded that crop production was adversely affected by the continuing crisis, the scarcity and high prices of agricultural inputs and fuel, the unreliable quality of inputs, damaged irrigation systems, low levels of mechanization, shortages and high costs of farm labour, and destruction of crops.
25. In March 2016, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, in collaboration with FAO and WFP, produced the "Global Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Situation in Food Crisis Hotspots" Science for Policy report, which provides a global overview of the food insecurity situation in global food crisis hotspots.

## South–South and Triangular Cooperation

26. The RBAs jointly contributed to an information brief on the framework for United Nations inter-agency collaboration on supporting South–South and triangular cooperation in the areas of climate change, food security and nutrition, and HIV/AIDS. The brief outlines each agency’s experience of South–South and triangular cooperation, provides examples of existing RBA collaboration, and identifies areas at the global, regional and national levels where collaboration could be increased.

### Box 1: South–South Cooperation Roundtable in China

On 4 June 2016, in Xi’an, China, the RBA Principals, FAO, IFAD and WFP, attended the South–South Cooperation Roundtable where China and the RBAs agreed to expand their partnership and enhance South–South cooperation to achieve goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda related to agriculture, food security and nutrition, and poverty alleviation. The Chinese Government expressed its willingness to increase its cooperation with and support of the RBAs and their work in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa.

## Investing in Smallholder Agriculture

27. The RBA post-pilot strategic working group consisting of FAO, IFAD and WFP has undertaken a mapping exercise of RBA collaboration during the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot phase. Based on this, a study analysing RBA collaboration has been carried out in former pilot countries where the three agencies have linked interventions. Preliminary findings suggest that the RBAs are strongly committed to collaboration and that increasing convergence among their programmes would lead to greater impacts.
28. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the RBAs are developing a joint initiative for increasing synergy and impact to facilitate achievement of SDG 2. FAO and WFP are collaborating on nutrition by introducing nutritional and biofortified foods and raising awareness of nutrition issues and best practices. FAO, WFP and other agencies are working on land tenure security in North Kivu through radio clubs, community radio and a participatory approach to building communities’ capacities in conflict management and peacebuilding.
29. WFP, FAO and the Government of Brazil supported smallholder farmers in two Colombian provinces in linking their production to the demand of institutional and other local markets. Training activities and technical support focused on improving farmers’ capacities in good agricultural practices and sustainable production, post-harvest management, organizational skills, development of marketing strategies and signing of trade agreements.
30. WFP is working with FAO’s Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up project to provide smallholder farmers with access to structured markets. To generate incentives for farmers to diversify their crops beyond maize, WFP facilitates access to local commercial buyers through its piloting of the use of forward delivery contracts prior to planting, and has developed a network of aggregators for collecting and delivering crops.
31. The Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) programme is co-led by WFP and FAO and includes governments and civil society. PAA is being implemented in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, the Niger and Senegal, supporting the development of context-specific models of institutional food procurement that contributes to increasing smallholder farmers’ production while ensuring market access and the delivery of nutritious meals to schools. In phase II, the programme enhanced field operations for home-grown school feeding, promoted knowledge exchange, and developed a monitoring and evaluation tool to generate evidence on institutional procurement for school feeding.

## Improving Nutrition

32. WFP, FAO and IFAD established a joint working group to promote knowledge management and partnerships at the global, regional and country levels for nutrition-sensitive value chain approaches. The group presented a framework and country examples during an event on nutrition and trade co-hosted by the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and the CFS in June 2016. It was concluded that governments should work with food system

actors to steer food systems to deliver healthy diets, and should put in place policies for making healthy diets available, accessible, convenient and desirable for consumers.

33. Since the last update, WFP, FAO and IFAD have worked with other United Nations agencies on developing a new strategic plan for UNSCN, which has moved its headquarters from the World Health Organization (WHO) to FAO. The RBAs also took part in a CFS technical task team developing a proposal and work streams for identifying the CFS's role in nutrition, which will be presented for approval at the 43rd Session of the CFS (CFS 43). In addition, the RBAs contributed to the new strategy of the United Nations Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network, and are present in many country-level SUN Networks.

