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## **Report on the utilization of WFP's advance financing mechanisms (1 January–31 December 2019)**

### **Draft decision\***

The Board takes note of the report on the utilization of WFP's advance financing mechanisms (1 January–31 December 2019) (WFP/EB.A/2020/6-I/1).

### **Introduction**

1. WFP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions, which are used to provide timely assistance to the people it serves. The timing of funding is critical allowing WFP to provide assistance as rapidly as possible to vulnerable people in need, many of whom are women and children. Sometimes, however, contributions for specific activities are not yet in place at the time these activities must be undertaken. In such cases, WFP's advance financing mechanisms enable country offices to act immediately by receiving corporate funding, subject to repayment when the contributions are received.
2. This report describes the use of WFP's advance financing mechanisms in 2019, including the release of funds to programmes through internal project lending (including macro advance financing), allocations from WFP's Immediate Response Account, procurement and pre-positioning of food prior to requests from programmes, and advance financing for corporate services.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

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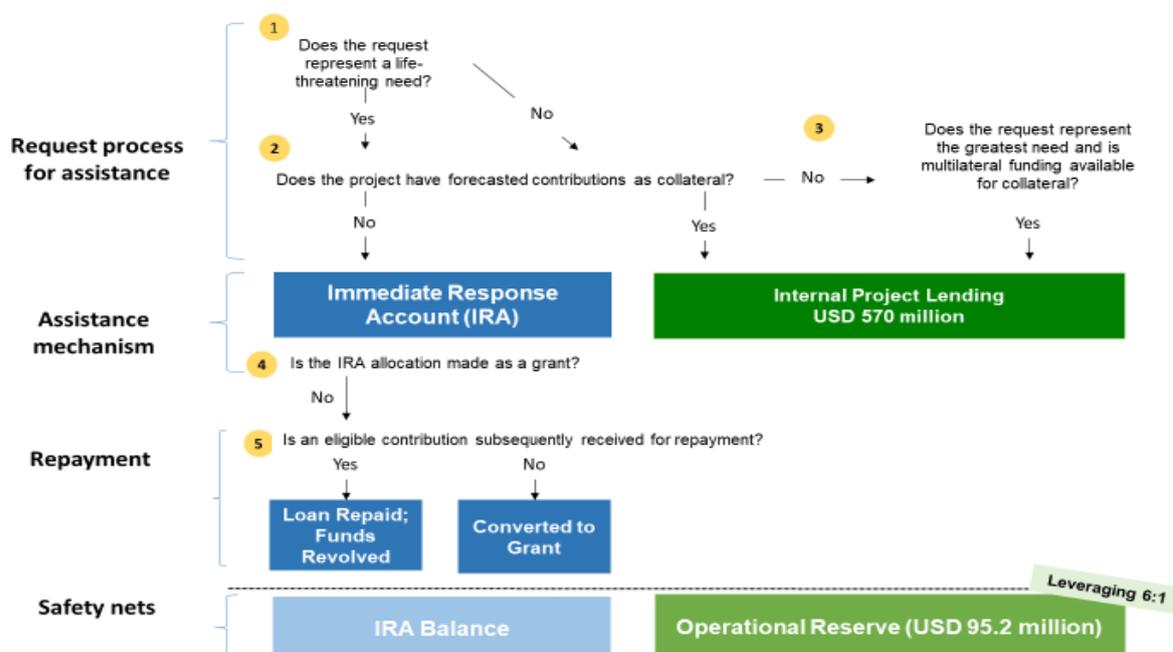
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## Advance financing through the release of funds to programmes

3. Throughout 2019, WFP continued to use three mechanisms to provide programmes with advance financing
  - i) *Internal project lending (IPL)*.<sup>1</sup> This mechanism provides advance financing for a programme before a contribution to that programme has been confirmed, with the forecast contribution serving as collateral for the advance. The ceiling for this facility is USD 570 million, and the safety net in case of default on forecast contributions is the operational reserve of USD 95.2 million, which is leveraged at a ratio of 6:1.
  - ii) *Macro advance financing (MAF)*. Piloted in 2016, this mechanism is a subset of IPL and is managed within the IPL ceiling of USD 570 million. However, for MAF, the amount of advance financing received by WFP operations is based on an overall funding forecast rather than a specific forecast contribution serving as collateral.
  - iii) *The Immediate Response Account (IRA)*. The IRA enables WFP to provide immediate assistance in life-threatening situations in the absence of forecast contributions. As established by the Executive Board, this financial reserve has a target level of USD 200 million<sup>2</sup> in each financial period. Funds are drawn directly from the IRA reserve, which can increase through donor contributions to the reserve or through repayment of the IRA allocations made to programmes (when a contribution permitting repayment is confirmed for the receiving programme).
4. Figure 1 illustrates the process used for deciding whether to deploy IPL or the IRA.

**Figure 1: Decision-making process for deploying internal project lending or the Immediate Response Account**



### Use of internal project lending in 2019

5. The IPL is used to provide advance financing for a programme when contributions are forecast and there are no constraints on their use as collateral for an advance. This form of advance financing has been in place since 2004; table 1 shows the number and amount of advances made since then. In 2019, the total amount advanced was USD 1.62 billion

<sup>1</sup> Internal project lending is the sole component of WFP's Working Capital Financing Facility.

