



USAID
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U.S. Agency for International Development Emergency Food Security Program

Fiscal Year 2020 Report to Congress

Cover photo: USAID, through partner WFP, helped provide food to more than 30,000 people in Boma, South Sudan. Photo credit: WFP

This report is submitted pursuant to the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-195), which amended Section 492 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292(c)). The report describes how the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) used Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 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

Purpose and Program Objectives

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

USAID began using market-based food assistance through the IDA account in FY 2010. The program was formally authorized as the EFSP in Section 7 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 and was reauthorized in 2018 by the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-266).³

The Global Food Security Act states the purpose of the EFSP is “to mitigate the effects of manmade and natural disasters by utilizing innovative new approaches to delivering aid that support affected persons and the communities hosting them, build resilience and early recovery, and reduce opportunities for waste, fraud and abuse.” Congress has authorized funding for the EFSP through Fiscal Year 2023.

Market-based modalities include local, regional, and international food procurement; cash transfers for food; and food vouchers. USAID determines which method, or “modality”, to employ in a given context using four criteria: market appropriateness, feasibility, project objectives, and cost. LRIP commodities should reinforce developing markets to the greatest extent possible, emphasizing local and regional commodity sources.⁴

¹ Definitions of all modalities are in Appendix A.

² FY 2020 results on the Food For Peace Act will be reported in the FY 2020 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://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/modality-decision-tool-humanitarian-assistance>; “Source” means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating/recipient country or the cooperating/recipient country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of the purchase, irrespective of the place of manufacture or production, unless it is a prohibited source country. “Origin” means the country where a commodity is mined, grown, or produced. Award Requirements for Source and Origin of LRIP available at: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XIFZ.pdf.

Fiscal Year 2020 Assistance

In 2020, levels of acute hunger remained high around the globe with an estimated 113 million people across 46 countries projected to need emergency food assistance, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Global hunger has been increasing since 2016, in part driven by conflict and insecurity in countries such as Syria, South Sudan, and Somalia.

The novel coronavirus SARS-CoV2, also known as COVID-19, and measures to contain it caused widespread disruptions in both global and local food markets and supply chains—leading to system-wide impacts on food security. USAID has tracked, and continues to track, the impact on food insecurity resulting from COVID-19 and has worked with partners to adapt existing food assistance programs to fit local needs and improve COVID-19 readiness and recovery efforts around the world.

Before the pandemic, two primary factors drove increases in global food insecurity over the last several years.⁵ The first was the persistence of multiple, large-scale conflicts that disrupted markets and livelihoods and caused widespread displacement and insecurity. In FY 2020, the United States continued to provide large-scale emergency food assistance in the context of crises, such as those in Syria and South Sudan. The second factor affecting global food insecurity, including in FY 2020, was the recurrence of climatic shocks or extreme weather patterns. In the Horn of Africa, the effects of persistent conflict were compounded by severe drought in FY 2019 and significant flooding in FY 2020, exacerbating humanitarian needs in Somalia and Ethiopia that continued into FY 2020.

In FY 2020, USAID provided more than \$2.88 billion in EFSP assistance reaching nearly 44 million people in 52 countries.⁶ Combined with Title II and Development Assistance funds (referred to as Community Development funds), USAID reached more than 71 million people in 57 countries with a total of approximately \$4.8 billion in food assistance.⁷ LRIP accounted for more than 42 percent of EFSP programming in FY 2020. Food vouchers accounted for 26 percent and cash transfers accounted for nearly 27 percent of FY 2020 programming. Essential complementary activities⁸ and other related activities accounted for 5 percent of EFSP funding. For a detailed list of all country specific EFSP activities for FY 2020, see Appendix B.⁹

⁵ FAO State of World Food Security and Nutrition Report.

⁶ USAID/BHA programmed \$558 million in Supplemental COVID-19 IDA funds in FY20, of which \$186,350,136 was categorized as EFSP assistance.

