



WFP's Use of Multilateral Funding

2015 Report



World Food Programme



Contents

Quick Facts	2
Multilateral Contributions to WFP in 2015	4
Allocation and Prioritization of Multilateral Funds	6
The People We Reach	8
Funding Mechanisms - Optimising WFP's Work	10
Strategic Partnerships	12
Women's Empowerment	14
WFP Special Operations	15
Donor Visibility and Recognition	16
Acronyms	17

This Report sets out how un-earmarked funds help the World Food Programme to respond quickly in emergencies or in situations whenever and wherever people are most in need of food assistance. The importance of un-earmarked funds cannot be overstated. More than any other support, these funds allow us to respond flexibly, predictably and in a timely way. On behalf of those we serve, our sincere thanks go to those exercising this form of Good Humanitarian Donorship.

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 our emergency responses, 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 which 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 2015

Funding overview in 2015

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

Above the overall funding target for 2015 and against a target of USD 4.9 billion, WFP raised USD 5.1 billion in 2015, despite the unfavourable exchange rate.

Of this, USD 420 million are considered as multilateral.

In 2015, WFP received multilateral funding from 42 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 2015, the greatest portion was directed towards EMOPs and PRROs for a total of 76.1 percent (respectively 36.9 percent and 39.2 percent); 10.4 percent were contributions to Trust Funds, Special Accounts, Pending Allocation funds, Flexible Multilateral funds and General Fund.

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) received 1.1 percent of total contributions.