### **Climate Change**

34. Following the one-year agreement on collaboration between WFP and IFAD, WFP continues to provide financial and technical support and the two agencies have expanded the cost-sharing arrangement into a three-year partnership agreement on joint climate analysis.
35. In October 2015, the Food Security Climate Resilience Facility (FoodSECuRE) was piloted in Zimbabwe to avert the anticipated negative impacts of El Niño. WFP, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture's extension service are now field-testing the FoodSECuRE window I early action modality to bolster the resilience of 550 affected smallholder farmer households in five wards of Mwenezi district, through the cultivation of drought-tolerant small grains. Despite the late and poor rainfall in the 2015–2016 season, 79 percent of farmers under the project have been able to plant, and on average produce 1.5 mt per hectare, compared to 0.9 last season.

### **Gender**

36. In coordination with UN-Women, the RBAs sponsored a General Recommendation to ensure that the rights of rural women are highlighted in Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women – adopted in March 2016 – and throughout the convention.
37. Implementation of the RBA/UN-Women joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment is managed by a global coordinator, who participated in a FAO mission in the Niger and a UN-Women mission in Nepal. With support from the RBA and UN-Women teams in Rome and New York, the coordinator organized a joint side-event at the 2016 meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women.
38. In 2015, the RBAs conducted the third peer review of their performance in implementing the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN SWAP). The review generated feedback, suggestions on quality improvement, sharing of experiences, and lessons learned on accountability, learning and networking. Outcomes included an agreement to share experiences and learning in selected thematic areas, and a list of the contact details of the agencies' focal points for UN SWAP performance indicators.

## **Advocacy and Communications**

### **Advocating for Zero Hunger**

39. The RBAs continued to produce joint global news releases on issues such as the impact of El Niño and on food security assessments and reports produced by WFP and FAO. In 2016, the agencies shared costs and resources for the Seeds4Change campaign, which emphasized the need for timely deliveries of seeds and food assistance in the Central African Republic. WFP and FAO issued a news release on the joint briefs on the impact of conflict on food security that they prepared for the United Nations Security Council in July 2016. On social media platforms, the RBAs retweeted, posted or shared each other's content to reach a wider audience.
40. During the 2015 United Nations General Assembly, the RBAs and the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth hosted a special event – “**Generation Zero Hunger**” – focusing on how young people can engage in actions for achieving zero hunger by 2030.

41. The theme of World Food Day 2015 was “Social Protection and Agriculture”. In their advocacy efforts, the RBAs emphasized the essential role of social protection in minimizing chronic food insecurity and poverty by ensuring direct access to food or the resources to purchase food.
42. The RBAs served as focal points for the United Nations’ participation in Expo Milano 2015 and collaborated on enhancing the visibility of the United Nations. Major events during the Expo included World Environment Day, World Humanitarian Day and World Food Day.
43. In late 2015, with support from the other RBAs and the CFS Secretariat, FAO has developed a multi-stakeholder umbrella programme for implementing the CFS principles for responsible agricultural investment. FAO organized events with governments, civil society and the private sector to assess the capacities of stakeholders in implementing and adopting the principles.
44. In November 2015, the RBAs issued a joint statement on cooperative actions concerning land, tenure, soils and water that contribute to the One UN approach and work at the country level. The agencies recognized the need for increased collaboration in integrating migration and labour issues into the design and implementation of land and water initiatives.

### **Resilience Development Forum for the Syrian Crisis**

45. In November 2015, WFP, FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) collaborated during the Resilience Development Forum for the Syrian Crisis, co-hosting a roundtable on “Building Resilience in the Context of the Syrian Crisis: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security in Crisis-Affected Communities” at which WFP underscored the importance of humanitarian interventions as a building block for resilience and a bridge to the scale-up of livelihood enhancement and resilience-building interventions. The non-binding “The Dead Sea Resilience Agenda” was released, highlighting points that would support future WFP-FAO collaboration.

