



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. International Food Assistance Report

FY 2015



Cover Photograph: Cashew kernels being graded at a processing plant in Anchilo, Mozambique supported by USDA Food for Progress (courtesy: Technoserve)

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I. Introduction

In fiscal year (FY) 2015 the United States Government once again visibly demonstrated the compassion and generosity of the American people through its provision of nearly \$1.9 billion of food assistance shown in Table I. These contributions not only saved lives, but also rebuilt livelihoods, generated income, improved literacy and nutrition, strengthened resilience and mitigated the impacts of future crises by facilitating disaster preparedness. They enabled our partners to reduce malnutrition among women and children, increase agricultural production, improve water sources and sanitation, strengthen education through school feeding, and address many other identified needs. Finally, they made important contributions to the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future.

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

A. Overview of FY 2015 U.S. Government Food Assistance

In FY 2015, for the programs shown in Table I, the U.S. Government provided \$1.9 billion of food assistance and procured almost 1.5 million metric tons (MT) of food, to serve a total of 36 million beneficiaries¹ in 43 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each program for FY 2015.

¹USAID reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with its program interventions. Indirect beneficiaries are 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. 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. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries (e.g., families of producers).

Table I: Overview of USG Food Assistance Programs (Commodities and Cost)

PROGRAM²	Commodities (Metric Tons)	TOTAL COST (\$)
Food for Progress Title I	----	----
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Non-Emergency, International Food Relief Partnership) ³	1,059,516	\$1,447,154,600
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	----	\$15,000,000
Food for Progress CCC	341,820	\$197,088,782
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	86,468	\$244,600,000
Section 416(b)	----	----
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)	----	----
GRAND TOTAL	1,487,804	\$1,903,843,382

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 USAID and USDA programs.

B. USAID Overview

In FY 2015, USAID provided 1.06 million MT of Title II assistance valued at more than \$1.4 billion to a total of over 32 million beneficiaries in 41 countries, 78 percent of which was for emergency response and 25 percent for non-emergency programming.⁴ When combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Community Development Funds (CDF), USAID reached nearly 49 million people in 61 countries with food assistance.

The countries where USAID committed the bulk of its Title II emergency resources included Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen. The new and expanding conflicts in Yemen, Burundi,

²USDA program solicitations and awards are conducted on a fiscal year cycle. USDA costs and commodities are reported on agreements signed in FY 2015. For USDA programs mentioned in the report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY2015. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2015 from new and ongoing emergency and non-emergency programs. .

³ This does not include \$9 million in Title II funding for the Technical and Operational Performance Support Program.

⁴ Non-emergency programs are often referred to as development food assistance projects. This 22 percent in Title II non-emergency funding was complemented by an additional \$76 million of Development Assistance funds, authorized separately under Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and called Community Development Funds (CDF). CDF are provided by USAID's Bureau for Food Security 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.

Central African Republic (CAR) and Lake Chad Basin, as well as El Niño-triggered droughts and floods, placed additional demands on the Title II budget.

The Ebola epidemic hit West Africa hard starting in 2014, crippling health systems, livelihoods and household economies in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. Peaking in 2015, the resulting quarantines, border closures and reduced commerce limited families' ability to put food on the table. Early in the epidemic, before the Ebola emergency funding was appropriated, USAID provided \$21.7 million of in-kind food assistance. Once the IDA emergency appropriation became available, to help both families and struggling markets, USAID responded with more than \$90 million in IDA food assistance for targeted cash-transfers and food vouchers. See our [video here \(http://bit.ly/1Stk4pq\)](http://bit.ly/1Stk4pq). Additional IDA funding for the Ebola response was carried over into FY 2016 for implementation.

In the same region in FY 2015, increased violence in the Lake Chad Basin due to Boko Haram-related conflict claimed the lives of 15,000 people, internally displaced 2.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria and caused 181,000 people to flee to neighboring countries (Chad, Cameroon and Niger). USAID provided \$50.4 million in programming to support refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region, including \$21.7 million of Title II in-kind food assistance. Within Nigeria, IDA funds were used to provide cash transfers, food vouchers, and specialized nutritional products to more than 180,000 IDPs and host community members.

Conflict in Yemen continued to negatively affect the poorest and most food insecure country in the Middle East region, dramatically disrupting markets, making food access sporadic and costly for many Yemenis and pushing up malnutrition rates that were already among the worst in the world before the conflict began. USAID responded with \$54 million in Title II in-kind food assistance.

For the fourth year in a row, USAID's single largest food assistance operation remained the response to the Syria regional crisis. USAID contributed nearly \$579 million in IDA resources to reach five million people in need, both inside the country and in neighboring countries in the region. More information can be found in the FY 2015 Emergency Food Security Program Report to Congress. USAID also made a small \$2.3 million contribution of Title II specialized nutritional products for use inside Syria.

In the latter part of FY 2015, the impacts of a strong El Niño event were beginning to be felt. El Niño is a periodic global weather phenomenon that generates both extreme dryness and excessive rains. The one that began in 2015 is one of the strongest El Niño events recorded since 1950. The droughts this El Niño has induced have greatly reduced harvests, worsened livestock conditions, and shrunk labor opportunities in regions of Ethiopia, Central America and Haiti, while floods have negatively impacted areas of Kenya, Somalia and Southern Africa. The food security and nutrition impacts will continue to be felt even after this El Niño phenomenon declines in strength and the potential for a follow on La Niña event may further compound

impacts. USAID's programming in the most affected regions has been substantial. In FY 2015, USAID provided \$698 million to the Horn of Africa (Title II and IDA), more than \$19 million in Central America/Haiti (Title II and IDA) and \$48.1 million in Southern Africa (Title II and IDA for Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe), a portion of which was directly addressing early impacts of El Niño.

In an effort to build the resilience of families and communities to future shocks such as these, USAID's non-emergency food assistance projects have continued to make positive changes for the chronically hungry and most vulnerable. In FY 2015, five-year non-emergency programs ended in Guatemala, Bangladesh and Ethiopia, and new programs awarded under Food for Peace's FY 2015 Request for Applications began in Mali, Bangladesh and Nepal. In total, USAID reached 7.7 million people in 15 countries. These programs were funded with both Title II resources and CDF.

C. USDA Overview

The U.S. government food assistance programs are focused not only on meeting immediate food needs but addressing long term challenges that communities face accessing not only safe and nutritious food, but the necessary resources and training to sustain their food security. USDA's two active food assistance programs in FY 2015 are the Food for Progress (FFPr) and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition (McGovern-Dole) programs.

The FFPr program is an important tool in the U.S. Government's effort to support sustainable agricultural production, develop new and emerging markets, and promote agricultural trade. The program, funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), assists developing countries and emerging democracies to expand private enterprise by increasing agricultural productivity and expanding marketing along the entire value chain. FFPr provides funding in the form of donated U.S. commodities which are sold to raise project funds in local markets. Projects are implemented by partner organizations or by a foreign government through government-to-government agreements. FFPr development programs encompass agronomy, infrastructure and equipment, and marketing and finance components. FFPr investments in the agricultural value chain provide benefits by increasing the food security and resilience of dispersed, vulnerable, rural, agrarian communities, and by increasing the resilience of agricultural assets and production.

McGovern-Dole supports preschool and in-school food for education programs and nutrition programs for women, infants and children in foreign countries. Authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, the program was implemented in 2003. Beyond funding U.S. commodity and freight expenses to provide school feeding, over the past

decade, USDA experts have learned that the provision of school meals alone rarely advances the community's dietary practices or commitment to children's education, especially girls. As such, the McGovern-Dole Program has performed and expanded to fund complementary activities, including teacher training, parent-teacher organization capacity building, enhanced literacy instruction, school infrastructure (water, classroom and sanitation) improvements, and school administration improvements. Through both direct school feeding and complementary activities, McGovern-Dole strengthens community, human, and household resilience, thereby increasing the number of beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets.

