



# WFP's Use of Multilateral Funding

2016 Report

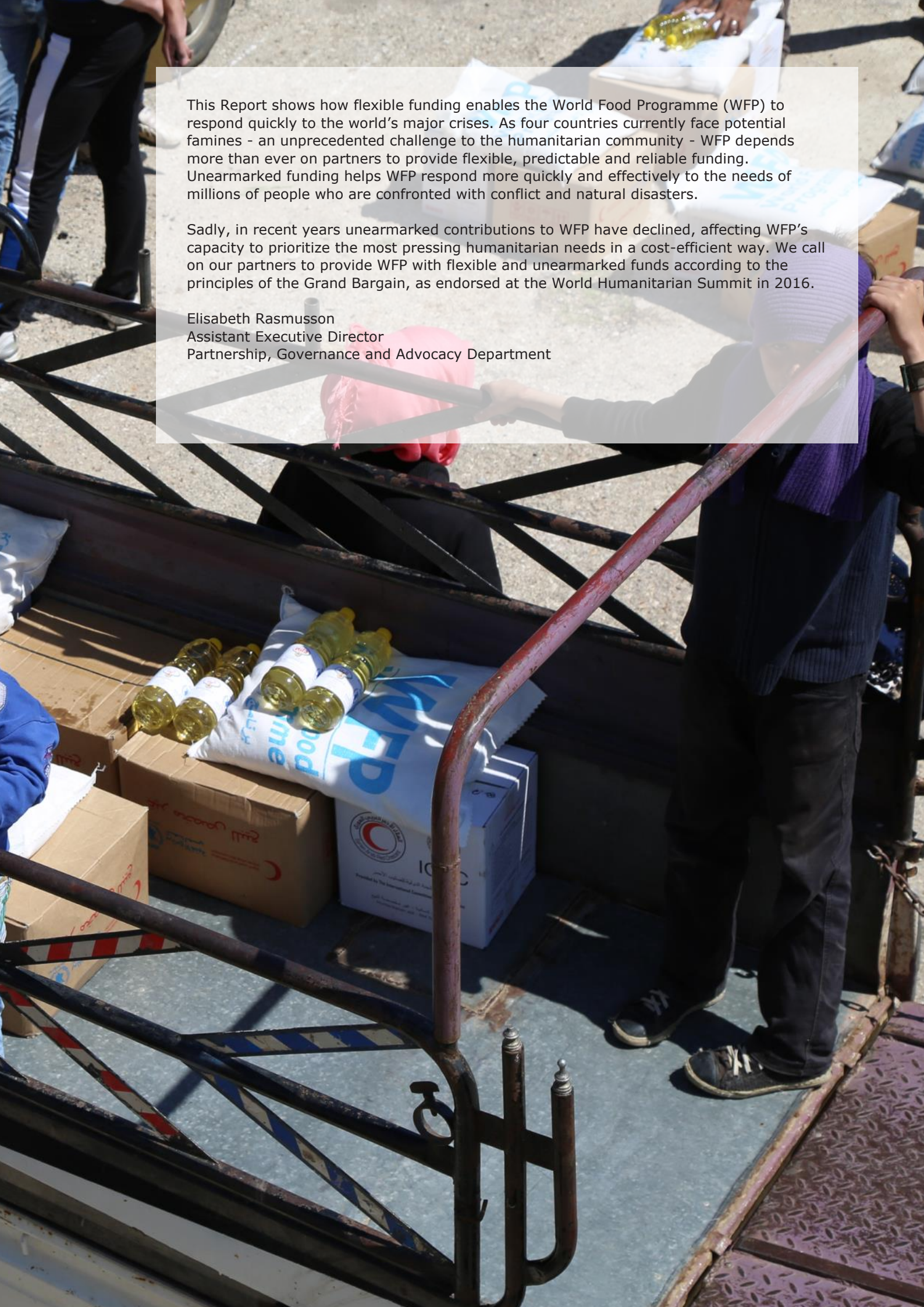


**World Food Programme**



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This Report shows how flexible funding enables the World Food Programme (WFP) to respond quickly to the world's major crises. As four countries currently face potential famines - an unprecedented challenge to the humanitarian community - WFP depends more than ever on partners to provide flexible, predictable and reliable funding. Unearmarked funding helps WFP respond more quickly and effectively to the needs of millions of people who are confronted with conflict and natural disasters.

Sadly, in recent years unearmarked contributions to WFP have declined, affecting WFP's capacity to prioritize the most pressing humanitarian needs in a cost-efficient way. We call on our partners to provide WFP with flexible and unearmarked funds according to the principles of the Grand Bargain, as endorsed at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

Elisabeth Rasmusson  
Assistant Executive Director  
Partnership, Governance and Advocacy Department

# Multilateral Funding: Quick Facts

## What is a multilateral contribution?

A multilateral contribution is one for which WFP determines the country programme or the activity in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used. It may also be 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*).