## **Administrative and Other Collaboration**

### **Evaluation**

46. A joint evaluation of the United Nations Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative supporting the governance of country-level nutrition responses was managed by the evaluation offices of WFP and FAO, along with those of WHO, UNICEF and Global Affairs Canada. Assessing REACH’s relevance, appropriateness, performance and sustainability from 2011 to 2015, the evaluation found that REACH made substantial contributions to strengthening national nutrition policies and programmes and increasing awareness of and commitment to them. The evaluation recommendations focused on maintaining REACH’s role as a neutral facilitator of nutrition governance at the country level, strengthening United Nations contributions to the initiative, and enhancing consideration of gender and equity issues in nutrition programmes.
47. In November 2015, the evaluation offices of the RBAs jointly hosted a technical seminar on the evaluability<sup>3</sup> of work to achieve SDG 2, end hunger, achieve food security and nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. The seminar set the basis for future development of a shared evaluation agenda for SDG 2.

### **Internal Oversight**

48. A WFP auditor spent seven months – November 2015 to June 2016 – on loan to IFAD’s Office of Audit and Oversight. Staff from the Office of the Inspector General organized a three-day training session for RBA investigators on investigation of sexual exploitation and abuse cases. RBA investigators participated in training on open-source research at IFAD in July 2016. Following the seventh annual meeting of their oversight functions in June 2016, the RBAs identified opportunities for further enhancing coordination and the exchange of good practices in audit and investigations.

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<sup>3</sup> Evaluability refers to how and to what extent a topic can be reliably and credibly evaluated.



## Financial Services

49. On 15 April 2016, FAO and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the use of FAO's Liaison Office in Washington, DC for services related to the reimbursement of United States income tax. In July 2016, the RBAs selected a provider of actuarial valuation services to serve for a three-year term, with a possible extension for another two years.

## Facilitating Governance Processes

50. In 2015, the RBAs continued to work together to facilitate governance processes to better service their common clients, the permanent representations in Rome. Important activities included: leveraging document processing tools and practices; and sharing experiences of new governance technologies such as applications for mobile devices and registration systems. Collaboration with the other RBA governing body Secretariats helped WFP to reduce the overall costs of its governance services to its membership by approximately USD 96,000 in 2015.

## Outlook

### The 2030 Agenda

51. All RBA collaboration is in support of achieving the SDGs. Common vision and strategies in the joint paper on RBA collaboration will be implemented as soon as the paper has been approved by the respective governing bodies of WFP, FAO and IFAD.

### Expanding Regional Collaboration

52. *Asia and the Pacific.* At a regional business planning meeting of the RBAs, it was recommended that in their collaboration in Asia and the Pacific, the RBAs should exploit the comparative advantages of each agency, identify a clear division of labour among agencies, and harmonize the implementation of their country strategies rather than focusing on developing a joint strategy. Thematic areas identified included climate change and building resilience, and nutrition and food security.
53. *Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and Eastern Europe.* The following areas of future collaboration in the region were identified: i) enhancing joint advocacy and platforms for supporting countries in working towards the achievement of SDG 2; ii) strengthening partnerships in selected countries; iii) exploring joint knowledge products to support the development and implementation of policies; and iv) identifying region-specific thematic areas that would benefit from FAO-WFP coordination, such as enhancing school meal programmes as a tool for social protection and safety net programmes, and reviewing the impact of displacement and immigration on food security and nutrition.

### Nutrition

54. The joint RBA working group on nutrition-sensitive value chains will present the results of work on a proposed joint framework at a special event of the CFS Plenary in October 2016.
55. The United Nations General Assembly acknowledged the significance of nutrition by proclaiming a Decade of Action on Nutrition for 2016–2025. FAO and WHO will lead work related to the decade in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and UNICEF. Support from the RBAs will be essential in helping countries fulfill their commitments to actions within the framework for action of the second International Conference on Nutrition.