Improving literacy is the first of two strategic objectives of the McGovern-Dole Program (the results frameworks of USDA programs are laid out in Appendix M). Improving nutrition—for schoolchildren, their mothers and younger siblings—is the second strategic objective. USDA is leveraging other U.S. Government expertise in literacy pedagogy and instruction, specifically implementing a Memorandum of Agreement with USAID's Office of Education, to collaborate more effectively with USAID's Education Strategy. With respect to the nutrition focus, a critical research program that USDA has implemented—with funding through McGovern-Dole—since FY 2012, is the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) program. This pilot program tests the delivery and use of vitamin and mineral enriched food in direct feeding programs to address nutrient deficiencies in specific populations served by McGovern-Dole (school-aged children, children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and infants). The micronutrient fortification of the food products being tested is done in the United States using domestically grown commodities. As each MFFAPP project ends, the fortified food products are evaluated for cost effectiveness, nutritional value, and quality assurance. USDA works with the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and USAID to add new options to the food aid commodity list that are designed to better meet the nutritional needs of intended food aid recipients. As a result of the successful testing program, USDA added the fortified rice tested in Cambodia, the lipid-based fortified peanut paste tested in Haiti, and the poultry-based spread tested in Guatemala to the food aid commodity list. Kansas State University in Tanzania is testing three fortified-blended foods. This is the final MFFAPP project and will be completed by the end of FY 2016.

In FY 2015, USDA awarded a total of 428,288 MT of commodities, and awarded \$441.7 million in food aid grants through the FFP and McGovern-Dole Programs. Funding from USDA was designated for eleven organizations and three national governments to implement agricultural development, trade capacity building and school feeding programs. In total, USDA food assistance programs in FY 2015 benefited more than four million people in thirteen countries. The breakout for each program is as follows:

- McGovern-Dole awarded \$244.6 million to five grantees, to benefit an estimated 2.9 million recipients in nine countries (see Appendix J for a list of the countries). Primary school children, mothers, infants, and pre-school children will not only receive benefits

through direct school feeding, but through improved education, nutrition, and hygiene programs. The majority of the aid was designated for seven countries in Africa (which will receive 82 percent of overall assistance). As McGovern-Dole awards are of multi-year duration, there were 26 countries in FY 2015 with active, existing and new projects.

- FFPr awarded \$197.1 million in food aid grants to benefit an estimated one million people in six countries (see Appendix J for a list of the countries). Three countries in Africa are to receive 58 percent of the assistance. There are three direct government-to-government agreements, with Honduras, Mali and Jordan. Along with multi-year duration projects funded in previous fiscal years, there were 25 countries with active FFPr projects during FY 2015, ranging from specific sector or value chain interventions (e.g., dairy, cashew), to fiscal programs (e.g., improved agricultural credit infrastructure) to infrastructure development (e.g., feeder roads to markets from rural areas), to technical capacity building and government-to-government assistance.

II. Latest Developments

A. Implementation of Program Changes from the Agricultural Act of 2014

The Agricultural Act of 2014 became law in February 2014, reauthorizing the Food for Peace Act, with important changes that affected program implementation starting in FY 2014:

- Increased Title II Section 202(e) funds from 13 to 20 percent of the Title II account.
- Expanded the definition of Section 202(e), authorizing its use to: a. fund development activities, thereby allowing USAID to reduce monetization; and b. enhance any Title II program.

In FY 2014, USAID issued updated guidance as required under the law to explain how it would implement the changes in Section 202(e). USAID refers to these enhanced Section 202(e) funds as Impact Funds.

Since then, USAID and its partners have used the new authorities and resources to reach more people, but also to fill critical food assistance gaps, support market recovery, build community assets and improve dietary diversity, among other uses. As required, the enhanced Section 202(e) resources were used only in country programs that also included Title II in-kind aid.

Here are some specific examples from FY 2015:

- Enabled our partner the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) to make local and regional purchases of food for its Central African Republic (CAR) response that were 33 percent less expensive than Title II commodities. In the case of CAR, these purchases were critical to preventing gaps in the food pipeline, allowing WFP to respond while Title II commodities were in route.
- Improved the efficiency of USAID's non-emergency food assistance programs through direct funding of programs rather than monetizing, e.g., in the DRC, where we previously only recovered 51 percent of every dollar spent through monetization. USAID still met the 15 percent minimum tonnage requirement on non-emergency food aid mandated in the 2014 Farm Bill.
- Enhanced a Title II commodity program in Colombia by providing Impact Funds to WFP for cash transfers and food vouchers so Colombian IDPs could purchase fresh fruits and vegetables and diversify their diet and improved nutrition.
- In Pakistan, provided WFP with resources for locally and regionally purchased commodities. Had we procured and shipped commodities from the United States, it would have cost the U.S. Government 30 percent more. Locally and regionally purchased commodities complemented ongoing emergency projects using Title II commodities, as well as wheat provided by the Government of Pakistan for the emergency response.

In FY 2015, USAID used Impact Funds in the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Ebola Regional, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, West Africa Regional and Zimbabwe.

USAID will continue to document and report to Congress how programming is evolving as a result of changes in the 2014 Farm Bill through its Section 202(e) report to Congress.

B. Administrative Procedures and Rule-making for the Local and Regional Procurement Program

During FY 2015 plans were underway to implement a Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement program (USDA LRP program), authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, to implement field-based projects that consist of local or regional procurements of commodities in developing countries, to provide development assistance and respond to food crises and disasters. Congress' intent is for the new USDA LRP program to complement existing food aid programs, especially McGovern-Dole, and to fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations or food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies.

USDA drafted regulations to govern the award of funds to recipients under the LRP

and these regulations became effective on July 1, 2016, in sufficient time to issue a solicitation for proposals to implement the program. The program is funded at \$5 million (FY 2016 McGovern Dole program funds) and program implementation is expected to start during FY 2017.

The program will focus primarily on development programs (with a preference for funding to eligible entities that have, or are working toward, projects under the McGovern-Dole Program), although if a need arises emergency programs may be approved. The USDA will ensure that the majority of proposals selected for LRP funding are for field-based projects that are located in Africa and procure eligible commodities that are produced in Africa. In accordance with program guidance, projects selected for funding will need to demonstrate that they will (1) increase capacity of organizations and governments to procure commodities in support of school feeding programs and responses to food crises and disasters; (2) incorporate strategies to improve nutritional status of children and families, and improve access to diverse, nutritional and quality foods; and (3) strengthen the ability of local and regional farmers, community farmer groups, farmer cooperatives and associations, processors, and agribusinesses to provide high-quality commodities in support of school feeding programs and responses to food crises and disasters.

C. Reporting Food Assistance Results in the Feed the Future Framework

USAID's non-emergency food assistance programs are a major component of Feed the Future's whole-of-government approach to improving global food security and nutrition. In FY 2015, Food for Peace programs in Feed the Future zones were substantial contributors to overall Feed the Future results. USDA's Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole food assistance programs also substantially contribute to overall Feed the Future results as measured by Feed the Future's monitoring indicators that evaluate its progress.

Both agencies report annually on food assistance results from currently active projects directly into the Feed the Future monitoring system. The tables below show data on how food assistance programs contribute to the larger Feed the Future results in the areas of agriculture and food security. This data is also captured in the 2016 Feed the Future Progress Report.

