



U.S. Agency for International Development Emergency Food Security Program Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress

Cover photo: Women transport food from the port to the warehouse in Nyal, South Sudan. Photo credit: WFP/Eulalia Berlanga

This report is submitted pursuant to the annual statutory requirement added by the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-195), which amended Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a(e)). The report describes how the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) used Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funding, through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), to address food insecurity in emergency situations using market-based approaches, including local, regional, and international procurement (LRIP), and cash and voucher assistance for food.¹

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) delivers two main types, or modalities, of food assistance: 1) food from the United States authorized in Title II of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.)² and 2) market-based food assistance and essential complementary activities, authorized in both the Food for Peace Act and the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

USAID began using market-based food assistance in FY 2010 through the IDA account of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2292). The program was formally authorized as the EFSP in the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Section 7 of P.L. 114-195) and funding for the program was reauthorized through Fiscal Year 2023 by the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-266).³

The Global Food Security Act states the purpose of the EFSP is “to mitigate the effects of manmade and natural disasters by utilizing innovative new approaches to delivering aid that support affected persons and the communities hosting them, build resilience and early recovery, and reduce opportunities for waste, fraud and abuse.”

USAID determines which modality to employ in a given context using four criteria: market appropriateness, feasibility, project objectives, and cost. Market-based modalities include LRIP; cash transfers for food; and food vouchers. LRIP⁴ has additional restrictions on the source and origin of commodities⁵ to ensure that USAID activities reinforce developing markets to the greatest extent possible.

¹ Definitions of all modalities are in Appendix A.

² FY 2022 results on this modality will be reported in the FY 2022 International Food Assistance Report.

³ Global Food Security Act of 2016: <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ195/PLAV-114publ195.pdf>; Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ266/PLAV-115publ266.pdf>

⁴ For definitions of criteria, refer to the Modality Decision Tool for Humanitarian Assistance. Available at: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pbaae883.pdf

⁵ “Source” means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating/recipient country or the cooperating/recipient country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of the purchase, irrespective of the place of manufacture or production, unless it is a prohibited source country. “Origin” means the country where a commodity is mined, grown, or produced. Award Requirements for Source and Origin of LRIP are available [here](#).

FY 2022 ASSISTANCE

More than 205 million people experienced acute hunger in 2022, an increase from 193 million in 2021. Food, fuel, and fertilizer prices, already high in early 2022, rose sharply following the Russian government's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, given the importance of both countries as suppliers in global markets. Resulting price shocks pushed staple food prices to near or beyond record levels in some countries while at the same time conflict, drought, flooding, and other natural disasters limited local food production around the world, worsening acute food security.⁶ In 2022, an all-time high of 970,000 people faced catastrophic hunger (IPC Phase 5⁷) in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen—ten times more people than in 2016.

Hunger was particularly prevalent in the Horn of Africa (parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya), a region facing the worst drought in at least 70 years after four consecutive failed rainy seasons from 2020 to September 2022. Approximately 23 million people across the region required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs⁸. While the swift increase of humanitarian assistance—mobilized in large part by the United States in FY 2022—delayed the onset of Famine in parts of Somalia at the end of 2022, catastrophic hunger continues to be a risk.

In response to rising global food insecurity, USAID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) took the extraordinary step to draw down the full balance of \$282 million from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) in April 2022. With these funds, USAID procured U.S. food commodities through the Title II program to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries that have been facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen, helping to fill critical pipelines throughout the fall and winter of 2022.

In FY 2022, USAID provided more than \$4 billion in EFSP assistance reaching more than 114 million people in 55 countries. Combined with Title II and Community Development Funds (appropriated as Development Assistance funds), USAID reached more than 167 million people in 57 countries with a total of more than \$6.7 billion in food assistance and related activities. LRIP accounted for more than 48 percent of EFSP programming in FY 2022. Food vouchers accounted for 21 percent, cash transfers accounted for 30 percent, and funding for essential complementary activities and other related activities accounted for the remaining one percent of FY 2022 programming. Please see Appendix A for additional details on EFSP modalities and Appendix B for a detailed list of all country-specific EFSP activities for FY 2022.