56. A framework is being developed to enhance the United Nations' accountability in supporting the SUN movement at the global, regional and country levels. The framework includes an on-line dashboard that measures the performance of United Nations agencies to facilitate country-level reporting. The RBAs participated in the United Nations nutrition inventory exercise, which has been piloted in five countries and is being expanded to another seven. The inventory catalogues the recommended nutrition actions that United Nations agencies are implementing, with a view to highlighting complementarities and building on synergies.

### **Climate Change**

57. WFP and FAO are defining areas of collaboration on the development and roll-out of FoodSECuRE. Potential entry points for FAO's engagement include the design and definition of triggers and forecasts, and analysis methodologies.
58. The Secretary-General announced a new global multi-stakeholder initiative on climate resilience during COP21. Anticipate, Absorb, Reshape (A2R) focuses on accelerating action to strengthen climate resilience. The RBAs, together with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Environment Programme, are operationalizing the initiative and will strengthen the three capacities critical to climate resilience – anticipating, absorbing and reshaping – of the most vulnerable countries and people.

### **El Niño and La Niña**

59. The heads of the three RBAs urged greater preparedness to deal with a possible La Niña climate event later this year, closely related to the El Niño cycle that has had a severe impact on agriculture and food security. The Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, the Central American Dry Corridor, the Caribbean islands, Southeast Asia and Pacific islands have been hit the hardest. Scientists predict a growing likelihood of La Niña developing, which will increase the probability of above-average rainfall and flooding in areas affected by El Niño-related drought, while making drought more likely in areas where El Niño has caused floods.

### **Data and Statistics**

60. The RBAs will continue to enhance their capacity to monitor and report on food security and nutrition situations around the world by working with Member States, collecting data from official national sources and disseminating them globally, providing stories for the annual global SDG progress report, developing methodologies and contributing to building statistical capacity at the country level. FAO, together with WFP and IFAD, will continue to support the global indicator framework and related work by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, which is also a useful tool for global monitoring.

### **Support to Global Processes for Achieving Zero Hunger and the 2030 Agenda**

61. The RBAs are planning a side-event on food systems and urban–rural linkages for the HABITAT III Conference in Quito, Ecuador from 17 to 20 October. They will also collaborate on an analysis of major emerging issues in urban food security and nutrition.
62. Collaboration with the United Nations System on COP 22 will include the organization of joint side-events highlighting joint climate actions of the system and demonstrating tested responses to climate change. This year, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is focusing on the SDGs. The RBAs are co-leading the organization of side-events, related to SDG 2 and SDG 17. WFP and FAO are working on another two side-events, related to SDG 1 and SDG 17. The RBAs will be in charge of the United Nations booth with the theme of “Zero Hunger: Food Security under a Changing Climate”.