## What is the importance of multilateral contributions?

Multilateral contributions give WFP more predictability and flexibility and are therefore crucial for emergency responses, along with protracted relief and recovery efforts. With additional and more flexible resources, WFP has a greater capacity to intervene at the right time, avert pipeline breaks, reimburse advanced financing and provide regular food rations more efficiently to beneficiaries.

Donors providing multilateral resources show Good Humanitarian Donorship in action.

## What is Good Humanitarian Donorship?

The Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative established a platform giving donors a powerful unified voice, while enhancing the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. Enshrined in the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles are flexibility, predictability and timeliness of funding.

## How are multilateral contributions allocated?

The use of multilateral funds is subject to a thorough prioritization and allocation process. The Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) is the WFP body that reviews and oversees the prioritization and allocation of multilateral funding in order to ensure that earmarked and non-earmarked contributions complement one another by diversifying the allocations of multilateral funding. Further information is provided on page 6.

## How are WFP's multilateral funds divided?

WFP's multilateral funds come in three categories:

- 1) fully flexible funding which WFP allocates to projects and operations;
- 2) contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA). The IRA is a flexible funding mechanism enabling WFP to respond rapidly in emergency situations;
- 3) contributions to WFP's General Fund to offset administrative costs in various countries, including WFP headquarters.



# Multilateral Contributions in 2016

## Funding overview in 2016

Multilateral contributions to WFP average around USD 400 million annually over the past five years.

In 2016, WFP had an increase in overall funding, reaching a total of USD 5.9 billion, 18% over funding in 2015.

Of this, USD 380.5 million are considered multilateral contributions, representing 6.4% of total contributions.

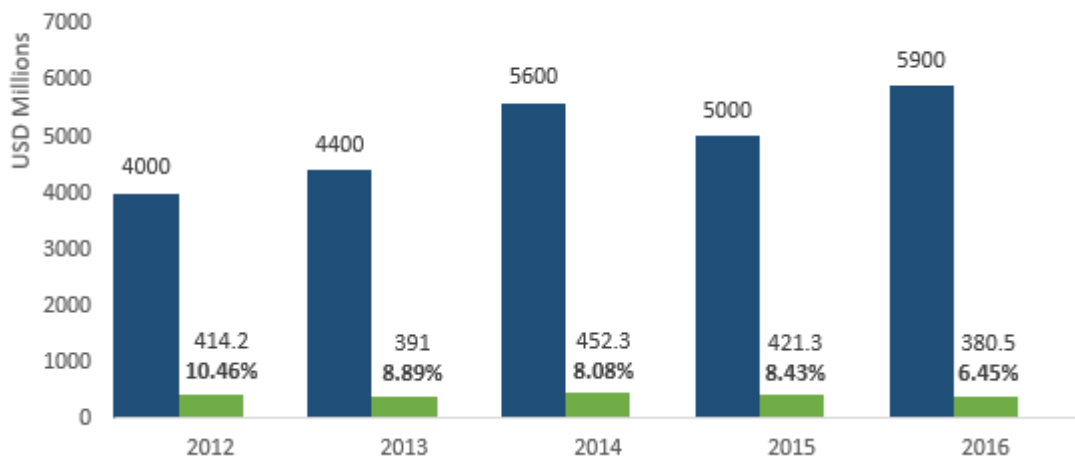
In 2016, WFP received multilateral funding from 44 governments, as well as from UN common funds, agencies and private partners.

Table 1 shows the multilateral percentage of the total contribution made to WFP by each of the listed donors.

Out of the overall contributions received in 2016, the greatest portion was directed towards EMOPs and PRROs for a total of 87.48% (41.0% and 46.4%, respectively); 12.5% were contributions to Trust Funds, Special Accounts, Pending Allocation funds, Flexible Multilateral funds and a General Fund.

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) received 3.63% of total contributions.

Total and Multilateral Funding



**Table 1: Donor contributions 2016**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Total contribution to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>Multilateral contribution to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>% multilateral vs. total to WFP</b>
Sweden	121,718,815	79,189,623	65.06%
United Kingdom	355,982,023	50,915,443	14.30%
Netherlands	66,839,848	40,816,327	61.07%
Denmark	46,412,135	30,791,789	66.34%
Norway	68,574,118	28,115,452	41.00%
Australia	83,290,644	27,840,482	33.43%
Germany	884,562,768	27,838,947	3.15%
Canada	211,004,816	23,505,789	11.14%
Italy	23,048,504	12,621,522	54.76%
Finland	33,327,929	10,943,912	32.84%
Ireland	22,384,461	10,928,962	48.82%
Private Donors	79,244,144	7,050,197	8.90%
Switzerland	67,406,126	6,960,401	10.33%
Belgium	33,917,217	5,417,118	15.97%
Japan	208,541,392	4,773,083	2.29%
New Zealand	4,008,016	4,008,016	100.00%
USA	2,024,376,058	4,000,000	0.20%
Luxembourg	9,151,427	1,927,438	21.06%
China	18,558,997	1,708,997	9.21%
Peru	956,172	956,172	100.00%
Bolivia	646,928	646,928	100.00%
Egypt	1,388,247	183,970	13.25%
France	32,072,100	162,180	0.51%
Guatemala	148,909	148,909	100.00%
Panama	415,750	135,750	32.65%
Korea, Dpr	132,842	132,842	100.00%
Czech Republic	121,261	121,261	100.00%
El Salvador	1,600,000	100,000	6.25%
Liechtenstein	349,776	98,717	28.22%
Thailand	107,021	92,205	86.16%
Saudi Arabia	35,724,885	51,916	0.15%
India	2,005,181	45,181	2.25%
Iceland	723,041	44,296	6.13%
Chile	20,000	20,000	100.00%
Israel	20,000	20,000	100.00%
Nicaragua	1,327,013	20,000	1.51%
Hungary	10,000	10,000	100.00%
Portugal	10,000	10,000	100.00%
Sri Lanka	784,809	8,453	1.08%
Honduras	25,035,216	5,093	0.02%
Ecuador	5,000	5,000	100.00%
Cyprus	4,338	4,338	100.00%
Bhutan	3,050	3,050	100.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3,000	3,000	100.00%

