



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**USE OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE FUNDS FOR
LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROCUREMENT, CASH, AND FOOD VOUCHERS UNDER THE
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
REPORT TO CONGRESS
FY 2014**



Report to Congress FY 2014

This report is submitted in compliance with House Report 111-366 accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), which required a report no later than September 30, 2010 and every six months thereafter.

This report to Congress discusses how USAID used International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, otherwise known as Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) funds, appropriated under this Act for local and regional procurement (LRP), cash transfers for food, and food vouchers to address food insecurity in emergency situations internationally in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014. The report describes how USAID used the funding in accordance with the following priorities expressed by the Committee:

1. That the program in “no way supplants the United States emergency food assistance strategy built upon the provision of in-kind commodities produced in the United States”;
2. That the program “be employed on a case-by-case basis when in-kind food aid is unavailable or impractical, and only when compelling evidence exists of an urgent need where LRP, cash transfers for food or food vouchers in place of other options will save lives, reduce suffering or serve substantially more people in need”; and
3. That the program “ensure that such purchases do not distort, but instead bolster and develop local agricultural markets in developing countries.”¹

Background

Local and regional procurement, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers are frequently used tools for providing food assistance in emergency settings. Studies by federal agencies and independent experts² have demonstrated these tools play an important role in improving the ability of humanitarian actors to efficiently and effectively provide life-saving assistance.

An internal review of Fiscal Year 2013 data for local and regional procurement programs found savings on commodity and freight costs of approximately 30 percent when compared to in-kind food assistance from the United States³. For food voucher and cash

¹ Conference Report for the FY 2010 Foreign Operations appropriations, H. Rep. 111-366, citing the House Report for the same appropriations, H. Rep. 111-187.

² See, for example, [GAO Study on Local and Regional Procurement](#) or the [Cornell Study](#).

³ Commodities that did not have a comparison commodity available through Title II (e.g., ready-to-use foods that were not on the Title II commodity list in the United States at the time) were omitted from the analysis.

transfer programs, where cost effectiveness was a primary goal, savings ranged from 18 to 40 percent compared to the commodity and freight costs of U.S. in-kind food assistance. These findings validate previous year's findings and academic studies on cost-effectiveness. In other cases, USAID partners implemented food voucher and cash transfer programs based on market conditions, access, and program objectives (e.g. improve dietary diversity, reduce malnutrition, mitigate family asset depletion).

All these interventions can strengthen and expand market linkages, and stimulate an appropriate production response among developing country farmers. When strategically assessed to be the most effective intervention, LRP, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers provide an effective means for responding to food insecurity needs. In a 2013 study by John Hoddinott et. al., in most cases vouchers and cash transfers have also been found to be a cost effective and efficient way of diversifying diets where local markets are functioning⁴.

Purpose and Program Objectives

The purpose of the EFSP program is to address the highest priority, immediate, emergency food security needs. To ensure the program complements – and does not substitute for – U.S. in-kind food aid, USAID has established criteria for its use of IDA funds that are clearly articulated in the solicitation for applications. In brief, funding may be used under the following conditions:

1. When in-kind food assistance cannot arrive in a sufficiently timely manner through the regular ordering process or when prepositioned stocks are unable to address emergency needs either because of a new emergency or an increase in needs for an ongoing emergency (e.g., increased displacement during an existing conflict);
2. When local and/or regional procurement, cash transfers, and/or food voucher programs, due to market conditions, are more appropriate than in-kind food assistance to address specific emergency food security needs; or
3. In certain cases, when significantly more beneficiaries can be served through the use of local and/or regional procurement, cash transfers, and/or food vouchers.

