



U.S. Agency for International Development Emergency Food Security Program Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress

Cover Photograph: Jennifer Lazuta/ CRS.

Caption: Koboro Nelly was forced to flee her home during armed attacks in the Central African Republic (CAR). Upon returning, she and her family benefited from USAID-funded food assistance. “When we returned a year ago, everything changed,” she said. “We started from zero. Today we have fields to farm, but they are small and don’t produce well. So that’s why these distributions are so important.”

This report is submitted pursuant to the annual statutory requirement added by the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-195), which amended Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a(e)). The report describes how the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) used Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funding, through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), to address food insecurity in emergency situations using market-based approaches, including local, regional, and international procurement (LRIP), and cash and voucher assistance for food.¹

This report may be found online: www.usaid.gov/open/reports-congress.

¹ Definitions of all modalities are in Appendix A.

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) delivers two main types, or modalities, of food assistance: 1) food from the United States authorized in Title II of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.)² and 2) market-based food assistance and essential complementary activities, authorized in both the Food for Peace Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

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

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

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

FY 2023 ASSISTANCE

Global need continued to increase in FY23, with as many as 333 million people estimated to be acutely food insecure—an 80 percent increase from pre-pandemic levels as populations worldwide coped with conflict, climate change, and economic shocks⁶. Natural disasters such as the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria and floods in Libya—as well as protracted crises in locations including Ukraine, Syria, Afghanistan, Sudan, Haiti, and Yemen—contributed to these significant needs.

In FY23, the United States continued its legacy as the world’s leading donor of humanitarian food assistance, collaborating with donors, the private sector, and philanthropic institutions to meet global needs. Thanks to generous supplemental appropriations from Congress, in FY23, USAID provided more

² FY 2023 results on this modality will be reported in the FY 2023 International Food Assistance Report.

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

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

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

⁶ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2024-enarfres>

than \$3 billion in International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funding for the EFSP and reached nearly 77 million people in 56 countries. Combined with Title II assistance and Community Development Funds (CDF), in FY23, USAID reached a total of 134 million people in 61 countries with a total of nearly \$5 billion in food assistance and related activities.

In FY23, USAID-funded food assistance remained a lifeline for the more than 965,000 Rohingya refugees in Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. When Tropical Cyclone Mocha hit in May 2023, in-kind food assistance was even more crucial for the recovery of cyclone-impacted families. In June 2023, after Ukraine's Kakhovka Dam breach displaced 3,000 people and compromised drinking water for 700,000, USAID partner the United Nations (UN) World Food Program (WFP) rapidly established an office in the Oblast, distributing more than 235,000 rations of ready-to-eat foods in the first month after the disaster. In areas of protracted conflict like the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), market-based food assistance improved communities' access to food while supporting local markets.

KEY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES

USAID provides food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. The following examples demonstrate how critical emergency food assistance programs, such as the EFSP, have been in saving lives in FY 2023.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Armed conflict and natural disasters continued to generate mass population displacement and high levels of humanitarian need in the DRC, particularly in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, during FY23. Nearly 6.4 million people were internally displaced by conflict as of August, the UN reported. Insecurity also contributed to widespread protection violations, including unprecedented levels of sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, the DRC hosts one of the largest populations of food-insecure people in the world. Approximately 25.8 million people experienced Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including approximately 3.4 million people who faced Emergency—IPC 4—conditions, between January and June⁷. Conflict remains the main driver of food insecurity in the DRC, as clashes constrain civilians' ability to access agricultural fields and functional markets, compounded by high food prices, low agricultural production, and limited humanitarian assistance. Moreover, malnutrition was a significant concern in DRC, with approximately 6.4 million individuals requiring emergency nutrition assistance during 2023, particularly children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women.

⁷ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. IPC Phase 5 is referred to as “Catastrophe” when classifying a household and “Famine” when classifying an area. Famine conditions occur when at least 20 percent of the population in a given area face an extreme lack of food; the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence, measured by weight-for-height z-score, exceeds 30 percent; and the mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 individuals per day.

