

# WFP Country Strategic Plans A Guide for NGOs

February 2018

## WFP2030: The Integrated Road Map

WFP’s new Strategic Plan (2017-2021) aligns the organisation’s objectives and activities to the Sustainable Development agenda. The Strategic Plan is accompanied by three interconnected policies and frameworks: A Policy on Country Strategic Plans, a revamped Financial Framework and a Corporate Results Framework. This set of policies and frameworks equips WFP to support Member States achieve the sustainable development goals, in particular SDG 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” and SDG 17, “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.”

This Integrated Road Map moves WFP away from a project-based approach, towards multi-year, comprehensive Country Strategic Plans. It creates an unrivalled opportunity to forge the long-term multi-stakeholder partnerships needed to support countries achieving zero hunger and increase the coherence with wider humanitarian and development management arrangements.



*The four elements of WFP’s Integrated Road Map*

## Country Strategic Plans

The Country Strategic Plan is WFP’s new programmatic planning tool in a country for a period of up to five years. Country Strategic Plans respond to national needs and priorities as reflected in national zero hunger strategic reviews. National zero hunger strategic reviews are consultative, inclusive, country-led and country-owned processes catalysed by WFP and/or other partners when needed. They provide a comprehensive analysis of the challenges a country faces in achieving zero hunger by 2030 and recommend priority actions to overcome these challenges.

These priority actions form the basis for individual partner contributions. WFP then consults with a range of stakeholders to articulate its contribution to collective outcomes, national SDG targets, and humanitarian and development plans through Country Strategic Plans.

Pending the development of a Country Strategic Plan informed by a national zero hunger strategic review, WFP operations in a country will be delivered through an “Interim” Country Strategic Plan. Unforeseen and sudden onset emergencies will be handled by adding or augmenting a strategic outcome specific to the emergency response in countries where WFP is operational and through the adoption of a limited emergency operation in countries where WFP has no presence at the time of the emergency.

The CSP framework strengthens the alignment of WFP with the priorities of governments, NGOs, UN, private sector and other partners.

## Involvement of NGO partners in Country Strategic Plan processes

WFP is seeking partnerships that achieve collective outcomes and help accelerate progress towards zero hunger. WFP invites NGO partners to participate to the formulation and development of Country Strategic Plans and advocates for broad participation and contribution of NGO partners to country-led national zero hunger strategic reviews.

The early engagement of civil society partners throughout the process is particularly important to produce a comprehensive analysis of zero hunger challenges and effective actions to achieve SDG 2. WFP engages with civil society partners through bilateral consultations and workshops. You can read a story [here](#) on how civil society has contributed to the Country Strategic Plan process in Sri Lanka.

WFP's Country Offices can provide more details on the development of Country Strategic Plans. The NGO team in WFP HQ can also help connect NGO partners with Country Office staff involved in the development of Country Strategic Plans.

## The Whole of Society approach

Both the World Humanitarian Summit agenda and WFP's Strategic Plan have as part of their objectives empowerment of local and national actors. With the adoption of the new Strategic Plan, WFP has embraced a "Whole of Society approach" to zero hunger. Whole of Society includes government, national disaster management agencies, national NGOs, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, private sector and other institutions.

The Strategic Plan commits WFP to make "strategic demand-side investments in the capacity-strengthening of relevant national and local civil society entities, farmers' organizations and other community-based organizations to help communities lead and sustain their own fight against hunger and achieve SDG 2". The Strategic Plan also highlights that WFP will "pay special attention to strengthening capacities of local crisis responders."

The Policy on Country Strategic Plans describes the process as an opportunity to "foster strategic interaction and dialogue with NGOs." The policy also suggests that the Country Strategic Planning process will help "ensure that partnerships with national and international NGOs are prioritized and managed in ways that build on partners' deep understanding of local contexts to enrich WFP programmes, facilitate increased access and support greater accountability to target populations."

Civil society capacity strengthening is clearly a priority and WFP is interested in working in multi-stakeholder partnerships with international NGOs on capacity strengthening.

## Country Strategic Plans in 2018 and 2019

Country Strategic Plans for Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Lebanon, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Sudan, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Palestine, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uganda, CAR, DRC, Iran and South Sudan were approved by the WFP Executive Board in 2017.

Approved documents are available at the website of [WFP's Executive Board](#).

The following WFP Country Offices are scheduled to present Country Strategic Plans or Interim Country Strategic Plans for approval to the Executive Board in 2018 and 2019\*

**February 2018:** Pakistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Burundi, Honduras.

**June 2018:** Afghanistan, Bolivia, Egypt, Kenya, Philippines.

**November 2018:** Armenia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, The Gambia, Libya, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen.

**February 2019:** Bhutan, Cambodia, Congo (Rep of), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Malawi, Sao Tome, Sierra Leone, DPRK.

**June 2019:** Algeria, Benin, Cuba, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Togo, Zambia.

*\*Schedules could be revisited.*



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