

FLEXIBLE

FUNDING

Report on Multilateral  
and Immediate Response  
Account Funding

2021



World Food  
Programme



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# W FOR E R D

In 2021, a toxic cocktail of conflict, climate change, the economic ripple effects of COVID-19 and soaring global inflation combined to set millions more people marching toward starvation: 283 million by the end of the year.

Of this number, over 40 million children, women and men were knocking on the door of famine.

WFP's donors responded with record levels of funding last year, and I thank each and every one of our partners who helped us deliver life-saving assistance to the people in greatest need.

The tremendous support we received allowed WFP to rise to the challenge and reach over 128 million people last year.

But the gap between the rising number of hungry people and the funding available to feed them keeps widening, so we must find new ways of maximizing the resources we receive.

Flexible and predictable funding is a critical tool, giving WFP the agility to prioritize strategically, respond quickly and ensure operational continuity in neglected crises. Last year it played an essential role in some of our most urgent operations.

In Afghanistan, it enabled WFP to respond to skyrocketing needs by undertaking the largest scale-up in our 60-year history: within weeks we had tripled the number of people we reached to 15 million. While in Madagascar, where years



of back-to-back droughts have plunged some communities into famine-like conditions, flexible resources allowed WFP, the Government and other partners to run programmes designed to tackle the root causes of the hunger crisis.

Unfortunately, demand for our services is still growing in 2022 and flexible funding has therefore never been more essential to our work. WFP has the global capacity and in-depth expertise to support the world's hungry people but we need flexible and predictable funding to be able to get the job done.

Donors of flexible funds are true advocates of change, and I ask all our friends and partners in the donor community to maximize the level of flexibility and predictability in the funds you generously provide.

With your support we can ensure that, together, we continue to save lives and change lives in this time of unprecedented global need.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David M. Beasley".

**David M. Beasley**  
WFP Executive Director





# What WFP Achieved in 2021

## WFP Response to Unprecedented Needs

In a world of plenty, where enough food is produced to feed everyone on the planet, hunger should be a thing of the past. Unfortunately, it is not, and the situation is actually getting worse at an astonishing rate.

2021 was the year hunger reached new peaks. The UN Secretary-General António Guterres described 'a hurricane of humanitarian crises' raging around the world due to the combination of conflict, climate crises, COVID-19 and rising food prices, which delivered the hardest blow in decades to world hunger – **up to 811 million people are chronically hungry**. Of this, around 193 million people in 53 countries or territories experienced acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels in 2021<sup>1</sup>. This represents a dramatic increase of nearly 25 percent – 38 million people – compared with the already record numbers of 2020.

For millions of people worldwide, assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) is what makes the difference between life and death. WFP's timely intervention at times of heightened crisis has helped pull people back from the brink of starvation. Our work to build resilience, adapt to a changing climate, promote good nutrition and improve food systems is helping lay the foundations for a more prosperous future for millions, and reduce humanitarian needs over time.

WFP's operational requirements reached an all-time high in 2021 and donors generously responded to our call with contribution of **US\$9.6 billion**, 15 percent higher compared with 2020. A record level of these funds, **US\$563 million**, were provided as flexible funding.

To address the increasingly complex and entrenched crises we face today, flexibility in donor contributions and predictability of resources are critical to enable WFP to be strategic and agile as it responds to unprecedented needs in multiple humanitarian crises around the world. It is mutually beneficial to all parties: value for money for donors and improved efficiency and effectiveness for WFP that ultimately benefits the poorest people as WFP can use more resources to reach those in need.

Importantly, flexibility is an investment in reducing humanitarian needs over time as it helps WFP bridge between immediate needs and longer-term support for improved resilience. We must act on two fronts: saving those whose lives are at risk while providing a foundation for communities to meet their own food needs. Otherwise, it is clear that we will pay even a higher price in terms of supporting the displaced, rebuilding societies and recovering from everything we have lost as years of support for development is reversed.



WFP has a unique territorial presence and long-term engagement with communities, which allows for a strong understanding of patterns of vulnerability and mitigation mechanisms. This is key to designing programmes that are informed by, and thus can help tackle, the root causes of hunger in a given setting, enhancing stability and leading to sustainable results.

Powered by the passion, dedication and professionalism of 20,000 staff in **some 120**

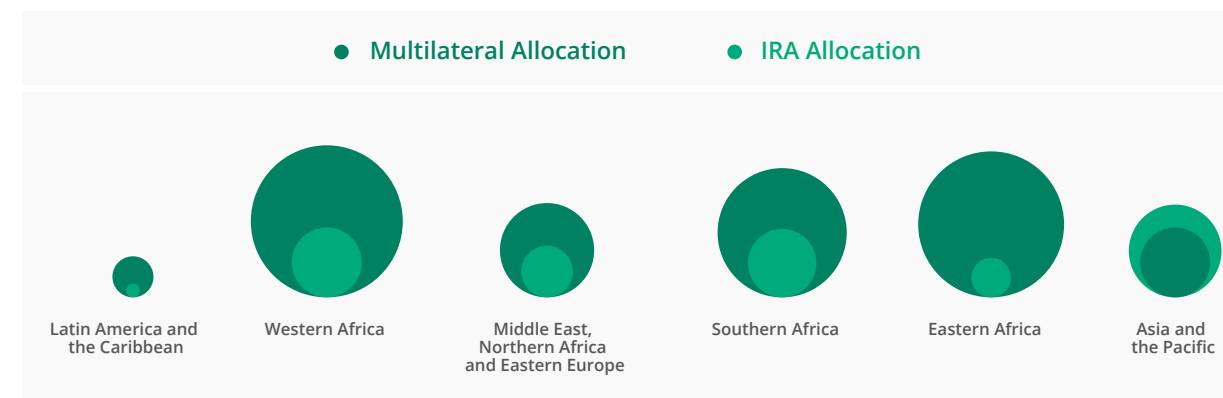
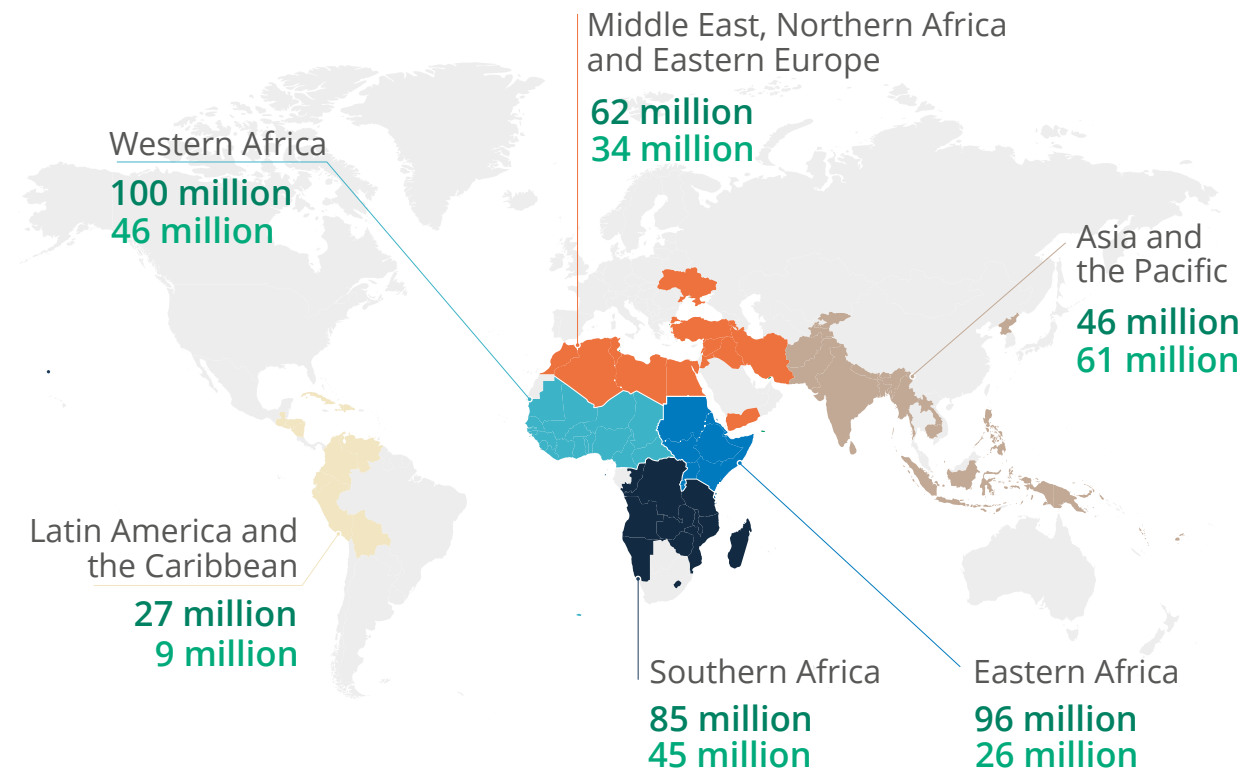
**countries and territories**, including a deep field presence in the majority, WFP brings together thousands of organizations, large and small, national and international, UN and non-UN, to address hunger and deliver the most urgent humanitarian aid around the world. We are the partner of choice for many national governments across the world.

