

Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC)

Extracts from the *Informal consultation on Resource Management Items for EB.A/2017*
discussed on May 2017



WFP

World Food Programme

What type of resources does SRAC deal with?



Multilateral contributions

are donor contributions, for which WFP determines the Country Programme or other WFP activities in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used



Contributions can be made to...

1. Immediate response account (IRA)
2. Specific programme categories (EMOP, PRRO, SOP, DEV)
3. Extra Budgetary activities (ex: Organizational strengthening and innovation)



Reporting happens through...

Standard Project Reports (SPRs) as well as Specific donor's allocation report upon request

For the IRA, a quarterly bulletin is published and full overview is provided in the yearly Report on the Utilization of Advance Financing

How does the SRAC work?



Composed of five members

- Chief of Staff (Chair)
- Deputy Executive Director
- AED, Resource Management
- AED, Partnership, Governance and Advocacy Department
- AED, Operations Services Department



The SRAC is responsible for...

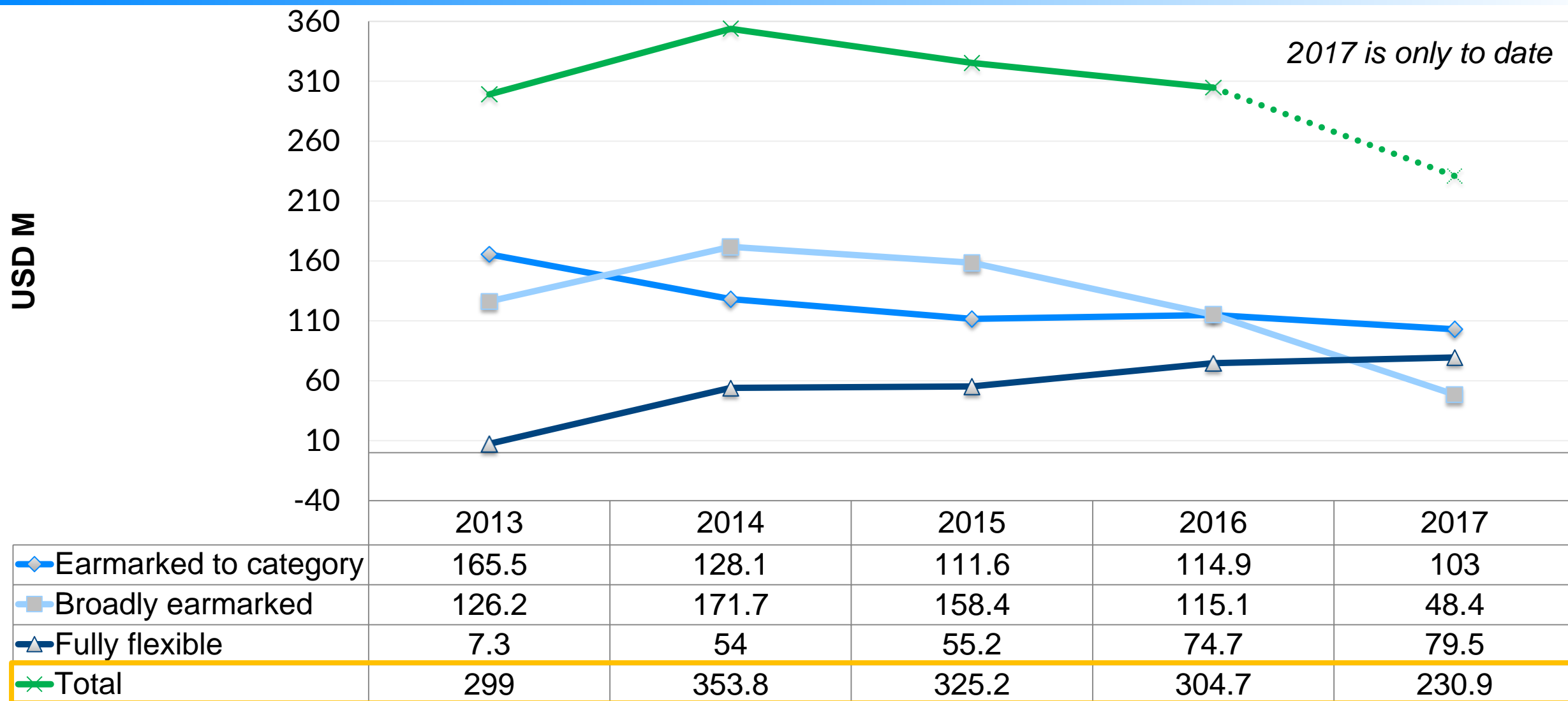
Resources over which management has discretion, including multilateral and extra-budgetary funds, PSA, and the Capital Budgeting Facility