⁷ Included in the total of \$4.8 billion is \$195 million for global operations and program support.

⁸ Essential complementary activities 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.

⁹ Appendix B excludes \$87 million in IDA for global operations and program support.

Key Humanitarian Responses

USAID provided food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions of people in both acute and chronic emergencies. The following four examples demonstrate how critical emergency food assistance programs, such as EFSP, were in saving lives in FY 2020.

SOMALIA

Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and protracted population displacement, as well as recurrent droughts, floods, and pest infestations, have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. The current conflict—primarily related to al-Shabaab attacks and resultant military operations, as well as intercommunal violence—continued to restrict trade and market activities while contributing to population displacement and food insecurity. In FY 2020, the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures and related global economic disruptions, erratic rains followed by significant flooding, and desert locust infestations exacerbated food insecurity across Somalia, according to FEWS NET and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit–Somalia (FSNAU).

At least 20 percent of IDP settlements and urban area residents across Somalia are already facing the prospect of skipping meals or selling off assets, which may jeopardize future food access, even with the receipt of food assistance. USAID funded WFP and six international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and public international organizations (PIOs) to provide emergency food assistance to those experiencing acute food insecurity in Somalia, primarily through cash transfers for food and U.S.-sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. In general, and historically in Somalia, the modality for food assistance is selected based on market conditions and accessibility. Cash transfers for food allowed beneficiaries to purchase foods of their choice quickly in local markets, which directly supported those local operations. Food insecurity can vary across Somalia, leading USAID to support a mix of cash-based and in-kind assistance. With more than \$334 million in FY 2020 funding (approximately \$235 in IDA and \$99 million in Title II) from USAID, humanitarian partners reached nearly 3.2 million people in Somalia with emergency food assistance, reducing food consumption gaps at the household level and preventing potentially catastrophic outcomes.

SOUTH SUDAN

Flooding, persistent insecurity, and deteriorating macroeconomic conditions reduced household purchasing power and exacerbated humanitarian assistance needs across South Sudan. According to FEWS NET, emergency acute food insecurity outcomes¹⁰ were likely in 35 counties, with areas of greatest concern concentrated in Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Wrrap, and Upper Nile states.

¹⁰ FEWS NET defines “emergency acute food insecurity” as Integrated Phase Classification 4 where households have large food consumption gaps, which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality or households that are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

USAID supported four United Nations (UN) agencies and nine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bolster food security, livelihoods, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With more than \$422 million in FY 2020 funding (approximately \$271 million in IDA and \$151 million in Title II), USAID partners provided emergency food assistance, agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihoods training to support vulnerable populations across South Sudan. Emergency food assistance included U.S.-sourced commodities; locally and regionally procured commodities, which expedite delivery and can increase cost-effectiveness for most commodities; and cash-based resource transfers, which support local markets where feasible. USAID funded WFP, which procured roughly 4,400 metric tons of food locally including maize, sorghum, and millet. WFP distributed more than \$22.5 million in cash transfers to beneficiaries allowing them to purchase food in their own communities. USAID, through its partners, reached approximately 1.3 million people with food assistance every month in FY 2020.

SYRIA REGIONAL CRISIS

Across Syria, approximately 12.4 million people remained food-insecure while another 1.8 million are at risk of food insecurity in 2021.¹¹ Protracted large-scale displacement was compounded by COVID-19-related challenges, further exacerbating needs. Deteriorating economic conditions—including rising fuel costs and low wages, combined with the depreciation of the Syrian pound—contributed to escalated food prices and insufficient access to food.

More than half of surveyed households in September 2020 reported inadequate food consumption levels—a more than 25 percent increase since August 2020 and approximately double the level reported in September 2019.¹² IDPs and returnees were among the most affected. Food insecurity was highest in northwest Syria's Aleppo Governorate, where large-scale internal displacement, economic decline, and the spread of COVID-19 contributed to inadequate food consumption among 57 percent of households surveyed.

