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# U.S. International Food Assistance Report

Fiscal Year 2017



*Cover Photograph: Student and school government member enjoying her meal in Cunén Chiul municipality, at a school supported by the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program in Guatemala. Photo by USDA.*

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## I. Introduction

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, the U.S. Government once again demonstrated the compassion and generosity of the American people through the provision of more than \$2 billion in food assistance overseas. These contributions not only saved lives, but also rebuilt livelihoods, generated income, increased literacy, improved nutrition, strengthened resilience, and mitigated the impacts of future crises. While we have made progress, the world continues to face unprecedented levels of humanitarian need.

This report provides highlights of trends and activities in food assistance for the year.

### A. Overview of Fiscal Year 2017 U.S. Government Food Assistance

In FY 2017, for the programs shown in Table I, the U.S. Government provided more than \$2 billion of food assistance and procured more than 1.7 million metric tons (MT) of food, to serve a total of nearly 45 million beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> in 63 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each program for FY 2017.

**Table I: Overview of U.S. Government Food Assistance Programs**

PROGRAM <sup>2</sup>	Commodities (Metric Tons)	Total Cost (\$)
Food for Progress Title I	--	
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Non-Emergency, International Food Relief Partnership)	1,411,023	\$1,691,153,505
Food for Non-emergency Title III	--	--
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	--	\$15,000,000
Food for Progress Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	294,420	\$141,339,421
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	60,000	\$192,998,376
USDA Local and Regional Procurement Program	2,546	\$5,000,000
Section 416(b)	--	--
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,767,989</b>	<b>\$2,045,491,302</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines “direct beneficiaries” as those who come into direct contact with its program interventions. USAID defines “indirect beneficiaries” as those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. For example, the head of household might be the direct beneficiary, but the dependent family members are considered indirect beneficiaries. USDA’s Food for Progress reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries, and USDA’s McGovern-Dole reports only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines “direct beneficiaries” as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area or program activity. For example, individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. For USDA, “indirect beneficiaries” are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries (e.g., families of producers).

<sup>2</sup>USDA conducts its program solicitations and awards on a Fiscal Year cycle. USDA is reporting on costs and commodities for agreements signed in FY 2017. USAID reports on all costs incurred in FY 2017 from new and ongoing emergency and non-emergency programs.

PROGRAM <sup>2</sup>	Commodities (Metric Tons)	Total Cost (\$)

Please refer to the Appendices for a breakdown of food assistance by region and individual program, as well as a breakdown of commodity mix by type and by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs.

## **B. U.S. Agency for International Development**

In FY 2017, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) confronted major humanitarian crises around the world. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) warned that an unprecedented 81 million people across 45 countries were in need of emergency food assistance because of persistent conflict, severe drought, and economic instability in 2017. South Sudan experienced famine in February 2017, and three other countries—Somalia, Nigeria, and Yemen—faced the threat of famine, which put more than 20 million people at risk of severe hunger or starvation. These four countries, however, represented a fraction of global food insecurity. According to data from the United Nations (UN), global hunger increased in 2017 for the first time in more than a decade. Food insecurity now affects 815 million people, or 11 percent of the world’s population.

To address these staggering numbers, FFP worked with dedicated partners to provide food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. Using a combination of approaches—including U.S.-sourced commodities; local, regional and international procurement of food; cash transfers for food; and food vouchers—appropriate to the local contexts, FFP was able to save lives, address the root causes of hunger, and build resilience and food security of local communities. The cases provided in the regional highlights offer examples of the responses undertaken in FFP Title II activities.

In FY 2017, USAID provided more than 1.4 million MT of Title II U.S. in-kind food aid valued at \$1.7 billion to about 40 million beneficiaries in 43 countries. Approximately 80 percent of funding resources were for emergency response and 20 percent for non-emergency programming.<sup>3</sup> When combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Community Development Funds (CDF), USAID reached more than 69 million people in 53 countries with food assistance in FY 2017.

## **C. U.S. Department of Agriculture**

USDA administers three international food assistance programs that supported over 4.75 million direct beneficiaries in 36 developing countries in FY 2017.

***McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole)*** funds school meals and nutrition programs, implemented by private voluntary organizations

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<sup>3</sup> Non-emergency programs are often referred to as “development food assistance projects” – but as of FY 2017 were renamed as “development food security activities.” This 20 percent in Title II non-emergency funding was complemented by an additional \$80 million of Development Assistance funds, authorized separately under Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and commonly referred to by USAID as “Community Development Funds (CDF).” USAID’s Bureau for Food Security provides CDF resources to the Office of Food for Peace to support community-level development activities aimed at increasing the resilience of the rural poor and accelerating their participation in agricultural development and food security programs. CDF supports similar development objectives as Title II, and provides funds directly to programs as an alternative to monetization of agricultural commodities.

(PVOs) and other international organizations, for women, infants, and children in countries with high food insecurity in Africa, Asia, Eurasia, and Central and South America. The program's statutory objectives are to reduce hunger, improve literacy, and increase the use of health and dietary practices of school-age children, with a particular emphasis on girls. In FY 2017, McGovern-Dole reached over 4.5 million direct beneficiaries.

**Food for Progress (FFPr) Program** works with PVOs and other international organizations in developing countries to provide training and technical assistance that increase agricultural productivity and expand access to markets and trade. Projects are funded by the proceeds from sales of U.S.-purchased and donated U.S. agricultural commodities. In FY 2017, FFPr reached over 200,000 direct beneficiaries.

**USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) Program** works with PVOs and other international organizations to provide development assistance and emergency relief using locally procured commodities. This is done in cooperation with existing federal programs currently administered by USDA, with preference for the McGovern-Dole program. In FY 2017, LRP programs reached 48,000 direct beneficiaries.<sup>4</sup>

This report highlights activities and results from McGovern-Dole and FFPr in FY 2017. Both programs are embedded with strategies to promote sustainability, so recipient countries can continue to reap the benefits of USDA assistance well beyond the duration of the funding period. This section provides an overview of each program and its impact.

## Overview of McGovern-Dole

Authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, McGovern-Dole provides U.S. commodities for direct feeding programs and funds complementary activities to help communities in developing countries create sustainable school meals programs. McGovern-Dole is directed by statute to provide food for schoolchildren; enhance food security; improve literacy (especially for girls); and promote the nutrition, health and dietary practices of mothers, school-aged children and younger siblings. The program promotes the graduation of partner schools from the school feeding program.

McGovern-Dole integrates improved nutrition, health, and dietary practices into existing school meals projects aimed to ensure that U.S.-donated food is safely stored and properly prepared. Programs also develop local infrastructure aimed to ensure that children have access to clean water and improved sanitation at school to prevent illness.

Prioritizing girls' education is a significant component of McGovern-Dole, and the program is designed to promote gender equity in education in response to the reality that in so many countries, fewer girls have the opportunity to attend school compared to their male peers. McGovern-Dole incentivizes families to send their girls to school through various strategies, such as providing take-home rations to families whose girls regularly attend school.

McGovern-Dole projects are built on the premise that USDA's assistance is time-limited, and that to sustain school meals projects PVOs, international organizations, and their in-country partners must lead implementation. Building local capacity in these countries, however, takes time. Capacity building efforts address all aspects of the value chain, from transportation and logistics to warehouse management and storage, food safety and school feeding, and the procurement of subsequent

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<sup>4</sup> The Congressional Budget Justification reports LRP on a separate line from McGovern-Dole and FFPr.

commodities. While sustainability plans differ in each country, this report highlights a few examples of how McGovern-Dole school meals projects have successfully transitioned to programs paid for by recipient-countries, which sustain the gains of school meals long-term.

In FY 2017, USDA awarded eight McGovern-Dole agreements valued at almost \$193 million. A total of 60,000 MT of U.S. commodities were awarded under these agreements. Partner countries where McGovern-Dole agreements were awarded include Bangladesh, Benin, the Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, and the Republic of Congo. Including the FY 2017 projects, there are 34 active projects in 25 countries valued at \$819 million. Together, these McGovern Dole projects reached over 4.5 million children and community members directly in FY 2017.

Improving student attendance rates at schools so children can improve their education is an important outcome of McGovern-Dole projects. USDA reports annually on the proportion of projects that have achieved a two percent or higher improvement in attendance rates for that year.<sup>5</sup> In FY 2017, eight out of 34 active McGovern-Dole school meals projects achieved this target.<sup>6</sup> USDA requires baseline, mid-term and final evaluations, and no less than three percent of the total budget allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities.<sup>7</sup> In FY 2017, USDA contracted the Research Triangle Institute to conduct an impact evaluation of McGovern-Dole's work in Mozambique, focusing particularly on projects' impact on literacy.<sup>8</sup>

## **Overview of Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement**

Under the authority of Section 3206 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014, the LRP program provides a complementary mechanism for delivering international food assistance. The objectives of LRP include strengthening the ability of local and regional farmers, community farmer groups, farmer cooperatives and associations, processors, and agribusinesses to provide high-quality commodities; strengthen organizations and governments abilities to procure such commodities in support of school feeding programs; to ensure the expedited provision of safe and quality foods to populations affected by food crises and disasters. Funding is provided to field-based development projects to procure eligible commodities produced within the target region. Preference for funding is given to projects under McGovern-Dole so as to leverage opportunities within existing projects, and open new school feeding markets to local and regional producers. The appropriation for USDA LRP in FY 2017 is from McGovern-Dole appropriations.

In Fiscal Year 2017, USDA awarded a total value of \$5 million. This was allocated in Kenya, Tanzania, and Benin, under cooperative agreements with World Food Programme (WFP), Project Concern International (PCI), and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), respectively. Through these awards, LRP builds the capacity of smallholder farmers to supply agricultural produce to designated McGovern-Dole funded schools, thus improving the resiliency and sustainability of school feeding supply chains while increasing

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<sup>5</sup> This threshold was internally agreed upon by USDA's Office of Capacity Building and Development and Office of Budget and Program for the Congressional Budget Justification, and is derived from agency data.  
<https://www.obpa.usda.gov/33fas2017notes.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> This measure reflects that eight out of 30 projects (which represent the relevant project pool that could be measured, based on data), or 27 percent of projects, increased attendance rates in FY2017. Twenty-seven percent remains our target for the life of the projects, because not every McGovern Dole project is expected to increase attendance each year. Many projects are in place for multiple years and attendance rate increases are typically realized in the first 1-2 years of the project, and then are maintained. In some countries, where food security rates are low but school attendance rates are high, project focus on literacy improvements and better nutrition.

<sup>7</sup> See M&E Policy here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-03/evalpol.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Baseline results are finalized in early 2018, followed by future midterm and final evaluations that will reveal literacy outcomes.

market linkages and income-generating opportunities for local farmers. Across the other active agreements implementing in FY 2017, LRP programs reached over 48,000 direct beneficiaries.

## Overview of Food For Progress

The Food Security Act of 1985 authorized FFPr, which supports developing countries and emerging democracies to increase agricultural productivity and expand trade of U.S. agricultural products. FFPr donates U.S. agricultural commodities to recipient countries, where they are sold on the local market and the proceeds are used by USDA implementing partners to support agricultural, economic or infrastructure development programs.

To increase agricultural productivity and expand U.S. agricultural trade, FFPr supports a wide range of initiatives that vary by country. Examples of recent FFPr activities include:

- Enhancing public and private capacity in animal and plant health systems;
- Establishing and building capacity of agricultural cooperatives;
- Building infrastructure to enhance the harvesting, storage, and distribution of commodities or water to be used for agricultural purposes;
- Expanding producer access to microfinance and other financial services;
- Promoting agribusiness and marketing;
- Developing agricultural value chains that do not compete with U.S. agriculture; and
- Improving the institutional capacity of recipient country governments to implement policies for the delivering of market information, food safety and extension services to their citizenry.

In FY 2017, USDA awarded seven FFPr agreements valued at nearly \$142 million. Over 294,000 MT of U.S.-produced commodities were awarded under these agreements. Recipient countries include Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Laos, and Sri Lanka, along with a regional project in The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal. With the addition of the FY 2017 projects, FFPr currently has 51 active projects in 26 countries, along with two regional programs in Africa.<sup>9</sup> Together, these projects directly benefitted over 207,000 farmers and community members in FY 2017.

One way that FFPr measures impact is by calculating the value of increased sales achieved by project participants due to increased agricultural productivity and expanded trade in agricultural products. USDA reports annually on projects in which participants increase their sales by 10 percent or more that year. In FY 2017, eight out of 51 FFPr projects achieved this ambitious target, which are the only ones that have used this measure (others are currently doing so and will report in subsequent fiscal years).

## II. Latest Developments

### A. Innovations in Private Sector Engagement

When faced with challenges, USAID sometimes turns to the private sector to develop solutions, to leverage expertise, and resources to improve our food assistance.

For example, when WFP identified a potential gap in nutrition assistance in Uganda because of insufficient funding and increasing needs, USAID, through FFP Title II funds, collaborated with the United Parcel Service (UPS) to deliver 150 metric tons of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) for newly arrived

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<sup>9</sup> In West Africa, the program includes Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau. In East Africa, the program includes Tanzania, Malawi, and Kenya.



refugees. Uganda hosts the largest population of refugees and asylum-seekers in Africa, nearly 1.4 million by the end of FY 2017. While the Government of Uganda provides assistance to those who are seeking refuge, it also looks to the international community to assist. UPS airlifted the HEBs, *pro-bono*, from the United States to Uganda, which ensured that at least 375,000 refugees would receive the life-saving food.

The HEBs—which have enough nutrients to serve as a temporary meal replacement—proved critical to WFP’s refugee response in Uganda. Malnutrition and food insecurity are common among newly arrived refugees—FEWS NET estimates that most South Sudanese refugees in Uganda would face Crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)<sup>10</sup> 3) levels of food insecurity without food assistance. HEBs are high in protein and require no cooking; for refugees from South Sudan who arrive in Uganda tired, hungry and with few resources, they are an immediate and convenient way to improve the nutritional status of those who need it most.

Through its airlift, UPS bolstered USAID’s response by ensuring the HEBs arrived quickly to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable new refugees, which saved lives.

## **B. Seeking Improvements in the Packaging of Commodities**

USAID continues to ensure that vulnerable populations receive the highest quality and freshest food. In FY 2016 and 2017, USAID provided \$780,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Comprehensive Initiative on Technology Innovation (CITE) to conduct research and a pilot study on improved bulk storage bags for USAID’s U.S. commodities.