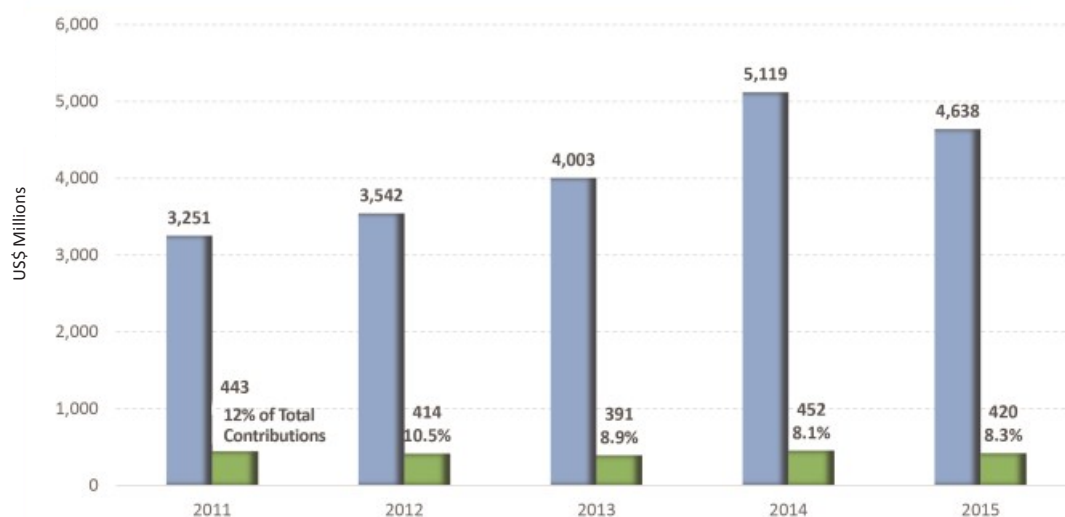


Table 1: Donor contributions

Donor	Total contribution to WFP (USD)	Multilateral contribution to WFP (USD)	% multilateral vs. total to WFP
Sweden	91,182,205	65,166,460	71.5%
United Kingdom	456,823,261	61,730,726	13.5%
Netherlands	101,464,033	49,518,569	48.8%
Norway	92,546,459	42,197,726	45.6%
Denmark	57,044,863	34,398,034	60.3%
Germany	329,191,875	28,168,719	8.6%
Australia	72,481,915	26,447,462	36.5%
Canada	261,645,796	24,359,925	9.3%
Ireland	29,631,014	23,753,274	80.2%
Italy	26,231,860	12,863,857	49.0%
Finland	34,451,239	9,575,923	27.8%
Switzerland	83,215,901	7,419,438	8.9%
Private Donors	98,437,915	7,253,654	7.4%
Belgium	17,034,207	5,417,118	31.8%
USA	2,015,508,758	5,000,000	0.2%
New Zealand	4,822,867	4,690,854	97.3%
China	10,466,354	3,550,854	33.9%
Japan	196,773,084	2,914,154	1.5%
Luxembourg	11,409,124	1,927,438	16.9%
Tanzania	336,922	336,922	100.0%
Bolivia	323,025	323,025	100.0%
Peru	287,876	262,043	91.0%
El Salvador	200,000	200,000	100.0%
Egypt	384,576	185,970	48.4%
Guatemala	5,214,560	150,001	2.9%
Panama	375,750	135,750	36.1%
Iceland	974,520	124,520	12.8%
Thailand	136,148	110,531	81.2%
UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	76,968,803	108,800	0.1%
France	40,799,310	106,045	0.3%
Republic of Korea	37,315,332	100,000	0.3%
Liechtenstein	401,383	97,943	24.4%
Spain	7,620,825	55,991	0.7%
India	1,361,457	47,111	3.5%
Jordan	46,610	46,610	100.0%
Pakistan	80,626,872	22,743	0.0%
Chile	316,020	20,000	6.3%
Nicaragua	20,000	20,000	100.0%
Sri Lanka	17,713	17,713	100.0%
Hungary	338,947	10,000	3.0%
Portugal	147,661	10,000	6.8%
Cyprus	26,350	4,420	16.8%
Honduras	24,170,423	2,190	0.0%

WFP's partnership with the private sector

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

In 2015, the total of multilateral funding received from the private sector reached USD 6.67 million. Once again, *YUM!* was the largest private multilateral donor with a contribution of USD 3.06 million.

WFP lends its logistics expertise and UNHAS fleet to Nepal



In 2015, WFP deployed a massive humanitarian response in Nepal to help survivors of the two earthquakes on 25 April and 12 May. Even before donors provided their support, WFP had already activated a loan of USD 2.1 million from the IRA to ensure assistance within 48 hours of the disaster. The mountainous terrain and remoteness of the affected communities made this humanitarian operation especially challenging – demanding robust teamwork.

As the head of the global Logistics Cluster, WFP is responsible for providing logistics support for the whole humanitarian community. In Nepal, this involved hiring a fleet of trucks to transport supplies to areas reachable by road, and chartering helicopters for the most remote and hardest-hit areas, like Gorkha district, the quake's epicentre. As helicopters are an expensive way to deliver food and supplies, costing eight times more than road transportation, WFP had to rely on the global donor community, including relevant contributions from the private sector of USD 2 million overall.

“When emergencies strike, companies and individuals can make a big impact by working

together to raise funds for organizations on the ground,” said Jay Aldous, Director of Private Sector Partnerships at WFP. “And that is what dozens of our corporate partners are doing for the families of Nepal right now; their continued support ensures more communities, homes and lives can be rebuilt as we focus on the weeks and months ahead.”

Since 29 April, UNHAS has supported 156 humanitarian agencies delivering relief to remote communities, moving more than 3,400 humanitarian workers and 2,300 metric tons of humanitarian supplies. In the very mountainous regions where helicopters cannot land, up to 20,000 local porters were hired to bring aid to these communities (also creating employment for porters who were out of work due to the lack of tourism).

“WFP will stay at the side of the Nepali people, working hand-in-hand with the government to support the ongoing recovery efforts, and ultimately to assist in the construction of a stronger and more prosperous Nepal,” said WFP Country Director Pippa Bradford.

Allocation and Prioritization of Multilateral Funds

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

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

Emergency and relief operations

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

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

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

By combining qualitative and quantitative 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 aid programmes and projects to support economics 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.



Iraqi IDP: a “desperate journey”

As a result of the conflict in Al-Anbar governorate in northern Iraq, thousands of families were displaced from 30 December 2013, particularly around the cities of Fallujah and Ramadi. Mezher and his wife are among those who fled the fighting between armed groups and government forces in Salah Al-Din.

