A gender blind approach means not looking behind the fence to see who else is there, and what their different vulnerabilities are.

In 2016, RBD is launching a campaign to ensure that every staff member – from the warehouse clerk in the deep field, to the manager in the capital – understands the relevance of gender to the specific work they do, and looks behind the fence.
Aside from Regional Office (Dakar) with 50/50 gender representation, on average 1 in 4 WFP staff in West and Central Africa is female. This imbalance is most noticeable in lower grades.

How can we encourage more female representation, not only at recruitment but in retention and growth opportunities?
Regional Capacity Review Exercise – Why now?

• Largest number of WFP countries globally (19+1) and 3rd largest transfer value
• Growing needs over past five years driven by crisis profile of region (expected to continue)
• Chronically under-resourced relative to needs
• Demonstrated innovative programming (e.g. Niger resilience approach; Burkina Faso yoghurt project; large-scale mVAM; ebola common service platform)
• Wider context: decentralization of guidance, technical support, and oversight from HQ to RB

Today

• Position RB and Country offices to respond to future demands:
  • Next WFP Strategic Plan and Country Strategy Document
  • New WFP Financial Framework
  • New WFP Supply Chain Approach
  • Continued pressure to demonstrate ‘Value for Money’

• Capitalize on the diversity of the region to capture learning and build innovative models for high impact programming (e.g. malnutrition prevention platforms)
• Build a sustainable approach to augment and contract support during crisis periods

Tomorrow
## Regional Capacity Review Exercise – Risks and Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Opportunity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structure</strong></td>
<td>Highest number and diversity of COs (19+1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Heterogeneous capacity of COs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lowest proportion of RB staff per CO (5.4) relative to RB global average (7.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity</strong></td>
<td>Regional Pool of Technical Resource Persons</td>
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<td>Creative support models (e.g. roaming staff)</td>
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<td><strong>Role</strong></td>
<td>Clarity of RB role in decentralization</td>
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<td>Balancing strategic vs. transactional</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prioritization of services</td>
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<td>Evolving corporate &amp; donor priorities</td>
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<td>Outline RBD roles, services, and priorities</td>
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<td>Enhance strategic value-added communication (e.g. Corporate Policy into Regional strategies)</td>
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<td>Compliance team to map and track requests</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Processes</strong></td>
<td>Chronically under-resourced</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managing knowledge and learning</td>
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<td>Reinforce regional resource mobilization team and leverage regional DRO network for learning</td>
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<td>Develop knowledge management platform</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Value for Money</strong></td>
<td>Donor demand to demonstrate VfM</td>
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<td>Drive cost-to-serve analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Support</strong></td>
<td>Highest number of COs in crisis</td>
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<td>&gt;60% COs in “alert” (fragile state index)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Risk: emergencies drain RB capacities</td>
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<td>Establish dedicated emergency unit in RB</td>
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<td>Establish temporary regional field hub focused on documentation and innovation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Nutrition approach: from treatment to investing in prevention

Global Acute Malnutrition – “WASTING”

Central African Republic
SMART 2014

Chronic Malnutrition – “STUNTING”
Operational Update: Lac Chad Basin

Reinforcing regional approach:
- Single operational framework (Regional EMOP 200777)
- Establishment of Pop-Up Hub
- Regional analysis (security; access; markets; mVAM)
- Regional supply chain
- Cross-country UNHAS services

Continued challenges:
- Operational gaps due to insecurity and remoteness
- Ensuring equitable support to IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable hosts in resource-constrained environment
- Long-term development losses (livelihoods, education, services)
- Elevating complex humanitarian crisis to international agenda
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Operational Spotlight: Nigeria</th>
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</table>
| **WFP Achievements**  
**September 2015 – January 2016** |
| **Strengthening data collection** |
- First ever Cadre Harmonise (Nov 15)
- Launch mVAM (Jan 16)
- Launch Regional markets study (Jan 16)
| **Energizing coordination** |
- Active state food security working groups
- Advocate criticality of food security in HNO
- Lead state food security response plans
| **Enabling humanitarian access** |
- Active UNHAS (Aug 15) : +2,100 pax to date
- Helicopter landing in priority locations
| **Building emergency operations capacity** |
- Nutrition sensitive food basket planning
- Transfer of skills: commodity tracking, distribution organization, warehouse management, and delivery planning
Priority February 2016:
- Integrated beneficiary registration platform
- Crisis response (potential: multi-sector cash-based platform)
- Supply chain business process review
Operational Update: C.A.R.

1 out of 2. The number of children going hungry in the Central African Republic.

#CARCantWait
Operational Update: El Niño

Chad
Operational Update: Ebola

Shift to Country-specific SOs (January 2016 - )

Outbreak management
- Cargo storage & transport
- UNHAS (if required)
- UNHRD (if required)

Handover
- Building preparedness
- Building response capacity
- Transition of assets

Shift to Country-specific Programmes (January 2016 - )

Care, Contain, Protect
- Care and Contain (if required)
- Continue support to orphans
- Continue support to survivors

Supporting governments to “build back better”
- Return to school: Home-grown school meals
- Return to health centers: complementary malnutrition prevention programmes
- Rebuild livelihoods and markets

Guinea SO 200923
Liberia SO 200926
Sierra Leone SO 200927

Guinea CP 200326
Liberia CP 200395
Sierra Leone CP 200336
Thank you
Merci

Children return to school - Guinea