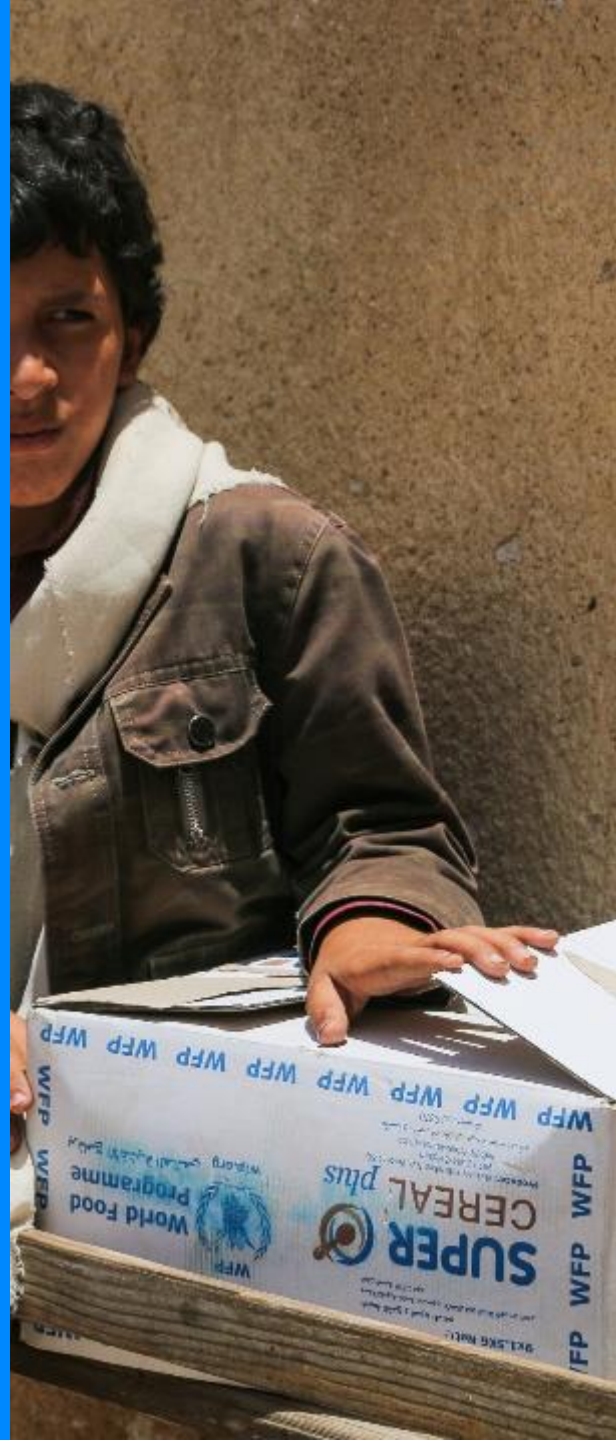
How does it work...

SRAC meets roughly every other month. The Committee then provides recommendations to the Executive Director. If urgent decisions are needed, the group can make electronic endorsements.

Look at the five year trend for multilateral contributions



Reviewing multilateral funding



The SRACs main functions are:

01

Review of earmarked, broadly earmarked and fully flexible multilateral funding availability

02

Prioritize broadly earmarked and fully flexible multilateral funds among:

- *Projects (Relief and DEV/CP)*
- *IRA*
- *Extra Budgetary Activities*

03

Review multilateral funding allocation proposals to prioritized projects and extra budgetary activities' requests

SRAC Prioritization Overview: EMOPs and PPROs

Prioritization and Proposed Allocation

SRAC Review & Approval

1 Quantitative Analysis:

Projected Net Funding Requirements

= 6 month pipeline shortfall

+ Outstanding advance

- Un-programmed contributions

- Forecast expected within 6 months



2 Qualitative Analysis:

- Food security indicator (1-5)
- Corporate/regional attention (1-6)
- Global Hunger Index (GHI) (1-5)



3 Result: Criticality Matrix

Qualitative Score	Medium	High	Very High
	Lower	Medium	High
	Lower	Lower	Medium
	Quantitative Score		

4 Regional Director Review

5 SRAC Meeting and Decision

6 Final SRAC allocation

SRAC Prioritization Overview: DEVELOPMENT/Country Programmes

Prioritization and Proposed Allocation

SRAC Review & Approval

- 1** Quantitative Analysis:
Projected Net Funding Requirements
= Pipeline shortfalls for Calendar year
+ Outstanding advance
- Un-programmed contributions
- Forecast expected within calendar year

- 2** Qualitative Analysis: “At least 90 percent of the undirected multilateral resources from traditional donors used for development should go to concentration countries (CC):

- LDC or equally low income (<US\$1,045);
AND
 - Under-five child stunting > 25 %.”
- Max 10% for Non Concentration Countries (NCC)

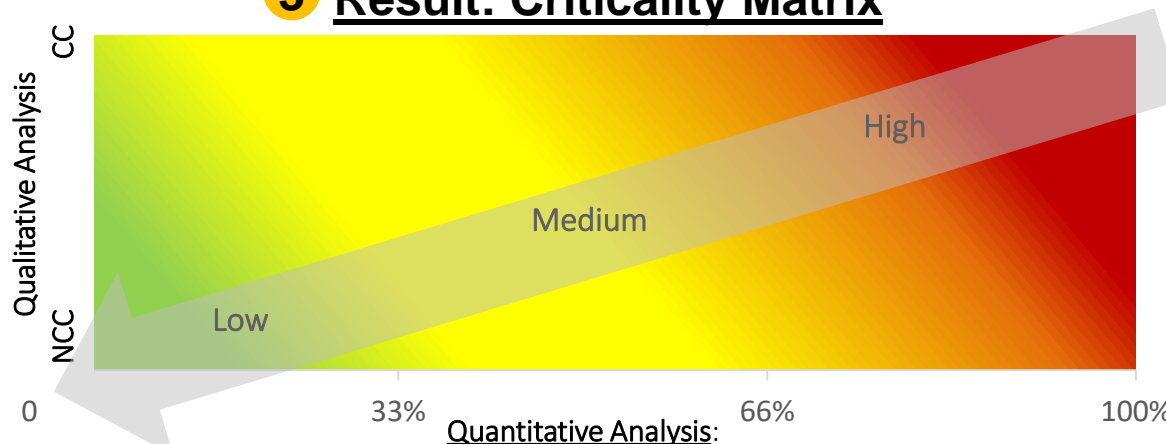


- 4** Regional Director Review

- 5** SRAC Meeting and Decision

- 6** Final SRAC allocation

3 Result: Criticality Matrix



SRAC Prioritization Example (I/III): Quantitative Analysis

	Ethiopia (PRRO)	Yemen (EMOP)	Kenya (PRRO)
6 m. pipeline shortfalls	183.3	395.5	33.8
+			
Outstanding advances	0.0	26.6	1.2
—			
Unassigned funds	4.0	24.4	3.7
—			
Contributions expected w/in 6 months	37.2	56.8	22.1
Projected Net Funding Requirements	142.1 (60%)	340.9 (62%)	9.2 (13%)
6 month pipeline requirements	237.6	546.3	69.9