## WFP's partnership with the private sector

The private sector is a vital partner to WFP, providing funding and invaluable expertise to optimize operations and reach more people with lifesaving food assistance.

In 2016, the total of multilateral funding received from the private sector reached over USD 7 million. National Postcode Loterij (NPL) was the largest private multilateral donor with a contribution of USD 1.5 million.

## WFP supports people affected by earthquake in Ecuador



On 19 April 2016, three days after Ecuador was hit by a 7.8 magnitude earthquake, the Ecuadorian Government requested WFP to provide food assistance to people in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas.

For the first time in Latin America, WFP responded to an emergency through a government's social safety net programme. This made the response faster, more efficient and sustainable, and strengthened partnerships with the Government through improved preparedness and better response to disasters.

Together with its partners, WFP provided vulnerable and food-insecure people with distributions of food and cash. WFP's activities

were designed to meet the urgent food and nutrition needs of people and communities while reducing undernutrition to below emergency levels, as well as to protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men.

Mayra and César, a couple with a 6-year-old child, lost their home in the earthquake when Mayra was almost 30-weeks pregnant with their second baby. "The earthquake left us homeless, and left my husband out of work, but fortunately we are still alive," Mayra said to WFP staff. "I feel quite relieved and calm now, because at least we have the [WFP] food assistance. It is all quite complicated and very difficult, but we will move forward."

# Allocation and Prioritization of Multilateral Funds

The **Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC)** is the WFP body that 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 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 analyses, projects are ranked according to criticality.

In 2015, 89 percent of multilateral funds were allocated to EMOPs and PRROs.

Among these, 82 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

Development projects are a programme category for food assistance programmes and projects to support economic and social development, rehabilitation, disaster preparedness and technical assistance to help developing countries establish or improve their own food assistance programmes.

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, approved by the Executive Board, prioritizes countries with greatest needs. 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.





### Lake Chad crisis

WFP is providing food assistance to 1.7 million people across the four countries in the Lake Chad Basin: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Violence in the region is causing displacement and deteriorating nutrition in several districts in all four countries.

In Nigeria, cities such as Ngala in Borno State, with thriving agriculture, fishing and trade, have received thousands of people escaping violence. The internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps and settlements depend on food and nutritional supplements from external sources. In Chad, 130,000 IDPs face a similar situation, after being forced to leave their homes and livelihoods to ensure their families are safe and secure. These people are in dire need and depend on WFP's food assistance.

WFP has provided displaced populations across the Lake Chad region with food, cash and vouchers, where markets are functioning. With cash-based support, families can choose what to buy and thus stretch scarce resources in order to diversify their families' diets. Through careful market supervision to avoid inflation and flooding of markets, WFP can also stimulate the local economy so that traders receive fair prices for their products.

In the Lake Chad Basin, contributions from WFP's multilateral partners have allowed us to purchase commodities such as beans, rice, vegetable oil, split peas, and special nutritional supplements. These flexible funds have also ensured the continuity of WFP's cash-based operations.

### Returnees to Afghanistan

Multilateral funds enable WFP to respond to the needs of severely food-insecure people in Afghanistan. WFP is supporting refugees, returnees, IDPs, conflict-affected populations, as well as natural disaster victims and people lacking economic resources.

WFP's assistance includes food and cash-based transfers, deployed separately or jointly depending on the situation. Nutritional programmes are also part of the support, through take-home rations that children receive at school. WFP has also been able to increase agricultural production and productivity and to promote market development for smallholder farmers through purchasing fortified wheat flour locally.

One of the returnees assisted by WFP is Jalandar Khan, who maintains that he is 100 years old, coming back from Pakistan with his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. On crossing the border into their homeland, Jalandar's family was welcomed at a reception centre where they could register for support from WFP - and other agencies such as UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - to start receiving critical food assistance according to their needs.

In 2016, WFP managed to reach 3.5 million food-insecure and undernourished people in Afghanistan. More than 50 percent of the people assisted were under 18, of whom around 678,000 were children under 5. While cash-based transfer options have expanded, cash still represents a small proportion of total assistance delivered, consisting of 8.67% in the country. All of this assistance has been possible, alongside other contributions, through the predictability and flexibility of multilateral funding.