USAID contributed more than \$553 million in total emergency response funding, including approximately \$165 million in EFSP funding, to support food-insecure populations in the DRC during FY23. Notably, with nearly \$86 million in USAID support, WFP reached approximately 4.4 million people with emergency food assistance, including market-based mechanisms and food vouchers, to help them meet basic food needs. In addition, with nearly \$9 million in IDA funding, a USAID non-governmental organization (NGO) partner delivered food assistance through market-based mechanisms and vouchers, as well as locally procured in-kind food rations, including beans, flour, and oil, to vulnerable households in conflict-affected areas in the DRC. Through these mechanisms, USAID partners improved many food-insecure individuals' access to food in local markets where available.

BURMA AND BANGLADESH REGIONAL RESPONSE

Clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces, ethnic armed organizations, and People's Defense Forces continued to drive violence in Burma in FY 2023, resulting in civilian casualties, displacement, and humanitarian needs countrywide. Since the February 2021 coup d'état, clashes have displaced more than 1.6 million people across the country. Additionally, Tropical Cyclone Mocha made landfall over Burma's Rakhine State on May 14, 2023, resulting in hundreds of deaths, additional displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, and further compounding needs and access constraints across northwest Burma. In the aftermath of the cyclone, the UN assessed that 3.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance, in addition to the already 4.5 million prioritized for humanitarian assistance in 2023.

In 2023, Bangladesh continued to host an estimated 965,000 Rohingya refugees, the majority of whom had fled military operations in neighboring Burma's Rakhine State since 2017. These refugees, located in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char Island, experienced limited access to food and livelihood opportunities, resulting in heightened humanitarian needs, especially for sustained food assistance. Tropical Cyclone Mocha also negatively affected approximately 2.3 million people across Bangladesh, including host community members and more than 930,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. The cyclone damaged or destroyed more than 4,600 shelters and 200 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities across the district, disrupting livelihood activities and damaging food sources.

USAID contributed nearly \$197 million in total humanitarian funding—including more than \$136 million in EFSP funding—to support Burma and Bangladesh during FY 2023. USAID supported its partner WFP to deliver emergency food assistance—including market-based mechanisms; food vouchers; and in-kind food assistance through local and international procurement—to populations in Burma and Bangladesh. In Burma, WFP supported internally-displaced people (IDPs) and conflict-affected communities. USAID partners also supported populations impacted by the long-term effects of Tropical Cyclone Mocha, delivering more than 1,650 metric tons of in-kind food assistance and relief commodities to more than 22,500 cyclone-affected individuals in Rakhine in late September. Meanwhile in Bangladesh, USAID supported WFP to provide food assistance to communities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, providing more than \$88 million in food assistance alone to Rohingya refugee populations. For example, in FY23, WFP provided food assistance to over 965,000 Rohingya refugees each month with USAID and other donor support. USAID also supports complementary nutrition services, as well as coordination and capacity-building activities, in the two countries.

UKRAINE

The Government of Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine continued to generate food insecurity and other humanitarian needs during FY 2023. An estimated 20 percent of households throughout Ukraine were moderately or severely food insecure during June and July 2023. Food needs in Ukraine during the fiscal year were largely driven by price increases rather than food scarcity. For example, the cost of a basket of goods—a standard set of food and non-food items used to assess price changes—increased by more than 62 percent between May 2022 and July 2023, the impacts of which were highest across northern Ukraine, Kyiv Oblast, and eastern Ukraine.

To address food insecurity driven by increased prices, USAID provided nearly \$199 million to WFP and two NGOs to scale up food assistance in Ukraine through market-based mechanisms, in-kind food distributions, and vouchers. WFP reached an average of nearly 1.7 million people per month with food assistance between April and September, 2023. Following the Kakhovka Dam breach in June, WFP rapidly established an office in Mykolayiv Oblast, distributing more than 235,000 rations of ready-to-eat foods—including bread and canned beans—within one month to people displaced by the resultant flooding.