All applicants for USAID funding must justify how their applications address these criteria and USAID experts independently review each one to determine whether to proceed. USAID also has other criteria to guide decision-making regarding the most appropriate response to a given crisis. Those include:

⁴ Hoddinott, John, et. al. 2013. "Enhancing WFP's Capacity and Experience to Design, Implement, Monitor, and Evaluate Vouchers and Cash Transfer Programmes: Study Summary"

- **Feasibility/Scale.** Is one intervention more practical and convenient than others given the emergency context? Is the beneficiary population easier to reach physically with one intervention compared to others?
- **Beneficiary Preference.** Do beneficiaries prefer one intervention over another?
- **Targeting and Gender.** Does one intervention more accurately target a specific population? Are there gender considerations to be taken into account with one intervention compared to others?
- **Security.** Does the intervention proposed pose a significantly increased security risk to beneficiaries and/or aid workers?
- **Program Objectives.** Does one intervention better meet the program objectives (e.g. improve dietary diversity, reduce malnutrition, mitigate family asset depletion) than others?

Fiscal Year 2014 Grants

FY 2014 was a year of large-scale crises, including five Level-3 (L3) emergencies⁵ over the course of the year in Syria (USAID's largest country response in FY 2014), South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Hurricane Yolanda in the Philippines, and the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. USAID and its partners faced both staffing and budget challenges as they sought to respond to many crises simultaneously. Conflict around the world led to huge growth in the numbers of displaced persons; as a result in 2014 there were more people displaced, either inside their countries or living as refugees in neighboring countries, than at any time since World War II – some 51 million. Displacement has become increasingly prolonged, putting significant strains on food assistance budgets, which support the provision of regular, monthly rations to many conflict-affected populations.

In FY 2014, USAID provided EFSP funding to multiple private voluntary organizations and United Nations (UN) agencies. It awarded 64 EFSP grants in 32 countries through its IDA base funding of \$314 million. It provided an additional 13 grants in 7 countries with the additional \$551.4 million IDA/Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funds. In FY 2014, altogether, USAID provided 77 EFSP grants, totaling approximately \$865.6 million for work in 39 different countries.

These grants reached an estimated 14.3 million people in need through local and regional procurement of commodities, cash transfers for food, and food voucher programs addressing emergency food security needs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala,

⁵ According to the humanitarian community, a Level 3 emergency is a major sudden onset humanitarian crisis triggered by natural disasters or conflict which requires system-wide mobilization. <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp264770.pdf>

Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

For a detailed list of all IDA-funded programs for FY 2014, please refer to the end of this document.

Selected Programs

IDA funds enable USAID to respond quickly to emergencies around the world. This section offers a snapshot of four programs in different regions and their success in improving the lives of people affected by natural disaster and conflict.

Philippines

USAID was the first agency to respond to the UN World Food Program's (WFP) appeal in the wake of super typhoon Yolanda, which hit the Philippines in November 2013. The storm was devastating, killing 6,000 people and displacing 4.1 million more. The storm also destroyed billions of dollars in infrastructure and wreaked havoc on the natural habitat, which many residents have relied on for livelihoods in agriculture and fishing. The super typhoon affected local markets and the ability of residents to purchase dietary staples such as rice.

USAID used IDA food assistance interventions to address the emergency food needs of those affected by the typhoon within days of the storm. An immediate grant to WFP allowed it to immediately procure 2,400 tons of rice in the Philippines and begin distribution within five days of the storm making landfall. It also facilitated the procurement of high energy biscuits, nutrient dense meal supplements that do not require cooking, for the immediate response phase. Six weeks later, Title II-procured U.S. rice arrived in country from a

Responding quickly to Typhoon Yolanda

A once-in-a-generation typhoon made landfall in the Philippines on Nov. 8, 2013, leaving a trail of devastation. Three days after the storm, WFP issued an appeal for emergency food assistance targeting 2.5 million people identified as most vulnerable in terms of food security. Many living on the islands of Leyte, Cebu and Visayas who relied heavily on fishing and agriculture for food had their fish stocks decimated and crops destroyed by Yolanda's trail of destruction.

USAID was the first international agency to meet the call. Within three weeks of the storm's landfall, USAID provided WFP and the Government of the Philippines with the tools to provide lifesaving assistance to the nearly 3 million people needing food.

"I'm really grateful for the food that saved our lives after Yolanda hit," said Alberto*, a local fisherman in Guiuan whose family was among the many who lost homes and livelihoods.

