



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 2015**



A vendor sells peppers she grew with seeds provided by USAID on a local market in Margibi, Liberia. She grew them from seeds provided by USAID to Ebola-affected individuals. Photo Credit: USAID

**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 2015**

This report is submitted pursuant to the reporting requirement in the explanatory statement accompanying the FY 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-235). This report describes how USAID used FY 2015 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funding to address food insecurity in emergency situations through market-based mechanisms such as local and regional procurement (LRP), cash transfers for food, and food vouchers as part of the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP).

Background

USAID, through the Office of Food for Peace, the United States Government's lead office on addressing international food security emergencies, has implemented the EFSP program since 2010. In addition to in-kind food assistance, which continues to play a critical role, Food for Peace uses local and regional procurement, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers as important tools for providing food assistance in emergency settings. Studies by federal agencies and independent experts¹ have demonstrated these tools can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of providing life-saving assistance. Market-based approaches can diversify diets and have a positive impact on nutrition while also ensuring beneficiaries are afforded the dignity of having access to culturally appropriate foods that they know how to prepare.

A USAID analysis of Fiscal Year 2013 data for local and regional procurement (LRP) programs found savings on commodity and freight costs of approximately 30 percent when compared to in-kind food assistance from the United States.² For food voucher and cash 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 are consistent with the previous year's findings and academic studies on cost-effectiveness. In other cases, USAID partners implemented food voucher and cash transfer programs where market conditions, access, and program objectives were the primary drivers (e.g. improve dietary diversity, reduce malnutrition, mitigate family asset depletion).

¹ See, for example, [GAO Study on Local and Regional Procurement](#) or the [Cornell Study](#).

² 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.

While in-kind assistance remains a critical tool for U.S. food assistance, interventions such as these can promote market recovery, 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. A 2013 study found that, 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 functioning.³

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 U.S. in-kind food aid, USAID has established criteria for use of IDA funds that are clearly articulated in program solicitation for applications. In brief, market-based approaches to address emergency food security needs may be used:

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 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 EFSP funding must justify how their applications address these criteria. USAID independently reviews each one to determine if the criteria are appropriately applied. USAID also has other criteria to guide decision-making regarding the most appropriate response to a given crisis. Those include:

- **Feasibility/Scale.** Is one intervention more practical and appropriate 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?

³ Hoddinott, John, et. al. 2013. "Enhancing WFP's Capacity and Experience to Design, Implement, Monitor, and Evaluate Vouchers and Cash Transfer Programmes: Study Summary"

- **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 2015 Grants

FY 2015 was a year of large-scale crises, including five Level-3 (L3) emergencies⁴ over the course of the year in Syria, South Sudan, Iraq, Yemen, and the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. USAID and its partners faced both staffing and budget challenges as they sought to respond to these crises simultaneously. Conflict around the world continued to increase the numbers of displaced persons, with more people displaced than at any time since World War II – approximately 59 million. Increased conflict, displacement, natural disasters and the Ebola outbreak put significant strains on food assistance budgets, with global needs outstretching available funding.

In FY 2015, USAID awarded 62 EFSP grants in 31 countries through \$175.3 million in IDA funding and \$90.6 million of IDA funding provided for the Ebola response. It also provided 39 grants in 14 countries with the additional \$743.5 million IDA/Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funds. Altogether in FY 2015, USAID provided 101 EFSP grants, totaling approximately \$1.01 billion for work in 41 different countries.

These grants reached more than 16.7 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 Algeria, Bangladesh, Burma, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴ 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>

Selected Programs

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

Ebola Response in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone

USAID played a major role in addressing not only the health impacts of Ebola, but also the acute food insecurity resulting from the epidemic. In FY 2015, USAID was the largest donor of food assistance to the Ebola-affected region. While the crisis took the lives of over 11,000 people out of more than 28,000 cases, it also had a major impact on economies, livelihoods and food security in each country. The closure of borders and markets as well as restrictions on movement and mass gatherings, disrupted trade, increased food prices, loss of able-bodied household members, and reduced household purchasing power – all resulted in increased food insecurity. The crisis evolved in a context of extreme poverty, poor health indicators, high market dependency, low crop yields and political fragility. More than six million people were estimated to be facing stressed levels of acute food insecurity or higher at the height of the crisis in early 2015, according to a consortium of local and international food security actors.