Table 2: USDA and USAID Development Food Assistance Operations Reporting into Feed the Future Indicators in FY 2015

Region/Country	Food for Progress	McGovern-Dole	Food for Peace
Asia			
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia		✓	
Nepal		✓	✓
Caribbean/Central America			
Guatemala	✓	✓	✓
Haiti		✓	✓
Honduras	✓	✓	
East Africa			
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	
Rwanda		✓	
Tanzania	✓	✓	
Uganda	✓	✓	✓
Southern Africa			
Burundi			✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo			✓
Madagascar			✓
Malawi	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	
Zimbabwe			✓
West Africa			
Burkina Faso ⁵			✓
Ghana	✓		
Liberia	✓	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	
Niger			✓
Senegal	✓	✓	
Sierra Leone			✓

The FY 2015 investment of USDA's programs in Feed the Future countries only, is summarized below³.

⁵ While Burkina Faso is neither an FTF focus nor aligned country, Burkina Faso has received FTF resilience funding. Additionally, while Burundi, DRC, Madagascar, Niger and Zimbabwe are also not FTF focus or aligned countries, FFP non-emergency food assistance program partners do report on FTF indicators for these countries and Burkina Faso, and these results are rolled up into FTF results, so are therefore included in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 3: USDA Investment in Feed the Future Countries, FY 2015

	USDA Food for Progress	USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education
Quantity of commodities programmed for agreements signed in FY 2015	123,140 MT	86,468 MT
Value of commodities programmed for agreements signed in FY 2015	\$57.8 million	\$28.2 million
Value of grants reported to Feed the Future during FY 2015	\$80.4 million	\$159.4 million

Table 4: USAID and USDA Development Food Assistance Contributions to Feed the Future Results in Agriculture and Food Security in FY 2015

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR	Title II⁶	Food for Progress⁷	McGovern-Dole
3.1.9(1): Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	296,796		131,621
3.1.9 (15): Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	578,877		
3.3.3(15): Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	430,566		3,044,902
4.5(2): Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation	12	4,949	
4.5.2(2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	76,423	104,243	
4.5.2(5): Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	300,578	77,217	
4.5.2(7): Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	306,814	174,241	
4.5.2(11): Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	10,503		
4.5.2(12): Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance		8	167
4.5.2(13): Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	612,405		

⁶ In some countries for which FFP implementing partners have submitted data, partners may not have reported on all indicators. See also footnote to Table 2.

⁷ n/a = not applicable. n.r. = not reported. In some cases, FtF indicators are not collected for Food for Progress or McGovern-Dole because either the indicator is not relevant to the programs' objectives or the FtF indicator is not a direct or adequate measurement of the programs' objectives.

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR	Title II ⁶	Food for Progress ⁷	McGovern-Dole
4.5.2(14): Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	931,883		
4.5.2(23): Value of incremental sales	\$519,431	\$18,312,064	
4.5.2(27): Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	2,412		
4.5.2(29): Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	\$903,482	\$16,004,444	
4.5.2(42): Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	11,022	743	
4.5.1(17): Kilometers of roads improved or constructed	1,213.40	22	
4.5(10): Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3)		308	

In support of USDA's commitment to building evidence and better integrating evidence into policy, budget, operational, and management decision-making, both the McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress Programs invested in a process to develop research and learning agendas. The learning agendas identify key research and evaluation questions, on school meals and expanding trade and markets, that when answered by rigorous research and evaluation studies will improve the programs' design and implementation, and ultimately lead to more effective program interventions, and better results for the targeted beneficiaries.

D. Duration of USDA Programs

In FY 2015, in response to feedback received from implementers and the evidence from ongoing program evaluations and monitoring activities, USDA continued extending the duration of FFPr and McGovern-Dole grants from three to five years. The evidence from FFPr projects showed that the time it took to procure, ship, and monetize commodities resulted in activity start dates that occurred well into the first year of the agreement, which then caused implementers to request between one to three year extensions on a routine basis. McGovern-Dole Program project implementers also brought forth evidence that a three year grant duration invariably faced administrative hurdles that made it more difficult to allow projects to mature into fully sustainable operations. Further, feedback from experts and project-level

evaluations across both programs noted that in order to achieve lasting impacts and sustainable results projects needed to be longer in duration. For example, the independent, third-party evaluation of the Food for Progress TechnoServe project in Mozambique noted at midterm, “[The project’s objectives] began and remain quite ambitious. The Project’s relatively short time-frame, roughly three years, would be challenging in the best of circumstances.” The evaluator goes on to further state, “...full consolidation of the many gains made, and solidification of sustainable private-public platforms to guide and support the industry to maturity, are seen as needing and warranting further donor and TechnoServe support for another three to five years.”

III. Regional Highlights

A. Development (Non-Emergency)

USAID Ethiopia: Safety Net Provides Support for Vulnerable Communities

Through four partners (Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Food for the Hungry (FH), Relief Society of Tigray (REST), and Save the Children), USAID has helped reduce chronic food insecurity among more than 1.64 million people in 47 districts and worked with communities to build assets to improve their resilience to shocks. With more than 27,000 hectares of degraded land and 925 kilometers of market feeder roads rehabilitated, and over 5,000 landless youth receiving farm land for the first time, USAID’s non-emergency food assistance partners in Ethiopia have made impressive gains just in FY 2015 towards food security. USAID has supported these partners under the umbrella of the Government of Ethiopia-led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) for the last ten years, a program that the World Bank estimates has lifted 1.5 million people out of poverty. Since FY 2011, USAID has provided approximately \$500 million toward the PSNP, including over \$91 million in FY 2015.

In Ethiopia, more than three-quarters of the population live in rural areas and rely on their own agricultural production to meet their food needs, making land rehabilitation and access to markets crucially important to ensuring their sustained food security. By rehabilitating degraded land through physical soil and water conservation technologies to improve productivity of farm land; and repairing community roads to connect rural wards and enhance access to markets and social services centers, USAID and its partners are improving the food security of millions of Ethiopians.

Using Title II funds, USAID partners provide PSNP participants with predictable, seasonal food rations or cash transfers in exchange for their work on public infrastructure improvements or building community assets such as improved watershed and community roads. In FY 2015, USAID provided over 132,000 metric tons of Title II in-kind food assistance to support food-for-assets programming through the PSNP.



Landless youth in Marimaro, benefiting from the PSNP.
Credit: Relief Society of Tigray

A new initiative under the PSNP during FY 2015 was a landless-youth focused public works program in Tigray region implemented through REST. Through a conservation technique called bench terracing, over 50,000 landless youth received food and cash assistance for their labor contribution toward improving 1,625 hectares of degraded hillsides. This helped youth fill immediate food needs while also helping combat land degradation in their dry, highlands communities. After transforming large tracts of land into cultivatable plots, over 5,000 youth were apportioned plots and given improved seeds and fruit seedlings to start farming high value crops as a viable means of meeting their own food needs and earning an income. Through these plots of rehabilitated land, youth have the opportunity to invest in their future and help ensure their food security.

During FY 2015, a period of harsh dryness brought on by a strong El Niño left northern and eastern Ethiopia facing the worst drought in decades. This has limited agricultural production, strained livelihoods, and exacerbated food insecurity among poor and vulnerable households.