"Our rice harvest will be less than half its normal size," said Silvia*, a rice farmer in Roxas. "We really appreciate receiving both rice, which is not available locally, and the money that has allowed us to buy other food from the shops." Silvia was one of many Filipinos who received both U.S. rice and cash transfers to be able to buy other food items.

**No last names given.*

prepositioned warehouse in Sri Lanka, followed by additional tonnage from the United States. In the recovery phase, a second cash grant allowed WFP to support a range of activities designed to facilitate rapid market recovery. Through food- and cash-for-asset activities, affected communities rehabilitated agricultural assets such as irrigation canals and farm-to-market feeder roads in exchange for either food or cash transfers.



Filipinos help put together family food packages, including local rice procured with IDA funding. Credit: USAID

All told, the U.S. provided \$20 million of food assistance, including 11.5 million in IDA/EFSP resources for the typhoon response. Because the typhoon happened in the beginning of the fiscal year, USAID had sufficient funds to provide the right blend of in-kind and cash resources to assure a timely and effective response that met immediate needs and reinforced local capacities. This kind of flexibility is not always possible because USAID funds for emergency food responses through IDA/EFSP are limited.

Syria

As the conflict in Syria raged on throughout FY 2014, USAID escalated its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations both inside Syria and in its neighboring countries. The ongoing fighting made delivery of in-kind food assistance within Syria impractical and dangerous, but the flexibility of IDA funds enabled USAID to swiftly respond and provide life-saving assistance.

USAID, through implementing partner WFP, has been reaching families inside Syria with family size packs of locally and regionally procured foods. Additionally, an innovative program sponsored by USAID helped to provide bread—a staple food of the Syrian diet—to food insecure populations in and around the city of Aleppo. By purchasing and milling wheat locally in Turkey, USAID through its partners donated much needed flour to local bakeries, who in turn sold bread at reduced cost to the local community. This system allowed the bakeries to make enough profit to pay workers and purchase additional supplies in local markets, encouraging stability and providing a sense of community to the victims of war.

Additionally, USAID has been assisting Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. By January 2015, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt were providing safe haven to more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees. Over the course of FY 2014, USAID provided partner WFP with \$272.5 million to sustain the successful food voucher program, enabling 925,000 Syrian refugees to purchase food in local markets. This approach allowed refugees to acquire diverse food baskets and prepare meals with more nutritious, micronutrient rich and perishable commodities. Refugees received voucher values ranging from \$13 per month to \$27 per month, varying by refugee household and by country. WFP initiated calibrated rations for refugees, with sums linked to assessed level of household vulnerability. In addition, acute funding shortages by the end of FY 2014 led WFP to cut assistance by 25 percent in FY 2015, even after WFP's cost savings measures.

Cooking Familiar Foods

In October 2012, WFP, with support from donor organizations including USAID, partnered with Kizilay to implement a card-based aid delivery system. Through these electronic cards, WFP and Kizilay began providing refugees in camps with a monthly cash credit to buy their own food in local supermarkets. USAID has continued its support for this program into FY 2014, as the conflict raged on.

"We used to receive hot meals from camp administration. It was enough to survive, but the foods were unfamiliar," said Nour*, a 43-year-old living in Turkey's Osmaniya camp. "With the electronic food cards, our lives are 100 times better. We can now buy and cook exactly what our family needs."

Originally from a coastal city in Syria, Nour came to Turkey in late 2011 with the clothes on her back and five children—four daughters and a son. Her husband had been arrested by government forces and, fearing for her children's safety, she fled north. When Nour first arrived in Turkey, she was thankful for the newfound security, but hated the feeling of helplessness as she and her children queued for hot meals three times daily.

With a smile, Nour says that since the transition to electronic food cards, she has been able to cook the meals her children are most familiar with, creating a sense of normalcy and making their tent feel more like a home. When asked if her daughters help with the cooking, Nour laughed and shook her head vigorously. "Never!" she said, "But my son does," pointing to the door of the tent. Her 15-year-old son was sitting inside shelling peanuts, the local specialty of Osmaniya province.