In response, USAID provided nearly \$110 million in FY 2015 to address acute food insecurity in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, including \$90 million in IDA funds, thanks to an emergency appropriation provided by Congress in late 2014. USAID launched a two-pronged approach to address the crisis, supporting the medical response by providing food assistance to individuals, families and communities directly affected by Ebola—including patients, survivors, orphans, families, caregivers and quarantined communities—while also assisting those affected by the economic impacts of Ebola such as post-quarantined households and communities.

To support the medical response, USAID contributed nearly \$26 million in FY 2015 to the UN World Food Program's (WFP) regional Emergency Operation—including \$13 million in IDA funds. WFP provided food to Ebola patients in treatment centers, take-home rations to discharged patients, and food ration distributions to households and communities that were forced into isolation by government-imposed quarantines. In line with USAID's Ebola strategy to help control the outbreak, this assistance helped to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of directly affected persons and communities in areas of widespread transmission, minimizing the consequences of the outbreak. USAID used all but \$3 million of the \$26 million to procure food from local and regional market actors.

To keep markets functioning, USAID partners also purchased food directly from in-country traders who imported items produced outside West Africa. While USAID has a general policy to not consider commodities grown beyond the affected region as local or

regional purchases, there are strategic reasons when exceptions are made. In this case, there was serious concern that local importers - many of whom are foreign-born - would flee Ebola affected countries, thereby dramatically disrupting overall commercial food supplies. It was decided early on that the UN, with donor support, should harness their import capacities and incorporate them into the relief response.

Ebola also had secondary impacts on economic activity in all three countries. In response, in FY 2015, USAID provided WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and several private voluntary organizations over \$75 million to help restore pre-crisis food consumption levels, agricultural production and livelihoods among vulnerable populations most affected by the crisis, as well as to stimulate market recovery. Activities included the provision of cash transfers and food vouchers to increase household food access, complemented by activities that aimed to increase food availability and restore livelihoods, including agricultural input vouchers, cash grants to small traders, and cash-for-work opportunities.

These market-based activities promote the recovery of pre-crisis economic activity between buyers and sellers. Cash transfers to consumers help stimulate demand since consumers buy food from local sellers; this in turn then encourages sellers to respond to increasing demand by increasing their supply. Alternatively, vouchers are used when market suppliers have struggled to maintain or refresh their stock as consumer demand decreased. By creating demand through vouchers, market suppliers are guaranteed an income which allows them to replenish their stock and respond to gradual increases in consumer demand as livelihoods and incomes recover. Through these types of activities, USAID ensures food security and nutrition needs are being met, as well as works to ensure the food supply chain and the larger economy are more resilient to disruptions such as those the Ebola quarantines created.

USAID also helped to restart screening and treatment services for children with severe acute malnutrition, through support to UNICEF that included in-kind ready-to-use therapeutic food, as well as school feeding programs to help meet household food needs while encouraging school attendance in the wake of an extended suspension of schooling throughout the crisis. Further, USAID provided continued food support to Ivorian refugees who could not return home or pursue income-generating activities due to Ebola-related movement restrictions and fears. These measures have been critical in helping families cope with the hunger season and recover from the economic shocks caused by the Ebola crisis. Using a mix of targeted cash assistance, food vouchers, in-kind food assistance and complementary services, USAID structured its response to meet immediate household needs of millions of individuals, promote market recovery, and support agricultural production in the next growing season.

Cash, Vouchers Help Liberians During Ebola-Triggered Food Crisis

Across Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, the 2014/2015 Ebola crisis affected hundreds of thousands of families. Husbands lost wives, children lost parents, and communities lost entire families to the deadly disease. While Ebola brought an unprecedented health epidemic, it also gave rise to a less visible crisis—a food crisis.



“We were stigmatized as ‘*The Ebola People*,’” explained Respect, a 28-year-old living in Montserrado County, Liberia. “I was unable to sell anything I grew in the market.”

