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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 2019 REPORT TO CONGRESS

Cover photo: A Syrian girl in a camp for internally placed persons in Idlib Province in Northern Syria. Photo by Aaref Watad/AFP

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITYPROGRAM REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) submits this report pursuant to the annual requirement added by the Global Food SecurityAct of 2016 (Public Law [P.L.] 114-195), as reauthorized in the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-266). The report describes how USAID used funding from the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account, through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), to address food-insecurity in emergency situations by using market-based approaches, including local, regional, and international procurement (LRIP), and cash and voucher assistance for food.[1] This report covers Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA, soon to be the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance in FY 2020) delivers two main types, or modalities, of food assistance: 1) Food shipped from the United States authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (Section 1691 of Title 7 of the United States Code [U.S.C.] *et seq.*); and, 2) Market-based food assistance and essential complementary activities, authorized in both the Food for Peace Act and the Foreign Assistance Act (Section 2151 of Title 22 of the U.S.C. *et seq.*). In FY 2010, DCHA/FFP began using market-based food assistance through the IDA account. The Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Section 7 of P.L. 114-195) reauthorized the program as the EFSP, and the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-266) reauthorized funding for the program.[2]

The Global Food Security Act states the purpose of 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." The Global Food Security Reauthorization Act extended authorization of the EFSP through FY 2023.

EFSP uses principally market-based modalities, including interventions such as LRIP, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers. DCHA/FFP uses four criteria to determine which modality to employ in a given context: market appropriateness, feasibility, project objectives, and cost.[3] Additional restrictions on LRIP affect the source and origin of commodities[4] to ensure DCHA/FFP's activities reinforce developing markets to the greatest extent possible.

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[1] Definitions of principal modalities are in Appendix A.

[2] Global Food Security Act of 2016: https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ195/PLAW-114publ195.pdf; Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017: https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ266/PLAW-115publ266.pdf

[3] For definitions of criteria, refer to the Modality Decision Tool for Humanitarian Assistance. Available at: https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/modality-decision-tool-humanitarian-assistance

[4] "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 available at: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TVW5.pdf

GRANTS IN FY 2019

In FY 2019, levels of acute hunger remained high around the globe, driven by conflict and insecurity. The Famine Early-Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), funded by USAID, estimated 85 million people needed some level of emergency food assistance in 2019.

Elevated levels of global food-insecurity over the last several years stemmed from two main factors.[5] The first was the persistence of multiple, large-scale conflicts that disrupted markets and livelihoods and caused widespread displacement and insecurity. In FY 2019, the United States continued to provide large-scale emergency food assistance for crises such as those in Syria and the Republic of South Sudan.

The second factor was the recurrence of climatic shocks or extreme weather patterns. In the Horn of Africa, severe drought compounded conflict and exacerbated humanitarian needs in the Federal Republic of Somalia and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia during FY 2019. In Southern Africa, Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth caused catastrophic flooding, and the second-strongest Atlantic storm on record hit the islands of Grand Bahama and Abaco in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

In FY 2019, USAID provided more than $2.4 billion in EFSP assistance, which reached more than 39 million people in 50 countries.

LRIP accounted for nearly 45 percent of EFSP funding in FY 2019, food vouchers 27 percent, and cash transfers nearly 23 percent. Essential complementary investments and other related activities accounted for the remaining five percent of EFSP funds. For a detailed breakout by country, awardee, modalities, and funding of all EFSP activities for FY 2019, please see Appendix B.

KEY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES

Altogether with combined IDA and Title II emergency funding, DCHA/FFP reached more than 70 million people around the world in FY 2019 with a total of $4 billion dollars.

The following three examples demonstrate how critical emergency food assistance programs, such as EFSP, have been to saving the lives of people affected by conflict in FY 2019.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan remains extremely food-insecure. Since 2013, conflict has caused widespread displacement, exacerbated food insecurity, disrupted livelihoods, and left families struggling. During FY 2019, more than four million people were displaced (1.8 million internally in South Sudan plus 2.3 million refugees in neighboring countries), and nearly seven million people—61 percent of the population—needed life-saving food assistance.