USAID supported the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and 15 NGOs to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations within Syria and to Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. Within Syria, USAID, through its partners, provided monthly food rations that included beans, bread, canned goods, grains, and oil; wheat flour and yeast to bakeries; food vouchers; cash for food; and emergency nutritional products. USAID-funded partners utilized these different modalities based on the context in their areas of operation. Factors such as distance to markets, availability of food commodities in areas of displacement, availability of currency, and food price volatility all affected partners' decision-making in which modality to utilize.

¹¹ According to the World Food Program.

¹² According to the World Food Program.

USAID-funded assistance also provided food vouchers, cash-for-food, and emergency nutrition for Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. In countries hosting Syrian refugees, the availability of functioning markets and banking systems—as well as relatively stable currencies—facilitated the use of cash and voucher-based modalities. WFP and USAID-funded NGO partners provided monthly food assistance to more than 4.5 million people inside Syria and 1.1 million refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

USAID requires its partners to monitor activities at all stages of emergency food assistance; conduct evaluations to assess the performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the assistance; and provide continuous oversight of U.S. Government resources. Implementing partners conduct baseline and endline studies to assess performance of emergency awards that are implemented for 12 or more months. Partners conduct beneficiary selection and documentation, monitor availability of the food and food prices in the local market, solicit feedback of beneficiaries about the distribution process and challenges, monitor distribution, and conduct post-distribution monitoring for all awards. To ensure technical rigor in all USAID activities, M&E staff review the technical quality of approaches proposed in every application and review the design of the market monitoring, beneficiary feedback monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, baseline, and final evaluation surveys. USAID staff also reviews the completion and quality of the annual data reported by partners via Annual Results Reporting.

There are several standard procedures implemented in EFSPs, as applicable, including: identification of beneficiaries using vulnerability criteria; ensuring the safety, quantity, and quality of food commodities (for in-kind food distributions); or selection of modalities, such as cash transfers for food items and food vouchers, to ensure programs are designed to meet the beneficiaries' food needs efficiently and effectively while avoiding adverse effects on the local markets. 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 in-kind food, cash transfers, or food vouchers, USAID partners use several tools, as applicable and available, to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance. These include biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic distribution of cash or voucher transfers; and distinct marking of paper vouchers. USAID partners periodically conduct assessments and beneficiary verification to assess the evolving humanitarian need. USAID partners also set up beneficiary feedback and complaint/accountability systems for beneficiaries to provide confidential information related to staff misconduct, beneficiary registration and selection, distribution sites, distribution process, quality and quantity of assistance provided. Such systems help address fraud, commodity loss, and protection issues like sexual exploitation and gender equity.

Safety and security conditions permitting, USAID Mission and Country office staff conduct regular field monitoring visits and share their observations, findings, and recommendations with both implementing partners and USAID colleagues. USAID issued the Interim Guidance for Applicants Engaging in COVID-19 Humanitarian Response guidance¹³ for staff and partners articulating the required adaptations to the M&E system of existing projects to ensure Do-No-Harm for staff and beneficiaries during data collection. For new awards that began after the Interim Guidance for Applicants Engaging in COVID-19 Humanitarian Response guidance was issued, USAID required indicators for which data can easily be collected using remote monitoring tools. In places where USAID staff do not have adequate access to the project or distribution sites, USAID contracts professional monitoring firms to undertake third party monitoring so that USAID receives unbiased information about the performance of the partners in delivering food assistance and other complementary activities. The USAID Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations to improve program implementation.

¹³ <https://www.usaid.gov/disaster-assistance/documents/may-2020usaid-ffp-and-ofda-interim-guidance-covid19>.