Over the course of the Ebola crisis, Respect’s village was quarantined more than 10 times. As time went on, borders closed, food prices rose, markets were further disrupted, and food became less accessible to the most vulnerable households.

Thanks to a USAID Office of Food for Peace project implemented by Mercy Corps, thousands of Ebola-affected families received cash transfers to purchase food and vouchers for agricultural inputs to restore lost seeds and tools to restart planting. Respect used the cash to buy basic food items and the vouchers to plant peppers in her home garden. Grateful for USAID’s assistance, Respect explained that she is excited to start her own business and sell her peppers to provide for herself and her household.

Across the region, USAID and its partners are boosting household purchasing power to help vulnerable families buy food and other essential items they need to get back on their feet.

Syria

As the conflict in Syria continued in FY 2015, USAID continued its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations both inside Syria and to Syrian refugees in the surrounding countries. The flexibility of IDA funds enabled USAID to swiftly respond and provide life-saving assistance.

USAID, through implementing partners including the UN World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs, has been reaching families across Syria with family size packs of locally and regionally procured foods. The programs react quickly as the battle lines move and people are displaced, and families without homes or the ability to cook receive food that is ready to eat.

USAID also sponsors an innovative program to help provide bread—the staple food of the Syrian diet—to food insecure populations throughout the country. By providing wheat flour to the local bakeries, the bakeries are able to sell bread at a stable price to the local

community, mitigating the high inflation that has affected many other items inside the country. As a result, bakeries are able to stay in business, pay workers and purchase additional supplies in local markets, encouraging stability, providing sustenance and providing a sense of community to the victims of war.

Additionally, USAID has been assisting Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. The conflict has driven record levels of displacement, and now one out of five people displaced globally is Syrian. By late September 2015, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt were accommodating more than 4.1 million Syrian refugees. Over the course of FY 2015, USAID provided WFP with \$244 million to support its food voucher program, enabling more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees to purchase diverse foods in local stores and prepare meals with nutritious ingredients, including perishable commodities. Importantly, food vouchers provided to refugees helped to restore a sense of dignity in their lives, offering them choice in purchases and allowing them to buy familiar grocery items in local supermarkets. In addition, the food voucher program has a secondary, crucial benefit of injecting over \$1.2 billion into the economies of Syria's neighboring countries, including \$625 million in Lebanon and \$450 million in Jordan, and has created employment, with more than 1,300 new jobs since it began.

Sudan

The United States remains the largest donor of humanitarian assistance to Sudan. Ongoing insecurity, widespread displacement, reduced access to agricultural lands, high staple food prices and delayed rains during the planting season led to increased food insecurity and malnutrition in FY 2015. Approximately 4.2 million people were projected to be food insecure during the peak of the July-to-December lean season. High levels of acute food insecurity persisted in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, especially among displaced populations.

In FY 2015, USAID responded to emergency food needs through a flexible approach combining U.S. in-kind assistance, local and regional procurement of food, cash transfers and food vouchers. USAID supported the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other implementing partners to support relief efforts as well as transition to early recovery where possible. This assistance helped save lives, reduce seasonal food insecurity, stabilize nutrition rates, and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

To complement the close to \$130 million provided to WFP in Title II in-kind food assistance, USAID provided \$11 million in cash based assistance to provide food vouchers and support the local procurement of specialized nutrition products through Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding. This contribution enabled WFP to continue providing voucher assistance in urban and semi-urban areas with functioning markets, targeting nearly 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur. Through the use of food vouchers, beneficiaries had the freedom to choose from as many as 14 different food items—such as fresh eggs and dried tomatoes—increasing their dietary diversity and offering foods that are more in line with

local preferences. Additionally, USAID’s cash contribution supported the purchase of more than 103 metric tons of locally produced specialized nutrition products to prevent and treat malnutrition in children under age 5. Altogether, this cash based assistance was timely, cost effective, and served as a lifeline for hundreds of thousands of families impacted by ongoing violence and civil strife.