**Name changed to protect identity.*



Fresh loaves of bread from flour to bakeries program. Credit: Department of State

Despite the funding shortfalls, the food voucher program did benefit the economies of the host communities. In Jordan alone, by the end of 2014 the refugee program had injected \$100 million into the national economy since the start of the crisis. Jordanian stores participating in the voucher program have seen increased sales of 10-20 percent. By the end of 2014 WFP estimated the voucher program has injected more than \$1 billion into the economies of the five refugee hosting countries since the conflict began.

Ecuador

Clashes between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian government have caused Colombians to seek asylum in neighboring Ecuador. In response, WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in Ecuador provided assistance to some 48,386 Colombian asylum-seekers, refugees and vulnerable Ecuadorian host populations. The relief program was flexible, adapting to provide the appropriate amount of assistance depending on the size of each family as well as the most effective modality—cash transfers for food or food commodities. The transfer basket contained rice, pulses and vegetable oil procured in Ecuador.

In addition to the provision of food and cash transfers, the relief component of Ecuador's program employed innovative approaches to food assistance. The intervention included live cooking demonstrations, which showed beneficiaries ways to prepare meals that will be economical, nutritious and enjoyable—especially useful for male beneficiaries who may have no previous experience in food preparation for their families. In order to ensure the food assistance did not create tensions with the host Ecuadorian community, WFP supported socially inclusive and short-term Food for Assets activities (FFA), in line with traditional community cooperative works.



Food purchased with a cash transfer. Credit: USAID

Recovery activities focused on integrating refugees into their host communities and creating goodwill, by promoting a mutually beneficial relationship between the local producers and consumers. WFP also worked with local governments to strengthen the position of local small-holder farmers by both strengthening the farmers' ties to local stores to sell their crops and by buying fruits and vegetables from the farmers for schools, to supplement WFP's dry rations for schools.

Colombians Escaping Conflict

Joffre is a Colombian refugee who sought asylum in Ecuador with his three children after he was threatened by armed groups in early 2014. Like many refugees, Joffre received USAID-funded assistance from WFP through a combination of locally procured food—such as rice, pulses, and vegetable oil—and electronic vouchers, which enabled him to purchase diverse, nutritious foods locally based on his family's own preferences.

In addition to receiving food assistance, Joffre, actively participated in cooking demonstrations, which taught him how to prepare meals that were nutritious, enjoyable and economical.

“After participating in WFP's trainings, I realized that I was able to cook. I feel happy and excited about cooking. Before coming to this country, I would never touch a pot or a pan. Now I am cooking for my children,” Joffre explained proudly. His wife had moved into a relative's house in Colombia instead of fleeing with the rest of the family.

The demonstrations were especially useful for male beneficiaries who may have had no previous experience in food preparation for their families.

As a result of the trainings on cooking different types of foods, Joffre started earning income to support his family. “I have started selling empanadas with chicken and peas.”

The Sahel Region

USAID actively addressed food insecurity in the Sahel region of West Africa, arising from conflict population displacement, drought and other environmental shocks that exacerbated undernutrition among vulnerable populations. The availability of short-term, flexible emergency IDA awards allowed USAID to respond to rising food and nutrition needs quickly, appropriately, and in a cost-effective manner.

In northern Mali, attacks by armed groups continued in 2014, contributing to increased food insecurity among conflict-affected IDPs and returnees. Through partnering with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Mercy Corps, the Near East Foundation, ACTED and Save the Children, and often working alongside USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID assisted over 230,000 beneficiaries through a variety of innovative programming, including cash transfers; food vouchers; vouchers for assets; training on nutrition, agriculture, livestock management; Early Warning Groups to prepare for shocks; and local and regional procurement of food to support the recovery of local market systems.

In Niger, a poor harvest in 2013-2014, ongoing Boko Haram-related conflict in the Diffa region, and the beginning of an influx of refugees from Nigeria further exacerbated food security among vulnerable populations. USAID partnered with WFP, Mercy Corps, Samaritan's Purse and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to provide immediate relief to over 270,000 beneficiaries while also taking steps to strengthen community resilience to protect against future shocks. USAID provided a combination of cash transfers, food vouchers and local and regional procurement of food to meet urgent food needs while supporting local markets. Interventions that focused on longer term resilience included food-for-assets to build community infrastructure and seeds-for-training to support planting of wheat and maize during the off-season. The construction of infrastructure such as dikes and irrigation canals helped improve farming capacity and agricultural yields to reduce needs for future humanitarian aid.



