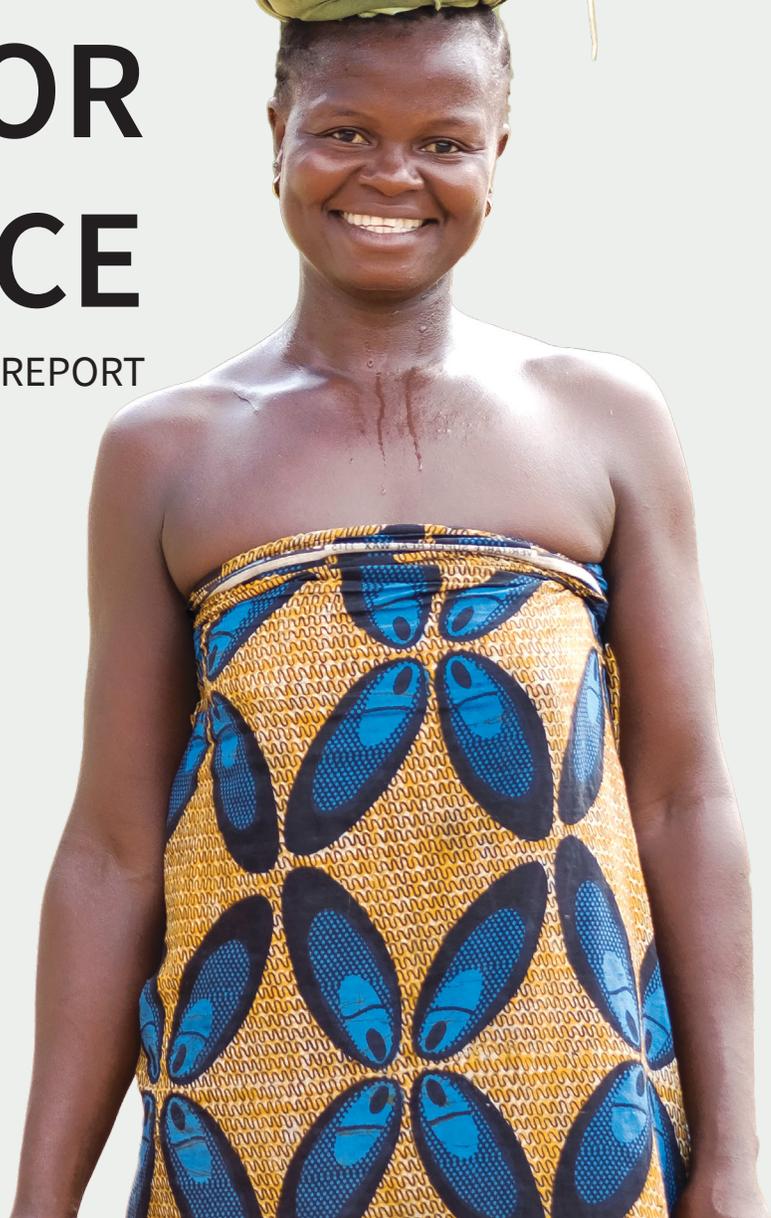




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE

FISCAL YEAR 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



LIST OF ACRONYMS

BHA	USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DFSA	Development Food Security Activity
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	UN World Food Program

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MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR

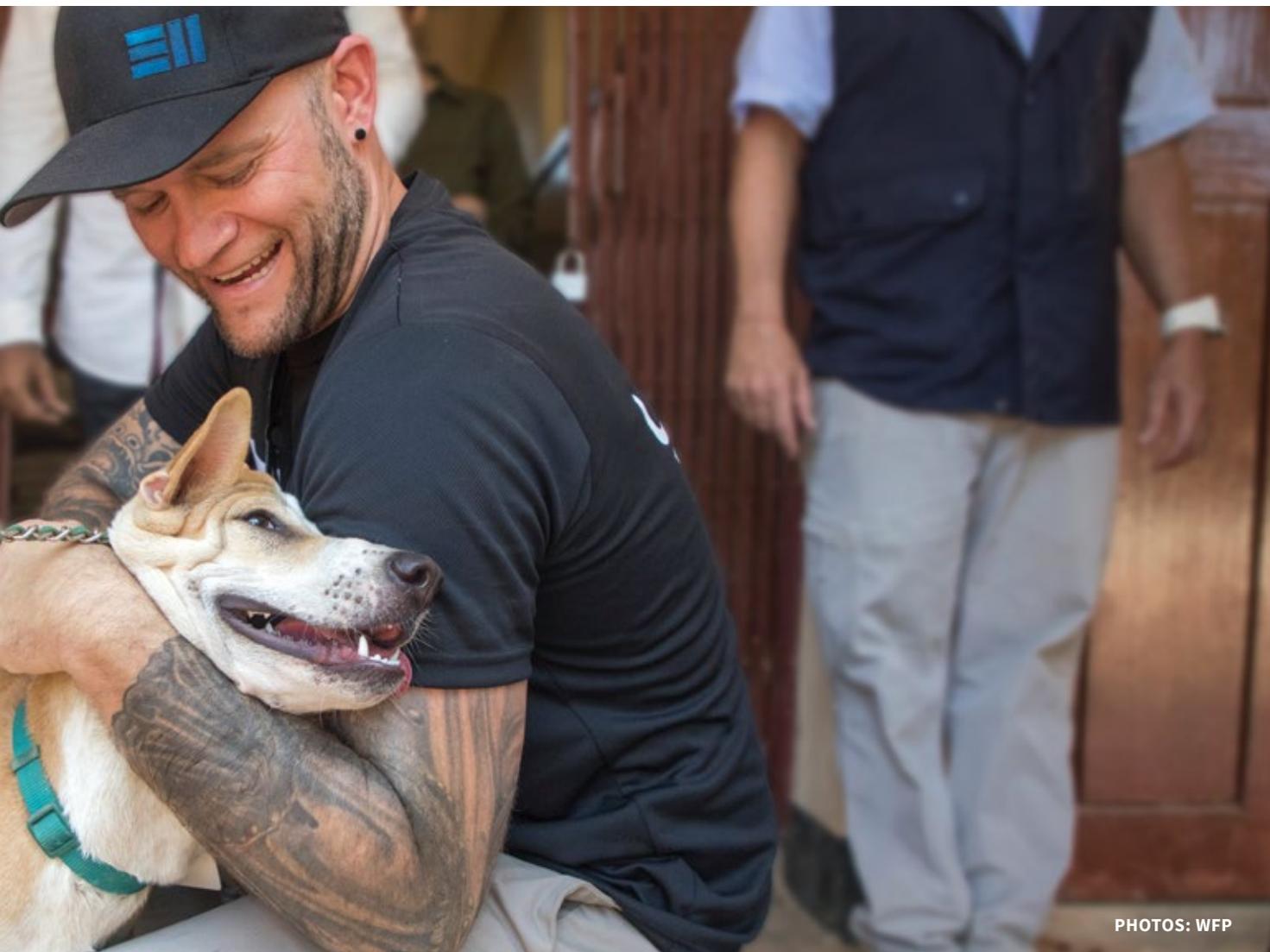


Throughout Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, levels of acute hunger remained high around the globe. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) continued to respond to emergencies in areas where acute and chronic food insecurity exist and local governments do not have the capacity to respond.

This year we saw levels of acute hunger rise, driven by conflict and insecurity. During my trip to Nigeria in July, I spoke to USAID mission staff and various partners about the prolonged, severe humanitarian crisis in the northeast of Nigeria that has left 3 million people severely food insecure. I urged other donors to do their part to support the humanitarian response and encouraged improved

coordination between Nigerian state- and federal-level disaster management agencies.

In May, I traveled to the Burma/Bangladesh border, where almost 1 million Rohingya refugees reside after insecurity and violence prompted them to leave Burma. Compared to 2018, when I was there as a senior staff member in the U.S. Senate, I saw many improvements to support the critical needs of these refugees. For example, our partners the UN World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are offering critical one-stop-shop nutrition services for moms and their children. In addition, WFP is providing cash transfers to refugees in



PHOTOS: WFP

exchange for work helping the WFP engineers shore up camp infrastructure to withstand the monsoon season.

Finally, it's important to note that we as the Office of Food for Peace are part of a transition to become the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). I was honored to celebrate our 65th Anniversary on July 10 and also aware that I will be the last Director of this great office. For 65 years, the United States has been the lead donor of food assistance, and the commitment to this mission won't be lost in our new incarnation. We will continue helping millions of people each year to get back on their feet as we come together with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster

Assistance (OFDA) in forming the new bureau. We are evolving to better respond to needs around the world and will continue to work closely alongside other donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, and others to avert famine and tackle chronic food insecurity as we have always done.