Trading For a Better Life

The tiny shop of trader Adam Abu Bakr Khamis opens around 10:00 in the morning, with displaced women redeeming their vouchers for a variety of food items that his shop offers. “Sorghum, millet, lentils, oil, salt and sugar are always on top of their shopping list. But they can also find beans, dried okra, dried tomatoes, eggs, meat, pasta, rice and wheat,” said Adam, one of 42 traders participating in the voucher program WFP supports.



Now with eight children to support, Adam is proud to say that he and his family no longer rely on WFP’s life-saving assistance.

More than a decade ago, conflict forced Adam, his wife and son to abandon everything they had and seek refuge in an IDP camp in Sudan. “When we fled our home, I did not pray for anything more than a safe place where my family could live peacefully. But I found more than that. My children are all going to school. My wife helps me in the shop. I am able to give small jobs to other displaced people like me by hiring them as shop assistants,” said Adam.

Through a food for training activity supported by USAID, traders like Adam learn standard business practices such as logging daily sales, food management, delivery and distribution. Adam is now attending another training, this time on electronic vouchers, or e-vouchers. Together with ten other traders, Adam is learning how to use a point-of-sale terminal, a computer-linked device which will enable him to record and track vouchers transactions in his shops easily and efficiently. His regular customers will no longer use paper vouchers to buy food; instead they will use e-cards which they can swipe on the point-of-sale terminal when they make their food purchase. It will be a win-win situation for both Adam and his customers.

Nepal

On April 25, 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal, claiming nearly 9,000 lives and leaving an estimated 2.8 million Nepalis in need of humanitarian assistance. The earthquake caused massive destruction and population displacement, and was followed by landslides and flooding resulting from monsoon rains, leaving families cut off from their regular sources of food.

USAID responded to the Government of Nepal's appeal for international assistance by contributing approximately \$9.3 million—including \$5 million in IDA funds, most of which was used to procure food locally and regionally. USAID also provided nearly \$4.3 million in U.S. in-kind assistance for rice and peas that were already prepositioned in the region. USAID's quick response using in-kind commodities and local and regional procurement provided life-saving assistance to affected households, ensuring that immediate nutritional needs were met. In total, USAID emergency food assistance targeted over 300,000 beneficiaries affected by the earthquake.

USAID also supported early recovery efforts through the provision of necessary agricultural inputs and cash transfers where markets were functional, to allow households to restart livelihood activities. In exchange for work to rehabilitate community areas, such as agricultural land, paths, or roads, USAID provided agricultural kits and harvest storage units to households who were unable to access markets. Cash for work activities also provide a short term income boost for earthquake-affected households.

Nigeria

In Nigeria, attacks on civilian populations perpetrated by Boko Haram have claimed the lives of more than 15,000 people, displaced over 2.1 million within the country and left 4.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. During FY 2015, conflict related to Boko Haram continued to increase displacement, reduce food access, and disrupt livelihoods.

To address the food needs of conflict-affected Nigerians, USAID provided emergency food assistance in FY 2015 using both IDA and Title II Emergency resources. Within Nigeria, USAID provided cash transfers, food vouchers and specialized nutrition products to more than 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. Cash-based assistance gave beneficiaries the purchasing power to buy the food items on the local market that they needed and that were most culturally familiar to them. In a context of political conflict and insecurity, USAID and its implementing partners helped to increase household purchasing power, improve dietary diversity, prevent malnutrition and support market activity. Following FFP assistance, USAID partners report that beneficiary households are resorting to fewer negative coping mechanisms – such as borrowing food or relying on friends or relatives for help – to meet their immediate food needs.

USAID partners successfully piloted the use of electronic vouchers, similar to debit cards, in addition to regular paper vouchers. Using this new technology to provide food assistance helped to strengthen existing market systems as well as small businesses that participated in the program. Electronic food assistance programming allowed for real-time monitoring of beneficiary consumption patterns and market prices. Partners can more easily adjust voucher values based on this up-to-date information. Electronic vouchers can also improve security for project staff and beneficiaries, as beneficiaries are able to complete market purchases at their

own convenience – adapting to possible security risks associated with crowded areas that have been targeted by Boko Haram.