<sup>2</sup> WFP/EB.2/2014/5-A/1, paragraphs 9–11.

(see annex I), a 29 percent increase from 2018, resulting mainly from increased cross-functional collaboration and engagement with donors, leading to reduced earmarking of contributions for country strategic plans (CSPs). IPL advances were made for 50 CSPs via their country portfolio budgets, providing country offices with access to funds an average of 46 days before contributions were confirmed.

<b>TABLE 1: INTERNAL PROJECT LENDING ADVANCES, 2004–2019</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of advances</b>	<b>Amount advanced (USD million)</b>	<b>Average advanced amount (USD million)</b>
2004	5	27.1	5.4
2005	10	154.5	15.5
2006	4	36.8	9.2
2007	21	157.3	7.5
2008	58	324.6	5.6
2009	35	227.1	6.5
2010	62	427.3	6.9
2011	64	439.1	6.9
2012	120	636.1	5.3
2013	132	675.2	5.1
2014	161	1 092.8	6.8
2015	157	777.5	5.0
2016	179	1 072.4	6.0
2017	176	1 277.7	7.3
2018	148	1 248.5	8.4
2019	268	1 616.4	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>10 190.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>

6. The largest advances in 2019 were made to WFP operations in Yemen (USD 330.6 million), the Syrian Arab Republic (USD 254.9 million), South Sudan (USD 135.0 million), Ethiopia (USD 108.4 million), Lebanon (USD 87.2 million) and Uganda (USD 79.1 million). These six operations alone accounted for 61.6 percent of the total value of IPL advances made in 2019.

**Yemen**

Yemen continues to be the worst humanitarian and food security crisis in the world; the effects of the prolonged war, which include economic and fiscal crises and near collapse of the state in many areas, affect virtually every household in the country. In the last quarter of 2019, an estimated 24.1 million people (71 percent of the population) required some form of humanitarian assistance; an estimated 9.65 million of these people would be in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 4 if support were not being provided. An estimated 7.4 million people also required nutrition assistance in 2019.

IPL was crucial in helping to meet significant humanitarian needs in Yemen, providing 12 advances (averaging USD 27.5 million each) between February and October 2019. This allowed WFP to assist beneficiaries in time and reduced pipeline breaks.

The combined effects of IPL advances and the use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) allowed the Yemen country office to distribute nearly 650,000 mt of food to beneficiaries in an average of only 24 days. Timely distributions were also facilitated by in-country pre-positioning of food and increased local procurement of wheat flour.

**South Sudan**

The situation in South Sudan remains tenuous, with a fragile peace process ongoing and the risk that conflict will erupt again. The humanitarian crisis continues, with record food insecurity and the likelihood of further deterioration. An IPC report for 2019 indicated that nearly 6 million people (more than half of the population) were in severe need of food assistance, and there were 1.5 million internally displaced persons, 2.2 million refugees and nearly 200,000 people seeking shelter through the United Nations.

At the end of every year, WFP's South Sudan country office undertakes a pre-positioning exercise to secure in-country availability of food commodities during the rainy season. The 2018 exercise resulted in the pre-positioning of food for 2019 using forward purchasing through the GCMF and advances from other sources (mainly MAF and IPL) and facilitating access to WFP stocks at the right time.

Between April and December 2019 the country office received 15 IPL advances, averaging USD 9.0 million each and totalling USD 135.0 million, (USD 88.8 million of which were advanced using contributions from the United States of America as collateral). The effects of supply chain planning combined with use of the GCMF, IPL and MAF allowed the delivery of 173,000 mt of mixed commodities to beneficiaries in an average of 54 days, avoiding tens of millions of dollars in air transport costs.

**Use of macro advance financing in 2019**

7. MAF is a subset of IPL, with the amount of advance financing based on a forecast of total funding rather than a specific contribution. The forecast is in turn based on a detailed assessment of the likely funding intentions of donors and a review of recent resourcing trends for the requesting programme. MAF has the objective of increasing the predictability of resources, thereby facilitating more efficient and effective delivery of assistance. Of the USD 570 million available for IPL, the maximum that can be utilized for MAF on an annual basis is USD 200 million.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> WFP/EB.2/2015/5-C/1.

8. Table 2 shows the country offices that benefited from MAF in 2019 and the status of repayments in April 2020.

Recipient country		Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	MAF received	MAF repaid
South Sudan		895.5	787.5	188.1	188.1
Yemen		2 157.1	1 985.2	8.6	8.6
Tajikistan		17.2	12.7	1.0	-
Total		3 069.8	2 785.4	197.7	196.7

9. In South Sudan MAF is a key enabler of the annual pre-positioning exercise, in which the country office uses advances to purchase food from the GCMF and pre-position it in the country before the rainy season, generating considerable savings in lead times and costs. MAF for South Sudan is generally allocated in tranches: of the USD 188.1 million shown table 2, USD 118.0 million is related to the 2019 pre-positioning exercise and USD 70.1 million to the 2020 exercise. Funding from the United States was used as collateral for all MAF allocations to South Sudan in 2019.
10. With the benefits of MAF now widely recognized, efforts are being made to reduce the earmarking of contributions, which are sometimes received for specific activities, making it difficult to repay MAF advances allocated to other activities. To foster operational flexibility and related efficiency gains, WFP is engaging with donors to identify solutions that would maximize the flexibility of funding – such as the possibility of using forecast contributions as collateral for advance financing – while adhering to donors' administrative and legal constraints. These discussions led to a reduction in earmarking in 2019 and a consequent increase in the amount of advance financing allocated to WFP operations. Discussions will continue throughout 2020 with the aim of identifying additional ways of increasing the flexibility of contributions.