Their desperate journey took them from Ramadi to Razaza, to the Bzebez bridge into Baghdad, and then by train to Basra in July. Like most internally displaced people (IDPs), they left almost everything behind, including their adopted nephew who would not have survived a five-day walk through the desert.

Thanks to USD 21.3 million in multilateral funds, WFP started an emergency operation to provide life-saving and time-critical food assistance. WFP conducted general food distributions to IDPs and vulnerable households in areas of conflict and insecurity, using pre-packaged rations providing 80 percent of daily caloric requirements.

Mezher and his wife are grateful to WFP, but living on so little is tough: “Now we get half the food we used to receive and it is really hard on us and we’re only two people. You can imagine how it is for larger families. They didn't have to buy food before but now they have an added burden to worry about,” says Mehzer.

Helping returnees and refugees from Nigeria

Increased fighting and violence by armed militants in Northern Nigeria have forced a large number of people to flee across water and land into neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. This influx is putting more pressure on communities, environmental resources and basic services that are already stretched across the three receiving countries.

Since the second half of 2014, Niger in particular has received the highest number of refugees and returnees, resulting in more than 125,000 people living in 140 sites and villages. WFP has been increasing its food assistance, reaching 60,000 people by December 2014.

WFP’s West Africa Regional Emergency Operation, which received a multilateral allocation of USD 11.7 million, has been responding to this fast-growing influx of people since August 2014.

WFP aims to support a more equitable distribution of resources regionally, so as to maintain coherent objectives across the three countries. The aim is to target all vulnerable groups who have experienced a worsening food situation as a result of the crisis, including refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, and returnees in Niger and IDPs in Cameroon.



The Regions WFP Reaches

Where funds were needed most in 2015

The distribution of multilateral funds tends to mirror the overall regional resourcing needs. In 2015, 61 percent of multilateral funds went to sub-Saharan Africa, which constituted 50 percent of global operational needs.

The second biggest 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 2015, 89 percent of multilateral funding was used to support relief operations, underlining how essential the flexibility of multilateral funding is to the running of our emergency response programmes. Out of the top 10 multilateral funding recipients, seven were also among the countries and operations with the largest needs.