CITE hypothesized that improved packaging could reduce food lost to insect infestation, mold and fungus growth, and damaged packaging, while eliminating the need for and cost of fumigation. Improved storage methods could also reduce post-harvest losses, which would increase the supply of food aid sourced from regional markets up to 20 percent and bring it closer to people who need it. Upon receiving funding from USAID, CITE’s interdisciplinary team studied packaging technologies as part of nearly 1,000 MT of food aid shipped to Djibouti and South Africa and delivered to more than 16,000 farmers in Uganda. Some of CITE’s recommendations included using bags 20 times larger than the standard packaging to lower costs, and treating the bags with bio-pesticides to maintain the quality of the food. These results highlight opportunities to expand humanitarian assistance cost-effectively and demonstrate the value of rigorous evaluation of products and business models in saving lives. The results and recommendations can be applied to both U.S. and locally or regionally purchased commodities.

## **III. Regional Highlights**

### **A. U.S. Department of Agriculture**

#### **USDA Bangladesh**

In FY 2017, USDA successfully graduated a McGovern-Dole program in the Gaibandha district of northern Bangladesh, handing over implementation of the school meals program to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). USDA had previously awarded the project to WFP, valued at \$26 million, for a 3-

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<sup>10</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5).

year period. The project funded complementary activities alongside the daily school snack to enhance the quality of education and engage local communities. In FY 2017, McGovern-Dole support directly benefited around 298,000 students, teachers, and community members. The Gaibandha district, where the project's activities were focused, is in a region that is chronically food insecure, which has much higher poverty levels and lower literacy rates among primary-aged schoolchildren than the national average. This project followed on from three previous funding cycles operating in different districts, that established the infrastructure and distribution of HEBs and which reinforced government commitment to a national school feeding program.

Since 2006, USDA has donated over 121,000 MT of soft white wheat to help Bangladesh manufacturers produce HEBs fortified with vitamins and minerals and used as a daily school meal. In FY 2017, USDA's partners delivered HEBs to nearly 173,000 schoolchildren. According to baseline data, only 60 percent of male students and 58 percent of female students in project schools reported eating at school before the McGovern-Dole program. The HEBs were available to all primary school children in McGovern-Dole supported schools. By the end of FY 2017, 94 percent of both male and female students reported eating at school as a result of McGovern-Dole, while the rest actually took the HEBs home to eat and share with siblings. Teachers report that prior to the distribution of HEBs, many students had a hard time paying attention in class because of hunger. They report that attentiveness has improved now that the distraction of hunger has been addressed.

### ***Enhancing Education***

In addition to WFP's HEBs distribution, two local non-government organizations (NGOs), BRAC, and the Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) implemented complementary activities such as health classes, vegetable gardens, cultural festivals, and training opportunities designed to ensure teachers have the requisite skills to increase student literacy rates. Prior to McGovern-Dole, only 72.6 percent of teachers in program schools could demonstrate the integration of quality teaching techniques or tools in the classroom. The local NGOs trained 846 teachers on new teaching techniques. At the conclusion of the program, 93.7 percent of teachers could demonstrate their new knowledge, tools, and techniques for classroom instruction. School administrators and officials also showed improvement in their use of tools and technology, from 53.8 percent at baseline to 81.1 percent at final evaluation.

### ***Building Local Commitment***

Under McGovern-Dole, WFP organized nearly 400 Bangladeshi parent-teacher associations (PTAs) in FY 2017. To strengthen the work of the PTAs, WFP also engaged community members to contribute more meaningfully to the education of their children. WFP held about 80 community workshops, attended by nearly 1,000 participants, to teach and inspire village leaders, and encourage caregivers and parents to support children in attending school, completing homework, and persisting through graduation. While test scores are still being measured at the time of this report, qualitative evidence from field visits indicate an increase in literacy levels among the students in the schools covered by the program. Teachers reported that, before McGovern-Dole, truancy and absences from school were the main factors that contributed to poor literacy rates, but by the end of the project, they had 100 percent attendance on most days.

### ***Transitioning School-Feeding to the Government of Bangladesh***

Graduation from McGovern-Dole is the final step designed into each program. From the project's inception, USDA and WFP built a strong collaboration with the GoB Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Directorate of Primary Education. At a national level, the McGovern-Dole program built the capacity of the GoB to administer and implement school meals program, and develop of an official school meals policy to serve as legal and legislative mandate. WFP worked closely with the GoB

to develop standard operating procedures for management and oversight, and the necessary monitoring and reporting frameworks for food procurement and distribution. The GoB then developed and reviewed a national policy during 2017, which is on track to be passed into law in 2018. Between 2006 and 2017, more than 668,000 students from over 3,000 schools originally supported by McGovern-Dole transitioned to the Government of Bangladesh's school meals program.

In Bangladesh, program sustainability is demonstrated by more than a national school meals policy and budget allocations; the production of the HEBs at local factories has also been a success. The manufacturing of HEBs has made a positive, local economic impact where the factories operate. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)-compliant biscuit factories were built because of the project's needs, and they are still thriving because of local demand. The factories are providing stable jobs and no longer rely on USDA's support as they are generating sufficient revenue with contracts from local demand.

### **USDA Tanzania**

In Tanzania, USDA's McGovern-Dole investments are focused on the poorest areas of the country, the Mara Region, where children struggle with food insecurity, health and hygiene-related illnesses, and low educational outcomes. To address these conditions, in FY 2016, USDA awarded PCI a \$33.6 million McGovern-Dole program providing fortified milled rice, pinto beans, and sunflower seed oil for a school feeding program. In FY 2017, McGovern-Dole programming directly benefitted over 114,000 Tanzanian students and families in 156 schools with meals and program activities.

#### ***Improving Literacy***

To maximize the opportunity to improve literacy, schools and communities not only must improve the quality of instruction but also take steps to improve the attendance and attentiveness of students. In FY 2017, USDA assistance helped make the following activities possible:

- Providing school meals to over 95,000 school children every school day;
- Training more than 3,000 school administrators with new techniques and tools to manage school meals projects;
- Supporting 231 PTAs and school governance structures to champion primary education in their communities;
- Establishing reading corners and mini-libraries in 156 schools; and
- Training 312 teachers in new teaching methodologies to promote literacy.

#### ***Improving Health and Dietary Practices***

The second objective of McGovern-Dole is to increase the nutrition of mothers and children, which perforce requires the proper health and dietary practices. In Tanzania, poor health and hygiene practices often keep children from attending school. School latrines are poorly constructed, with improper ventilation, inadequate privacy, and no handwashing facilities. Schools with as many as 1,000 students and teachers often have just one outhouse with one or two holes in the ground, grossly inadequate to serve the population. The lack of proper latrines disproportionately affects girls.

In FY 2017, McGovern-Dole funding in Tanzania focused on improving student attendance incentives by integrating improved health, nutrition, and dietary practices into the targeted schools. Program accomplishments included:

- Upgrading kitchen buildings in 231 schools;
- Making available improved water and sanitation facilities in 30 more schools, benefiting a total of 18,360 children; and

- Implementing and improving food preparation and storage practices, which 91 percent of the adults in charge of storing, cooking, and distributing food for school meals are now achieving with the help of the improvements listed above.

In FY 2017, the project trained about 550 teachers, health workers, and community leaders on child health and nutrition. The trainings included information on reproductive health and life skills in an effort to reduce girls' absenteeism and improve attendance. Separate, age-appropriate trainings on these topics were also given to both male and female students. Preliminary evidence suggests that McGovern-Dole school feedings and activities are already making an impact on student attendance. For example, the final evaluation report from the end of the second award showed that the number of days per month that students missed school due to illness dropped by over half, from two-and-a-quarter days to one day.<sup>11</sup>

## **USDA Guatemala**

### ***Advancing Agricultural Development in the Western Highlands***

In 2012, USDA funded a five-year, \$10.9 million FFPr award to Counterpart International (CPI) to expand agricultural production and improve trade in Guatemala's Western Highlands region, home to much of the country's indigenous Mayan population, and one of the most impoverished regions of the country. Factors such as prolonged droughts, limited access to agricultural inputs and tools, and a lack of economic opportunity drive a relentless cycle of endemic poverty and high levels of food insecurity. These challenges, as well as the strong trade relations between the United States and Guatemala, make the Western Highlands a priority area for FFPr investment.

### ***Building Agricultural Capacity for Smallholder Producers***

CPI collaborated with the Government of Guatemala's Ministry of Agriculture and the University of San Carlos to develop and implement a national-level certificate-training program for new extension agents. These agents recruit and train highly motivated leaders from local communities. The participatory structure of the program was designed to facilitate community ownership and build lasting capacity at the individual and small group level. The project, which concluded in FY 2017, focused on:

- Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture to build the capacity of its rural agricultural extension system, including training public extension agents to better provide technical support to agricultural communities;
- Supporting the work of the extension agents to build capacity through Rural Development Learning Centers, which function as informal cooperatives of smallholders; and
- Introducing and expanding access to agricultural financial services to Rural Development Learning Centers, producer organizations and individual farmers.

### ***Access to Credit Raises Incomes***

To facilitate agricultural lending for smallholder producers, CPI partnered with the Federated Cooperative of Credit Unions (MICOOPE), a local Guatemalan institution, to develop new financial products to fund agricultural production and income-diversification efforts. Previously, farmers had limited access to agricultural financing, as banks considered the risk too great and would charge very high, and often unaffordable, interest rates. To overcome these challenges, the project developed a financial analysis tool tailored to meet the needs of smallholder producers. This tool led to the development of the following four risk-reducing, agricultural finance products:

- Farm credit for the acquisition of agricultural inputs;

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<sup>11</sup> The exact data showed the drop from 2.28 days to 1.01 days.

- Productivity credit for the procurement of equipment, technology, and agricultural infrastructure;
- Farm purchase credit to acquire, lease, and/or carry-out improvements on agricultural land; and
- Livestock credit to improve the production and marketing of livestock.

In 2014, agricultural loans from MICOOPE-affiliated credit union branches in the Western Highlands were a few hundred. By the end of the project, over 14,000 farmers had received loans, including about 4,600 women, with a total value that surpassed \$30 million. The average loan size quadrupled over the course of the project, from an average value of about \$1,000 to over \$4,300. MICOOPE staff, trained by CPI, worked closely with producers to increase their financial literacy and structured loans based on farmers' production systems. At the beginning of the project, MICOOPE had an eight percent default rate for loan products. By 2017, the default rates for agricultural loans, extended at an affordable 10-14 percent interest rate, were just 2.5 percent, which contributed to the 20 percent increase in income from producer beneficiaries.

### ***Sustaining Gains in Health and Literacy***

Chronic child malnutrition rates in Guatemala's Western Highlands are among the highest in the world, affecting as much as 92 percent of children in some communities, and often cause widespread stunting. In FY 2017, five McGovern-Dole projects were active in three Western Highlands departments, implemented by three organizations: Save the Children (Save), PCI, and CRS. The McGovern-Dole programs provided a combined total of 4,170 MT of black beans, milled rice, vegetable oil, corn-soy blend plus, flour, maize, and pinto beans valued at \$102.5 million. With these commodities, McGovern-Dole implementing partners served almost 155,000 direct beneficiaries, who included children, parents, and teachers, and nearly 515,000 additional, indirect beneficiaries. Key strategies employed by the projects included:

- Serving students a daily nutrient-rich hot meal;
- Improving school facilities through the building of infrastructure, such as kitchens, bathrooms/latrines, and water systems;
- Training teachers in bilingual literacy education techniques;
- Developing and supporting the utilization of bilingual Spanish-Mayan literacy curriculum and resources;
- Integrating health and hygiene education and practices;
- Developing school gardens;
- Supporting organizations that promote women's empowerment; and
- Conducting capacity building for PTAs.

Outcomes reported in FY 2017 showed substantial gains across a range of indicators. For example, in the final evaluation of the project that began in 2013, PCI reported 52 percent of sixth-grade girls and 46 percent of sixth-grade boys demonstrated grade level reading comprehension, as compared to nine percent and three percent, respectively, when the project began. Additionally, the number of students who were absent as a result of illness dropped from 20 percent to nine percent.

### ***Guatemala Passes National School Meals Law***

In September 2016, the Guatemalan Congress gave preliminary approval to laying the groundwork to implement the newly enacted Guatemalan School Meals Law, which increases government investment in food and nutrition security for elementary-level schoolchildren. Beginning in FY 2017, the Guatemalan Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture, with support from Save, PCI, and CRS, created rules for implementation under the new legal framework. The law specifies primary schools (Grades one to six) that meet certain eligibility requirements (such as having an established PTA and committed

principal) will be allocated three quetzals (\$0.40) per child per day for the purpose of purchasing and providing food for students. While the school feeding law resources represents a significant step forward, more work must be done to ensure that all Guatemalan school children have their nutritional needs met.

The new law also includes a requirement that 50 percent of food used within the program be locally procured. This creates opportunities to leverage the work under McGovern-Dole and that being done with small producer groups and cooperatives receiving support through FFPr. The Women's Business Association for Integrated Development in Esquipulas (ASODINE) in Quetzaltenango Department is one such cooperative. Beginning in 2015, technical training, along with access to small grants through the FFPr program, resulted in the cooperative expanding their chili pepper and tomato production, and allowed them to build additional greenhouses for even more production. The local government intends to source products for eight local primary schools from ASODINE, whose members are now actively exploring this potential new market opportunity for their products.

## **B. U.S. Agency for International Development**

### **Emergency Responses: Four Countries Fighting Famine**

In FY 2017, persistent, violent conflict in four countries—Yemen, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan—left 20 million people at risk of severe hunger or starvation. War and civil unrest displaced millions and trapped millions more as conflict raged around them, tearing people from their families and disrupting harvests and markets. In Somalia, prolonged conflict exacerbated ongoing drought which forced people from their homes, disrupted livelihoods and increased families' vulnerability to exploitation and violence. These were not the only humanitarian crises in 2017, but they were so vast they became known as the "four countries fighting famine."

The United States was the largest food assistance donor to all four crises, through FFP, which delivered an unprecedented \$1.4 billion to Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. This funding included \$300 million in an IDA-OCO transfer to Title II for preventing, mitigating and relieving famine through programs that primarily helped these four countries.<sup>12</sup> As a result of these efforts, U.S. assistance helped roll back the famine declaration in South Sudan and averted famine in Yemen, Nigeria, and Somalia, which saved millions of lives.

