The 2018 WFP Annual Partnership Consultation (APC) brought together 78 representatives from 56 WFP non-governmental partners to explore ways to improve our common operations in the humanitarian and development spheres. Discussions were between colleagues at the level of director of policy, programme and/or operations. Many WFP staff also attended.

The agenda was developed in a consultative way and resulted in a series of panel discussions on topics deemed to be the most relevant with time allocated to questions and answers from participants. Participants were also asked in advance about their expectations for this year’s APC which were considered and addressed whenever possible.

Effectively preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse

The APC kicked-off by tackling the difficult issue of preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), a topic that has been at the forefront this year for all humanitarian and development actors.

The first panel, titled Putting affected people first: raising awareness on SEA and building trust in communities, focused on the importance of putting affected people at the centre of our action as the only way to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. Raising awareness is not only crucial but local communities must be engaged for best results and the most impact.

Effectively preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse

Understanding the influence of power dynamics was key to the discussion on PSEA: preventing sexual exploitation and abuse means addressing the culture change that is required to shift these power dynamics.

The second panel, titled Being Accountable: Responsibilities Towards People Affected by SEA, focused on accountability to our beneficiaries through safe and accessible reporting procedures, strengthened capacity, sound protection policies and coordination between humanitarian and development actors.
Trust remains the cornerstone of PSEA. If that trust is broken by just one employee in one organisation, it undermines all the work everyone is doing.

Acting to make the zero-tolerance approach effective is crucial. Improvements are needed both within individual organisations as well as collectively, including by our donors and their requirements. This means working more collaboratively to find holistic, collective, and ultimately successful solutions.

**Leading humanitarian interventions - Lessons learned from Yemen, Bangladesh and the Syria regional response**

2018 has seen many emergencies characterized by widespread violence, pervasive social and economic disruption and large population displacements such as in Yemen, Syria and surrounding areas, and the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh.

Panellists presented an overview of the humanitarian situations in these diverse contexts identifying areas to work on for common improvement. In Yemen, the deteriorating food security situation and its economic and political drivers were discussed. It was noted that funding, advocacy and access are critical to assist the population until a political solution to the conflict is found.

The Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh has brought key challenges due to the lack of access in remote areas, difficulties in reaching the most vulnerable people, and the reluctance of the government to implement cash operations. Effective response to these has been working together on preparedness and strong coordination of humanitarian partners with government, donors and host communities.

Access issues were key to the discussion on Syria. The discussions highlighted the effective use of local grass-roots organisations to assist populations in hard-to-reach areas if properly supported by larger national and international organizations.

In all these situations it is vital to leverage each other’s comparative advantages and find common strategies for reacting to excessive regulations that are detrimental to operational effectiveness while giving a voice to the most vulnerable groups, particularly young girls and female headed households.
School Feeding: new evidence and the Global Coverage Gap

The panel presented the multiple benefits and lasting outcomes of school feeding interventions, presenting evidence on the need to extend investments from the first 1000 days throughout the duration of school age and beyond to the age of 21 years.

WFP School Feeding Director Carmen Burbano presented WFP’s emerging strategy, which aims to ensure all vulnerable children will have regular access to food in schools by 2030. The strategy will focus on multiple interventions:

- Build resilience in fragile contexts;
- Consolidating national programmes in countries with established capacity;
- Strengthening local agricultural production and home-grown elements of school feeding;
- Targeting girls and adolescent girls.

Partner participants suggested a more systematic focus was necessary to support host and national governments to create efficient and transparent supply chains and mechanisms, as well as further advocacy and multisectoral intervention.

Transforming how we address acute malnutrition

Despite global efforts, 52 million children still suffer from acute malnutrition. This leads to about 5 million preventable child deaths per year. Global nutrition players must think and act differently to have a greater impact, using cross-sectional thinking and innovative actions.

Panellists discussed how approaches to address acute malnutrition are undergoing a revolution with innovation and data at its core. The continuum of malnutrition, from prevention to recovery, while ensuring that optimum treatment is used should be addressed. For example, better coordination to advocate for nutrition and gender-sensitive programming and supporting mothers and children between UN agencies, NGOs and governments is essential.

THE PANEL

Transforming how we address acute malnutrition
Lauren Landis, Director, Nutrition, WFP (Moderator)
Mesfin Teklu Tessema, Senior Director, Health, International Rescue Committee (Keynote)
Anne-Dominique Israel-de Monval, Senior Nutrition and Health Advisor, Action Against Hunger
Casey Harrity, Head of Humanitarian Programs, Save the Children US
Nancy Aburto, Chief, Nutrition Specific Team, Nutrition Division, WFP

THE PANEL

School Feeding: new evidence and the Global Coverage Gap
Bettina Loescher, Chief Spokesperson, WFP Berlin (Moderator)
Prof. Donald Bundy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Carmen Burbano, Director, School Feeding Division, WFP

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THE PANEL
**Building resilience in the Sahel region**

Humanitarian, development and peace agendas increasingly intersect in the Sahel region. Much has been learned over the past 10 years of resilience programming on **strengthening resilience at all levels: systems, states, communities and individuals.**

The break-out groups returned with some clear priorities, including investing in preparedness and knowledge sharing, addressing the power imbalance between NGOs and UN agencies, improving the coordination between development and humanitarian actors, building on indigenous knowledge, using early warning system, taking advantage of risk financing indexes and creating databases on beneficiaries, households and interventions.

**Wrap up**

During the final discussion led by WFP’s Assistant Executive Director Valerie Guarneri, partners noted ways to improve the partnership between WFP and NGOs, highlighting the **need for continued dialogue, building stronger strategic partnerships** while **continuing localization efforts**, and working together to address pain points.

In her closing remarks, Valerie, encouraged partners to actively engage with WFP in the upcoming years for continued concrete efforts at better and more effective collaborate across the board.