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U.S. Agency for International Development Emergency Food Security Program Fiscal Year 2021 Report to Congress

Cover photo: USAID, through WFP and NGO partners, provides food assistance to communities across Haiti. Photo credit: WFP

This report is submitted pursuant to the annual requirement from the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-195), which amended Section 492 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a(e)). This report describes how the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) used Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) appropriated under Section 10003(a)(3) of the American Rescue Plan Act for international disaster relief and rehabilitation, 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 (USAID/BHA) delivers two main types of food assistance overseas: 1) Agricultural commodities 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, authorized in both the Food for Peace Act and the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

USAID began supporting market-based food assistance in FY 2010 using the IDA authority 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 in 2018 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.” Congress has authorized funding for the EFSP through Fiscal Year 2023.

USAID determines which method, or “modality”, to employ in a given context using four criteria: market appropriateness, feasibility, project objectives, and cost. Market-based modalities include local, regional, and international food procurement; cash transfers for food;

¹ Definitions of all food assistance modalities are in Appendix A.

² FY 2021 results on the Food for Peace Act will be reported in the FY 2021 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>

and food vouchers. LRIP has additional restrictions on the source and origin of commodities to ensure that USAID activities reinforce developing markets to the greatest extent possible.^{4 5}

In FY 2021, USAID/BHA implemented a new sector-specific data structure categorizing all humanitarian assistance funding according to sectors. For example, under the former Office of Food for Peace (FFP), all nutrition programming implemented by FFP was included in EFSP reporting but has since been recategorized under USAID/BHA as nutrition sector funding—separate from food assistance. The food assistance sector now encompasses interventions designed to alleviate hunger by providing a resource transfer (in-kind, voucher, and/or cash) in a dignified way that ensures individuals and households have adequate access to a sufficient quantity and quality of food without resorting to negative coping strategies such as selective feeding, forced or early marriages, and child labor. The nutrition sector now encompasses activities that focus on: 1. Maternal, infant, and young child nutrition; 2. Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, including severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition; 3. Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control; 4. Supplemental nutrition assistance; and 5. Collection and analysis of nutrition information in humanitarian emergencies.⁶ The total funding captured in the EFSP report in FY 2020 (\$4.8 billion) compared to FY 2021 (\$4.3 billion) does not necessarily represent a decrease in food-related funding, but reflects a food assistance sector-specific approach to the report.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Assistance

Global acute hunger continued to rise in FY 2021, as conflict and insecurity, extreme and variable weather conditions, large-scale economic crises, and the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic drove acute food insecurity. An estimated 161 million people across 42 countries were experiencing acute food insecurity in 2021—a 19 percent increase compared to 2020.⁷

Prolonged or intensifying conflicts were the primary drivers of the most significant food security crises in 2021. The combination of violence and insecurity generated widespread displacement, undermined livelihoods, and disrupted access to markets and basic services. USAID continued to provide large-scale emergency food assistance to respond to these crises, including addressing ongoing needs resulting from protracted conflicts in countries such as South Sudan,

⁴ 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>

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 available at: <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/bha-functional-policy-20-03>

⁶ More sector-related information can be found in Annex A at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/partner-with-us/bha-emergency-guidelines>

⁷ [Global Report on Food Crises, September 2021 Update](#)

Syria, and Yemen, as well as heightened needs arising from evolving conflict dynamics in Afghanistan and northern Ethiopia. Conflicts and violence also contributed to growing displacement, with an estimated 20.8 million refugees worldwide by mid-2021.⁸ USAID remained the world's largest provider of emergency food assistance to refugees, helping millions of refugees in 28 countries meet basic food needs. Meanwhile, the effects of extreme and erratic weather compounded food insecurity in several regions during FY 2021. In southern Madagascar, severe drought significantly limited agricultural production and contributed to a growing humanitarian crisis, while in Central America, multiple years of drought followed by consecutive storms in late 2020 exacerbated food insecurity in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

As the pandemic entered its second year, the impacts of COVID-19 continued to aggravate economic and food security conditions, especially in countries already experiencing conflict, fragile economies, or other shocks. Worldwide disruptions in supply chains increased prices and reduced the availability and affordability of food and other goods, while movement restrictions and other mitigation measures limited access to markets and services and restricted livelihood activities. In FY 2021, USAID continued to work with partners to adapt and contextualize existing food assistance programs to fit local needs, while also expanding investments in emergency food assistance and livelihood interventions to alleviate severe food security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In FY 2021, USAID provided nearly \$2.5 billion in EFSP assistance reaching nearly 44 million people in 55 countries. Combined with Title II and Community Development Funds (appropriated as Development Assistance funds), USAID reached more than 71 million people in 57 countries with a total of approximately \$4.8 billion in food assistance and related activities. LRIP accounted for more than 45 percent of EFSP programming in FY 2021. Food vouchers accounted for 29 percent, cash transfers accounted for nearly 25 percent, and funding for essential complementary activities and other related activities accounted for the remaining one percent of FY 2021 programming. For additional details on EFSP modalities, see Appendix A. For a detailed list of all country specific EFSP activities for FY 2021, see Appendix B.