### **Use of the Immediate Response Account in 2019**

11. The IRA was established in December 1991 to cover immediate pipeline breaks in the delivery of life-saving food assistance. An IRA allocation requires no specific forecast contribution as collateral, but is repaid through confirmed eligible contributions to the operation that receives the allocation. If an operation is unable to repay an IRA allocation that has already been spent (because no contribution eligible for use as repayment has been received), the allocation may be converted into a grant, subject to agreement by the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee.
12. The IRA received USD 45.8 million in income during 2019 (see annex III). Total funds revolved during the year amounted to USD 150.0 million, as illustrated in table 3 below.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
New contributions	38.1	56.2	52.1	53.1	107.3	47.6	61.9	96.7	45.8
Allocations	161.9	126.1	165.3	182.0	164.2	215.2	154.2	144.2	161.0
Revolved funds	104.4	82.4	88.6	132.6	95.3	125.2	114.5	68.3	150.0

13. IRA allocations made during 2019 totalled USD 161.0 million (see annex II); these funds were used for 67 crisis response activities funded through country portfolio budgets. Under authorities delegated to country directors, regional directors and the Director of Emergencies, USD 25.0 million was allocated to support immediate response activities, such as the responses to Cyclone Kenneth in Southern Africa and Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas; and USD 5.6 million was allocated to emergency preparedness activities, enhancing WFP's capacity to respond to unfolding humanitarian crises, especially in West Africa and the Caribbean.
14. In 2019, the largest IRA allocations were made to operations in Mozambique (USD 40.5 million), Yemen (USD 25.4 million), South Sudan (USD 20.0 million) and Zimbabwe (USD 14.5 million). Other large allocations were made to operations in Burkina Faso (USD 11.4 million), Myanmar (USD 7.0 million), the Central African Republic (USD 6.1 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD 5.0 million).

### **Mozambique**

In March 2019, tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Mozambique, affecting an estimated 2.6 million people in the country and in neighbouring Zimbabwe and Malawi. The cyclone caused widespread destruction and hit the region ahead of the harvest season, resulting in increased food insecurity. In Mozambique, an estimated 1.8 million people were in need of urgent food assistance after the disaster.

WFP's Mozambique country office needed immediate funding injections after Cyclone Idai hit, and an IRA allocation of USD 31.8 million was approved to enable the scale-up of operations, especially for the first three months of assistance. The response plan that was put in place featured advance financing (including IPL when possible), replenishment of GCMF inventories, local procurement (when feasible) and diversion of corporate stocks intended for other regions (without hampering their food pipelines). IRA allocations to Mozambique totalled USD 40.5 million in 2019; combined benefits of advance financing and GCMF enabled WFP Mozambique to reach beneficiaries in an average of 46 days.

### **Burkina Faso**

The security situation in Burkina Faso deteriorated in 2019, with the northern and eastern parts of the country being the most affected by attacks and threats from non-state armed groups. At the end of 2019, it was estimated that the number of people displaced by conflict in Burkina Faso and neighbouring Mali and the Niger had increased fivefold, with more than 440,000 of the 20 million people living in affected areas being displaced. Thirteen million people were expected to be food-insecure over the lean season.

Between the beginning of 2019 and mid-August, Burkina Faso received a total of USD 9.0 million in IRA advances to prevent immediate pipeline breaks in the supply of life-saving assistance. From September onwards, when a Level 3 emergency was declared in central Sahel, operations in Burkina Faso received additional IRA allocations, bringing the total to USD 11.4 million.

Synergies between advance financing and the GCMF led to a 50 percent reduction in food delivery lead times in 2019.

15. At the end of 2019 the IRA balance was USD 81.5 million, compared with USD 59.0 million at the end of 2018. Outstanding advances not yet repaid totalled USD 113.4 million, while USD 4.9 million (from advances made in 2018 and 2019) was converted to grants.

## **Advance financing for corporate services**

16. The Capital Budgeting Facility provides upfront financing for capital projects that can demonstrate quantifiable economic benefits and efficiency gains. In 2019, an advance of USD 2.0 million was made from the facility for activities under the Libya interim CSP; this enabled the opening of a United Nations hub in Benghazi, in response to briefings from the United Nations Security Council and a request to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The hub provides support and common services for humanitarian partners in Libya on a cost-recovery basis, and the IRA advance has been repaid in accordance with the procedures agreed with participating United Nations agencies.

## **Advance financing for food purchases prior to requests from projects**

17. The GCMF is a strategic financing mechanism through which WFP purchases food commodities in advance of the confirmation of contributions, with the objective of reducing lead times for food deliveries (especially in emergencies), purchasing food when market conditions are most favourable, enabling economies of scale and facilitating local and regional procurement where and when possible.
18. In operating the GCMF, WFP maintains food inventories for certain supply lines in East, West and Southern Africa and the Middle East, plus a global inventory of nutritious food serving all WFP country offices. These inventories are replenished from corporate funding on the basis of aggregated demand, projected resources and shortfalls for countries with common logistics corridors. Through the GCMF, food is released for specific operations upon receipt of confirmed contributions, advances from IPL or MAF and allocations from the IRA.
19. The GCMF is administered through a special account. Since the inception of the facility in 2008, the approved ceiling has been increased from USD 60 million to USD 560 million, in response to growing demand from WFP country offices for the ability to deliver food to beneficiaries with reduced lead times.

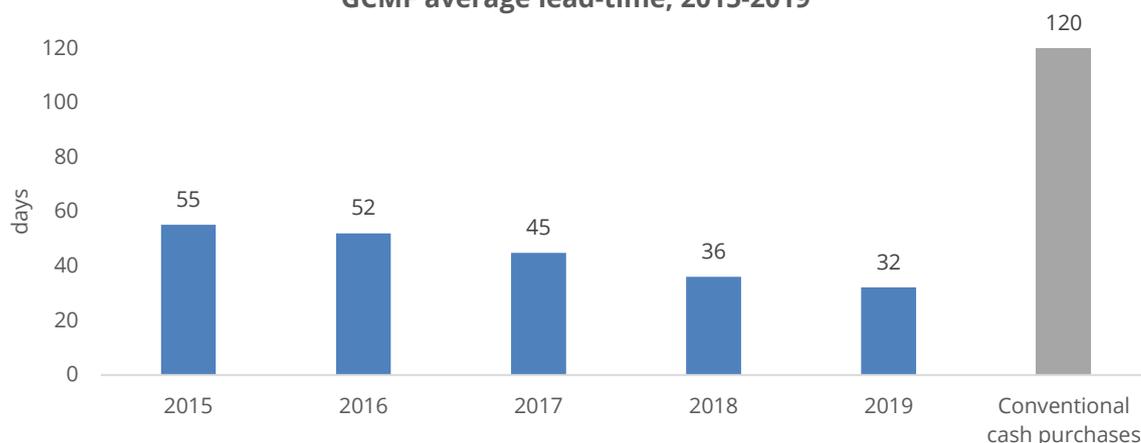
## **Highlights of the Global Commodity Management Facility in 2019**

22. During 2019, the GCMF continued to play an essential role in enabling WFP to reach beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently, by providing a steady supply of food with shorter lead times and greater value for money.
23. In 2019, 1.9 million mt of food (for a total food value of USD 830.9 million, see annex IV) was delivered to 45 countries through the GCMF; this represents about 40 percent of the total volume of food handled by WFP in the year.
24. Country offices purchasing from the GCMF received their food in an average of 32 days,<sup>4</sup> representing a 73 percent reduction from the average 120 days needed for the conventional procurement process. Thanks to the consolidated business process and increased cross-functional collaboration, the average lead time for food deliveries via the GCMF has fallen over the last few years, as illustrated in chart 1 below.

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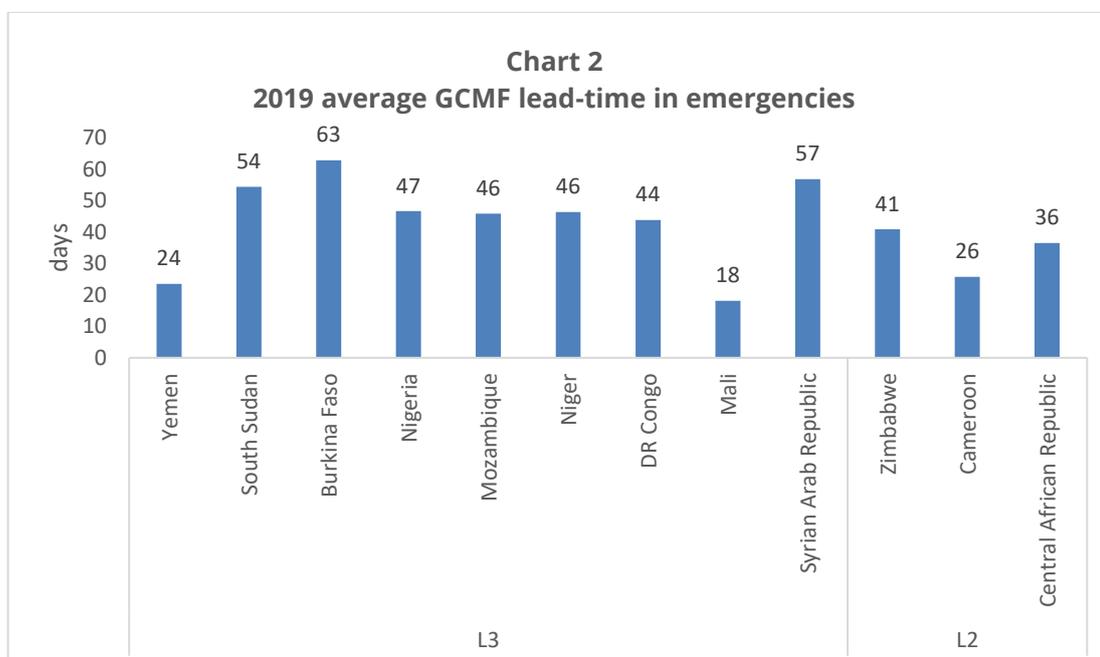
<sup>4</sup> Weighted average based on tonnage purchased by country offices.

**Chart 1**  
GCMF average lead-time, 2015-2019



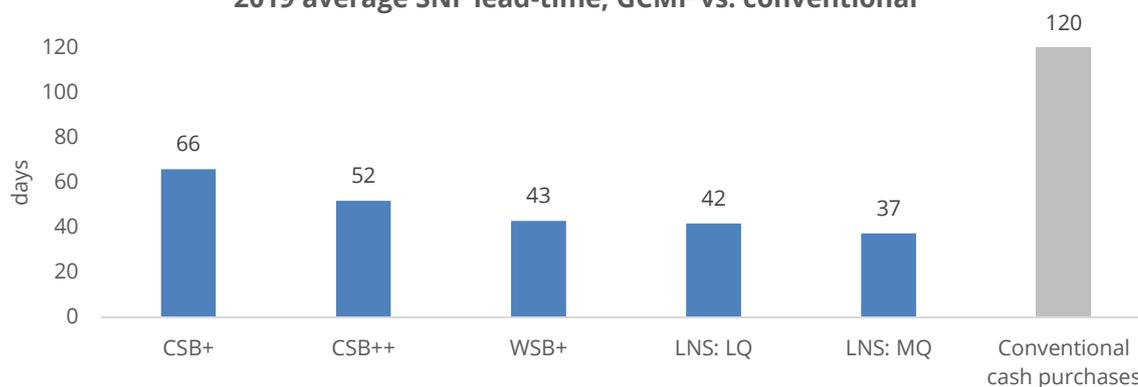
25. In 2019, WFP had to respond to an unprecedented number of concurrent emergencies, in which the reduced lead times enabled by the GCMF were particularly valuable. A total of 1.1 million mt of food was delivered to countries facing Level 3 or Level 2 emergencies in an average of about one month; seven of the eight countries affected by Level 3 emergencies regularly sourced their food from the GCMF, and ad hoc support was provided to the Syrian Arab Republic, which is not normally served by the facility. Remarkable results were achieved in Cameroon, Mali and Yemen thanks to increased flexibility and responsiveness, while the annual pre-positioning exercise in South Sudan enabled a 55 percent reduction in lead times and considerable savings on air transport costs. The scale up of GCMF inventories in Southern Africa enabled a quick response to Cyclone Idai and allowed WFP to reach beneficiaries in Mozambique and Zimbabwe in an average of about 40 days.

**Chart 2**  
2019 average GCMF lead-time in emergencies



26. In the light of the demonstrated efficiency gains enabled by the facility in emergency settings, the portion of GCMF funds set aside for unfolding emergencies was reviewed in mid-2019, with the aim of assessing whether it would allow the adequate scale-up of food supply lines in response to unforeseen humanitarian crises. The analysis demonstrated that the USD 40 million capital allocated at the time was not enough for implementation of a large-scale emergency response. At its 2019 annual session, the Executive Board approved a proposal for increasing GCMF funds for unfolding emergencies to USD 100 million, bringing the overall ceiling for the GCMF to USD 560 million.<sup>5</sup>
27. The GCMF plays a particularly valuable role in the delivery of specialized nutritious foods. Nutrition activities address immediate needs of beneficiaries, so every day saved in providing food makes a difference. A share of the USD 560 million GCMF ceiling is allocated to maintaining a global inventory of nutritious food, which ensures that all WFP country offices (including those currently not served directly by the facility) can benefit from reduced lead times. In 2019, the GCMF provided 88 percent of the total volume of specialized nutritious foods procured by country offices with cash contributions. Thirty-nine country offices purchased fortified blended food and lipid-based nutrient supplements from GCMF stocks, receiving their food after an average of 51 days; this represents a 58 percent reduction compared with the conventional procurement process. Remarkable results were achieved in Yemen, West Africa and Zimbabwe, where nutritious foods were delivered in less than 40 days.

**Chart 3**  
**2019 average SNF lead-time, GCMF vs. conventional**



CSB+: Super Cereal (Corn Soya Blend Plus)  
 CSB++: Super Cereal Plus (Corn Soya Blend Plus Plus)  
 WSB+: Super Cereal (Wheat Soya Blend Plus)  
 LNS: Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements  
 LNS: MQ: Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (Medium Quantity)  
 LNS: LQ: Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (Large Quantity)

<sup>5</sup> WFP/EB.A/2019/6-H/1.