#### **South Sudan**

Famine was declared in parts of South Sudan in February 2017. While the U.S. Government did not wait for the declaration to intervene and was already assisting millions of South Sudanese, a massive scale-up in the humanitarian response by the United States and the international community helped roll back famine four months later. However, the overall food security situation remains dire. More than half the population faces life-threatening hunger, which made 2017 the most food-insecure year in South Sudan's history.

In response, USAID, through FFP, provided more than \$523 million in emergency food assistance to South Sudan in FY 2017, more than \$304 million of which was Title II. This assistance included more than 140,000 MT of U.S.-grown food aid, enough to feed more than nine million people—approximately

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<sup>12</sup> In total, Congress provided an additional \$990 million in IDA-OCO in FY 2017 to prevent, mitigate, and relieve famine. Of this amount, Congress directed that USAID transfer no less than \$300 million to the Food for Peace Title II Grants account. FFP and its sister office in USAID, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, received \$413.1 and \$275.4 million in IDA funds, respectively. The Agency transferred the remaining \$1.5 million to its Operating Expenses account. The IDA funding is a part of the FY 2017 EFSP Report to Congress ([https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00SW3C.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00SW3C.pdf)).

the population of the State of New Jersey—for one month. USAID complemented this assistance with food aid procured regionally and locally, cash transfers for food, and nutrition assistance to support the treatment of acutely malnourished children. Through these efforts, USAID provided an estimated 1.1 million South Sudanese per month with life-saving food assistance.

### **Northeastern Nigeria**

Prolonged conflict perpetrated by Boko Haram in northeast Nigeria has spurred massive displacement and caused an estimated 5.2 million people to face severe food insecurity during the summer lean season. As of September 2017, the insurgency had displaced approximately 1.9 million Nigerians within the country or as refugees in neighboring countries. In addition, insecurity and conflict limited agricultural production, disrupted income-generating activities, and elevated the prices of staple food in northeastern Nigeria. An elevated risk of famine persisted in areas that humanitarian organizations were unable to reach. Nutrition actors also estimated that up to 450,000 children in the northeast faced severe acute malnutrition during 2017.

USAID provided more than \$24 million in Title II and \$226 million in IDA resources to respond in Nigeria. USAID partnered with WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to distribute urgently needed Title II in-kind food aid to vulnerable populations in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states. To increase households’ access to food, USAID used Title II resources to fund general food distributions to assist refugees, returnees and other at-risk individuals who were residing in areas where local markets were unable to support demand. USAID also furnished more than 3,100 MT of U.S.-sourced specialized nutrition products to individuals who are particularly susceptible to malnutrition, such as young children and pregnant and lactating women.

### **Yemen**

In 2015, civil war broke out in Yemen when a rebel coalition launched a military offensive against the internationally recognized government. By FY 2017, the ongoing conflict—spurred by the involvement of international actors on both sides—had led to the world’s largest food insecurity emergency. The UN reported that more than 17 million people in Yemen were in need of emergency food assistance.

Even before the war began, Yemen produced only a small amount of food domestically and relied on commercial imports for the vast majority of its staple foods. The conflict hindered food imports and dramatically escalated food prices. As a result, most Yemenis could not afford to purchase food that was available in local markets. Over the course of FY 2017, food inaccessibility drove hunger to near-catastrophic levels in Yemen. The pipeline of both commercial and humanitarian imports became critical to sustaining the country’s food security and maintaining the international humanitarian response.

Throughout FY 2017, USAID provided multiple forms of assistance that improved Yemenis’ access to food including U.S.-sourced in-kind food aid, including American wheat, peas, and vegetable oil. USAID also provided robust leadership in the international humanitarian community by serving as WFP’s primary donor and major advocate, which extended a lifeline for millions of Yemenis to feed their families in the midst of war.

While the conflict created a difficult and complex operating environment, USAID’s continued provision of Title II in-kind food aid enabled WFP to strengthen its food assistance pipeline. Between April and June 2017, WFP reached an average 4.8 million beneficiaries with some form of food assistance each month. In the final three months of FY 2017, WFP reached nearly 6.5 million beneficiaries each month with food assistance, primarily through in-kind food distributions.

In total, USAID contributed more than \$349 million towards this response, including \$86 million of IDA and \$263 million of U.S. in-kind food aid to WFP in Yemen throughout FY 2017. This assistance strengthened the flow of food into the country and helped prevent the emergency from tipping into famine conditions. As FY 2018 began, Yemen's humanitarian needs appeared to be increasing. USAID remains committed to helping the Yemeni people for as long as the conflict hinders access to food, and continues to call on all parties to the violence to guarantee humanitarian access to all parts of the country, safeguard humanitarian workers, and allow the import of commercial shipments of food and fuel.

### **Somalia**

Six years after enduring a devastating famine, Somalia once again faced severe hunger and the risk of famine in 2017. Due to prolonged and severe drought, made worse by a third consecutive below-average rainy season and failed summer harvest, an estimated 6.7 million people in Somalia faced acute food insecurity in 2017. The drought forced over 900,000 people from their homes, disrupted livelihoods, and increased families' vulnerability to exploitation and violence. High levels of acute malnutrition and acute watery diarrhea compounded the humanitarian crisis, and ongoing conflict limited humanitarian access in some areas.

In early 2017, the United States and international partners rapidly scaled up their response efforts in Somalia. Through WFP and NGO partners, USAID reached nearly 1.6 million Somalis with U.S. in-kind food aid during the peak of the response. In FY 2017, USAID contributed 59,043 MT of Title II emergency food assistance--valued at \$108 million--for general food distributions, as well as funding to prevent and treat of moderate acute malnutrition in mothers and young children. USAID also provided life-saving nutrition assistance for up to 57,400 severely malnourished Somali children. Additionally, USAID contributed \$150 million in IDA funding for food vouchers and cash-based assistance for use at local markets, which bolsters the local economy.

### **USAID Non-Emergency Activities**

Recognizing that repeatedly responding to emergencies, year after year in the same places, 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, in close coordination with USAID's Bureau for Food Security, FFP promotes a path to self-reliance and reduces the need for future food assistance funded by the American people.

In FY 2017, FFP invested 23 percent of its Title II resources in multi-year, non-emergency food assistance activities that focus on building resilience among vulnerable populations by addressing the underlying issues of chronic hunger and poverty. FFP and partners choose activities based on consultations with local communities and stakeholders so efforts reflect local contexts; this report highlights two types of activities: agriculture and maternal and child health. These activities strengthen household and community resilience to social, economic, and environmental shocks while increasing access to skills, resources, and economic opportunities.

### **Agricultural Productivity**

While agriculture remains the primary livelihood for rural populations, agricultural productivity in developing countries is extremely low. Increasing that productivity is critical to reducing current and future food insecurity. In many of the food insecure communities in which USAID works, households are vulnerable to severe weather, deteriorating natural resources, pests and diseases, and have limited



access to innovative agricultural techniques, financial services, or agricultural inputs, like seeds, irrigation and fertilizer.

In Burkina Faso, FFP worked to improve local agricultural productivity through crop diversification, livelihood opportunities, and better management of natural resources. The program provided seeds and tools to local farmers and taught best practices in farming and storage for key crops. As a result, 7,650 farmers -- half were women -- improved more than 3,500 hectares of degraded land, in part through the conservation of soil and water. In addition, the program saw a significant number of Burkinabe farmers increase their revenue through the improved farming practices.

In Sierra Leone, whose program ended in FY 2017, at the household level we now have evidence of the impact of the program on agricultural productivity. USAID used kitchen gardens to grow nutrient-rich food and improve dietary diversity. USAID and its partners identified, trained, and supported 45 women's vegetable groups in Koinadugu and Kailahun districts. Each group received tools to prepare shared vegetable plots and nine different types of seeds. Their abundant harvests meant that the women could feed their families and sell surplus crops in local markets. While the program recently ended, in FY 2014 and FY 2015, households sold approximately 39 percent of their harvests in local markets, which generated nearly \$200 per household in revenue.

### **Maternal and Child Nutrition and Health**

USAID seeks to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations--including children under two and pregnant and lactating women. The first 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday are when the most rapid and important cognitive and physical development takes place; USAID seizes upon that window of opportunity with nutrition and health interventions aimed at making a substantial impact on early child development.

In Burkina Faso, FFP improved pre- and post-natal care through targeted food assistance and healthcare. In Gayéri and Tougouri departments, women who attended post-natal medical consultations received Title II U.S. in-kind food aid, which led to increased medical care for women, including a 20 percent increase in the number of mothers who gave birth in health centers.

FFP also recruited "Mother Leaders" who served as community leaders by encouraging other women to adopt best practices such as exclusive breastfeeding, going to the local health center for birth, and seeking postnatal medical care. This approach led to a 15 percent reduction in underweight children under two and the better use of sanitation facilities, health services, and diets for pregnant women and new mothers.

Similarly, in Sierra Leone FFP provided mothers with food assistance after they attended health and nutrition education trainings. The program also offered mothers the tools they need to screen their children for signs of malnutrition, including Mid-Upper Arm Circumference tapes. This led to improved food security, increased postnatal care, and better hygiene practices. After five years, the number of underweight children decreased 5.5 percent and acutely malnourished children decreased by three percent. By empowering mothers to recognize malnutrition and seek treatment for their children, FFP is helping to ensure that the next generation of Sierra Leoneans lead healthy and productive lives, which advances opportunity and stability in their country.

## IV. USAID's Farmer-to-Farmer Program

In 1985, the U.S. Congress first authorized the John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program to provide for the transfer of knowledge and expertise of U.S. agricultural producers and businesses on a voluntary basis to developing, middle-income countries and emerging democracies. Administered by USAID, the F2F Program aims to generate rapid, sustainable, and broad-based food security and economic growth in the agricultural sector. A secondary goal is to increase the American public's understanding of international development issues and programs as well as international understanding of the United States and U.S. development programs.

During FY 2017, the F2F Program managed 873 volunteer assignments, carried out in 41 countries. Volunteers provided 15,625 days of technical services to developing country host organizations, valued at more than \$7.28 million.

These volunteer assignments focused on technology transfers (55 percent), business/enterprise development (20 percent), organizational development (19 percent), environmental conservation (three percent), financial services (two percent), and administrative support (one percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the food production and marketing chain, including on-farm production (40 percent), rural support services and input supply (35 percent), marketing (14 percent) and storage and processing (11 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 4,748 specific recommendations, which related to economic impacts (47 percent), organizational improvements (41 percent), environment/natural resource conservation (nine percent), and financial services (three percent). Volunteers trained 43,802 people and assisted another 55,871, 41 percent of whom were women.

Under the current program, volunteers have assisted 1,861 host organizations, including 623 farmer cooperatives and associations (33 percent), 388 individual farmers (21 percent), 282 private agribusinesses (28 percent), 238 NGOs (13 percent), 167 educational institutions (nine percent), 146 public agricultural technical agencies (eight percent), and 17 rural financial institutions (one percent). During FY 2017, volunteers provided direct formal training to 33,050 beneficiaries (41 percent women), and directly assisted 55,871 people (41 percent women). Volunteers raised a total of \$932,169 from various U.S. sources to assist their host organizations and continued to provide information and advice following completion of their volunteer assignments. Host organizations demonstrated their support for the F2F program by providing an estimated \$3,560,299 in cash and in-kind resources to support the volunteer assignments.

Impact occurs through volunteer assistance, which leads to behavior change, such as the successful adoption of recommendations. USAID will collect data on program outcomes and impacts from all hosts possible in the final year of the current program (FY 2018). For additional information on these activities, please see the FY 2017 F2F annual report.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Available at <http://farmer-to-farmer.org/resources/fy-2017-annual-report-john-ogonowski-and-doug-bereuter-farmer-farmer-volunteer-program>

## V. Appendices

### A. Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law (P.L.) 83-480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; re-named the Food for Peace Act by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, also known as the 2008 Farm Bill), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. Program operations during FY 2017 were consistent with the policy objectives set forth in the Food for Peace Act, as amended:

- Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;
- Promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development;
- Expand international trade;
- Foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries; and,
- Prevent conflicts.

### U.S. International Food Assistance

Several legislative authorities established U.S. international food assistance programs, which one federal department and one federal agency implement. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act, while USDA manages Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, the Food for Progress Program, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

#### I. Food for Peace Act

- **Title I (not active in FY 2017):** Economic Assistance and Food Security—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities;
  - **Title II:** Emergency and Private Assistance Programs—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities supplemented with flexible cash-based assistance for emergency relief and development;
  - **Title III (not active in FY 2017):** Food for Development—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform; and
  - **Title V:** John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses.
2. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (not active in FY 2017)**—overseas donations of surplus eligible commodities owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).
  3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—commodity donations or sales on credit terms available to emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.
  4. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program** (Section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002) —donations of U.S. agricultural

products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and nutrition projects for maternal and children in low-income countries.

- 5. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT – not activated in FY 2017)**—reserve of funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, which allows the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. USDA makes the funds available upon the USAID Administrator’s determination that funds available for emergency needs under P.L. 480 Title II for a fiscal year are insufficient. This trust previously held commodities, but currently holds only funds to purchase commodities. At the close of FY 2017, the BEHT held more than \$261 million.
- 6. Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program (LRP)** (Section 3206 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008)—established this program in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill), that authorized funding of no more than \$80 million annually, to provide for local and regional procurement of food aid commodities for distribution overseas to complement existing food aid programs and to fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations or food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies. USDA LRP is being used in development projects for local and regional food procurement to complement existing food aid programs, especially the McGovern-Dole program, and to undertake other activities, including strengthening local value chains and associated procurement activities. USDA issued regulations in July 2016, and began programming in FY 2017. The LRP appropriation in FY 2017 was \$5 million.