SRAC Prioritization Example (II/III): Qualitative Analysis

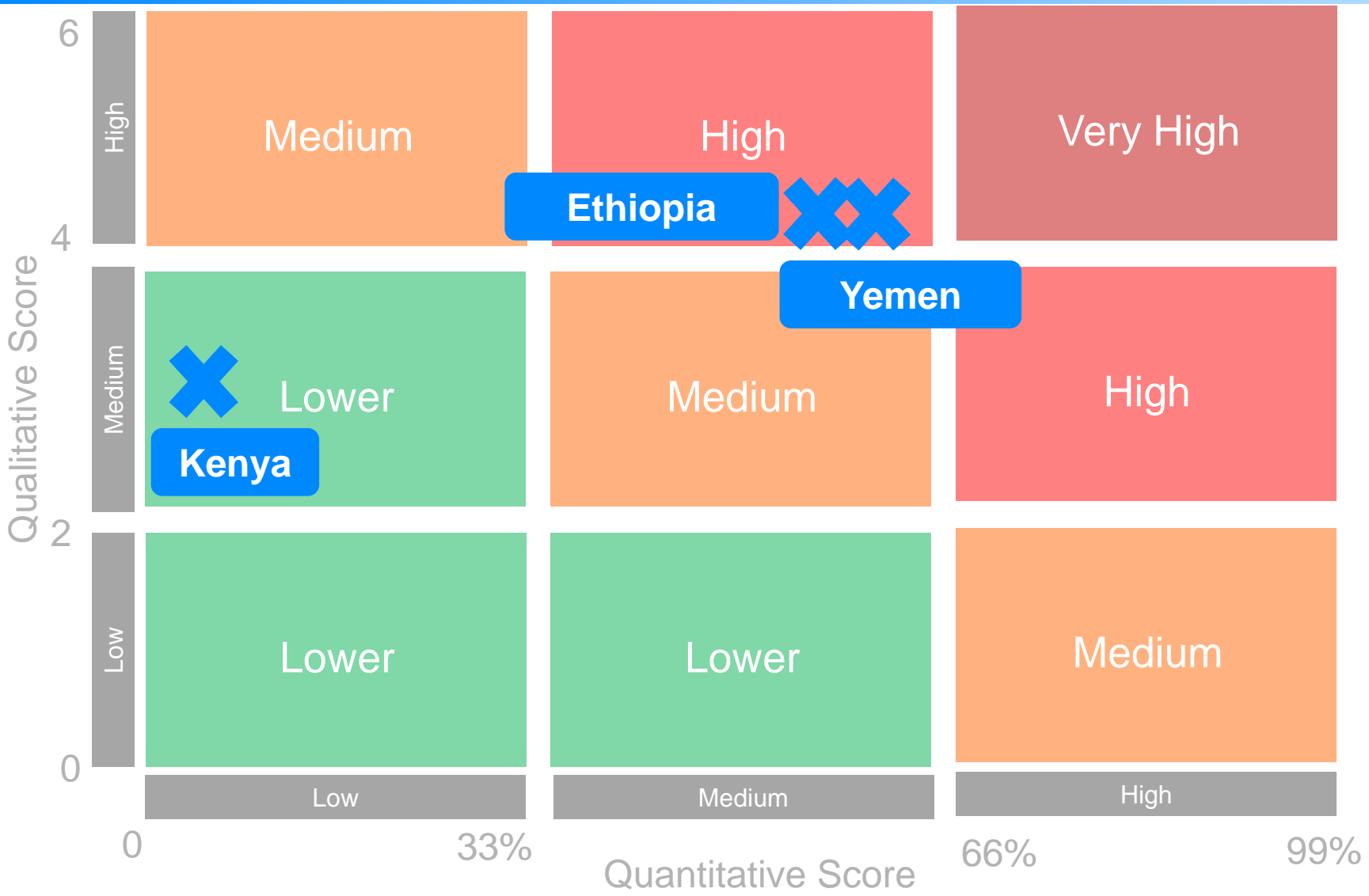
Corporate/Regional Attention: Priority level of specific operations within the region. A score of 6 is given to all L3s

Food Security Indicator: Season price pattern to reflect markets and food access conditions. A 5 is given to all operations w/ majority of refugees or IDPs

Global Hunger Index: long-term measure of food insecurity by incorporating food access and utilization

	Ethiopia (PRRO)	Yemen (EMOP)	Kenya (PRRO)
Corporate/ Regional Attention (6 max)	5	6	5
Food Security Indicator (5 max)	5	4	2
Global Hunger Index (5 max)	3	3	3
Qualitative Score (avg.)	4.3	4.3	3.3

SRAC Prioritization Example (III/III): Placement



Ethiopia PRRO
High
QL: 4.3 QN: 60%
Yemen EMOP
High
QL: 4.3 QN: 62%
Kenya PRRO
Low
QL: 3.3 QN: 13%