USAID contributions for relief food assistance in Ethiopia have been timely and robust, thanks to the early warning of the Title II-funded Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), and careful tracking of the progression of El Niño in the Horn of Africa. In FY 2015, in addition to USAID's PSNP support and early prepositioning of commodities in the region for use in the El Niño response, USAID also provided \$150 million in Title II relief food assistance through WFP for refugees and drought relief, as well as through a CRS-led operation to build resilience to food security shocks. In the last few months of FY 2015, these programs began conducting general food distributions in Amhara, Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Tigray regions and Dire Dawa (CRS), and hard to reach areas of Somali region (WFP) to respond to El Niño. WFP also provided food to more than 560,000 refugees living in established camps. The bulk of USAID's response to El Niño, however, started at the beginning of FY 2016.

USDA Ethiopia: Investing in Livestock Feed

Under USDA's FFPr Program, ACDI/VOCA implemented a FY 2008 grant valued at nearly \$13 million to support the development of Ethiopia's livestock feed sector through the Feed for Enhancement for Ethiopian Development project (FEED). In FY 2013, an additional FFPr grant valued at over \$23 million was awarded to ACDI/VOCA for a second phase, called FEED II. FEED II contributes to the goals of Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, to reduce poverty and malnutrition in countries like Ethiopia.

Raising livestock is a major livelihood activity and source of income in Ethiopia. The country's livestock population is the largest on the African continent, with an estimated 80 million cattle, sheep, goats and camels, and 32 million poultry. Livestock accounts for 12–16 percent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 30–35 percent of agricultural GDP. The meat, milk and egg value chains—and communities whose economic livelihoods depend on these value chains—are constrained by the limiting factor of feed quantity and quality.

USDA's sustained investment in the feed sector of Ethiopia is bearing fruit at an opportune time. Large parts of Ethiopia are experiencing the worst drought in decades. In Ethiopia's eastern highland farming areas, crop losses range from 50–90 percent of previous years' harvests. Nearly 19.5 million livestock are facing feed shortages. In these conditions, regional governments are relying on FEED project cooperatives to mitigate the drought's impact on livestock owners. Prior to the FEED projects the only commercial animal feed mills were located in Addis Ababa—more than 1,000 km removed from the drought-affected areas. Due to the thirteen commercial feed enterprises established previously under FEED, and another twelve FEED II projects established in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions, there is greater security for feed procurement.

The Habedo Dairy Cooperative in the SNNP region, founded in 2004 with 32 members and less than \$300 in assets, received USDA's FEED project support, including training, technical assistance and an in-kind grant of dairy processing equipment worth over \$7,000. The cooperative now converts milk received from member farmers into cheese, yogurt and whey for sale. It also provides discounts to members on bulk feed and market-processed dairy products. In 2010, the cooperative collected an average of 32 liters of milk per day. Five years later, it collects a ten-fold higher volume—averaging 360 liters of milk—per day. Currently membership consists of 50 men and 50 women producers, and assets are valued at \$60,000. This cooperative's members collect income from at least two sources—direct milk sales paid bi-monthly, and annual dividends from the cooperative profit. Over \$6,000 was disbursed in dividends to cooperative members in 2014. Members' higher income is invested into improving

their family lives and productive assets. This is just one of many examples of how USDA's FEED projects have provided technical assistance not just in agricultural production, but agribusiness methods.

USDA Mozambique: Modernizing Cashew Value Chain

USDA awarded a \$15.1 million FFPr grant in FY 2013 to modernize multiple points of the Mozambican cashew sector value chain, which in turn increased the quantity, quality and value of Mozambican cashews. The virtual lack of foreign cashews entering the supply chain (unlike processors in Vietnam and India who source cashews from multiple countries) and the short distances between production and processing locations makes Mozambique well-positioned to be a global industry leader in sourcing and traceability.

Technoserve was selected to implement this USDA grant based on its previous (2002–2009) cashew sector work. More than 40 percent of Mozambican farmers—over one million households—grow and sell cashews, and the nut processing sector provides formal employment to more than 8,000 individuals. Smallholder farmers are responsible for more than 95 percent of the country's cashew production. The USDA project, known as MozaCajú, is focused in the rural areas of the north which is responsible for producing 70 percent of the country's cashews (specifically, in Nampula, Zambezia, and Cabo Delgado provinces).

MozaCajú established 71 commercially-run nurseries which have planted over 160,000 germinated seedlings, which are more resilient and are proven to grow faster than the government's seedling program, which had a low seedling survival rate. Over 22,000 producers have benefited from the new seedlings and associated agronomic trainings in tree pruning, field cleaning, pest and disease control, and proper chemicals management. Pest and disease treatment is the single most important factor in per tree yield. MozaCajú bolstered the government's chemical spraying initiative by purchasing 20 mechanized sprayers and ensuring that project beneficiaries get the full sequence of three chemical applications that limit pests and diseases. As a result, 71 percent of project beneficiary farmers were able to spray at least some trees in 2015, and those 71 percent achieved a 25 percent yield improvement.

MozaCajú has awarded grants to cashew producers and processors to procure much-needed processing equipment that would otherwise be unavailable to them. One domestic firm, Olam Moçambique, a large cashew processing firm that employs over 4,000 people (90 percent of whom are women) used MozaCajú support to install two controlled atmosphere chambers into an existing factory. These chambers, equipped with the proprietary Rapid Treatment System®, control pests without the use of toxic gases, making both their product and work environment for staff safer.

MozaCajú has fostered buyer-seller relationships with major retailers and trading companies like Red River Foods, Inc. (based in Virginia), Costco (based in Washington), and Whole Foods (based in Texas). Mozambican based firms such as Sunshine Nuts are now selling to Ahold USA's grocery stores and South African chains Pick 'N' Pay and Spar. The firms provide source tracking information facilitated by MozaCajú to ensure purchasers of the origin of the raw nuts.

USDA Nicaragua: Improving Food Safety and Hygiene Practices

USDA is implementing an FY 2013 McGovern-Dole grant valued at \$8.4 million through Project Concern International (PCI) in four municipalities of Jinotega and seven municipalities of the Southern Caribbean coastal region in Nicaragua. The project called MESA (Mejor Educación y Salud – Better Education and Health) has the objective of improving literacy for school-aged children and increasing health and nutrition practices in schools. MESA is being implemented in collaboration with the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education (MoE), which has its own school nutrition program, Programa Integral de Nutrición Escolar (or Integrated School Nutrition Program). Over 73,000 children are benefiting in over 1,000 pre- and primary schools in the project areas.

At the outset of the project, USDA donated rice, vegetable oil, small red beans, wheat and corn-soy blend (CSB) for distribution. These commodities, along with corn donated by the Nicaraguan MoE, are used by parents to create daily school breakfasts for the children. The MoE assisted with transportation of all commodities to central distribution points, while Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Feeding Committees (SFC) brought the commodities from the central distribution points to the schools themselves.

Still ongoing, this project significantly improves food safety and hygiene practices and infrastructure at the schools. First, Project MESA provided metal storage containers and disseminated training in hygiene practices to improve children's hand washing practices. Project MESA has also improved basic school infrastructure through the construction or rehabilitation of 226 latrines for boys and girls; 183 water systems or hand washing stations; and 131 meal



A first grade student at the Beulah Lightburne school in Laguna de Perla, Nicaragua, smiles as she enjoys her lunch prepared with food provided by the USDA McGovern-Dole program. Credit: PCI

preparation kitchens. Over 130 classrooms have been refurbished, which improves the learning conditions for the children. Over 180 schools received nearly 4,600 school desks. To support the administrative infrastructure that supports schools, the project provided basic office equipment to fourteen Ministry of Education offices.

Literacy proficiency is directly linked to children's access to books and school supplies; Project MESA provided mini-libraries to primary schools in the Caribbean coastal region provinces. Additionally, nearly 11,000 students received school supplies and materials such as notebooks and workbooks. USDA sponsored the creation and distribution of educational materials developed by MoE. Nearly 600 teachers received curriculum and instructional materials. These materials would not have been available to the school communities without Project MESA.