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 USAID does no harm. These include targeting, registration, and verification of beneficiaries using clear vulnerability criteria; ensuring the safety, quantity, and quality of food commodities (for in-kind food distributions); and ensuring that the appropriate modality (e.g. in-kind food, market-based mechanisms) 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, food vouchers, or other market-based mechanisms, USAID partners use several tools, as applicable, to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance. These include biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic distribution of market-based or voucher transfers; and distinct marking of paper vouchers. USAID partners periodically conduct assessments and beneficiary verification to assess evolving humanitarian needs. USAID partners also set up beneficiary feedback and complaint/accountability systems for beneficiaries to provide confidential information related to staff misconduct, beneficiary registration and selection, distribution sites, distribution process, quality and quantity of assistance provided. Such systems help address programming fraud, commodity loss, protection issues such as sexual exploitation, and gender equity.

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

BHA's Humanitarian Assistance Evidence Cycle (HAEC) award aims to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian food security activities by generating rigorous evidence through impact evaluations. During FY23, HAEC held several in-person and virtual learning events on impact evaluations, created resources to support implementing impact evaluations, as well as worked with partners to launch six impact evaluations informed by the evidence gap map produced the prior year.

In FY23, BHA created a program oversight working group which is working to strengthen oversight of USAID programs through the following lines of effort: collecting inputs through focus groups with USAID staff and implementing partners to better understand program vulnerabilities and best practices; creating new internal procedures to expand country-level risk analysis processes; improving the effectiveness of third-party monitoring staff through convening and training workshops; and engaging implementing partners to provide support on addressing and reporting deviations from best practice.

APPENDIX A: EFSP Modalities

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

1. Local, Regional, and International Procurement⁸
 - a. Local procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods within a country affected by an emergency.
 - b. Regional procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods from a country that is within the same continent.
 - c. International procurement is the purchase of food or specialized nutritious foods from a country that is not located within the same continent as the country in which the commodities will be used. International procurement does not include procurement from the United States.
2. Cash Transfers are money provided to participants who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
3. Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is defined as a transfer (either regular or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money a household needs to cover, fully or partially, a set of basic needs. BHA may authorize funding for multipurpose cash grants either by (a) contributing funding proportional to food needs in an activity with other donors who can cover the proportion of the grants for non-food needs, or by (b) fully funding a multipurpose cash grant as funding for non-food needs fits within the 20 percent Essential Complementary Services cap.
4. Food Vouchers are vouchers that are redeemable for food to participants who are affected by an emergency and who lack economic access to food stocks that are readily available in the local markets of the affected country.
5. Essential Complementary Activities⁹ are activities that enhance the overall effectiveness and impact of the food assistance transfer modalities, and contribute to the stabilization of household/community availability of, access to, and utilization of nutritious foods. Essential complementary activities contribute directly and/or indirectly to the achievement of the emergency-related food security and nutrition objectives when they are programmatically linked to the transfer modality used (e.g. promoting the purchase of more nutritious foods among cash transfer/unrestricted food voucher recipients, while working with market traders to increase the availability of more nutritious foods). Essential complementary activities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Prevention and/or treatment of acute malnutrition.

⁸ For LRIP programs, USAID has a preference first to support markets impacted by the crisis and second for commodities produced near the crisis-affected area and on the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list for Least Developed, Other Lower Income, and Lower Middle Income countries. See OECD DAC list at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>

⁹ Given the specific mandate of EFSP to provide emergency food assistance pursuant to Section 491(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, USAID draws on the broader authority to provide IDA pursuant to Section 491(b), to carry out many of these activities. Such use of IDA is consistent with United States policy in Section 492(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which states that IDA funds “are intended to provide the President with the greatest possible flexibility to address disaster-related needs as they arise and to prepare for and reduce the impact of natural and manmade disasters.”

