Multi-year funding
Access to predictable funding is crucial for sound programming of operations by the World Food Programme, which is funded entirely by voluntary contributions. Funding predictability is assured by multi-year contributions which in 2014, for the first time, totaled more than US$600 million, representing 11 percent of total contributions received.

Predictable funding allows WFP to engage in more stable relationships with its partners, such as host governments and NGOs. Further, it helps WFP establish more strategic partnerships with its donors and provides scope for better planning and ensuring a robust and more secure commitment to the people we serve. Multi-year agreements are fundamental to ensuring continuity in WFP’s operations by avoiding funding gaps and pipeline breaks. The reliability of this funding also helps WFP to mitigate price volatility and procure food commodities at beneficial market prices.

In 2014, WFP had ongoing multi-year agreements with countries including Australia, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Netherlands, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom. In addition, new agreements were signed with Finland and the Republic of Korea in 2014.

**MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS: A DEFINITION**

These contributions are designed to provide support across longer periods than a single year, and donors can expect to see that reflected in programmes of longer duration.

The principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship recognize “the necessity of dynamic and flexible responses to changing needs in humanitarian crises” and urge donors to “strive to ensure predictability and flexibility in funding to United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes and to other key humanitarian organizations.”

Over the past five years, multi-year contributions to the WFP have increased substantially. Between 2010 and 2011, multi-year funding amounted to almost US$200 million, and that amount doubled again the following year. Funding levels continued to steadily rise each year thereafter. (See graph below)

**ADVANTAGES OF MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS**

The predictability provided to WFP through multi-year funding allows the agency to:

- expand internal and external planning processes with partners;
- guarantee implementation of medium-term activities, such as food-for-assets, over a long period;
- reduce the risk of pipeline breaks as WFP has more time to fill financial gaps;
- reduce the administrative burden on donors and WFP alike, through single agreements rather than multiple contracts;
- engage with donors in more comprehensive and strategic partnerships, by shifting from individual project funding to shared strategic approaches.
Generous donor support allowed WFP to meet urgent humanitarian needs during the Gaza crisis in July-August 2014, providing ready-to-eat food to over 330,000 internally displaced people with no access to cooking facilities. As well, electronic food vouchers were given to 300,000 people affected by conflict at the peak of the crisis.

The rapid scale-up of emergency vouchers was possible thanks to long-term partnerships as well as multi-year and predictable donor support which had enabled WFP to improve the voucher system over the years.

Multi-year and predictable funding allowed WFP to shift to electronic vouchers from paper versions, enhance accountability and scalability while supporting other humanitarian agencies. In addition, it provided the base for innovative partnerships for preparedness with UNICEF. The technical enhancement of the delivery system also ensured that food, water, and non-food items could be distributed by more than one agency through the same electronic card, which is managed by WFP.

Furthermore, in line with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, it is worth mentioning WFP’s Framework Arrangements with the UK that provides £40 million GBP annually.
AUSTRALIA RENEWS ITS COMMITMENT TO MULTI-YEAR FUNDING WITH AUD 167.5 MILLION FOR 2015-2019:

In line with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, the Government of Australia has been an important source of multi-year funding to WFP since both parties entered into a strategic partnership in 2009. With its AUD180 million multi-year contribution during 2009-2013, Australia has supported protracted and sudden emergencies, and has made possible the provision of school meals particularly in the Asia Pacific region, and the implementation of resilience-building activities, which require a sustained and long-term financial engagement. By providing predictability and certainty, Australia’s multi-year funding also enabled the strategic planning needed to build stable relationships with host governments and communities.

This remarkable commitment to multi-year funding will hold during the coming years. For the period 2015-2019, WFP will receive annual contributions from the Australian Government amounting to an overall total of AUD167.5 million. Besides enabling timely responses to rapidly evolving emergencies in today’s increasingly complex humanitarian system and avoiding pipeline breaks, this funding will serve to foster innovative solutions to aid delivery and build emergency preparedness in the Indo-Pacific. WFP is thankful to its Australian partner for its exceptional and unconditional support, which is sensitive to today’s challenges and brings us closer to a world free of hunger.

Between 2009 and 2015, Kenya, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nicaragua, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal were the recipient countries for multi-year contributions from Australia.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA:

With multi-year funding from the Republic of Korea through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), WFP supports 1,800 ultra-poor households in disaster-prone areas of northern Bangladesh.

The devastating effects of natural disasters – particularly, near-annual flooding - offset the gains made the ultra-poor in poverty reduction and agricultural production. WFP’s Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster and the Effects of Climate Change Programme (ER) aims to improve the livelihood conditions of the ultra-poor as well as their capacity to respond to the shock of disasters. The program is based on the integrated village development model Saemaul Undong in the Republic of Korea.

The ER project runs over three years and consists of three components: food and cash for training, a six-month fund over two years; food and cash for assets, also a six-month fund and an investment grant in the third year. Multi-year funding is necessary in this context to ensure consistency and continuation of the programme.
### Multiyear Donor Contributions in US$ to WFP in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Multiyear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>409,315,777</td>
<td>219,039,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>88,710,772</td>
<td>63,053,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>350,065,593</td>
<td>59,020,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,245,036,887</td>
<td>55,670,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>74,562,129</td>
<td>42,055,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>301,183,719</td>
<td>34,141,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>66,477,065</td>
<td>30,877,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>31,011,261</td>
<td>17,856,826</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>21,336,645</td>
<td>13,073,913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>12,136,273</td>
<td>9,671,568</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>8,347,696</td>
<td>8,332,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>34,864,492</td>
<td>8,207,934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>109,991,985</td>
<td>7,767,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>112,790,663</td>
<td>7,253,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>5,897,822</td>
<td>4,882,018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>93,462,688</td>
<td>3,380,206</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>86,458,196</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>25,545,301</td>
<td>1,333,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1,227,000</td>
<td>1,227,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)</td>
<td>63,267,013</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>398,825</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>57,871</td>
<td>47,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>270,905</td>
<td>47,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,142,426,578</strong></td>
<td><strong>590,538,011</strong></td>
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Data are as of 30 August 2015.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSIK</td>
<td>Contributions Services IK</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEV</td>
<td>development project</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMOP</td>
<td>emergency operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERD</td>
<td>Former acronym for PGG</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERDG</td>
<td>Former acronym for WFP Berlin Liaison office</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPSA</td>
<td>emergency telecommunications cluster</td>
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<td>IRA</td>
<td>Immediate response Acc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRRO</td>
<td>protracted relief and recovery operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFPD</td>
<td>Private Donor relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFES</td>
<td>Field Emerg. &amp; Support Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFPC</td>
<td>S/A—Forward Purchase Comm</td>
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<tr>
<td>SICT</td>
<td>ICT Special Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLHC</td>
<td>S/A Logistics Humanitaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Special Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRCA</td>
<td>Cooperating Agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRFU</td>
<td>Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAC</td>
<td>Multi/Unallocated Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU

Every cent counts because WFP depends entirely on voluntary contributions.

Funded by you

Government Partnerships Division (PGG)
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www.wfp.org/government-donors