# The Regions WFP Reaches

## Where funds were needed most in 2016

The distribution of multilateral funds tends to mirror the overall regional resourcing needs. In 2016, more than 60 percent of multilateral funds went to sub-Saharan Africa, which constituted 50 percent of global operational needs.

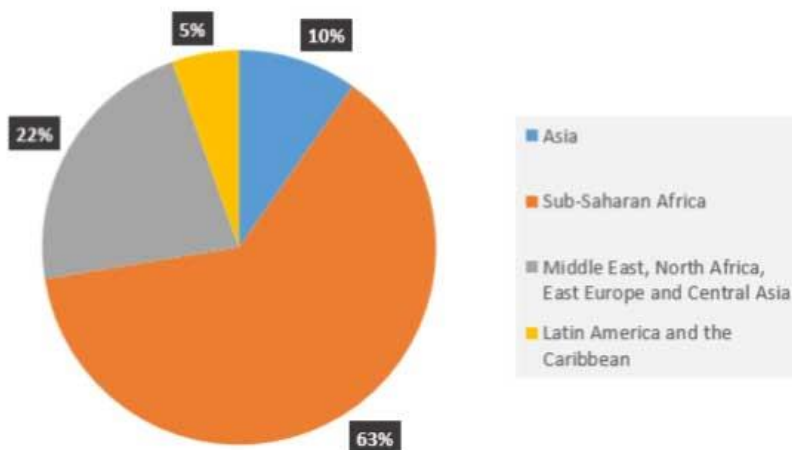
The second largest portion of multilateral funding supported the Middle East region.

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 2016, 91 percent of multilateral funding was used to support relief operations and recovery efforts, underlining how essential the flexibility of multilateral funding is to key WFP operations.

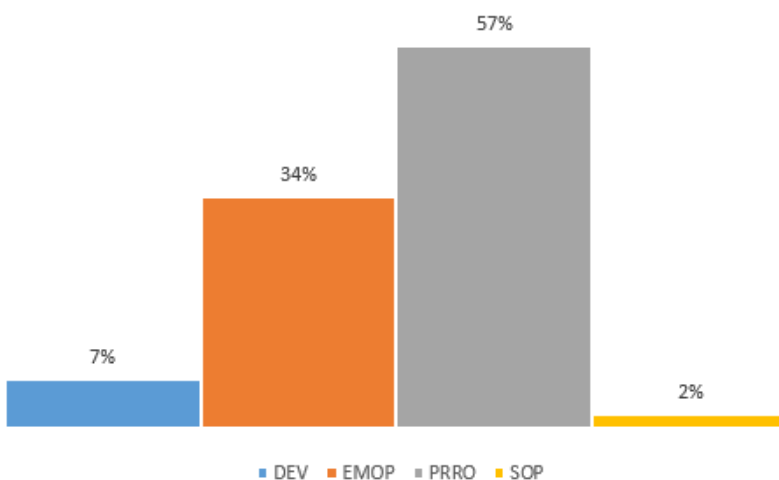
Smaller multilateral contributions were also vital to mitigate disruptions and finance underfunded activities in WFP operations.

**Geographic Distribution of Multilateral Funds**



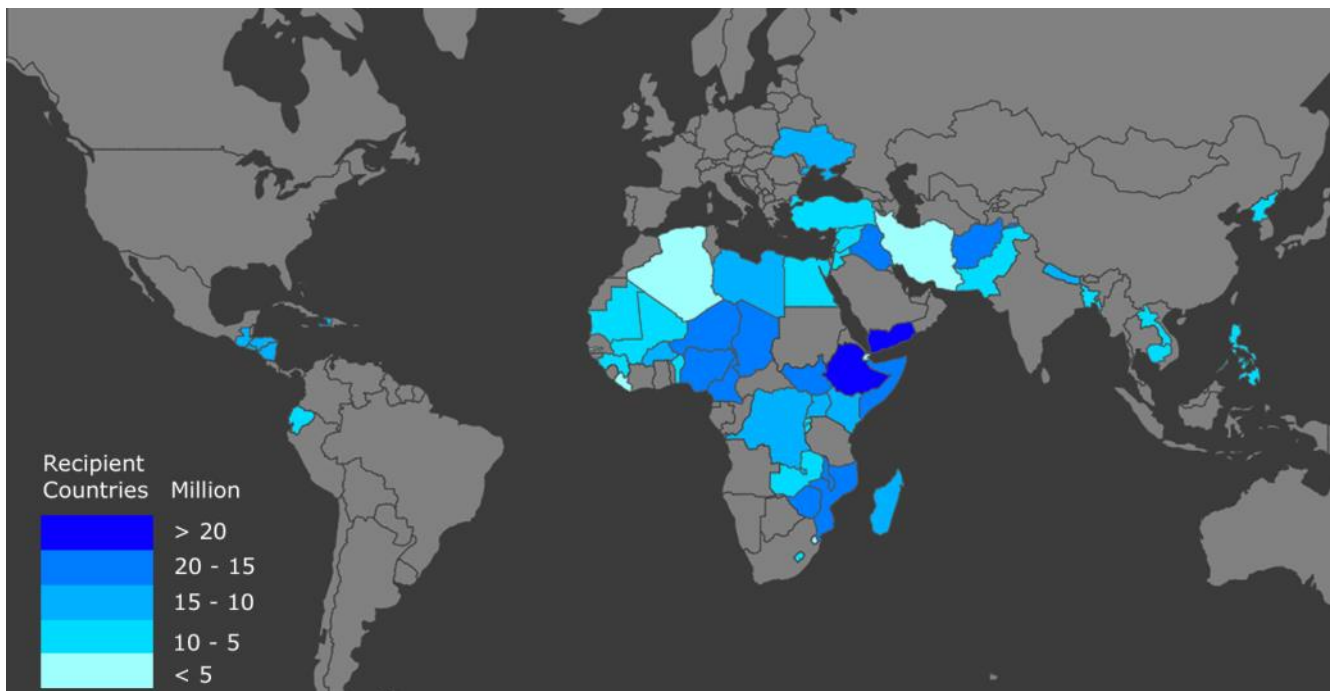
**Chart 2 Sub-Saharan Africa was the main recipient of multilateral funds**