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

APPENDIX B: FUNDING SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 23 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM AWARDS¹⁰

Commonly Used Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CAR	Central African Republic
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CE	Complex Emergency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRC (country)	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRC (NGO)	Danish Refugee Council
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
ER4	Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PUI	Premiere Urgence Internationale
SCF	Save the Children Federation
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
UNFAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Program
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WRI	World Rescue Institute

¹⁰EFSP 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										
Angola	Drought	UNWFP				\$646,776	\$53,224		\$700,000	Indonesia, Namibia, South Africa, Türkiye, Zambia
		World Vision, Inc. (USA)		\$896,798					\$896,798	
Benin	Floods	IFRC						\$30,000	\$30,000	
Burkina Faso	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,420,806						\$1,420,806	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,328,978	\$843,875					\$2,172,853	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,501,489						\$1,501,489	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,074,838					\$1,074,838	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,048,309	\$1,048,309					\$2,096,617	

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
Burkina Faso	CE	UNWFP	\$11,620,923						\$11,620,923	
	ER4	UNWFP	\$2,331,402						\$2,331,402	
Burundi	CE	UNWFP	\$1,978,647				\$1,370,164		\$3,348,811	Malaysia, Türkiye
Cameroon	CE	CRS		\$1,736,833					\$1,736,833	
		DRC		\$800,818					\$800,818	
		PUI	\$1,248,455						\$1,248,455	
		UNWFP	\$10,700,000		\$583,464		\$916,536		\$12,200,000	Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam
CAR	CE	CRS	\$759,271		\$1,677,313				\$2,436,584	
		Mercy Corps		\$1,711,717					\$1,711,717	
		Solidarites	\$513,951	\$513,951	\$1,684,334				\$2,712,236	
		UNWFP	\$4,500,000	\$10,500,000			\$4,000,000		\$19,000,000	India, Türkiye
		World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$406,857						\$406,857	
Chad	CE	ACTED	\$814,357						\$814,357	
		UNWFP	\$8,406,380		\$25,307,159	\$63,136	\$11,646,397		\$45,423,072	Belgium, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ukraine

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
Chad	Floods	UNWFP	\$1,000,000						\$1,000,000	
Djibouti	CE	UNWFP	\$842,110	\$557,890					\$1,400,000	
DRC	CE	ABCom			\$775,407				\$775,407	
		ACTED	\$3,141,861		\$13,591,898				\$16,733,759	
		ALDI			\$493,140				\$493,140	
		CONCERN	\$1,633,780	\$1,053,649	\$4,975,202				\$7,662,631	
		CRS	\$4,349,058	\$4,352,969	\$154,552				\$8,856,579	
		IFRC			\$14,500,000				\$14,500,000	
		Mercy Corps	\$1,445,281	\$1,445,281					\$2,890,562	
		Samaritan's Purse	\$3,488,098	\$2,888,940		\$2,288,750			\$8,665,788	Uganda
		TPO			\$306,745				\$306,745	
		UNWFP	\$55,797,308		\$16,996,049	\$6,698,094	\$6,372,192		\$85,863,643	India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia
WHH			\$988,827				\$988,827			

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
DRC	CE	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$7,763,735		\$6,310,426				\$14,074,161	
		WRI			\$3,358,245				\$3,358,245	
Ethiopia	CE	CRS	\$9,352,413						\$9,352,413	
		UNWFP			\$134,274		\$58,118,628		\$58,252,902	Indonesia, Ukraine
	CE-Northern Ethiopia	AAH/USA	\$10,500,000						\$10,500,000	
Kenya	CE	AAH/USA	\$4,413,975						\$4,413,975	
		CONCERN	\$5,365,159						\$5,365,159	
		IRC	\$2,461,346						\$2,461,346	
		Kenya Red Cross Society	\$4,731,893						\$4,731,893	
		RACIDA	\$5,449,677						\$5,449,677	
		SCF	\$6,097,458						\$6,097,458	
		UNWFP	\$44,224,261	\$16,633,231	\$2,666,469	\$10,256,905	\$13,494,080		\$87,274,946	Australia, Tanzania, Ukraine