⁶ 2022 Global Report on Food Crises: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9997en/cb9997en.pdf>

⁷ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-overview-and-classification-system/>

⁸ Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview and Call to Action: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-28-november-2022>

KEY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES

USAID provides food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. The following five examples demonstrate how critical emergency food assistance programs, such as EFSP, have been in saving lives in FY 2022.

HORN OF AFRICA - ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, KENYA

Ethiopia

Armed conflict, climatic shocks, and protracted displacement continued to exacerbate acute food insecurity across Ethiopia during FY 2022. Ongoing hostilities in northern Ethiopia also compounded levels of food insecurity, prompted widespread population displacement, and reduced household access to basic services and income-generating activities in the Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions. While humanitarian organizations transported urgently needed relief commodities to Tigray during the five-month halt in hostilities between March and August, the resumption of conflict in late August disrupted humanitarian response activities amid elevated food insecurity affecting more than seven million people across the three regions. Meanwhile, worsening drought conditions affected approximately 24 million people in Ethiopia, with southern and eastern parts of the country experiencing four consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall in FY 2022. As a result, an estimated 9.9 million people faced increased food assistance needs and 8.3 million people experienced daily water insecurity, according to the UN. Armed group activity and intercommunal conflict in areas of eastern, southern, and western Ethiopia also disrupted markets, increased food insecurity, and limited access to populations in need.

In response, USAID supported partners with more than \$1.4 billion in FY 2022 funding—including approximately \$285 million in EFSP funding—to provide emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations throughout the country. With USAID support, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency food and cash-based assistance to an estimated 2.4 million people in Ethiopia's Somali region and more than 727,000 refugees countrywide between January 2022 and March 2022. When feasible, USAID partners also used IDA funding for the local and regional procurement of food commodities and to provide cash transfers for food, which helps bolster local markets.

KENYA

Four consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall between 2020 and 2022 have led to a severe drought across Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands. As of September 2022, approximately 4.4 million people in Kenya were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes in Kenya's Turkana County, according to the UN. The UN has cited a number of factors contributing to heightened food insecurity in drought-affected areas, including reduced

crop yields and increased livestock deaths. Approximately 2.4 million livestock died as a result of the drought as of September, limiting food availability and decreasing communities' access to livelihood opportunities. Vulnerable households were further impacted by atypically high global prices for food, fertilizer, and fuel, driven in part by the Russian government's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The ongoing drought particularly impacted vulnerable households that failed to recover from previous shocks, including the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 droughts and the socioeconomic impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which compounded existing needs and reduced household resilience.

In FY 2022, USAID contributed approximately \$310 million in total humanitarian response funding, including nearly \$164 million in EFSP funding to provide emergency assistance to food-insecure populations throughout Kenya. This support enabled USAID partners—including WFP and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)—to quickly procure food commodities from local and regional markets to meet urgent food needs. IDA funds also provided partners with the ability to use cash and voucher modalities, which serve to quickly deliver food assistance to people in need without disrupting fragile local markets. With support from USAID and other donors, WFP provided drought-affected, food-insecure communities with emergency food and cash assistance, reaching nearly 535,000 people in 12 of Kenya's drought-affected arid and semi-arid counties.

SOMALIA

In Somalia, four consecutive below-average rainy seasons between 2020 and September 2022 contributed to severe drought, prompting an increase in life-threatening food insecurity during FY 2022, according to the UN. Relief actors estimated as a result of the ongoing drought conditions nearly 4.3 million people—nearly one-fourth of Somalia's population—experienced acute food insecurity between July and September, including 213,000 people who likely experienced outcomes worse than Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity between June and September. The drought and related food insecurity also prompted widespread population displacement during the fiscal year, with more than one million people migrating to seek refuge in other parts of the country with wider access to humanitarian assistance services, including healthcare and food assistance, according to the UN. Additionally, Somalia's decades of protracted conflict, and its resultant displacement, compounded with the effects of the ongoing drought to induce acute humanitarian need.