In FY 2019, DCHA/FFP contributed more than $375 million in emergency food assistance to South Sudan, including $262 million in IDA funds and $114 million in Title II emergency funds. To meet the urgent food needs of multiple population groups throughout the country, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, young children, and severely food-insecure South Sudanese, DCHA/FFP used multiple types of responses depending on which was the most effective and efficient to help the vulnerable get the food they needed in the given context.

Seventy percent of the total $262 million in IDA from FY 2019 that DCHA/FFP allocated to South Sudan helped more than one million people. The majority of IDA funds for South Sudan—59 percent—were

[5] The 2019 State of World Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report: http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi

for LRIP toward the purchase and distribution of food grown inside the country or from nearby countries, to allow food-insecure people to get food quicker. Further, IDA funds enabled the United Nations (UN) World Food Program (WFP) to preposition food commodities closer to food-insecure communities ahead of the rainy seasons when they are cut off from local markets, as well as provide cash transfers for food and food vouchers to IDPs inside South Sudan so they could choose what to buy at local food markets.

In South Sudan, the use of IDA for LRIP increased efficiencies in both cost and time. For example, by using IDA funds to purchase sorghum, DCHA/FFP saved 18 percent of costs, compared to procurement under Title II, and reduced delivery time by approximately three months.

The remaining $114 million in Title II FY 2019 emergency funds for South Sudan—30 percent—went toward the purchase of U.S. commodities and specialized food products to prevent and treat malnutrition in young children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as complementary activities that helped communities who fled war to rebuild their lives after returning home.

People's Republic of Bangladesh

The violence in Burma that occurred in August 2017 forced more than 700,000 Rohingya to flee into Southeastern Bangladesh, who joined more than 212,000 Rohingya who were already living there. Within months, Cox's Bazar District became the world's largest refugee settlement, where most Rohingya refugees reside and are completely reliant on external food assistance to meet their basic needs.

In FY 2019, DCA/FFP contributed more than $123 million in emergency food assistance, using IDA funds, for vulnerable populations in Cox's Bazar District. This includes $98.5 million for the WFP to provide electronic food vouchers to Rohingya refugees so they can buy foods of their choice from vendors in the camps, as well as receive distributions of food. The WFP is transitioning all refugees to e-vouchers. Food vouchers are the appropriate modality in Cox's Bazar for three reasons: they improve dietary diversity for Rohingya families, because they can use vouchers to purchase fresh fruits or vegetables; they eliminate the operational management of products, and families can purchase food at a number of shops at their convenience; and they create jobs for host-community members who own and work in the shops. DCHA/FFP partners also implemented nutrition activities, under which children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women received specialized foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition.

Other emergency food security assistance included the implementation of self-reliance activities, such as community kitchens, projects to reduce the risk of disasters, and cash-based income-generating activities in host communities in Cox's Bazar. DCHA/FFP's funds reached more than two million people in Bangladesh in FY 2019.

Response to the Syria Regional Crisis

The conflict in Syria is a large and complex humanitarian crisis that has driven record levels of displacement and created one of the most serious refugee crises of our time. More than 5.7 million registered Syrian refugees live in neighboring Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. In these host countries, many Syrian refugees lack legal livelihood opportunities and depend on emergency food assistance.

At the start of 2019, the UN estimated that 11.7 million people inside Syria needed humanitarian assistance. Of those, nine million required emergency food assistance to meet their basic food needs. Approximately 65 percent of Syrian households reported resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as restricting their food consumption, to meet food needs.

FY 2019 funding for the Syria regional crisis enabled DCHA/FFP's partners, including the WFP and non-governmental organizations, to support approximately four million people inside Syria each month with monthly household food parcels, food vouchers, or cash transfers for food, as well as to provide flour to bakeries and ready-to-eat rations for new IDPs. Additional funding supported the monthly emergency food needs of 1.1 million Syrian refugees who were living in neighboring Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Since FY 2012, DCHA/FFP has provided more than $3.2 billion in emergency food assistance for the Syria crisis—approximately $2 billion to assist food-insecure families inside Syria and more than $1.2 billion for vulnerable refugees in neighboring countries affected by the crisis, including non-Syrian refugees in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. This contributed to the WFP's refugee operations, which generated more than $5.7 billion[6] in economic activity since 2012 into local economies in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, primarily through cash-based transfers and local food procurement. The programs created jobs in supermarkets and local shops, which increased business for food wholesalers and producers.

STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS

USAID requires our partners to monitor and evaluate activities at all stages of emergency food assistance and provides continuous oversight of U.S. Government resources. The purpose of this policy, and supporting guidance to partners for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting for EFSP activities,[7] is to

[6] Cumulative since 2012, as of November 2019. Source: WFP Syria Regional Refugee Response Emergency Dashboard, November 2019: https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-regional-refugee-response-emergency-dashboard-november-2019

[7] See FFP Policy and Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Emergency Food Security Activities: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Final_FFP_Emergency_ME_and_Reporting_P_G_2019.pdf

ensure the effective and efficient use of resources, and to improve and refine the design and implementation of EFSP activities to achieve the best-possible food security outcomes.

At the pre-distribution phase, DHCA/FFP's partners identify beneficiaries by using vulnerability criteria and ensure the safety, quantity, and quality of food commodities or other modalities selected, such as cash transfers or electronic vouchers, to meet the beneficiaries' food needs. During this initial stage, DCHA/FFP's partners also monitor the commodity supply-chain and conduct internal and external market analyses to ensure U.S. food assistance does not disrupt local markets.

During distributions of emergency food, cash transfers, or food vouchers, DCHA/FFP's partners use several tools to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance, including biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; the electronic distribution of transfers; and the distinctive marking of paper vouchers. DCHA/FFP's partners periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to make sure that they still need food assistance, and provide hotline numbers for beneficiaries to report problems. DCHA/FFP's partners have feedback systems to solicit feedback related to distribution; protection issues, such as sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, and do-no-harm in conflict situations; and measures to prevent loss, abuse, and extortion. Additionally, DCHA/FFP requires implementing partners to train their staff on protection issues, do-no-harm, and gender equality.

Following distributions, DCHA/FFP partners track food purchased through vouchers or cash transfers; monitor the usage of vouchers through banking systems; and conduct randomized follow-up phone calls or visits. DCHA/FFP also contracts for third-party monitoring in countries where it is difficult for staff to monitor safely. The Office of the USAID Inspector General (OIG) also conducts independent audits and investigations of these processes. DCHA/FFP constantly is looking to improve the efficacy of our programs and executes changes based on findings from our staff who perform monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and the recommendations of the OIG.

DCHA/FFP's M&E staff review the technical quality of M&E approaches proposed in applications and review the design of post-distribution monitoring, baseline surveying, final evaluation, and the reporting of annual results. DCHA/FFP provides expertise to develop tools and build the M&E capacity of partners' staff, and conducts regular monitoring and oversight visits to verify the information collected. This dual monitoring allows DCHA/FFP to resolve issues that might hinder food assistance and prevent losses.

APPENDIX A: MODALITIES OF THE EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITYPROGRAM

The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) uses funds in different ways to offer flexibility to address food security needs as they arise. The principal modalities are the following:

1. Local, Regional, and International Procurement[8]
    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; and
    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. "Food Vouchers" are vouchers that are redeemable for food to participants affected by an emergency and who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
4. "Essential Complementary Activities"[9] 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 use 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 the recipients of cash transfers/unrestricted food vouchers, while working with market traders to increase the availability of more-nutritious foods). Essential complementary activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

    a. The prevention and/or treatment of acute malnutrition;
    b. Agriculture and food security;
    c. Livelihoods;

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[8] For LRIP programs, FFP has a preference first to support markets affected 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 the updated policy and OECD DAC list at https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TVW5.pdf

[9] Given the specific mandate of EFSP to provide emergency food assistance pursuant to Section 491(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, FFP 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."

d. Water, sanitation, and hygiene;
e. Coordination and capacity-building support;
f. Efforts to strengthen equity between men and women, empower youth, or improve cohesion; and
g. The reduction of the risk of disasters.