Key Humanitarian Responses

USAID provided food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. The following three examples demonstrate how critical emergency food assistance programs, such as EFSP, saved lives.

⁸ [UNHCR Global Trends 2021 Mid-Year Report](#)

COUNTRY 1: AFGHANISTAN

Humanitarian needs in Afghanistan severely increased during FY 2021, largely due to heightened conflict, resultant large-scale displacement, and severe economic shocks following the collapse of the Government of Afghanistan in mid-August. The cumulative effects of decades of conflict, protracted displacement, the COVID-19 pandemic, and severe drought further exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Economic and political instability resulted in the disruption of basic service provision across the country, increased prices of staple foods and fuel, and reduced household purchasing power. Moreover, Afghanistan continued to experience a severe drought in 2020 to 2021, affecting an estimated 80 percent of the country and resulting in a wheat deficit of up to 3 million metric tons in 2021, the UN reports. As a result, food insecurity sharply increased during the fiscal year. The total number of people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of food insecurity increased from 11.1 million people in October 2020 to 18.8 million people in September 2021, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.⁹

In FY 2021, USAID contributed over \$153 million in IDA and ESF funding to provide emergency food assistance to Afghans in need of humanitarian assistance. This enabled the UN World Food Program (WFP), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and two non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to quickly procure food commodities from local and regional markets to meet urgent food needs. IDA funds also provided flexibility to use cash and voucher modalities, which serve to quickly deliver food assistance to people in need without disrupting fragile local markets. In-kind assistance, or food rations, was primarily delivered in rural and hard-to-reach areas but distribution expanded to some urban centers due to pandemic-related market price increases. Following August 15, 2021, USAID increased the proportion of in-kind assistance due to the scarcity of cash in Afghanistan. With USAID support, WFP and its implementing partners reached approximately 3 million people with food assistance during September 2021, more than double the number of people supported in August 2021.

COUNTRY 2: ETHIOPIA

Protracted armed conflict, widespread insecurity, drought, locust infestations, and the adverse socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions across Ethiopia in FY 2021. In northern Ethiopia, escalating conflict in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions during 2021 continued to contribute to displacement, disrupt access to food and income-generating activities, and exacerbate food insecurity. Limited humanitarian access, caused largely by Government of Ethiopia-imposed restrictions, and resultant disruptions to emergency food assistance contributed to food insecurity, particularly

⁹ The 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.

in Tigray, where a government-imposed blockade on the region severely constrained response efforts. In addition, widespread insecurity drove displacement, disrupted agricultural production, restricted trade, and limited access to markets in other areas of Ethiopia—particularly Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ (SNNP) regions. Moreover, below-average rainy seasons in 2020 and 2021 diminished pasture quality, reduced water availability, and decreased crop production in southern Ethiopia, adversely affecting households reliant on agriculture and livestock for income or food supply, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

In response, USAID supported partners with nearly \$609 million in FY 2021 funding—including approximately \$157 million in EFSP funding—to provide emergency food to food-insecure populations throughout the country. WFP distributed emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food and locally, regionally, and internationally procured food—to reach approximately 10 million people in Ethiopia every month in FY 2021. USAID used IDA funding for cash transfers, bolstering local markets when feasible, as well as the local and regional procurement of food commodities, expediting delivery by as much as 45 days compared to U.S. in-kind shipments. This also increased program cost-effectiveness for key commodities such as vegetable oil by more than 46 percent. With more than \$157 million in EFSP support, WFP distributed cash transfers for food as well as in-kind food commodities targeting 3.6 million people across Ethiopia.