In addition to providing food assistance, USAID supported trainings on essential health and nutrition topics, such as exclusive breastfeeding, dietary diversity and hygiene and sanitation. In total in FY 2015, USAID provided more than \$20 million in food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Nigeria, as well as \$30 million to Nigerian refugees and IDPs in the region. In a complex and evolving crisis, the availability of cash-based assistance in Nigeria enabled USAID to provide a timely and appropriate response to meet the food needs of vulnerable populations.

Electronic Vouchers Provide Support in Times of Need

Mallam and his family fled from their home in Borno State, Nigeria after insurgents came and attacked their home in 2015. Mallam is 60 years old and has seven children to support. In addition to abandoning his home, he left behind his livestock trade business.

When asked about his experience, Mallam explains: “As a result of the insurgency, I lost all my livestock and we had to run for our lives. Our family has just been trying to survive and look for what to eat to keep our body together.”

Thanks to a USAID voucher program, Mallam was able to purchase food from designated vendors, choosing the type of food his family wants to eat. Mallam and thousands of other beneficiaries are using electronic vouchers, or e-vouchers, to meet their food needs.

“With my card I have been able to buy food for myself and family. I am not only living with my children, but I have grandchildren living with me too. When I go to vendor shop to buy food, my children and grandchildren are able to eat.”



Despite continued conflict, USAID reached over 150,000 beneficiaries in FY 2015 through cash transfers and food vouchers. In an evolving situation with persistent security concerns, electronic cash programming has proved to be an effective response to assist those most in need.

FY 2015 Awards

USAID prioritizes the purchase of commodities in the countries and regions where emergencies are happening. There are times when exceptions are made due to supply, speed or other strategic reasons like local market recovery. USAID has in place an LRP policy to minimize the number of exceptions to the office's priority of buying locally and regionally grown foods, including from WFP's regional Forward Purchase Facilities, which were used in some instances in FY 2015. In the charts below, any procurements outside of the affected country or region were generally accessed through existing supplies in close-by WFP Forward Purchase Facilities. For the Ebola-affected countries of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia, non-local/regional purchases also reflect our strategic choice to support U.N. procurements from in-country traders importing goods produced outside West Africa. There was a real fear that foreign traders would depart these countries and markets would collapse. Procuring directly from in-country traders aimed to mitigate that.

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Algeria	Refugees	WFP	\$3,500,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Algeria, Turkey
Bangladesh	Refugees	WFP	\$132,927	Local/Regional Procurement	Bangladesh, Belgium ⁵
			\$1,808,473	Food Vouchers	N/A
Burma	Conflict/IDPs	WFP	\$13,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Burma
Chad	Food Insecurity	IRC	\$702,105	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$1,297,895	Food Vouchers	N/A
Chad	Conflict	WFP	\$1,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Chad
Cote d'Ivoire	Ebola	WFP	\$2,684,136	Local/Regional Procurement	Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo
			\$315,864	Cash Transfer	N/A
DRC	Conflict	ACTED	\$530,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	Conflict	ACTED	\$1,866,802	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	IDPs	CRS	\$2,499,367	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	IDPs	Samaritan's Purse	\$2,306,630	Food Vouchers	N/A
DRC	Conflict	WFP	\$5,554,287	Cash Transfer	N/A
DRC	Conflict	WFP	\$1,750,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, United Arab

⁵ In this case the award approved a small amount of Ready to Use food (RUF) from Europe.

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
					Emirates
DRC	Special Operation	WFP	\$1,250,000	Food Security Cluster	N/A
DRC	Special Operation	WFP	\$2,000,000	Road Infrastructure Repair	N/A
Ecuador	Refugees/Asylum Seekers	WFP	\$2,100,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Guinea	Ebola	CRS	\$1,325,443	Food Vouchers	N/A
Guinea	Ebola	UNICEF	\$3,263,206	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)	N/A
Guinea	School Feeding	WFP	\$7,182,907	Local/Regional Procurement	Ghana, India, Indonesia, Senegal, Ukraine
Guinea	Ebola	WFP	\$3,974,918	Local/Regional Procurement	India
Guatemala	Drought	WFP	\$3,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Haiti	Recovery	ACF	\$3,900,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Honduras	Drought	WFP	\$2,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Iraq	Conflict	WFP	\$20,681,896	Local/Regional Procurement	Iraq, Turkey
			\$6,818,104	Food Voucher	N/A
Jordan	Conflict	WFP	\$703,740	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
			\$1,296,260	Cash Transfer	N/A
Kenya	Drought	WFP	\$5,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Kenya
			\$6,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$1,000,000	Complementary Services ⁶	N/A
			\$6,929,979	Cash Transfer	N/A
Liberia	Ebola	ACDI /VOCA	\$2,069,994	Complementary Services	N/A
Liberia	Ebola	Mercy Corps	\$7,983,300	Cash Transfer	N/A