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 Procurement¹⁴
 - 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. In FY 2020, BHA authorized funding for multipurpose cash assistance either by (a) contributing funding proportional to food needs in an activity with other donors who can cover the proportion of the assistance for non-food needs, or by (b) fully funding multipurpose cash assistance 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 Activities¹⁵ 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

¹⁴ For LRIP programs, USAID has a preference first to support markets impacted by the crisis and second for commodities produced near the crisis-affected area and on the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list for Least Developed, Other Lower Income, and Lower Middle Income countries. See the updated policy and OECD DAC list at https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TVVW5.pdf, which will be updated in FY 2021.

¹⁵ 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.”

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.
- 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 2020 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM AWARDS¹⁶

Country	Emergency	Awardee ¹⁷	Total Funding Level	Local Procurement	Regional Procurement	International Procurement	Cash Transfers	Food Vouchers	Essential Complementary Activities	Multipurpose Cash Assistance	Others	Planned Country of Source for Regional and International Procurements
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$1,988,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,988,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	\$4,296,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,296,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	Partner 60	\$3,147,095	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,051,800	\$ -	\$95,295	\$ -	\$ -	
Afghanistan	N/A	Partner 67	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	\$5,500,000	\$ -	\$4,132,368	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,367,632	\$ -	\$ -	India
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	UNWFP - World Food Program	\$87,366,701	\$33,811,497	\$8,584,780	\$4,550,915	\$30,419,509	\$ -	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Belgium, Italy, Turkey
Afghanistan*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$12,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Angola	Drought	UNICEF	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$751,002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$248,998	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa
Angola	Refugees	UNWFP	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$840,193	\$159,807	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Turkey
Bangladesh*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$7,000,000	\$663,561	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,336,439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bangladesh	Refugees	UNWFP	\$125,000,000	\$4,410,362	\$2,433,407	\$15,356,231	\$7,300,000	\$83,950,000	\$11,550,000	\$ -	\$ -	Ukraine, Morocco, Belgium, Vietnam

¹⁶ EFSP 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.

¹⁷ Where partners are not named, this is due to safety and security risks.

Brazil (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)	\$7,000,000	\$441,411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,506,182	\$52,407	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Conflict	Action Contre la Faim/France (ACF)	\$2,000,000	\$178,066	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,720,944	\$ -	\$100,990	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Conflict	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,676,037	\$ -	\$323,963	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Conflict	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	\$2,000,000	\$155,898	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,844,102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Conflict	Solidarites	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,600,002	\$399,998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Conflict	UNICEF	\$2,500,038	\$2,500,038	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$7,000,000	\$3,906,407	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,093,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$10,000,000	\$3,275,194	\$ -	\$1,063,034	\$5,661,772	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Togo
Burkina Faso	Conflict	UNWFP	\$3,400,000	\$3,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Burma	IDPs	DRC	\$2,261,446	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,845,321	\$ -	\$416,125	\$ -	\$ -	
Burma	IDPs	UNICEF	\$1,238,554	\$ -	\$619,886	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$618,668	\$ -	\$ -	India
Burma	IDPs	UNWFP	\$25,250,000	\$8,871,253	\$858,482	\$2,800,000	\$12,520,265	\$ -	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ -	Italy, Belgium, Indonesia, Malaysia
Burundi	Refugees	UNICEF	\$1,580,750	\$ -	\$1,580,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Kenya
Burundi	Refugees, Floods	UNWFP	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$836,454	\$ -	\$1,163,546	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Zambia, Tanzania
Burundi	COVID-19, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$1,500,000	\$469,911	\$ -	\$130,089	\$900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia
Burundi	Refugees	UNWFP	\$4,114,107	\$527,181	\$1,241,752	\$2,345,174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia, Tanzania, Belgium, Italy
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	DRC	\$3,300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,261,059	\$1,512,779	\$526,162	\$ -	\$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	Premiere Urgence	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$843,748	\$954,504	\$201,748	\$ -	\$ -	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$2,213,699	\$206,790	\$ -	\$1,306,909	\$700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Burma, Ukraine, Indonesia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates

Cameroon*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$7,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	ACF	\$3,500,000	\$2,870,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$629,150	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$2,999,000	\$562,274	\$ -	\$ -	\$562,274	\$1,349,101	\$525,351	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	Solidarites	\$2,000,000	\$737,916	\$ -	\$ -	\$297,485	\$964,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	COVID-19, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$6,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$8,795,400	\$ -	\$4,890,813	\$228,095	\$ -	\$3,676,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Cameroon, Uganda, United Arab Emirates
Central African Republic (CAR)*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$2,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Complex Emergency	World Vision	\$2,999,755	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,427,381	\$ -	\$572,374	\$ -	\$ -	
Chad	Complex Emergency	ACF	\$1,698,666	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,625,334	\$73,332	\$ -	\$ -	
Chad	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$550,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$485,259	\$64,741	\$ -	\$ -	
Chad	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$24,529,334	\$ -	\$6,655,240	\$17,874,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	United Arab Emirates, Cameroon, Ukraine, Indonesia
Chad*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$4,499,335	\$ -	\$500,665	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia
Colombia*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$7,000,000	\$1,769,979	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,678,421	\$3,551,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Colombia	IDPs	UNWFP	\$1,777,488	\$1,777,488	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Accion Contra el Hambre/Spain (ACH)	\$7,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,520,101	\$ -	\$279,899	\$ -	\$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	\$12,200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$11,592,475	\$ -	\$607,525	\$ -	\$ -	
Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	Solidarites	\$957,602	\$884,904	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$72,698	\$ -	\$ -	

Colombia (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$71,200,000	\$15,316,675	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,605,827	\$43,049,012	\$228,486	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	COVID-19, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$612,679	\$443,984	\$838,522	\$ -	\$104,815	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, France, Indonesia
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Floods	UNWFP	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	ACF	\$16,648,259	\$2,973,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,303,647	\$7,181,821	\$1,189,187	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$1,810,415	\$827,847	\$ -	\$ -	\$635,011	\$ -	\$347,557	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	ADRA	\$13,000,000	\$11,820,316	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,179,684	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	Concern Worldwide	\$8,000,000	\$4,404,076	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,346,054	\$1,584,892	\$664,978	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$16,578,652	\$4,029,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,221,885	\$7,430,619	\$2,896,458	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,872,470	\$4,735,398	\$392,132	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	Samaritan's Purse	\$1,264,690	\$ -	\$1,264,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	Save The Children (SCF)	\$4,399,387	\$ -	\$3,581,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$817,692	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Conflict, IDPs	Solidarites	\$1,525,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,525,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$51,523,596	\$17,734,464	\$12,219,883	\$355,283	\$19,713,966	\$ -	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Zambia, Kenya, Indonesia
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	COVID-19, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,943,056	\$ -	\$1,056,944	\$ -	\$ -	
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Djibouti	Refugees	UNWFP	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$482,775	\$ -	\$1,517,225	\$ -	\$ -	
Djibouti	Complex Emergency, COVID-19	UNWFP	\$2,800,000	\$ -	\$298,021	\$246,595	\$74,624	\$2,180,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Sudan, Ukraine, Indonesia
Ecuador*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,759,156	\$126,342	\$114,502	\$ -	\$ -	

Ecuador (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$35,000,000	\$115,665	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$34,667,325	\$217,010	\$ -	\$ -	
Egypt (Syria Response)	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Egypt (Syria Response)	Refugees	UNWFP	\$17,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
El Salvador	Drought	CRS	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
El Salvador	Drought, Floods	UNWFP	\$3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ethiopia*	COVID-19	SCF	\$9,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ethiopia	Other	UNWFP	\$83,922,000	\$6,903,995	\$25,098,818	\$46,256,897	\$2,662,290	\$ -	\$3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Ukraine, Indonesia, Belgium, Italy
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$100,428,000	\$8,957,854	\$38,290,581	\$36,855,453	\$11,835,382	\$ -	\$4,488,730	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, Indonesia, Italy, Belgium, Egypt
Ethiopia*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$6,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Guatemala	Drought	CRS	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,086,515	\$ -	\$913,485	\$ -	\$ -	
Guatemala	Drought	Project Concern International	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,443,362	\$ -	\$556,638	\$ -	\$ -	
Guatemala	Drought	SCF	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,613,819	\$ -	\$386,181	\$ -	\$ -	
Haïti	Complex Emergency	Concern Worldwide	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,766,415	\$233,585	\$ -	\$ -	
Haïti	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$7,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,479,137	\$1,649,159	\$871,704	\$ -	\$ -	
Haïti	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$10,984,634	\$ -	\$2,184,634	\$ -	\$8,300,000	\$ -	\$500,000	\$ -	\$ -	Colombia
Haïti	Complex Emergency	World Vision	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,818,721	\$181,279	\$ -	\$ -	