**Allocations according to WFP project category**



**Chart 3 In 2016, 91 percent of multilateral funding supported emergency operations and recovery efforts**

Chart 4 Geographic allocation of multilateral funds in 2016



### The people we serve in Madagascar

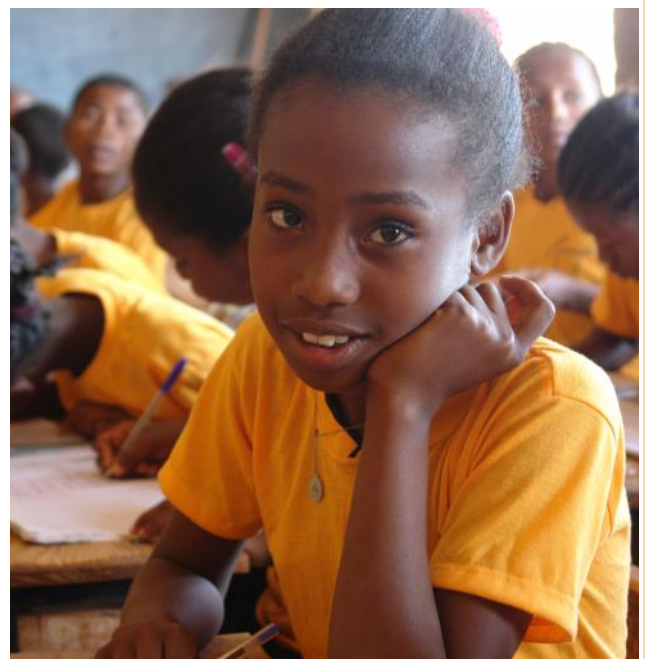
Madagascar is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Cyclones, floods or drought are a constant concern for 1 in 4 people on the island. The southern region is especially vulnerable due to droughts which have caused crops to fail in the last three years.

WFP has supported vulnerable populations in Madagascar through a range of needs-based interventions. We have responded to the immediate food and nutrition needs of people affected by natural disasters; invested in resilience-building efforts for vulnerable men and women in food insecure communities facing recurrent shocks in the south-western, southern and south-eastern regions; and improved the government and partners' capacity to respond to emergencies. In the south, 850,000 people (more than 50 percent of the population) were in a crisis or emergency level situation, in October 2016. However, famine in the region was averted, thanks to the efficient humanitarian response, and WFP scaling up its efforts to provide in-kind food and cash assistance.

Due to the drought, Nina and her family were forced to eat wild herbs and cactus fruit. With WFP assistance, consisting of a monthly supply of cereals, pulses and fortified vegetable oil, the family can now cover their nutritional and food needs.

Programmes conducted jointly with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF were part of the crisis response. Some 50,000 households assisted by WFP also received FAO support with seeds and cassava cuttings to stimulate agricultural production. With UNICEF, we implemented nutrition and school feeding activities.

Additionally, WFP's School Meals programme provided a safety net to vulnerable food insecure households in the form of daily hot meals for schoolchildren.



# Funding Mechanisms

## Optimising WFP's Work

### Maximising multilateral funds

#### Advance financing facilities

Delivering food assistance on time is the primary success factor for WFP operations. Advance financing allows us to improve effectiveness by reducing lead times and ensuring that people have access to food as quickly as possible. Multilateral funds contribute to the use of advance financing facilities and allow WFP to procure 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 that 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 2016, donors contributed USD 37, 4 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 allocations allowed WFP to provide immediate emergency assistance to countries affected by El Niño like Somalia and Malawi and to continue its efforts to save lives and protect livelihoods in Yemen.