<sup>1</sup> According to the global standard for measuring food insecurity – the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as reported in the Global Report on Food Crises 2022: [http://www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/GRFC\\_2022\\_FINAL\\_REPORT.pdf](http://www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/GRFC_2022_FINAL_REPORT.pdf)



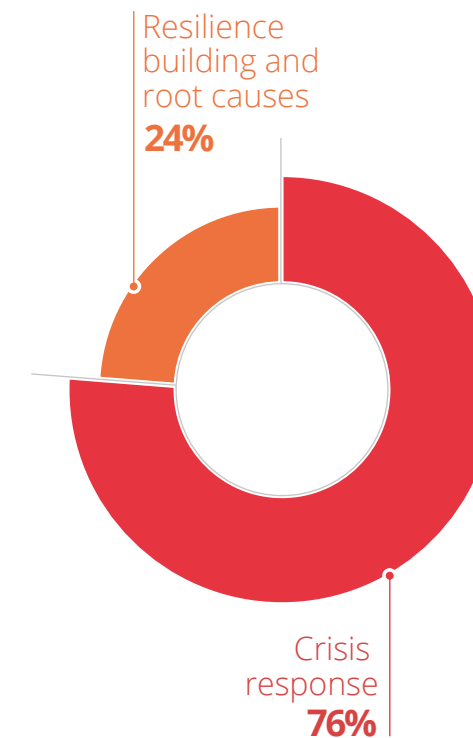
## Where Flexible Funding Served in 2021 - Global View

Allocation of multilateral and IRA resources by region in 2021



For allocations by recipient country, please see Annex 1.

Allocation of multilateral resources by focus area in 2021



In 2021, **US\$480 million<sup>2</sup>** of multilateral funds was allocated to **72 operations** across all regions. Of these allocations, 76 percent targeted crisis response activities while 24 percent supported resilience building and addressing root causes.

The five largest recipients of multilateral allocations were **Syria, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan** and **Burkina Faso**. Together, they accounted for 29 percent of all multilateral allocations to Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). The humanitarian crises in these countries all have one common factor – conflict.

<sup>2</sup> This includes multilateral allocations to Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) and to investment cases, excluding multilateral allocation to the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

In addition to the multilateral resources, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) disbursed a total of **US\$220 million to 49 operations** – and over 80 percent of WFP's corporate emergencies received critical injections from the IRA. Thanks to this internal mechanism, WFP was able to immediately scale up operations in Afghanistan, sustain life-saving activities in Madagascar and provide first assistance to displaced people in Mozambique.

But it is not just in these countries with large humanitarian crises where flexible funding has really made a difference. Numerous smaller country programmes received funds that made a huge impact. The following pages will demonstrate how flexible funding made a difference through some of WFP's key operations in 2021.



## We Know It Works

The flexibility through multilateral contributions and through the IRA help maintain the continuity of support across regions and activities, allowing for a holistic, timely and strategic response. Travel through countries that benefited from WFP's flexible resources and hear from the people affected how this funding helped address critical needs in 2021.

### AFGHANISTAN

**US\$71.5 million of flexible funding:  
48.8 million from the IRA and 22.7 million  
as multilateral funds**



Even before the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan on 15 August, the country was facing the worst drought in decades, with 80 percent of the country suffering from severe or serious drought. WFP used flexible multilateral funds to improve nutrition through fortified nutritious food products. WFP assisted partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional value chains through a combination of activities that support smallholder farmers; increase linkages between producers, processors, and markets; support wheat flour fortification; and build on efforts to make soya a viable crop in Afghanistan.

Through the flour fortification programme, WFP supported 38 wheat flour mills. Five new mills were supported to improve their food safety and quality standards. They were onboarded in

2021. A total of 205,000 metric tons of fortified wheat flour was produced by the millers, of which 78 percent was procured by WFP for its humanitarian assistance. This is a 38 percent increase compared to 2020.

On 15 August, however, a new depth and scale of food insecurity emerged as the economic crisis collided with the impact of the drought. The skyrocketing needs prompted WFP to undertake the largest scale-up in its 60-year history in the country. **Flexible funds, the majority of which came from the IRA, were the only way WFP enabled a scale-up to get food into the supply chain very quickly so that we were able to treble in September, October, November and again in December – reaching 15 million people across all 34 provinces.**

45-year-old Basira is a mother of six living in Ali Chopan District of Mazar-e Sharif, and had been working as a tailor but could no longer earn enough to provide food for them all.

“Most of the heavy expenses are removed because of the food assistance by the WFP since high expenses for families are buying wheat flour, oil, and these sorts of things, but people don't have enough money to afford them nowadays,” says Basira. “I just want to say that they (the donors) are holding the hands of needy people in Afghanistan, and they are serving these people and doing a great job.”



### MADAGASCAR

**US\$33.2 million of flexible funding:  
US\$16.2 million from the IRA and  
US\$17.1 million as multilateral funds**

Madagascar continued to confront an unprecedented food crisis in 2021, driven by persistent drought and the combination of multiple shocks including sandstorms, locust invasions, Rift Valley Fever outbreaks, logistics challenges and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the first time in the country, pockets of Phase 5 or 'Catastrophe' food insecurity on the IPC scale were recorded.

**Funding from the IRA enabled WFP to scale up its response quickly and reach around 700,000 people per month through general food distributions and supplementary feeding**

**programmes.** WFP pre-positioned food and ensured continuity of assistance for families like Tema's. Tema lives in Toby Mahavelo and receives WFP's emergency food distribution.

“Without WFP's assistance, since we're left with nothing to eat, I think we would have died,” she said. “I don't know who to turn to. I pray day and night to see light at the end of the tunnel. We save this food to ensure we have something in our tummy. We don't need to be full, just to eat something and to avoid being left with nothing to eat. Before getting WFP's support, I used to walk several kilometres to go to Ambovombe where I begged. Sometimes, I got 3,000 Malagasy ariary (less than US\$1) that I had to make last for a few days. It enabled me to buy edible leaves for my family.”



## BURUNDI

**US\$11.2 million of flexible funding:  
US\$9.8 million as multilateral funds and  
US\$1.4 million from the IRA**

With a 65 percent poverty rate, Burundi is one of the countries most affected by chronic malnutrition and 52.2 percent of children under 5 are stunted. Drivers of malnutrition include poor dietary diversity, poor care and feeding practices coupled with repeated illness, in particular infections that cause diarrhoea and malaria.

Fighting malnutrition is Burundi's number one humanitarian challenge. That is why **WFP used multilateral flexible funding in 2021 to support the treatment of moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and girls and children under 5, in four provinces.**

In Kirundo province, Nathalie and her daughter Belyse are two of over 6,500 mothers and 14,500 children under 5 years of age treated for acute malnutrition by WFP. A further 45,000 children under 2 years of age and almost 22,000 mothers were provided with specialized nutritional products for the prevention of undernutrition.

Belyse was born a happy healthy baby until she was 6 months old. Her mother Nathalie is a farm labourer who on some days doesn't have a job. Worsened by the droughts, access to basic nutritious food became a big problem. Some days the family would go to bed hungry, other days they would ration the available food. By the time Belyse was 6 months old, Nathalie was no longer able to breastfeed her daughter as she no longer was able to produce breast milk – an inevitable outcome in undernourished lactating mothers.

"I was worried and wondered how I will be able to help my child to get better as a poor person, but when I saw at the clinic that they were able

to treat her, I was relieved and less worried," explained Nathalie. "If it was not for the help that WFP gave us, my child would be dead by now. Now my child is getting better, the medicines that they gave her are working properly."



## MYANMAR

**US\$25.6 million of flexible funding:  
US\$17.3 million as multilateral funds and  
US\$8.4 million from the IRA**

The combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty and the ongoing political crisis following February's military takeover placed huge pressures on Myanmar's economy. Amid rising unemployment, high food prices and conflict, needs were mounting from border regions to big cities.

Joint assessments by WFP and other UN agencies estimated that 13.2 million people, or 24 percent of the population, were acutely food insecure. Out of which, 1.2 million people were severely food insecure and 3.5 million people were moderately food insecure and at high risk of falling into severe food insecurity.

**Using multilateral funds, WFP progressively expanded its food assistance in peri-urban areas of major cities, while maintaining its agility to respond to increasing population displacements.**

WFP was able to assist 2.9 million people across the country with food and cash-based transfers – almost three times more than the previous year. This represented an unprecedented scale-up of WFP's emergency response, including to peri-urban areas of Yangon and Mandalay, the two largest cities.

WFP complemented the scale-up of emergency food assistance with school feeding, asset creation and nutrition programmes throughout the year, extending a lifeline to the most vulnerable as the situation deteriorated. Even amid school disruptions, WFP ensured that schoolchildren and their families could continue to receive support often through adjusted modalities like take-home rations and cash-based transfers.





## MOZAMBIQUE

US\$43.6 million of flexible funding:  
US\$16.3 million as multilateral funds and  
US\$27.3 million from the IRA



“Northern Mozambique experienced one of the fastest-growing displacement crises driven by increasing conflict and insecurity. 71 percent of the most food-insecure Mozambicans reside in the northern region. In 2021, WFP managed to reach 935,000 people who could not access food and saw their livelihoods depleted because of insecurity. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the donors who contributed to the Immediate Response Account that allowed WFP Mozambique to save lives and deliver the proper assistance on time.”

- Antonella d’Aprile, WFP Mozambique Country Director

WFP worked with both internally displaced people and host communities as the conflict escalated in northern Mozambique. The progressively frequent attacks in northern Cabo Delgado displaced more than 730,000 people, seven times higher than the same period last year.

The attack on Palma left up to 50,000 people, who fled, in need of urgent assistance. **WFP was able to use flexible funding to provide emergency food assistance, including fortified, high-energy biscuits and rations of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, canned foods such as sardines and beans, and water for**

**people who arrived by air, sea and even on foot.**

Domingos, a father of three, was forced to leave everything behind after the attacks. To survive, he and his family ran into the bush, where they stayed three days hidden without food or water. They were able to reach the Afungi peninsula from where later they were evacuated to Pemba by sea, like most people arriving hungry and thirsty.

