

Portfolio Overview

World Food Programme (WFP) 2013

In 2013, Sida disbursed a total of 134 MSEK in support of four WFP interventions. Sida provides support to emergency operations of WFP in the event of extraordinary humanitarian needs, as a complement to the core support, which amounted to 512 MSEK in 2013. This makes Sweden the eighth biggest donor to WFP.

Financial Overview

Sweden's contribution to WFP is a non-earmarked regular contribution to humanitarian efforts. The funds can only be used for development programmes if it has been incorporated in the country strategy. The Swedish core contribution is allocated to both emergency and rehabilitation projects and is distributed to countries based on an annual request from WFP. It should primarily be used for life-saving emergency and urgent recovery responses, and be used for the procurement of food aid in developing countries. Only under special circumstances, and for unforeseen major emergencies, can Sweden consider requests for additional support that are not covered by the core support provided by the MFA. Sida assesses additional requests in terms of urgent humanitarian needs and operational response capacity of the humanitarian community. Disbursements and the number of contributions from Sida therefore show extreme variations between years (Table 1). High annual disbursements reflect particular severe food shortages due to conflicts or natural disasters.

Another area of Sida support in 2013 (65 MSEK) was to the UN Humanitarian Aviation Services' (UNHAS) work in the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. UNHAS is a common service to all the humanitarian organisations present in countries with difficult road transports and lack of air service providers. Another large disbursement (45 MSEK) was also made to Kenya, following a decision by the Embassy in Nairobi to provide emergency assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya.

Geographical and Thematic distribution

As WFP responds to emergency food crises, there is a great variation in Sida

support between regions. In 2013, the funds allocated directly from Sida were given mainly to Africa (82 percent), with the rest of the support distributed to Asia (18 percent). In Africa, the contributions included Kenya, Chad, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, and the Central African Republic, as well as regional programmes. In Asia, the contributions included Afghanistan and the Philippines.

Humanitarian assistance is the predominant sector in the contributions to WFP from Sida (Chart 1). In 2013, there was a substantial increase of support within the environmental sector, due to a contribution regarding responses to drought-related food security emergencies.

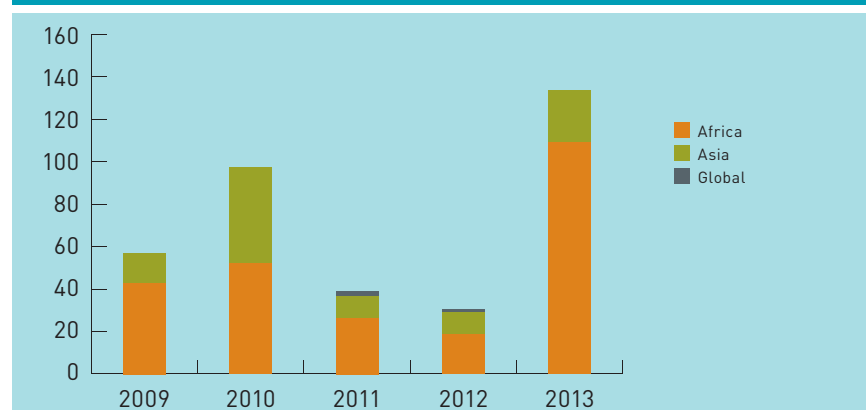
In addition, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (SCCA) provides personnel and other support to WFP's interventions.

Definition of Multilateral and Multi-Bi Support (Core and non-Core contributions)

Contributions from Sida to WFP for programmes and projects are often entitled "multi-bi" (multilateral bilateral) support or earmarked, non-core contributions. WFP labels them as directed multilateral contributions. These should be distinguished from non-earmarked contributions to the organisation's regular budget, usually called core support and also labelled "multilateral aid or contributions". The latter type of support is processed and decided upon by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

TABLE 1: SIDA ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO WFP 2008–2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of contributions	3	6	9	4	6	4
Total Amount (MSEK)	34	57	98	39	31	134

CHART 1: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO WFP BY REGION 2009–2013 (MSEK)