Smart cards used by Nigeriens through UN World Food Program (WFP) project. Credit: WFP

USAID's EFSP projects are increasingly complementing other USAID and donor-funded programming in the region in order to build resilience and help communities better meet their own needs without outside help.

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FY 2014 Awards

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Afghanistan	IDPs	WFP	\$2,500,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Afghanistan, Turkey, Indonesia, Pakistan
Bangladesh	Refugees	WFP	\$1,500,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Floods	WFP	\$300,000	Regional Procurement	UAE
Burkina Faso	Drought	WFP	\$500,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
Burkina Faso	Refugees	WFP	\$500,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
Burma	IDPs	WFP	\$9,500,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Burma, Indonesia
Burundi	Refugees/Returnees	WFP	\$3,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Burundi	Floods	WFP	\$321,000	Regional Procurement	Tanzania, Kenya
Cameroon	Refugees	WFP	\$5,000,000	Regional Procurement	France, Italy, Indonesia, Thailand, Ukraine ⁶
CAR	IDPs	WFP	\$13,984,286	Regional Procurement	Cameroon, Togo
Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)	Drought	WFP	\$10,000,000	Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers	N/A
Chad	Drought	World Vision	\$2,948,275	Food Vouchers	N/A
Chad	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	Cash Transfers	N/A

⁶ Note: In a year of extraordinary humanitarian needs, WFP programmed specialized food products from Europe that were already on-hand in Forward Purchasing Facilities in the region. As U.S. suppliers are not producing enough to meet demand, this enabled FFP and WFP to meet emergency food needs quickly and with the most appropriate commodities available. This footnote applies to other European purchases throughout this table.

Chad	Drought	CRS	\$4,111,032	Food Vouchers	N/A
Congo-Brazzaville	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	Regional Procurement	DRC, Mozambique, Cameroon
DRC	IDPs	WFP	\$5,000,000	Regional Procurement	Kenya, Namibia
DRC	IDPs	ACTED	\$1,200,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	IDPs	CRS	\$3,131,459	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	IDPs	Samaritan's Purse	\$2,674,931	Food Vouchers	N/A
Ecuador	Refugees	WFP	\$1,158,854	Local Procurement	Ecuador
			\$1,017,082	Food Vouchers	N/A
India	Cyclone and Floods	Mercy Corps	\$1,457,761	Cash Transfers	N/A
Kenya	Drought	WFP	\$15,000,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$15,000,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Kenya, FPF/Tanzania ⁷
Mali	Conflict/IDPs	Near East Foundation	\$532,931	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mali	IDPs	WFP	\$3,379,727	Local Procurement	Mali
			\$1,120,273	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mali	IDPs	WFP	\$5,000,000	Local Procurement	Mali
Mali	Conflict/IDPs	Mercy Corps	\$1,097,631	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mali	Conflict/IDPs	CRS	\$891,961	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mali	Conflict/IDPs	Save the Children	\$528,283	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mali	Conflict/IDPs	ACTED	\$937,576	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$777,334	Food Vouchers	N/A

⁷ FPF stands for "Forward Purchasing Facility"

Mali	Conflict/IDPs	CRS	\$1,360,187	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mauritania	Drought	Action Against Hunger	\$1,436,124	Food Vouchers	N/A
Mauritania	Drought	Save the Children	\$3,738,110	Cash Transfers	N/A
Mozambique	Floods	WFP	\$1,500,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Mozambique, Zambia
Nepal	Refugees	WFP	\$1,662,773	Local Procurement	Nepal
			\$237,227	Regional Procurement	Indonesia
Nepal	Floods	WFP	\$468,131	Regional Procurement	India
Niger	Resilience	WFP	\$1,500,000	Complementary Programming	N/A
Niger	Resilience	WFP	\$1,979,185	Local Procurement	Niger
			\$109,321	Regional Procurement	Togo
			\$7,911,494	Cash Transfers	N/A
Niger	Resilience	FAO	\$1,500,000	Complementary Programming	N/A
Niger	Conflict/Climate	MC	\$906,574	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$6,091,556	Food Vouchers	N/A
Niger	Floods	Samaritan's Purse	\$3,999,995	Local Procurement	Niger
Niger	Drought	WFP	\$1,895,341	Local Procurement	Niger
			\$104,659	Regional Procurement	Togo, Benin
			\$3,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Niger	Refugees	WFP	\$440,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$4,560,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Niger

