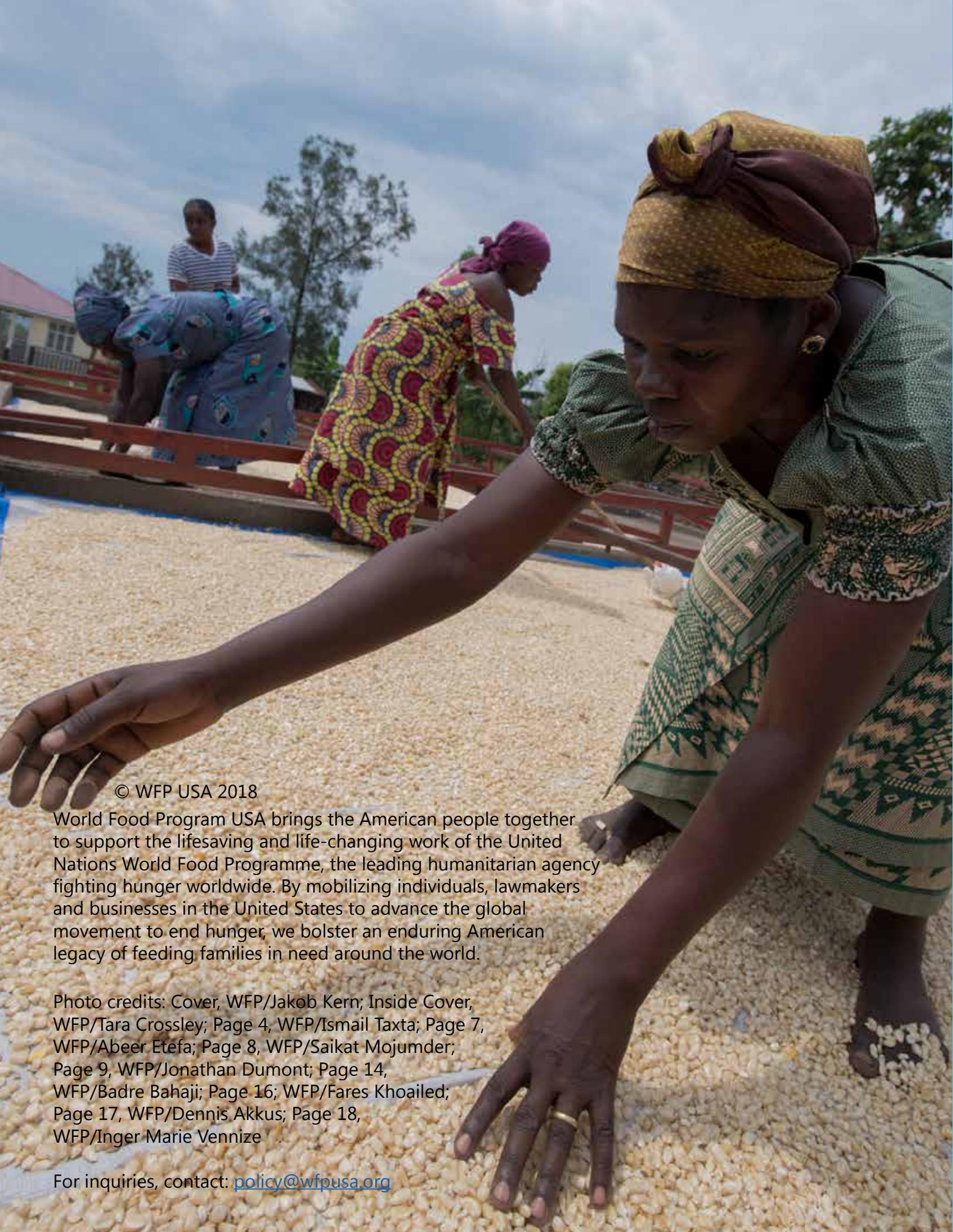




**World Food
Program USA**

Resourcing Report The World in 2017





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World Food Program USA brings the American people together to support the lifesaving and life-changing work of the United Nations World Food Programme, the leading humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. By mobilizing individuals, lawmakers and businesses in the United States to advance the global movement to end hunger, we bolster an enduring American legacy of feeding families in need around the world.

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THE GLOBAL CHALLENGE OF HUNGER

In a world of increasing insecurity and need, this report looks at the U.S. Government's ongoing support of the World Food Programme and the growing financial backing from many donor countries.

In 2017, one person out of every nine on the planet—around 815 million—was undernourished. Of these 815 million, 124 million were acutely hungry and 60% of hungry people were living in countries affected by conflict. Others experienced hunger as a consequence of economic or political instability, natural disasters and extreme poverty. Nearly one in four children worldwide suffered from chronic malnutrition, contributing to nearly 50% of all deaths of children under five years old. The cost of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies was estimated at 2–3 percent of global GDP, equivalent to USD \$1.4–2.1 trillion per year.

As [The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2017](#) report noted, the nature of global crises is changing, with conflicts on the rise: “Exacerbated by climate-related shocks, conflicts seriously affect food security and are a cause of much of the recent increase in food insecurity.” Conflict now drives over 80 percent of all humanitarian needs. One in every 113 people on the planet is a refugee, asylum seeker or internally displaced person. The average length of refugee displacement has reached 17 years and repatriation rates continue at the lowest levels in decades.

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events also contribute to global food insecurity, disrupting lives and livelihoods, including food production. Over the past ten years, more people have been displaced by natural hazards than by conflict. In 2017, nearly 19 million people were displaced by disasters within their own countries. The number of people affected by natural disasters will likely continue to rise as extreme weather, conflict and urbanization are among the factors increasing vulnerability and exacerbating the impact of these crises. A severe drought in the Horn of Africa currently threatens the food security of more than 11 million people in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These collective global crises have never been greater in size or scope or more challenging to address.