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
Kenya	CE	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$4,380,536						\$4,380,536	
Madagascar	Drought	ACF	\$1,202,601						\$1,202,601	
		ADRA		\$4,919,661					\$4,919,661	
		CRS			\$2,925,112				\$2,925,112	
		UNWFP	\$5,920,891		\$1,937,064		\$9,835,033		\$17,692,988	Indonesia, Pakistan, Türkiye, UAE, Ukraine
Malawi	Cyclones	UNWFP			\$825,568		\$108,230		\$933,798	Türkiye
	ER4	UNWFP	\$9,900,000						\$9,900,000	
	Refugees	UNWFP	\$1,900,000						\$1,900,000	
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$429,047	\$1,001,109					\$1,430,156	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$963,402	\$166,190	\$866,338				\$1,995,930	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,010,580					\$1,010,580	

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
Mali	CE	USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,534,844					\$1,534,844	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$217,972						\$217,972	
		UNWFP	\$5,157,733	\$6,859,105			\$1,762,495		\$13,779,333	India, Indonesia, Türkiye
Mauritania	Food Security	UNWFP	\$2,556,111			\$11,792	\$1,544,483	\$4,112,386	Burma, Indonesia, Senegal	
Mozambique	CE	Solidarites			\$451,045				\$451,045	
		UNWFP	\$621,056	\$17,784,461	\$15,123,993		\$1,970,490		\$35,500,000	Indonesia
	Cyclones	UNWFP		\$2,250,000					\$2,250,000	
Niger	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$894,599	\$383,399					\$1,277,998	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$322,820					\$322,820	
		UNWFP	\$14,669,527		\$8,382,811	\$37,956	\$1,497,394		\$24,587,688	Indonesia, Senegal
	ER4	UNWFP	\$5,654,293						\$5,654,293	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Nigeria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$99,853	\$4,388,927					\$4,488,780	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$13,798,397					\$13,798,397	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,104,948					\$1,104,948	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,514,178						\$1,514,178	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$2,571,347					\$2,571,347	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,572,777	\$15,908,824					\$17,481,601	
		UNWFP		\$21,253,632	\$27,020,368				\$48,274,000	
Republic of the Congo (ROC)	CE	UNWFP		\$1,378,031				\$1,378,031		
Rwanda	CE	UNWFP		\$6,820,133				\$6,820,133		

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
Somalia	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$3,045,617						\$3,045,617	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$18,769,910						\$18,769,910	
		USAID Implementing Partner						\$966,460	\$966,460	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$11,432,338						\$11,432,338	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$13,976,115						\$13,976,115	
		UNFAO	\$98,355,120						\$98,355,120	
		UNWFP	\$181,100,729	\$181,100,728					\$362,201,456	
South Sudan	CE	CRS						\$17,206,056	\$17,206,056	
		NRC						\$9,651,438	\$9,651,438	
		UNWFP	\$40,449,797		\$4,445,912	\$46,463,354	\$32,094,310		\$123,453,373	Australia, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Türkiye, Uganda

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
South Sudan	CE	World Vision, Inc. (USA)						\$5,436,790	\$5,436,790	
Sudan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$480,912		\$360,684	\$120,228			\$961,823	Ethiopia
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,172,310					\$1,172,310	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,607,837						\$1,607,837	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$2,984,415						\$2,984,415	
		USAID Implementing Partner				\$15,565,819			\$15,565,819	Uganda
		UNWFP	\$15,000,000		\$19,579,567		\$4,320,433		\$38,900,000	Türkiye
Tanzania	CE	UNWFP			\$9,500,000			\$9,500,000		
Togo	CE	UNWFP	\$1,853,654					\$1,853,654		
Uganda	CE	UNWFP	\$20,349,759		\$31,227,327	\$3,950,289	\$3,596,156	\$59,123,531	Kenya, Pakistan, Türkiye	
Zambia	CE	UNWFP	\$293,835					\$293,835		