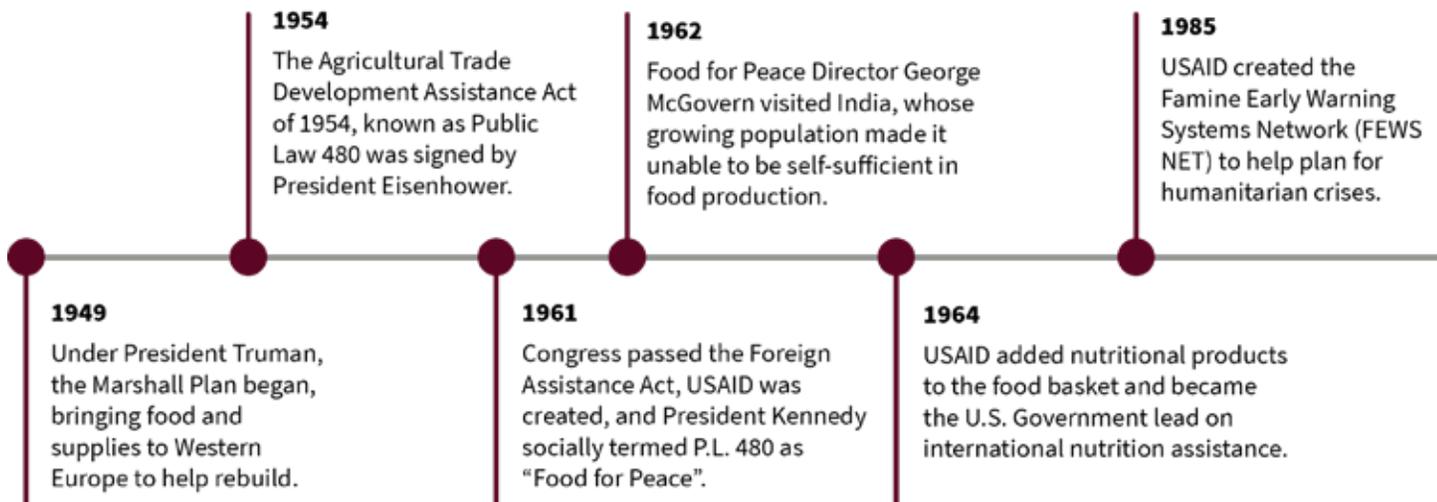
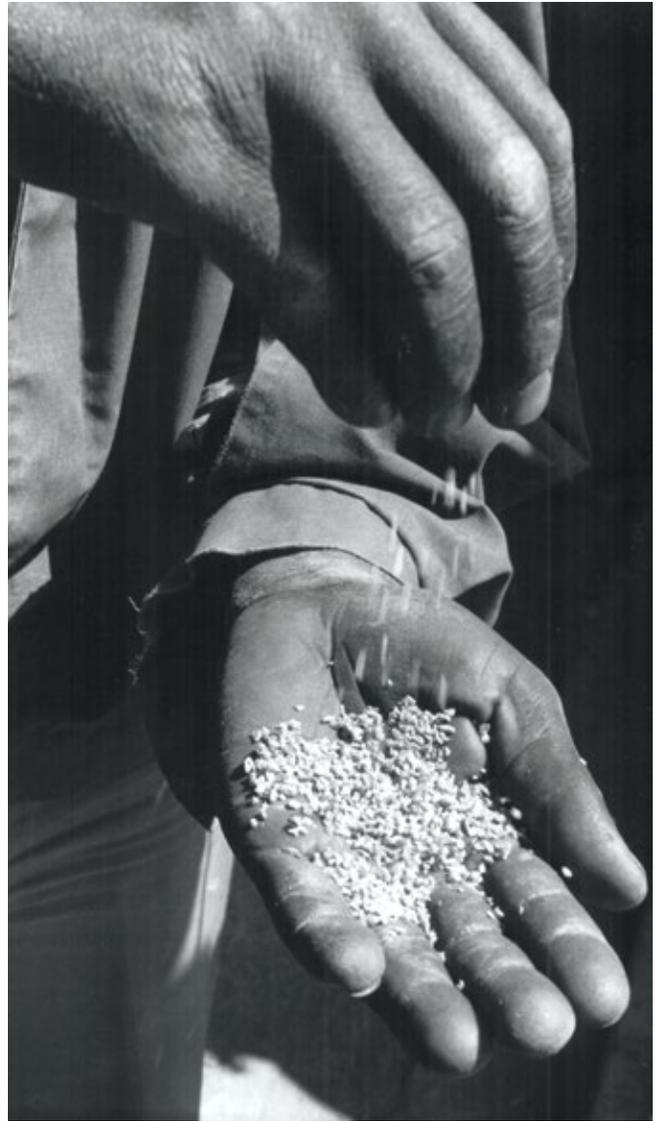
Handwritten signature of Trey Hicks.