WFP's Response

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. In 2017, WFP partnered with 870 NGOs and more than 100 corporations and foundations to reach 91.4 million of the world's most vulnerable people across 83 countries with life-saving food assistance. On any given day, over 5,000 trucks, 92 aircraft and 20 ships are delivering food across the globe. WFP continues to respond to many of the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises in recent decades. These crises include operations in Syria and the surrounding region, Yemen, South Sudan, the Horn of Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Sahel of Africa, and the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh and Myanmar. As some of these emergencies were developing, other situations were stabilizing. Thanks to international support, crisis responses to the El Niño-induced drought in Southern Africa, as well as those in Ukraine and Iraq due to conflict and insecurity, have been either deactivated or downgraded.

In 2017 WFP reached 15.8 million internally displaced people, 9.3 million refugees and 2.5 million returnees with food assistance. It distributed more than 3.9 million metric tons of food aid constituting 15.4 billion individual rations. In contexts where functioning markets exist, WFP also makes an effort to provide cash-based assistance to beneficiaries, which enables people to purchase the food that is best for their households, while also supporting the local economy. In 2017, WFP distributed \$1.4 billion in cash and vouchers, with the Syria regional response—especially in Jordan and Lebanon—accounting for 58 percent of the total increase in cash-based assistance from the year prior.

In addition to providing lifesaving food assistance, WFP works to build capacity within recipient countries, reducing the need for food assistance in the future. In the last five years, 40 percent of WFP's operations included activities aimed at reducing disaster risk or helping people build resilience. This is accomplished through food assistance for assets programs, bolstering local markets by organizing and purchasing food aid from local farmers, educating local populations on nutrition, crop and livestock insurance, and school meals programs, among other interventions—all of which integrate women and girls' empowerment.

Throughout 2017, WFP helped to rehabilitate 219,000 hectares of land and forests, build or repair 17,000 km of roads and trails, dig 3,200 wells and restore or construct 500 bridges to increase people's production of and access to food. In addition, 16.5 million school children suffering from chronic hunger received meals in-school or take-home rations.

WFP's dual humanitarian and development mandate aims at building long-term resilience and working together with national governments and local partners to empower communities with the tools they need for food security.

WFP IN EMERGENCIES

In the past, WFP's work largely focused on short-term crises, such as responding to natural disasters. With conflict on the rise in many regions of the world, WFP's responses are now more protracted, often lasting years and requiring a different approach.

In 2017, WFP responded to an unprecedented number of emergencies, with six top-level emergencies still active at the end of the year, all driven by conflict. This caused expenses to reach a record high of \$6.2 billion, an increase of 16 percent from 2016.

The Syrian crisis and WFP's regional Syrian refugee response continued into its seventh year, with 5.3 million Syrians registered as refugees in neighboring countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey by the end of the year. Severe funding shortfalls loomed, risking pipeline breaks that affect assistance for refugees, including the reduction of calories in food baskets and the removal of assistance through e-cards.

In Yemen, three years of conflict continued to bring complex challenges to the country and the 17.8 million food-insecure people, from a cholera epidemic and threat of famine to blocked ports and soaring food prices. Many road networks in the hardest hit areas of the country were inaccessible, preventing humanitarian aid from reaching some highly vulnerable communities.

A famine was declared in parts of South Sudan in February 2017, but conditions improved by June after a massive scale-up of humanitarian assistance. The country also experienced extreme currency depreciation, exacerbating the already dire food security and economic situation.

Meanwhile, consecutive droughts and flash flooding pushed more than 11 million people in the Horn of Africa toward severe food insecurity, including a famine risk to 3 million in Somalia. WFP activated a drought emergency response in February 2017 to manage the increasing needs.

The Sahel region also faced increasing food insecurity, suffering from poor rainfall resulting in an early lean season and from terrorism threats by groups such as Boko Haram in Nigeria. Political conflict plagued former peaceful regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, forcing farmers to desert their fields and displacing families.



The Regional Syrian Refugee Crisis

Since 2011, more than half of Syria's population—over 11 million people—has been displaced, making the operation one of the largest in WFP's history with combined requirements of over \$6 billion since operations commenced. While WFP continues to provide life-saving emergency food assistance to those in Syria and the surrounding countries where Syrian refugees have fled, relief efforts in Syria were re-categorized in 2017 from an emergency operation to a protracted relief and recovery operation to assist in re-establishing and stabilizing livelihoods and food security to the extent permitted by the circumstances. However, air strikes and attacks have persisted, making long-term resilience a challenge.

In 2017, for the first time in four years, WFP reached all 14 governorates in Syria, providing 1.8 million people in hard-to-reach and besieged areas with assistance through air and land deliveries and usage of cash-based transfers. For the U.N. regional response 2017-2018, attendees of the Brussels II conference pledged \$4.4 billion for 2018 and made multi-year pledges of \$3.4 billion, with the U.S. pledging \$1.5 billion toward current U.N. appeals.

WFP continues to engage with member states at all levels to highlight needs and to advocate for more support to Syrians struggling with insufficient food production, reduced government subsidies and currency depreciation, leaving what food is available virtually unaffordable.