USAID contributed nearly \$814 million in total emergency response funding—including approximately \$409 million in EFSP funding—to support Somalia during FY 2022. With nearly \$33 million in IDA funding, a USAID partner paired cash-based assistance—to ensure the immediate food needs of drought-affected populations countrywide were met—with complementary emergency health and nutrition services to reduce malnutrition prevalence and poor health outcomes among children ages five years and younger. Another USAID partner, with nearly \$21 million in IDA contributions from USAID, provided needs-based, emergency food assistance to ensure households in Somalia meet their dietary requirements. Additionally, the partner provided protection and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to support survivors of gender-based violence and ensure vulnerable populations across Somalia have access to sustainable water sources for safe and dignified livelihoods.

UKRAINE

Approximately 18 million people in Ukraine required humanitarian assistance due to the Russian government's invasion on February 24, 2022, which triggered widespread displacement and heightened food insecurity across the country, according to the UN. During March and April 2022, one-third of households across Ukraine reported acute food insecurity, due to inadequate food consumption and a lack of purchasing power, according to a WFP survey. In particular, approximately 50 percent of both displaced households and households in eastern and southern Ukraine—which experienced intensified hostilities throughout FY 2022—reported insufficient access to food. The Russian government's invasion has led to the closure of local markets which exacerbated the scarcity of staple foods such as bread, dairy, meat, and vegetables. During the initial months of the Russian government's invasion, approximately 70 percent of people residing in frontline areas—such as Ukraine's Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhya *oblasts*—reported scarcity of staple products in local shops.

USAID contributed more than \$1 billion in IDA funding to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Ukraine in FY 2022. Specifically, USAID provided nearly \$208 million to WFP and three non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to scale up food assistance in Ukraine through in-kind food distributions and cash transfers for food, as well as \$372 million for the International Organization for Migration, WFP, and seven NGOs to provide multipurpose cash assistance to help vulnerable populations meet their overall needs while also supporting local markets. WFP reached an average of nearly 2.4 million people per month with in-kind food distributions or cash-based assistance between March and September. During this period, the UN agency distributed more than 104,000 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food and nearly \$278 million in cash-based assistance with support from USAID and other donors. WFP focused in-kind food aid—including bread produced by local bakeries and supplemental nutrition assistance to prevent acute malnutrition in infants and children—in areas along front lines where hostilities resulted in market closures, distributing more than 101,000 MT of food during the seven-month period. Conversely, WFP's cash-based assistance served conflict-affected populations residing in areas where food remained available in shops and markets, enabling vulnerable households to meet basic needs while also helping sustain local businesses.

PAKISTAN FLOODS

Heavy monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts resulted in flooding and landslides across Pakistan between June and September 2022. At their peak, the floodwaters submerged up to one-third of the country and adversely-affected an estimated 33 million people across more than 80 districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, as well as Gilgit-Baltistan Region, according to the Government of Pakistan. In total, the flooding and landslides resulted in the deaths of more than 1,730 people, injury to nearly 12,900 additional individuals, and the displacement of an estimated 7.9 million people, while also destroying vital infrastructure—such as health facilities, schools, shelters, and transportation routes. Furthermore, the flooding and landslides caused nearly 1.2 million livestock deaths, damaged or destroyed millions of acres of agricultural land—including significant portions of grain stores, as well as cotton and rice crops—and decimated public infrastructure essential to the transport of food commodities to and from markets. The severe weather and related agricultural

losses compounded pre-existing food insecurity, hampered agricultural activities ahead of the October-to-December *rabi* planting season, and diminished access to income-generating activities among affected communities. As a result, food security sharply deteriorated during FY 2022, with an increase of an estimated 10 million people facing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity during FY 2022, according to WFP.