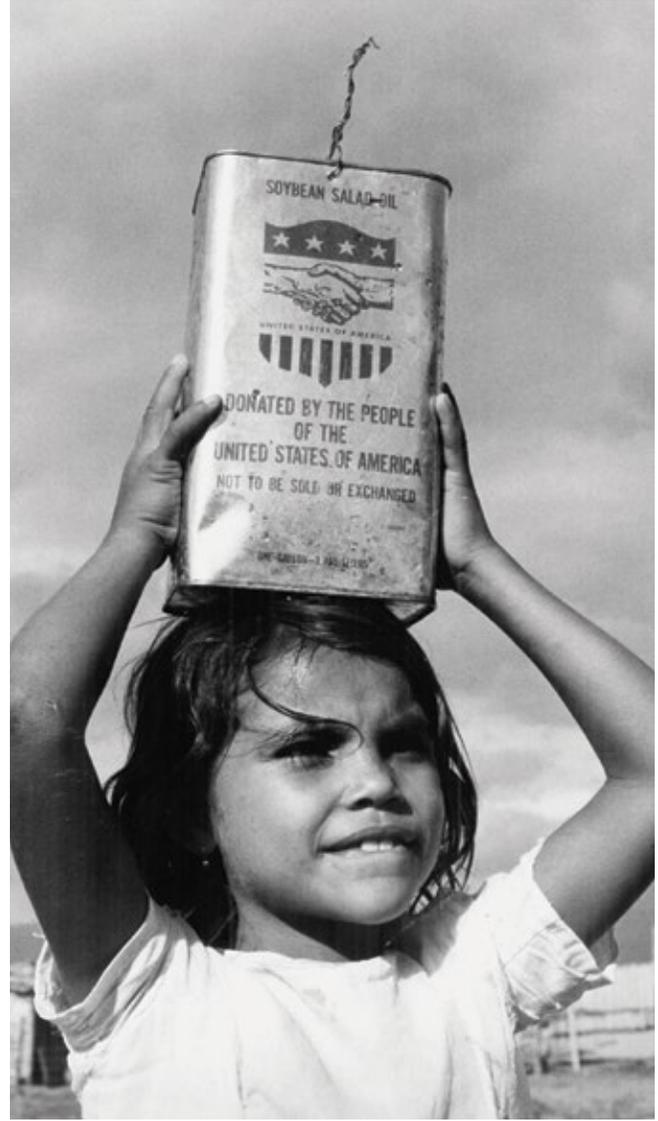
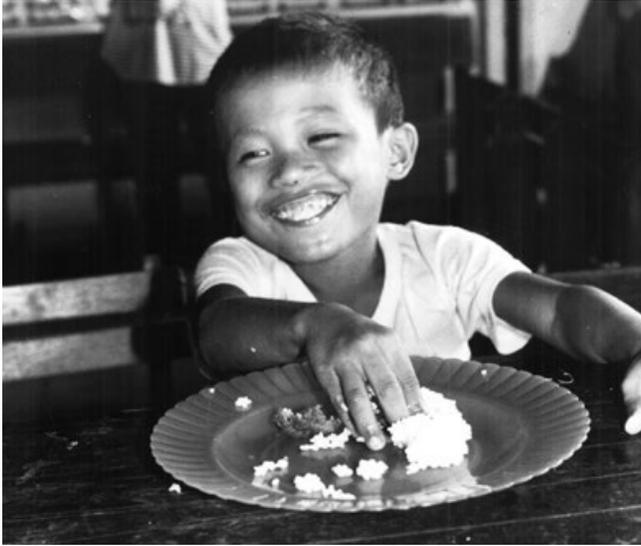
Trey Hicks, Director of Food For Peace

A HISTORICAL LOOK BACK

Food assistance has been a foundational element of American foreign assistance to the world's most vulnerable. Following the devastation from World War II, the United States passed the Marshall Plan in 1948 to provide food to undernourished families in Western Europe and to the workers who were reviving these economies, totaling \$13 billion in assistance to 16 countries.

In 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed into law the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, often referred to as Public Law 480, which created FFP. During that time, FFP was under different offices that oversaw non-military programs. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy signed an executive order that housed FFP in the White House. FFP moved to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in 1965 when President Kennedy signed the Foreign Assistance Act, which created the Agency.





2010

The United States pledged to lead the global fight against hunger and malnutrition and launched Feed the Future.

2017

The U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy was launched to advance food security and improve nutrition.

2010

Food assistance included market-based approaches, allowing flexibility in emergency responses. One of the first uses was after the Haiti earthquake.

2013

Food Aid Reform aimed to make food assistance more effective and efficient.

2019

U.S. food assistance reached more than four billion people since 1954.

PROGRAM MAP

FFP implemented programs in the following countries in FY 2019





TYPES OF FUNDING

- Title II Development
- Community Development Funds
- International Disaster Assistance Funds (IDA)
- Title II Emergency
- International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP)

GENERAL UPDATES

An estimated 85 million people across 46 countries were projected to need emergency food assistance in 2019, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). This was nearly double the levels of need seen in 2015. In response to this increased need, FFP continued to support tens of millions of people in 55 countries in FY 2019.

The elevated levels of global food insecurity over the last several years have stemmed from two main factors.¹ The first is the persistence of multiple, large-scale conflicts that have disrupted markets and livelihoods and caused widespread displacement and insecurity. The United States continued to provide large-scale emergency food assistance for crises, such as those in Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan. These three major conflicts alone required well over \$1 billion² in food assistance in FY 2019.