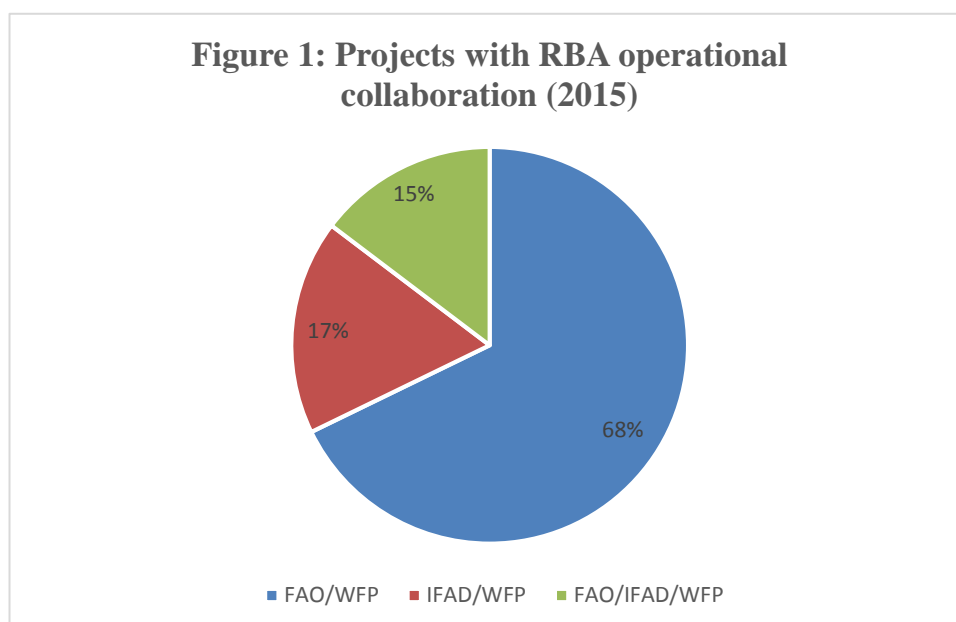
## ANNEX

## WFP's Collaboration with the Rome-based Agencies

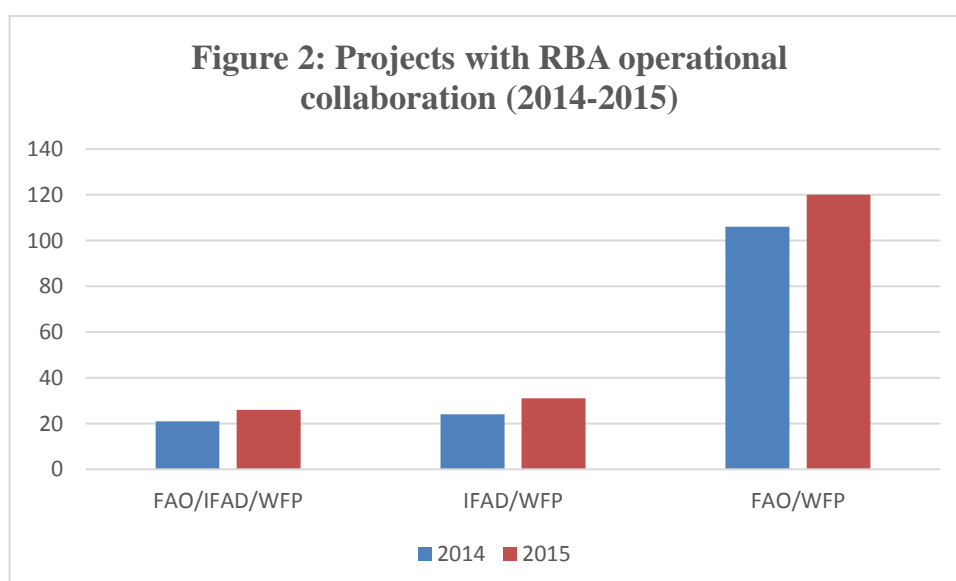
### Statistical Update

1. In line with the framework for RBA collaboration, data were collected on: i) policy advice, knowledge and monitoring; ii) operations; iii) advocacy and communication; and iv) administrative collaboration. In 2015 there were 256 cases of collaboration. Of these cases, 29 percent occurred at the Headquarters level, 6 percent at WFP offices,<sup>1</sup> and nearly 65 percent at the regional or country level. During the period under review, 86 percent of WFP country offices were engaged in collaboration with FAO, 31 percent with IFAD and 28 percent in trilateral collaboration.
2. Collaboration among all three agencies accounted for 15 percent of operational RBA collaboration at the regional and country levels, and IFAD-WFP collaboration for 17 percent. Compared with 2014, IFAD-WFP operational collaboration increased by 11 percent, with increases in all categories. FAO-WFP collaboration accounted for 68 percent of the total.