Honduras	Drought	ADRA	\$4,000,000	\$3,758,564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$241,436	\$ -	\$ -	
Honduras	Drought	CRS	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Republic of Honduras	Drought	UNWFP	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,270,167	\$2,540,334	\$189,499	\$ -	\$ -	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$18,547,504	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$17,547,504	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Iraq (Syria Response)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$9,452,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,452,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Iraq (Syria Response)*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$6,250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Jordan (Syria Response)	Refugees	UNWFP	\$63,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$46,389,063	\$16,610,937	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Jordan (Syria Response)*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$13,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$13,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Kenya	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$3,000,000	\$2,391,659	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$608,341	\$ -	\$ -	
Kenya*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$10,000,000	\$700,000	\$550,000	\$ -	\$8,500,000	\$ -	\$250,000	\$ -	\$ -	Rwanda
Kenya	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$28,500,000	\$3,123,860	\$3,776,140	\$ -	\$20,500,000	\$ -	\$1,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	Rwanda
Kenya	Refugees, Locusts, COVID-19	UNWFP	\$11,800,000	\$1,329,009	\$1,770,991	\$ -	\$7,300,000	\$ -	\$1,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	Rwanda
Lebanon *	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$13,000,000	\$4,936,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,063,688	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Lebanon	Explosion	UNWFP	\$10,500,000	\$525,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,975,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Lebanon (Syria Response)	Refugees, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$80,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,801,933	\$77,198,067	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Lesotho	Drought	UNWFP	\$1,166,439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$454,858	\$711,581	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Liberia	Food Insecurity	UNWFP	\$2,000,000	\$884,460	\$ -	\$1,115,540	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	UNICEF	\$1,000,000	\$770,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$229,802	\$ -	\$ -	
Madagascar*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	UNWFP	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Malawi	Refugees	UNWFP	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Malawi	Drought, Flood	UNWFP	\$10,350,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,900,000	\$ -	\$450,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	ACH	\$2,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$449,967	\$1,989,155	\$60,878	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$2,971,143	\$ -	\$1,156,898	\$ -	\$717,970	\$79,643	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,016,632	TBD
Mali	Complex Emergency	Humanity & Inclusion	\$6,828,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,386,784	\$3,872,122	\$569,094	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	\$2,168,751	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,773,760	\$394,991	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$135,626	\$3,670,544	\$193,830	\$ -	\$ -	
Mauritania	Drought	SCF	\$900,000	\$188,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$580,076	\$ -	\$131,595	\$ -	\$ -	
Mauritania	Refugees	UNWFP	\$3,500,000	\$404,039	\$ -	\$1,216,590	\$1,879,371	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Spain
Mozambique*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mozambique	IDPs, Refugees, Lean Season	UNWFP	\$36,580,000	\$13,791,498	\$ -	\$8,066,493	\$2,238,135	\$11,570,110	\$ -	\$ -	\$913,764	
Nepal	Other	Mercy Corps	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$847,909	\$380,983	\$2,771,108	\$ -	\$ -	
Nicaragua	COVID-19	World Vision	\$2,782,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,782,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	ACTED	\$1,692,107	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,177,338	\$420,961	\$93,808	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	International Rescue Committee	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,800,954	\$199,046	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	Mercy Corps	\$1,975,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,819,810	\$ -	\$155,587	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	UNICEF	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	UNWFP	\$5,800,000	\$1,979,092	\$8,503	\$392,215	\$3,420,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Senegal, Togo
Niger	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$10,500,000	\$3,881,260	\$35,744	\$4,115,049	\$2,467,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Togo, Senegal
Niger*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$626,770	\$ -	\$1,851,418	\$2,521,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Thailand, Indonesia, Italy, Belgium
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	ACF	\$35,772,696	\$1,856,301	\$ -	\$2,541,395	\$6,054,167	\$24,538,478	\$782,355	\$ -	\$ -	France
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$15,000,000	\$792,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$13,737,241	\$470,513	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	Conflict	DRC	\$7,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,758,709	\$ -	\$241,291	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	\$15,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$13,489,372	\$1,510,628	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	Conflict	SCF	\$40,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$37,261,697	\$2,738,303	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	N/A	Tetra Tech, Inc.	\$1,328,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,328,094