APPENDIX B: TABLE OF AWARDS MADE BY THE EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITYPROGRAM (EFSP) OF THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) IN FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

COUNTRY	EMERGENCY	AWARDEE[10]	TOTAL FUNDING	LOCAL PROCUREMENT	REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT	CASH TRANSFER	FOOD VOUCHER	COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES	OTHER[11]	REGIONAL & INT'L PROCUREMENT COUNTRIES
Isalamic Republic of Afghanistan	Drought	Partner 11	$1,000,000	$ -	$ -	$1,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Afghanistan	Drought	Partner 14	$2,124,363	$ -	$ -	$1,980,962	$ -	$143,401	$ -	
Afghanistan	Drought	Partner 60	$3,125,820	$ -	$ -	$2,566,709	$ -	$559,111	$ -	
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	Partner 7	$1,305,319	$677,333	$ -	$370,671	$ -	$257,315	$ -	
Afghanistan	Drought	United Nations (UN) Children's Fund (UNICEF)	$6,500,000	$ -	$4,988,585	$ -	$ -	$1,511,415	$ -	India
Afghanistan	Drought	World Food Programme (WFP)	$46,500,000	$12,239,087	$8,874,895	$25,251,915	$ -	$134,103	$ -	Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Pakistan, Italy, Belgium,Turkey
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	WFP	$40,594,497	$4,297,572	$16,600,607	$4,800,196	$9,000,000	$ -	$5,896,122	Indonesia, Kazakhstan, France, Pakistan, Italy

[10] USAID withholds the identities of several partner organizations for safety and security reasons, but can provide additional information to authorized entities on request.

[11] Other activities include milling, twinning, and supporting humanitarian coordination and information-management.

Republic of Algeria	Refugees	WFP	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Angola	Refugees	WFP	$4,500,000	$ -	$4,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	South Africa, Zambia
Common-wealth of The Bahamas	Hurricane	WFP	$1,000,000	$373,157	$126,843	$500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	USA
People's Republic of Bangladesh	Complex Emergency	*Action contre la Faim* (ACF)	$7,000,000	$ -	$ -	$5,567,850	$ -	$1,432,150	$ -	
Bangladesh	Refugees	WFP	$45,502,742	$ -	$23,002,742	$ -	$22,000,000	$500,000	$ -	Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia, Belgium
Bangladesh	Complex Emergency	WFP	$53,000,000	$7,115,290	$13,398,736	$5,862,010	$20,373,964	$6,250,000	$ -	Vietnam, Egypt, Belgium
Bangladesh	Complex Emergency	World Vision	$18,000,000	$ -	$ -	$7,450,081	$6,114,150	$4,435,769	$ -	
Federative Republic of Brazil (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Adventist Develop- ment and Relief Agency (ADRA)	$5,763,411	$845,750	$ -	$ -	$4,886,294	$31,367	$ -	
Republic of Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	$840,638	$ -	$ -	$840,638	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Burkina Faso	N/A	Oxfam	$2,000,000	$123,103		$334,034	$1,437,266	$105,597	$ -	
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$1,359,190	$1,086,681	$ -	$ -	$ -	$272,509	$ -	
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	WFP	$2,200,000	$1,897,689	$302,311	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Belgium
Burkina Faso	Refugees	WFP	$3,000,000	$399,958	$104,789	$2,389,036		$106,217	$ -	Indonesia, Italy
Burma	Complex Emergency	Save the Children	$2,535,334	$ -	$ -	$2,535,334	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Burma	Complex Emergency	WFP	$22,369,159	$10,743,426	$3,157,829	$7,947,646	$0	$520,258	$0	Indonesia, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Pakistan