Members of 266 PTAs received training on the "importance of establishing partnerships for the sustainability of school feeding." The workshops they attended sensitized them to the importance of parental involvement in managing the school feeding program and to identifying additional resources and partners. This training established the basis of sustaining the school feeding program long after the organizational supports from USDA are withdrawn. Parents and teachers helped established partnerships with small businesses, cooperatives and individual farmers who made contributions to the school rehabilitation projects to demonstrate investment in children's education in their communities.

Recognizing the crucial importance of cultivating teachers' own professional development, engaging them more deeply in their teaching vocation, improving their job satisfaction and personal and professional commitment, USDA is conducting a teacher training program. The training program is designed to cultivate leadership skills (focusing on community leadership); personal development (focusing on initiative, problem solving, self-motivation, and self-direction); and pedagogy (specific skills in instructional methodology).

USDA Kenya: School Meals

The Government of Kenya's (GOK) school feeding program has become one of the largest nationally-owned programs in East Africa, and its development relied on USDA support. Since FY 2008, USDA has provided \$67.3 million under McGovern-Dole to the WFP school feeding program in Kenya. McGovern-Dole funding has provided hot mid-day lunches during the school year for an annual average of 650,000 primary and pre-school children in 2,085 primary schools. Additionally, the funding also provided an early morning nutritious porridge prepared from corn-soy blend, along with a hot lunch, to 52,500 pre-school children in 250

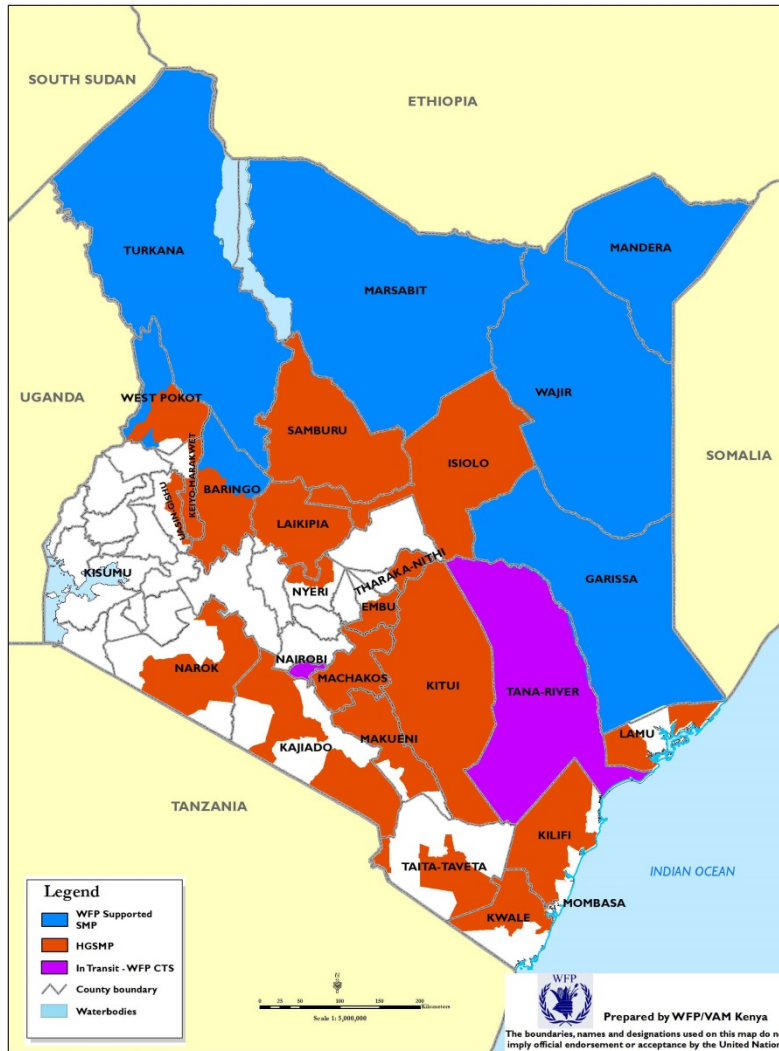
UNICEF-supported Early Childhood Development Centers in five arid districts with high malnutrition rates.

GOK's Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) was established in 2009. The GOK's multi-pronged policy approach coordinates efforts of the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), along with Agriculture and Health, by tying in nutrition and hunger eradication campaigns with agricultural sector incentives and education. The HGSMP initiative transfers cash directly from the MoEST to schools in semi-arid areas, which then undertake a competitive procurement process with local farmers and suppliers. The HGSMP thus improves market access for small-scale farmers.

The HGSMP is supported by GOK's policies, including the National School Health Policy (2009), the National Social Protection Policy (2011) and the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011). GOK has consistently increased resources for the HGSM programs, and its budget has steadily increased over the years. In FY 2012, USDA provided \$305,000 in funding for capacity building activities to help GOK improve the administration and planning for a more large-scale and efficiently run national school feeding program. This involved capacity building in costing and budgeting; personnel management skills; food procurement; logistics, storage and handling; and monitoring and evaluation.

The GOK's school feeding programs are implemented at the school level by the School Management Committees (SMC). The SMC is the institution that helps manage all aspects of school affairs including school funding, enrollment of children and the management of the school meals program. Recognizing the value of local, parental stakeholder involvement in ensuring success and stability of school feeding operations, the GOK has mandated that all primary schools institute SMCs elected by parents.

HGSMP absorbed a total of 540,000 children out of 1.2 million children under the WFP program in its first year. In the subsequent years, WFP and the Kenyan government worked to hand over an annual caseload of 50,000 children from WFP support. A transition strategy focusing on the arid lands was drafted in 2013 by WFP and GOK to enhance the presence of HGSMP in seven Kenyan counties. By the end of 2015, HGSMP expanded to cover 903,000 children in over 2,200 schools. HGSMP has now become a flagship program for the arid regions. The next counties in this region scheduled for transition are: Tana River in 2016 (an additional 51,000 children), East and North Pokot in 2017 and Marsabit in the north of the country in 2018. In Kenya, McGovern-Dole investment in school feeding infrastructure has resulted in successful results in sustainability, as the nationally owned program continues to take responsibility for schools.



The map indicates counties in the south and center of Kenya where school meals are provided by the GOK's Home Grown School Meals Program. Currently school-feeding in counties in the north is provided by WFP. Eventually, on a sustained basis, additional counties are expected to graduate to national ownership.

B. Emergency

USAID Ebola: Tackling secondary food security impacts of a health crisis

When the Ebola epidemic broke out in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, USAID responded swiftly to address the sudden and urgent food needs of Ebola-affected communities and families. The Ebola crisis had devastating impacts on all three countries: trade was disrupted when markets and borders closed, food prices increased, agricultural production was significantly reduced and in some areas stopped all together, and household purchasing power was vastly diminished. Since the outbreak began, there have been more than 28,600 cases and 11,300 deaths.

Early in the epidemic, before the Ebola emergency funding was appropriated, USAID provided \$21.7 million of in-kind food assistance. Once the IDA emergency appropriation became available, USAID responded with more than \$90 million in IDA food assistance for targeted cash-transfers and food vouchers. In FY 2015, USAID reached over one million people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. By the end of 2015, as the number of Ebola cases was gradually brought under control, USAID continued to provide assistance to Ebola-affected communities, transitioning from urgent relief activities to providing recovery interventions that focus on re-building household food security and market and agriculture sector recovery.