## **B. List of Abbreviations**

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDF	Community Development Funds
CFA	Cash for Assets
CITE	Comprehensive Initiative on Technology Innovation
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
EMOP	Emergency Operation
F2F	Farmer to Farmer Program
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FEED	Feed for Enhancement for Ethiopian Development project
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	Food for Peace
FFPMIS	Food for Peace Management Information System
FFPr	Food for Progress
FY	Fiscal Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GREEN	Growing Resources for Enhanced Agricultural Enterprises and Nutrition
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement
MESA	Mejor Educación y Salud Project
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PINEX	Pineapple Processing for Export
PL	Public Law
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RECOLTE	Revenue through Cotton Livelihoods, Trade, and Equity
RIASCO	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ROM	Results-Oriented Management
RoYG	Republic of Yemen Government
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFC	School Feeding Committees
SMC	School Management Committees
TOPS	Technical and Operational Performance Support
UPS	United Parcel Service
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

## C. List of Awardees

*The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2017<sup>14</sup>:*

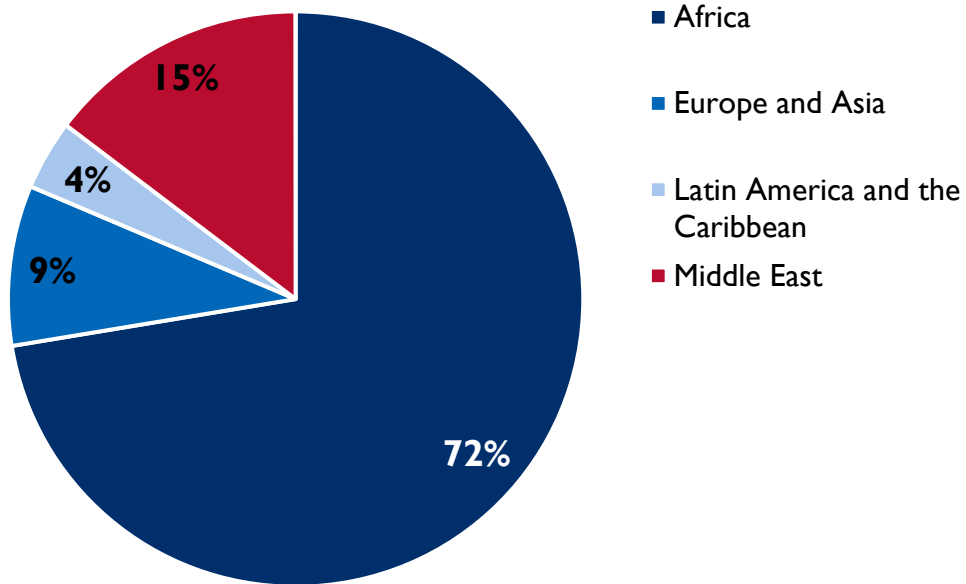
ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
AI	Amigos Internationales Incorporated
ALIMA	ALIMA USA
Americares	Americares
ANF	American Nicaraguan Foundation
AVSI	AVSI Foundation
BTA	Batey Relief Alliance, Inc.
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CHF	Children's Hunger Fund
CHI	CitiHope International
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CPI	Counterpart International
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EIM	Evangelistic International Ministries
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FP	Food for the Poor
GoJ	The Government of Jordan
HK	Helen Keller International
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IRT	International Relief Teams
MC	Mercy Corps International
NASO	Nascent Solutions
PCI	Project Concern International
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RPX	Resource & Policy Exchange
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SFL	Shelter For Life
SM	Salesian Missions
TNS	TechnoServe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
Winrock	Winrock International
World Vision	World Vision U.S.

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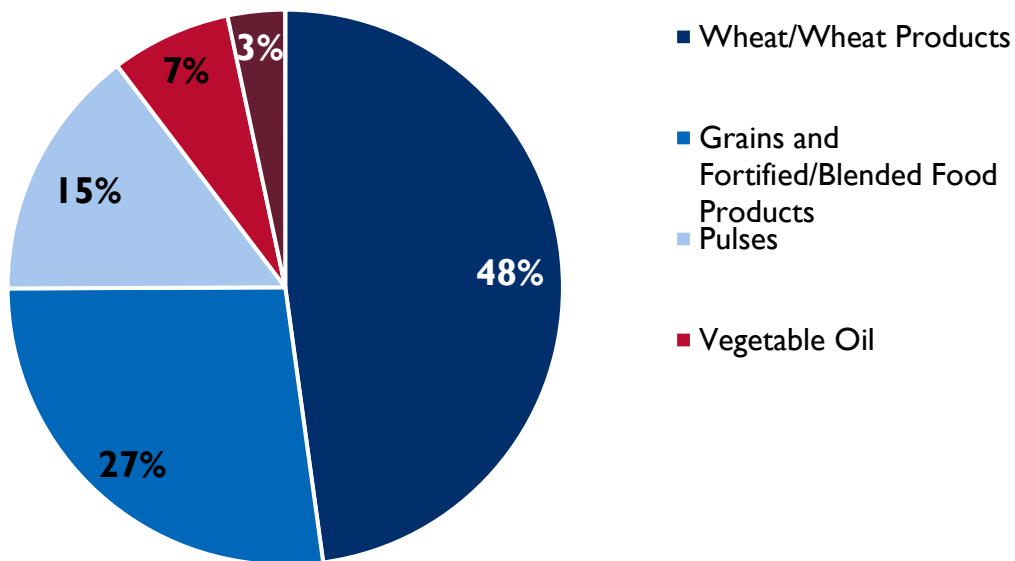
<sup>14</sup> USAID includes partners that were implementing awards during FY 2017.

**D. U.S. Government Food Assistance Graphs FY 2017<sup>15</sup>**

**FY 2017 U.S. Government Food Assistance, U.S. Dollars per Region**



**FY 2017 U.S. Government Food Assistance Commodity Mix, Metric Tons**

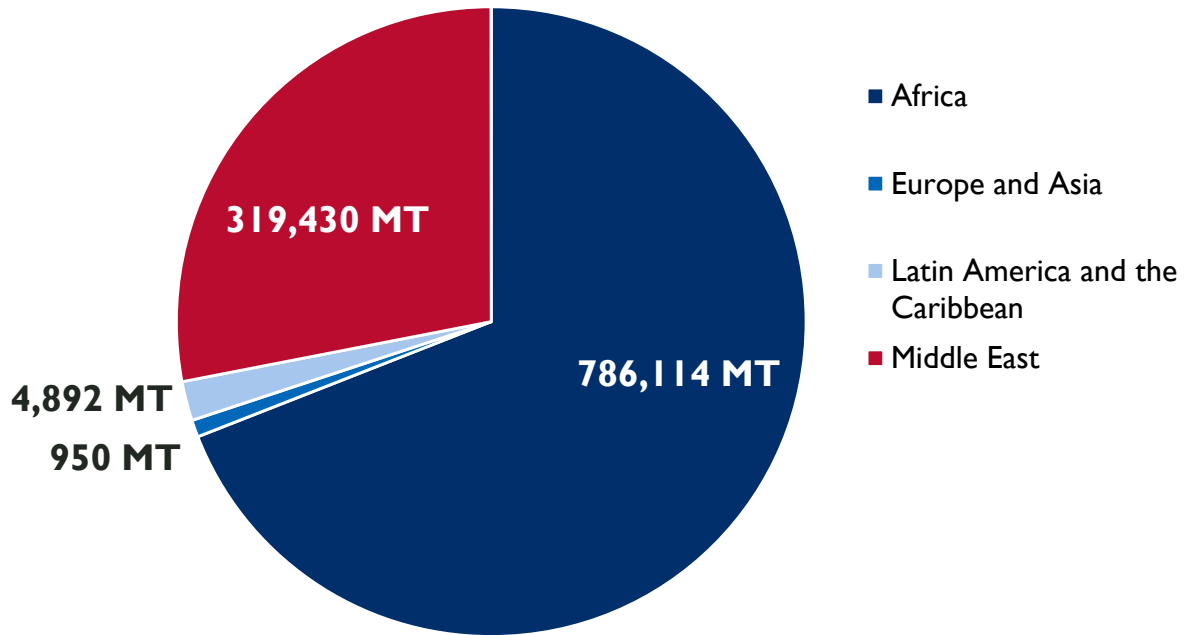


**Wheat/wheat products include:** bulgur, soy-fortified bulgur, wheat flour, bread flour, wheat-soy blend, wheat-soy milk, hard durum wheat, hard red spring wheat, hard red winter wheat, hard white wheat, north spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, and soft white winter wheat. **Grains and fortified/blended food products include:** corn-soy blend, corn-soy blend plus, super cereal plus, cornmeal, sorghum, soy-fortified cornmeal, soy-fortified sorghum grits. **Pulses include:** Beans, peas, lentils. **Others include:** rice, Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food, Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, soybeans, nonfat dried milk, potato flakes, paste pouch, rice bar, and wheat bars.

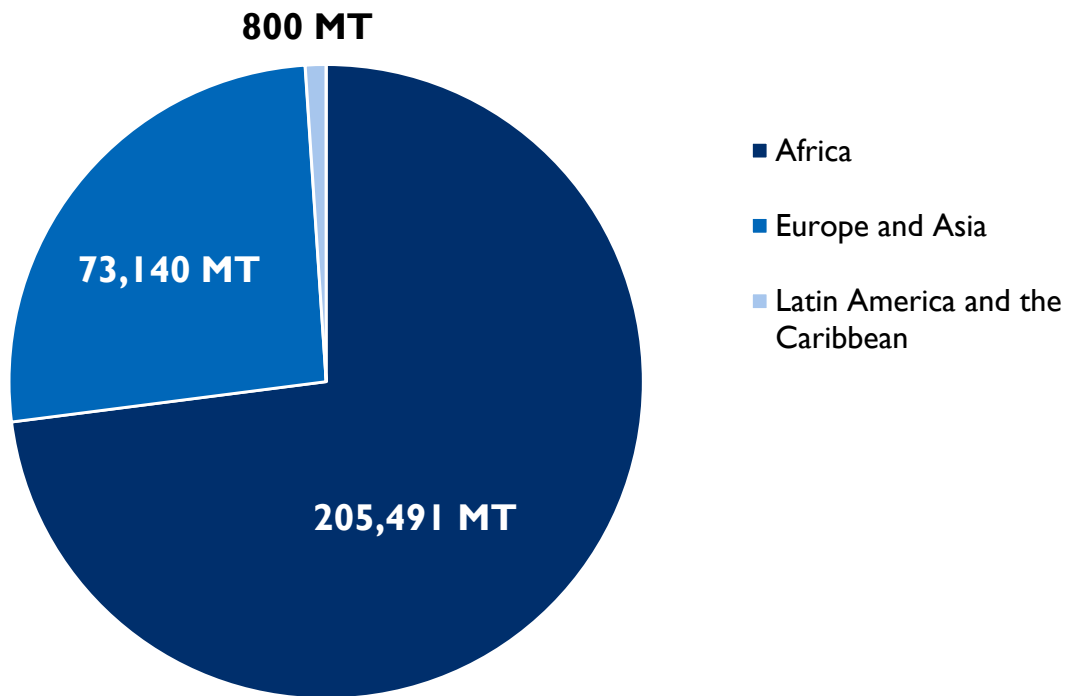
<sup>15</sup>All pie charts refer to programs listed in Table I.



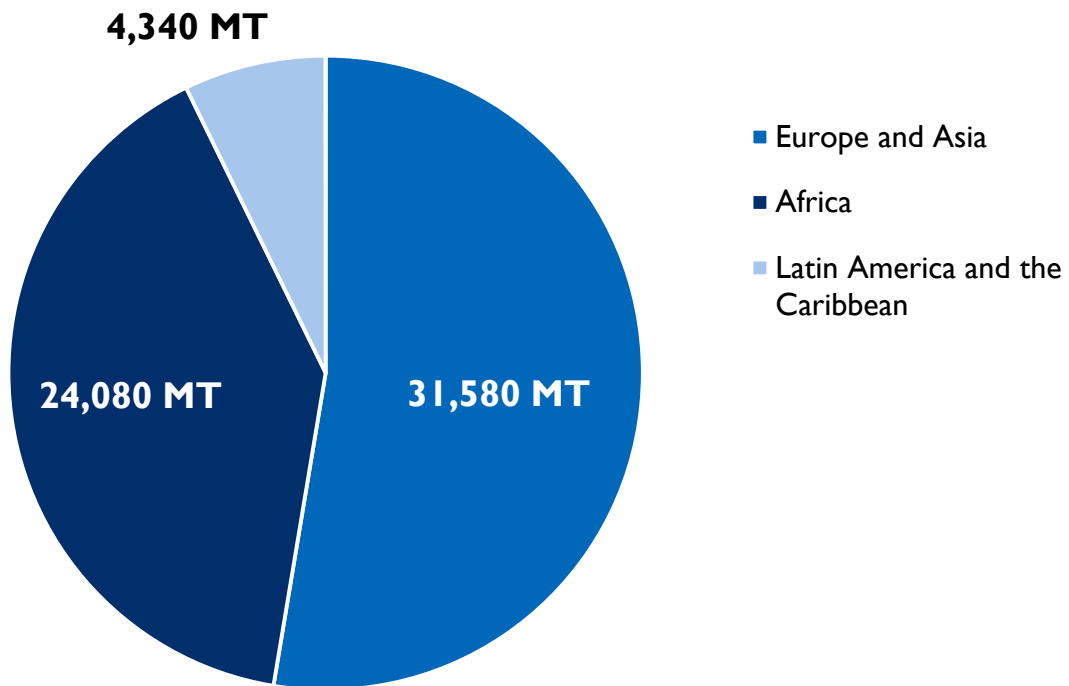
### FY 2017 USAID Title II Emergency Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