The Rohingya Refugee Crisis

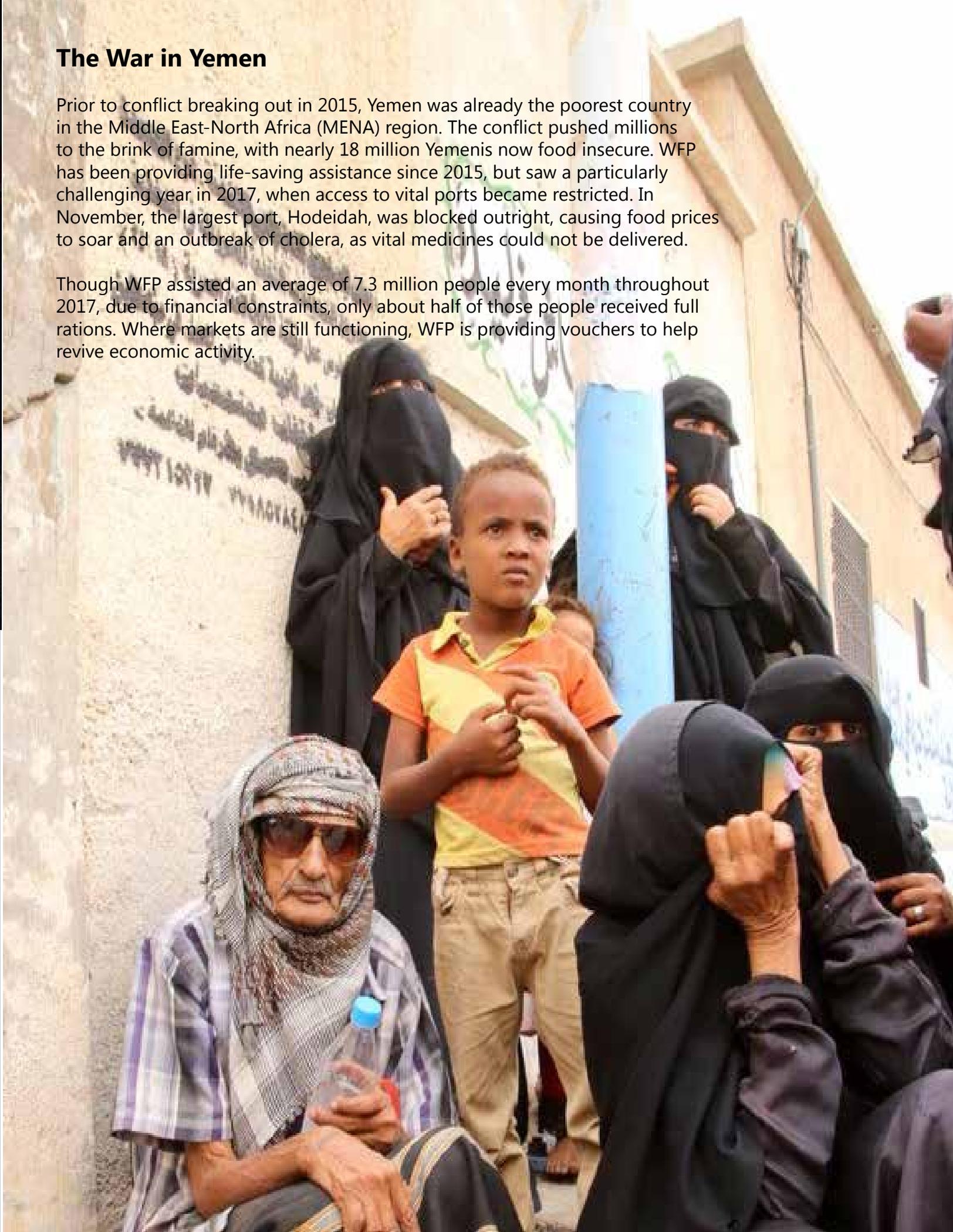
The Rohingya in Myanmar have been denied citizenship since 1982 and have lived largely stateless and in poverty in the western coastal state of Rakhine, forbidden to leave without government permission. For decades, Rohingya have been fleeing to neighboring countries, but when violence escalated in Myanmar in mid-2017, Bangladesh saw a sudden increase of Rohingya refugees.

Between late-August 2017 and the end of 2017, more than 650,000 refugees had arrived in Bangladesh, with WFP and other partners helping both new and previous arrivals through food assistance, including e-vouchers where possible, largely in the area of Cox's Bazar. WFP is also focusing on addressing the alarming rates of malnutrition among children and pregnant and nursing women.

The War in Yemen

Prior to conflict breaking out in 2015, Yemen was already the poorest country in the Middle East-North Africa (MENA) region. The conflict pushed millions to the brink of famine, with nearly 18 million Yemenis now food insecure. WFP has been providing life-saving assistance since 2015, but saw a particularly challenging year in 2017, when access to vital ports became restricted. In November, the largest port, Hodeidah, was blocked outright, causing food prices to soar and an outbreak of cholera, as vital medicines could not be delivered.

Though WFP assisted an average of 7.3 million people every month throughout 2017, due to financial constraints, only about half of those people received full rations. Where markets are still functioning, WFP is providing vouchers to help revive economic activity.