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

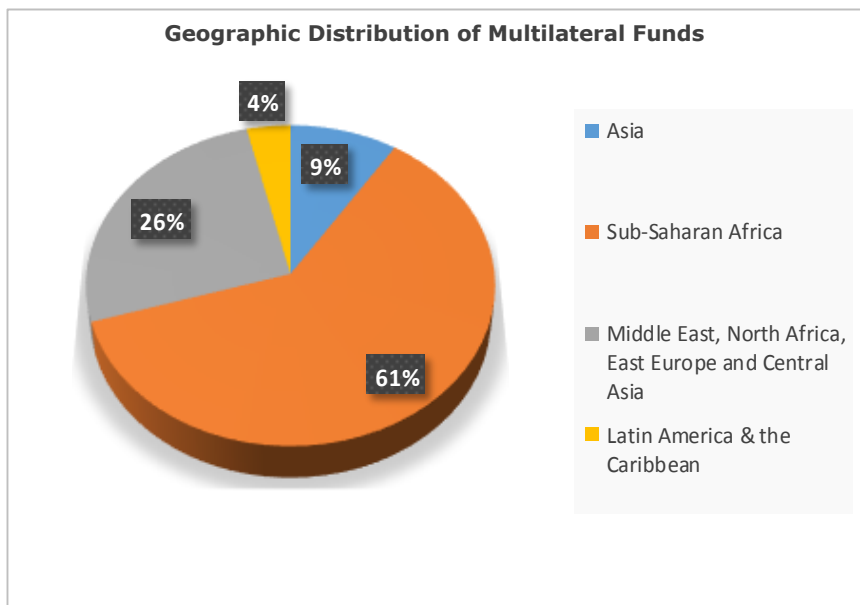


Chart 2 Sub-Saharan Africa was the main recipient of multilateral funds

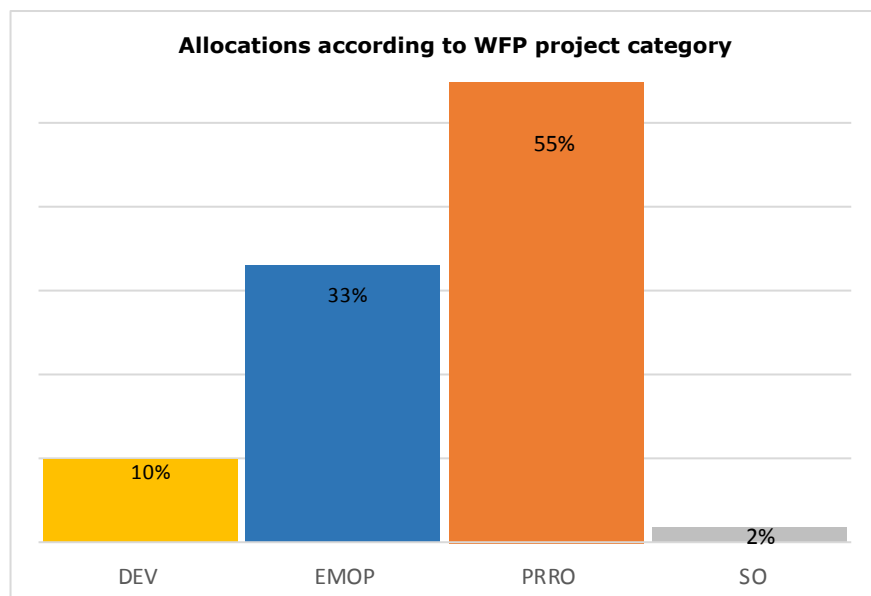
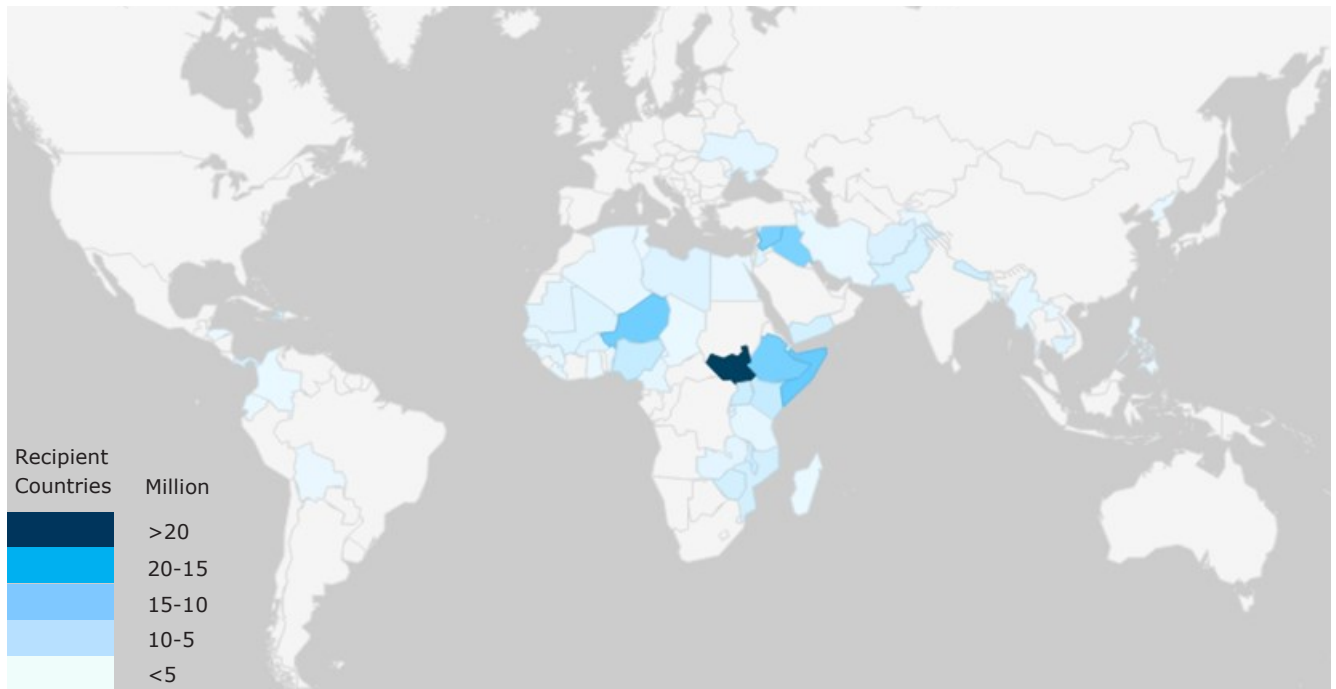


Chart 3 In 2015, 89 percent of multilateral funding supported relief operations

Chart 4 Geographical allocation of multilateral funds in 2015



The people we serve in South Sudan

Since conflict broke out in South Sudan in December 2013, 2.3 million people have been uprooted from their homes and several thousand sought refuge in the bases of the UN Mission in South Sudan. While many thought this was temporary, believing they could go back home as soon as the fighting stopped, two years on, 184,000 people are still living in Protection of Civilians areas.

Angelina Peter and Sarah John Jak are two women living in these areas. When the fighting erupted, Angelina was in Bentiu, capital of South Sudan's Unity State. Hearing that her husband had been killed in Juba, her first thought was to return there to look for her six children. She found them staying with their aunt.

The whole family took refuge in the UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) area in Juba. "We were just thankful that we had a place to stay and there were people who provided food and medicine. We were happy that the World Food Programme gave us food. We were grateful for what we got and hoped that the war would end soon and we would leave this place," said Angelina.

However, as time passed, life in the PoC area started to feel less temporary. Sarah John Jak, a 35-year-old mother of seven, likes WFP's voucher system; she can choose what food to

buy from shops in the area. "Before, we only received food like sorghum and beans. With the vouchers we can now buy smoked fish, onions, sugar, and milk. That is wonderful and useful," said Sarah. Life in the PoC area feels almost normal. PoC residents like Sarah and Angelina are well aware of their situation. "I am thankful to the people who have been helping us. If it were not for (WFP) support, like the food, I would have died," Angelina says. Sarah speaks for everyone: "If there was peace it would be so much better. We are tired of staying here, but without peace we cannot leave this place".



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 as well as allowing WFP to procure the goods when market prices are most favourable, thus playing an important role in the timeliness of food deliveries. Cash-based transfers are also supported by multilateral funds.

Immediate Response Account

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is a life-saving funding facility, which allows WFP to respond rapidly to emergencies even before launching its first appeal. Timely humanitarian action depends on timely funding, which is why funds from the IRA can be deployed within 24 hours of the onset of a crisis. In 2015, donors contributed USD 56.1 million to replenish the Immediate Response Account through multilateral cash contributions.

WFP uses the IRA during the first three months of an emergency or when an ongoing relief operation faces funding shortfalls. IRA 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.