**“The worst part was hearing the gunshots and screams while imagining if we would be attacked next.”**

## SYRIA

US\$27.4 million of flexible funding:  
all of which as multilateral funds

In 2021, 60 percent of Syria’s population – approximately 12.4 million people – were food insecure. This is the highest number ever recorded and was a result of inflation, soaring food prices and the impacts of COVID-19. During this year, fewer people had access to nutritious food than at any point in the last ten years.

In response, WFP provided life-saving food to 6.7 million people across all governates of the country. **Flexible funds allowed WFP to maintain its current case-load and scale up to reach an additional 1 million people who were in urgent need of assistance.**

Aisha’s family in Aleppo have been pushed deeper into poverty and food insecurity as a result of years of conflict and unprecedented economic pressures.

She works as a greengrocer and is a single mother to four children. Her income was just enough for the family to get by, but as food prices rose throughout 2021, her business declined and she was no longer able to afford to buy food for her family. Aisha says that one urgent doctor visit for her daughter can now cost all her monthly income. Food assistance is vital to help meet her family’s basic needs.

She often needs to borrow money to buy food, but “people are no longer willing to lend me any money,” she says. “My heart is breaking to see all my children suffer, but I don’t know what to do.”

Amid this dire situation, WFP’s monthly food assistance is a lifeline for Aisha’s family. As a result of flexible funding, WFP can provide food to families who can no longer afford to buy it themselves. “One bottle of vegetable oil now costs



15,000 Liras (US\$4). There is no way I can buy it myself,” she says.

“Life is not all about food. We want to raise a good, well-educated generation, but if they don’t eat, how would they learn? We just need someone to stand by us and lend us a helping hand,” she says.



## SIERRA LEONE

**US\$4.6 million of flexible funding:  
US\$3.6 million as multilateral funds and  
US\$1 million from the IRA**

Sierra Leone is naturally endowed with inland valley swamps, a high-potential ecosystem that, used effectively, can provide agricultural yields that result in food self-sufficiency. But due to limited technical knowledge and the labour intensity required to develop irrigations systems, most swamps have been abandoned. In addition, large mineral deposits are a historical source of tension between farming communities and miners, especially in the rural south, which has resulted in conflict within these areas.

**But, using multilateral funds, a group of women have become ambassadors for peace. Working with the Government, WFP assisted farming groups in six districts to set up simple irrigation schemes to boost their rice yields.** More than 4,000 mostly women farmers benefited from the cash-based peacebuilding programme, to create and maintain irrigation schemes on 890 hectares of inland valley swamps.



“We were forced to abandon our initial farms because of conflict with miners. They were mining in the very place we cultivated, thereby reducing our farming space. About 150 of us women decided to form Manumuma Women’s Farmers’ Association in 2020 and establish ourselves here,” explained Mamie Achion, the coordinator of one of the groups. “There is no more commotion now. We come together and agree on how to distribute our tasks and how many days and hours in a week to work under WFP’s [peacebuilding] programme. Most of the group members are widows or single mums, and almost all of us raise our own as well as relatives’ children... We are determined to succeed so that we can feed our families.”

Their harvest in December 2021 saw the group reap the benefits of WFP’s multilateral funding support and they harvested three times more than they had before. They sold and ate some of the crops and kept the rest for seeds. The group had gone ahead to build itself a grain store. WFP further assisted them in finishing the grain drying floor of their store and provided them a rice milling machine. The group is now an aggregator for grain intended for the home-grown school feeding pilot in Sierra Leone.

## How flexible funding supported investment cases



Some of WFP activities are not budgeted under the country operations but are managed through separate trust funds and special accounts. This allows allocation of resources for new and cross-cutting priorities such as thematic initiatives at a country, regional and global level.

In 2021, **US\$64 million** of multilateral funds were allocated to such extrabudgetary investment cases, of which 75 percent directly benefited field-level activities. The areas supported included a variety of activities from work on climate change and school feeding to improving nutrition, social protection systems, emergency preparedness and capacity strengthening.

Flexible funding played a critical role in WFP’s climate and disaster risk reduction programmes through global technical support to WFP country offices and host governments. This allowed for the identification of climate change-related threats to food security and nutrition, the design and implementation of climate change adaptation projects, and the scaling up of climate action. In particular, flexible funds supported the start-up of climate programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. They supported activities such as

climate assessments, project-inception phases and baseline surveys. In addition, flexible funding played a catalysing role in helping Sri Lanka and India design climate-adaptation activities with a strong focus on providing climate and weather information to farmers, and in supporting Pakistan with the preparation of an innovative project that will enable anticipatory action before floods.

Funds were also used to steer WFP’s Environmental Policy to ensure our global operations have a minimal impact on local environments and ecosystems because life-saving solutions today can’t be allowed to have a life-threatening impact on tomorrow. This has meant focusing on everything from reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, reimagining our waste and making sure our offices and operations use the most energy efficient systems and equipment.

Furthermore, multilateral funds contributed to the organization of the UN Food Systems Summit. Called for by the UN Secretary-General, this global Summit led an inclusive engagement process in 2021 that inspired multitudes of actors around the world to raise awareness about, and find solutions to, improving food systems for the future. Through dialogues between sectors well beyond the normal sphere of food and agriculture actors, including Member States, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, private sector, producers and researchers, the Summit served to catalyse global public mobilization and actionable commitments by various stakeholders.

Starting from January 2022, all unearmarked, multilateral contributions will only be allocated to Country Strategic Plans by default. If needed, any exceptional allocations to extrabudgetary investment cases will only be made upon donors’ approval.



## Why Invest in Flexible Funding?

WFP operations are entirely funded through the generous voluntary contributions of donor governments, institutions, corporations and individuals, and WFP highly values all the support it receives. The contribution of each donor makes a telling difference in every country where WFP works to save and change lives, the achievement of which depends on consistent and reliable partnerships.

Over the last year, humanitarian needs have grown exponentially, outstripping resources. So we must maximize the effectiveness of every dollar. Not just because our donors – private individuals, and governments and their taxpayers – demand it, but we also owe it to our millions of beneficiaries to maximize value for money.

In this context, flexible funding is advantageous to all: it improves programmatic and cost efficiencies and lessens the administrative burden on WFP, partners and donors alike. More than any other type of funding, it allows WFP to be agile,

predictable and needs-based, as well as leverage more fully the scope of its mandate.

In summary, flexible funding enhances WFP's work and response capacity in the following ways:

### STRATEGIC USE OF RESOURCES

As a multilateral organization working in some 120 countries and territories, WFP needs to be able to prioritize strategically both at the global and local level. Flexibility enables optimized use of assistance modalities tailored for each context. It also allows for agile reallocation of resources in rapidly changing and volatile circumstances.

### RAPID AND EARLY RESPONSE

Flexible funds allow timeliness, predictability and agility. They enable rapid scale-up and early action when and where response is required, as WFP is able pre-position stocks and other enabling resources in strategic locations and start operations before circumstances are more conducive for earmarked funding, after an emergency declaration for instance. It ensures WFP can respond to emerging humanitarian needs while the processes of donor decision-making and negotiation, and confirmation of contributions, take their course.

WFP's commitment to reprioritize funding and immediately deploy resources such as staff, without waiting for more precise details on exact needs and response plans, is crucial. It includes the deployment of personnel at the onset of a crisis as well as the mobilization of resources for ongoing emergencies to minimize critical disruptions in life-threatening situations.



### ALLOWING WFP TO DELIVER ON ITS CORE MANDATE

Flexible funding is an investment in zero hunger with a whole system approach. It not only empowers WFP with the ability to respond at speed and scale, but also enables the provision of assistance in alignment with core humanitarian principles and is instrumental to sustain WFP efforts in the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. It gives WFP the flexibility to bridge between urgent food and food-related needs and longer-term investments that address root causes, foster stability and contribute to preventing recurring conflicts. To the same end, it allows WFP to make strategic investments in cross-cutting priorities, such as climate action, protection and building food systems.

### PROACTIVE PLANNING

WFP needs to keep thinking ahead and to be prepared to help. If we see that an emergency is looming, we can lessen the impact. Flexible funds can enhance WFP's use of internal lending facilities, so the organization can procure and pre-position food for better preparation and quicker response. 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.

### FUNDING THE FORGOTTEN

Flexibility enables funding for neglected crises and fills gaps due to insufficient levels of earmarked funding. This provides continuity of funding in protracted crises and support to so-called forgotten crises that often receive little media attention and ensures there are no major gaps in critical operations.

### ENHANCED PARTNERSHIPS

Flexibility is essential to help WFP engage in more stable and strategic relationships with partners, such as host governments and non-governmental organizations, and allows for better longer-term planning to ensure a robust and more secure commitment to the people we serve. A high degree of predictability and flexibility in funding is critical to maintaining a stable workforce that can build and maintain relationships and deliver coordination services, especially in challenging and often dangerous environments.

### EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

Flexibility of support helps avoid fragmentation of the multilateral system and contributes to the coherence of assistance<sup>3</sup>. Through flexible funding, partners choose to contribute to WFP's Strategic Plan as governed and approved by WFP's member states.