### FY 2017 USAID Title II Non-Emergency Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region

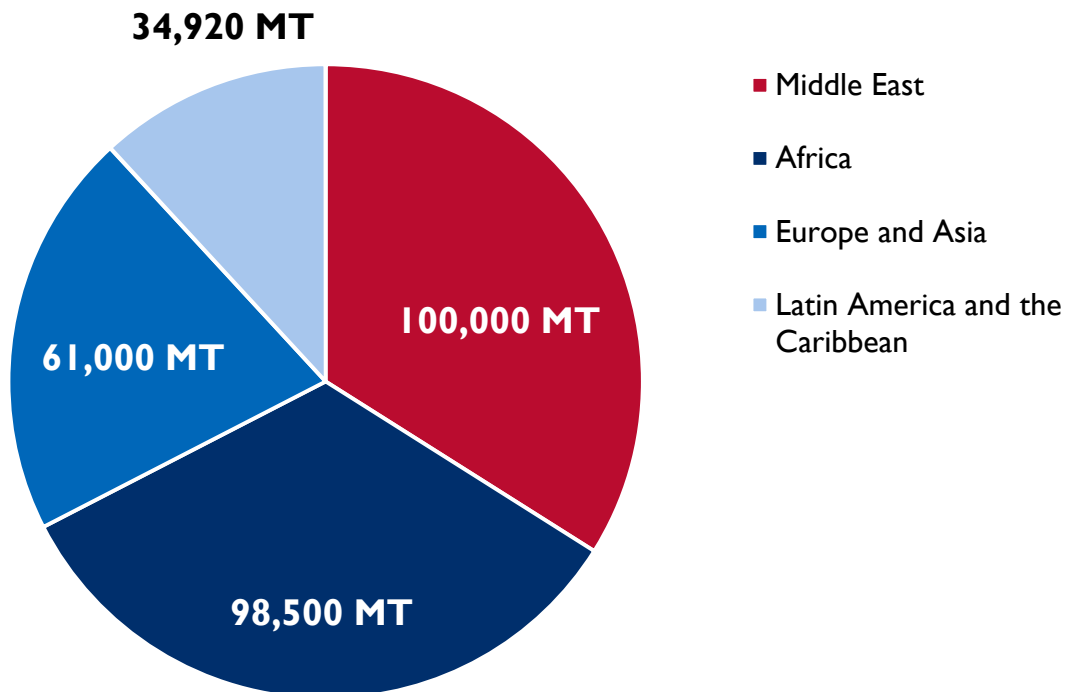


### FY 2017 USDA McGovern-Dole Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region

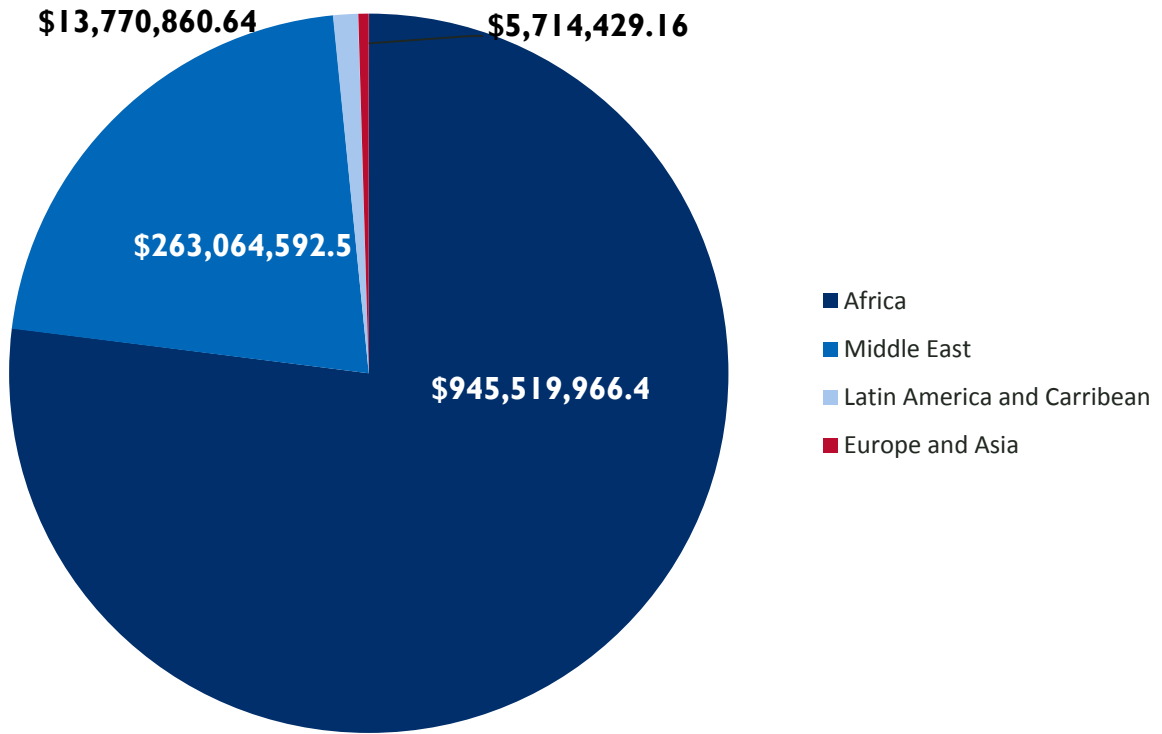


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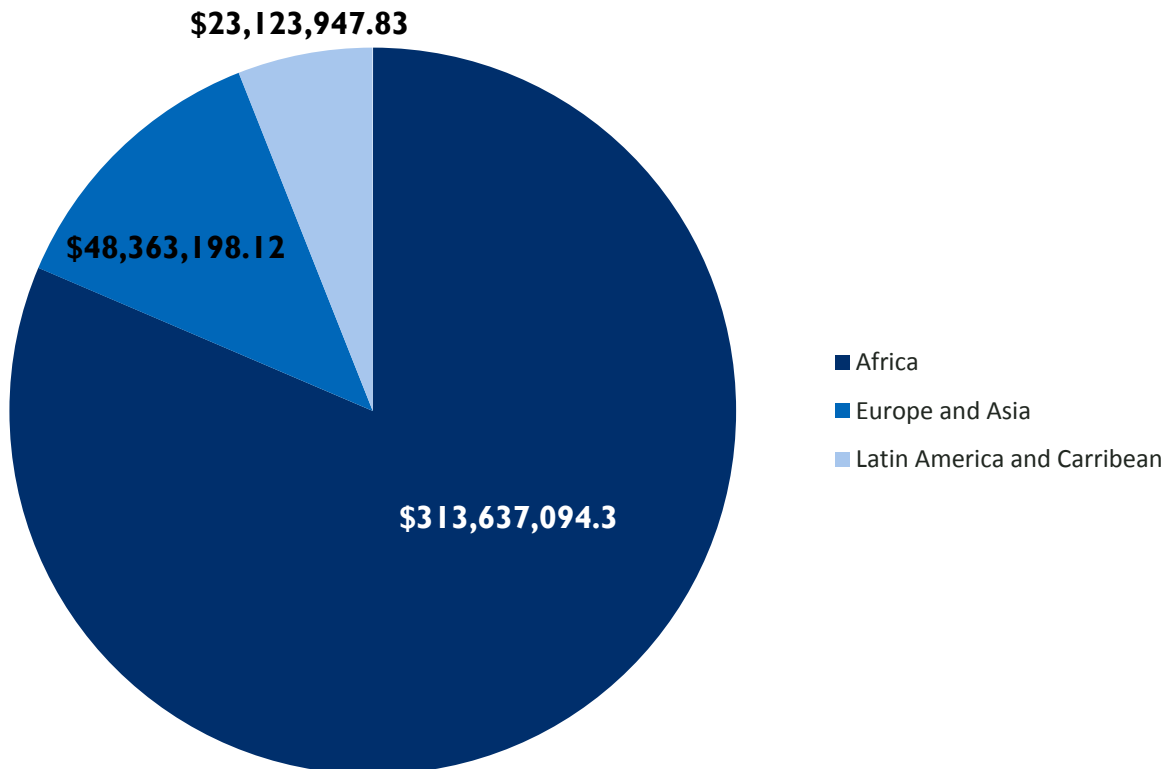
### FY 2017 USDA Food for Progress Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



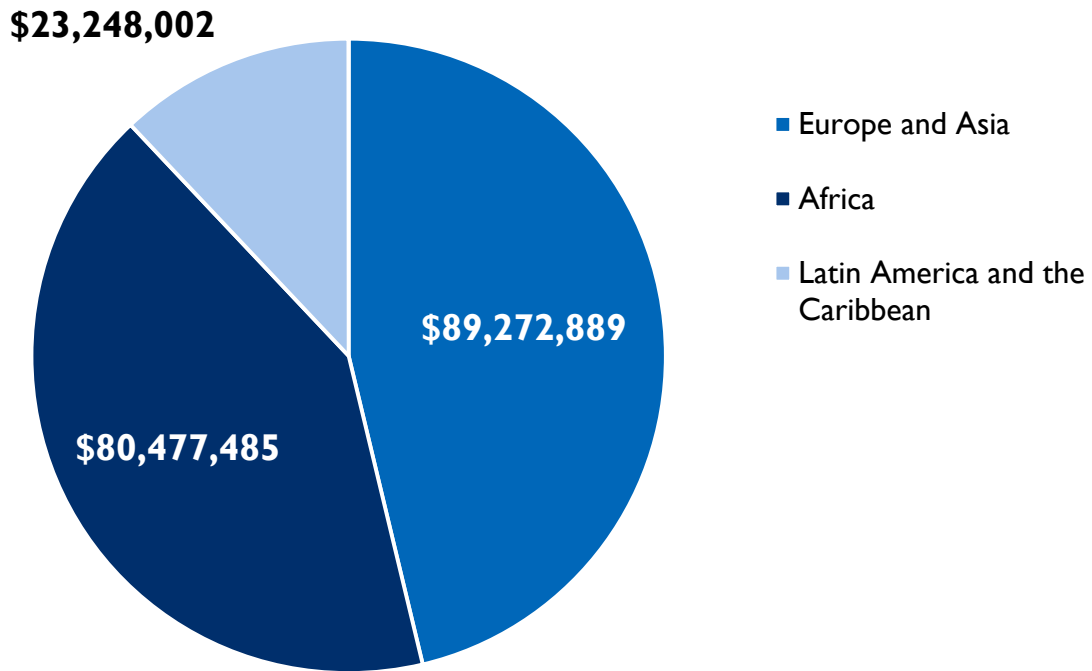
### FY 2017 USAID Title II Emergency Funding, by Region



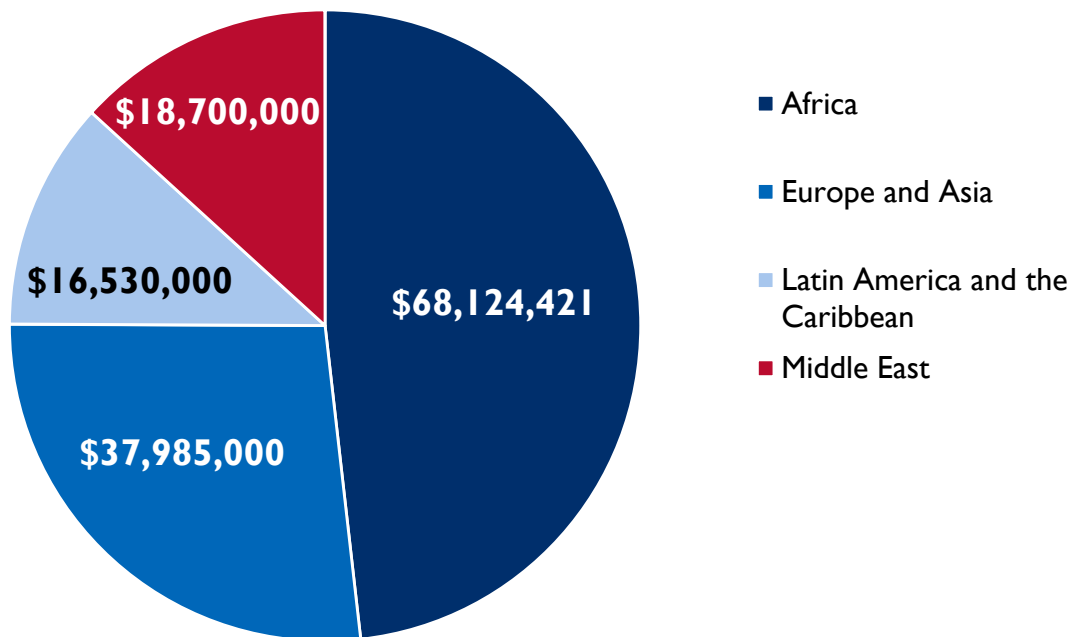
### FY 2017 USAID Title II Non-Emergency Funding, by Region



### FY 2017 Value of USDA McGovern-Dole Grants, by Region



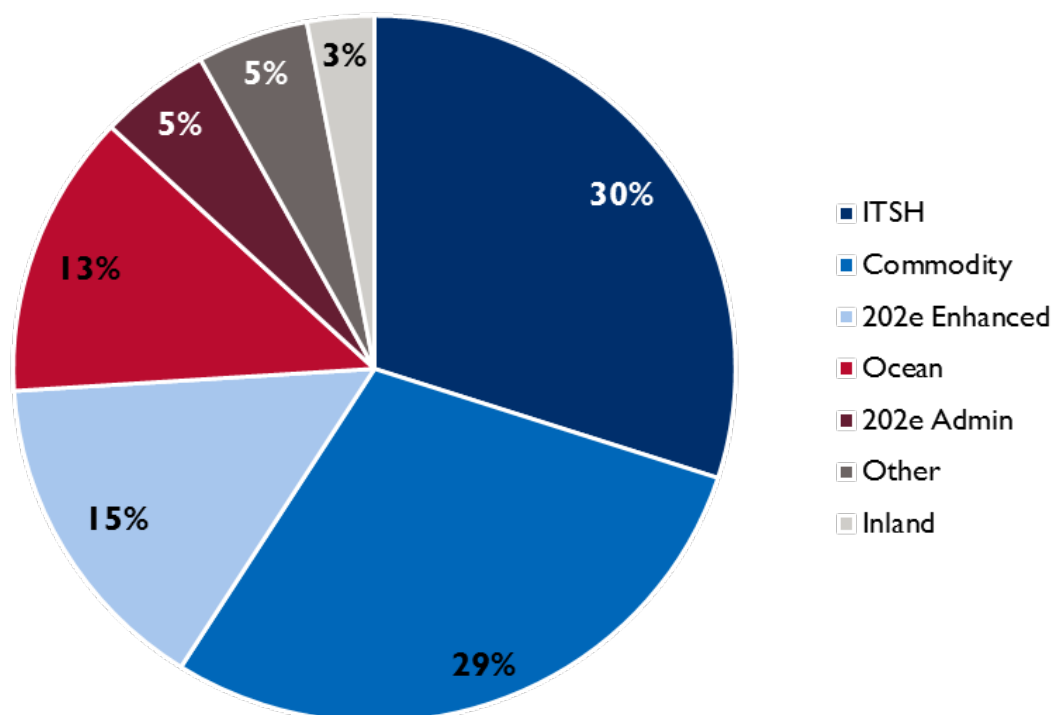
### FY 2017 Value of USDA Food for Progress Grants, by Region