Republic of Burundi	N/A	UNICEF	$2,155,998	$ -	$2,155,998	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Kenya
Burundi	Refugees, Returnees, Conflict	WFP	$5,300,000	$ -	$5,300,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Kenya
Republic of Cameroon	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	CRS	$1,267,370	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,267,370	$ -	$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	Danish Refugee Council	$1,500,000	$ -	$ -	$1,277,914	$ -	$222,086	$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	Partner 35	$1,500,000	$ -	$ -	$1,324,478	$ -	$175,522	$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	WFP	$5,658,000	$3,714,297	$1,943,703	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia, Turkey, Italy, Myanmar, Ukraine, Indonesia, South Africa
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	WFP	$3,075,000	$7,597	$2,067,403	$1,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	Pakistan, Ukraine, Indonesia, Italy
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	$1,375,486	$190,996	$ -	$707,295	$ -	$477,195	$ -	
CAR	Complex Emergency	Concern Worldwide	$3,820,000	$ -	$ -	$178,921	$3,000,261	$640,818	$ -	
CAR	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$4,522,524	$477,476	$ -	
CAR	Complex Emergency	Oxfam	$2,100,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,941,374	$158,626	$ -	
CAR	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$4,918,688	$ -	$4,918,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Cameroon, Kenya
CAR	Complex Emergency	WFP	$3,579,332	$1,195,960	$579,332	$ -	$1,804,040	$ -	$ -	Indonesia/ Pakistan

Republic of Chad	Complex Emergency	ACF	$3,429,392	$ -	$ -	$1,213,009	$1,640,374	$576,009	$ -	
Chad	Complex Emergency	ACTED	$1,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,330,711	$169,289	$ -	
Chad	Refugees	WFP	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$4,340,176	$ -	$659,824	$ -	
Chad	Complex Emergency	WFP	$17,000,000	$17,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Colombia	Conflict	WFP	$2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,250,000	$250,000	$ -	
Colombia	Complex Emergency	WFP	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,652,247	$347,753	$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	ACF	$8,000,000	$ -	$ -	$7,348,795	$ -	$651,205	$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Local Non-Govern- mental Organizations (NGOs)	$24,340	$ -	$24,340	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	$8,000,000	$ -	$ -	$7,706,175	$ -	$293,825	$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$30,000,000	$735,928	$ -	$ -	$29,249,989	$ -	$14,083	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$20,000,000	$172,623	$ -	$ -	$19,827,377	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Djibouti	Refugees, Drought	WFP	$2,700,000	$ -	$ -	$2,148,404	$ -	$551,596	$ -	
Democratic Republic of	Refugees, Returnees	ACF	$3,500,000	$3,104,491	$ -	$ -	$ -	$395,509	$ -	

Congo (DRC)										
DRC	Complex Emergency	ACF	$4,000,000	$3,240,271	$ -	$ -	$ -	$759,729	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	ACTED	$12,664,474	$7,585,310		$3,608,788	$ -	$1,470,376	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	ADRA	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	ADRA	$12,000,000	$10,725,785	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,274,215	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	CARE	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,551,069	$448,931	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	CRS	$6,153,275	$ -	$ -	$6,153,275	$ -	$ -	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	FHI360	$11,000,000	$9,069,420	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,930,580	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	Humanity and Inclusion	$4,799,384	$ -	$ -	$4,630,311	$ -	$169,073	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	International Medical Corps (IMC)	$1,645,080	$168,387	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,476,693	$ -	
DRC	Refugees	Mercy Corps	$7,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$3,234,390	$265,610	$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	Samaritan's Purse	$12,937,098	$ -	$3,234,274	$3,234,275	$6,468,549	$ -	$ -	Uganda
DRC	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$1,346,739	$ -	$545,189	$ -	$ -	$801,550	$ -	Kenya
DRC	Complex Emergency	WFP	$12,971,281	$11,830,892	$1,140,389	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Zambia, South Africa, Malawi, Tanzinia, Kenya, Uganda, Pakistan, UAE
DRC	Complex Emergency	WFP	$11,999,200	$3,074,104	$3,475,919	$3,949,977	$ -	$1,499,200	$ -	South Africa, Kenya
DRC (Ebola)	Ebola	ADRA	$12,975,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$12,802,945	$172,055	$ -	
DRC (Ebola)	Ebola	WFP	$19,000,000	$15,034,165	$3,965,835	$0	$0	$0	$0	Pakistan, India, Kenya, Indonesia, Rwanda