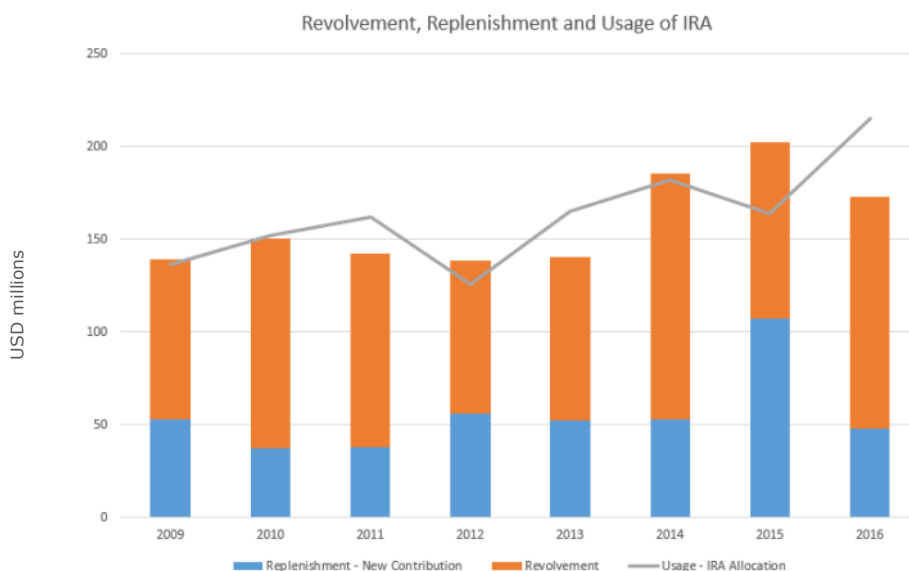
In 2015, WFP's total IRA allocations amounted to USD 164.2 million, supporting 53 relief operations in more than 36 countries - 21 EMOPs, 18 PRROs, 3 SOs and 11 preparedness activities. Among the top recipients of IRA funds were WFP's operations in Nepal, Syrian Arab Republic EMOP, Somalia and Yemen.

#### 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



Abdullah is from Nihm, one of the most conflict-affected districts in Sana'a governorate. With the escalation of fighting in his area, 68-year old Abdullah and his family of 13 fled their homes and, like many displaced people from Nihm, moved to the neighboring district of Bani Hushaysh in search of shelter and basics such as food, water and health care. Despite their dire situation, Abdullah considers his family lucky, having sold some possessions to scrape money together for rent, YER 15,000 (USD 60), for an unfinished house to accommodate his large family.

On arriving in Bani Hushaysh, Abdullah said it was very difficult to find any assistance and he was worried he could not buy the scarce and expensive food locally to feed his family. Fortunately, local residents and other displaced families from Nihm told him to register at a food distribution point operated by Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY), WFP's cooperating partner assisting displaced people from Nihm.

Under WFP's targeting criteria, Abdullah and his family qualified for food assistance given their displaced and highly vulnerable status. They now receive food including cereals, pulses, fortified

vegetable oil and sugar. This much-needed food assistance also allows Abdullah to keep his meagre savings for vital expenses such as medicines for his sick grandchildren, and accommodating other members of his extended family fleeing the fighting in Nihm. To diversify their diet, Abdullah purchases other food items from the market, such as small quantities of meat and vegetables. Abdullah expresses his gratitude for WFP assistance in Bani Hushaysh, saying it's a crucial lifeline to hundreds of families like his, who have been displaced by the violence in Nihm.

Since the fighting erupted in early 2016, WFP has assisted up to 16,000 people from Nihm each month, depending on the highly volatile situation and road access to surrounding districts such as Bani Hushaysh. IRY, WFP's second largest cooperating partner in Yemen, supports general distributions, Commodity Vouchers through the Trader's Network and nutrition programmes in the northern governorates.

In Sana'a governorate, IRY is the largest of WFP's two cooperating partners (along with the Ministry of Education), distributing an average of 600-800 metric tons of food to around 150,000 people per month.

# 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 along with multilateral contributions, allow WFP to streamline the use of such funds.

There was a slight decrease in 2015 multi-year contributions as compared to 2014. The total for 2015 still surpassed the average over the 2011–2015 timeframe of USD 436 million.