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
Zimbabwe	Food Security	UNWFP	\$750,000		\$1,088,837	\$181,163			\$2,020,000	Mozambique, Zambia
Office of Africa Subtotal			\$688,741,850	\$332,777,371	\$217,249,302	\$86,284,262	\$152,700,245	\$33,290,744	\$1,511,043,774	
Office of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (ALAC)										
Afghanistan	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$2,539,563						\$2,539,563	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$2,896,534						\$2,896,534	
		UNWFP	\$51,604,740	\$40,970,793	\$43,470,951	\$104,088,007	\$76,465,509		\$316,600,000	India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Bangladesh	Rohingya	UNWFP	\$4,563,213	\$83,636,288	\$100,000				\$88,299,501	
Brazil	CE - Venezuela Regional	ADRA		\$1,246,006	\$253,994				\$1,500,000	
		Caritas Brasileira			\$315,000				\$315,000	
Burma	CE	UNWFP	\$30,198,664		\$15,778,825		\$2,022,511		\$48,000,000	Indonesia, Malaysia

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	
Colombia	CE - Venezuela Regional	Accion Contra el Hambre/Spain	\$16,908,096						\$16,908,096		
		Mercy Corps	\$7,675,591						\$7,675,591		
		UNWFP	\$40,000,000						\$40,000,000		
	CE (IDPs)	Blumont				\$449,832				\$449,832	
		Heartland Alliance International, LCC			\$613,188	\$19,162				\$632,350	
		NRC				\$740,802				\$740,802	
PADF		\$103,335	\$110,145	\$969,858					\$1,183,338		
	UNWFP	\$1,734,255	\$1,010,275	\$5,440,152					\$8,184,682		
Ecuador	CE - Venezuela Regional	UNWFP	\$897,704	\$13,721,370	\$334,185				\$14,953,259		
El Salvador	Food Security	UNWFP	\$4,000,000						\$4,000,000		
Guatemala	Food Security	UNWFP	\$3,000,000						\$3,000,000		
Haiti	CE	AAH/USA	\$689,254	\$310,746					\$1,000,000		
		Community Organized Relief Effort	\$2,922,497							\$2,922,497	
		CONCERN		\$1,106,430						\$1,106,430	