WFP FUNDING TRENDS

Supporting Global Need

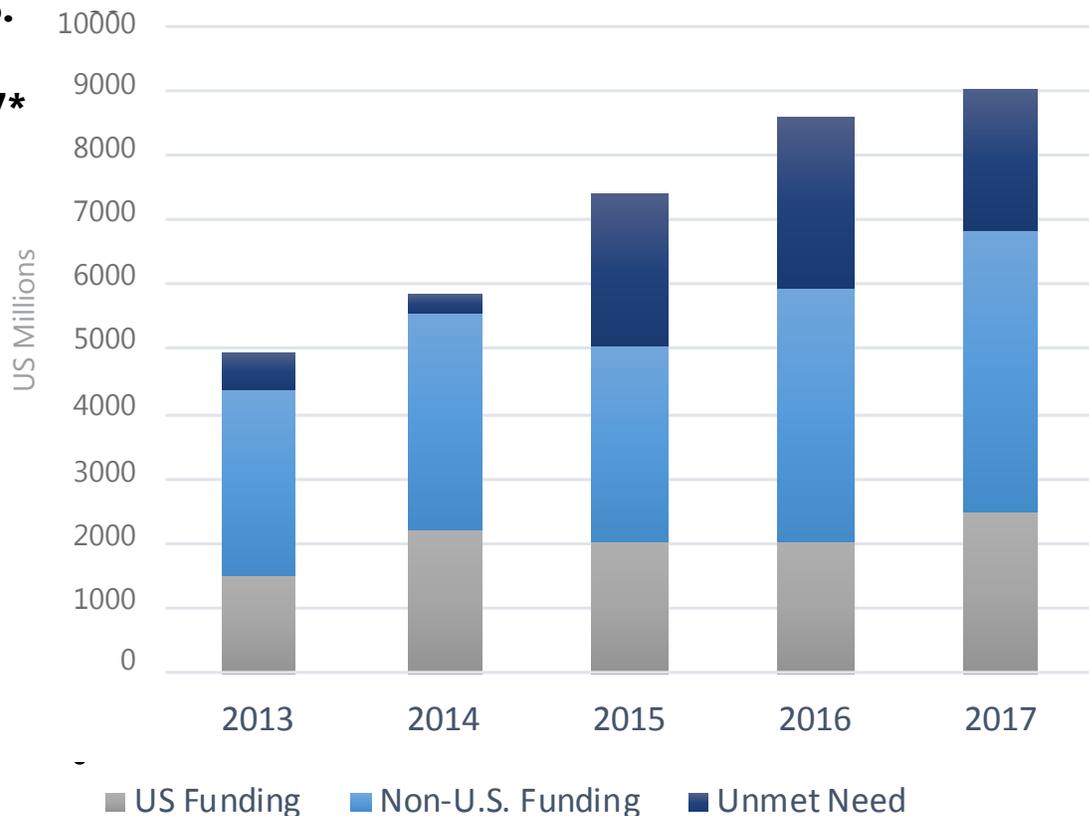
With the unprecedented increase in global humanitarian needs between 2010 and 2017, WFP's operational requirements rose by over \$4 billion to a record high of \$9 billion in 2017. While the contributions of top donors have been trending upward over the past six years, funding gaps have remained high. About 80% of WFP's resources are allocated to conflict environments where logistics and access to vulnerable populations are difficult, leaving a much smaller budget for the humanitarian and development assistance WFP provides in numerous other countries. In 2017, WFP responded to six top-level (Level 3) emergencies, along with several Level 2 emergencies, and worked hard to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable populations, while also considering the importance of long-term development.

Development interventions, while more costly in the short-run and often requiring more implementation time than delivering food aid, have been proven to result in increased self-reliance and resilience of vulnerable communities when they are later faced with similar shocks or disrupters. WFP is dedicated to responding flexibly to the needs of various populations to ensure they do not go hungry in the short-term, but also seeks to provide them with the tools and skills to sustain themselves into the future.

In 2015, WFP received \$5.05 billion in calendar year contributions, its second highest level to that date. However, an increase in humanitarian needs meant that the percentage of gross funds received against needs stood at the lowest level since 2011. In 2016, WFP had needs of \$8.6 billion and received \$5.9 billion, or nearly 70%, with close to 80 percent of received funds going to emergency operations. In 2017, WFP had needs of \$9 billion and received \$6.8 billion, or 75.5% of the total.

The United States has consistently remained WFP's largest donor. However, donations from a number of other countries have been trending upwards in recent years, including Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Nordic countries. The European Union overall—including contributions from the European Commission—has more than doubled its contributions over the past two years. However, flexible or "unearmarked" funding—which permits WFP to allocate money where it is most needed—was proportionally at a 20-year low in 2017.

U.S. and Non-U.S. Share of WFP Needs 2013-2017*



* Need estimated at beginning of calendar year. In many cases, funding needs increase throughout the year.