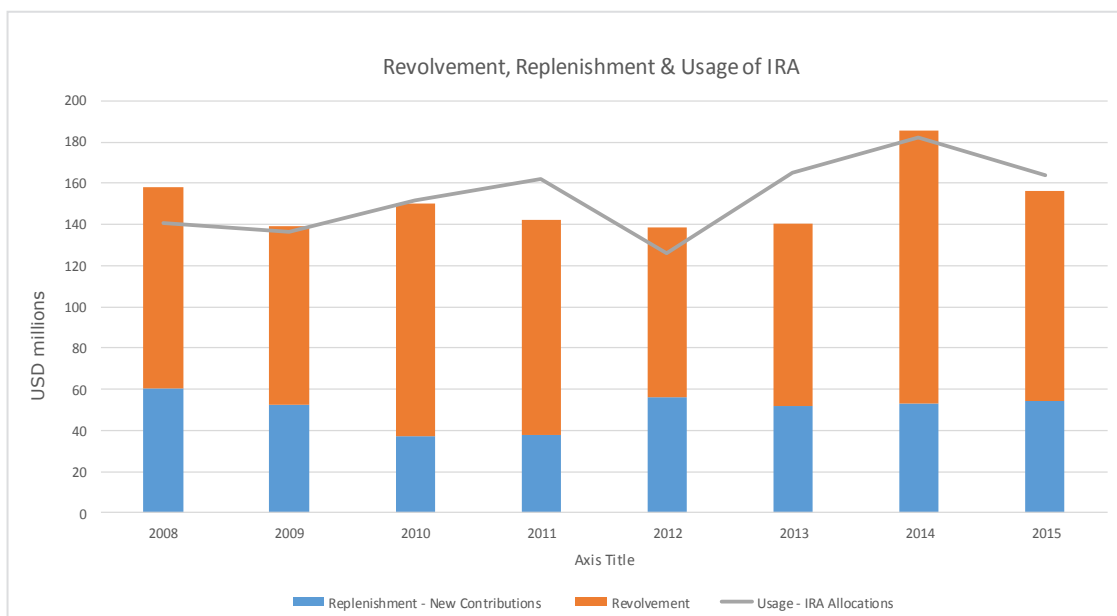


Chart 5
WFP's use
of the IRA



The worsening conflict in Yemen exacerbated the country's already fragile food security. WFP estimates that one in five people in Yemen now requires humanitarian assistance, with nearly 14.4 million people food insecure, including 7.6 million in *urgent* need of food assistance and 1.2 million children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

"The damage to Yemen's next generation may become irreversible if we don't reach children quickly- with the right food at the right time. We must act now before it is too late," said Ertharin Cousin, WFP Executive Director.

Given that Yemen is facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world, the allocation from the Immediate Response Account – of nearly USD 18 million – has proven vital to save lives and protect livelihoods in Yemen. Nonetheless, fighting around major ports makes delivery of humanitarian assistance very difficult.

A shortage of fuel has not only affected the distribution of commercial and humanitarian supplies, but also families' access to clean water, health, electricity and other basic services in

Yemen. With many roads across the country unusable, humanitarian staff have been unable to reach communities especially in conflict areas. Many families are still leaving on bread, rice and tea.

In November 2015, WFP assisted 10,000 people in the city of Taiz – just a fraction of those living in dire conditions. By the end of the year, two WFP convoys of assistance managed to enter the city with enough food for nearly 145,000 people for one month.

"WFP needs freedom and safety of movement inside the country to reach as many people as possible with food assistance before they fall deeper into hunger" said WFP's Yemen Country Director, Purnima Kashyap.

"We continue to plead with all parties to the conflict to help us provide life-saving assistance in a timely manner throughout the country," said Muhannad Hadi, WFP Regional Director for the Middle East, North Africa Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. "We seize all opportunities that allow us to deliver more assistance."

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 of USD 512 million however, still surpassed the average over the 2011– 2015 timeframe of USD 436 million.

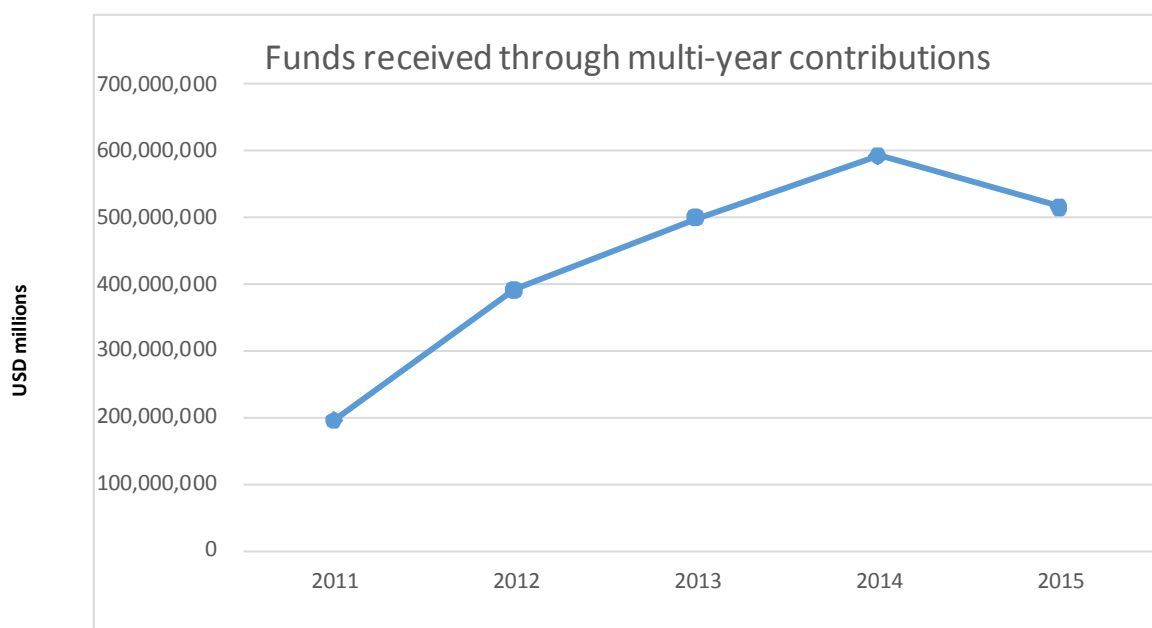
Predictability is essential to help WFP engage in more stable relationships with partners, such as host governments and NGOs. Predictability allows scope for better planning and ensuring a robust and more secure commitment to the people we serve. Our ability to engage with communities in a sustained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

