Partnerships and Funding Overview
2021 Regional Achievements & Outlook
MAY 2022
Overview

WFP continued to enhance its collaboration and engagement with Governments, Donors, and Private Sector to strategically position WFP as an innovative leader in food security and nutrition in the region.

2021 was another record year for contributions to RBN with a total of US$2.2 billion received against a needs-based plan of US$ 4.5 billion, therefore covering 49 percent of the needs. This level of contributions is 4 percent higher compared to funding in 2020. Funding in 2022 is likely to remain at similar levels to 2021.

Significant progress was made in the diversification of funding streams: RBN received record high contributions: US$ 48 million from Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA); US$ 163 million from Host Governments with IFIs as sources donors; US$ 11.5 million from Private Sector.

The US remains by far the biggest donor to RBN with US funding representing 62 percent of funding to the region in 2021, a slight decrease since 2020. Funding from both UAE, Finland, Ireland, France and Luxembourg increased by over 200 percent in 2021, while funding from the UK, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Netherlands and RoK declined in 2021.

2021 has also seen an increase in flexible regional allocations to RBN, in particular EUR 52 million from the German Foreign Office. RBN has also received a first-ever regional allocation for innovation from USAID/Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Multi-year funding decreased slightly in 2021 with 92 percent of contributions being single-year. 83 percent of 2021 contributions were earmarked at activity level, 9 percent at Country Strategic Plan (CSP) level and 8 percent at strategic outcome level.

RBN Sourcing Trends 2018-2021

RBN received slightly more than US$ 2.2 billion in contributions in 2021 against operational requirements of US$ 4.5 billion, therefore representing 49 percent of the estimated annual needs. This level of funding is 4 percent higher compared to funding received in 2020.

However, the complex contextual challenges in the region continue to increase the needs in the region; 2021 needs-based plan increased by 24 percent compared to 2020. Confirmed contributions in 2022 have so far covered only 4 percent of the needs. WFP is grateful for the support from Donors, Government, and Partners, and will continue to advocate for increased and timely funding in order to reach people targeted for humanitarian assistance.
RBN Overall Funding VS Need Trends

RBN Top 20 Donors in 2021

- USA: 1.3B (2% increase)
- Germany: 158M (5% increase)
- Somalia: 158.7M (73% increase)
- Ireland: 6.6M (511% increase)
- France: 6.9M (245% increase)
- United Arab Emirates: 7.9M (12651% increase)
- Finland: 8M (614% increase)
- Burundi: 9M (136% increase)
- United Kingdom: 77M (21% increase)
- Canada: 59M (21% increase)
- European Union: 135M (67% increase)
- Sweden: 32.6M (29% increase)
- Switzerland: 13M (64% increase)
- Japan: 26M (62% increase)
- UN CERF: 27M (20% increase)
- UN Country Based Pooled Funds: 9.4M (59% decrease)
- UN Other Pooled Funds: 10M (4% decrease)
- Norway: 10.7M (64% decrease)
- Private Sector: 11.5M (64% decrease)

Increase compared 2020
Decrease compared 2020

Funding sources: COVID-19 MPTF, FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF
Private Sector

WFP continues to strengthen partnerships with Private Sector. The Private Sector remains critical to WFP, providing opportunities to support communities to address zero hunger in countries through strategic and sustainable activities.

In 2021, Private Sector funding to RBN continued to increase. RBN received US$ 11.5 million (66.7 percent growth) representing 2 percent of all Private Sector funding globally. For the first time, RBN received funding from Individual Donors. Other first-time Private Donors included Rockefeller, Khalsa Aid, Big Win Philanthropy, Conrad Hilton Foundation, A Glimmer of Hope Foundation and the BSH Hausgeräte GmbH group.