Historical U.S. Support

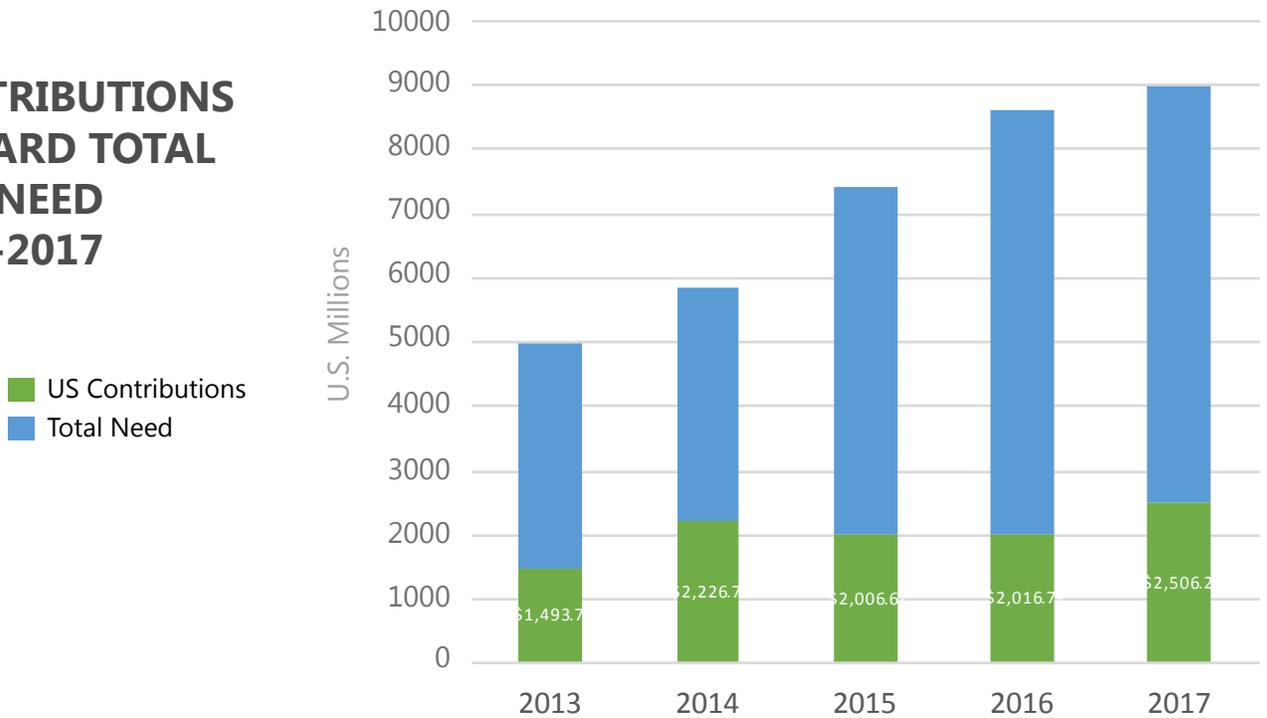
The U.S. generously contributed \$2.5 billion in 2017, or nearly 37% of total yearly contributions. This marked an increase of \$489 million over the previous year funding. The U.S. Government has led the global fight against hunger for seven decades through policy and through funding. Following WWII, President Truman called upon the American people to conserve food and American farmers to reduce their grain use, as several European countries faced severe food shortages. In 1954, President Eisenhower signed into law the Agricultural Trade and Assistance Act—leading to today’s Food for Peace program—which supports the United States’ humanitarian, economic, and geopolitical interests abroad by sharing the abundance of American agriculture with those in need.

By the time WFP was founded in 1961 during President Kennedy’s term, the U.S. Government was well-placed to demonstrate leadership among donors and to promote the importance of programs ranging from emergency food assistance to nutrition and school meals initiatives to help improve opportunities for both boys and girls around the globe.

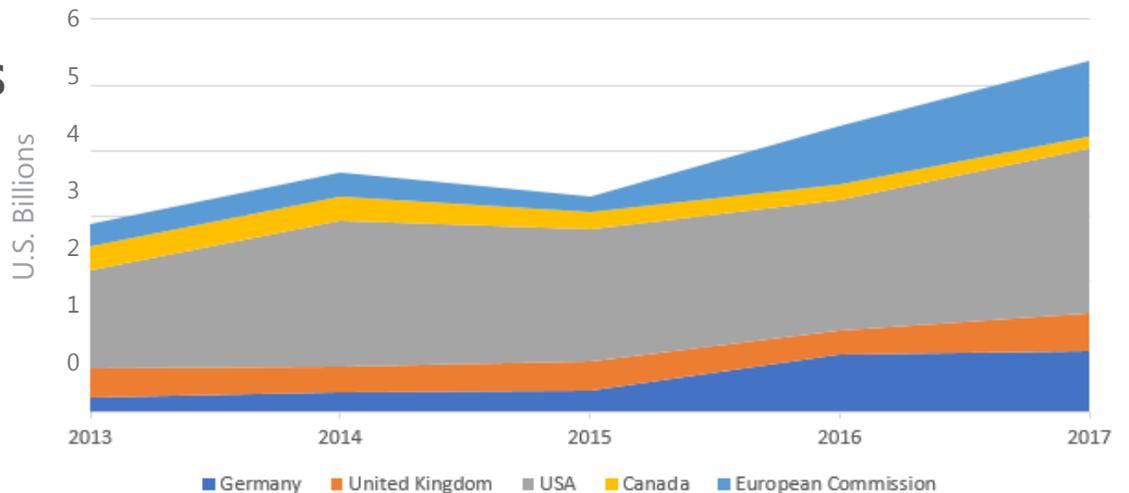
Today, through the Farm Bill, the Global Food Security Act, and accounts such as Title II Food for Peace, the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program, and the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) of the International Disaster Assistance Account, the U.S. Government continues to lead by example in the food security sector, supporting a sophisticated balance of both food and cash-based assistance, along with market analyses to ensure the right assistance is being provided to the right populations at the right time.

FUNDING

US CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD TOTAL WFP NEED 2013-2017



TOP CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP 2013-2017

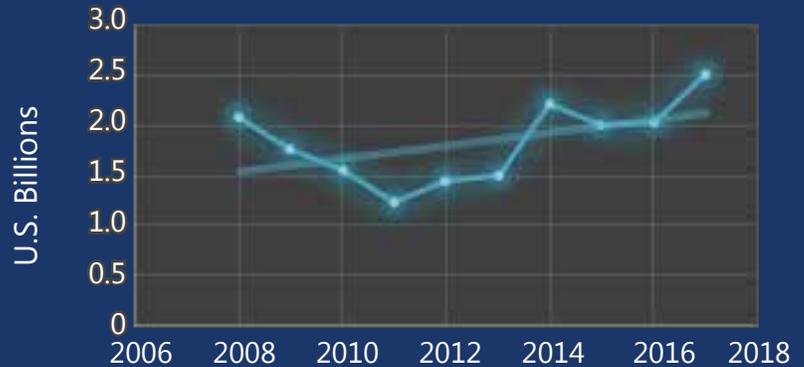


Funding Deficits

When faced with funding deficits, WFP is forced to reduce rations, either in the amount of cash provided or in the calories provided via in-kind food aid, to those in need of life-saving assistance. The impact of these reductions can have a devastating impact. Those receiving less or no assistance may resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as migration, prostitution and selling possessions in order to obtain food or money to pay for food. Teenagers, particularly males who are expected to help provide for their families but may be unable to find work, are at high risk for recruitment to violent extremist groups that often offer a monthly stipend or promises of protection. Most "negative coping mechanisms" have long-term impacts that can perpetuate the cycle of poverty and hunger.