In 2015, WFP had ongoing multi-year agreements with USA and UK, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, Netherlands, the Russian Federation and with the UN Common Humanitarian Fund.

Multi-year contributions give WFP pivotal 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



Maintaining safety nets: building resilience in Niger



In Niger, 2.5 million people struggle with chronic food insecurity and millions more suffer a temporary lack of food during the lean seasons. This means poor households often resort to various ways of coping, such as selling tools or livestock, which severely reduce their ability to deal with shocks.

Thanks to a multilateral allocation of USD 22.6 million, WFP, in partnership with FAO, has run a land rehabilitation project which allows villagers to grow crops closer to home. The project involves creating dams, dykes, *zai* (small holes) or half-moons to collect water.

One of the participating farmers is Oumou Mounkaila, a 45-year-old mother of nine, who is working to rehabilitate her land for growing crops such as millet, maize and groundnuts. Before this project, she was often unable to feed her children, despite taking up several jobs to support her family.

After preparing the land for cultivation, Oumou received technical advice and seeds to plant. "It's a nice feeling to grow my own crops. Plus, I have been able to save some money and buy two goats. Now my children can also go to school. I have more faith in our future," Oumou said.

FoodSECuRE innovation: supporting farmers in Zimbabwe



Following a failed harvest season, farmers in Zimbabwe have become increasingly worried at the prospect of prolonged dry spells and below average rainfall – an effect of the El Niño weather phenomenon that is affecting most of Southern Africa. Farmers like Farai Maringi, a mother of eight, have welcomed a decision by WFP, in partnership with FAO and the Government of Zimbabwe, to pilot a Food Security Climate Resilience Facility (FoodSECuRE) in Mwenezi district of central Zimbabwe.

FoodSECuRE is a multilateral, multi-year, replenishable fund developed by WFP as an innovative approach to reducing the impact of

climate-related disasters. By linking climate and hazard forecasting with flexible multi-year financing, FoodSECuRE ensures governments are ready to reinforce community resilience before disasters occur, implement early response mechanisms and undertake post-disaster recovery operations.

FoodSECuRE funds have been used to train farmers like Farai to grow drought-resistant crops and adopt 'climate-smart' agricultural practices, using fertilizers and drought-tolerant small grains such as sorghum. "This training we got from WFP through FoodSECuRE should make it possible to harvest enough — even when there is limited rain," says Farai.

Women's Empowerment



School meals boost entrepreneurial opportunities for Bangladeshi women

With its economic growth over the past decade, Bangladesh has improved education, while reducing poverty and child mortality. However, high rates of child malnutrition, food insecurity and extreme poverty persist, with 49 percent of children suffering chronic undernutrition.

Thanks to a multilateral allocation of USD 1.3 million, WFP developed a programme to improve the long-term food security and nutrition of poor families by assisting 4 million people over 5 years.

The aim is to reduce undernutrition among women and children under 5, increase access to pre-primary and primary education and enhance households' resilience to natural shocks.

As part of this initiative, a WFP School Meals programme, in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh, provides daily meals to students. It benefits not only children, but also the wider community – including women with an entrepreneurial spirit like Fulasa Begum, from Islampur Upazila. Fulasa first became an assistant cook in the local school kitchen, then, seeing the large quantity of vegetables used for the children's meals, Fulasa spotted an opportunity to improve her family's income.