## FY 2017 USAID Title II Commodity Mix

FY 2017 USAID TITLE II COMMODITY MIX				
FOOD GROUP	COMMODITY	NON-EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY	TOTAL METRIC TONS
<b>Wheat/ Wheat Products</b>	Bulgur	200	--	200
	Soy-Fortified Bulgur	210	210	210
	Flour, All Purpose	--	1,240	1,240
	Wheat, Hard Red Spring Bulk	12,530	--	12,530
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	110,347	233,288	343,635
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter Bulk	--	3,960	3,960
	Wheat, Soft White Bag	2,400	67,260	69,660
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	69,840	189,500	259,340
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>195,527</b>	<b>495,248</b>	<b>690,776</b>
<b>Grains and Fortified/ Blended Food Products</b>	Corn Soya Blend (CSB) Plus	19,040	32,107	51,147
	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Box	600	2,707	3,307
	Cornmeal	360	23,322	23,682
	Sorghum, Bagged	5,350	55,262	60,612
	Sorghum, Bulk	18,990	287,990	306,980
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44,340</b>	<b>401,387</b>	<b>445,727</b>
<b>Pulses</b>	Beans, Great Northern	60	120	180
	Beans, Pink	--	304	304
	Beans, Pinto	1,320	1,960	3,280
	Lentils	2,950	14,450	17,400
	Peas, Green Split	80	18,540	18,620
	Peas, Green Whole	--	9,570	9,570
	Peas, Yellow Split	15,089	80,363	95,452
	Peas, Yellow Whole	--	7,680	7,680
	Pulses	7	--	7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,506</b>	<b>132,986</b>	<b>152,492</b>	
<b>Vegetable Oil</b>	4 Liter	9,327	74,565	83,892
	20 Liter	200	--	50
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>74,565</b>	<b>84,092</b>
<b>Other</b>	Rice, Bag	1,840	1,441	3,281
	Rice, Fortified	8,691	7,100	15,791
	RUSF	--	4,150	4,150
	RUTF	--	6,690	6,690
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,531</b>	<b>19,370</b>	<b>29,901</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>		<b>279,432</b>	<b>1,123,567</b>	<b>1,402,999</b>

## FY 2017 Use of USAID Title II Funds



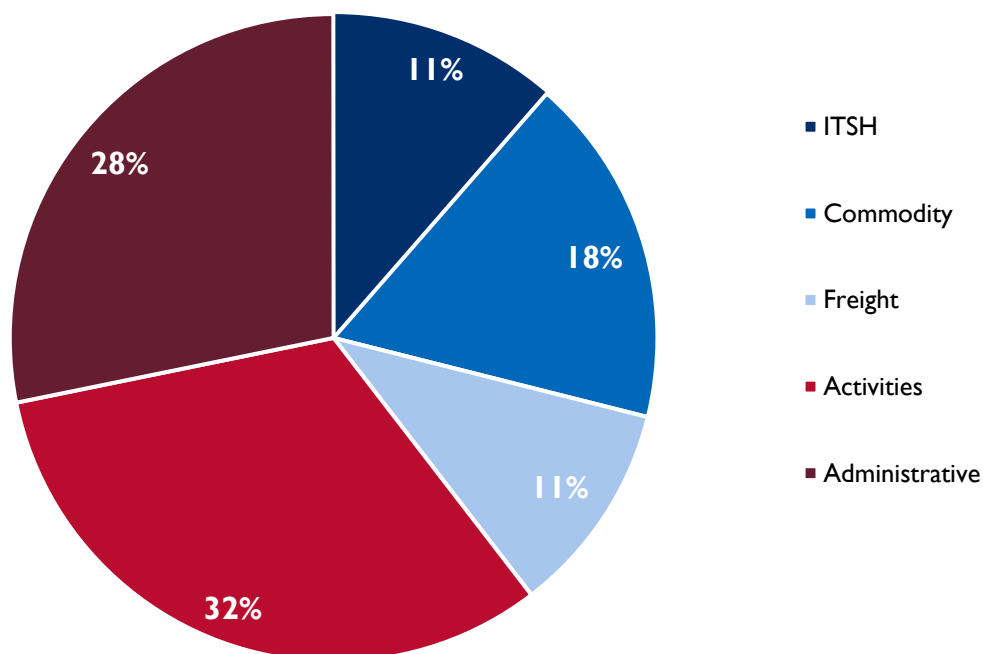
Use of Funds	
<b>Commodities</b>	Cost for purchase of commodities.
<b>Ocean Freight</b>	Cost to ship from the United States to port of entry.
<b>Inland Freight</b>	Cost to move commodities from the port of entry inland to the destination or to border of landlocked country.
<b>Internal Shipping and Handling (ITSH)</b>	Cost directly associated with the transportation and distribution of commodities including storage, warehousing and commodity distribution costs; internal transport via rail, truck or barge transportation; commodity monitoring in storage and at distribution sites; procuring vehicles; in-country operational costs, and others, for the duration of a program.
<b>Section 202(e)</b>	Meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of programs; implementing income-generating, community development, health, nutrition, cooperative development, agriculture, and other development activities; and cash resources made available to FFP partners for enhancing programs, including through the use of local and regional procurement and other market-based food assistance interventions.
<b>Other</b>	Includes funds for Section 207(f) including FEWS NET and monitoring and evaluation; the general contribution to WFP; Mission support; rent for facilities, including pre-positioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses. <sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The costs included in the *Other* category are not new costs for FFP. USAID has added them into the *Use of Funds* chart for FY 2017 to show the entirety of Title II costs, when in the past FFP has focused solely on the cost of commodities and other costs associated with the programming and movement of commodities.

**FY 2017 USDA Commodity Mix**

<b>FY 2017 USDA Commodity Mix</b>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Food for Progress MT</b>	<b>McGovern-Dole MT</b>
<b>Grains</b>	Wheat	142,000	5,860
	Rice (Milled)	23,000	5,820
	Flour (All Purpose)	--	1,630
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>13,310</b>
<b>Vegetable Oil</b>	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	33,500	--
	Veg Oil	--	5,060
	Sunflower Seed Oil	--	170
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>5,230</b>
<b>Pulses</b>	Soybean Meal	95,920	--
	Lentils	--	5,360
	Yellow Split Peas	--	4,170
	Green Split Peas	--	570
	Beans	--	240
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>95,920</b>	<b>10,340</b>
<b>Fortified/Blended Food Products</b>	Fortified Rice	--	27,580
	Corn Soy Blend Plus	--	1,800
	Soy Fortified Cornmeal	--	1,740
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>31,120</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>294,420</b>	<b>60,000</b>

### FY 2017 USDA McGovern-Dole Use of Funds<sup>17</sup>



**Table of FY 2017 USDA McGovern-Dole Use of Funds** (In millions of dollars)

Org.	Country	Commodity	Tonnage	Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin. Cost	Activity Cost	ITSH	Total
WFP	Bangladesh	Wheat, Soft White	4,900	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$11	\$1	\$17
WFP	Republic of Congo	Fortified Milled Rice, Split Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	9,950	\$6	\$5	\$11	\$3	\$5	\$30
WFP	Nepal	Fortified Milled Rice Lentils Veg.Oil	15,640	\$8	\$3	\$6	\$9	\$4	\$29
WFP	Laos	Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil, Lentils	8,750	\$7	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$3	\$27
Mercy Corps	Kyrgyz Republic	Sunflower-Seed Oil, Split Green Peas, Fortified Mill Rice, Flour	2,290	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$7	-	\$15

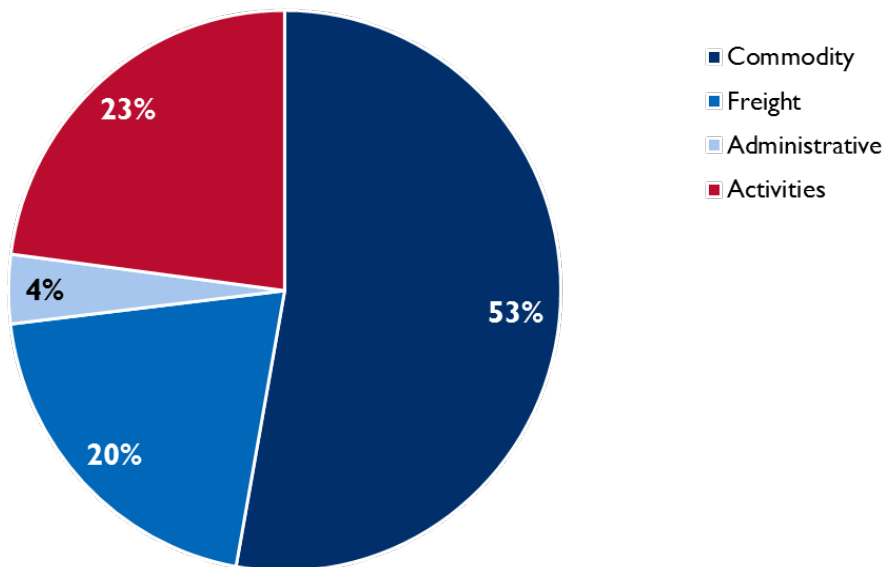
<sup>17</sup> USDA pays for all project activities, such as nutrition and teacher training, building or rehabilitating schools, building hand-washing stations or latrines, developing curricula, and labor costs associated with these activities out of the “Administrative” budget line. The “Commodity” line covers the cost of the U.S.-sourced food.



**Table of FY 2017 USDA McGovern-Dole Use of Funds** (In millions of dollars)

Org.	Country	Commodity	Tonnage	Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin. Cost	Activity Cost	ITSH	Total
PCI	Nicaragua	Veg Oil, Small Red Beans, Wheat, Fortified Milled Rice, CSB+	4,340	\$3	\$3	\$10	\$7	\$1	\$23
CRS	Benin	Fortified Milled Rice, Green Split Peas, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Lentils, Veg. Oil	6,610	\$4	\$2	\$6	\$7	\$3	\$21
Save	Liberia	Split Yellow Peas, Fortified Milled Rice, Veg. Oil	7,520	\$5	\$3	\$9	\$8	\$5	\$29
<b>Totals</b>			<b>60,000</b>	<b>\$34</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>\$54</b>	<b>\$62</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$193</b>

### FY 2017 USDA Food for Progress Use of Funds<sup>18</sup>



Use of Funds Definitions (USDA)	
<b>Commodity</b>	Cost for purchase of U.S. commodities.
<b>Freight</b>	Cost to ship from the United States to port of entry (Ocean Freight). Transportation costs from port of discharge to the implementing partner’s designated warehouse, which is either at a port or, in the case of a landlocked country, the border; this cost includes everything from the transport of the commodities from the designated discharge port to the identified initial storage site and stacking the commodities in a designated warehouse (Inland Freight).
<b>Administrative</b>	Cost to administer projects.
<b>Activities</b>	Cost of activities performed in direct support of project implementation, such as providing school meals; promoting student and teacher attendance; training on food preparation and storage, and building local, regional, and national level capacity with regard to school meals, etc.
<b>Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)</b>	The costs of transporting commodities from the implementing partner’s warehouse (at the port or border) to each school’s storage site, unloading and storing the commodities at the school warehouse, and handling and distributing the commodities from the school’s warehouse to the designated school.

<sup>18</sup> Project activity costs are paid for out of the proceeds from the sale of commodities. Administration covers the cost of salaries of employees implementing projects and USDA staff monitoring projects.

## E. FY 2017 USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TITLE II TOTAL COST (000s)	CDF (000s)
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	110,516	--	--	\$5,249.9	\$5,249.9	\$5,000
	CRS	178,491	--	--	\$4,990	\$4,990	\$945.6
Burundi	CRS	243,930	8,400	\$1,690	\$7,367.34	\$16,311.94	--
DRC	CRS <sup>19</sup>	0	--	--	9,984.64	\$9,984.64	--
	FHI <sup>20</sup>	0	--	\$1,713.10	\$23,129	\$24,842	--
	MC <sup>21</sup>	0	470	\$1,027.30	\$7,849.80	\$9,325.68	--
Ethiopia	CRS	231,795	21,258	\$640.70	\$9,932	\$20,158.92	--
	FHI	286,182	21,589	\$3,654.5	\$9,702.2	\$23,175.08	--
	REST	531,115	59,340	\$4,066.6	\$10,772	\$40,154.13	--
	WV	383,601	33,921	\$5,430	\$15,307	\$35,498.15	--
Kenya	WFP <sup>22</sup>	0	22,120	\$8,950.4	\$1,827.5	\$19,060.97	--
Madagascar	ADRA	255,855	1,300	\$1,517	\$4,349.5	\$7,091.26	--
	CRS	158,182	4,230	\$786.11	\$5,606.37	\$9,661.16	--
Malawi	CRS	248,970	2,900	\$931.64	\$878.89	\$5,831.3	\$11,078.8
	PCI	118,810	2,220	\$553.38	\$1,116.5	\$4,806.04	\$6,152.17
Mali	CARE	17,688	--	--	\$12,000	\$12,000	--
Niger	CRS	265,689	--	--	\$4,990	\$4,990	--
	MC	55,114	--	\$1,515.9	\$1,406.9	\$2,922.8	\$4,000
	SCF	89,906	140	--	\$3,386.54	\$3,386.54	\$3,983.74
	WFP	787,899	17,233	\$8,982.6	\$2,711.2	\$29,761.24	--
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	43,552	--	--	--	--	\$3,165.73
	AVSI <sup>23</sup>	0	--	--	\$3,883.06	\$3,883.06	--
	CRS <sup>24</sup>	0	--	--	--	--	\$8,913.57
	MC	178,333	--	--	--	--	\$14,983.93
Zimbabwe	CNFA	123,857	780	\$411.62	\$3,463.37	\$4,710.313	--
	WFP	447,958	7,890	\$2,533.67	\$5,321.09	\$11,752.33	--
	WV	121,809	1,700	\$492.81	\$1,719.13	\$4,089.47	--

<sup>19</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> This award's beneficiaries were reported in the emergency WFP award in Kenya in Table F.

<sup>23</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICI- ARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TITLE II TOTAL COST (000s)	CDF (000s)
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>		<b>4,879,252</b>	<b>205,491</b>	<b>\$44,897.13</b>	<b>\$156,943.86</b>	<b>\$313,637.094</b>	<b>\$58,223.54</b>
<b>ASIA</b>							
Bangladesh	CARE <sup>25</sup>	243,525	23,030	\$945.79	\$7,390.68	\$17,697.61	--
	HK	50,085	7,530	\$26,977	\$4,809.14	\$7,664.41	--
	WV	147,019	42,580	--	\$7,000	\$23,001.17	--
Nepal	MC	64,630	--	--	--	--	\$8,476.45
	SCF	229,195	--	--	--	--	\$4,000
<b>Sub-Total Asia</b>		<b>734,454</b>	<b>73,140</b>	<b>\$972.76</b>	<b>\$19,199.82</b>	<b>\$48,363.20</b>	<b>\$12,476.45</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARRIBBEAN</b>							
Guatemala	CRS	28,738	--	-\$99.05	\$5,099.05	\$5,000	--
	SCF	28,736	--	--	\$9,952.83	\$9,952.83	--
Haiti	CARE	126,721	800	--	\$7,577	\$8,171.11	\$3,160
<b>Sub-Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>		<b>184,195</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-\$99.05</b>	<b>\$22,628.88</b>	<b>\$23,123.94</b>	<b>\$3,160</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>		<b>5,797,901</b>	<b>279,431</b>	<b>\$45,770.84</b>	<b>\$198,772.57</b>	<b>\$385,124.24</b>	<b>\$73,860</b>

\*The total does not include \$2,968,509 of Title II Development Support costs.