COUNTRY 3: HAITI

In Haiti, civil unrest, economic instability, inflation, insecurity, and natural disasters resulted in a high level of food insecurity and other humanitarian needs in 2021. Notably, on August 14, 2021, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck southwestern Haiti, generating and exacerbating humanitarian needs in Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments. The earthquake resulted in at least 2,248 deaths, injured nearly 12,800 people, damaged or destroyed more than 137,000 houses, and left approximately 650,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN. On August 16, 2021, Tropical Depression Grace made landfall over southwestern Haiti, generating heavy rains and strong winds which further hampered humanitarian access in earthquake-affected areas. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic increased health risks in densely populated areas with limited health services and reduced income-earning opportunities.

In FY 2021, USAID provided more than \$23 million in EFSP funding to the WFP and four NGO partners to deliver emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations across Haiti, including communities affected by the August 2021 earthquake. In Haiti’s Grand-Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments, with approximately \$4.4 million in funding from USAID, WFP provided cash transfers for food to nearly 80,000 earthquake-affected individuals, enabling households to address their immediate food needs following the earthquake. The EFSP assistance

complemented two cycles of food distributed to 79,500 people from the Title II-funded contingency stock, to support rebuilding local market functionality in the wake of the disaster.

Throughout FY 2021, WFP also delivered cash transfers for food to more than 40,000 food-insecure people in Haiti's Nord, Nord-Est, and Nord-Ouest departments. NGO partners Action Against Hunger, Catholic Relief Services, Concern International, and World Vision implemented programs to reduce acute food insecurity among thousands of Haitian households, providing in-kind emergency food assistance, cash transfers for food, multipurpose cash assistance, and complementary agricultural support and nutrition services. The variety of 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.

Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation

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 we do 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 and available) 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 the evolving humanitarian need. 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/BHA staff based in USAID Missions conduct regular field monitoring visits and share their observations, findings, and recommendations with implementing partners and colleagues in Washington. USAID issued guidance for staff and partners articulating the required adaptations to the M&E system of existing projects to ensure Do-No-Harm for staff and beneficiaries during data collection in the context of COVID-19. For new awards, USAID requires indicators for which data can easily be collected using remote monitoring tools. 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 USAID gets 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 USAID is committed to respond.

APPENDIX A: EFSP Modalities

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

1. Local, Regional, and International Procurement¹⁰
 - 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 people who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
3. Food Vouchers that are redeemable for food allow participants who are affected by an emergency and who lack economic means to access food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
4. The “Other” category includes funding for essential complementary activities in multi-year programs awarded under the application guidelines from the Office of Food for Peace (a predecessor office to BHA), as well as funding provided immediately in response to a Disaster Declaration that does not include modality breakdowns. Essential Complementary Activities¹¹ 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:

¹⁰ 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 the updated policy and OECD DAC list at <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/bha-functional-policy-20-03>.

¹¹ 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.” Programs awarded from FY 2021 onward capture funding for these activities under their specific sectors. USAID/BHA programming across all sectors is reported in its Annual Report.

- a. Prevention and/or treatment of acute malnutrition.
- 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 21 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM AWARDS BY USAID/BHA OFFICE¹²

Commonly Used Acronyms

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action contre la Faim
ACH	Acción contra el Hambre
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IRC	International Rescue Committee
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
SCF	Save the Children Federation

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS (UN) AGENCIES

FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
WFP	UN World Food Program

COUNTRIES

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

¹²EFSP 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.

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										
Burkina Faso	CE	ACF	\$ 1,278,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,278,140	
Burkina Faso	CE	ACTED	\$ 1,008,841	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,008,841	
Burkina Faso	CE	DRC	\$ -	\$ 1,471,955	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,471,955	
Burkina Faso	CE	Solidarites	\$ 58,147	\$ 911,920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 970,067	
Burkina Faso	CE	WFP	\$ 11,132,884	\$ -	\$ 4,635,959	\$ -	\$ 456,157	\$ -	\$ 16,225,000	Indonesia, Togo
Burundi	CE	WFP	\$ 1,240,426	\$ -	\$ 1,937,835	\$ 2,480,302	\$ 1,684,438	\$ -	\$ 7,343,001	Tanzania, Indonesia, Italy/Belgium
Cameroon	CE	CRS	\$ -	\$ 1,884,007	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,884,007	
Cameroon	CE	DRC	\$ 152,848	\$ 1,540,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,693,118	
Cameroon	CE	PUI	\$ 1,191,164	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,191,164	
Cameroon	CE	WFP	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -	\$ 11,878	\$ -	\$ 4,988,122	\$ -	\$ 11,000,000	Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia
CAR	CE	ACF	\$ 619,770	\$ 929,655	\$ 1,671,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,220,763	
CAR	CE	ACTED	\$ 1,064,366	\$ 2,621,147	\$ 1,555,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,241,228	
CAR	CE	CONCERN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,266,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,266,383	
CAR	CE	IRC	\$ 314,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 314,104	
CAR	CE	Mercy Corps	\$ -	\$ 3,630,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,630,892	
CAR	CE	Solidarites	\$ 996,565	\$ 688,187	\$ 1,272,215	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,956,967	
CAR	CE	WFP	\$ 3,583,702	\$ 9,916,298	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 15,750,000	Indonesia
CAR	CE	World Vision, Inc.	\$ 2,156,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,156,186	