Having saved some her wages, Fulasa leased two plots of land to cultivate vegetables, such as eggplants, pumpkin and tomatoes, which she now sells to the school kitchen and to the local market. Falusa earns around BDT 20,000 (approximately USD 257) each month; her profits have helped free her family from poverty.

Falusa shows that women in Bangladesh are central to addressing poverty and undernutrition. In fact WFP recognises that gender inequality is one of the main causes of undernutrition and food insecurity, therefore

empowering women is a key step towards achieving zero hunger.

Blanket Feeding Programme for pregnant and nursing women in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is still recovering from the 2012 drought that led to food and nutrition insecurity and forced families to adopt negative coping mechanisms. The global acute malnutrition rate is still at 8.6 percent, with 900,000 people either food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity. It is vital for WFP to continue its work in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and NGOs to fight malnutrition and develop resilience.

As part of a wider relief operation, and thanks to multilateral funding, WFP has initiated a Blanket Feeding Programme, providing fortified and nutritious food to pregnant and nursing women and their children aged 6 to 23 months.

Habibata Thiombiano and her 10-month old daughter, Youmanli, are among those participating in this project. "I'm 45, and Youmanli is my eighth child; I haven't been able to produce enough milk for her since she was born. We just don't have enough food. After three screenings at my local health clinic I found out I was malnourished," says Habibata.

At the time, Habibata's daughter was eight months old, so she received three rations of 12 kg of SuperCereal *Plus* as part of WFP's programme. She also learned how to use seasonal local food to provide nutritious meals for the whole family all year long.

"Since we started participating in the programme, I've improved my diet. I now have enough milk for my daughter. I also make enriched porridge from the SuperCereal which my daughter eats three times a day. She has almost doubled her weight in three months, and she is no longer sick all the time."

WFP's Special Operations



National response capacity-building in the Philippines

In the aftermath of the 2013-2014 humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan, WFP and the Government of the Philippines identified several operational bottlenecks and challenges. A series of prioritized actions were recommended over a period of two years to establish a network of Government Disaster Response Centres.

The collaboration between WFP and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) aims to boost disaster response facilities in Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao and the National Resource Operation Centre (NROC) in Pasay City, through the prepositioning of relief items and operational support equipment. These activities will be complemented by government training programmes on disaster response, logistics and supply chain management.

"The Philippines experience more than 20 typhoons a year, including Typhoon Hagupit, locally known as Ruby," said Praveen Agrawal,

WFP Philippines Representative and Country Director. "Strengthening DSWD's response hubs is a step towards a more prepared Philippines so we can better reach affected people with food assistance."

As part of this programme and thanks to multilateral funding, WFP and DSWD have set up a new system at the NROC to speed up the production of emergency food packs, containing enough rice, canned goods and coffee for a family. Thanks to a new set of rice bagging machines, case erectors, a conveyor system and a pallet racking system, the government will produce more than 50,000 family food packs per day when the next disaster strikes – enough food for more than 250,000 people for three days.

"This system will make a huge difference in the wake of a disaster because we will be able to increase the number of people receiving immediate life-saving food," Agrawal added.



Donor Visibility and Recognition

WFP provides special visibility and recognition to all donors that provide multilateral contributions. Through a range of visibility options, WFP aims to show governments and their taxpaying public how WFP 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 gives an account to the donor community on how and when multilateral funds are allocated and, crucially, what they achieve.

The stories and testimonies featured show how vital multilateral funds are – both for short-term humanitarian needs and longer-term development goals. These stories show how 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 share its achievements with donor counterparts at all levels, from WFP HQs 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 recognised. A success for WFP is for the multilateral community as a whole.

As one multilateral donor said: "Your stories are our stories – tell us why you are there and what happens when you are not."

End of Year Celebrations Countdown
December 2015

17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	?
?	?	?	?	?

THANK YOU
to all **Multilateral Donors** for helping WFP act when and where needs are greatest

Acronyms

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

Glossary

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

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THANK YOU

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Chile	Nicaragua
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