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
Haiti	CE	CRS	\$2,239,521						\$2,239,521	
		GOAL		\$4,687,787					\$4,687,787	
		Handicap	\$654,730						\$654,730	
		UNWFP	\$10,599,980						\$10,599,980	
		WRI	\$1,635,473						\$1,635,473	
Honduras	Food Security	ADRA	\$3,458,044						\$3,458,044	
		UNWFP	\$899,171						\$899,171	
LAC Regional	ER4	CRS	\$210,904	\$105,452	\$35,138				\$351,494	
Laos	ER4	UNWFP	\$578,505						\$578,505	
Nicaragua	Food Security	Accion Contra el Hambre/ Spain		\$581,793	\$1,080,473				\$1,662,266	
Pakistan	ER4	UNWFP	\$2,000,000						\$2,000,000	
	Floods	UNWFP			\$19,500,000				\$19,500,000	
Papua New Guinea	Displacement	CARE			\$325,933				\$325,933	
	Volcano	World Vision, Inc. (USA)			\$180,316				\$180,316	
Peru	CE - Venezuela Regional	SCF	\$4,804,093						\$4,804,093	
		UNWFP	\$9,300,000						\$9,300,000	
		World Vision, Inc. (USA)	\$3,656,381						\$3,656,381	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Venezuela	CE	USAID Implementing Partner			\$5,248,028				\$5,248,028	
		USAID Implementing Partner			\$11,510,341				\$11,510,341	
		USAID Implementing Partner			\$25,153,098	\$20,328,157	\$2,518,745		\$48,000,000	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Türkiye, Uruguay, Venezuela
		USAID Implementing Partner			\$5,662,399					\$5,662,399
Office of ALAC Subtotal			\$209,770,248	\$148,100,273	\$136,568,487	\$124,416,164	\$81,006,765	\$0	\$699,861,937	
Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (MENAE)										
Algeria	Food Security	UNWFP			\$387,749		\$362,251		\$750,000	Türkiye
Egypt	CE	UNWFP	\$15,344,010		\$655,990				\$16,000,000	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Iraq	CE	UNWFP	\$5,900,000						\$5,900,000	
Jordan	CE	UNWFP	\$42,434,375	\$12,565,625					\$55,000,000	
Lebanon	CE	UNWFP	\$500,000		\$11,120,000	\$27,000,000			\$38,620,000	Türkiye
	CE - Syria Regional	UNWFP		\$45,000,000					\$45,000,000	
Libya	Floods	UNWFP	\$551,277			\$1,012,882	\$1,435,841		\$3,000,000	Canada, Egypt, India, Italy, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Vietnam
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$18,400,720	\$9,485,154	\$158,403	\$26,336			\$28,070,613	Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$3,602,874		\$99,900			\$3,702,774	Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$0	\$2,799,652	\$11,717,359	\$7,131,446			\$21,648,457	Iraq, Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$16,422,598			\$92,500			\$16,515,098	Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$6,422,831		\$905,101			\$7,327,931	India, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$6,241,475	\$6,167,614	\$12,178,924	\$503,156	\$57,010		\$25,148,179	Canada, Greece, Mexico, Türkiye

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Syria	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$44,185,350	\$9,498,607	\$207,499	\$9,202,214			\$63,093,670	Egypt, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$0	\$25,303,990	\$0	\$2,332,718	\$0		\$27,636,708	Türkiye
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$1,538,252	\$393,860				\$1,932,112	
		UNWFP		\$10,000,000	\$5,961,195	\$44,184,776	\$39,854,029		\$100,000,000	Vietnam, Türkiye, Thailand, Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Egypt, Canada
	Earthquake	USAID Implementing Partner	\$2,516,078			\$339,327			\$2,855,405	Türkiye
		UNWFP	\$8,733,557		\$3,897,630	\$43,073,985	\$6,694,828		\$62,400,000	Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Georgia, Hungary, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand, Türkiye, Vietnam
Türkiye	CE - Syria Regional	UNWFP		\$5,100,000					\$5,100,000	
	Earthquake	UNWFP		\$15,240,000					\$15,240,000	

Country	Response	Awardee	Cash Transfers for Food	Food Vouchers	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Other*	Total EFSP	Origin of Regionally and Internationally Procured Commodities
Ukraine	Crisis	USAID Implementing Partner			\$831,470				\$831,470	
		USAID Implementing Partner			\$640,000				\$640,000	
		UNWFP		\$50,000,000	\$86,717,810	\$60,563,458			\$197,281,268	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia
West Bank Gaza	CE	UNWFP		\$5,400,000				\$5,400,000		
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$10,807,077						\$10,807,077	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$9,230,996						\$9,230,996	
		USAID Implementing Partner		\$5,602,667					\$5,602,667	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,808,663						\$1,808,663	
		USAID Implementing Partner			\$389,051				\$389,051	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$13,592,103						\$13,592,103	

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
Yemen	CE	USAID Implementing Partner	\$2,658,148						\$2,658,148	
		USAID Implementing Partner	\$1,615,507						\$1,615,507	
		UNWFP					\$36,370,567		\$36,370,567	Ukraine
Office of MENAE Subtotal			\$200,941,933	\$213,727,266	\$135,256,940	\$196,467,799	\$84,774,526	\$0	\$831,168,463	
BHA EFSP Total			\$1,099,454,031	\$694,604,910	\$489,074,729	\$407,168,224	\$318,481,536	\$33,290,744	\$3,042,074,175	