28. The GCMF is providing increasing support for local and regional procurement: in 2019, 930,000 mt of food (worth USD 385.5 million in food value only) was sourced from local and regional markets, representing 46 percent of the total food value of GCMF purchases in the year (see annex III). In tonnage terms, the main countries of origin for cereals and pulses were the Sudan, South Africa and Yemen, while the volume of mixed and blended food sourced from local and regional markets increased significantly compared with 2018, as use of the GCMF is facilitating increased procurement of specialized nutritious foods from local markets in Africa (especially in Kenya, Malawi and Rwanda). This allowed an expansion of the limited range of sources available for this type of food, and proximity to destination countries reduced lead times further.
29. A portion of the volume sourced locally and regionally was purchased from smallholder farmers. Within the overall USD 560 million ceiling, USD 20 million is specifically allocated to procurement from smallholders, contributing to achievement of the objective of sourcing 10 percent of WFP's cash-funded requirements from such farmers.
30. In addition to reducing the lead times for distributing commodities for WFP operations, the GCMF also facilitated support for national governments through WFP's service provision activities. In 2019, the Ethiopia country office purchased 180,000 mt of wheat from GCMF stocks, covering a portion of the reported grain deficit of 1.2 million mt in the country; in Burkina Faso, 28,000 mt of cereals was purchased through the facility, enabling the Government to replenish the national strategic stock reserve using funds received from the World Bank. The GCMF also enabled service provision activities in Burundi, Mozambique and South Sudan.

## **Risk management**

31. In a 2014 paper on the restructuring of its Working Capital Financing Facility,<sup>6</sup> WFP recognized that only a small percentage of food stocks purchased through the GCMF were lost as a result of operational risks, and that no GCMF food losses had resulted from forecast demand being higher than actual funding received by operations. The paper also described WFP's use of self-insurance to cover food losses resulting from damaged goods, loss and theft up to the point of entry into a country. WFP's self-insurance scheme has since been expanded to cover most in-country losses.
32. In 2019 losses of GCMF-purchased food totalled USD 2.7 million out of USD 957.6 million of corporate GCMF purchases overall (both values include the costs of food and transport to destination countries). This figure represents 0.3 percent of the total value of the food purchased through the facility. It is notable that all losses were recovered through the self-insurance scheme.
33. With a view to creating additional safety nets, the Executive Board approved the transfer of USD 6 million from the operational reserve to the GCMF reserve; this amount is considered sufficient as a safety net for the current GCMF ceiling of USD 560 million.

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<sup>6</sup> "Financial Framework Review: Restructuring of the Working Capital Financing Facility" (WFP/EB.A/2014/6-D/1).

## ANNEX I

## 2019 internal project lending advances

Country	Activity category	Collateral donor	2019 IPL advances (USD million)
<b>Afghanistan</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	United States	1.3
	common services and platforms	Germany	0.5
	malnutrition prevention	United States	2.3
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	1.5
		United States	7.6
<b>Algeria</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.7
<b>Armenia</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	Russian Federation	0.8
	school meals	Russian Federation	1.5
<b>Bahamas</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	0.2
<b>Bangladesh</b>	common services and platforms	United States	3.4
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Bangladesh	3.6
		United States	23.9
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	2.2
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	0.6
	nutrition treatment	European Commission	0.4
		Germany	0.4
	school meals	Germany	0.6
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission	0.7
		Germany	1.5
		Luxembourg	0.4
<b>Burundi</b>	malnutrition prevention	Germany	3.6
		United States	2.0
	school meals	Netherlands	2.3
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	1.1
		United States	2.0
<b>Cameroon</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	United States	0.5
	malnutrition prevention	United States	0.2
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	2.1
		United States	6.9
<b>Central African Republic</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	3.6
	common services and platforms	Sweden	1.0
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	0.1
	school meals	Germany	1.5
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	2.4

<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity category</b>	<b>Collateral donor</b>	<b>2019 IPL advances (USD million)</b>
<b>Chad</b>	climate adaptation and risk management	Germany	4.3
	malnutrition prevention	Germany	1.7
	school meals	Germany	1.1
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission	1.0
		Germany	3.7
		United Kingdom	1.7
<b>Colombia</b>	climate adaptation and risk management	Germany	0.5
		United States	0.3
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	0.1
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Canada	0.4
		United States	29.5
<b>Cuba</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United Nations	0.1
		United Arab Emirates	0.2
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	analysis, assessment and monitoring	United States	0.7
	institutional capacity strengthening	United States	2.0
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission	2.1
		Germany	7.0
		United Kingdom	3.5
		United States	30.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	United States	0.1
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	0.3
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	Dominican Republic	0.5
<b>Ecuador</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	2.8
<b>Egypt</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	2.7
		United States	10.3
<b>Eswatini</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.4
<b>Ethiopia</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	United States	3.0
	nutrition treatment	Austria	1.2
		European Commission	1.7
		United Kingdom	7.1
		United States	19.7
		unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission
		Germany	4.1
		United States	69.5
<b>Haiti</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	1.6
<b>Iraq</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	13.3