HIGHLIGHTS

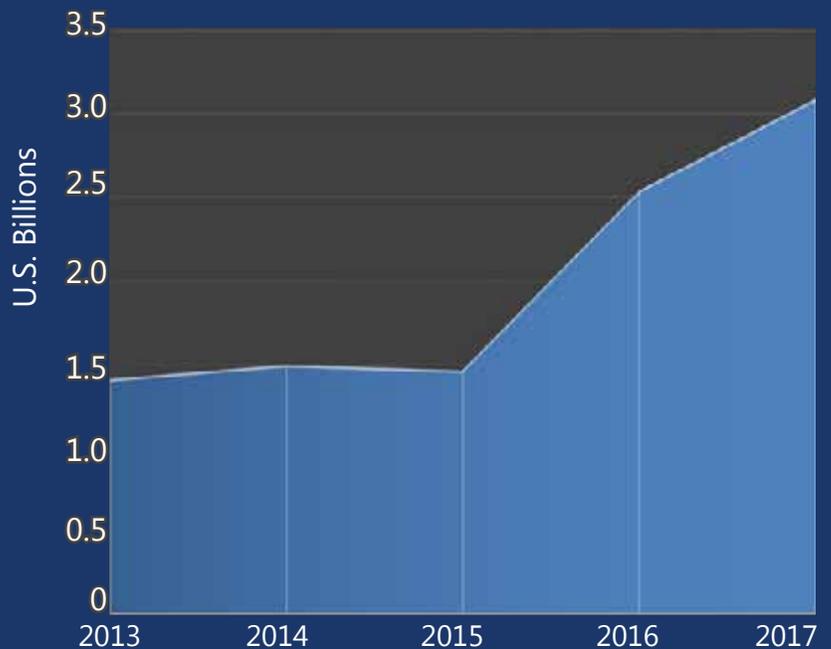
US CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP 2008-2017



GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP 2008-2017



EU (INCLUDING EUROPEAN COMMISSION) CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP 2013-2017



WFP RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2017 TOP DONORS

USA	\$2,506,277,407
European Commission	\$1,146,923,974
Germany	\$925,484,119
United Kingdom	\$588,323,265
Canada	\$199,626,298
Japan	\$173,483,613
UN CERF	\$143,190,918
Sweden	\$117,142,937
Norway	\$99,940,123
UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	\$85,531,447
Private Donors	\$84,128,599

Donor Government Engagement

WFP regularly and actively engages with donor governments to advocate for needs and to cultivate broader financial and political support.

For operations requiring rapid response, such as a sudden natural disaster or the scale-up of WFP's response to an emergency, WFP reaches out to donor governments directly. Donor briefings for government representatives and appeal letters presenting such funding gaps ensure broad advocacy for urgent and critical resources. The Executive Director and Senior Management may also travel to donor capitals to meet directly with government ministers and attend government convened events on humanitarian crises.

By engaging directly with prominent donor countries, WFP is able to develop stronger partnerships, enhance discussions and secure funding that contributes toward developing targeted interventions, with the ultimate goal of handing over programs to national governments to lead.

The partnership between the U.S. Government and WFP dates back to the 1960s. The institutional relationship lies with the Department of State, while programmatic and operational matters and the provision of in-kind and/or cash funding to WFP are central to the ongoing relationships the organization has with USAID, USDA, and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). WFP provides regular financial and narrative reports to the U.S. Government and other donors. In addition, WFP regularly engages with the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) on a range of reviews on its food and cash-based assistance.

WFP's Washington, D.C. office ensures that U.S. Government partners are fully informed of often rapidly evolving situations and also facilitates optimal use of U.S. resources. This arrangement extends to other major government partners, as well, with WFP's offices around the world (Brussels, Berlin, Dubai, Seoul, Tokyo) resulting in a number of increased contributions over the years.

WFP USA serves as a crucial bridge of information between WFP and Congress to support the securing of funding for key government programs that support U.S. humanitarian food assistance and policy campaigns aimed at improving U.S. food security programming abroad. WFP USA also works with individuals and corporations on a variety of fundraising and partnership initiatives.

While WFP's top donors have been consistent and reliable supporters, in recent years WFP has made good progress in broadening the donor base. Support from China, South Korea, Russia and the Gulf Cooperation Countries has increased in recent years and is expected to grow in 2018 and beyond. Confirmed contributions from China grew from USD \$18.5 million in 2016 to USD \$74 million in 2017 and showed the largest net increase in 2017 of any other donor.



Host Government Engagement

Governments in countries that receive WFP assistance have been increasingly involved in providing cash and in-kind contributions toward WFP operations. Between 2009 and 2014, contributions from host governments more than doubled, from \$70 million to \$208 million. In-kind contributions have been instrumental in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation with financial support from traditional and emerging donors who cover costs related to transport, storage and handling.

Pakistan remains the largest host government donor for WFP, contributing 50,000 metric tons of wheat in 2017, valued at approximately \$19.9 million, to WFP's operations in the country. Other host governments including Bangladesh, Colombia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Nigeria have also provided contributions totaling in the millions.

Private Sector Contributions

Private sector cash contributions, as well as their in-kind support and technical capacity support, have grown in recent years, along with direct contributions from individuals which are primarily generated from visitors to WFP's website and from WFP's online community. These collective contributions received from private sector donors have consistently featured among the top contributors to WFP since 2011 and were a source of more than \$84 million in funding in 2017.