<sup>25</sup> USAID redirected 120 total MT from the CARE Bangladesh development program to meet the emergency response needs in southeastern Bangladesh because of a sudden influx of Rohingya refugees from Burma.

## F. FY 2017 USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Burkina Faso	WFP	24,863	590	\$279.40	\$81.90	\$958.13
Burundi	UNICEF <sup>26</sup>	0	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	57,278	4,632	\$2,102	\$615.10	\$7,921.77
Cameroon	UNICEF	0	120	\$45.36	\$423.53	\$841.91
	WFP	125,708	16,890	\$8,691.76	\$2,185.29	\$22,844.79
Central African Republic	UNICEF <sup>27</sup>	0	--	--	\$81.22	\$81.22
	WFP <sup>28</sup>	0	7,024	\$3,582.67	\$833.84	\$10,549.43
Chad	UNICEF	75,640	190	\$138.87	\$392.20	\$1,151.21
	WFP	578,634	17,690	\$8,321.48	\$2,262.39	\$25,413.39
Democratic Republic of Congo	UNICEF	88,000	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	1,387,189	15,590	\$10,720.60	\$2,653.70	\$28,971.21
Djibouti	UNICEF	2,500	50	\$23.22	\$199.55	\$377.92
	WFP	50,782	3,410	\$1,490.0	\$349.6	\$3,879.58
Ethiopia	CRS	1,620,995	254,557	\$21,785.27	\$2,370.00	\$141,550.52
	MC	68,051	1,136	1,206.85	\$154.37	\$1,521.34
	UNICEF	44,800	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	2,474,209	98,120	19,413.40	\$7,085.30	\$69,066.03
Kenya	UNICEF <sup>29</sup>	--	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	400,000	33,490	\$9,913.70	\$10,713.20	\$39,854.50
Lesotho	WV <sup>30</sup>	61,885	--	--	--	--
Liberia	WFP <sup>31</sup>	29,558	--	--	--	--
Madagascar	CRS <sup>32</sup>	0	2,700	\$132.33	\$2,979.10	\$3,684.43
	WFP	353,718	4,220	\$1,404.40	\$492.00	\$5,856.63
Mali	UNICEF <sup>33</sup>	0	430	\$113.61	\$681.80	\$2,218.14
	WFP	324,325	4,960	\$3,727.6	\$857.60	\$10,304.09
Mauritania	UNICEF <sup>34</sup>	0	80	\$306.27	\$102.82	\$664.29

<sup>26</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> This award was part of a regional award and beneficiaries are reported under DRC WFP.

<sup>29</sup> This award supported headquarters costs and has no beneficiaries.

<sup>30</sup> In FY 2017, partners received no new funding but still reached beneficiaries from a FY 2016 award.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
	WFP	96,869	2,010	\$932.50	\$241.10	\$2,756.13
Mozambique	UNICEF	72,295	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	688,716	5,810	\$2,984.80	\$482.00	\$5,919.50
Niger	UNICEF	90,500	--	--	\$81.22	\$81.22
	WFP	822,899	8,410	\$4,359.07	\$1,165.43	\$12,864.99
Nigeria	UNICEF	200,000	1,500	\$1,039.26	\$3,157.82	\$8,671.78
	WFP	276,721	6,440	\$3,461.40	\$1,049.82	\$15,464.39
Republic of Congo	WFP	3,000	540	\$275.89	\$64.21	\$875.95
Somalia	UNICEF <sup>35</sup>	0	800	\$760.32	\$5,593.36	\$8,748.48
	WFP	903,127	58,168	\$41,982.20	\$8,960.80	\$99,259.42
South Sudan	CRS	133,703	13,977	\$12,238.59	\$9,375.00	\$27,481.75
	UNICEF	122,258	1,010	\$1,947.64	\$6,828.61	\$12,261.62
	WFP	15,118,976	125,410	\$164,540	\$22,065.80	\$264,963.00
Sudan	PARTNER 36 <sup>36</sup>	0	--	--	--	\$224.29
	UNICEF <sup>37</sup>	0	730	\$584.84	\$1,141.91	\$3,882.52
	WFP	2,471,982	76,990	\$35,389.68	\$7,653.61	\$71,296.62
Swaziland	WV <sup>38</sup>	61,885	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	WFP	312,916	5,430	\$2,705.90	\$616.10	\$7,442.41
Uganda	WFP <sup>39</sup>	0	15,650	\$4,271.10	\$1,646.30	\$20,927.90
Zimbabwe	UNICEF <sup>40</sup>	0	--	--	\$89.61	\$89.61
	WFP	481,223	11,310	\$4,061.90	\$1,120.40	\$5,182.30
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>		<b>29,233,845</b>	<b>800,384</b>	<b>\$374,933.97</b>	<b>\$107,286.39</b>	<b>\$946,544.26</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	UNICEF	53,600	750	\$245.05	\$1,705.10	\$4,379.70
Burma	UNICEF	30,400	200	\$103.260	\$599.04	\$1,291.00
Pakistan	UNICEF <sup>41</sup>	0	--	--	\$43.71	\$43.71
	WFP <sup>42</sup>	57,300	--	--	--	--
<b>Sub-Total Asia</b>		<b>141,300</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>\$348.31</b>	<b>\$2,347.85</b>	<b>\$5,714.42</b>

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> This award was a third-party monitoring and evaluation contract and reached no beneficiaries.

<sup>37</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>38</sup> In FY 2017, partners received no new funding but still reached beneficiaries from a FY 2016 award.

<sup>39</sup> This award was part of a regional award and beneficiaries are reported under DRC WFP.

<sup>40</sup> This award received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

<sup>41</sup> This award supported headquarters costs and has no beneficiaries

<sup>42</sup> In FY 2017, partners received no new funding but still reached beneficiaries from a FY 2016 award.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						
Colombia	WFP	40,975	1,380	\$650.12	\$352.69	\$2,028.44
Haiti	WFP	426,914	7,939	\$1,896.80	\$6,266.00	\$11,742.42
<b>Sub-Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>		<b>467,889</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>\$2,546.92</b>	<b>\$6,618.69</b>	<b>\$13,770.86</b>
<b>Middle East</b>						
Yemen	UNICEF	59,904	830	\$291.600	\$597.46	\$3,365.17
	WFP	4,526,290	318,600	\$88,339.37	\$29,863.44	\$259,699.42
<b>Sub-Total Middle East</b>		<b>4,586,194</b>	<b>319,430</b>	<b>\$88,630.97</b>	<b>\$30,460.91</b>	<b>\$263,064.59</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>		<b>34,429,228</b>	<b>1,130,083</b>	<b>\$466,460.18</b>	<b>\$146,713.85</b>	<b>\$1,229,094.15</b>

\*The total does not include \$66,491,238 of Title II Emergency Support Costs\*

## G. FY 2017 USDA Food for Progress Grants Funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries	Commodities	MT	Total Cost
<b>Africa</b>					
Côte d'Ivoire	CNFA	17,127	Milled Rice	23,000	\$14,615,000
Ethiopia	ACDI/VOCA	48,768	Hard Red Winter Wheat	42,000	\$14,700,000
Ethiopia <sup>43</sup>	ACDI/VOCA	--	--	--	\$92,421
Senegal/Gambia/Guinea-Bissau <sup>44</sup>	SFL	21,700	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	33,500	\$38,717,000
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>		<b>87,595</b>		<b>98,500</b>	<b>\$68,124,421</b>
<b>Asia</b>					
Laos	Winrock	14,877	Soybean Meal	25,000	\$16,775,000
Sri Lanka	IESC	15,184	Soybean Meal	36,000	\$21,210,000
<b>Sub-Total Asia</b>		<b>30,061</b>		<b>61,000</b>	<b>\$37,985,000</b>
<b>Middle-East</b>					
Jordan <sup>45</sup>	Goj	---	Hard Red Winter Wheat	100,000	\$18,700,000
<b>Sub-Total Middle East</b>		<b>---</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>\$18,700,000</b>
<b>Central America</b>					
Honduras	TNS	32,020	Soybean Meal	34,920	\$16,530,000.00
<b>Sub-Total Central America</b>		<b>32,020</b>		<b>34,920</b>	<b>\$16,530,000</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>		<b>149,676</b>		<b>294,420</b>	<b>\$141,339,421</b>

<sup>43</sup> Amendment obligated in FY 2017 to a grant made in a previous fiscal year. Beneficiaries and commodities are not reported to avoid double-counting from an earlier, reported agreement.

<sup>44</sup> This is a regional project managed by Shelter For Life.

<sup>45</sup> This is a government-to-government agreement that focuses on capacity building, and as such does not have a target number of beneficiaries that can be reported on at this time.



## H. FY 2017 McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants<sup>46</sup>

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries	Commodities	Metric Tons	Total Cost
<b>Africa</b>					
Benin	WFP	51,648	Fortified Rice, Green Split Peas, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	6,610	\$21,350,686
Republic of Congo	CRS	55,950	Fortified Milled Rice, Split Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil	9,950	\$30,022,053
Liberia	SFC	74,138	Split Yellow Peas, Fortified Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil	7,520	\$29,104,746
<b>Sub-total Africa</b>		<b>181,736</b>		<b>24,080</b>	<b>\$80,477,485</b>
<b>Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	WFP	48,711	Soft White Wheat	4,900	\$17,119,720
Kyrgyz Republic	MC	89,068	Sunflower Seed Oil, Split Green Peas, Fortified Milled Rice, Flour	2,290	\$15,453,090
Laos	WFP	179,169	Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil, Lentils	8,750	\$27,400,078
Nepal	WFP	214,535	Fortified Milled Rice, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	15,640	\$29,300,000
<b>Sub-total Asia</b>		<b>531,483</b>		<b>31,580</b>	<b>\$89,272,889</b>
<b>Central America</b>					
Nicaragua	PCI	77,500	Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Fortified Milled Rice, Wheat (HRW), Beans, Vegetable Oil	4,340	\$23,248,002
<b>Sub-total Central America</b>		<b>77,500</b>		<b>4,340</b>	<b>\$23,248,002</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>		<b>790,719</b>		<b>60,000</b>	<b>\$192,998,376</b>

<sup>46</sup> Partners will implement FY 2017 awards over the next three to five years and are expected to reach 790,719 direct beneficiaries in eight countries.

**I. FY 2017 Feed the Future Indicators**<sup>47</sup>

	<b>USAID/FFP</b>	<b>USDA</b>
HL.9-x1: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	703,429	N/A
HL.9-1: Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	1,102,641	N/A
HL.9-2: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	322,720	N/A
HL.9-3: Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	144,861	N/A
HL.9-4: Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs	34,010	N/A
ES.5-1: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	1,246,662	3,448,297
EG.3-1: Number of households benefiting directly from USG interventions	2,085,740	N/A
EG.3-6, -7, -8: Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with USG assistance	Not appropriate to cumulate data	N/A
EG.3.1-1: Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of USG assistance	576.67	N/A
EG.3.2-x34: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	73,619	N/A
EG.3.2-x37: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	51,310	N/A
EG.3.2-1: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	506,676	76,810
EG.3.2-3: Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance	110,959	N/A
EG.3.2-4: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance	46,039	N/A
EG.3.2-6: Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance	3,326,171	37,531,584
EG.3.2-17: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	551,812	117,167
EG.3.2-18: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	230,958.35	52,999
EG.3.2-19: Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with USG assistance	10,230,467.33	59,069,478
EG.3.2-20: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance	38,009	1,032
EG.11-6: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance	231,624	NA

<sup>47</sup> Indicators in blue are active, indicators in green are active for commodities, and indicators in black are inactive.

**J. FY 2017 Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates**<sup>48</sup>

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN THE UNITED STATES
<b>FY 2017 Target</b>	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75%	50%
<b>Final FY 2017 Level</b>	1,470,697	279,395	25.0%	24.2%	100%

**Minimum:** Total approved MT programmed under Title II. MT grain equivalent used to report against the target.

**Subminimum:** MT for approved non-emergency programs through Private Voluntary Organizations, Community Development Organizations, and WFP. MT grain equivalent used to report against target.

**Monetization:** Percentage of aggregate amounts of commodities distributed under non-emergency Title II programs that must be monetized; the monetization floor applies to non-emergency program tonnage.

**Value-added:** Percentage of approved non-emergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

**Bagged in the United States:** Percentage of approved non-emergency bagged commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

**Source:** USAID's FFP Program Team

<sup>48</sup> Pursuant to Section 204 of the Food for Peace Act, the table above, along with USAID's overview section, constitutes FFP's report on the minimum and subminimum MT for FY 2017

**K. FY 2017 Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs, by Accounts**

<b>Title II (31 countries)</b>	<b>Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (14 countries)</b>	<b>Title V-Farmer- to-Farmer (41 countries)</b>	<b>CCC-Funded Food for Progress (9 countries)</b>
AFGHANISTAN	CAMEROON	ANGOLA	CÔTE D'IVOIRE
BANGLADESH	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	ARMENIA	ETHIOPIA
BURKINA FASO	GUATEMALA	BENGLADESH	GAMBIA
BURMA	HAITI	BURMA	GUINEA-BISSAU
BURUNDI	HONDURAS	CAMBODIA	HONDURAS
CAMEROON	KYRGYZSTAN	COLOMBIA	JORDAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	MOZAMBIQUE	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	LAOS
CHAD	NICARAGUA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SENEGAL
COLOMBIA	NIGER	ECUADOR	SRI LANKA
DJIBOUTI	PERU	EGYPT	<b>McGovern-Dole (8 countries)</b>
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	SOMALIA	ETHIOPIA	BANGLADESH
ETHIOPIA	TAJIKISTAN	GEORGIA	BENIN
GUATEMALA	UZBEKISTAN	GHANA	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
HAITI		GUATEMALA	LAOS
KENYA		GUINEA	LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR		GUYANA	NEPAL
MALAWI		HAITI	NICARAGUA
MALI		INDIA	REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
MAURITANIA		JAMAICA	
MOZAMBIQUE		KENYA	
NIGER		KOSOVO	
NIGERIA		KYRGYZSTAN	
PAKISTAN		LEBANON	
REPUBLIC OF CONGO		LIBERIA	
SOMALIA		MADAGASCAR	
SOUTH SUDAN		MALAWI	
SUDAN		MALI	
TANZANIA		MONGOLIA	
UGANDA		MOROCCO	
YEMEN		MOZAMBIQUE	
ZIMBABWE		NEPAL	
		NICARAGUA	
		NIGERIA	
		PARAGUAY	
		SENEGAL	
		TAJIKISTAN	
		TANZANIA	
		UGANDA	
		UKRAINE	
		VIETNAM	
		ZAMBIA	

## **L. Use of Authorities under Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act**

Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act authorizes funds that cover costs associated with overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating programs. Allowable activities and systems include program monitors in countries that receive Title II assistance, country and regional food impact evaluations, the evaluation of monetization programs, and early warning assessments and systems, among others. In FY 2017, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) invested \$17 million in Title II funds pursuant to the Section 207(f) authorities. These funds paid for the Office's Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract (HASC), the Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), support for 26 USAID Missions worldwide, and monitoring and evaluation tools, among others.