In response, USAID supported UN and NGO partners with more than \$43.6 million in FY 2022 IDA funds—including \$14 million in EFSP funding—to provide life-saving assistance to food-insecure populations throughout Pakistan. With USAID and other donor support, WFP distributed emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food and locally, regionally, and internationally procured in-kind food commodities—to reach more than 341,000 flood-affected individuals in the country. These EFSP activities ensured beneficiaries had adequate access to a sufficient quantity and quality of food to meet their short-term basic food needs in a dignified manner, while also supporting local markets and livelihoods.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

USAID requires its partners to systematically monitor activities at all stages of an emergency food assistance program; conduct evaluations to assess the performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the assistance; and provide continuous oversight of U.S. government resources. USAID implementing partners conduct baseline studies for emergency awards that are implemented for six or more months, conduct beneficiary selection and registration, monitor availability of food and prices in the local market, seek beneficiary feedback about the distribution process and challenges, and conduct distribution and post-distribution monitoring for all awards. To ensure rigor of monitoring and evaluation, USAID/BHA Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) staff review the technical quality of approaches proposed in the application and review the design of the market monitoring, beneficiary feedback monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, and baseline and final evaluation surveys. USAID staff also reviews the completion and quality of the annual data reported by partners via annual reporting.

There are several standard procedures implemented in EFSP programs to meet the food needs of the most vulnerable populations in greatest need while ensuring that USAID does no harm. These include targeting, registration, and verification of beneficiaries using clear vulnerability criteria; ensuring the safety, quantity, and quality of food commodities (for in-kind food distributions); and ensuring that the appropriate modality (e.g. in-kind food, cash, vouchers) is selected for the context. USAID partners are expected to conduct regular market price analyses to ensure food assistance does not disrupt local markets and adversely affect people who do not receive food assistance.

During distributions of emergency food or cash transfers or food vouchers, USAID partners use several tools, as applicable, to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance. These include biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic distribution of cash or voucher transfers; and distinct marking of paper vouchers. USAID partners periodically conduct assessments and beneficiary verification to assess evolving humanitarian needs. USAID partners also set up beneficiary feedback and complaint/accountability systems for beneficiaries to provide confidential information

related to staff misconduct, beneficiary registration and selection, distribution sites, distribution process, quality and quantity of assistance provided. Such systems help address programming fraud, commodity loss, protection issues such as sexual exploitation, and gender equity.

USAID staff based in Missions conduct regular field monitoring visits and share their observations, findings, and recommendations with implementing partners in the field and colleagues in Washington. In places where USAID staff do not have adequate access to the project or distribution sites, USAID contracts professional monitoring firms to undertake third-party monitoring so that the agency receives unbiased information about the performance of the partners in delivering food assistance and other complementary activities. The USAID Office of Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations to which the agency is committed to respond. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) may also conduct engagements and audits that result in recommendations to which USAID is committed to respond.

To improve the rigor of evaluations and to increase the use of cost-effective and timely impact evaluations of emergency food security programs, BHA issued an award to develop the Humanitarian Assistance Evidence Cycle. The activity developed an evidence gap map of emergency food security programs in 2022. Based on the evidence gaps, BHA will support impact evaluations that will help improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its food assistance programs.

APPENDIX A: EFSP Modalities

USAID uses funds in different ways, offering the greatest possible flexibility to address food security needs as they arise. The principal modalities are:

1. Local, Regional, and International Procurement⁹
 - a. Local procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods within a country affected by an emergency.
 - b. Regional procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods from a country that is within the same continent.
 - c. International procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods from a country that is not located within the same continent as the country in which the commodities will be used. International procurement does not include procurement from the United States.
2. Cash Transfers are money provided to participants who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
3. Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is defined as a transfer (either regular or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money a household needs to cover, fully or partially, a set of basic needs. BHA may authorize funding for multipurpose cash grants either by (a) contributing funding proportional to food needs in an activity with other donors who can cover the proportion of the grants for non-food needs, or by (b) fully funding a multipurpose cash grant as funding for non-food needs fits within the 20 percent Essential Complementary Services cap.
4. Food Vouchers are vouchers that are redeemable for food to participants who are affected by an emergency and who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
5. Essential Complementary Activities¹⁰ are activities that enhance the overall effectiveness and impact of the food assistance transfer modalities, and contribute to the stabilization of household/community availability of, access to, and utilization of nutritious foods. Essential complementary activities contribute directly and/or indirectly to the achievement of the emergency-related food security and nutrition objectives when they are programmatically linked to the transfer modality used (e.g. promoting the purchase of more nutritious foods among cash transfer/unrestricted food voucher recipients, while working with market traders to increase the availability of more nutritious foods). Essential complementary activities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Prevention and/or treatment of acute malnutrition.