The second factor affecting global food insecurity is the recurrence of climatic shocks or extreme weather patterns across large parts of Africa. In the Horn of Africa, the effects of persistent conflict has been compounded by severe drought conditions, exacerbating humanitarian needs in Somalia and Ethiopia. Drought also contributed to food insecurity in Kenya during the year, and in southern Africa, Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth caused catastrophic flooding.

¹ *UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) State of World Food Security and Nutrition Report*

² *The numbers in this report are not final*





PHOTO:WFP

Policy Updates

At the end of 2018, Congress passed the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, informally known as the Farm Bill, a multi-year law that governs an array of agricultural and food programs, including international food assistance. The Food for Peace Act, authorized every five years via the Farm Bill, provides USAID with key funding and tools for delivering emergency and development food assistance to people facing crises, as well as chronic hunger and poverty. The 2018 Farm Bill made key technical changes—including removing the requirement for monetization—that will increase efficiency and improve oversight and management of U.S. international food assistance.

In early 2019, Congress lifted the congressional hold on USAID’s proposal to unite the two main USAID offices providing international humanitarian assistance—FFP and OFDA. The following section gives more information on the new bureau.



Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

Today's crises are protracted and complex, posing challenges to the traditional humanitarian response structure. By unifying and elevating humanitarian assistance into one bureau, USAID will eliminate the artificial distinction between emergency food and non-food responses.

Merging FFP and OFDA will consolidate core capabilities to better respond to the magnitude, complexity, and protracted nature of today's emergencies. USAID's role as the lead federal coordinator for international disaster assistance will be strengthened, with one humanitarian voice in the U.S. Government interagency and with international partners.

BHA will pursue a more comprehensive approach to delivering humanitarian assistance in a way that makes it possible for USAID to narrow the gap between relief and development programs, in order to help countries solve their own development challenges and support the Agency's vision of the Journey to Self-Reliance. As part of USAID's new Relief, Response, and Resilience (R3) family of bureaus, BHA will connect more closely with resilience and stabilization programming in order to mitigate the impact crises have on development gains.



PHOTO: USAID

NATURAL DISASTERS

When natural disasters occur in the developed world, sophisticated communications and transportation networks—along with large stockpiles of food, medical supplies, tools, and other materials—keep loss of life and disruption of food production to a minimum. In comparison, such disasters are devastating in developing countries, where resources and infrastructure are often highly inadequate.





Hurricane Dorian

Hurricane Dorian made landfall over the Bahamas' Abaco and Grand Bahama islands in early September 2019, destroying livelihoods, homes, and other key infrastructure like bridges, factories, roads, shops, and communications networks. The destruction prompted significant population displacement in Abaco, Grand Bahama, and smaller neighboring islands.

In response, FFP contributed \$1 million to WFP's emergency food assistance operation, which aimed to support approximately 39,000 storm-affected people in the Bahamas for several months. With support from FFP, WFP worked with other humanitarian groups to determine the most appropriate interventions for the next phase of assistance in order to most effectively meet the food security needs of the storm-affected populations.



Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall near the city of Beira in central Mozambique's Sofala Province on March 15, causing catastrophic flooding across four provinces—Sofala, Zambezia, Manica, and Tete—and in neighboring Malawi and Zimbabwe. Cyclone Kenneth struck northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces just five weeks later on April 25. As a result of the devastation wrought by the two cyclones, millions of people were in need of assistance in Mozambique, Malawi, Comoros, and Zimbabwe.

In FY 2019, FFP provided approximately \$51.4 million in emergency food and nutrition assistance to communities in Mozambique in response to the cyclones.³ Both FFP and OFDA airlifted more than 823 metric tons (MT) of supplies, including emergency food assistance that went

to more than 1.6 million people in Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai. In response to the urgent food needs of populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, humanitarian organizations, including WFP, provided general food distributions to hundreds of thousands of people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

In Zimbabwe, with \$215,000 in additional emergency funding from FFP, World Vision, which implements an FFP-supported long-term development program in Manicaland and Masvingo, supported the distribution of more than 460 MT of food and relief commodities—including blankets, clothing, shelter kits, sleeping mats, soap, and tents—to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai between April and June.

³ As of September 2019





PHOTO: AFP

REFUGEES

More than 25 million people—over half of whom are younger than 18 years of age—have fled their countries to escape war, violence, or persecution, and are living as refugees. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), forced displacement continues to be the highest on record.

FFP provides emergency food assistance to help refugees survive, recover, and regain stability, while supporting

the communities—most often in developing countries—that host them. Turkey alone hosts more than 3 million refugees; Pakistan and Uganda each host more than 1 million, and Bangladesh hosts nearly 1 million Rohingya refugees from Burma. In FY 2019, FFP assistance reached refugees in 25 countries, including Lebanon, Jordan, Ethiopia, Chad, Uganda, and Bangladesh.