<sup>3</sup> OECD (2020), *Multilateral Development Finance 2020*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/e61fdf00-en>



# Who Supported Us?

## Donors of unearmarked funding in 2021

### Multilateral Contributions

Donor	US\$ Total
NORWAY	94,106,576
SWEDEN	88,832,487
GERMANY	57,978,079
UNITED KINGDOM	51,748,252
NETHERLANDS	40,909,091
PRIVATE DONORS	36,027,481
DENMARK	29,388,148
AUSTRALIA	28,919,330
IRELAND	20,310,633
CANADA	19,595,256
FINLAND	9,708,738
NEW ZEALAND	6,288,142
BELGIUM	6,067,961
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4,571,900
SPAIN	573,394
ICELAND	388,833
ESTONIA	119,474
LITHUANIA	116,279
CYPRUS	24,272
ANDORRA	23,866
CHILE	20,000
HUNGARY	20,000
ISRAEL	20,000
SLOVAKIA	15,000
MONACO	12,136
PORTUGAL	10,000
KAZAKHSTAN	7,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>495,802,328</b>

### Contributions to the IRA\*

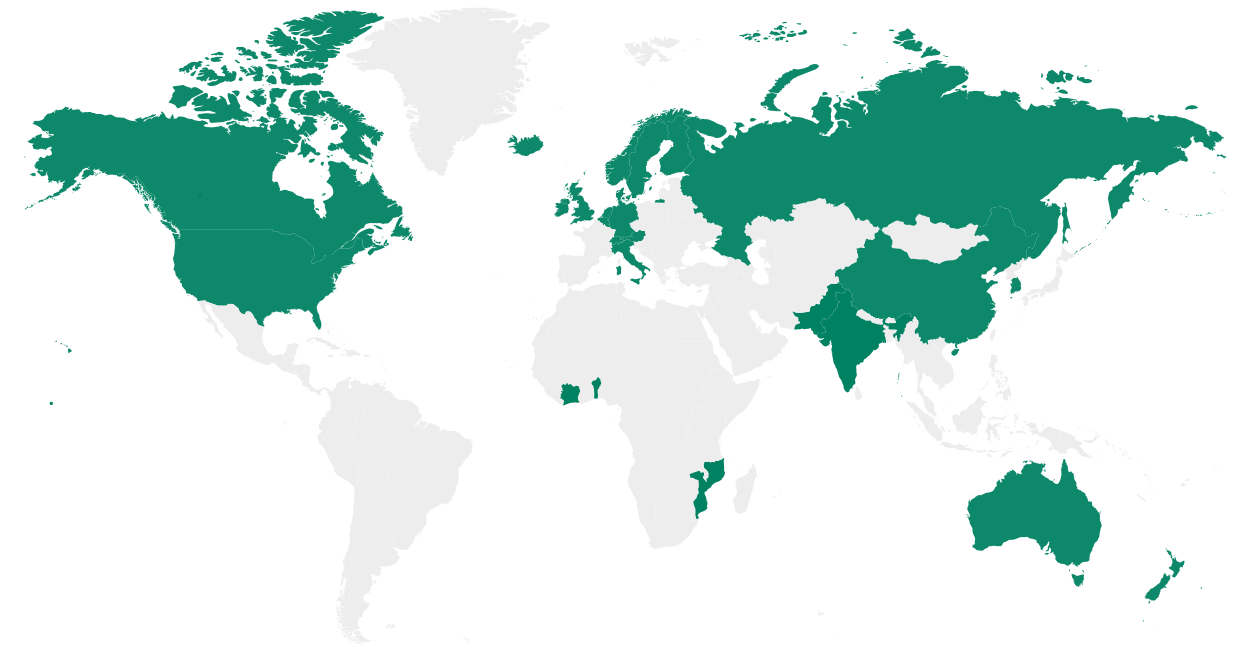
Donor	US\$ Total
BELGIUM	15,722,597
SWITZERLAND	15,158,229
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14,500,000
GERMANY	12,670,235
PRIVATE DONORS	3,109,021**
FRANCE	2,389,486
NORWAY	2,210,433
LUXEMBOURG	594,530
CHINA	300,000
FAROE ISLANDS	230,943
LIECHTENSTEIN	112,360
BULGARIA	102,620
SPAIN	11,333
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,111,787</b>

\* In addition to the contributions directed to the IRA, the multilateral contributions can be used for the IRA, too.

\*\*Allocated to the IRA in January 2022.

WFP shares up-to-date data on flexible contributions by donor and by contribution year on its public website at <http://wfp.org/flexible-funding>

## Donors of multi-year funding in 2021



Australia	Finland	Mozambique	Sweden
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland
Belgium	Iceland	New Zealand	UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)
Benin	India	Norway	United Kingdom
Canada	Ireland	Pakistan	USA
China	Italy	Private Donors	
Cote D'Ivoire, The Republic Of	Luxembourg	Republic of Korea	
Denmark	Monaco	Russian Federation	

This list includes donors of unearmarked and earmarked multi-year funding as well as those partners who have signed a multi-year strategic partnership agreement with WFP. For the definitions by funding type, please visit pages 24-26.

## Visibility for Our Donors

To ensure due visibility for the efforts by WFP's partners as well as for the impact of this support, WFP continues to highlight the value of flexible and multi-year resources in platforms across all levels from global advocacy to local communications, through corporate reports, public engagements and digital communication tools.

In this gallery you can find some highlights from 2021: <http://twitter.com/i/events/1536284652708810754>



## Donors Speak

### SWITZERLAND

*“Emergency food crises need fast and flexible response on the ground. Through its Immediate Response Account (IRA), the WFP delivers just that. This is why Switzerland is committed to contributing to the WFP – one of our most trusted humanitarian partners.”*

**H.E. Ignazio Cassis,**  
President of the Swiss Confederation  
and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)



### NORWAY

*“The world is witnessing an unprecedented level of humanitarian needs, with the number of countries facing food crises at record levels. In this increasingly complex global environment, Norway sees that flexibility and predictability of funding are key to ensuring the most effective use of resources available. This is why Norway chose to triple its unearmarked funding to the World Food Programme in 2021 and continues to support humanitarian action on food security at the highest level. And, that is why we will continue to prioritize flexible funding for the WFP, and encourage others to do the same.”*

**H.E. Anniken Huitfeldt,**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway



### SWEDEN

*“In a time of growing humanitarian needs, an unprecedented global hunger crisis and limited donor resources, Sweden has decided to spend its ODA in what we believe is the most efficient manner. As WFP’s largest donor of multi-year flexible funding, we are proud of ensuring predictability and flexibility, enabling WFP to use resources where they have the largest impact and wherever needs are most urgent.”*

**H.E. Matilda Ernkrans,**  
Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden



### BELGIUM

*“Belgium has decided to renew its multilateral and pluriannual contribution to WFP, providing unearmarked funds to the core budget of WFP and to the IRA. Belgium is a strong advocate of flexible funding, which guarantees an adequate and efficient response to humanitarian crises, when and where necessary. Thanks to flexible funding, we can enhance the longstanding partnership between WFP and Belgium and reach beneficiaries quickly where it is most needed.”*

**H.E. Meryame Kitir,**  
Minister of Development Cooperation and Major Cities Policy of Belgium



### CANADA

*“Flexible funding is critical to ensure an enhanced and effective humanitarian response. The World Food Programme is Canada’s largest humanitarian partner, and we have provided them with quality and early funding for many years and remain one of its top donors.”*

**H.E. Harjit S. Sajjan,**  
Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic  
Development Agency of Canada



### FINLAND

*“Finland underlines the importance of core contributions, in particular in these times of great uncertainty and global disruption. Core contributions enable WFP to address unexpected events and new crises in a flexible manner, while also attending to the needs of the most vulnerable.”*

**H.E. Ville Skinnari,**  
Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade of Finland



### LUXEMBOURG

*“Flexible and predictable funding is crucial in order to allow for a rapid and efficient response to the most urgent needs as they arise. This is why more than a third of Luxembourg’s contribution to the World Food Programme consists of unearmarked funding and allocations to the Immediate Response Account.”*

**H.E. Franz Fayot,**  
Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs of Luxembourg





## CHINA

*"As a Chinese saying goes, 'success comes to those who share in one purpose, and prosperity belongs to those who stand together in trying times', China will spare no effort to support WFP's assistance operations and join forces with the rest of the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind."*

**H.E. Ma Youxiang,**

Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China (MARA)



## GERMANY

*"People suffer from hunger or are food insecure in an increasing number of situations. This is due to an unprecedented coincidence of conflicts, climate change and effects of the Covid-19-pandemic, and further exacerbated by the negative consequences of the war in Ukraine on global food security. WFP's life-saving interventions are absolutely essential, in order to save people from hunger. At the same time, we highly value WFP's engagement across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus for changing lives through resilience building and supporting long-term solutions and thereby building a pathway to peace and stability."*

*As one of the top-donors in 2021, Germany is proud of its flexible and multi-year support to WFP. With its core contribution, complemented by a significant increase in contributions to the WFP Immediate Response Account (IRA), Germany supports WFP in its humanitarian emergency response worldwide and its effort to reduce needs over time. Now more than ever, we remain committed to providing flexible funding to WFP to address funding shortfalls and to reach those most in need."*

**Ms. Susanne Fries-Gaier,**

Director for Humanitarian Assistance at the German Federal Foreign Office  
&



**Ms. Dr. Elke Loebel,**

Commissioner for Refugee Policy, Director for Displacement and Migration,  
Crisis Prevention and Management at the German Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



## AUSTRALIA

*"Australia sees value in providing unearmarked funding to humanitarian partners. We know from experience that this is an effective way to provide the flexibility that allows partners to respond to external changes – and to support global and localised developments that affect the operating environment. For example, over the past few years we have seen WFP adapt to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, including by boosting logistic capacity to move essential personnel and cargo around the world. We have also seen WFP respond quickly to escalating humanitarian need in places such as Afghanistan, Myanmar and Ukraine. This flexibility is important as humanitarian emergencies and operations become more complex."*

**Mr. James Gilling,**

Humanitarian Coordinator, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade,  
Australian Government



## NEW ZEALAND

*"New Zealand is committed to providing predictable, unearmarked funding – a key ingredient for more flexible and effective development and humanitarian aid."*

**Mr. Andrew Needs,**

Deputy-Secretary, Pacific and Development Group,  
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



## FRANCE

*"As an agency funded entirely through voluntary contributions, WFP must have the means to respond swiftly to unforeseen situations and crises, especially in the current context of unprecedented level of humanitarian needs, and the deterioration of world food security arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. As the first hours are key for an emergency response, so is the IRA which allows deployment of life-saving assistance within 24 hours. France is proud to have increased its contribution to the IRA over the past years."*

**H.E. Céline Jurgensen,**

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations in Rome



## NETHERLANDS

*"Flexible, predictable and timely funding enables actors such as WFP to steer resources to those most in need; to plan operations better, saving time and money; and to take anticipatory action or scale up responses when needed. The Netherlands' default choice is therefore to provide humanitarian partners with unearmarked and multi-annual support. We call on others to follow suit: quality finance is key for quality responses."*

**Mr. Marcel Beukeboom,**

Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN in Rome



# How WFP Governs and Accounts for Flexible and Predictable Funding

## Definitions

WFP's success is dependent on its ability to respond swiftly, flexibly and at scale. Flexible funding is one of WFP's core funding modalities, allowing WFP to determine the country and the activities for which the contribution will be used. As such, it strengthens WFP's ability to prioritize strategically and deliver on its strengths.