DRC (Ebola)	Other	WFP	$5,000,000	$3,960,497	$1,039,503	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Indonesia
Republic of Ecuador (Venezuela Regional Response)	Refugees	WFP	$10,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$9,903,676	$96,324	$ -	
Ecuador (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$13,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$12,874,900	$125,100	$ -	
Arab Republic of Egypt (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	$18,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$18,000,000	$ -	$ -	
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	WFP	$110,500,000	$41,976,592	$62,972,722	$2,400,686	$ -	$3,150,000	$ -	South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Rwanda, Kenya, Indonesia, Belgium, Turkey, USA, Madgascar, France, India, Italy
Republic of Guatemala	Not Listed	Project Concern International (PCI)	$8,000,000	$ -	$ -	$6,675,257	$ -	$1,324,743	$ -	
Republic of Haïti	Drought	CRS	$6,000,000	$ -	$ -	$2,943,164	$1,834,217	$1,222,619	$ -	
Haïti	Drought	WFP	$4,000,000	$ -	$ -	$3,200,000	$ -	$800,000	$ -	
Haïti	Drought	World Vision	$6,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$5,733,763	$266,237	$ -	
Republic of Iraq	Complex Emergency	Partner 19	$4,240,000	$ -	$ -	$4,240,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	WFP	$28,760,000	$0	$11,600,000	$16,660,000	$0	$500,000	$0	Turkey

Iraq (Syria Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$3,600,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$3,600,000	$ -	$ -	
Iraq (Syria Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$2,400,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,400,000	$ -	$ -	
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	$74,000,000	$ -	$ -	$45,644,180	$28,355,820	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Kenya	Refugees, Drought	UNICEF	$3,000,000	$2,354,326	$ -	$ -	$ -	$645,674	$ -	
Kenya	Complex Emergency	WFP	$10,000,000	$3,342,047	$4,204,271	$ -	$ -	$2,453,682	$ -	Rwanda
Kenya	Refugees	WFP	$18,000,000	$3,000,000	$ -	$15,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Lebanese Republc (Syria Response)	Complex Emergency	WFP	$86,000,000	$0	$0	$2,489,079	$83,510,921	$0	$0	
Republic of Madagascar	Drought	ADRA	$2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,406,015	$93,985	$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	UNICEF	$1,000,000	$550,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	$449,200	$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	WFP	$500,000	$500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Malawi	Drought	UNICEF	$2,800,911	$1,945,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$855,223	$ -	
Malawi	Cyclone	WFP	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Malawi	Flood/Drought, Other	WFP	$4,500,000	$ -	$ -	$4,245,106	$ -	$254,894	$ -	
Malawi	Other	WFP	$500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$500,000	$ -	
Malawi	Refugees, Drought, Other	WFP	$12,740,000	$918,751	$131,249	$8,640,000	$ -	$3,050,000	$ -	South Africa
Mali	Conflict	CRS	$2,232,610	$372,102	$372,102	$744,203	$744,203	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Mali	Complex Emergency	Humanity and Inclusion	$8,540,000	$ -	$ -	$3,263,994	$4,675,729	$600,277	$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	International Refugee Committee (IRC)	$715,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$644,219	$70,781	$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	$3,052,958	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,695,415	$357,543	$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$2,271,240	$ -	$1,878,240	$ -	$ -	$393,000	$ -	Kenya