MANDATE AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

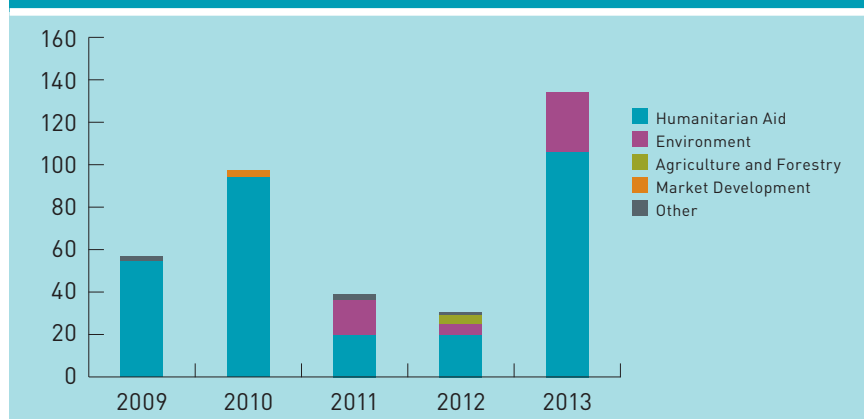
WFP's strategic plan for 2008–2013 lays out five objectives for the organization:

1. Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies
2. Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures
3. Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations
4. Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition

5. Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

These objectives reflect the changing nature of food aid and hunger, and WFP's history, experience and comparative advantages. The plan marks a historical shift from WFP as a food aid agency to WFP as a food assistance agency, with a more nuanced and robust set of tools to respond to critical hunger needs. Its overarching goal is to reduce dependency and to support governmental and global efforts to ensure long term solutions to the hunger challenge

CHART 2: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO WFP BY SECTOR 2009–2013 (MSEK)



Results

Global Trends

The mission of the World Food Programme (WFP) is to end global hunger (see box above on Mandate and Strategic Priorities). To achieve this, WFP works with governments and other partners to ensure that hungry people have access to nutritious food all year round, and particularly during crises. However, strong progress has been achieved regarding saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergency contexts. This result was reinforced during 2013 by WFP's responses to a record number of Level 3 emergencies, which involved assisting more beneficiaries than planned. The results overall were positive, but in some cases performance was hampered by logistics constraints and limited access because of conflict. WFP distributed larger amounts

of food, cash and vouchers through 16,000 schools and health centres to meet the needs of more beneficiaries than had been anticipated. Fuel-efficient stoves were distributed to 70,000 households, reducing air pollution and limiting deforestation in fragile environments.

In 2013, WFP managed 198 active projects in 75 countries, to assist 80.9 million beneficiaries with targeted transfers of cash, vouchers or food, and Sweden's contribution reached 1.8 million of these. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 7.9 million received cash or voucher transfers, reflecting an average annual increase of 64 percent in the use of these modalities.

Projects and Programmes

During 2013, Sida supported WFP in the Philippines with 1.4 MUSD to a programme regarding Emergency Logistics and Communication Clusters. On 8 November 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines, tearing through 36 provinces, inflicting a high human toll and causing unparalleled damage and destruction in vast areas. As of 10 November, 9.5 million people were reported to be affected across nine regions, and over 600,000 displaced.

WFP's special operation contributed to saving lives by enabling fast relief delivery by the humanitarian community, and providing information, assets and services for them to plan and act. Through the project, the logistics capacity for the emergency response was augmented and enhanced to facilitate an uninterrupted supply of relief items for the humanitarian community, and boost the level of support and coordination required by numerous relief actors working in the affected areas. Some selected outputs:

- Special Air Operations – Air transport was provided to 20 locations, 2146 passengers and 13 metric tons of cargo transported for 45 organisations
- ICT – 55 UN agencies and NGOs were provided access to data communications services and 100 percent of operational areas was covered by data communications services
- Logistics – 1996 tonnes of cargo was handled through storing services, assisting 29 organisations. 4440 tonnes of cargo was moved through coastal services, and 8698 tonnes moved through road services.