WFP CAPACITY STRENGTHENS TO SUPPORT NATIONS END HUNGER
WFP’s country capacity strengthening mission is to strengthen national capacities for changing people’s lives and achieving Zero Hunger.

### WHAT WE DO
Technical service WFP offers in response to stakeholder requests for support in strengthening their own national food security and nutrition systems.

### HOW WE WORK
- Needs-based and context-specific guidance and feedback across a range of areas.
- Systematic and participatory approach that enables stakeholders to strengthen and embed essential capacities.

### OUR IMPACT
Strengthened and sustained national capacities are critical to addressing the multiple causes of hunger and responding to the food security and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations over the long-term.
WFP CCS Approach as a way to achieve Zero Hunger

Elements of the WFP CCS Framework

- Changing levels
- 3 Domains
- 5 Pathways

- Enabling environment
- Organisation
- Individual

- Policy and legislation
- Institutional effectiveness and accountability
- Strategic planning and financing
- Stakeholder programme design, delivery and M&E
- Engagement of communities, civil society and private sector

Self-sufficient capacity
WFP CCS Approach as a way to achieve Zero Hunger
Impact of the CCS approach (2016-2019)
These collective efforts contributed to the Cabinet of Ministers’ approval of the Minister of Health’s proposal to use fortified rice in social safety nets.
Mauritania and its action towards CCS

WFP Mauritania CO adopted the country capacity strengthening framework and approach to support the Government in establishing a robust early warning, preparedness and response scheme for food security and nutrition.

A clear set of capacity outcome statements (COS), capacity needs assessments (CNMs) and a multi-year capacity support plan were finalized with the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) and the Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA).

Articulation of a more robust approach to developing a long-term institutionalization strategy fostered greater dialogue with, and support from, stakeholders and donors.
WFP’s capacity strengthening support has resulted in the increased ability of the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) to integrate and harmonize different data-collection methods and datasets for vulnerability analysis and assessment.

It also encouraged NVACs to explore the intersection of gender with food security and nutrition vulnerability. In this regard, the NVACs in Lesotho, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe were empowered to collect gender-sensitive, household-level data.

Similarly, other Regional Vulnerability Analysis and Assessment (RVAA) partners helped the NVACs strengthen their role and engagement in national dialogue on policy and legislation.
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**CCS CHALLENGES**

- Tracking, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on CCS qualitative processes & interventions
- Guaranteeing sustainability and appropriation
- Scaling up implementation, in line with existing policy and frameworks

**CCS NEXT STEPS**

- Building CCS skills and knowledge among WFP staff & mainstreaming CCS throughout the organization
- Systematic roll-out of the CCS approach in the field
- Formulate an updated corporate CCS strategy
THANK YOU

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