The funding flexibility principle is embedded in several international recommendations issued within platforms such as the Grand Bargain, the Good Humanitarian Donorship and the Funding Compact. WFP categorizes the levels of earmarking in line with the definitions introduced in the original Grand Bargain in 2016<sup>4</sup>.



## Earmarking Categories

As a voluntary-funded organization, WFP relies on every dollar received to ensure the continuity of its operations and programmes. WFP highly appreciates the full range of support provided in

varying forms by its donors.

WFP categorizes its contribution types under the different earmarking levels as follows:

### Unearmarked Funding

Cash contributions that WFP can use for any country operation or activity based on its own internal prioritization. This money is managed and directed in two ways:  
1) Multilateral Funding for any context;  
2) Immediate Response Account (IRA) specifically for life-saving activities in an emergency context.

### Softly Earmarked Funding (New for 2022)

Cash contributions that allow flexibility beyond country level while not being fully flexible, such as regional and thematic contributions. Includes support to the Programme Support and Administration Budget used to ensure WFP has the equipment necessary to carry out day-to-day operations and a global workforce on the frontlines of hunger.

### Earmarked Funding

Cash contributions for a specific country that can be allocated to any activity within the Country Strategic Plan.

### Tightly Earmarked Funding

Cash contributions directed to a specific project in a specific country. They may include further restrictions for the use of funds such as procurement limitations. In-kind contributions.

Currently, WFP's flexible funding refers only to unearmarked funding, including multilateral funding and contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA). A new definition, referring to both unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, will be streamlined in WFP's corporate reports and publications concerning flexible funding starting from 2023. WFP has

introduced this broadened definition of flexible funding to ensure due recognition for a wider variety of flexible contributions and to better comply with the definition of flexible funding presented in the Grand Bargain.

Visit pages 34-37 of this report to learn more about the management of WFP's flexible funds.

<sup>4</sup> The earmarking categories of the Grand Bargain were presented in the Annex of the original Grand Bargain document launched in 2016: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Grand\\_Bargain\\_final\\_22\\_May\\_FINAL-2.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Grand_Bargain_final_22_May_FINAL-2.pdf)



## Multi-Year and Long-Duration Funding

It is not just flexibility but also predictability that WFP requires to better serve people in need and respond to evolving situations. The long-term field presence of WFP and its implementing partners, particularly in deep field locations, act as an early-warning system in crises and crisis-prone situations and enables a faster and more effective response. However, responding to long-term humanitarian needs with short-term funding keeps the focus on meeting immediate and acute needs. While this is critical to save lives, many of the major global humanitarian crises and food security needs are protracted. Predictable funding can enhance effectiveness of assistance and help ensure operational continuity.

That is why offering multi-year and long-duration funding is so important.

Predictable funding can help make humanitarian aid more cost-efficient and effective. This funding type has significant potential to decrease operational costs in protracted situations, improve collaboration between actors and enhance the quality of the response by providing for a more strategic roadmap that can adapt to evolving contexts. Whilst not all predictable funding is flexible, the value of this type of contribution is that it enables WFP to plan and implement programmes over several years. The benefits of predictable funding can be maximized when flexibility is also maximized.

In WFP records, multi-year grants are contributions pledged for **more than 12 months**. Programming, implementation and expenditures of these funds happen in the specific future year, and the request to implement the funds in the future is a condition in the donor's agreement. This means that the funds are registered up-front under several accounting years.

Long-duration contributions also have a validity of more than 12 months, but unlike the multi-year commitments, the funds are **recorded under one fiscal year** and can be used at any point in time within the grant validity, all at once or across the years, according to programming needs.

Multi-year and long-duration agreements can be signed across all the levels of earmarking.





## Funding Dimensions

In 2021, WFP received a record amount of both unearmarked and multi-year contributions. Over the past three years, the revenue of unearmarked contributions has increased by 33 percent while the revenue of directed funding increased by 16 percent. This indicates a comparative increase in the flexibility of funds.

The number of donors contributing unearmarked funding and multi-year funding to WFP has increased over the past years which also demonstrates strengthened support for these critical funding mechanisms and reflects partners' commitment to achieving zero hunger through WFP's expertise and knowledge on the ground.



## Unearmarked Funding

In 2021, 34 government donors and the private sector entrusted WFP with **US\$563 million** in flexible funding, representing a 17 percent increase from 2020. This was 5.9 percent of total contributions received in 2021 – a slight increase compared to previous years.

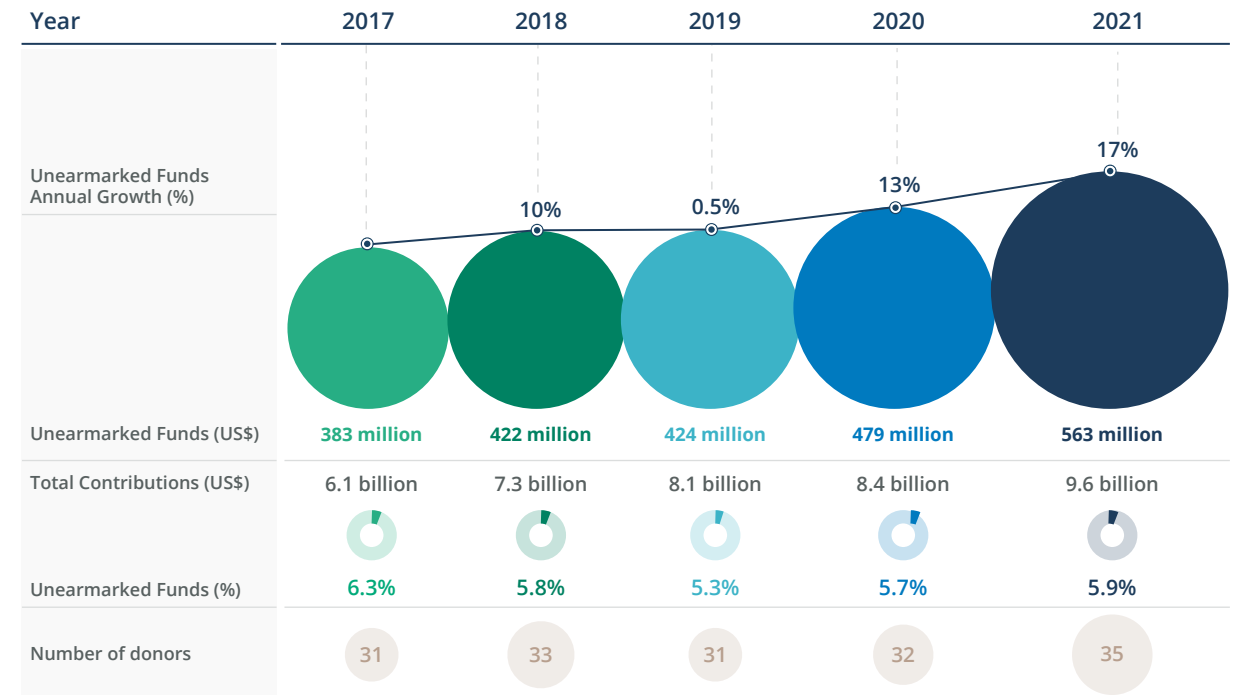
New direct contributions to the IRA in 2021 were **US\$67 million**<sup>5</sup>, representing a major 175 percent increase compared to 2020. In addition

to the direct contributions, US\$30.6 million were allocated to the IRA from the multilateral funds.

In total, 17 donors increased their unearmarked funding to WFP in 2021: **Australia, Andorra, Belgium, China, Estonia, Faroe Islands, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland** and the **USA**.

<sup>5</sup> Includes an allocation of US\$3.1 million from individual giving to the IRA confirmed in January 2022.

## Global trend of unearmarked funding



In the Grand Bargain launched in 2016, donors originally made a commitment to “progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions”, with the aim of achieving “a global target of 30 percent of humanitarian contributions that is non-earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020”.

Furthermore, through the Funding Compact launched by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2019, Member States commit to “bringing core resources to a level of at least 30 percent in the next five years [by 2024]”.



In striving towards greater effectiveness and efficiency, WFP is eager to increase the portion of flexible funding in its contribution revenue and bring it closer to the 30 percent target established by the Funding Compact and the Grand Bargain. Of the flexible donors, **18 donors** surpassed the level of 30 percent of funding provided as unearmarked funding in 2021.



## Share of unearmarked funding of total contribution to WFP in 2021



## Private Sector

Private sector income from corporate and foundation partners and fundraising from individuals, has more than doubled in two years, from US\$100 million in 2019 to US\$205 million in 2021. Of this, **US\$39 million** was received as unrestricted, flexible funds, accounting for roughly 20 percent of all private sector contributions raised.