Section 207(f) authorities support a variety of checks and balances that help USAID and its implementing partners monitor food assistance programs and continue to improve methodologies. At the pre-distribution phase, USAID identifies beneficiaries by using vulnerability criteria that allows USAID to target the poorest households, ensures the safety and quality of U.S. in-kind foods and regionally and locally purchased commodities, and conducts internal and external market analyses to ensure food assistance does not disrupt local markets. During distributions or transfers of food, USAID's partners use several tools to ensure targeted beneficiaries receive assistance, including biometrics such as ID cards, fingerprints or iris scans; electronic distribution of transfers; distinct marking of paper vouchers; and regular in-person and unannounced visits to beneficiary households, distribution sites, or vendor shops. USAID partners also periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to make sure they still need food assistance. After distribution, USAID's partners track food purchased through vouchers or cash transfers, monitors the usage of vouchers through banks' electronic systems, and conduct randomized follow-up phone calls or visits. In countries where it is often unsafe to monitor programs directly, USAID has also added third-party monitoring of partner programs. Further, Section 207(f) funds FFPMIS, a comprehensive system to manage programs, proposals, and finances meant to enhance FFP's program management and reporting capabilities.

Section 207(f) authorities also fund a research team at the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy who work on the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), a study that seeks to provide USAID and its implementing partners with recommendations on ways to improve nutrition among vulnerable populations. Building on the recommendations of the first and second phases of the FAQR (2009-2015), USAID is now in its third and final phase (2016-2019). This phase will advance an evidence-based approach through the production and testing of improved food products; packing and delivery methods; comparative studies of products' nutritional effectiveness and cost-effectiveness; implementation research and pilot projects; and facilitation of interagency and multi-sectoral coordination to improve food aid products, programming and processes. USAID also continues to strengthen its monitoring system for the safety and quality of food, in partnership with USDA, to ensure the high-quality delivery of commodities. Pursuant to the reporting requirement outlined in Section 407 (f)(2) of the Food for Peace Act, USAID emphasizes that it does not directly provide any commodities or funds for transportation and administration costs through the Section 207(f) authorities.

For additional information on USAID's monitoring and evaluation efforts, please see the following section.

## M. Monitoring and Evaluation

USAID has a variety of ways in which it oversees, monitors, and evaluates its emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs including:

- **Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS)** – USAID’s TOPS Program aims to provide a community of practice among food security and nutrition actors, particularly FFP partners, to share best practices and knowledge across non-emergency projects. TOPS is a “learning mechanism that generates, captures, disseminates and applies the highest quality information, knowledge and promising practices in non-emergency food assistance programming to ensure that more communities and households benefit from the U.S. Government’s investment in fighting global hunger.” The sharing of learning and information directly contributes to improving non-emergency food security activities and is a key tool for Food for Peace to make activities more effective.
- **Baseline Studies** – In line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, FFP has outsourced its non-emergency baseline studies to ensure the quality and standardization of its methodologies. Since 2012, these studies have established baseline data for FFP’s activities areas across 11 countries. In FY 2017, FFP established a new mechanism called EVELYN to conduct evaluations and carry out baseline studies for the new awards. These initiatives significantly improved the methodologies and data quality of surveys and evaluations, and enabled FFP and its partners to assess their contributions to improving the food and nutrition security of extremely vulnerable populations who are living in shock-prone areas.
- **Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS)** – FFP’s management information system continues to improve to meet FFP’s evolving needs, such as revisions to indicators. From procedural modifications to developing online trainings to strengthening reporting and financial oversight, FFP has improved the functionality and enhanced the way it can assist its staff in overseeing awards.
- **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** – FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warnings and analysis on acute food insecurity. By providing Food for Peace a nine-month projection of food insecurity each month, FEWS NET helps USAID plan in advance and more efficiently use its resources in emergency and non-emergency contexts to reach people in need.
- **FFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity** – FFP continued investing in its M&E capacity in FY 2017. Six M&E Advisors work in USAID regional offices in Africa, and four are based in Washington, D.C. The FFP M&E Team strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of programs through refining indicators for emergency and non-emergency activities; providing more active oversight to ensure impact; offering training for FFP staff and partners on M&E; leading midterm evaluations in selected countries; participating in the evaluations of projects; and developing M&E guidance for FFP staff and partners.
- **Additional Field Staff** – FFP field staff, officers and activity managers, are at the frontlines of monitoring and evaluating our projects, and monitor food insecurity in a given country or region. FFP has 125 staff in 29 countries to track both emergency and non-emergency projects.

- **Third-Party Monitoring (TPM)** – FFP funded third-party monitors to ensure food and other resources are reaching intended beneficiaries in countries where it is difficult for USAID staff to monitor safely. Often FFP partners with OFDA to manage a TPM in countries where both have joint emergency investments.

USDA's Results-Oriented Management (ROM) programming demonstrates accountability and transparency. ROM ensures that policies and management decisions are driven by evidence-based strategy rather than by anecdote. USDA program results frameworks are outlined in full below:

- **Results-Oriented Management** – All food assistance projects support USDA's Results-Oriented Management efforts by developing and implementing a range of monitoring processes and structures, which include results frameworks outlining the project's theory of change and the critical assumptions underpinning project strategy, performance monitoring plans that include performance indicators and data collection plans, and detailed evaluation plans.
- **Standard Program Indicators** – The McGovern-Dole program uses 28 standard indicators and the FFPr program uses 18 standard indicators. Each cooperative agreement includes the required use of any relevant standard indicators. These indicators measure social development, knowledge, nutrition, income, and other areas identified by USDA. USDA publishes guidance on the indicators that must be used by grantees to demonstrate how their programs are meeting the objectives laid out in the results framework.<sup>49</sup>
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Policy** – USDA publishes a monitoring and evaluation policy that must be used by all grantees to fulfill their requirement to conduct independent, third party, program evaluations at baseline, interim, and final stages of their projects.<sup>50</sup> The policy outlines the range of methods used to monitor and evaluate programs, the roles and responsibilities of agency staff, program participants, and other key stakeholders, and the ways in which monitoring and evaluation information will be used and disseminated to inform decisions regarding program management and implementation.
- **Post-Project Sustainability Evaluation** – USDA continues to invest in research and evaluation that aligns with our learning goals and can contribute to a useful body of evidence for the broader food aid community. As an example of such an investment, in FY 2017, FFPr commissioned a post-project sustainability evaluation with the University of Minnesota to explore evidence of sustainability in three closed projects. This evaluation will study which project benefits were sustained amongst participants and why. Results are expected in FY 2019.

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<sup>49</sup> The guidance on USDA Food Aid program indicators is online: [http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2015-05/food\\_for\\_progress\\_and\\_mcgoverndole\\_indicators\\_and\\_definitions.pdf](http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2015-05/food_for_progress_and_mcgoverndole_indicators_and_definitions.pdf)

<sup>50</sup> The monitoring and evaluation policy for USDA Food Aid programs is online: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-03/evalpol.pdf>

## N. Monetization Rate of Return and Use of Proceeds

Monetization is the process of selling U.S. in-kind goods in local markets, then using the proceeds to fund development food assistance activities. Pursuant to Section 203(b) of the Food for Peace Act, USAID must monetize 15 percent of all U.S. in-kind food shipped overseas as Title II commodities for development. In FY 2017, FFP provided U.S. in-kind commodity costs plus freight to three partners in Bangladesh to fulfill this requirement: \$7.4 million to CARE, \$16 million to World Vision, and \$2.8 million to Helen Keller International (HKI) in. Please see the breakdown of the costs below, pursuant to the reporting requirement in Section 403(m) of the Food for Peace Act:

FY 2017 MONETIZATION FUNDS			METRIC TONS (MT)	Estimated Rate of Return
<b>CARE</b>	Commodity Costs	\$4,925,989	19,730 MT wheat	82.9%
	Freight Costs	\$2,485,132		
<b>World Vision</b>	Commodity Costs	\$10,638,132	42,580 MT wheat	82.5%
	Freight Costs	\$5,363,034		
<b>HKI</b>	Commodity Costs	\$1,880,015	7,530 MT wheat	82.5%
	Freight Costs	\$948,279		

The rate of return across all three programs is approximately 82.5 percent, a set rate. FFP has strategically designed its programming to ensure we use monetization in the country of highest return where it is an appropriate tool. The Government of Bangladesh established the set rate of return. In FY 2017, the estimated rate of return for wheat provided in Bangladesh—based on proceeds not yet received by the partners—was nearly 82.9 percent for CARE, and 82.5 percent for both World Vision and Helen Keller International, respectively.

For each of the contributions to the three eligible organizations, monetization proceeds funded development programs designed to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Bangladesh:

- With FFP funding, CARE Bangladesh works with six national NGOs to implement community-level development activities throughout eight districts in the Haor and Char areas of northern Bangladesh. Monetization proceeds received in FY 2017 financed activities to strengthen household-level agricultural practices; encourage microenterprise productivity; enhance disaster risk reduction; and improve health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions for women and children.
- HKI partners with two international NGOs and three local NGOs, and coordinates closely with the Government of Bangladesh to implement a multi-year development program in four sub-districts of Bandarban District. The program is designed to improve gender equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience among families who are especially vulnerable to disasters. The monetization proceeds improved maternal and child health and nutrition, promoted healthy WASH practices, sustained agricultural production, and supported disaster risk management.
- World Vision is implementing a development program—in partnership with WFP, an international NGO, and three local NGOs—to improve gender-equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience among children, youth and pregnant and lactating women in two divisions in southwestern Bangladesh. The monetization proceeds financed maternal and child health and nutrition activities, in addition to WASH, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, and good governance interventions.



USDA monetizes U.S.-grown commodities as a part of its Food for Progress program. In FY 2017, thirteen different entities monetized five different commodities in fourteen countries, totaling over 309,000 MT. The average rate of return across these programs was 72 percent. Please see the table below for the full listing of organization, commodity, and country.

Partners	Country	FY 2017 MONETIZATION COSTS		METRIC	Commodity	Actual Rate of Return
				TONS (MT)		
GOV OF JORDAN	JORDAN	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 17,756,525.00	97,500	WHEAT	101%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ -			
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL	PAKISTAN	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 10,829,980.00	14,250	CDSO	76%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 2,029,643.60			
GOV OF GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 1,661,300.00	10,000	YELLOW CORN	75%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 532,000.00			
GOV OF GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 5,212,500.00	15,000	SOYBEAN MEAL	95%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 99,703.85			
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL INC	GUATEMALA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 3,094,360.00	4,000	CDSO	76%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 709,880.00			
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	HAITI	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 4,534,800.00	20,000	WHEAT	64%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 2,030,000.00			
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	NICARAGUA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 2,775,500.00	3,500	CDSO	74%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 1,219,260.00			
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION/ SMALL ENTERPIRSE ASSISTANCE FUNDS	KENYA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 7,628,040.00	28,000	WHEAT	47%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 3,371,060.00			
ACDI/VOCA; AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION	GHANA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 2,640,000.00	5,000	SOYBEAN MEAL	77%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 433,750.00			
ACDI/VOCA; AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION	GHANA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 1,780,000.00	6,000	RICE	46%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 2,050,020.00			
TECHNOSERVE INC; PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT	GUINEA	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 19,970,510.00	48,120	RICE	66%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 7,439,917.00			
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF	BURKINA FASO	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 4,677,720.00	12,000	RICE	66%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 2,057,580.00			
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL	BANGLADESH	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 5,605,432.00	19,900	WHEAT	50%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 4,904,156.00			
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 6,719,440.00	8,000	CDSO	84%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 825,040.00			
LAND O'LAKES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	MALAWI/MOZAMBIQUE	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 9,473,300.00	12,200	CDSO	63%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 4,146,109.00			
NATIONAL COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ASSOCIATION	SENEGAL	COMMODITY COSTS	\$ 4,485,261.90	5,810	CDSO	84%
		FREIGHT COSTS	\$ 633,290.00			
Total Commodities Monetized (MT)				309,280		
Average Cost Recovery Rate						72%

The funds from monetization support a wide array of development and capacity building programs. Examples of USDA interventions include technical assistance for increased agricultural production, value chain improvements for products that do not directly compete with U.S. farmers and ranchers, and supporting innovation in research or infrastructure.

## **O. Food Aid Consultative Group**

Pursuant to Sec. 205 of the Food for Peace Act USAID's Office of Food for Peace and the U.S. Department of Agriculture convene the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) biannually, which brings together a wide range of stakeholders including NGO partners, commodity groups, maritime industry members, and others with interest in U.S. Government food assistance programs. FACG provides important updates on food assistance policies, procedures and funding opportunities, and offers feedback to both USDA and USAID on policies and guidance. In the spring and fall, the group meets to discuss updates on food assistance programs and address topics of interest.

In FY 2017, FACG convened in December 2016 and June 2017 to hold in-depth discussions on the challenges and opportunities that faced FFP and USDA food assistance programs. In December 2016, the meeting agenda included sessions on the impact of the Global Food Security Act on food assistance programs, trends in maritime shipping as well as a discussion on how to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement and transport of commodities. In June 2017, the agenda focused on the four countries that faced famine—Nigeria, South Sudan, Somali and Yemen—and included a food security outlook from FEWSNET and updates on how USAID's emergency programs were responding to the crises. USDA's Food Grains Analysis Group also led a conversation on commodity market trends to help inform partners' fall procurement.