Top 5 Private Sector Donors in 2021:

- **Individual Giving US**
  - US$ 3.1m
  - Out of which US$ 1m was the Weeknd’s contribution for the Tigray emergency. This was the first individual giving contribution to RBN

- **Rockefeller Foundation**
  - US$ 1.5m

- **Norwegian Refugee Council**
  - US$ 1m

- **Share the Meal**
  - US$ 1.4m

- **Mastercard EU**
  - US$ 0.6m
Private Sector Funding Per Country Office in US$ (2021)

Overview of Cooperating Partners in RBN as at end 2021

Under WFP’s Corporate Partnerships Strategy (2014-2017), corporate guidance documents (NGO Partnership Manual, NGO Partnership Guidance) and the 2016 Grand Bargain agreement, RBN continued to strengthening the Cooperating Partner (CP) function throughout the region through digitalisation, capacity strengthening and knowledge exchange and evidence.

Digitization

In 2021, RBN continued the rollout of the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) to countries in the region to enhance efficient and easy collaboration between Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and UN partners. 300 cooperating partners were trained on how to create and update their profiles giving them improved transparency on partnerships opportunities with WFP and other UN Agencies. The adoption of the UNPP supports a harmonized approach to due diligence across all UN Agencies in the region.

Partnership Excellence

RBN piloted an end-to-end system for digitizing the Cooperating Partner process called Partner Connect, starting with distribution reports to enhance timely reporting and visibility on stock distribution. The pilot was conducted in November and December 2021 with 2 CPs in Kenya and 3 CPs in Uganda with pilot lessons informing how the platform will be rolled out in 2022.

Additional funding in 2021 allowed RBN to develop a standardized Onboarding package to guide COs on how to effectively onboard partners upon signing Field Level Agreements (FLAs). The package included revised, detailed information on how to educate CPs on WFP Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption (AFAC) clauses, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and the new budgeting and invoicing templates. The CP Onboarding package will be finalized in early 2022 for adoption.
RBN continued its regular engagement with Regional Cooperating Partners with 8 virtual events in 2021 which allowed regional partners to showcase their work around common interest themes: Environmental impacts of climate change on Food Systems, Forecast-based Financing (AAs), Integrating Protection in our work, Managing Aflatoxins and Partnering for better Fraud and Corruption risk management – to name a few.

Regular oversight and monthly engagement provided timely support on both operational and process issues to address risks and improve the overall partnership management cycle. On-going training to WFP staff on CP Management systems, tools and processes, as well as to our Partners helped build capacities for stronger partnership.

**Evaluation**

A decentralized evaluation was commissioned by RBN in 2021, covering the period from January 2016 to December 2020 to create an evidence base of previous successes and challenges from which WFP can learn and improve. The Thematic Evaluation of Cooperating Partnerships in the Eastern Africa Region (2016-2020) looked at three main questions:

- How relevant are WFP cooperating partners and partnership management practices in countries supported by RBN?
- To what extent have (a) CO partnership management practices and (b) partners’ capacities and performance been strengthened?
- What internal and external factors have influenced (a) CO partnership management practices and (b) partners’ capacities and performance?

The six evaluation recommendations were divided in two parts: Strategic and Operational and will be addressed in 2022.

**Strategic recommendations**

1. WFP should develop a strategy that contains an intentional approach to how WFP will meet its commitments to the localization agenda in the Eastern Africa region.
2. WFP should articulate a more intentional approach to drawing on CP management as a strategy for increasing capacity for gender-transformative programming.
3. WFP should continue to harmonize partnership management processes with other UN Agencies and pursue strategic collaboration with other organizations aimed at capacity strengthening of CPs.

**Operational Recommendations**

1. WFP COs should operationalize their intent to foster more strategic engagement of CPs
2. WFP should institutionalize partnership management, including CP management, as a field of technical expertise that encompasses oversight on transactions of cooperating partnerships and strategic aspects of CP management.
3. WFP should continue ongoing efforts to increase the digitization and automation of CP management processes at COs and Field Offices in the region.
CONTACT INFORMATION

MICHAEL DUNFORD
Regional Director for Eastern Africa

RYAN ANDERSON
Senior Regional Programme Advisor

RBN.reports@wfp.org

PHOTO CREDITS

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World Food Programme
Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa
wfp.org