Over 83 percent of the unrestricted funds in 2021 – US\$32.9 million – were generated from WFP’s individual fundraising programmes. Donations came from more than 806,000 supporters based in 234 territories – the top five of which were the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan and France – via email campaigns, the wfp.org donate page, WFP’s social media accounts, the Share The Meal App and WFP’s Friends

organization in the United States of America (WFP USA), in Japan (Japan Association for WFP) and in Italy (Comitato Italiano per il WFP).

More than 17 corporate and foundation partners provided flexible funding contributions to WFP in 2021. This included the Nationale Postcode Loterij N.V. (NPL) and Balenciaga who each provided over US\$1 million to support WFP’s greatest needs.

Steady growth in private sector income, particularly unrestricted income from individual fundraising, will provide additional resources for WFP’s saving and changing lives operations. By 2025, WFP expects to double the unrestricted income raised from individuals, reaching between US\$70–90 million annually.

## Unearmarked funding from private sector

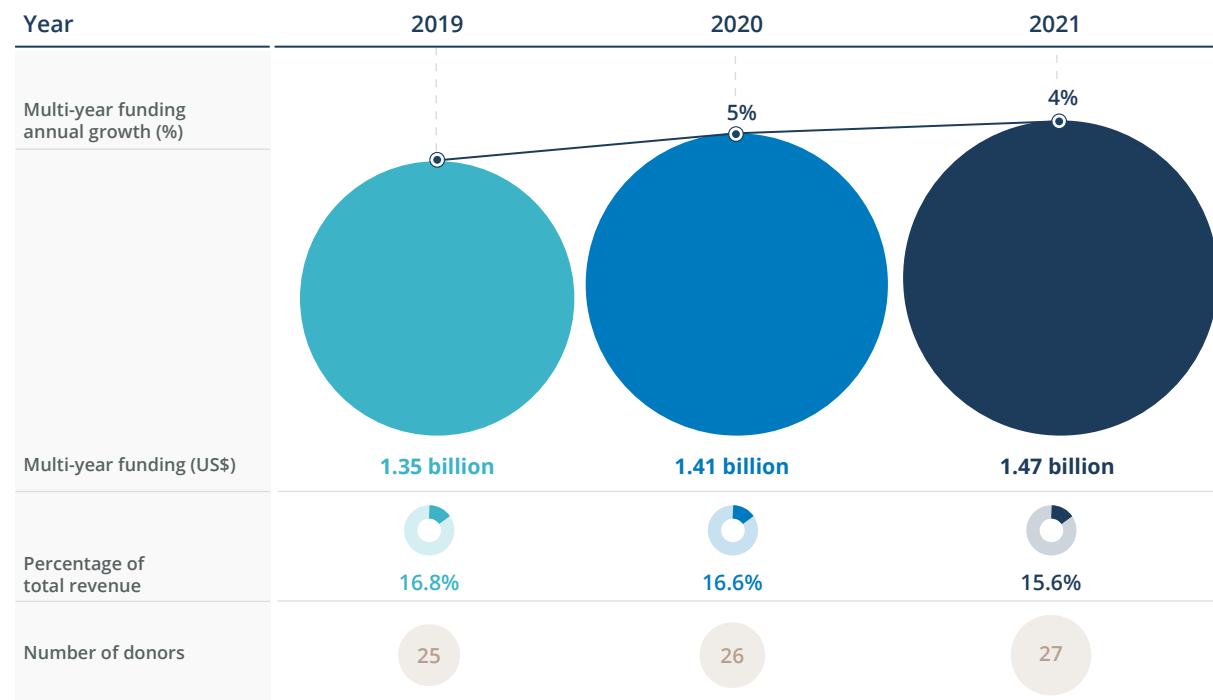
Year	2019	2020	2021	2020-2025 Estimate
Total revenue from Private Sector (US\$)	101 million	161 million	205 million	1.8 billion
Flexible Funds annual growth (%)		111%	32%	
Flexible Funds from Private Sector (US\$)	14 million	30 million	39 million	308 million
Flexible Funds of Total PS revenue (%)	14%	19%	19%	17%

## Predictable Funding

In 2021, WFP received **US\$1.47 billion** of its contributions as multi-year funding from 27 donors. This accounts for a four percent increase compared to 2020. However, the share of multi-year funding of WFP's total contribution revenue decreased by one percent from 2020 to 2021.

The benefits of multi-year funding can be maximized when flexibility is also maximized. In 2021, **18 percent** of WFP's multi-year funds were also unearmarked.

### Global trend of multi-year funding



Looking at the duration of implementation period allowed by confirmed contributions, over half of WFP resources come with a longer than one-year validity period. In 2021, the share

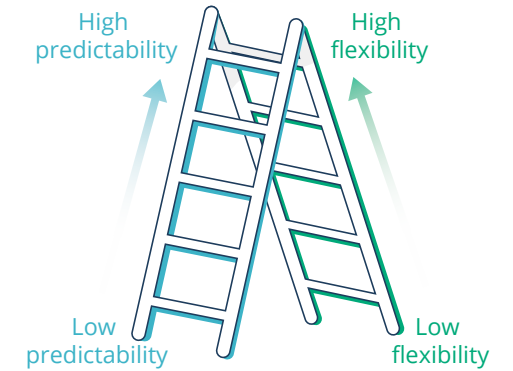
of funds that can be used over a period longer than 24 months represented **19 percent** of WFP's total contribution revenue and such agreements were signed with **108 donors**.

## Enhancing Quality of Funding

With the deteriorating global context, the outlook for 2022 and beyond looks dim. More than ever, WFP needs increased flexibility and predictability to take decisive action, innovate and respond to the escalating needs of those who continue to need our help.

As the gap between needs and resources available keeps widening, WFP keeps exploring ways of enhancing the quality of resources available to maximize the effectiveness of each dollar received. Quality of funding can be seen as a ladder; in pursuit of efficiency and effectiveness, we need to climb towards enhanced flexibility in earmarking and conditionalities, and on the other hand move towards more predictability and timeliness through multi-year commitments, longer implementation periods and advanced availability of funds.

With a closer look at the earmarking levels, most confirmed contributions to WFP remain to be tightly earmarked at the activity level. However,

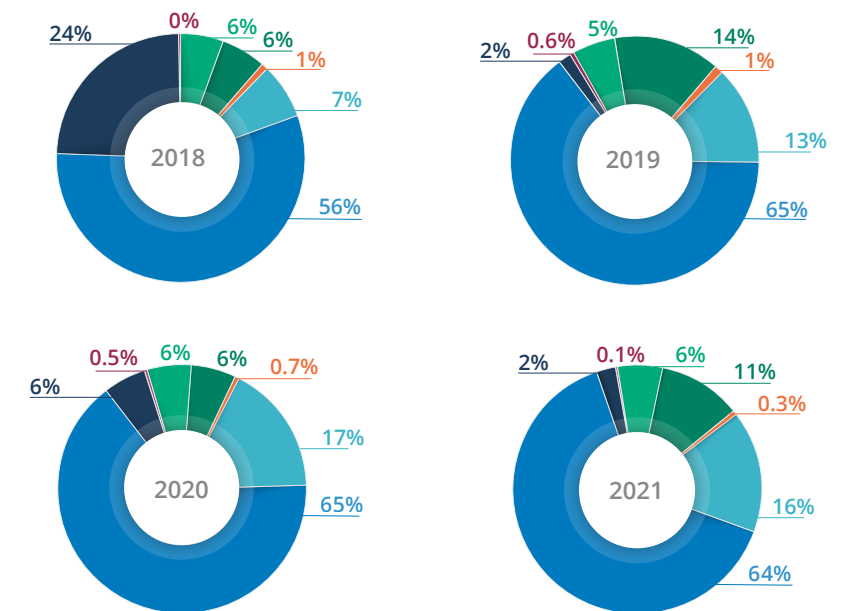


the increase in contributions earmarked at the country level between 2020 and 2021 is a positive trend to be built on. Flexibility at a country level helps to realize the multiple benefits through better planning, operational continuity, partnerships with national and local actors, and optimized use of modalities within the operation.

In 2021, WFP received in total **US\$1 billion** of contributions earmarked at a country level from 65 donors and the private sector.

### Earmarking of contributions

- Flexible Funding
- Country Level
- Strategic Result Level
- Strategic Outcome Level
- Activity Level
- Non CPB
- Pending Allocation





## How WFP Prioritizes Flexible Funding

Decisions are prioritized on WFP operations with the most urgent need for funding. Of the two mechanisms, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) may be used when there is an imminent threat to human life; while the multilateral resources may be used for both saving and changing lives under a variety of situations.

### Multilateral Funding

Multilateral contributions are managed by WFP's Multilateral Budget Committee (previously known as the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee - SRAC) and can be made to:

- i) Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) targeting either crisis response or the focus areas of resilience and root causes;
- ii) The Immediate Response Account (IRA); and
- iii) Starting from 2022, only on an exceptional basis and when approved by the donor, to core initiatives (Trust Funds and Special Accounts) managed at the HQ or regional level.

Allocations are made throughout the year – providing availability of resources – and the Committee endeavour to ensure decisions are driven by value for money and to achieve efficiency gains through strategic prioritization and effective planning. The prioritization of needs is based on a set of standard quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The quantitative criteria focus on the resourcing situation and the estimated funding shortfall of the operation through the Net Funding Requirements based on budget analysis. The allocation proposals and decisions to each country operation should be sizeable enough to make an impact.