Examples of partnerships with the private sector include MasterCard, where the company has shared its expertise in technology and payment systems to improve delivery of food assistance in the form of electronic food cards, or e-cards. These cards allow effective and efficient cash transfers to those in need, offering people food choices and helping boost local economies. UPS has been improving the efficiency of humanitarian food distribution through such high impact projects as ground-handling optimization during emergency responses, implementation of new commodity tracking systems, and improved warehouse management.

Yum! Brands raises resources through a yearly hunger campaign. The campaign is the world's largest consumer outreach on hunger, spanning 120 countries, 3,800 restaurants, and more than one million employees and franchisee associates. Since 2007 the campaign has raised well over \$100 million for WFP school meals programs.



CONCLUSION

In accordance with its strategic plan and directly through its responses to on-going and protracted conflicts and natural disasters, WFP works to combat the global challenge of hunger. WFP relies solely on voluntary contributions to meet the rising needs of today's simultaneous large-scale humanitarian emergencies. For this reason, WFP works tirelessly to advocate for the needs of the hungry and works with a growing number of partners to secure the resources needed.

Donor governments continue to be extremely generous in their contributions towards WFP's operations. However, with unprecedented needs, fully funding operations is a growing challenge to WFP's ability to reach the most vulnerable with adequate levels of food assistance. WFP continues to directly engage with its traditional donors, but is also working actively to widen its donor base to reduce dependency on its principal supporters. Engagement with host governments, the private sector and other partners is further helping to distribute the load. WFP remains fully committed to ensuring all avenues are pursued to complement the generosity of our principal donor governments in order to achieve our collective mission to end hunger.



Fighting Hunger World

In-kind Food Assistance to support Internally Displaced Persons
General Food Distribution North-eastern Nigeria
Market Supplementary Feeding Programme for Children and Pregnant Women

Canada
CHINA AID
European Union
Government of France
Government of India
Government of South Korea
Government of the United Kingdom
USAID

Annex 1: Calendar Year Contributions to WFP, 2013-2017

All Donors (including multi-lateral)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
USA	1,493,768,312	2,226,726,364	2,006,615,618	2,016,791,216	2,506,277,407
African Dev Bank	1,000,000	4,362,355	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Algeria	-	-	-	10,000	-
Andorra	89,582	57,871	47,554	61,375	48,655
Argentina	-	-	55,300	-	50,000
Armenia	-	102,065	100,681	100,417	101,996
Australia	95,117,699	112,790,663	72,481,915	83,384,344	65,137,854
Austria	1,263,806	1,183,023	6,075,074	6,584,272	533,618
Azerbaijan	-	200,000	-	18,312	-
Bangladesh	-	3,857,645	4,127,568	3,745,046	4,370,704
Belgium	37,424,932	25,495,239	17,254,471	33,917,217	22,983,705
Benin	-	-	-	-	5,899,081
Bhutan	-	-	-	3,050	5,056
Bolivia	322,094	174,927	323,025	646,928	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	-	3,000	-
Brazil	7,091,520	4,435,252	6,093,082	599,599	10,731,112
Bulgaria	208,073	138,738	113,122	110,988	59,032
Burundi	2,501,085	1,940,757	3,865,731	1,661,436	1,517,660
Cambodia	1,227,000	1,227,000	1,227,000	1,227,000	1,227,000
Cameroon	-	-	912,300	-	-
Canada	366,660,880	350,065,593	261,645,796	211,004,816	199,626,298
Chad	411,103	-	7,220,613	-	-
Chile	20,000	20,000	316,020	20,000	20,000
China	6,565,359	11,065,413	10,466,354	18,558,997	73,618,109

Donors (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Colombia	13,562,004	3,805,395	2,446,074	764,612	14,881,167
Congo, D.R.	880,500	604,284	-	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire, The Republic Of	230,747	-	-	-	248,202
Cuba	-	483,885	-	-	-
Cyprus	2,587	10,584	26,350	4,338	4,269
Czech Republic	200,300	151,134	1,127,690	121,261	381,632
Denmark	60,700,541	67,879,053	57,256,988	46,412,135	67,627,377
Djibouti	-	-	49,321	-	-
Dominican Republic	4,693,926	-	-	-	-
ECOWAS	500,000	-	-	-	565,000
Ecuador	247,780	247,780	-	5,000	-
Egypt	772,929	390,068	384,576	1,388,247	386,958
El Salvador	-	200,000	400,000	1,800,000	331,644
Equatorial Guinea, The Republic Of	-	65,876	-	-	-
Estonia	242,516	188,689	265,312	241,473	230,541
Ethiopia	-	47,744,876	34,625,625	1,491,248	742,359
European Commission	333,375,080	372,457,869	250,393,394	894,682,804	1,146,923,974
Faroe Islands	55,391	33,328	-	-	200,000
Finland	31,296,061	34,864,467	34,743,874	33,327,929	24,939,832
France	24,187,325	23,035,000	40,799,310	32,073,305	32,798,197
Gambia	-	3,188,268	-	-	91,517
Gaza/W.Bank	-	2,915,452	-	-	-
Germany	230,391,966	301,321,896	329,258,331	884,648,184	925,484,119
Greece	40,761	37,831	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,477,546	4,843,491	5,214,560	148,909	150,045