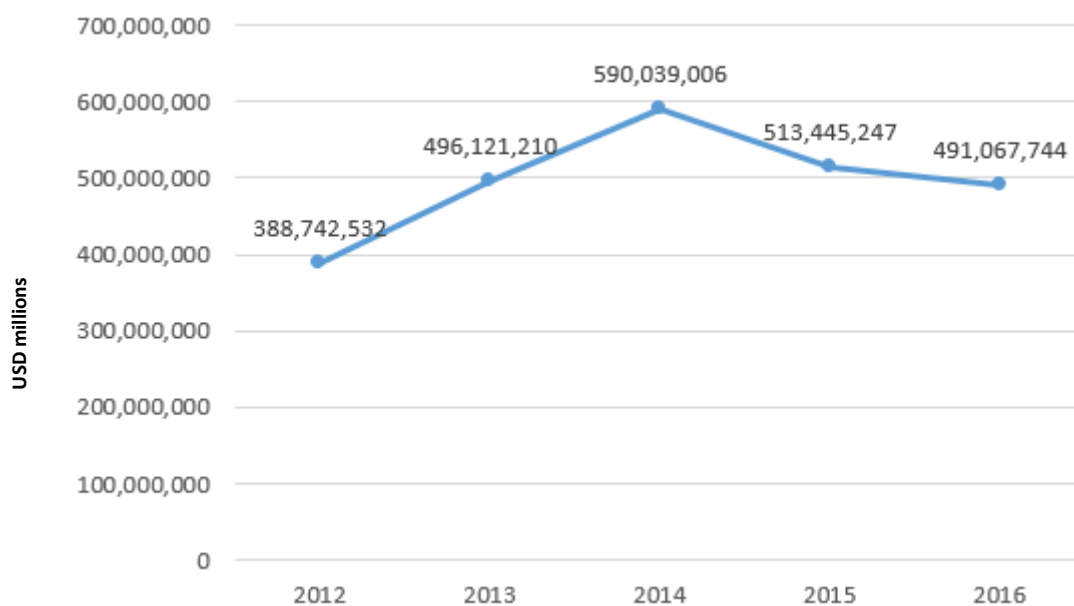
Predictability is essential to help WFP engage in more stable relationships with partners, such as host governments and NGOs. Predictability allows scope for better planning and ensuring a robust and more secure commitment to the people we serve. Our ability to engage with communities in a sustained way relies heavily on predictable funding and changes the dynamic of our commitment.

In 2016, WFP had ongoing multi-year agreements with Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and USA.

Multi-year contributions give WFP greater predictability, helping to:

- Reach affected populations, prompting results and sustainability;
- Improve internal and external planning with partners: local communities, government counterparts, NGOs and UN agencies;
- Guarantee implementation of activities (particularly of medium-term, such as food for assets) over a longer period;
- Reduce pipeline breaks as WFP has more time to fill financial gaps;
- Reduce administration for donors and WFP as both parties sign one instead of several agreements to continue activities;
- Engage 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





Food insecurity and malnutrition remain among Niger's main development challenges. WFP supported the Nigerien Government in implementing an integrated and community-based multi-sector approach to build self-reliance and resilience.

Adama Hachimou lives in Sarkin Hatsi, a village in the commune of Chadakori, in Maradi. A mother of three children, Adama is a member of the village smallholder farmers' organization. Until a few years ago, she struggled to feed her children and resorted to negative coping mechanisms for their survival.

In order to improve the food security and purchasing power of vulnerable populations, WFP, in partnership with FAO, is running a project to purchase food from smallholder farmers.

"Before WFP stepped in, I had trouble selling my pitiful harvest. Now, not only have we learned new cropping techniques to improve our production, we can also sell our surplus at a decent price. Thanks to the training we received on local purchases, I harvest more than one ton per hectare. This means we cover our food needs and invest in education."

Through local purchases, WFP has enhanced economic empowerment, particularly for women, suggesting a tangible and sustainable exit strategy in Niger where food crises are structural.

"I was able to start an income-generating activity," said Adama. "I sell peanut oil and contribute my earnings to our household expenses. I now have an important role at home. My husband now consults me on major decisions. Local purchases changed my life."

Investing in smallholder farmers has the potential to improve millions of livelihoods while strengthening the rural economy by creating more efficient markets and increasing food security and nutrition for those who need them most.

"Without doubt, even if we didn't go on getting support, we would not plunge back into our previous situation. In a short while, we will be able to stand on our own feet."



## Helping families in Ethiopia



Gebru has now recovered from moderate acute malnutrition. "With [multilateral and earmarked] contributions, WFP was able to buy stocks of its own specialized nutritious food already available in the region and to act quickly to prevent children falling into severe malnutrition, a life-threatening condition," said John Aylieff, WFP's Country Director in Ethiopia.

Highly-fortified blended food is vital to nutrition support provided through WFP's Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme, known as TSF, which treats moderate acute malnutrition among pregnant women, new mothers and young children, all of whom are particularly vulnerable to the long-term effects of undernutrition.

More than 10 million people have been affected in one of the worst droughts Ethiopia has experienced in decades. However, thanks to solid humanitarian structures across the country and strong government leadership (the Government invested close to USD400 million of its own funds for the drought response), Ethiopia has been successfully fighting this hunger crisis.

When families struggle to get enough to eat at a time of crisis, children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. WFP's specialized nutrition support has been a vital part of the response to the ongoing drought crisis in Ethiopia, WFP's largest recipient of multilateral funds.

The first time 4-year-old Gebru's mother took him to a health centre in Amhara last year, he was so sick with a bad cough that he could not eat properly. He struggled to recover, even after the first cycle of treatment for malnutrition.

"A few weeks after that, when health visitors came to our house, he still had little appetite," said his mother, Aseketema Tsegaway. "I took him back to the health centre, and after four rounds of treatment his appetite improved," she adds. "He was playing again and was physically stronger." Like hundreds of thousands of children under the age of five in Ethiopia, Gebru survived - thanks to specialized treatment from WFP. That treatment was made possible through financial contributions from donors, including crucial multilateral support, just when the scale of the drought crisis became clear.