Pakistan	IDPs	WFP	\$11,541,450	Twinning	Pakistan
Philippines	Typhoon	WFP	\$7,750,000	Local Procurement	Philippines
			\$3,746,700	Cash Transfers	N/A
Rwanda	Refugees/Returnees	WFP	\$3,385,077	Local Procurement	Rwanda
			\$1,332,218	Regional Procurement	Belgium, South Africa
			\$782,705	Food Vouchers	N/A
Senegal	Conflict/IDPs	WFP	\$1,000,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	Partner 4	\$5,004,192	Food Vouchers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	Partner 5	\$10,003,630	Cash Transfers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	Partner 6	\$1,710,795	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$789,205	Food Vouchers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	Partner 3	\$2,236,328	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$605,945	Food Vouchers	N/A
			\$61,030	Food Vouchers	N/A
			\$396,697	Cash Transfers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	FAO	\$8,000,000	Cash Transfers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought	WFP	\$18,000,000	Regional Procurement	FPF/Tanzania, FPF/South Africa, FPF/France Indonesia
			\$2,000,000	Special Operation for UNHAS	N/A
South Sudan	Conflict/IDPs	WFP	\$10,314,580	Regional Procurement	FPF Tanzania, Sudan, Italy
South Sudan	Conflict/IDPs	UNICEF	\$5,000,000	Regional Procurement	Kenya, France
South Sudan	Conflict	Partner 12	\$635,875	Regional	France

				Procurement	
Sudan	Conflict/IDPs	Partner 2	\$4,023,122	Regional Procurement	South Sudan
Sudan	IDPs	Partner 1	\$21,912,982	Regional Procurement	Uganda, India, France
Sudan	IDPs	Partner 3	\$2,279,345	Cash Transfers	N/A
Sudan	IDPs	Partner 4	\$1,726,551	Regional Procurement	Uganda and Kenya
Sudan	IDPs	WFP	\$7,512,149	Local and Regional Procurement	Sudan, Turkey
			\$3,038,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict/IDPs	WFP	\$177,848,600	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†] , Jordan [†] , India
Syria Regional (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey)	Refugees	WFP	\$272,500,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict/IDPs	Partner 7	\$4,504,694	Regional Procurement	Iraq [†] , Turkey [†]
			\$182,691	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict/IDPs	Partner 8	\$16,052,064	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†]
			\$10,159,370	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†]
Syria	Conflict/IDPs	Partner 10	\$5,907,904	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†]
			\$21,500,000	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†]
Syria	Conflict	Partner 11	\$3,710,102	Regional Procurement	Turkey [†]
			\$13,999,071	Regional Procurement	Turkey, India, Canada, Ukraine, Jordan, Tunisia

Syria	Conflict	Transfer to USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives	\$10,000,000	Regional Procurement	Lebanon [†] , Jordan [†]
Uganda	Refugees	WFP	\$1,462,571	Regional Procurement	Turkey, Kenya
			\$499,999	Cash Transfers	N/A
			\$11,037,430	Local Procurement	Uganda
Yemen	Resilience	Save the Children	\$5,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Yemen	Resilience	Mercy Corps	\$5,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Yemen	Resilience	Global Communities	\$5,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Zimbabwe	Drought	Save the Children	\$2,955,525	Cash Transfers	N/A
Zimbabwe	Drought	WFP	\$2,108,690	Regional Procurement	Zambia, Malawi
			\$891,310	Cash Transfers	N/A

[†] Refers to source of procurement