In Sierra Leone and Liberia, two ongoing USAID-supported Title II non-emergency food assistance projects implemented by ACDI/VOCA sought to protect development gains and mitigate the impacts of the Ebola crisis by layering on IDA-funded emergency activities in the communities where they worked. They provided cash transfers, agricultural input vouchers and cash-for-work activities aimed at boosting food access, household purchasing power and market functionality. In addition, both non-emergency partners adjusted their planned development activities to incorporate Ebola-focused messaging on prevention and treatment, providing sanitation and hygiene materials to households and places of business, and supporting governments' ministries of health, using their existing Title II resources. The flexibility of these Title II non-emergency partners to transition into emergency-focused activities allowed USAID to quickly mobilize its response and better react to the Ebola crisis as it unfolded.



Ebola-impacted communities receive food assistance through WFP's emergency operation. Credit: WFP

USAID also partnered with WFP to provide Title II in-kind food in the early days of the response, as well as locally and regionally procured food (using both Impact Funds and IDA funds). Since WFP's regional response to the epidemic began in 2014, USAID has provided nearly \$35 million—\$21.7 million in Title II in-kind assistance and \$13.1 million in IDA funding—or more than 27,700 MT of commodities, to WFP's operation. This early response with Title II funds, before IDA funding for Ebola became available through enactment of the supplemental, was critical to WFP's efforts to reach affected populations. WFP was able to provide this food to Ebola patients and survivors; families of Ebola-infected people who were in treatment, recovering or deceased; households in quarantine (including contacts); caregivers of children orphaned by Ebola; and communities significantly affected by the epidemic.

USAID also partnered with seven NGO partners across Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to provide IDA funds for cash transfers and food vouchers to support the local purchase of food by beneficiaries, returning purchasing power to households and subsequently supporting market recovery. With cash transfers, beneficiaries were able to forestall taking out loans or selling assets to meet their food needs.

USAID Yemen: Reaching the displaced and malnourished

A political crisis in Yemen turned to war in March of 2015. Even before the current crisis, Yemen had high levels of humanitarian need. But the continued conflict and airstrikes have led to drastically deteriorating food security in the Middle East's poorest and most food insecure country. The conflict has resulted in over 21 million people, more than 80 percent of the country's population, requiring some form of humanitarian assistance. FEWS NET estimated that at least 6 million people were in need of emergency food assistance during 2015.

USAID responded by contributing more than 60,000 MT of Title II in-kind food assistance through WFP. Although access to those most in need was constrained by the conflict, by September 2015 WFP was reaching over two million beneficiaries per month. A de facto blockade limited access still further, forcing up prices and making food assistance that much more critical for the 2.5 million Yemenis displaced and even for those not directly affected by the conflict.

As FY 2016 began, USAID also provided UNICEF with 280 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food to reach more than 20,000 acutely malnourished children. Even before the conflict, 47 percent of children under the age of five were suffering from chronic malnutrition, and over 12 percent from global acute malnutrition. The conflict has continued to negatively affect malnutrition rates.

USAID's support for three Food for Peace NGO programs implemented with IDA funds complemented these Title II in-kind commodity activities. Before the crisis began, NGO

partners were conducting resilience building activities, such as the construction of keyhole gardens, community water, sanitation and hygiene projects and agricultural training. Food assistance transfers were often conditional, linked to community participation in these various resilience building activities. These partners shifted to unconditional food vouchers to help the most vulnerable at the height of the crisis, in areas where markets had food available for purchase. For families who had no funds to buy food, the vouchers became a lifeline to keep food on the table.

USAID Nepal: A timely response to a large-scale natural disaster

On April 25, 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, causing significant damage and large-scale displacement. Over 8,500 people were killed and 16,000 people were injured in the earthquake and its aftershock. In total over 8.5 million people were affected by the earthquake.

USAID responded to the Government of Nepal's appeal for international assistance in a matter of days, by making contributions totaling approximately \$9.3 million in emergency food assistance—including \$4.3 million of Title II in-kind rice and yellow split peas already prepositioned in USAID warehouses in Sri Lanka. In addition to the Title II in-kind food USAID also provided \$5 million in IDA funds, most of which was used to procure food locally and regionally. Through USAID partner WFP alone, USAID was able to reach over 294,000 beneficiaries.

USAID's quick response with prepositioned and locally and regionally purchased commodities allowed WFP to provide vital assistance to affected households, ensuring that immediate food and nutritional needs were met. This was particularly important given Nepal has had some of the highest malnutrition rates in the world: forty-one percent of children under five stunted, 29 percent underweight and 11 percent wasted⁸. Additionally, by purchasing much of the food locally and regionally, USAID saved as much as 37 percent on commodity and freight costs compared to buying and shipping food from the United States.

USAID also implemented early recovery activities using IDA funds to help rural families in particular get on their feet again. In exchange for labor to rehabilitate community areas, such as agricultural land, paths or roads, USAID provided locally procured agricultural kits and harvest storage units to households who were unable to access markets. Cash for work activities also provide a short term income boost for earthquake affected households. These programs built on USAID non-emergency food assistance programs funded with CDF.

⁸ Wasting is an acute nutrition condition manifested as extremely underweight for a given height or length. Severe wasting is also accompanied by loss of skin rigor, dehydration and listlessness.

USAID Colombia: Diversifying Diets

In Colombia, within the complicated landscape of a protracted crisis, USAID supports WFP to respond to the acute food needs of program participants while addressing the broader challenges of economic strengthening and community rebuilding. The more than 50-year conflict has displaced an estimated 5.9 million people, 60 percent of whom are women and children.⁹ Despite progress towards peace between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, decades of displacement and conflict have resulted in food insecurity and loss of income for millions.

Using a combination of Title II in-kind and Title II Impact Funds, USAID's partner WFP addressed the needs of more than 143,000 food insecure Colombians.

In FY 2015, FFP provided \$6.8 million to food insecure populations in Colombia, \$2.88 million of which was for Title II rice, lentils and vegetable oil, and \$3.96 million in Impact Funds. By combining Title II in-kind food with Title II market-based assistance, FFP was able to address food insecurity in a way that best met the food and nutrition needs of beneficiaries, while simultaneously supporting longer term economic recovery.

The Impact Funds enabled WFP to purchase food locally, as well as provide electronic cash transfers or food vouchers to beneficiaries to purchase items such as fresh fruits and vegetables. This assistance supported relief and recovery activities and was critical in meeting the nutritional needs of approximately 25,000 internally displaced persons. Programming cash-based food assistance in its emergency response had a dual-impact: it addressed the lack of dietary diversity among internally displaced people—a contributing factor to malnutrition—and it supported local markets and smallholder farmers. Impact funds were also used for training sessions on nutrition, community gardens and gender-based violence.



Families use their electronic cash transfers or food vouchers at stores such as this one to get their groceries. Credit: USAID

⁹ Statistics from the U.N. World Food Program, February 2016.

IV. USAID's Farmer to Farmer Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer to Farmer (F2F) Program was first authorized by the U. S. Congress in 1985 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. The F2F Program objective is 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 and international understanding of the U.S. and U.S. development programs.

During FY 2015, the F2F Program provided 750 volunteer assignments, carried out in 38 countries. The number of volunteer days completed in FY 2015 was 13,899, with volunteers providing developing country host organizations with technical assistance services estimated at over \$6.5 million in value.