⁹ For LRIP programs, USAID has a preference first to support markets impacted by the crisis and second for commodities produced near the crisis-affected area and on the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list for Least Developed, Other Lower Income, and Lower Middle Income countries. See OECD DAC list at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>

¹⁰ Given the specific mandate of EFSP to provide emergency food assistance pursuant to Section 491(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, USAID draws on the broader authority to provide IDA pursuant to Section 491(b), to carry out many of these activities. Such use of IDA is consistent with United States policy in Section 492(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which states that IDA funds “are intended to provide the President with the greatest possible flexibility to address disaster-related needs as they arise and to prepare for and reduce the impact of natural and manmade disasters.”

- b. Agriculture and food security.
- c. Livelihoods.
- d. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
- e. Coordination and capacity building support.
- f. Efforts to strengthen gender equity, empower youth, or improve cohesion.
- g. Disaster risk reduction.

APPENDIX B: FUNDING SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 22 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM AWARDS¹¹

Commonly Used Acronyms

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

AAH/USA	Action Against Hunger
ABCom	Action pour le Bien-être communautaire
ACF	Action contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
SCF	Save the Children Federation
WRI	World Relief International

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS (UN) AGENCIES

FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IOM	International Organization for Migration
WFP	UN World Food Program

RESPONSE TYPES

CE	Complex Emergency
ER4	Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience
IDP	Internally-Displaced Person

¹¹EFSP funding summary tables reflect reporting only on congressionally mandated food assistance funding. They will not necessarily match the partners listed in the narrative, which reflect broader food security or nutrition programming.

COUNTRIES

CAR	Central African Republic
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
RoC	Republic of Congo