## WFP's work in Guatemala



Between 1996 and 2015, Guatemala was among the top 10 countries most affected by shocks such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, coffee rust, drought and other disasters. Since food insecurity often goes hand-in-hand with natural disasters and poverty, the poorest communities suffer most.

To make matters worse, in 2015-2016, a record El Niño phenomenon caused extreme weather conditions in the country, impacting rainfall, livelihoods and agriculture, aggravating an already critical situation for the region's vulnerable and food insecure people.

In 2016, 900,000 people in Guatemala suffered from severe and moderate food insecurity, due mainly to the lack of food reserves and rising cost of food and other household expenditures.

The protracted effect of four years of drought and below average rainfall in the Dry Corridor of Central America generated significant losses in income and agricultural production, affecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, particularly subsistence farmers and day laborers. Most drought-affected families tried to cope by

adopting approaches that not only worsened their situation but also reduced their ability to confront future crises.

These categories of vulnerable people received WFP assistance thanks to our multilateral donors; Guatemala received USD 6.2 million in flexible funding towards the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in 2016. Priority was given to vulnerable families with pregnant and nursing women, children and elderly as well as food insecure female-headed households.

Through a mix of both food rations and cash-based transfers (depending on availability, cost-efficiency, effectiveness and beneficiaries' preferences), WFP delivered more than USD 10 million in cash and nearly 6,000 mt of food to around 600,000 drought-affected people in Guatemala. A further 24,000 households received either cash transfers or a mix of cash and food assistance to encourage their participation in asset creation activities. The combination of support proved very effective, providing both basic staples and the flexibility to complement these with fresh produce according to needs and preferences.

## School meals in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, WFP provides meals at school for 127,149 children and take-home rations for 10,181 students. Girls like 11 year-old Dicko Fadima (right) eat a breakfast of yogurt produced locally or porridge made with WFP's SuperCereal. She and her friends also enjoy lunch consisting of couscous and beans. According to Fadima's mother, WFP school meals make a significant difference for the whole family.



# Donor Visibility and Recognition

Multilateral donors who provide flexible funds understand the value of such contributions and trust WFP to determine where these funds are best used. These donors accept reports submitted to the Executive Board as sufficient to meet reporting requirements. An important characteristic of this type of donation is the contribution to a pooled fund (e.g. the Immediate Response Account), on which WFP can draw to respond quickly, using its discretion, with no earmarking on distributions.

This does not mean that such flexible contributions do not receive 'visibility'. WFP ensures special visibility and recognition to all donors that provide multilateral funds. Through various visibility options, WFP aims to show governments and their taxpaying public how its operations and activities benefit from multilateral/flexible contributions.

It is important for WFP not only to give 'visibility' when a new multilateral donation is received, but also to provide 'recognition' of the shared results obtained, as well as the number of people reached in partnership with all multilateral donors.

Through several publications including this Annual Report on WFP's Use of Multilateral Funds, quarterly IRA Updates, press releases and extensive social media outreach, WFP is accountable to the donor community on how and when multilateral funds are allocated and, crucially, what they achieve.

WFP gathers and publicizes stories and testimonies which are collectively "owned" by flexible donors. As one multilateral donor said: "Your stories are our stories – tell us why you are there and what happens when you are not." Such stories demonstrate how vital multilateral funds are – both for short-term humanitarian needs and longer-term development goals. They also provide evidence that

flexible funds help WFP coordinate speedy assistance in the field, using innovative technology and financial services.

Such visibility builds WFP's profile as a trusted partner, committed to transparency and capable of using flexible funds for maximum benefit.

Through its donor visibility efforts, WFP creates opportunities for multilateral donors not only to exhibit Good Humanitarian Donorship but also to encourage other governments to make flexible contributions. Keeping in mind the definition of multilateral funding, no specific donor recognition is given (no bag-marking or logos), however, each multilateral donor is acknowledged simultaneously.

WFP commits to sharing its achievements with donor counterparts at all levels, from WFP HQ to Country Offices. WFP also defends and advocates shared responsibility for flexible funding, whenever possible – when a disaster occurs or an event is held, from high-level consultations to field visits and media missions to WFP operations.

Wherever the WFP logo appears, all multilateral donors are implicitly recognized. A success for WFP is a success for the multilateral community as a whole.

## Eating together

After fleeing conflict, Iraqis are given ready-to-eat food and hot meals on their arrival in camps.

Thanks to flexible funds from our multilateral donors, families can share meals together.



Iraq

## 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 for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

## Glossary

SuperCereal	SuperCereal 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.
SuperCereal <i>Plus</i>	SuperCereal <i>Plus</i> 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. SuperCereal <i>Plus</i> is a complementary food to breast milk and not a substitute for it.

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# THANK YOU

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**Bhutan**

**Bolivia**

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Herzegovina**

**Canada**

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**World Food  
Programme**

**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](mailto:PGG.Support@WFP.org)