The 750 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (52 percent), organizational development (21 percent), business/enterprise development (18 percent), environmental conservation (5 percent), financial services (3 percent) and administrative (2 percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including: rural support services and input supply (41 percent), on-farm production (37 percent), marketing (13 percent) and storage and processing (10 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 4,211 specific recommendations relating to organizational improvements (46 percent), economic impacts (37 percent), environment/natural resource conservation (11 percent) and financial services (6 percent). During FY 2015, volunteers provided direct formal training to 42,408 beneficiaries (44 percent women), and directly assisted a total of 64,395 persons (42 percent women).

There has been little measurement or reporting on outcomes and impacts in the first two years of this phase of F2F Program implementation. Implementing organizations collect host baseline data on all host organizations before or at the time of the initial volunteer assignment with the host. Follow up data collection on program outcomes and impacts will be collected at various times throughout FY 2016 and FY 2018, and reported in the Year Three Annual Reports (through October 2016) and in Final Reports (through September 2018).

For additional information on FY 2015 activities, please see the FY 2015 F2F annual report.

V. Appendices

A. Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law 83-480 or “P.L. 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. Operations of the programs during FY 2015 were consistent with the policy objectives set forth in the Food for Peace Act, as amended. These objectives are to:

- 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

The U.S. international food assistance programs were established by several legislative authorities and are implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act. USDA administers 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: 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: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
 - **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**—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 maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income countries.
 5. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)**—reserve of funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. The Administrator of USAID oversees the release and use of these funds. This Trust previously held commodities but currently holds only funds that may be used to purchase commodities. At the close of FY 2015, the BEHT held funds of \$261,499,613.49
 6. **Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program (LRP)** (section 3206 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) — established as a permanent 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 will be 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 expects to begin programming in FY 2017.

B. List of Abbreviations

BFS	Bureau for Food Security
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDF	Community Development Funds
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
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 System Network
FFP	Food for Peace
FFPr	Food for Progress
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
KSU	Kansas State University
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MESA	Mejor Educación y Salud project
MoE	Ministry of Education
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
ROM	Results-Oriented Management
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SFC	School Feeding Committees
SMC	School Management Committees
TOPS	Technical and Operational Performance Support mechanism
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

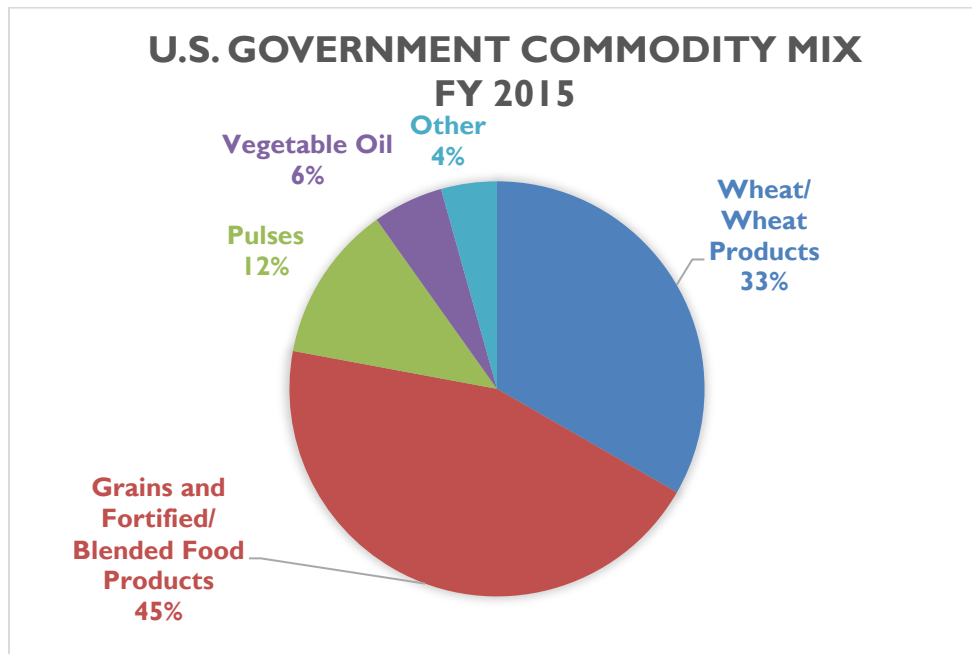
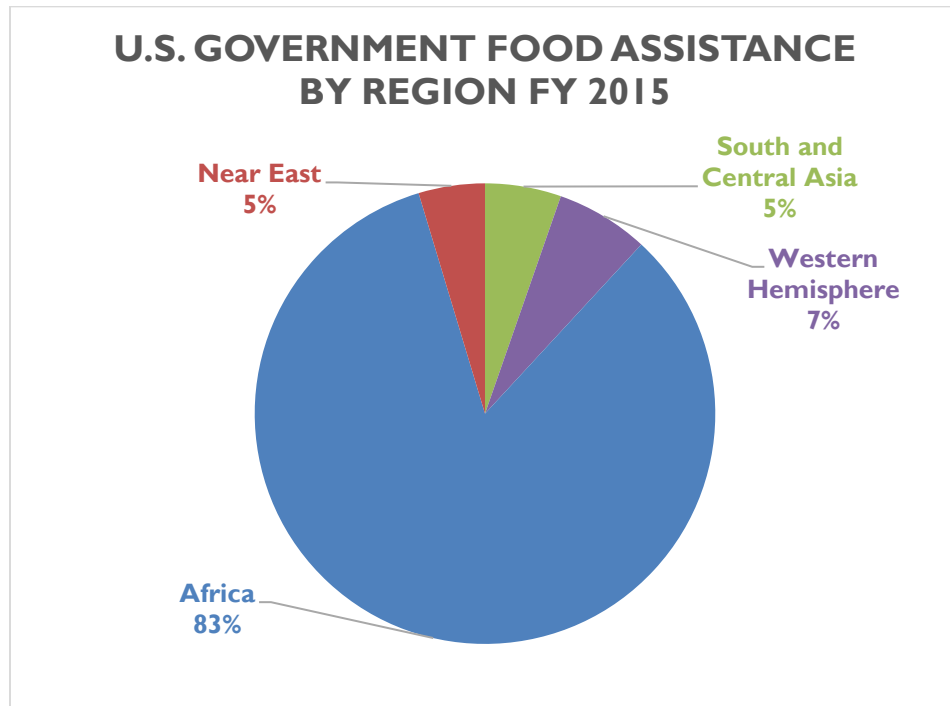
C. List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2015:

ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACSI.....	A Call to Serve International
ADRA.....	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
ALIMA.....	ALIMA USA
ANF.....	American Nicaraguan Foundation
ART.....	America’s Relief Team
ASA.....	American Soybean Association
BRA.....	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE.....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CHF.....	Children’s Hunger Fund
CHI.....	CitiHope International
CoH.....	Convoy of Hope
CNFA.....	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CRS.....	Catholic Relief Services
FHI.....	Food for the Hungry International
FP.....	Food for the Poor
GoH.....	Government of Honduras
GoJ.....	Government of Jordan
GoM.....	Government of Mali
HKI.....	Helen Keller International
IESC.....	International Executive Service Corporation
IMC.....	International Medical Corps
IRT.....	International Relief Teams
MCI.....	Mercy Corps International
MM.....	Medical Missionaries
NASO.....	Nascent Solutions
NCBA.....	National Cooperative Business Solutions
OICI.....	OIC International
PAI.....	Planet Aid Inc.
PCI.....	Project Concern International
PFD.....	Partners for Development
REST.....	Relief Society of Tigray
RPE.....	The Resource and Policy Exchange
SCF.....	Save the Children Federation
TNS.....	Technoserve

UNICEF.....United Nations Children’s Fund
WFP.....United Nations World Food Program
WH.....World Help
WVUS.....World Vision U.S.