Country	Activity category	Collateral donor	2019 IPL advances (USD million)
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	2.0
		United States	3.8
<b>Jordan</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	1.8
	school meals	Germany	2.9
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	53.0
<b>Kenya</b>	common services and platforms	Germany	0.5
	smallholder agricultural market support	Germany	0.5
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.5
		United States	9.8
<b>Lebanon</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	3.3
	individual capacity strengthening	Germany	6.8
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	30.8
		United States	46.2
<b>Libya</b>	common services and platforms	Germany	0.5
		Netherlands	0.5
<b>Madagascar</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.7
<b>Malawi</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	8.3
<b>Mali</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	3.8
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	0.2
	malnutrition prevention	Germany	2.6
	school meals	Germany	0.3
	smallholder agricultural market support	Germany	0.8
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	6.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	1.1
	nutrition treatment	Germany	0.3
	school meals	Germany	0.2
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.4
		United States	3.8
<b>Mozambique</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	1.7
	school meals	Germany	0.2
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	5.2
		Netherlands	3.0
		Qatar	0.3
		United Kingdom	1.6
		United States	17.9
<b>Myanmar</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	15.6

<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity category</b>	<b>Collateral donor</b>	<b>2019 IPL advances (USD million)</b>
<b>Namibia</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	2.4
<b>Nicaragua</b>	school meals	Luxembourg	0.9
<b>Niger (the)</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	3.7
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	0.7
	nutrition treatment	Germany	2.2
		United States	1.2
	school meals	Germany	2.6
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	5.2
		United States	8.5
<b>Nigeria</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	United States	8.1
	malnutrition prevention	United Kingdom	2.8
		United States	0.1
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United Kingdom	9.2
		United States	20.4
<b>Pakistan</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	United States	1.2
	malnutrition prevention	United States	3.3
<b>Palestine, State of</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	9.3
<b>Panama regional bureau</b>	top level	Canada	24.4
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	0.5
		United States	14.0
<b>Peru</b>	institutional capacity strengthening	European Commission	0.1
<b>Rwanda</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	5.9
<b>Somalia</b>	common services and platforms	Germany	0.5
		United Nations	0.5
	institutional capacity strengthening	United Nations	1.1
	nutrition treatment	Germany	2.8
		United States	5.8
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	7.8
		United Nations	1.9
		United States	39.7
<b>South Sudan</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Canada	2.9
		Germany	11.2
	common services and platforms	European Commission	2.1
	nutrition treatment	United States	24.6
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission	4.1
		Germany	4.0
		Australia	3.7

Country	Activity category	Collateral donor	2019 IPL advances (USD million)
		United Kingdom	15.0
		United Nations	3.2
		United States	64.2
<b>Sudan</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	2.1
	common services and platforms	Germany	0.5
		Norway	0.5
		Sweden	0.6
	institutional capacity strengthening	Germany	2.7
	malnutrition prevention	Germany	2.7
	school meals	United States	1.3
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United States	25.9
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	malnutrition prevention	United States	8.1
	school meals	Germany	9.7
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	99.7
		United States	137.4
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United Kingdom	2.4
<b>Uganda</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	0.5
	school meals	Germany	0.6
	smallholder agricultural market support	Germany	0.4
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	United Kingdom	26.1
		United States	51.4
<b>Yemen</b>	asset creation and livelihoods support	Germany	21.4
	nutrition treatment	European Commission	18.9
		United States	46.9
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	European Commission	28.4
		Germany	37.3
		Japan	16.3
		Saudi Arabia	99.1
		United Kingdom	23.2
		United States	39.0
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Germany	1.1
		United Kingdom	19.0
		United States	19.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 616.4</b>

## ANNEX II

## 2019 Immediate Response Account allocations

Country	Activity category	2019 IRA allocation (USD million)
<b>IRA</b>		<b>130.4</b>
Burkina Faso	nutrition treatment	0.7
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	8.9
Central African Republic	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	4.7
Comoros	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	4.1
Mali	nutrition treatment	1.0
Mauritania	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	2.8
Mozambique	common services and platforms	1.5
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	36.2
Myanmar	nutrition treatment	1.0
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	6.0
Rwanda	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	3.2
South Sudan	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	20.0
Yemen	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	25.4
Zimbabwe	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	14.0
<b>Immediate response request (IR-R)</b>		<b>25.0</b>
Bahamas	common services and platforms	0.9
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.5
Benin	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	asset creation and livelihoods support	1.1
Burkina Faso	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Central African Republic	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Congo	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.9
Djibouti	institutional capacity strengthening	0.7
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.6
Eswatini	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.9

<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity category</b>	<b>2019 IRA allocation (USD million)</b>
Iran	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.6
Kenya	common services and platforms	0.6
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.3
Lesotho	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.9
Malawi	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.9
Mozambique	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	2.8
Namibia	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Niger (the)	nutrition treatment	0.0
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.2
Nigeria	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.2
Philippines	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Somalia	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1.4
Zimbabwe	common services and platforms	0.5
<b>Emergency preparedness (IR-PREP)</b>		<b>5.6</b>
Angola	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.3
Bangkok regional bureau	climate adaptation and risk management	0.1
Benin	institutional capacity strengthening	0.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	asset creation and livelihoods support	0.2
Burkina Faso	institutional capacity strengthening	0.3
	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.2
Colombia	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.3
Cuba	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.3
Dakar regional bureau	emergency preparedness	0.3
Dominican Republic	institutional capacity strengthening	0.1
El Salvador	emergency preparedness	0.2
Guatemala	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.1
Haiti	institutional capacity strengthening	0.3
Honduras	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.1
Johannesburg regional bureau	emergency preparedness	0.2
Libya	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.2