Syria/Regional

The conflict in Syria has caused one of the biggest refugee crises in the world, with 5.6 million Syrians living in the neighboring countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.⁴ Additionally, in 2019 the UN has estimated that 11.7 million people inside Syria need humanitarian assistance, of which 9 million required emergency food assistance to meet their basic food needs.

Since FY 2012, FFP has provided more than \$3.2 billion in emergency food assistance for the Syria crisis—approximately \$2 billion to assist vulnerable families inside Syria and over \$1.2 billion for vulnerable refugees in neighboring countries. In FY 2019, FFP provided more than \$475 million to Syrians living both in the country and around the region.

Through FFP support, WFP's refugee operations have injected more than \$5.5 billion into local economies in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, primarily through cash-based transfers and local food procurement. The programs created jobs in supermarkets and local shops, increased business for food wholesalers and food producers, and generated increased tax revenue.

⁴ As of August 2019



Bangladesh

The violence in Burma that erupted in August 2017 forced more than 700,000 people—mostly Rohingya refugees—to flee into southeastern Bangladesh, joining more than 212,000 Rohingya already living there. Most of the refugees live in 34 extremely congested settlements in Cox’s Bazar District, creating the highest concentration of refugees in the world who are completely reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs.

In FY 2019, FFP contributed over \$123 million in emergency food assistance for vulnerable populations in Cox’s Bazar District. FFP partners also implemented nutrition activities, where children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. Additionally, FFP’s emergency contributions included coordination support for the food security, nutrition, and logistics sectors to enhance the scale-up of humanitarian activities.



“When I started my journey to Bangladesh I found many other Rohingya people were also fleeing Myanmar for the same reason—they could no longer live at home,”

said **Sawyeddollah, 18.**

“I just took some dry rations in the hope it would be enough to last me for 10 days.”

COMPLEX CRISES

In addition to the other effects of war, conflict wreaks havoc on food production and availability. Crops are destroyed or confiscated, whole populations are cut off from food sources, planting and cultivation schedules are disrupted, and livestock are stolen or killed.

FFP sees the relationship between conflict and global hunger as an urgent priority requiring immediate and collective action. Countries that cannot feed their populations pose threats to national and regional security and stability. It is in our national interest to promote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, in addition to being a core American value to help others when they need it.





Yemen

Yemen is the largest food security emergency in the world. Since 2015, conflict in Yemen has devastated civil infrastructure, displaced millions of people, and prompted an economic crisis, causing widespread acute food insecurity. In FY 2019, nearly 17 million people—56 percent of Yemen’s population—were in urgent need of humanitarian food assistance, and 4.4 million people, including many children, were in acute need of nutrition support.

During the fiscal year, FFP contributed approximately \$595 million⁵ for emergency food assistance, including more than 586,000 MT of in-kind food aid—such as wheat, beans, and vegetable oil—purchased from U.S. markets.

By August 2019, FFP partner WFP was reaching more than 12.4 million vulnerable Yemeni people—the most ever reached in one month in Yemen—with emergency food assistance. This support included U.S. in-kind

emergency food assistance, as well as food vouchers, which are redeemable at vetted vendor shops for food baskets—comprising wheat, vegetable oil, and pulses—in urban areas where markets remain functional.

FFP partners also provide life-saving nutrition assistance in Yemen to reduce the prevalence of and prevent acute malnutrition, particularly among children under five and pregnant and lactating women. FFP provided \$50 million for the scale-up of moderate acute malnutrition prevention and treatment activities and \$4 million for ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) to treat children suffering from severe acute malnutrition countrywide.

⁵ This number is accurate as of October 2019. Final numbers for FY 2019 may change due to actual commodity and freight cost



PHOTOS: AFP

Afghanistan

In addition to conflict, severe drought conditions in FY 2019 uprooted communities and disrupted livelihoods in Afghanistan. FFP provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable, drought-affected people in need.

Life in the Central Highlands was already hard. An FFP implementing partner traveled to many remote communities to reach vulnerable families most in need of assistance. The drought gripping the region had only compounded their troubles, and those of their community. Over half the population did not have enough food to eat in the Central Highlands, because a lack of rainfall or water to irrigate crops had led to failed harvests. Many were forced to resort to extreme measures, such as selling their livestock, taking large loans, selling land, or moving to areas with more water to cope with the effects of the drought.

In FY 2019, FFP provided approximately \$101 million in assistance—including regionally sourced in-kind food aid and cash transfers for food—through partners WFP and UNICEF to support vulnerable, drought-affected people across Afghanistan. FFP also contributed 300 MT of high-energy biscuits to support drought-affected households with children and pregnant and lactating women. From January through June, WFP reached more than 3.2 million food-insecure people across the country, including 2.4 million drought-affected people, as well as vulnerable populations displaced by conflict or impacted by other local natural disasters.



In partnership with UNICEF, FFP provided RUTF to treat children suffering from severe acute malnutrition countrywide, in addition to nutrition performance monitoring, supervision of malnutrition service delivery, and supply-chain management training.