Mali	Complex Emergency	WFP	$1,200,000	$ -	$ -	$1,200,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Mali	Conflict	WFP	$12,000,000	$ -	$ -	$1,500,000	$10,300,000	$200,000	$ -	
Mauritania	Drought	ACF	$1,000,000	$ -	$ -	$551,126	$335,435	$113,439	$ -	
Republic of Mauritania	Drought	Save the Children	$1,995,629	$248,598	$ -	$1,747,031	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Mauritania	Refugees, Drought	UNICEF	$495,140	$ -	$455,945	$ -	$ -	$39,195	$ -	Kenya
Mauritania	Refugees	WFP	$4,000,000	$ -	$2,674,961	$1,325,039	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia, Senegal, Italy
Mozambique	Cyclone	WFP	$32,600,000	$ -	$26,211,589	$ -	$6,388,411	$ -	$ -	Pakistan, Thailand, India, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Indonesia
Republic of Mozambique	Flood/Drought	WFP	$20,500,000	$14,302,714	$ -	$ -	$6,197,286	$ -	$ -	
Mozambique	Refugees	WFP	$350,000	$350,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Mozambique	Drought	World Vision	$11,271,878	$ -	$ -	$ -	$10,397,594	$874,284	$ -	
Republic of Namibia	Drought	WFP	$1,000,000	$4,284	$995,716	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia, South Africa
Niger	Complex Emergency	IRC	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,973,676	$26,324	$ -	
Republic of Niger	Complex Emergency	Partner 19	$2,024,603	$ -	$ -	$2,024,603	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Niger	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$3,200,000	$2,609,537	$ -	$ -	$ -	$590,463	$ -	
Niger	Complex Emergency	WFP	$14,000,000	$5,956,454	$2,795,712	$5,247,834	$0	$0	$0	Indonesia, Senegal, Turkey, Belgium
Federal Republic of Nigeria	N/A	Partner 11	$36,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$33,847,532	$2,652,468	$ -	
Nigeria	N/A	Partner 19	$8,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$8,345,439	$154,561	$ -	
Nigeria	N/A	Partner 23	$3,413,628	$910,162	$ -	$971,581	$1,461,863	$70,022	$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 23	$31,375,000	$ -	$ -	$5,662,966	$25,021,035	$690,999	$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 35	$11,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$10,015,110	$984,890	$ -	
Nigeria	N/A	Partner 7	$14,000,000	$37,013	$ -	$ -	$13,271,328	$691,659	$ -	
Nigeria	N/A	Partner 8	$5,500,000	$ -	$ -	$5,217,709	$ -	$282,291	$ -	

Nigeria	N/A	WFP	$49,711,372	$13,291,069	$934,158	$30,827,844	$ -	$4,658,301	$ -	Indonesia, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, South Africa, France, India
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Complex Emergency	WFP	$16,000,000	$8,204,924	$205,298	$6,756,507	$ -	$ -	$833,271	Indonesia
Republic of Perú (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Save the Children	$2,995,601	$ -	$ -	$2,765,901	$ -	$229,700	$ -	
Perú (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	World Vision	$3,201,062	$987,536	$ -	$2,144,361	$ -	$69,165	$ -	
Republic of Congo (ROC)	Refugees, Other	WFP	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
ROC	Complex Emergency	WFP	$56,329	$ -	$56,329	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Pakistan and/or Indonesia
Republic of Rwanda	Refugees, Returnees, Conflict	WFP	$9,000,000	$1,071,648	$1,748,870	$6,179,482	$ -	$ -	$ -	South Africa, Kenya
Republic of Sénégal	N/A	ACF	$1,000,000	$102,602	$ -	$752,241	$ -	$145,157	$ -	
Sénégal	Drought	UNICEF	$444,361	$ -	$344,361	$ -	$ -	$100,000	$ -	Kenya
Federal Republic of Somalia	Complex Emergency	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	$45,000,000	$ -	$ -	$45,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	$10,000,000	$ -	$ -	$9,582,120	$ -	$417,880	$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 14	$7,500,000	$ -	$ -	$7,125,789	$ -	$374,211	$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$4,682,203	$ -	$317,797	$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	$16,000,000	$ -	$ -	$15,887,258	$ -	$112,742	$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	WFP	$97,000,000	$ -	$15,000,000	$82,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	Turkey, Belgium, Italy, Indonesia
Somalia	Complex Emergency	WFP	$203,100	$ -	$203,100	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia/ Pakistan
Republic of South Sudan	Complex Emergency	FAO	$25,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,123,717	$22,876,283	$ -	

South Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$16,367,233	$ -	$10,668,772	$ -	$ -	$5,698,461	$ -	Kenya
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	WFP	$220,632,767	$2,713,382	$208,946,535	$6,972,850	$0	$2,000,000	$0	Sudan, Uganda, Tanzinia, Rwanda, Kenya
South Sudan	N/A	WFP	$61,938	$ -	$61,938	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UAE
Republic of Sudan	Complex Emergency	CRS	$3,470,751	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,557,261	$1,913,490	$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 1	$5,765,560	$ -	$5,765,560	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	South Sudan
Sudan	N/A	Partner 1	$18,000,000	$ -	$17,116,139	$ -	$ -	$883,861	$ -	Uganda, India
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 3	$3,600,000	$ -	$ -	$3,600,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	$1,499,594	$1,499,594	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	WFP	$38,700,000	$26,838,575	$ -	$ -	$11,861,425	$ -	$ -	
Sudan	N/A	WFP	$477,217	$ -	$477,217	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Pakistan/ Indonesia
Sudan	Complex Emergency	WFP	$9,700,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$9,700,000	$ -	$ -	
Syria	Conflict	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	$3,015,000	$ -	$3,015,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 10	$6,025,340	$ -	$123,574	$5,205,518	$ -	$696,248	$ -	Iraq
Syria	Conflict	Partner 18	$16,500,000	$ -	$2,567,742	$ -	$12,176,309	$1,755,949	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 19	$7,965,018	$1,260,608	$ -	$4,219,814	$2,052,275	$432,321	$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 20	$41,944,254	$ -	$21,936,230	$521,181	$19,486,843	$ -	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 22	$3,135,666	$2,422,467	$713,199	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 22	$12,000,000	$5,654,614	$3,936,682	$ -	$828,676	$1,580,028	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 24	$9,956,104	$ -	$ -	$ -	$8,814,497	$1,141,607	$ -	
Syria	Conflict	Partner 25	$2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,500,000	$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	$2,851,743	$2,641,841	$49,872	$ -	$ -	$160,030	$ -	Iraq, Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 37	$18,000,000	$9,776,326	$4,639,124	$ -	$ -	$3,584,550	$ -	Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Philippines,Tunisia, Turkey, UAE

Syria	N/A	Partner 37	$ -	$269,023	-$144,008	$ -	$ -	-$125,015	$ -	
Syria	Conflict	Partner 38	$12,762,247	$ -	$5,428,734	$ -	$7,333,513	$ -	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 4	$14,450,000	$0	$2,075,298	$2,933,671	$7,221,444	$2,219,587	$0	
Syria	Conflict	Partner 6	$7,298,114	$ -	$486,934	$701,551	$4,650,443	$1,459,186	$ -	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	WFP	$120,000,000	$22,384,903	$80,889,690	$ -	$16,725,407	$ -	$ -	Egypt, Vietnam, Morocco, Canada, Turkey, UAE
United Republic of Tanzania	Refugees, Returnees, Conflict	WFP	$17,000,000	$14,359,936	$640,064	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	Rwanda
Republic of Turkey (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	$13,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$13,000,000	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Uganda	Refugees	WFP	$69,635,446	$42,159,613	$27,475,833	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Sudan, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Indonesia
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	ACTED	$1,400,000	$ -	$ -	$1,400,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	Norwegian Refugee Council	$2,099,671	$ -	$ -	$1,793,617	$ -	$306,054	$ -	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	People in Need	$200,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$200,000	$ -	$ -	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	Polish Humanitarian Action	$346,873	$346,873	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Complex Emergency	Partner 43	$3,450,000	$3,390,344	$ -	$ -	$ -	$59,656	$ -	
Venezuela Regional Response	Complex Emergency	WFP	$15,000,000	$14,197,858	$ -	$ -	$ -	$802,142	$ -	
Republic of Yemen	Complex Emergency	FAO	$1,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,500,000	$ -	

Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	$19,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$19,000,000	$ -	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 19	$12,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$11,620,121	$379,879	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 24	$16,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$15,150,355	$849,645	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 25	$999,384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$999,384	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 35	$500,000	$500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,000,000	$ -	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 68	$2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 69	$1,985,458	$ -	$ -	$1,985,458	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	WFP	$50,000,000	$ -	$50,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	France, Italy, Belguim
Yemen	Complex Emergency	WFP	$41,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$41,500,000	$ -	$ -	
Republic of Zambia	Refugees	WFP	$610,000	$539,472	$70,528	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Indonesia
Republic of Zimbabwe	Drought, Other	WFP	$70,100,000	$9,067,728	$13,212,165	$47,820,107	$0	$0	$0	Malawi,Zambia, Indonesia, Italy,Belgium
Zimbabwe	Refugees	WFP	$696,349	$ -	$ -	$696,349	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Grand Total			$2,457,707,759	$401,169,773	$698,385,355	$561,866,255	$675,790,767	$117,252,133	$6,743,476	