Chad	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,934,891	\$ 94,906	\$ 2,563,581	\$ -	\$ 8,593,378	Indonesia, Ukraine, Cameroon
Cote d'Ivoire	Displacement	WFP	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000	
Djibouti	CE	WFP	\$ 2,661,630	\$ 406,287	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 879,792	\$ -	\$ 3,947,709	Indonesia, Ukraine
DRC	CE	ACF	\$ -	\$ 8,858,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,858,358	
DRC	CE	ACTED	\$ 4,062,601	\$ -	\$ 14,203,758	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,266,359	
DRC	CE	ADRA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 915,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 915,530	
DRC	CE	CONCERN	\$ 1,166,164	\$ 2,755,070	\$ 2,381,444	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,302,678	
DRC	CE	CRS	\$ 775,163	\$ 1,550,326	\$ 410,381	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,735,870	
DRC	CE	People in Need	\$ -	\$ 667,914	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 667,914	
DRC	CE	Samaritan's Purse	\$ 831,067	\$ 6,648,532	\$ -	\$ 1,188,999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,668,598	Uganda
DRC	CE	WFP	\$ 23,721,806	\$ -	\$ 22,120,775	\$ 6,267,072	\$ 1,107,421	\$ -	\$ 53,217,074	South Africa, Kenya, CAR, Indonesia, Tanzania
Ethiopia	CE	WFP	\$ 14,583,907	\$ -	\$ 16,719,646	\$ 7,904,076	\$ 44,887,104	\$ 325,634	\$ 84,420,367	Belgium, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, South Africa, Ukraine
Ethiopia	CE-Northern Ethiopia	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,000,000	\$ -	\$ 73,000,000	Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine
Kenya	CE	Kenya Red Cross Society	\$ 1,960,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,960,000	
Kenya	CE	WFP	\$ 5,851,417	\$ 25,048,583	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,900,000	
Lesotho	Food Security	WFP	\$ 807,368	\$ 1,262,457	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,069,825	
Liberia	Food Security	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 499,999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 499,999	
Madagascar	Drought	ACF	\$ 1,849,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,849,432	
Madagascar	Drought	ADRA	\$ -	\$ 1,613,871	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,613,871	
Madagascar	Drought	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,151,791	\$ -	\$ 5,501,265	\$ -	\$ 7,653,056	India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine

Malawi	Food & Nutrition Security	WFP	\$ 3,149,009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,149,009	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 1,344,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,344,126	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 797,013	\$ 148,808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 509,472	\$ 1,455,293	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 1,062,027	\$ 5,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,067,955	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 4,049,310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,049,310	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	
Mali	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ 9,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,600,000	
Mauritania	Food Security	WFP	\$ 1,818,512	\$ -	\$ 430,970	\$ -	\$ 1,688,018	\$ -	\$ 3,937,500	Belgium, Burma, France, India, Indonesia, Senegal
Mozambique	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ 6,712,494	\$ 19,000,143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,712,637	
Mozambique	Cyclone	WFP	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	
Niger	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 211,721	\$ 538,138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 749,859	
Niger	CE	WFP	\$ 4,210,748	\$ -	\$ 8,658,926	\$ 75,557	\$ 1,456,918	\$ -	\$ 14,402,149	France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Senegal
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 1,436,180	\$ 17,453,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,889,985	

Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 13,764,342	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,764,342	
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 6,323,065	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,323,065	
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 11,265,289	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,265,289	
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 3,090,204	\$ 9,906,909	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,231	\$ 13,020,344	
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 31,376,566	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,376,566	
Nigeria	CE	WFP	\$ 26,582,574	\$ 6,058,008	\$ 40,255,370	\$ 2,341,588	\$ 2,474,460	\$ -	\$ 77,712,000	Belgium, France, South Africa
RoC	CE	WFP	\$ 1,029,966	\$ 470,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	
Rwanda	CE	WFP	\$ 10,282,000	\$ -	\$ 292,737	\$ 750,263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,325,000	Belgium, France, South Africa
Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 4,886,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,886,432	
Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 14,761,052	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,761,052	
Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 11,143,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,143,778	

Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 26,831,440	\$ 120,014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,951,454	
Somalia	CE	WFP	\$ 15,540,000	\$ 81,576,317	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,116,317	
Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 7,729,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,729,987	
South Sudan	CE	CRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,058,615	\$ 10,058,615	
South Sudan	CE	NRC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,058,614	\$ 10,058,614	
South Sudan	CE	WFP	\$ 17,113,818	\$ -	\$ 14,963,884	\$ 124,104,553	\$ 25,323,403	\$ -	\$ 181,505,658	Australia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
South Sudan	CE	World Vision, Inc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,882,771	\$ 4,882,771	
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,764,132	\$ 15,008,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,772,422	Uganda
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625,345	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625,345	
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 605,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 605,114	
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 5,110,396	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,110,396	
Sudan	CE	FAO	\$ 1,666,667	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,666,667	
Sudan	CE	WFP	\$ 17,381,592	\$ -	\$ 45,150,145	\$ -	\$ 637,938	\$ -	\$ 63,169,675	Pakistan
Tanzania	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,100,000	
Uganda	CE	ACTED	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	
Uganda	CE	WFP	\$ 45,594,746	\$ -	\$ 29,457,050	\$ -	\$ 7,900,834	\$ -	\$ 82,952,630	UAE, Ukraine

Zambia	CE	WFP	\$ 610,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 610,000	
Zimbabwe	ER4	WFP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,797,761	\$ 952,239	\$ -	\$ 8,750,000	Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Turkey, Zambia
Zimbabwe	Food Security	CRS	\$ -	\$ 928,851	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 928,851	
Zimbabwe	Food Security	WFP	\$ 867,580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,687,769	\$ 312,231	\$ -	\$ 2,867,580	Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Turkey, Zambia
Office of Africa Subtotal			\$ 318,536,178	\$ 270,280,767	\$ 256,768,824	\$ 170,931,595	\$ 176,063,921	\$ 25,898,337	\$ 1,218,479,621	
Office of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (ALAC)										
Afghanistan	CE	IFRC	\$ 582,310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 582,310	
Afghanistan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 399,405	\$ -	\$ 1,258,212	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,657,617	
Afghanistan	CE	WFP	\$ 19,960,000	\$ 4,990,000	\$ 75,067,155	\$ 45,782,846	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,800,001	Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine
Afghanistan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 3,183,552	\$ -	\$ 1,819,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,003,371	
Bangladesh	Burma and Bangladesh Regional Crisis	WFP	\$ -	\$ 97,999,098	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,999,098	
Brazil	CE - Venezuela Regional	ADRA	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000	
Brazil	COVID-19	World Vision, Inc.	\$ -	\$ 950,104	\$ 1,006,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,956,376	

Burma	Burma and Bangladesh Regional Crisis	WFP	\$ 18,691,123	\$ -	\$ 8,264,727	\$ 1,044,150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,000,000	Indonesia, Malaysia
Cambodia	Floods	WFP	\$ 700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 700,000	
Colombia	CE - Venezuela Regional	Solidarites	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000	
Colombia	CE - Venezuela Regional	WFP	\$ 30,733,732	\$ 45,171,145	\$ 7,095,123	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,000,000	
Colombia	CE (IDPs)	Blumont	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 562,764	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 562,764	
Colombia	CE (IDPs)	Heartland Alliance International, LCC	\$ -	\$ 140,827	\$ 97,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237,923	
Colombia	CE (IDPs)	PADF	\$ -	\$ 139,685	\$ 1,115,457	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,255,142	
Colombia	CE (IDPs)	Samaritan's Purse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,932	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,932	
Colombia	CE (IDPs)	WFP	\$ 883,414	\$ 5,439,310	\$ 7,996,868	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,319,592	
Ecuador	COVID-19	WFP	\$ 1,985,585	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,985,585	
Ecuador	Venezuela Regional	WFP	\$ -	\$ 29,366,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,366,391	
El Salvador	Food Security	WFP	\$ 5,414,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,414,432	
Guatemala	Food Security	ACH	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	
Guatemala	Food Security	Plan USA	\$ 1,822,741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,822,741	
Guatemala	Food Security	WFP	\$ 5,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,500,000	
Guatemala	Food Security	World Vision, Inc.	\$ 1,964,963	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,964,963	
Guatemala	Storms	CRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,333	\$ 33,333	