“We had no food, and sometimes for two to three days we ate nothing,” said **Najiba***.
“Even my children did not have shoes.”

“I took care of my children first. I used the money on food for them and for their shoes. I think only of my children,” said Najiba. “I now have six bags of flour. It is so much. For the first time, I don’t need to worry and I can rest.”

** Name changed to protect identity*

Iraq

As of August 2019, approximately 1.6 million people remained displaced within Iraq.⁶ UN humanitarian assessments cited insecurity or lack of security forces in areas of origin and damaged or destroyed housing as significant barriers to return, as well as lack of livelihoods, poor basic service provision, and fear of discrimination or other social cohesion concerns. Many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) returning to areas of origin still require humanitarian assistance, given limited access to basic services and income-generating opportunities, as well as low social cohesion in their communities.

During July and August, approximately 45,000 IDPs returned to areas of origin in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. In total, more than 4.3 million IDPs had returned to areas of

origin in Iraq between January and August, International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports.

From FY 2014 to FY 2019, FFP contributed approximately \$233 million—including \$33 million in FY 2019—in emergency food assistance in Iraq, including food vouchers, cash transfers for food, local and regional procurement of in-kind food baskets, and twinning⁷, as part of the WFP response to vulnerable Iraqis. FFP also contributed \$6 million in FY 2019 to assist nearly 28,000 food-insecure Syrian refugees sheltering in northern Iraq as part of USAID's Syria regional refugee response.

⁶ *International Organization for Migration*

⁷ *Twinning is an initiative that leverages U.S. and other donor contributions to food crises by encouraging host governments to commit resources to their own population*



South Sudan

After more than five years of conflict, South Sudan remained one of the most food-insecure countries in the world in 2019. Ongoing violence; population displacement and restricted movement; and disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2019, FFP contributed nearly \$375 million to respond to acute needs in South Sudan.

While conflict has decreased in South Sudan since a revitalized peace agreement was signed in September 2018, during FY 2019 needs remained extremely high due to protracted conflict and the erosion of coping mechanisms, with more than 4 million people displaced—1.8 million internally in South Sudan and 2.3 million refugees in neighboring countries—and nearly 7 million, 61 percent of the population, projected to need life-saving food assistance as of mid-2019.

In some areas where it was safe enough for people to go home, an FFP program, implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Jonglei State, helped communities get

back on their feet after they were forced to flee when conflict erupted in 2013. Through this activity, households learned how to grow vegetables and other produce while using innovative farming equipment. Communities dug ponds in exchange for food, to provide water for household and village use. FFP also provided vouchers to some of the most vulnerable families in the area and connected them with local livestock vendors with healthy goats for sale.

The United States is the single largest provider of humanitarian assistance to South Sudan, having provided more than \$4 billion since the start of the conflict in December 2013, reaching an average of 1.3 million South Sudanese people every month.

Mary Nyanjok Puoch, age 35, who lives in Jonglei’s Bor County, used a voucher to buy three goats, giving her a new source of food and savings.

“For my children, I envision they will get an education because of the goats that I have,” she said. “The goats are my bank.”

In a food-for-assets activity, **James Jongkuch Nyang, 55**, joined his community in digging a pond that would provide enough water to sustain the village through the dry months, and received food in exchange for the labor.

“We’re digging out a pond so that our cattle can get water nearby. Then the cattle will not get lost and I will not have to go around looking for them all the time,” James said with a laugh.



PHOTOS: CRS



PHOTO: WORLD VISION

DEVELOPMENT

The foundation of sustainability of development outcomes is participation and a sense of ownership. At its most basic—and when it is truly sustainable—development is not something that donors do for developing countries; rather it is the process of enabling people to exercise choice from a set of multiple options. Donors act as catalysts; they can help, facilitate, even accelerate the process, but the major task must be carried out by the project participants.

Recognizing that repeatedly responding to emergencies will not end hunger and increase long-term food security, FFP plays a unique role in bridging the gap between crisis and stability by addressing the root causes of food insecurity, helping individuals and communities withstand future crises, and laying the foundation for stable, inclusive growth. Ultimately, FFP promotes a path to self-reliance to reduce the need for future food assistance.

Since 2016, FFP required partners implementing development programs to develop strategies so that the development outcomes continue beyond the life of an award. Interventions to improve food security among vulnerable populations are designed to self-perpetuate change at all levels—individual, household, community, and local and national governments—and continue beyond the project life, which is critical for lasting improvements. All potential partners are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the principles of sustainability and lessons learned from past programs, so the communities we support can be best positioned to steer their own development.

Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs) include interventions related to agriculture; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); nutrition; improved livelihoods; and efforts to strengthen gender equity, empower youth, and reduce the risk of disaster. FFP development programs span countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

“Sustainability” is now a specific evaluation criteria for all potential DFSAs. Under a “Refine and Implement” model, DFSAs have a built-in time period for partners to start paving the way for sustainability of outcomes. Steps partners can take include, for example, strengthening their understanding of local context; filling in evidence and knowledge gaps; piloting new approaches and implementation strategies; developing market-based extension services; strengthening local level public and private sector service provisioning systems; conducting participatory stakeholder engagement to see if the program can leverage and link with other actors who are also addressing the drivers of food insecurity; and conducting community consultations for strengthened local partnerships.

Ethiopia

Since 2005, FFP partners in Ethiopia have implemented long-term development activities that support the Government of Ethiopia-led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The PSNP addresses the basic food needs of approximately 8 million chronically food-insecure people while supporting the creation of community assets like irrigation systems, tree nurseries, and water catchments that generate economic benefit to the communities as a whole and, combined with livelihood promotion, increase a household's ability to overcome poverty.

There were four DFSAs active in Ethiopia during FY 2019, all of which supported the PSNP through NGO-led implementation; collectively, these DFSAs reached 1.5 million people with assistance. Provisions of timely and predictable food transfers are made possible from in-kind U.S. agricultural commodities and occasional local purchases. In addition to creating or improving the community assets mentioned above, FFP DFSAs also increase resilience and reduce poverty by:

- Helping rural farmers improve their farmlands and agricultural production through natural resource management, which includes activities like establishing land reserves, reforestation, and building structures that retain water and nutrients necessary for improved farming practices.
- Increasing opportunities for employment through job skills coaching, business management training and micro grants that are done in addition to the food assistance transfers as part of a proven graduation model approach for reducing chronic poverty in rural communities.
- Strengthening good governance structures at community levels, which allow a DFSA to transfer activities into a functioning and sustainable Government of Ethiopia-led scalable safety net.

Shunkaa Calii, 50, was a participant in the PSNP, and as the primary caretaker at home, she was having difficulty taking part in discussions among the other farmers. She could not read room numbers at the clinic or signs on the road, write down phone numbers, or even read or write her own name. Through FFP support, she completed an adult literacy class that gave her more confidence and allowed her to actively participate in savings-and-lending activities, putting her on a pathway to self-sufficiency.

“Now, I even state my opinion in front of male members,” she said. “Illiterate women always struggle for their rights and are excluded in decision-making.”

** Photo has been edited for privacy*



Bangladesh

FFP’s multi-year DFSAs in Bangladesh are leading examples of the Agency’s vision of the Journey to Self-Reliance, a push to sustain the development outcomes and work toward a time when foreign assistance is no longer necessary.

USAID-funded research indicates that outcomes from development programs last longer when our partners incrementally transfer ownership to local communities and strengthen local level service provisioning systems. In Bangladesh, FFP granted partners CARE and World Vision additional time in their agreements to gradually transition service delivery to local stakeholders. The projects, which began in 2015 and continue through FY 2020, provide health, livelihoods, nutrition, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and WASH assistance to approximately 850,000 vulnerable, food-insecure people. The programs also work to improve gender equity and local governance.

By the end of FY 2019, CARE reached nearly 308,000 people⁸ with assistance; annual survey results show approximately 50 percent of people reported increased income sources, more than 70 percent of households reported cash savings, and more than 50 percent of participants reported their satisfaction with public social services. The project’s midterm evaluation, conducted

in February and March 2018, also found that a range of positive behavior changes were already taking place, including exclusive breastfeeding for children under six months, strengthened linkages between communities and government providers of healthcare, and increased disaster-preparedness and access to critical support during emergencies.

World Vision reached more than 605,000 people—including nearly 36,000 children under two years of age who received nutritional care and approximately 53,200 people who participated in disaster-preparedness training—between the start of the program and late FY 2019. The project also provided training on improved livelihood strategies, WASH behaviors, and disaster risk management. Additionally, World Vision supported nearly 20,700 extremely poor women to start new or strengthen existing income earning opportunities to move out of extreme poverty.

Building on these accomplishments, in FY 2021 to FY 2022, CARE and World Vision plan to turn their focus to providing technical support and guidance to local communities, who will in turn continue these critical services themselves. In this way, FFP’s partners are fostering self-sustaining development activities, without the need for continued USAID support.

⁸ This is an estimated number of people reached as of the end of FY 2019



PUBLICATION CREDITS

The FFP FY 2019 Annual Report was written and produced by the Strategic Communication Team of FFP and the Information Support Unit of Macfadden & Associates (now part of PAE).

The maps included in this report are for illustrative purposes only and are not authoritative representations. The boundaries and names used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.

RESOURCES

Current public documents—including fact sheets, research, and policy papers, implementation tools for partners, and other resources—are available on the USAID website:

<http://www.usaid.gov/food-assistance>

Fact sheets and other documents are also available on the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' ReliefWeb:

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

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