Nigeria	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$2,000,000	\$491,188	\$1,405,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$102,879	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa
Nigeria*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$11,000,000	\$6,759,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,908,197	\$2,332,241	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$62,600,000	\$23,665,511	\$ -	\$4,465,777	\$15,185,748	\$18,560,359	\$722,605	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, Italy
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Perú (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	SCF	\$4,977,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,514,630	\$ -	\$463,357	\$ -	\$ -	
Perú (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,933,979	\$ -	\$66,021	\$ -	\$ -	
Perú (Venezuela Regional Response)	Complex Emergency	World Vision	\$5,000,000	\$1,528,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,471,904	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Philippines	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$1,499,999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,472,090	\$ -	\$27,909	\$ -	\$ -	
Rwanda	Refugees	UNWFP	\$5,455,207	\$246,464	\$255,568	\$ -	\$4,464,373	\$ -	\$488,802	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya, South Africa
Rwanda	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$7,844,793	\$783,361	\$142,198	\$ -	\$6,919,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa
Sierra Leone*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$721,617	\$2,778,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Vietnam, Ukraine, Malaysia, Senegal
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,392,257	\$ -	\$607,743	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 12	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$4,322,808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,677,192	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya, Ethiopia
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 14	\$6,898,755	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,581,390	\$ -	\$317,365	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	N/A	Partner 16	\$1,290,453	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,290,453	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,862,377	\$ -	\$137,623	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	\$15,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,485,124	\$ -	\$514,876	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 9	\$22,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$22,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Somalia	COVID-19, Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$50,700,000	\$ -	\$11,562,180	\$5,104,860	\$6,000,000	\$28,032,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya, Belgium, South Africa, Indonesia
Somalia	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$117,000,000	\$ -	\$7,902,229	\$19,847,589	\$89,250,182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya, Belgium, France, South Africa
South Sudan*	COVID-19	CRS	\$5,099,506	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,682,473	\$ -	\$417,033	\$ -	\$ -	
South Sudan	N/A	Partner 41	\$610,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$610,000	
South Sudan*	COVID-19	UNFAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	\$2,200,494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,200,494	\$ -	\$ -	
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNFAO	\$25,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,835,573	\$21,164,427	\$ -	\$ -	
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$25,225,000	\$ -	\$25,225,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$204,755,000	\$4,936,917	\$164,099,826	\$13,150,670	\$22,567,587	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Belgium
South Sudan*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$7,700,000	\$ -	\$6,433,373	\$1,266,627	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Sudan, Tanzania, Turkey, Ukraine, Indonesia, Kenya
Sudan	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$4,968,476	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$185,653	\$3,896,702	\$886,121	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan*	COVID-19	CRS	\$3,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,017,033	\$582,967	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 1	\$18,566,906	\$ -	\$18,277,106	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$289,800	\$ -	\$ -	South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 3	\$4,090,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,090,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan*	COVID-19	Partner 3	\$400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	N/A	Partner 36	\$3,187,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,187,233	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 78	\$641,869	\$ -	\$641,869	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Uganda
Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$58,800,000	\$11,517,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,500,000	\$44,782,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$3,000,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,000,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 20	\$67,793,174	\$1,054,245	\$25,724,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$39,320,898	\$122,445	\$1,571,295	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 22	\$17,864,081	\$4,626,677	\$9,940,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,211,040	\$1,085,924	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 25	\$3,793,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,793,312	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 3	\$2,690,436	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,690,436	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	\$11,545,578	\$ -	\$6,975,554	\$ -	\$4,570,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 38	\$25,660,000	\$3,465,190	\$6,047,411	\$ -	\$447,328	\$15,330,411	\$369,660	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey

Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	\$24,781,443	\$ -	\$11,924,367	\$ -	\$2,711,381	\$7,494,329	\$2,651,366	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	\$29,078,750	\$ -	\$3,690,021	\$ -	\$20,048,227	\$1,657,286	\$3,683,216	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 67	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 70	\$2,008,327	\$ -	\$1,927,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$80,400	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 77	\$4,048,914	\$512,824	\$3,536,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$235,000,000	\$42,657,223	\$111,146,595	\$52,144,410	\$ -	\$24,551,771	\$4,500,001	\$ -	\$ -	Vietnam, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Canada, Georgia
Tanzania	Refugees	UNWFP	\$13,500,000	\$13,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Turkey (Syria Response)	Refugees	UNWFP	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,400,000	\$1,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Uganda	Refugees	ACTED	\$250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$250,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Uganda	Floods	CRS	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,619,011	\$380,989	\$ -	\$ -	
Uganda*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$4,000,000	\$1,401,586	\$339,596	\$194,577	\$1,314,241	\$ -	\$750,000	\$ -	\$ -	Ukraine, Indonesia, Namibia
Uganda	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$45,000,000	\$10,307,292	\$1,693,858	\$2,611,878	\$30,386,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania
Uganda	Refugees	UNWFP	\$40,000,000	\$22,495,798	\$12,076,396	\$ -	\$5,427,806	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Malawi, Zambia
Ukraine	Conflict	ACTED	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ukraine	Conflict	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,228,912	\$ -	\$271,088	\$ -	\$ -	
Ukraine	Conflict	Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	\$403,768	\$403,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Venezuela	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,600,000	\$ -	\$400,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Venezuela	Complex Emergency	Partner 14	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,912,320	\$ -	\$87,680	\$ -	\$ -	

Venezuela	Complex Emergency	Partner 24	\$3,415,438	\$3,415,438	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Venezuela	Complex Emergency	Partner 43	\$11,810,000	\$11,122,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$687,667	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 16	\$1,268,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,268,000	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 24	\$22,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$21,981,995	\$818,005	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 35	\$211,921	\$211,921	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,809,996	\$190,004	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	\$7,008,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,852,950	\$ -	\$155,445	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	UNFAO	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	UNWFP	\$47,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$18,600,000	\$ -	\$28,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, South Africa
Zimbabwe	Drought	CRS	\$1,492,748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,492,748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Zimbabwe*	COVID-19	UNWFP	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Zimbabwe	Refugees	UNWFP	\$700,000	\$ -	\$569,403	\$130,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	South Africa, Zambia, Malawi, Italy, Belgium, Indonesia
Zimbabwe	Drought	UNWFP	\$18,550,000	\$ -	\$8,704,307	\$9,845,693	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Indonesia, Italy, Belgium
Grand Total			\$2,884,199,616	\$370,546,326	\$568,838,750	\$277,856,220	\$791,995,519	\$738,065,480	\$123,711,851	\$1,571,295	\$11,614,175	

*Funding is part of \$186,350,136 in Supplemental COVID-19 Appropriations programmed under EFSP.