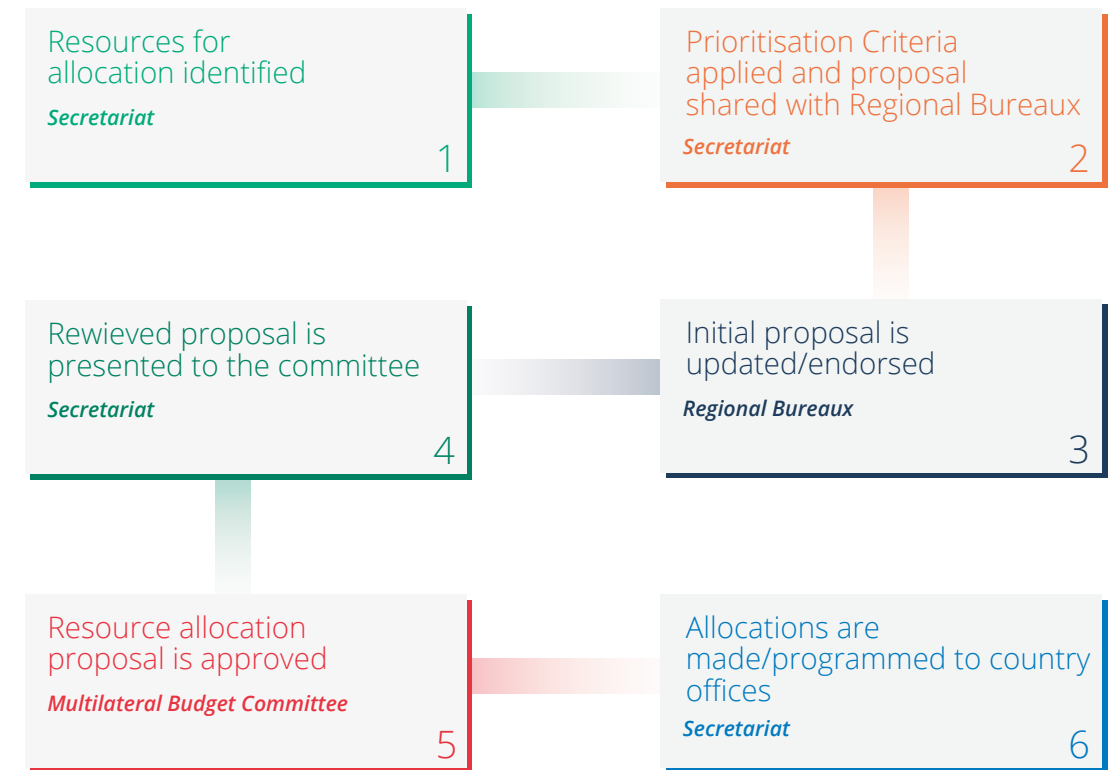
The qualitative analysis looks at operations of highest concern for leadership attention based on data from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the Corporate Alert System and the Global Hunger Index. These criteria ensure life-saving support, while allowing for strategic prioritization that help to reduce needs in line with the WFP Strategic Plan and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

While the membership of the Multilateral Budget Committee comprises directors at WFP's headquarters, all allocation proposals are shared with the Regional Bureaux for review and endorsement, prior to being presented for approval by the Committee and eventually for the final endorsement by the WFP Executive Director. This ensures the work is led by the field.

Once funds are released, country offices have a maximum of three months to programme and six months to commit multilateral allocations to crisis response activities. For allocations to resilience activities, programming of funds should take place within six months and commitments within nine months.



### Committee review and resource allocation process



## The Immediate Response Account (IRA)

WFP's IRA is a vital funding facility for early, pre-emptive and anticipatory action. The IRA has a service level target of less than 72 hours from identification of need, request, approval to programming of funds.

The IRA is WFP's last source of immediately available resources to save lives from an imminent threat or respond to a shock. Funds are only allocated to life-saving emergency assistance such as in-kind food rations, cash-based transfers and other forms of emergency assistance.

Operating under the 'no-regrets' principles of the Interagency Standing Committee since it was established in 1991, the IRA rapidly allocates funds for emergency assistance when donor contributions are not yet available or forecasted, which enables WFP to provide pre-emptive and immediate assistance in emergencies. A no-regrets approach means WFP will take actions that are justifiable from a humanitarian

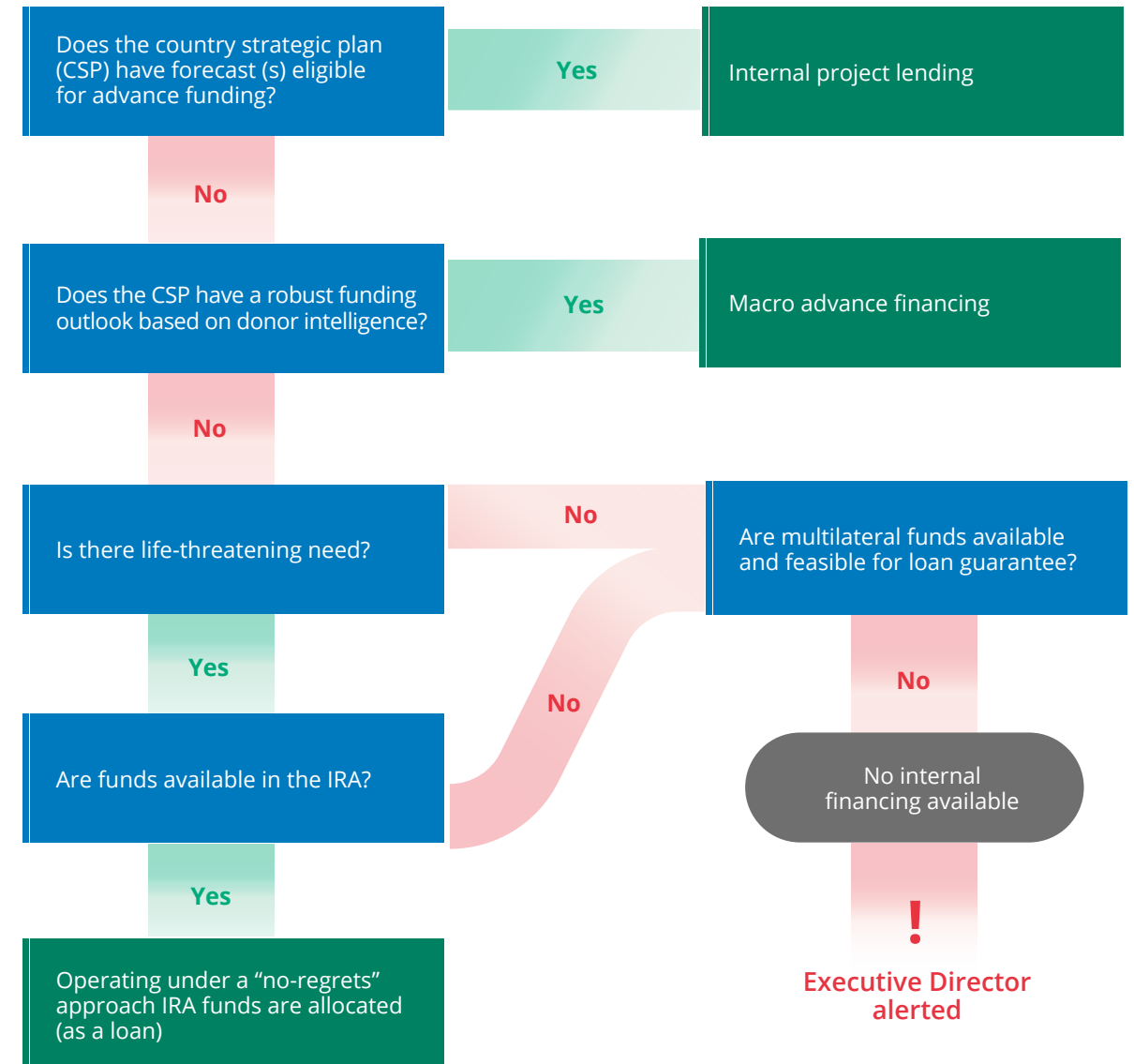
perspective in response to an emergency before having all the facts and before it worsens, preferring to mobilize excess capacity and resources rather than risk failing to meet the most urgent needs of people in crisis.

The IRA does not replace WFP's bilateral contributions from donors or the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and allocations from the IRA should be reimbursed to the extent possible. The IRA relies on generous donor support and, on an exceptional basis, WFP's prioritization of discretionary and flexible funding to the IRA. IRA is a revolving fund. IRA allocations are converted to grants when, after extensive efforts, countries are unable to revolve the funds.

The IRA is an indispensable component of WFP's frontline role in the initial response to multiple crises while reinforcing key principles of timeliness, predictability, and flexibility.