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Office of Africa										
Angola	Drought	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 2,544,000	\$ -	\$ 919,874	\$ 80,126	\$ -	\$ 3,544,000	South Africa, Turkey, Namibia, Indonesia
	Drought	World Vision	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	
Burkina Faso	CE	ACF	\$ 1,189,859	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,189,859	
	CE	ACTED	\$ 1,309,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,309,205	
	CE	DRC	\$ -	\$ 1,467,386	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,467,386	
	CE	Solidarites	\$ 514,913	\$ 514,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,029,826	
Burundi	CE	UNWFP	\$ 31,572,082	\$ -	\$ 11,074,099	\$ 5,091,464	\$ 3,418,588	\$ -	\$ 51,156,233	Indonesia, Turkey, France,
	ER4	UNWFP	\$ 2,310,028	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,310,028	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 5,414,914	\$ -	\$ 1,472,804	\$ -	\$ 390,873	\$ -	\$ 7,278,591	Indonesia
Cabo Verde	Food Security	IFRC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	
	CE	CRS	\$ -	\$ 1,822,601	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,822,601	
Cameroon	CE	DRC	\$ -	\$ 1,556,758	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,556,758	
	CE	NRC	\$ -	\$ 466,389	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,389	
	CE	PUI	\$ 1,254,967	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,254,967	
CAR	CE	UNWFP	\$ 13,106,000	\$ -	\$ 4,823,326	\$ -	\$ 9,070,674	\$ -	\$ 27,000,000	India, Malaysia , Indonesia
	CE	CRS	\$ 270,273	\$ -	\$ 2,071,132	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,341,405	
CAR	CE	IRC	\$ 424,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 424,812	
	CE	Mercy Corps	\$ -	\$ 1,887,835	\$ 1,242,829	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,130,664	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
CAR	CE	Solidarites	\$ 743,447	\$ 743,447	\$ 2,230,958	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,717,852	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 23,750,000	\$ 6,637,277	\$ 673,752	\$ 10,188,971	\$ -	\$ 48,500,000	Cameroon, Indonesia, India, Ukraine
	CE	World Vision	\$ 2,562,032	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,562,032	
Chad	CE	UNWFP	\$ 11,498,431	\$ 4,364,871	\$ 10,431,208	\$ 68,924	\$ 3,959,992	\$ -	\$ 30,323,426	Cameroon, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia
	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 200,958	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 294,992	Chad
DRC	CE	ABCom	\$ -	\$ 283,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283,819	
	CE	ACF	\$ 1,153,895	\$ 14,152,547	\$ 1,170,755	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,477,197	
	CE	ACTED	\$ 4,024,808	\$ -	\$ 14,071,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,096,633	
	CE	ADRA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 975,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 975,233	
	CE	CONCERN	\$ 616,266	\$ 800,370	\$ 3,453,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,870,486	
	CE	CRS	\$ 4,354,923	\$ 4,354,923	\$ 154,552	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,864,398	
	CE	DRC	\$ 142,560	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,560	
	CE	IFRC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	
	CE	Mercy Corps	\$ 1,486,499	\$ 1,486,499	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,972,998	
	CE	Samaritan's Purse	\$ 828,154	\$ 6,625,242	\$ -	\$ 1,184,833	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,638,229	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 9,000,000	\$ -	\$ 35,636,392	\$ 11,087,683	\$ 5,470,246	\$ -	\$ 61,194,321	Indonesia , Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Tanzania
	CE	World Vision	\$ 869,479	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 869,479	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
DRC	CE	WRI	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,987,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,987,981	
Djibouti	CE	UNWFP	\$ 2,519,047	\$ 670,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,997,100	\$ -	\$ 5,187,000	Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 15,302,675	\$ -	\$ 26,550,608	\$ 123,596	\$ 145,777,802	\$ -	\$ 187,754,681	Indonesia, South Africa, Rwanda, Belgium, Ukraine
Ethiopia	CE-Northern Ethiopia	TWI USA, LLC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190,080	\$ 190,080	
	CE-Northern Ethiopia	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,500,000	\$ -	\$ 97,500,000	Belgium, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Rwanda, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine
Gambia	Floods	IFRC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,524	\$ 187,524	
	CE	AAH/USA	\$ 2,060,075	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,060,075	
	CE	CONCERN	\$ 2,798,548	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,798,548	
Kenya	CE	Kenya Red Cross Society	\$ 4,117,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,117,277	
	CE	RACIDA	\$ 2,259,541	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,259,541	
	CE	SCF	\$ 3,997,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,997,018	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 49,520,499	\$ 42,657,922	\$ 15,849,448	\$ 35,334,899	\$ 1,485,903	\$ -	\$ 144,848,671	Indonesia, Uganda
	CE	World Vision	\$ 3,606,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,606,799	
	Cyclones	UNWFP	\$ 1,800,000	\$ -	\$ 833,562	\$ 169,037	\$ 197,401	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	Malawi, Turkey
Madagascar	Drought	ACF	\$ 1,190,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,190,245	
	Drought	ADRA	\$ -	\$ 1,307,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,307,187	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Madagascar	Drought	CRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,530,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,530,000	
	Drought	UNWFP	\$ 3,169,597	\$ -	\$ 9,830,832	\$ 3,569,242	\$ 19,538,418	\$ -	\$ 36,108,089	India, Indonesia, Malawi, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey
Mali	CE	UNWFP	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,500,000	
	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 1,178,880	\$ 5,996,853	\$ 788,727	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,964,460	
Mauritania	Drought	UNWFP	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	
	Drought	World Vision	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	
Mozambique	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 7,983,174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,209	\$ 1,438,229	\$ -	\$ 9,431,612	India, Indonesia, Senegal
	Floods	World Vision	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,753	\$ 87,753	
Niger	CE	Solidarites	\$ -	\$ 634,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 634,653	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 29,349,606	\$ 27,173,539	\$ -	\$ 27,389,917	\$ -	\$ 83,913,062	Turkey, Pakistan, Indonesia, India
Nigeria	CE	UNWFP	\$ 23,678,030	\$ -	\$ 14,970,253	\$ 647,480	\$ 881,086	\$ -	\$ 40,176,849	Indonesia, Senegal, Malaysia
	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 2,015,884	\$ 1,537,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,553,071	
Nigeria	ER4	UNWFP	\$ 3,447,928	\$ -	\$ 2,864,821	\$ 24,444	\$ 617,156	\$ -	\$ 6,954,349	Indonesia, Senegal, Malaysia
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 1,491,481	\$ 27,570,768	\$ 57,537,751	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,600,000	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 6,711,031	\$ 81,267,798	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,978,829	
Congo/Brazzaville	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000	
Rwanda	CE	UNWFP	\$ 8,906,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,906,906	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 160,154,820	\$ 166,991,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 327,146,053	
Somalia		USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 81,619,268	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,619,268	