Haiti	CE	AAH	\$ 1,333,462	\$ 620,154	\$ 360,215	\$ -	\$ 234,373	\$ -	\$ 2,548,204
Haiti	CE	CONCERN	\$ -	\$ 1,795,316	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,795,316
Haiti	CE	CRS	\$ 4,750,237	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,750,237
Haiti	CE	WFP	\$ 7,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,100,000
Haiti	CE	World Vision, Inc.	\$ -	\$ 2,664,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,664,957
Haiti	Earthquake	WFP	\$ 4,472,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,472,029
Haiti	ER4	CRS	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,000
Honduras	Food Security	ADRA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,711,461	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,711,461
Honduras	Food Security	WFP	\$ 13,271,473	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,271,473
Honduras	Storms	WFP	\$ -	\$ 5,492,051	\$ 1,507,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000,000
Nepal	ER4	Mercy Corps	\$ 565,709	\$ 214,283	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 779,992
Nicaragua	Storms	World Vision, Inc.	\$ -	\$ 1,546,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,546,593
Peru	CE - Venezuela Regional	WFP	\$ 17,822,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,822,034
Peru	CE - Venezuela Regional	World Vision, Inc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,122,111	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,122,111
St. Vincent	Volcano	WFP	\$ 950,066	\$ 349,935	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,300,000
Vietnam	Floods	Vietnam Red Cross	\$ -	\$ 855,350	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 855,350
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,682,588	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,682,588
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,248,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,248,296

Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,884,639	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,884,639	
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,612,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,612,637	
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,871,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,871,391	
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,223,181	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,223,181	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Turkey, Uruguay
Office of ALAC Subtotal			\$ 145,206,267	\$ 209,735,198	\$ 158,862,713	\$ 71,050,177	\$ 234,373	\$ 33,333	\$ 585,122,060	
Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (MENA E)										
Algeria	Food Security	WFP	\$ -	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800,000	
Armenia	Conflict	WFP	\$ 655,468	\$ -	\$ 344,532	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	
Egypt	CE - Syria Regional	WFP	\$ 20,280,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,280,000	
Iraq	CE	WFP	\$ 18,240,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,240,000	
Jordan	CE - Syria Regional	WFP	\$ 51,662,532	\$ 21,137,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,800,000	
Lebanon	CE - Syria Regional	WFP	\$ 1,413,244	\$ 77,286,756	\$ 26,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,500,000	

Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 7,106,138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,568,638	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,674,776	Morocco, Thailand, Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 809,805	\$ -	\$ 2,790,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,600,200	Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 1,117,387	\$ 11,919,610	\$ 2,247,010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,284,007	Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 24,716,939	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 327,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,044,272	Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 7,719,211	\$ -	\$ 1,352,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,071,332	India, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 3,811,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,811,703	
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 9,969,821	\$ 8,025,878	\$ 1,762,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,758,114	Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 8,402,979	\$ 35,356,572	\$ 895,853	\$ 20,479,598	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,135,002	Egypt, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 3,492,781	\$ 873,052	\$ 1,715,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,081,038	
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 5,424,264	\$ 458,932	\$ 828,032	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,711,228	Turkey

Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 1,085,558	\$ 25,807,017	\$ -	\$ 6,562,576	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,455,152	Iraq, Turkey
Syria	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ 8,569,249	\$ 31,352,937	\$ 115,480,306	\$ 42,083,621	\$ -	\$ 197,486,113	Canada, Egypt, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam
Turkey	CE - Syria Regional	WFP	\$ -	\$ 10,760,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,760,000	
Ukraine	Conflict	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 224,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 224,217	
Ukraine	Conflict	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 227,921	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 227,921	
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 6,729,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,149	\$ 6,760,403	
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ -	\$ 5,715,975	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,715,975	
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	
Yemen	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ 16,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000,000	
West Bank/Gaza	CE	WFP	\$ -	\$ 9,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,000,000	
Office of MENAE Subtotal			\$ 157,596,596	\$ 236,574,498	\$ 81,737,164	\$ 172,398,424	\$ 42,083,621	\$ 31,149	\$ 690,421,453	
BHA EFSP Total			\$ 621,339,040	\$ 716,590,463	\$ 497,368,700	\$ 414,380,196	\$ 218,381,915	\$ 25,962,819	\$ 2,494,023,134	