## IRA funding considerations



Safety nets

IRA Balance

Operational Reserve



## Annex 1

### Allocations of flexible resources by recipient country in 2021 (US\$)

Recipient	Multilateral allocation	IRA allocation	Total allocation
AFGHANISTAN	22,688,726	48,826,290	71,515,016
NIGERIA	20,244,437	34,272,301	54,516,738
ETHIOPIA	24,230,450	22,131,415	46,361,865
MOZAMBIQUE	16,311,356	27,268,967	43,580,323
YEMEN	12,247,500	28,169,014	40,416,514
MADAGASCAR	17,096,372	16,150,000	33,246,372
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	27,434,378		27,434,378
REP. OF SOUTH SUDAN	24,249,239	1,498,087	25,747,326
MYANMAR	17,250,229	8,392,499	25,642,728
BURKINA FASO	22,194,562		22,194,562
ZIMBABWE	15,713,908	77,000	15,790,908
SUDAN	15,005,431		15,005,431
CONGO, DRP	14,404,271		14,404,271
UGANDA	13,262,440	200,000	13,462,440
NIGER	11,821,500	1,598,451	13,419,951
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	10,442,225	1,408,451	11,850,676
BURUNDI	9,798,000	1,408,451	11,206,451
CHAD	10,276,407	421,690	10,698,097
JORDAN	4,634,527	1,971,831	6,606,358
CAMEROON	5,893,773	281,000	6,174,773
TANZANIA, UNITED REP.	5,963,649	187,000	6,150,649
MALI	4,476,411	2,365,146	6,841,557
COLOMBIA	5,524,210	154,690	5,678,900
PALESTINE, STATE OF	5,287,660	141,000	5,428,660
HAITI	1,704,000	3,328,385	5,032,385
ALGERIA	3,225,312	1,784,037	5,009,349
GUATEMALA	4,954,072		4,954,072
KENYA	4,686,000		4,686,000
GUINEA	3,551,740	1,572,428	5,124,168
EGYPT	4,668,073		4,668,073
SIERRA LEONE	3,592,999	1,032,864	4,625,863
EL SALVADOR	4,582,426		4,582,426
SOMALIA	4,196,336	200,000	4,396,336
CONGO	4,166,528		4,166,528
LIBYA	2,662,500	1,453,926	4,116,426
HONDURAS	3,977,680		3,977,680
VENEZUELA		3,755,869	3,755,869

Recipient	Multilateral allocation	IRA allocation	Total allocation
SENEGAL	2,504,150	938,967	3,443,117
ANGOLA	1,944,584	1,205,967	3,150,551
ESWATINI	3,142,681		3,142,681
MALAWI	2,852,310		2,852,310
PHILIPPINES	1,083,169	1,408,451	2,491,620
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY	1,218,903	739,633	1,958,536
NAMIBIA	1,673,641		1,673,641
BANGLADESH	1,597,500		1,597,500
LESOTHO	1,532,338		1,532,338
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1,512,300		1,512,300
GHANA	1,371,150	100,000	1,471,150
RWANDA	958,500	440,709	1,399,209
BOLIVIA, PLURINATIONAL STATE OF	1,233,109	100,000	1,333,109
ARMENIA	1,229,853		1,229,853
PERU	1,228,203		1,228,203
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,171,500		1,171,500
CUBA	1,148,939		1,148,939
NICARAGUA	885,554	229,810	1,115,364
KYRGYZ	862,650	221,000	1,083,650
TAJIKISTAN	8,616	999,064	1,007,680
TOGO	361,634	591,902	953,536
GAMBIA		938,932	938,932
MAURITANIA	700,988		700,988
PAKISTAN	179,615	479,230	658,845
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	532,500	113,897	646,397
ZAMBIA	529,293		529,293
LEBANON	312,098	150,000	462,098
LIBERIA	228,466	164,319	392,785
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN BUREAU		350,000	350,000
INDONESIA	305,521		305,521
TUNISIA	266,250		266,250
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	177,107	75,000	252,107
BHUTAN		232,960	232,960
IRAN	15,382	180,000	195,382
IRAQ	177,475		177,475
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	175,362		175,362
ECUADOR		150,000	150,000
WESTERN AFRICA BUREAU		93,897	93,897
TURKEY	60,063		60,063
TIMOR-LESTE	23,194		23,194
INDIA	10,650		10,650
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>415,634,574</b>	<b>219,954,529</b>	<b>635,589,103</b>

## Annex 2

### Multilateral and IRA funding by donor country (US\$)

#### Multilateral Contributions

Donor	2019	2020	2021
ANDORRA			23,866
AUSTRALIA	26,592,022	20,363,636	28,919,330
BELGIUM	5,590,062	5,590,062	6,067,961
CANADA	19,011,407	19,011,407	19,595,256
CHILE		20,000	20,000
CYPRUS	4,510	22,321	24,272
DENMARK	30,916,844	30,738,946	29,388,148
ESTONIA			119,474
FINLAND	9,132,420	10,959,635	9,708,738
GERMANY	31,863,481	55,420,607	57,978,079
HOLY SEE		27,996	
HUNGARY	10,000	20,000	20,000
ICELAND	417,920	556,418	388,833
IRELAND	15,796,496	16,719,865	20,310,633
ISRAEL	20,000	20,000	20,000
JAPAN	2,793,552	2,350,823	
KAZAKHSTAN		20,000	7,000
LITHUANIA			116,279
MALTA		11,038	
MONACO	11,111	11,198	12,136
NETHERLANDS	40,909,091	49,272,293	40,909,091
NEW ZEALAND	4,098,361	4,098,361	6,288,142
NORWAY	35,240,221	33,994,334	94,106,576
PANAMA	1,000	1,000	
PHILIPPINES	2,500		
PORTUGAL	10,000	10,000	10,000
PRIVATE DONORS	14,119,372	29,792,667	36,027,481
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	100,000	2,602,754	4,571,900
SLOVAKIA	15,000	15,000	15,000
SPAIN		597,372	573,394
SWEDEN	104,637,238	109,965,727	88,832,487
UK	51,746,442	52,243,872	51,748,252
USA	10,000,000	10,000,000	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>403,039,052</b>	<b>454,457,331</b>	<b>495,802,328</b>

#### Contributions to the IRA\*

Donor	2019	2020	2021
BELGIUM	5,706,572	8,886,256	15,722,597
BULGARIA			102,620
CANADA	1,699,997		
CHINA	500,000		300,000
FAROE ISLANDS			230,943
FRANCE	70,852		2,389,486
GERMANY	4,477,014	4,604,968	12,670,235
GREECE	10,516		
LIECHTENSTEIN	100,200	103,093	112,360
LUXEMBOURG	556,174	542,888	594,530
NORWAY			2,210,433
PRIVATE DONORS			3,109,021**
SPAIN			11,333
SWITZERLAND	7,973,935	10,230,317	15,158,229
USA			14,500,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,100,549</b>	<b>24,367,522</b>	<b>67,111,787</b>

\*In addition to the contributions directed to the IRA, the multilateral contributions can be used for the IRA, too.

\*\*Allocated to the IRA in January 2022.







**Photo credits:**

**Page 3:** Margaret Tadita is a refugee from South Sudan who now lives in Uganda. Her family has received two months of food rations from WFP. Photo: WFP/Hugh Rutherford

**Page 5:** Climate change is one of the leading causes of hunger. Chad is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and WFP is working closely with communities to build their resilience to weather extremes. Photo: WFP/Evelyn Fey

**Page 7:** A child in South Sudan eats a sachet of nutritious food from WFP to treat acute malnutrition. Photo: WFP/Eulalia Berlanga

**Page 8:** Farmer Haji Mohammad Rashid holds a handful of wheat that failed to grow due to the drought in Badghis province in Afghanistan's northwest. Photo: WFP/Andrew Quilty.

**Page 9:** Madagascar was hit by multiple disasters in 2021. Farmers saw multiple failed harvests and relied on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs. WFP/Photo library.

**Page 10:** Nathalie is relieved that her daughter Belyse is getting the nutrients she needs. Photo: WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

**Page 11:** Food from WFP helped Ma Moe and her son to access food in Yangon. Photo: WFP/Srawan Shrestha

**Page 12:** Women who were displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado wait to collect food at a WFP distribution point. Photo: WFP/Shelley Thakral.

**Page 13:** Aesha collects food from WFP in Aleppo. Her job selling vegetables is not enough to support her family as food prices soar. Photo: WFP/Hussam Alsaleh

**Page 14:** Flexible funds have helped farmers in Sierra Leone to earn an income and improve their rice production. Photo: WFP/Richard Mbouet

**Page 15:** WFP is working closely with the Government of Rwanda to provide school meals to students. Photo: WFP/Emily Frendenberg

**Page 16:** Women in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, participate in a livelihoods project to help them to start their own businesses. Photo: WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

**Page 17:** A worker unloads a food truck at a WFP distribution point in Zelazle, a North Western zone of Tigray, Ethiopia. Photo: WFP/Claire Nevill

**Page 24:** In Cameroon, WFP's cash grants help refugees from the Central African Republic to meet their immediate needs. Photo: WFP/Aurelie Lecrevain

**Page 27:** Afghan men in Herat wait to collect food from WFP. Photo: WFP/Marco Di Lauro

**Page 26:** In Chad, farmers are now able to harvest crops after WFP built water dykes and spillways so that families could access water and increase their agricultural outputs. Photo: WFP/Evelyn Fey

**Page 27:** In Marib, Yemen, WFP provided emergency food assistance to families who were



displaced by conflict. This child is one of eight in her family and now lives in a camp for internally displaced people. Photo: WFP/Jihad Al Nahari

that are fortified with vitamins and minerals. She says she dreams of becoming a doctor in the future. Photo: WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

and provided her with warm meals after she lost her home to a fire in the camps. Photo: WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud.

**Page 28:** WFP's market garden project in Centre-Nord, Burkina Faso helps displaced families to gain the skills they need to grow their own food. Photo: WFP/Evelyn Fey

**Page 36:** During COVID-19 lockdowns, Purnima Acharjee in Bangladesh received cash assistance from WFP to help her to meet her needs. Photo: WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

**Page 44:** Women in Burkina Faso work together to rehabilitate degraded land by digging half-moon shapes in the ground. This will keep rainwater in the ground and help crops to grow. Photo: WFP/Evelyn Fey

**Page 29:** Children in a camp for internally displaced people in Herat, Afghanistan. Photo: WFP/Marco Di Lauro

**Page 41:** A Tigrayan girl at a WFP food distribution point in Ethiopia. Photo: WFP/Claire Nevill

**Page 35:** Kubra from Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, eats biscuits at school

**Page 43:** WFP provided Rabeya with nutritious food during her pregnancy in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh,



**June 2022**

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