Sudan	CE	UNWFP	\$ 25,469,540	\$ -	\$ 14,530,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000,000	
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 5,091,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,612,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,704,089	South Sudan, Uganda
Tanzania	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,000,000	
Uganda	CE	UNWFP	\$ 31,406,707	\$ -	\$ 52,343,401	\$ -	\$ 160,550	\$ -	\$ 83,910,658	India
	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000	
Zambia	CE	UNWFP	\$ 650,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650,000	
	ER4	Practical Action	\$ -	\$ 404,509	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404,509	
Zimbabwe	Food Security	Mercy Corps	\$ -	\$ 612,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 612,695	
	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 910,565	\$ -	\$ 5,759,579	\$ 22,046,268	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,716,412	Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique
South Sudan	CE	CRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,735,329	\$ 7,735,329	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
South Sudan	CE	NRC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,289,948	\$ 10,289,948	
	CE	UNWFP	\$ 31,327,912	\$ -	\$ 3,278,780	\$ 127,054,234	\$ 37,360,419	\$ -	\$ 199,021,345	Australia , Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
	CE	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,680,439	\$ 4,680,439	
Office of Africa Subtotal			\$ 591,483,751	\$ 440,022,864	\$ 365,975,982	\$ 223,712,263	\$ 366,923,451	\$ 23,371,073	\$ 2,011,489,384	
Office of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (ALAC)										
Afghanistan	CE	UNWFP	\$ 103,362,367	\$ 47,403,630	\$ 45,762,181	\$ 182,682,829	\$ 18,157,578	\$ -	\$ 397,368,585	India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, Turkey, Uzbekistan
Bangladesh	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 3,723,143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 649,880	\$ 4,373,023	
Bangladesh	Burma and Bangladesh Regional Crisis	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 98,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,100,000	
Brazil	CE - Venezuela Regional	Caritas Brasileira	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,260,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,260,000	
Burma	Burma and Bangladesh Regional Crisis	Mercy Corps	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,842	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Burma	Burma and Bangladesh Regional Crisis	UNWFP	\$ 25,278,417	\$ -	\$ 14,222,382	\$ -	\$ 2,739,017	\$ -	\$ 42,239,816	Indonesia, Malaysia
	CE - Venezuela Regional	Accion Contra el Hambre/Spain	\$ 21,949,041	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,949,041	
	CE - Venezuela Regional	Mercy Corps	\$ 20,235,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,235,373	
Colombia	CE - Venezuela Regional	UNWFP	\$ 33,966,969	\$ 21,290,579	\$ 11,742,452	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,000,000	
	CE (IDPs)	Blumont	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 441,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 441,864	
	CE (IDPs)	Heartland Alliance International, LCC	\$ -	\$ 460,859	\$ 197,510	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 658,369	
Ecuador	CE (IDPs)	PADF	\$ -	\$ 215,104	\$ 1,070,815	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,285,919	
	CE (IDPs)	UNWFP	\$ 613,809	\$ 1,513,033	\$ 3,991,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,118,444	
	CE - Venezuela Regional	UNWFP	\$ 3,776,553	\$ 20,688,584	\$ 401,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,866,313	
El Salvador	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 2,040,071	\$ 291,438	\$ 68,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,399,999	
	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 6,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,500,000	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Guatemala	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 4,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,400,000	
	Food Security	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$ 1,848,731	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,848,731	
	CE	AAH/USA	\$ 1,081,457	\$ 450,674	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,532,131	
	CE	ACTED	\$ 1,871,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,871,800	
	CE	CARE	\$ 3,848,993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,848,993	
Haiti		Community Organized Relief Effort (CORE)	\$ 3,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,800,000	
	CE	CONCERN	\$ -	\$ 2,801,755	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,801,755	
		Fondasyon Kole Zepol (FONKOZE)	\$ 1,279,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,279,080	
	CE	IICA	\$ -	\$ 2,081,213	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,081,213	
	CE	Mercy Corps	\$ 4,609,873	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,609,873	
Honduras	CE	UNWFP	\$ 13,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000,000	
	ER4	CRS	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000	
	Food Security	ADRA	\$ 4,276,767	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,276,767	
	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ 4,763,843	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,763,843	
	ER4	CRS	\$ 134,596	\$ 67,298	\$ 22,424	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 224,318	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
the Caribbean										
Nicaragua	Food Security	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$ -	\$ 1,238,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,238,750	
Pakistan	ER4	UNWFP	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	
	Floods	UNWFP	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000,000	
Papua New Guinea	Displacement	IOM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 579,324	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 579,324	
Peru	CE - Venezuela Regional	SCF	\$ 7,116,727	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,116,727	
	CE - Venezuela Regional	UNWFP	\$ 17,528,299	\$ 4,862,288	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,390,587	
	CE - Venezuela Regional	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$ 8,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500,000	
	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,349,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,349,176	
Philippines	Typhoon	Accion Contra el Hambre/Spain	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,635	\$ 112,635	
	Typhoon	UNWFP	\$ 1,645,718	\$ -	\$ 754,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,400,000	
Sri Lanka	CE	UNWFP	\$ 11,763,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,763,358	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,211,446	\$ 40,639,364	\$ 1,632,760	\$ -	\$ 80,483,570	Argentina, Brazil , Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Turkey, Uruguay
Office of ALAC Subtotal			\$ 317,994,985	\$ 201,465,205	\$ 130,169,966	\$ 223,322,193	\$ 22,529,355	\$ 762,515	\$ 896,244,219	
Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (MENA)										
Algeria	Food Security	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800,000	
Egypt	CE - Syria Regional	UNWFP	\$ 18,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000,000	
Iraq	CE	UNWFP	\$ 22,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,000,000	
Jordan	CE - Syria Regional	UNWFP	\$ 71,730,356	\$ 16,822,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,552,591	
Lebanon	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 7,780,065	\$ 38,019,935	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,800,000	Turkey
Moldova	CE - Ukraine Regional	CRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,742,617	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,742,617	
Syria	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,363,211	\$ 80,534,996	\$ 101,351,793	\$ -	\$ 211,250,000	Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand , Turkey, Vietnam