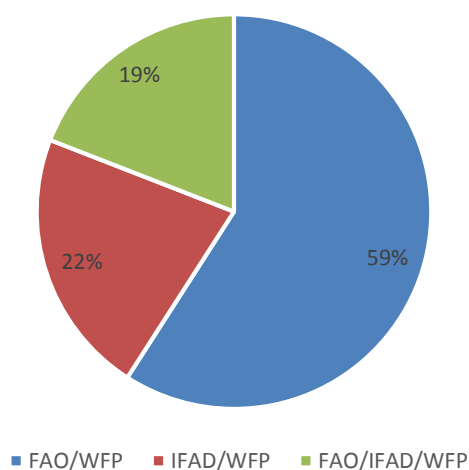
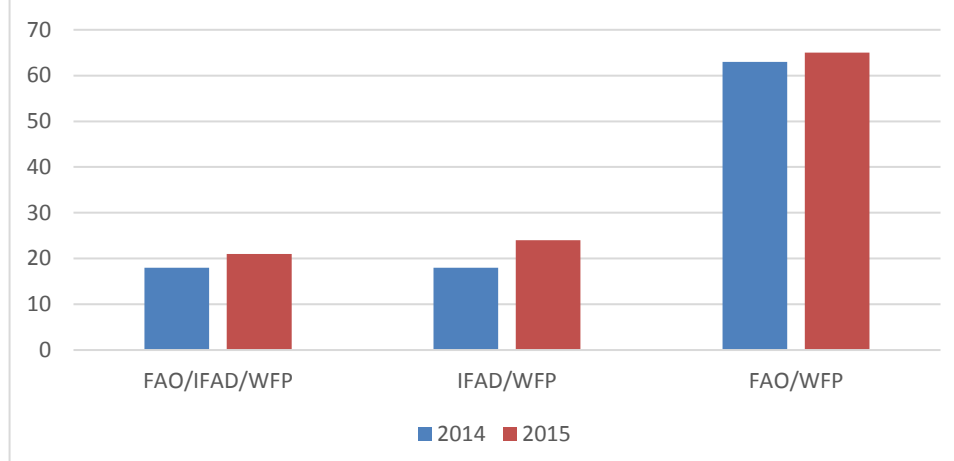
**Figure 1: Projects with RBA operational collaboration (2015)**



**Figure 2: Projects with RBA operational collaboration (2014-2015)**



<sup>1</sup> In Addis Ababa, Brussels, Geneva, London, New York, Tokyo and Washington, DC.

**Figure 3: Countries with RBA collaboration (2015)****Figure 4: Countries with RBA collaboration (2014-2015)****TABLE 1: RBA COLLABORATION BY LOCATION**

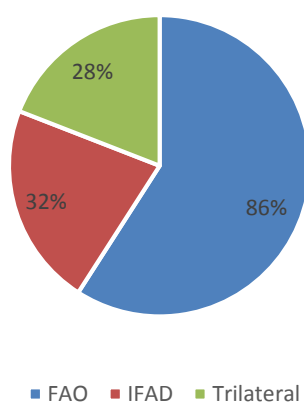
	Number	%	FAO/WFP	IFAD/WFP	FAO/IFAD/WFP
<b>Headquarters</b>	65	29.3	33	20	12
<b>WFP offices*</b>	14	6.3	8	6	0
<b>Country offices</b>	177	64.4	120	31	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>

\* In Addis Ababa, Brussels, Geneva, London, New York, Tokyo and Washington, DC.

<b>TABLE 2: RBA COLLABORATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL</b>					
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
FAO/WFP	86	105	108	106	120
IFAD/WFP	12	11	18	24	31
FAO/IFAD/WFP	6	11	16	21	26

<b>TABLE 3: NUMBERS OF COUNTRIES WITH RBA COLLABORATION</b>					
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
FAO/WFP	50	58	58	63	65
IFAD/WFP	10	10	14	18	24
FAO/IFAD/WFP	5	10	13	18	21

**Figure 5: Percentage of WFP Country Offices with RBA operational collaboration**



## Acronyms Used in the Document

CFS	Committee on World Food Security
COP21	21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FoodSECuRE	Food Security Climate Resilience Facility
gFSC	global Food Security Cluster
HABITAT	United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
PAA	Purchase from Africans for Africa
RAU	Resilience Analysis Unit
RBA	Rome-based agency
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
UN SWAP	United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization