



WFP's Use of Multilateral Funding

2014 Report



World Food Programme

COCINA KITCHE

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Introduction to Multilateral Funding

A multilateral contribution is one for which WFP determines the country programme or WFP activities in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used, or a contribution made in response to a broad-based appeal for which WFP determines, within the scope of the broad-based appeal, the country programme or WFP activities in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used, and for which the donor will accept reports submitted to the Board as sufficient to meet the requirements of the donor.
(Financial Regulations I: Definitions)

Good Humanitarian Donorship

Operational flexibility is key in rapidly-evolving humanitarian emergencies. Recognising this, major donors to the UN system met in Stockholm in 2003 to establish the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative, which sets out 23 principles and good practices for humanitarian donors. Enshrined in these principles are **flexibility, predictability and timeliness of funding**.

The GHD Initiative acknowledged the crucial role donors play as policy-makers, funders, advocates and partners in the humanitarian system. It established a platform giving donors a powerful unified voice, while enhancing the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid.

Donor commitment to the GHD principles has risen significantly since 2003: GHD membership has more than doubled, indicating real dedication to effective partnership and coordination in humanitarian response.

Good Humanitarian Donorship is enormously important for WFP. More than any other support, it allows us to respond to needs flexibly, predictably and in a timely way.

The Importance of Multilateral Funds to WFP

Many donors choose to contribute multilateral resources to WFP, showing Good Humanitarian Donorship in action. These funds are crucial for our emergency responses, protracted relief and recovery efforts, whenever and wherever needs are greatest.

Since no additional reporting is required, multilateral contributions reduce the administrative burden on WFP and raise efficiency so that most of the contribution goes straight to operations.

The use of multilateral funds is subject to an accurate prioritization and allocation process. WFP's expertise in needs assessment, food markets and logistics guarantees maximum value and effectiveness.

Multilateral funding allows WFP to purchase when markets are favourable, manage advance financing mechanisms so that operations are funded from the outset, and work strategically with host governments, by financing the handling and distribution of their food contributions.





Desert, swamp or jungle, to get food to the hungry WFP's logistics team has to negotiate some of the toughest terrain on the planet.

Multilateral Contributions in 2014

Funding Overview in 2014

Multilateral contributions to WFP are the most flexible category of funding, averaging around US\$400 million annually over the past five years.

In 2014, WFP received its highest level of overall funding to date, surpassing its 2008 record: US\$5.59 billion. US\$448 million of this was registered as multilateral. In real terms, this constitutes the highest level of multilateral funding since 2008, though the proportion fell to 8 percent, a continuous decline from the record 16 percent in 2008. WFP received multilateral funding from 38 governments, as well as from UN common funds, agencies and private partners.

WFP's multilateral funds come in three categories:

- Fully flexible funding, which WFP allocates to projects and operations (84 percent of total multilateral funding).
- Contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA) constituted 12 percent of WFP's total multilateral funding in 2014. The IRA is a flexible funding mechanism enabling WFP to respond rapidly in emergency situations.
- The smallest portion of multilateral funding came from contributions to WFP's General Fund to offset administrative costs in various countries, including WFP headquarters.

Chart 1 2014, 8% multilateral funds

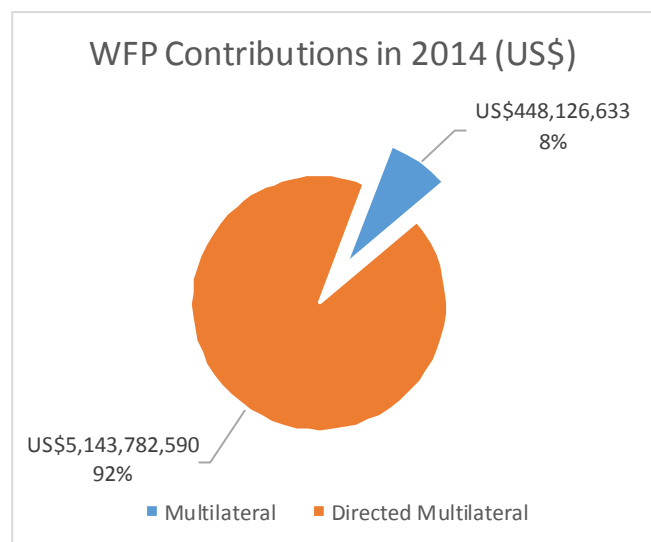


Table 1: Donor Contributions

| Donors | Multilateral contribution (USD) | % multilateral vs. total WFP |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sweden | 81,616,719 | 87% |
| United Kingdom | 62,906,726 | 15% |
| Netherlands | 49,518,569 | 56% |
| Denmark | 38,876,067 | 57% |
| Norway | 37,329,453 | 52% |
| Australia | 34,071,550 | 30% |
| Germany | 33,932,909 | 11% |
| Canada | 28,431,145 | 8% |
| Italy | 13,638,283 | 43% |
| Ireland | 12,720,307 | 60% |
| Belgium | 11,367,656 | 44% |
| Private Donors | 8,255,935 | 7% |
| Finland | 8,207,934 | 24% |
| Switzerland | 7,996,835 | 9% |
| USA | 5,000,000 | 0.2% |
| New Zealand | 4,882,018 | 83% |
| Japan | 3,404,793 | 2% |
| Luxembourg | 2,338,377 | 19% |
| China | 1,565,413 | 14% |
| Panama | 338,271 | 58% |
| Peru | 262,989 | 100% |
| Ecuador | 247,780 | 100% |
| Egypt | 185,978 | 48% |
| Tanzania | 179,376 | 100% |
| Guatemala | 150,235 | 3% |
| Liechtenstein | 112,740 | 34% |
| Thailand | 111,559 | 87% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 65,876 | 100% |
| UN Common Funds & Agencies (excl CERF) | 62,261 | 0.1% |
| India | 49,570 | 5% |
| Jordan | 46,610 | 100% |
| Syria | 20,336 | 100% |
| Chile | 20,000 | 100% |
| Honduras | 15,574 | 0.2% |
| Slovakia | 15,000 | 100% |
| Nicaragua | 15,000 | 100% |
| Cyprus | 10,584 | 100% |
| Hungary | 10,000 | 19% |
| Portugal | 10,000 | 100% |
| Uruguay | 5,000 | 100% |
| Venezuela | 5,000 | 100% |

WFP's Partnership with the Private Sector

WFP has a good track record with the private sector both in fundraising and accessing the unique knowledge and skills available in commercial businesses. Our private partners benefit from engaging with WFP due to corporate and staff satisfaction derived from playing an active role in improving the lives of the world's poor.

In 2014, multilateral funding from the private sector reached US\$8.26 million. *YUM!* was the largest private multilateral donor, contributing US\$3.5 million, most of which helped to ensure uninterrupted school meals programmes.

School Meals - A daily routine in times of crisis



Cambodia Funding shortages in 2014 obliged WFP to reduce its activities to around 40 percent of the Country Programme. However, US\$3.2 million in multilateral funds – more than 23 percent of total country contributions received in 2014 – meant WFP avoided major pipeline breaks and minimized any negative consequences on children.

Thanks to these generous multilateral funds, WFP purchased 1,000 tonnes of commodities to provide school meals to 60,500 children as well as US\$694,000 worth of cash scholarships for 14,000 students. Multilateral funds also enabled WFP's food- and cash-for-asset programmes to strengthen the resilience of 20,900 vulnerable people in areas with the highest rates of poverty and food insecurity.

Tajikistan Hot meals provided in schools are critical to retaining a 98 percent attendance rate in rural areas affected by food insecurity.

Multilateral funds helped WFP avoid a disruption in supply of cooking oil required for preparing traditional pea soup in schools. The flexibility of the multilateral contribution allowed WFP Tajikistan to purchase vegetable oil on the international market at a much lower cost. Thanks to these funds, 360,000 school children, aged between seven and ten, received a hot bowl of soup each day for four months.

Niger WFP's aim in 2014 was to build household and community resilience; its success depended on multilateral contributions received throughout the year. Despite frequent pipeline breaks and reductions in food rations, multilateral funding maintained WFP's provision of hot school meals, as well as take-home meals for girls, which encourage them to complete their schooling.

Allocation and Prioritization of Multilateral Funds

The **Strategic Resource Allocation Committee** (SRAC) is the WFP body which reviews and oversees the prioritization and allocation of multilateral funding. The SRAC's allocation process ensures that earmarked and non-earmarked contributions complement one another, by diversifying the allocations of multilateral funding, bridging funding gaps and kick-starting operations even before directed donors respond to specific appeals.

The **SRAC Secretariat** prioritizes the use of multilateral funding according to an established set of quantitative and qualitative criteria and according to WFP needs. Based on this prioritization and on a set of guiding principles, the Secretariat suggests possible allocations to the SRAC. The prioritization indicators differ according to the project categories.

Emergency and Relief Operations

For emergency operations (EMOP), protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) and special operations (SO), the SRAC bases its quantitative analysis on the projected net shortfalls for the coming six months.

The SRAC produces qualitative analysis for EMOPs and PRROs on three indicators:

- **Food security indicators** These include market and food access of beneficiaries and seasonal price patterns. Attention is given to countries where a majority of beneficiaries are refugees or internally displaced.
- **Global and regional attention** Priority may be given to countries with urgent humanitarian needs or where there may be political implications. Reputational risks of not meeting WFP objectives are also taken into consideration.
- **Global Hunger Index (GHI)** The GHI is a multi-dimensional tool developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute to measure food insecurity. Priority is given to countries with a higher GHI score.

By combining qualitative and quantitative analysis, projects are ranked according to criticality.

In 2014, 85 percent of multilateral funds were allocated to EMOPs and PRROs. Among these, 92 percent of the SRAC's multilateral allocations went to EMOPs and PRROs rated as very high or high criticality. This shows that the accurate and methodical prioritization process is fundamental in ensuring that WFP makes good and efficient use of multilateral donations, by allocating resources to operations with greatest needs.

Development Projects

For development operations, the SRAC applies the same quantitative analysis; however, since development projects require higher funding predictability, the projected net shortfalls are estimated for the entire calendar year. The qualitative analysis, according to the Strategic Plan 2004-2007 approved by the Executive Board, prioritizes countries where needs are concentrated. These are defined as:

- Least developed or low income countries;
- Countries where the stunting rate (measure of chronic malnutrition) for children under 5 is greater than 25 percent.

In addition, the SRAC Secretariat proposes allocations based on the following guidelines:

- Allocations should cover between 10 and 25 percent of the projected shortfalls;
- Allocations should not exceed 10 percent of the available multilateral resources.

For development projects, the SRAC Secretariat sets an annual target of allocation to development projects based on estimated available multilateral resources for the year.

The SRAC reviews the proposals of its Secretariat and recommends preliminary allocations. A final allocation is approved by the SRAC, following consultation with WFP's Regional Directors.



Iraq The first SRAC contribution in April 2014 of US\$1.6 million was used to purchase 1,400 tonnes of family food rations. Thanks to the flexibility of the multilateral contribution, WFP Iraq could assign funds where they were urgently needed, without being tied down to proposals or commitments made earlier. The changing needs of food-insecure displaced people could therefore be met. The second contribution from the SRAC, amounting to US\$5.5 million, was used to purchase 2,200 tonnes of food.

Iran WFP's relief operation for Afghan and Iraqi refugees in Iran remained underfunded throughout 2014. Multilateral allocations of US\$0.9 million were instrumental in maintaining stable support for the most vulnerable refugees until other directed contributions were received. These multilateral funds were largely used for local procurement of wheat flour (the most important and crucial commodity in WFP's food basket) and sunflower oil, which was provided as part of the food ration for the most vulnerable refugees, as well as an education incentive for refugee school girls and youth attending skills-building classes. The flexibility of multilateral funds allowed for cheaper purchase of food and reducing the time it took for commodities to arrive in the country. In the absence of multilateral funds, refugees would have been obliged to do

without WFP food for six months of the year. This would have had a catastrophic effect on the food security of the most vulnerable - households headed by women, or with elderly or disabled family members - who rely on WFP for all of their daily nutritional requirements.

Sudan WFP Sudan was granted US\$8.5 million in multilateral funds through the SRAC for the ongoing emergency operation. The contribution was used to buy cereals, Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus - amounting to 7,400 tonnes. A further 1,700 tonnes of Super Cereals came from the Forward Purchase Facility which reduced the arrival time of the food in country. WFP Sudan must ensure that funds and food are in place before the rainy season in April, otherwise it faces difficulties in transport and accessibility. Advance financing and multilateral contributions are the best ways of overcoming these challenges. In 2014, WFP Sudan successfully used these tools and managed to avoid any disruption in supply. The food arrived within three months and there was enough time to preposition stocks in Darfur and Central East, and Three Areas regions before the rainy season.

Multilateral funds ensured the uninterrupted delivery of life-saving assistance to around 825,000 people at the peak of the crisis in Sudan.

The People WFP Reaches

Where funds were needed most in 2014

The distribution of multilateral funds tends to mirror the overall regional resourcing needs. In 2014, 65 percent of multilateral funds went to sub-Saharan Africa, which constituted 52 percent of global operational needs. Twenty-two percent of total multilateral funding supported the Middle East region, especially in response to the Syria crisis. The lowest share of multilateral funds was directed to Latin America and the Caribbean, mainly because most of WFP’s activities in the area are funded directly by host governments.

In 2014, 86 percent of multilateral funding was used to support relief operations, underlining how

essential the flexibility of multilateral funding is to the running of our emergency response programmes. Out of the top 10 multilateral funding recipients, nine were also among the countries and operations with the largest needs. Together, the top 10 countries and operations in terms of needs accounted for 43 percent of total multilateral allocations in 2014.

Smaller multilateral contributions were also vital for their role in mitigating disruptions, financing underfunded activities in WFP operations and being available when most needed.

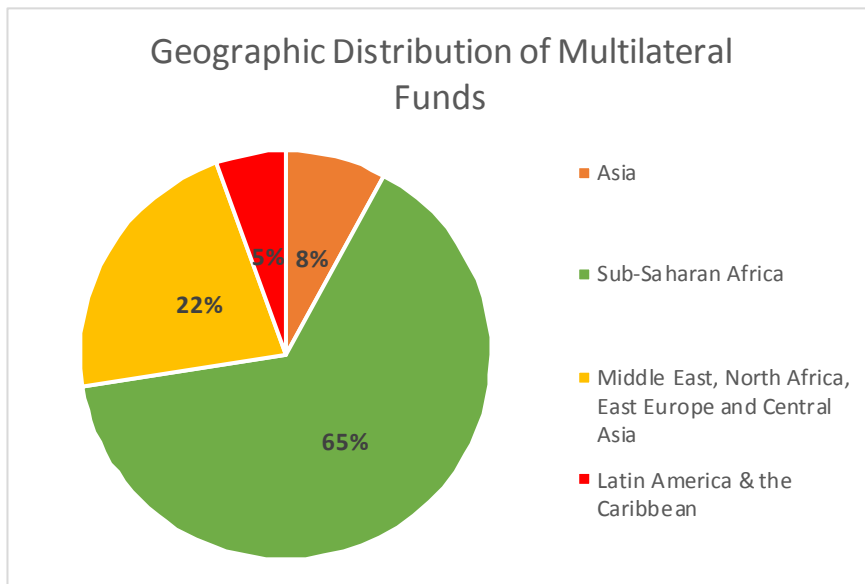


Chart 2 *Sub-Saharan Africa was the main recipient of Multilateral Funds*

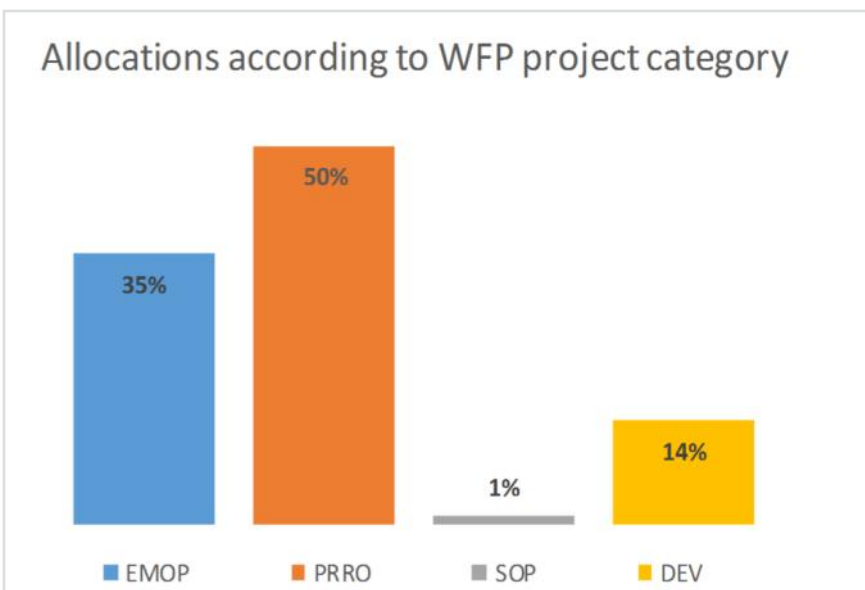
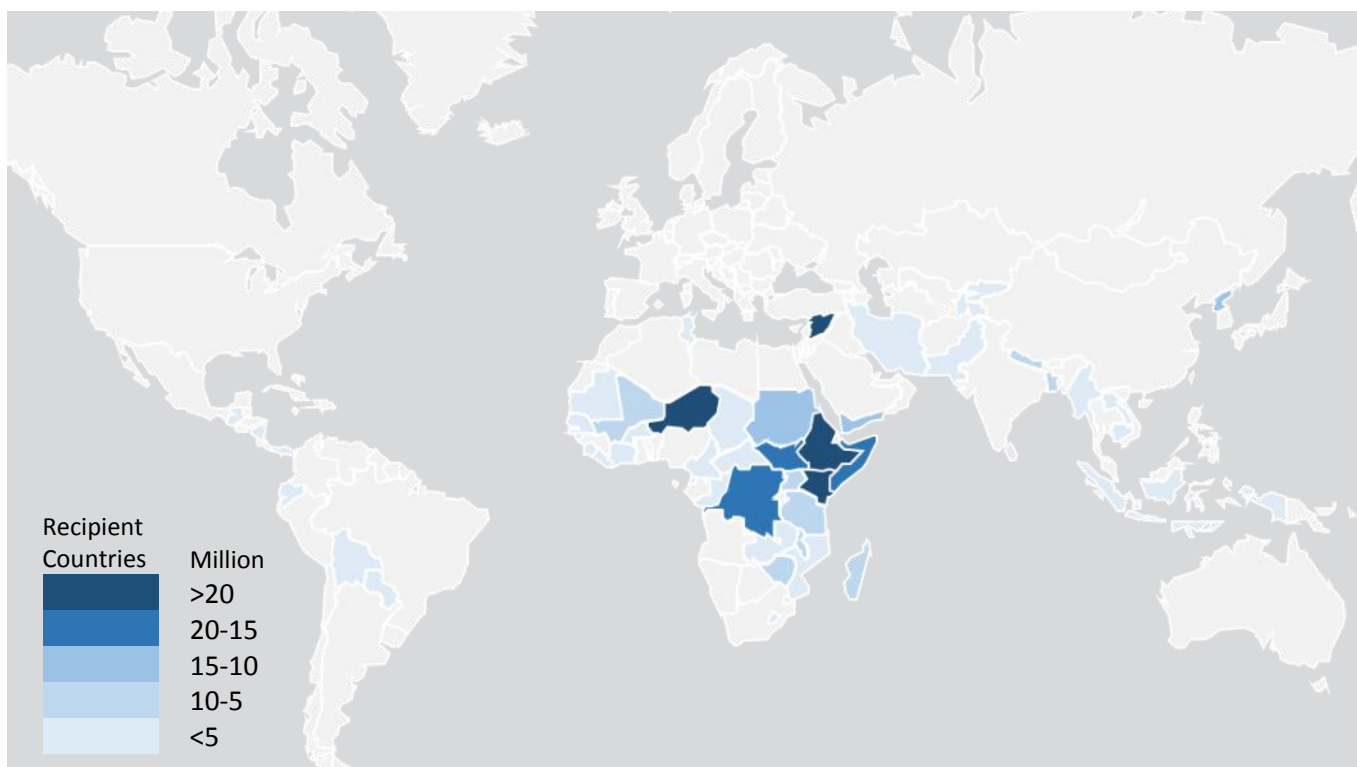


Chart 3 *In 2014, 86 percent of multilateral funding supported relief operations*

Chart 4 **Geographical Allocation of Multilateral Funds in 2014**



The People We Serve

Aziza in Tajikistan

Aziza, 35, from Jirgatol district in the Rasht valley, is being treated for tuberculosis for the third year running. The disease has caused her enormous problems. Too weak to work, she was forced to quit her job as a cleaner at the village administration. Soon afterwards, her husband left her with four children (the youngest aged 2) fearing he would also be infected. Unable to take care of the family alone or pay the bills, Aziza moved in with her father. However his small plot of land and sheep could barely provide for the family. Winter food shortages pose a significant risk to children's health as well as to household livestock. Families like Aziza's, in which one person has TB, struggle to make a living in Tajikistan. On condition that the TB patient finishes their treatment, WFP provides support to the patient and two family members (a three-person ration), consisting of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt.

"Without WFP's support, we would have to spend most of our small income on food and not be able to buy enough animal fodder. This happened before and we lost many sheep," Aziza's father says. "Our sheep are our main source of income;

we rely on this to buy essential food for the family."

Since the family does not grow wheat, it depends entirely on the sale of mutton to purchase, among other items, flour for bread, which is eaten every day and is the main staple in Tajikistan. Aziza is grateful: "Thanks to WFP food – the only assistance we have received so far – I don't have to worry every winter's day if I can make an evening dinner for my children."

Tajikistan has the highest estimated incidence of TB cases in the World Health Organization's (WHO) European Region. A total of 915 tonnes of food commodities were procured and distributed by WFP to TB patients (and two of their family members) registered under Directly Observed Treatment, short-course treatment, in the country. Most TB patients are from poor households and WFP food is critical for them.

Multilateral funding has been crucial in assisting 20,000 people through a six-month treatment regimen with a considerable impact on attaining a better treatment rate. WFP food helped maintain a high treatment success rate of 87 percent.

Funding Mechanisms - Optimising WFP's Work

Maximising Multilateral Funds

Advance financing facilities

Delivering food on time is the primary success factor for WFP operations. Advance financing allows us to improve effectiveness by reducing lead times and ensuring that food reaches people as quickly as possible. Multilateral funds not only contribute greatly to the use of advance financing facilities but also allow WFP to procure the goods when market prices are most favourable, thus playing an important role in the timeliness of food deliveries.

Immediate Response Account

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is a life-saving funding facility, which allows WFP to respond rapidly to emergencies even before launching its first appeal. Timely humanitarian action depends on timely funding, which is why funds from the IRA can be deployed within 24 hours of the onset of a crisis. In 2014, donors contributed US\$53.1 million to replenish the Immediate Response Account through multilateral cash contributions.

WFP uses the IRA during the first three months of an emergency or when an ongoing relief operation faces funding shortfalls. IRA allocation allowed WFP to provide immediate emergency assistance to food-insecure people affected by the Ebola virus in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; to the victims of flooding in Burundi, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Philippines, Paraguay and Bangladesh.

In 2014, WFP's total IRA allocations amounted to US\$182 million, supporting 47 relief operations in more than 36 countries - 26 EMOPs, 15 PRROs, 3 SOs and 3 preparedness activities. Among the top recipients of IRA funds were WFP's operations in Niger, South Sudan, Syria and WFP's Regional Syria Operation.

Forward Purchase Facility

WFP needs to keep thinking ahead, to be prepared to help. If we see that an emergency is looming, we can lessen the impact. Extra supplies can be ordered in advance and moved by trucks and ships, rather than by air. This saves time, money, and most importantly, lives.

The Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) is a means of giving WFP an advance to buy a specific amount of food – before contributions from donors are confirmed – and ensure delivery to warehouses ahead of the lean season.

Forward purchasing gives WFP the lead-time required to purchase locally – injecting money directly into the local economy. And, with food at-the-ready, WFP can start loading up the trucks the moment a donation is confirmed – getting food to those who need it more quickly.

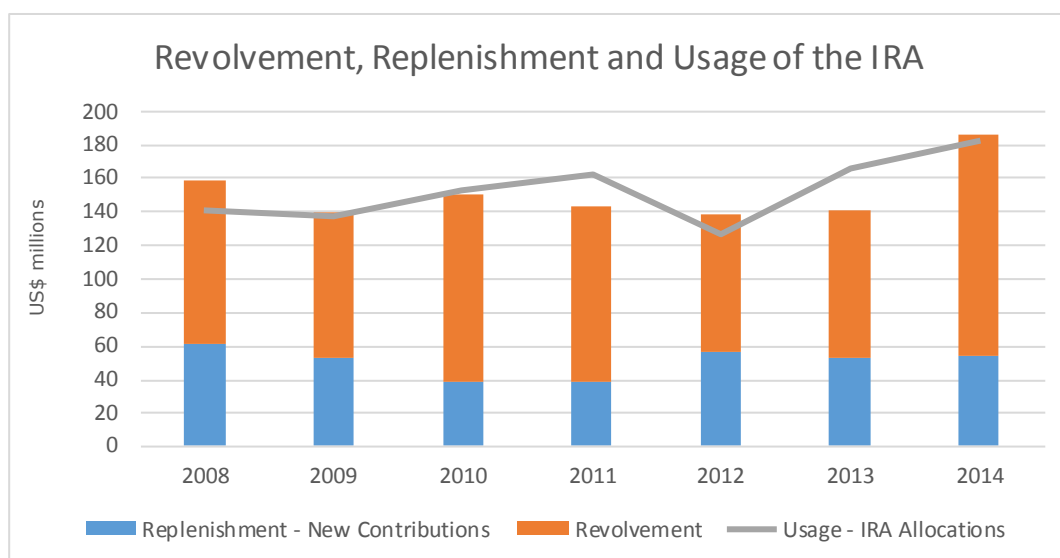


Chart 5
*WFP's use
of the IRA*



Gaza, August 2014
Stocking up on food during a ceasefire

WFP's Response to the Gaza Crisis

The devastating impact of the July-August 2014 conflict in the Gaza Strip resulted in an unprecedented number of civilian casualties, with massive destruction caused to buildings and infrastructure, and large-scale displacement of 500,000 people, of whom 100,000 remained unable to return to their destroyed or severely damaged homes for months afterwards. WFP and its partners joined forces to ensure immediate response to the people seeking refuge in public shelters.

At the peak of the emergency, WFP, together with the Palestinian Authority and United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestine refugees), provided ready-to-eat food to over 340,000 of the displaced, as well as continuing its regular food assistance whenever the security situation allowed. WFP's immediate response was possible thanks to the IRA, which allowed WFP Palestine to use US\$2.7 million to purchase 1,250 tonnes of bread, flour and canned foods for daily distribution to displaced people with no access to cooking facilities. In addition, a US\$0.2 million multilateral contribution to the Special Operation enabled the activation of the WFP-led Logistics Cluster in the early stages of the crisis, ensuring the coordination and delivery of critical humanitarian

assistance into Gaza for the entire humanitarian community.

IRA Funds for South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

In 2014, US\$4.1 million of IRA funds supported the purchase of 5,500 tonnes of food, including maize, beans and fortified cereals, for people without any access to food.

Achiek Diing began the long journey from Bor in Jonglei, South Sudan, with her four small children and her mother. Achiek and her family were fleeing the fighting that began in mid-December in Juba then spread to Jonglei and two other states in South Sudan. They often walked for entire days, usually hungry, until they found a place to sleep at night and then woke up to resume their journey in the morning. The family reached Uganda at the beginning of January. On arrival at the Dzaipi transit centre, they were greeted by the smell of WFP food cooking. As she waited to be resettled in Uganda, Achiek said the three basics that she needed were a house, a school for her children - and food.

"I was so happy my children got something to eat." WFP food was all that Achiek and her children had to eat and, thanks to multilateral funding, this remained a constant in 2014.

Strategic Partnerships

Multi-year funding

More predictable funds are crucial for improving programming of WFP's operations. This is guaranteed by multi-year contributions, which in 2014, for the first time, surpassed the US\$600 million mark. Along with multilateral contributions, multi-year funding allows WFP to streamline the use of such funds.

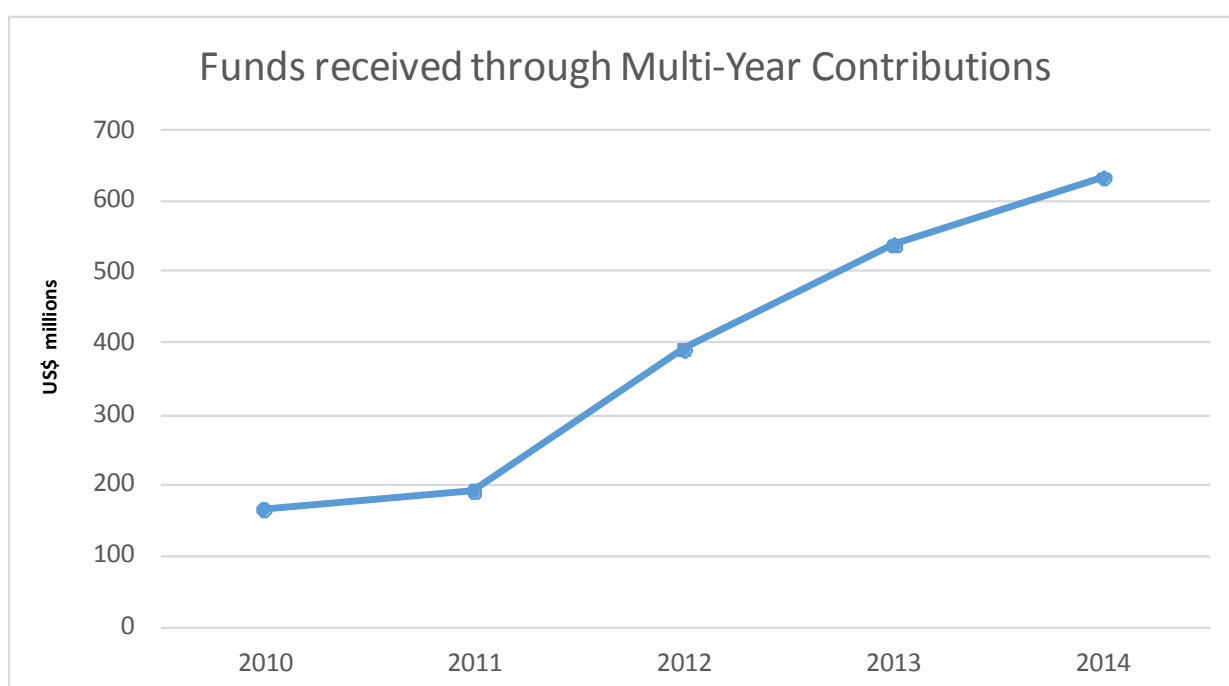
Predictability is essential to help WFP engage in more stable relationships with partners, such as host governments and NGOs. Predictability allows scope for better planning and ensuring a robust and more secure commitment to the people we serve. Our ability to engage with communities in a sustained way relies heavily on predictable funding and changes the dynamic of our commitment. In 2014, WFP had ongoing multi-year agreements with Australia, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Netherlands, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.

In 2014, new agreements were signed with Finland and the Republic of Korea.

Multi-year contributions have the advantage of giving WFP pivotal predictability, helping to:

- Improve internal and external planning processes with partners such as local communities, government counterparts, NGOs and UN agencies;
- Guarantee the implementation of activities (particularly of medium-term activities, such as food for assets) over a longer period;
- Reduce the risk of pipeline breaks as WFP has more time to fill financial gaps;
- Reduce the administrative burden of donors and WFP alike as both parties sign one instead of several agreements to continue activities;
- Engage with donors in more comprehensive and strategic partnerships by shifting from individual project funding to shared strategic approaches.

Chart 6 *WFP's multi-year funding over the past 5 years*



Multilateral funds help rebuild lives after floods



Mozambique

Mozambique ranks third among African countries hardest hit by natural disasters. In 2014, devastating floods damaged infrastructure and agricultural land, affecting about 140,000. WFP provided immediate support to more than 100,000 people, ensuring their daily food needs were met and that community assets were rehabilitated.

“WFP’s help was fantastic after the heavy rains,” said Macie, 55, from Chiaquelane. He relies on small-scale agriculture to support 11 people in his family. “Luckily, we benefited from WFP food assistance during this difficult period. We were happy to take part in rehabilitating roads, fields, cleaning water irrigation channels and re-building schools and houses.”

WFP programmes improved food security and

supported income-generating activities for vulnerable displaced people, reducing their exposure to further natural disasters. In addition, WFP has tried to increase women’s ability to capitalize on the rehabilitated assets in the early recovery phase after an emergency, through training and participation in asset planning and prioritization.

When the flood emergency hit, WFP Mozambique was facing a severe shortage of funds. “Thanks to the multilateral allocation of US\$400,000 WFP could respond quickly to the needs of those affected,” said Abdoulaye Baldé, WFP’s Representative for Mozambique. “The speed and flexibility of multilateral fund processes are extremely important in cases like this, contributing to our increased efficiency.”

FoodCard Innovation: Changing Lives in Bangladesh



Bangladesh

In 2014, WFP’s operation to assist refugees from Myanmar, now living in Bangladesh, received multilateral funding which helped the introduction of the electronic FoodCard. In August 2014, the FoodCard replaced WFP’s traditional food distributions, giving refugees the opportunity to purchase a range of food items according to their families’ needs and preference. The FoodCard can only be used at registered shops inside the refugee camps, run by traders contracted by WFP. This innovation is the fruit of close collaboration between WFP, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, registering more than 32,000 refugees.

Each FoodCard works like a debit card that is recharged by WFP once a month. The cards are biometrically coded and can only be used in combination with a fingerprint. “Previously we used to get only a few basic food items. With the FoodCard, we get a variety including vegetables, spices and fish. In the old system, we were scared of losing the book - the FoodCard system is more secure. And I can choose any food that I need,” said one mother. Multilateral funds have accounted for more than 20 percent, or US\$646,000, of the project this year. The multilateral nature of this contribution means that all multilateral donors are collectively responsible for the successful result and enduring impact of this project.

Women's Empowerment



First Cash & Voucher project for indigenous women in Bolivia

During 2013, a severe drought hit the Chaco region in southern Bolivia causing huge damage to food production and affecting the availability of food for mainly indigenous rural communities.

In response, WFP launched an emergency operation to help indigenous families recover their livelihoods through food and vouchers for asset creation and training. Thanks to multilateral funds, in 2014 WFP was able to replace traditional food assistance to implement the innovative Cash & Voucher tool to assist indigenous communities in the municipality of Yacuiba. For the first time, WFP focused on indigenous women in remote rural communities through Cash & Vouchers. To compensate for the time spent on recovery activities on their land (soil protection, creation of vegetable gardens) and the restoration of basic infrastructure for the collection and storage of water, the beneficiaries, (mainly women) received vouchers to be redeemed for food in local shops. Training in food production and nutrition education were also offered by WFP to participants, in close collaboration with local counterparts.

WFP's Cash-For-Training project in Jordan boosts opportunities for women

In many parts of the world, women lack access to financial capital and opportunities to gain skills that can help boost their qualifications for the job market. Vocational training, which involves development of technical capacity and entrepreneurship skills, can play a key role in helping girls and women secure employment. WFP,

in collaboration with the Jordanian NGO NAJMA, as well as vocational training centres in different areas of northern Jordan (Ramtha, Mafrq and Irbid cities) supported a vocational training programme to boost the technical skills of hundreds of participants, many of them women. WFP's cash-for-training initiative provided technical skills training for participants in their respective professional fields, and secured job placements in areas as diverse as working with solar cooling systems, carpentry, mechanics, and baking of pastries and desserts. Thanks to multilateral contributions, for each day the trainees participated, WFP distributed cash to them. This continued while they received on-the-job training in various companies and organizations before becoming full-time employees.

Of the 439 men and women who were initially enrolled across Jordan, 180 were women in Irbid and Mafrq. Of those, 116 women trained to become chefs. Nadia, 41, is from Mafrq. She has 10 children, and struggled to find a job due to Jordan's economic situation. She pursued WFP's vocational training programme to become an assistant baker so that she could help her family. Nadia picked up the skills of the trade quickly, gathering 26 of her colleagues at the centre to open their own business in Mafrq. They have called it "Sister's Gathering". Nadia is becoming well-known. She has received many requests for her date bars and desserts in preparation for Eid al-Fitr, following the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. The expansion of her business will help provide financial support not only for her own children but also for those of her colleagues.

WFP's Special Operations



Talley Bridge before



Work in March and April 2014

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster in action

Ensuring rapid delivery in precarious conditions in Central African Republic

Following the collapse of the Talley Bridge in October 2013, traffic was interrupted on the key route between the capital, Bozoum and Paoua in the north-western Ouham-Pendé region of the Central African Republic. This primary axis was essential for heavy vehicles travelling between the capital, Bangui, and Paoua as well as for humanitarian agencies, particularly six NGOs and two UN agencies working in the area. The two secondary roads leading to Paoua via Bocaranga and Bossangoa in the north were impassable due to the destruction of bridge crossings or for security reasons.

The bridge collapse resulted in the paralysis of humanitarian response cargo for this region. Significant delays were experienced in humanitarian operations and economic activities

as well as for the free movement of people. Only a few trucks managed to cross the river, with much time spent off-loading the trucks and carrying the cargo across the river to re-load them again. This incurred substantial costs for organizations operating in the area. The WFP-led Logistics Cluster worked together with the French NGO ACTED on the rehabilitation of the bridge between March and April 2014. The flexibility and timeliness of US\$1.7 million in multilateral funding was crucial for the special operation and proved essential to undertake and coordinate rehabilitation. Work on the bridge was completed in three weeks, rendering it functional and equipped to carry 20-tonne trucks. This led to the resumption of road travel and a regular supply chain corridor; ensuring a connection for local communities, as well as for the humanitarian community, with the capital.



Talley Bridge after

Donor Visibility and Recognition

WFP aims to recognise all donors who provide multilateral funds. Our priority is to focus on the impact of these contributions on the ground, including innovation and partnership. Shifting the spotlight from “visibility” for funding to “recognition” of the shared results and impacts that are enabled through genuine partnership helps WFP to acknowledge all partners’ contributions equitably and objectively, and encourage funding sustainability. By showing where, how and when multilateral funds are allocated and what they achieve, WFP will demonstrate how essential multilateral funds are to the smooth and successful running of WFP operations.

Multilateral donors and their contributions are prominently featured on WFP’s official website and social media. Using various communication tools, WFP promotes multilateral donors according to the contribution, the type of operation funded and donor preferences. Particular attention is given to operations which receive a considerable percentage of their funding as flexible. Any visibility activity takes into account the definition of multilateral funding and, accordingly, no specific donor recognition, such as bag-marking, is offered.

This Report is, in itself, a visibility tool, demonstrating that multilateral funding is especially valuable for the world’s largest humanitarian agency, which is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. Any WFP success is a success for multilateral donors: wherever the WFP logo is featured, the multilateral donor community is implicitly recognised. WFP also works to draw attention to top multilateral donors as leaders of Good Humanitarian Donorship.



Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| DEV | development project |
| EMOP | emergency operation |
| FPF | Forward Purchase Facility |
| GHD | Good Humanitarian Donorship |
| GHI | Global Hunger Index |
| IRA | Immediate Response Account |
| NGO | non-governmental Organization |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| PRRO | protracted relief and recovery operation |
| SO | special operation |
| SRAC | Strategic Resource Allocation Committee |
| TB | tuberculosis |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Glossary

Super Cereal Super Cereal is a formulated supplementary food for children above 24 months and adults. It contains maize, whole soya beans, sugar, vegetable oil, and vitamin & mineral premix. There is no milk powder in Super Cereal.

Super Cereal Plus Super Cereal Plus responds specifically to the nutritional needs of the 6-24 months age group. It contains maize, de-hulled soya beans, dried skimmed milk powder, sugar, vegetable oil, and vitamin & mineral premix. Super Cereal Plus is a complementary food to breast milk and not a substitute for it.

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For more information contact:
Government Partnerships Division (PGG)
World Food Programme
Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68/70, Rome, 00148, Italy
Email: PGG.Support@WFP.org