⁶ Complementary services may include activities such as agricultural input vouchers, capacity development, biometrics, monitoring, or other relevant activities.

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
			\$986,700	Complementary Services	N/A
			\$5,782,006	Cash Transfer	N/A
Liberia	Ebola	PCI	\$2,248,558	Complementary Services	N/A
Liberia	Ebola	Save the Children	\$4,574,526	Cash Transfer	N/A
Liberia	Ebola	UNICEF	\$956,178	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)	N/A
Liberia	School Feeding	WFP	\$7,370,323	Local/Regional Procurement	India, Liberia, Ukraine
Liberia	Ebola	WFP	\$4,643,866	Local/Regional Procurement	Liberia, India
			\$1,942,425	Local/Regional Procurement	Madagascar, South Africa
Madagascar	Food Insecurity	WFP	\$56,774	Complementary Services	N/A
Malawi	Flooding	WFP	\$2,500,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Malawi
Mali	Conflict	ACTED	\$2,675,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Mali	Conflict	IRC	\$2,420,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Mali	Conflict	NEF	\$2,499,971	Food Vouchers	N/A
			\$6,576,231	Local/Regional Procurement	Mali
Mali	Food Insecurity/IDPs	WFP	\$3,423,769	Food Voucher	N/A
Mauritania	Drought	AAH	\$947,431	Cash Transfer	N/A
Mauritania	Drought	CRS	\$999,995	Cash Transfer	N/A
Mauritania	Drought	Oxfam	\$1,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Mauritania	Refugees	WFP	\$2,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Malaysia, Pakistan ⁷
Mozambique	Flooding	WFP	\$2,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Mozambique
			\$851,558	Local/Regional Procurement	Nepal
			\$806,817	Cash Transfer	N/A
Nepal	Earthquake	ACTED	\$841,621	Complementary Services	N/A

⁷ In this particular case, U.S. Title II in kind food did not arrive on schedule and as planned; therefore FFP used EFSP to rapidly respond to a break in the food pipeline for refugees in Mauritania. FFP authorized on an exceptional basis the use of food products immediately available in a regional WFP Forward Purchase Facility.

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Nepal	Flooding	WFP	\$500,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Nepal
Nepal	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Canada, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Ukraine
Nepal	Earthquake	WFP	\$2,500,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Nepal, India
Niger	Conflict	IRC	\$192,396	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$2,307,604	Food Vouchers	N/A
Niger	Conflict	Samaritan's Purse	\$2,699,592	Local/Regional Procurement	Niger
Niger	Refugees	Save the Children	\$2,700,210	Cash Transfer	N/A
Niger	Conflict	WFP	\$2,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Malaysia, Niger
Niger	Drought	WFP	\$8,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Nigeria	IDPs	AAH	\$1,500,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$1,500,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Nigeria	Conflict	AAH	\$4,600,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Nigeria	Conflict	CRS	\$2,104,182	Food Vouchers	N/A
Nigeria	Conflict/IDPs	IRC	\$4,162,909	Food Vouchers	N/A
Nigeria	IDPs	Mercy Corps	\$3,915,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Pakistan	IDPs/Flooding	WFP	\$42,000,000	Twinning	N/A
Republic of Congo	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Cameroon, South Africa
Rwanda	Refugees	WFP	\$5,457,805	Local/Regional Procurement	Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda
			\$3,038,197	Cash Transfer	N/A
Senegal	Drought	CECI	\$1,145,306	Cash Transfer	N/A
Senegal	Drought	WFP	\$2,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	ACDI/VOCA	\$5,969,359	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$1,928,998	Local/Regional Procurement	Sierra Leone
			\$1,102,644	Complementary Services	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	CARE	\$2,769,546	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	CRS	\$2,462,296	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	Save the Children	\$4,384,010	Cash Transfer	N/A