Donors (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Guinea Bissau	483,747	-	402,290	-	347,310
Guinea, The Republic Of	-	7,100,000	3,712,564	-	-
Haiti	-	257,256	-	1,311,457	-
Holy See	-	37,360	-	-	-
Honduras	24,996,364	8,347,696	28,766,828	25,035,216	4,190,405
Hungary	47,174	50,706	338,947	10,000	1,147,656
Iceland	610,802	398,825	1,161,809	723,041	2,634,361
India	1,895,937	1,039,351	1,361,457	2,005,181	1,006,389
Indonesia	2,819,600	-	-	516,224	-
Inter. American Dev Bank	-	-	-	-	100,000
Intl Committee of The Red Cross	220,000	-	-	357	582,537
Intl Conference on the Great Lakes Region	60,000	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	3,959,451	-	-
Iraq	34,000,000	-	592,900	-	-
Ireland	23,117,391	21,336,645	29,647,274	22,384,461	32,430,259
Israel	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Italy	22,828,860	31,775,173	26,231,860	23,049,872	36,377,876
Japan	238,532,511	156,778,855	196,773,084	207,052,776	173,483,613
Jordan	46,610	46,610	93,150	-	-
Kazakhstan	19,975	-	29,699	10,000	10,000
Kenya	579,979	-	613,402	581,421	6,246
Korea, Dpr	-	-	-	132,842	-
Kuwait	42,000,000	37,475,000	45,000,000	9,000,000	5,500,000
Latvia	27,137	-	56,117	-	-
Lesotho	-	8,046,001	3,664,902	8,803,438	-

Donors (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Liberia	159,873	5,600,000	2,430,000	2,232,374	-
Liechtenstein	434,160	334,389	401,383	349,776	401,879
Lithuania	47,828	40,386	78,554	44,759	50,113
Luxembourg	13,144,518	12,134,612	11,409,124	9,151,427	9,125,818
Madagascar	824,607	3,000,000	781,388	2,993,000	800,000
Malawi	3,860,000	6,388,127	17,772,373	112,154,210	4,629,723
Malaysia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mali	-	-	-	-	2,732,281
Malta	-	-	78,563	-	-
Mexico	-	100,000	-	2,000,000	1,000,000
Monaco	183,424	270,905	206,267	303,043	911,412
Mozambique	2,000	-	-	-	12,140,000
Namibia	-	-	1,258,203	-	-
Nepal	63,910	-	-	592,800	538,800
Netherlands	66,635,325	88,493,216	101,441,861	66,808,595	80,325,978
New Zealand	7,838,326	5,897,822	4,822,867	4,008,016	7,540,879
Nicaragua	3,015,000	15,000	20,000	1,327,013	20,000
Niger	-	-	-	2,285,639	3,512,081
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	5,622,496
Norway	65,572,866	71,893,757	92,580,419	68,525,154	99,940,123
Oman	-	1,000,000	-	-	-
OPEC Fund for International Development	800,000	500,000	-	100,000	1,100,000
Org. for Security and Co-operation in EU	-	-	10,929	-	-
Pakistan	40,074,603	69,553,012	80,626,872	55,614,046	19,625,573

Donors (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Panama	21,885	578,271	375,750	544,590	135,750
Peru	318,586	262,989	287,876	956,172	-
Philippines	1,179,567	-	-	-	10,000
Poland	232,459	-	991,301	1,197,433	1,095,065
Portugal	10,000	10,000	147,661	10,000	263,651
Private Donors	85,130,142	113,772,665	99,023,455	78,064,946	84,128,599
Qatar	435,159	2,379,999	1,255,249	532,650	2,505,973
Republic of Congo	2,790,447	4,178,933	2,880,074	-	140,790
Republic of Korea	15,450,713	31,001,154	37,316,848	39,398,114	33,839,341
Republic of Zambia	4,140,594	1,777,720	1,506,864	680,640	1,124,466
Romania	-	-	109,649	113,250	-
Russian Federation	50,000,000	66,477,065	48,722,936	37,000,000	33,700,000
Sao Tome And Principe	153,137	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	21,306,016	271,146,747	151,249,675	35,724,885	8,300,087
Sierra Leone, The Republic Of	4,546,914	9,553,131	6,000,000	3,137,620	526,210
Slovakia	15,000	15,000	328,947	340,136	15,000
Slovenia	39,267	41,379	65,483	117,519	339,701
South Africa	20,149,996	-	-	-	3,690,329
South Sudan	3,727,896	5,000,000	2,609,566	-	25,750,000
Spain	3,914,095	7,717,636	7,620,825	5,298,013	4,703,247
Sri Lanka	9,384	1,676,502	17,713	784,809	8,151
Sudan	-	219,913	-	-	180,000
Swaziland	195,338	-	2,096,470	514,139	-
Sweden	106,348,849	93,678,610	91,490,856	121,897,591	117,142,937
Switzerland	82,813,308	86,680,791	84,965,034	67,406,126	69,957,445

Donors (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Syria	40,339	20,336	-	-	-
Tanzania	104,861	179,376	336,922	-	360,378
Thailand	120,643	128,559	136,148	107,021	205,871
The Central African Republic	-	12,000,000	-	-	-
The Togolese Republic	-	-	16,606	-	-
Timor Leste	600,000	179,837	-	-	-
Turkey	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	1,083,407	-
UN CERF	143,322,869	137,313,501	159,928,948	122,092,323	143,190,918
UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	83,045,369	115,246,796	76,968,803	129,120,180	85,531,447
Union of South American Nations	1,250,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	50,000	29,760,000	2,163,343	6,097,008	5,114,296
United Kingdom	451,855,005	408,791,019	456,855,096	355,982,023	588,323,265
Uruguay	-	5,000	-	-	-
Venezuela	250,000	5,000	-	-	-
World Bank	606,914	2,888,121	-	6,365,000	3,150,000
Zimbabwe	-	-	1,246,409	3,195,095	-
Total	4,398,666,684	5,550,028,885	5,052,991,673	5,924,444,286	6,833,480,845



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July 2018