<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity category</b>	<b>2019 IRA allocation (USD million)</b>
Mali	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.2
Nairobi regional bureau	strategic outcome level	0.6
Nicaragua	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.1
Niger (the)	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.4
Panama regional bureau	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	0.3
Panama regional bureau	emergency preparedness	0.2
Papua New Guinea	emergency preparedness	0.2
	institutional capacity strengthening	0.1
Senegal	institutional capacity strengthening	0.3
United Republic of Tanzania	common services and platforms	0.2
Togo	institutional capacity strengthening	0.1
Zimbabwe	unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	<0.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>161.0</b>

## ANNEX III

**2019 Contributions to replenish the Immediate Response Account**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Contribution amount (USD)</b>
<b>Directed contributions against the IRA reserve</b>	<b>22 664 000</b>
Switzerland	7 948 000
Belgium	5 592 000
Germany	4 429 000
Canada	1 732 000
Luxembourg	1 683 000
Foreign exchange gains	594 000
China	500 000
Liechtenstein	100 000
France	71 000
Greece	11 000
Ireland	5 000
<b>Multilateral allocations to the IRA reserve</b>	<b>23 100 000</b>
Norway	13 710 000
United States	9 390 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 764 000</b>

## ANNEX IV

## 2019 GCMF purchases and lead-time gain

Recipient country	2019 GCMF purchases (USD million, food value only)			2019 lead-time gain (%)
	Local/Regional	International	Total	
Algeria	0.1		<b>0.1</b>	<b>40</b>
Angola	0.6	0.1	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7</b>
Benin		1.0	<b>1.0</b>	<b>70</b>
Burkina Faso	21.2	5.0	<b>26.3</b>	<b>48</b>
Burundi	5.3	2.8	<b>8.0</b>	<b>82</b>
Cameroon	7.5	7.5	<b>15.1</b>	<b>79</b>
Central African Republic	2.5	4.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>70</b>
Chad	7.9	4.3	<b>12.2</b>	<b>82</b>
Comoros		0.4	<b>0.4</b>	<b>73</b>
Congo	0.4	1.5	<b>1.9</b>	<b>83</b>
Côte d'Ivoire		0.2	<b>0.2</b>	<b>61</b>
Djibouti	0.1	0.0	<b>0.1</b>	<b>92</b>
Dominican Republic		0.1	<b>0.1</b>	<b>90</b>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		0.2	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.2	5.9	<b>19.1</b>	<b>63</b>
Eswatini	0.3	0.1	<b>0.4</b>	<b>38</b>
Ethiopia	44.5	77.1	<b>121.5</b>	<b>84</b>
Gambia (the)	0.1	1.5	<b>1.6</b>	<b>69</b>
Guinea	0.1	0.7	<b>0.7</b>	<b>75</b>
Guinea-Bissau		0.1	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>
Haiti		0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>85</b>
Kenya	18.8	1.7	<b>20.5</b>	<b>53</b>
Lesotho		1.1	<b>1.1</b>	<b>80</b>
Liberia		1.2	<b>1.2</b>	<b>89</b>
Madagascar	2.7	3.7	<b>6.4</b>	<b>63</b>
Malawi	7.3	2.0	<b>9.3</b>	<b>47</b>
Mali	1.4	2.9	<b>4.3</b>	<b>85</b>
Mauritania	0.5	0.6	<b>1.0</b>	<b>51</b>
Mozambique	13.9	6.0	<b>19.9</b>	<b>62</b>
Namibia	0.2	0.3	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Nicaragua		0.3	<b>0.3</b>	<b>56</b>
Niger (the)	10.5	6.3	<b>16.8</b>	<b>61</b>
Nigeria	11.4	8.6	<b>20.0</b>	<b>61</b>
Rwanda	2.4	0.1	<b>2.5</b>	<b>56</b>
Senegal	0.1	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	<b>69</b>
Sierra Leone	0.2	0.4	<b>0.5</b>	<b>60</b>
Somalia	10.8	16.9	<b>27.7</b>	<b>68</b>
South Sudan	69.4	9.2	<b>78.6</b>	<b>55</b>
Sudan (the)	10.0	1.0	<b>11.0</b>	<b>44</b>
Syrian Arab Republic		0.3	<b>0.3</b>	<b>53</b>
United Republic of Tanzania	8.0	2.6	<b>10.5</b>	<b>59</b>

Recipient country	2019 GCMF purchases ( <i>USD million, food value only</i> )			2019 lead-time gain (%)
	Local/Regional	International	Total	
Uganda	47.9	11.8	<b>59.6</b>	<b>76</b>
Yemen	42.1	246.3	<b>288.4</b>	<b>80</b>
Zambia	2.0	0.0	<b>2.0</b>	<b>73</b>
Zimbabwe	22.3	9.5	<b>31.8</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>830.9</b>	<b>73</b>

**Acronyms**

CSP	country strategic plan
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
IPL	internal project lending
IRA	Immediate Response Account
MAF	macro advance financing
SNF	specialized nutritious foods