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Sierra Leone	Ebola	UNICEF	\$1,642,964	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	WFP	\$4,462,445	Local/Regional Procurement	Thailand
			\$3,103,414	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sierra Leone	Ebola	World Vision	\$482,353	Complementary Services	N/A
Somalia	Conflict	FAO	\$10,000,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$3,650,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Somalia	Drought	NGO Partner	\$150,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
			\$2,754,203	Cash Transfer	N/A
Somalia	IDPs	NGO Partner	\$595,797	Food Vouchers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs	Partner 2	\$3,739,603	Cash Transfer	N/A
Somalia	IDPs/Drought/Conflict	Partner 6	\$6,777,995	Food Vouchers	N/A
Somalia	IDPs	Partner 8	\$2,500,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Somalia	Conflict	WFP	\$7,646,725	Food Vouchers	N/A
South Sudan	Conflict	ACF	\$280,000	Local/Regional Procurement	South Sudan
South Sudan	Conflict	CRS	\$2,400,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sri Lanka	IDPs	WFP	\$678,642	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sudan	Conflict	Partner 1	\$17,423,075	Local/Regional Procurement	France, India, Uganda
Sudan	Conflict	Partner 2	\$4,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Ethiopia, Uganda
Sudan	Conflict	Partner 3	\$2,999,904	Cash Transfer	N/A
Sudan	Conflict	Partner 4	\$1,434,113	Local/Regional Procurement	Kenya, Uganda
Sudan	Conflict	Partner 7	\$2,900,000	Food Security Monitoring	N/A
			\$10,500,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Sudan	Conflict	WFP	\$500,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Sudan
			\$1,457,194	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
		Partner	\$2,260,530	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict		\$282,276	Food security monitoring	N/A
Syria	Conflict	Partner 8	\$21,215,297	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Syria	Conflict	Partner 8	\$9,528,423	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 10	\$29,506,483	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
			\$11,313,194	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict	Partner 10	\$13,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
Syria	Conflict	Partner 14	\$1,274,891	Local/Regional Procurement	Iraq
			\$1,043,092	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict	Partner 6	\$14,533,407	Local/Regional Procurement	Turkey
			\$2,171,658	Food Vouchers	N/A
Syria	Conflict	Partner 11	\$20,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Canada, India, Jordan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine
Syria	Conflict	Partner 9	\$28,391,978	Local/Regional Procurement	Jordan
Syria	Conflict	Partner 9	\$7,140,236	Local/Regional Procurement	Jordan
Syria	Conflict	FAO	\$1,650,000	Food Security Analysis and Reporting	N/A
Syria	Conflict	IMMAP	\$1,215,873	Food Security Analysis and Reporting	N/A
Syria	Conflict	WFP	\$170,900,000	Local and Regional Procurement	Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan
Syria Regional	Conflict	WFP	\$244,100,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Ukraine	Conflict	WFP	\$6,521,074	Local/Regional Procurement	Ukraine
			\$3,478,926	Food Vouchers	N/A
Uganda	Refugees	WFP	\$8,100,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Uganda
			\$650,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
			\$250,000	Complementary Services	N/A
Vanuatu	Cyclone	WFP	\$1,000,000	Local/Regional Procurement	Australia, Fiji, Thailand, Vietnam
Yemen	Resilience	Global Communities	\$4,999,391	Food Vouchers	N/A

Country	Emergency	Awardee	Funding Level	Program Type	Location of Procurement
Yemen	Resilience	Mercy Corps	\$5,000,000	Food Vouchers	N/A
Yemen	Resilience	Save the Children	\$4,815,137	Food Vouchers	N/A
Zimbabwe	Drought	WFP	\$4,500,000	Cash Transfer	N/A
Total			\$1,009,392,329		