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other**	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 112,924,835	\$ 98,010,874	\$ 27,194,615	\$ 26,117,106	\$ 245,447	\$ -	\$ 264,492,877	Canada, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey
Turkey	CE - Syria Regional	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 7,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,600,000	
Ukraine	CE	UNWFP	\$ 5,500,000	\$ -	\$ 28,893,126	\$ 164,084,949	\$ 1,697,850	\$ -	\$ 200,175,925	Bulgaria, Hungary, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Turkey
West Bank/Gaza	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ -	\$ 117,377	\$ 1,121,598	\$ 6,050,316	\$ -	\$ 376,823	\$ 7,666,114	EU Countries, Pakistan, Poland, Thailand, Turkey
Yemen	CE	UNWFP	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	
Yemen	CE	UNWFP	\$ 40,267,081	\$ 17,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,032,919	\$ -	\$ 141,200,000	India, Turkey, Ukraine
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partners	\$ 41,340,823	\$ -	\$ 6,413,646	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,754,469	
Office of MENAE Subtotal			\$ 311,763,095	\$ 219,250,486	\$ 105,508,878	\$ 314,807,302	\$ 186,328,009	\$ 376,823	\$ 1,138,034,593	
BHA EFSP Total			\$ 1,221,241,831	\$ 860,738,555	\$ 601,654,826	\$ 761,841,758	\$ 575,780,815	\$ 24,510,411	\$ 4,045,768,196	