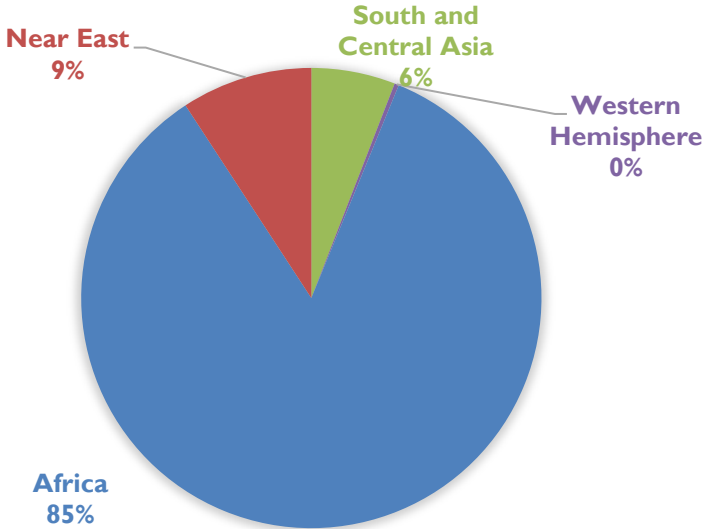
D. U.S. Government Food Assistance Graphs FY 2015¹⁰



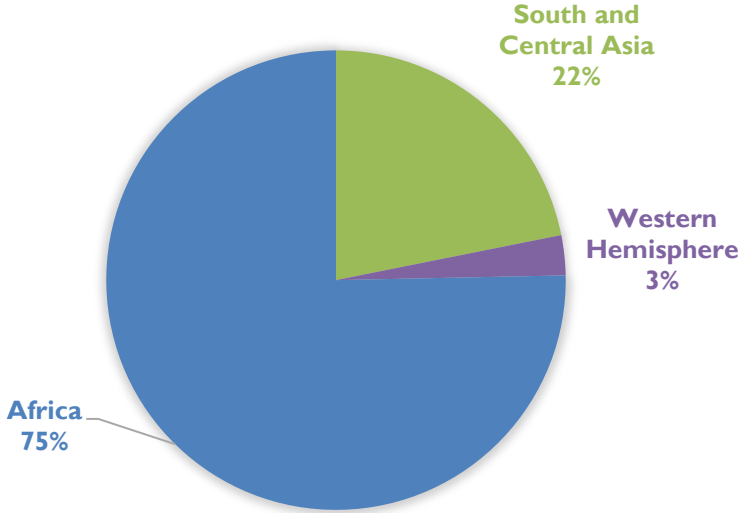
Wheat/wheat products include: bulgur, soy-fortified bulgur, wheat flour, wheat flour, bread, wheat-soy blend, wheat-soy milk, hard durum wheat, hard red spring wheat, hard red winter wheat, hard white wheat, north spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, soft white winter wheat. **Grains and fortified/blended 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, RUSF, RUTF, soybeans, nonfat dried milk, potato flakes, paste pouch, rice bar, wheat bar.

¹⁰All pie charts refer to programs listed in Table I.

**USAID TITLE II EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE
FY 2015 BY METRICTONS**



**USAID TITLE II DEVELOPMENT (NON-EMERGENCY) FOOD ASSISTANCE
FY 2015 BY METRICTONS**

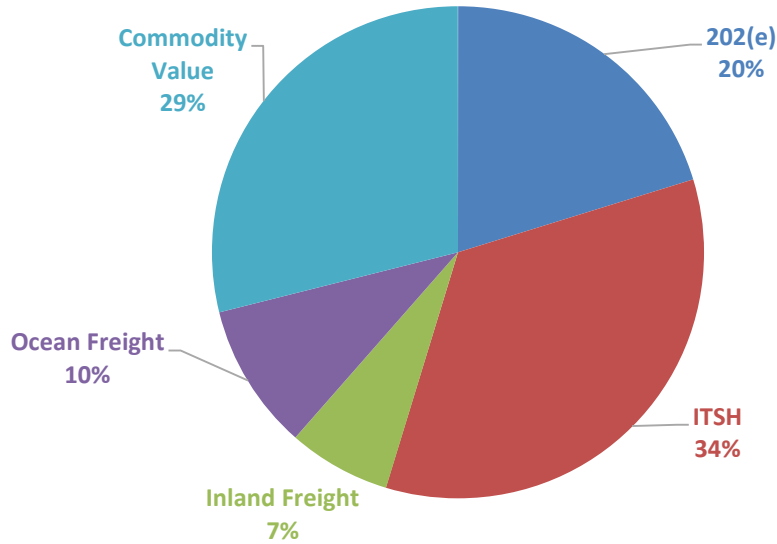


FY 2015 USAID Title II Commodity Mix

Group	Commodity	Title II Non-Emergency	Title II Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	1,830		1,830
	S.F. Bulgur	2,660	590	3,250
	Wheat Flour		18,190	18,190
	Wheat Soya Blend		130	130
	Wheat Hard Red Winter Bulk	46,060	127,810	173,870
	Wheat Soft White Bag		2,040	2,040
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	75,090	75,370	150,460
	Subtotal	125,640	224,130	349,770
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend			
	Corn Soya Blend Plus	56,990	2,580	59,570
	Corn Soya Blend I4	155		
	CSB Super Cereal Plus	111	4,500	4,611
	Cornmeal	4,890	4,050	8,940
	Corn, Bulk		5,330	5,330
	Sorghum, Bagged	5,570	7,430	13,000
	Sorghum, Bulk	35,000	334,670	369,670
	Soy Fortified Cornmeal		13,030	13,030
	Subtotal	102,716	371,590	474,151
Pulses	Beans	2,570	230	2,800
	Peas	69,680	35,280	104,960
	Lentils	2,810	17,880	20,690
		Subtotal	75,060	53,390
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	28,510	28,680	57,190
	20 Liter	740	90	830
		Subtotal	29,250	28,770
Other	Rice, Bagged	10,650	27,860	38,510
	RUSF	147	3,310	3,457
	RUTF		4,295	4,295
		Subtotal	10,797	35,465
Total*		343,463	713,345	1,056,808

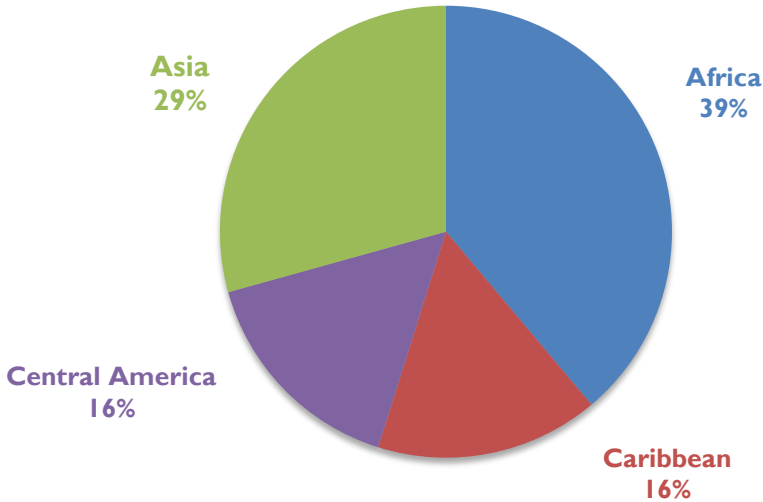
*Unlike Table I, this does not include the tonnage for the International Food Relief Partnership Program, or the 300 tons of Nutributter for the Syria response.

USAID FY 2015 TITLE II COST BREAKDOWN

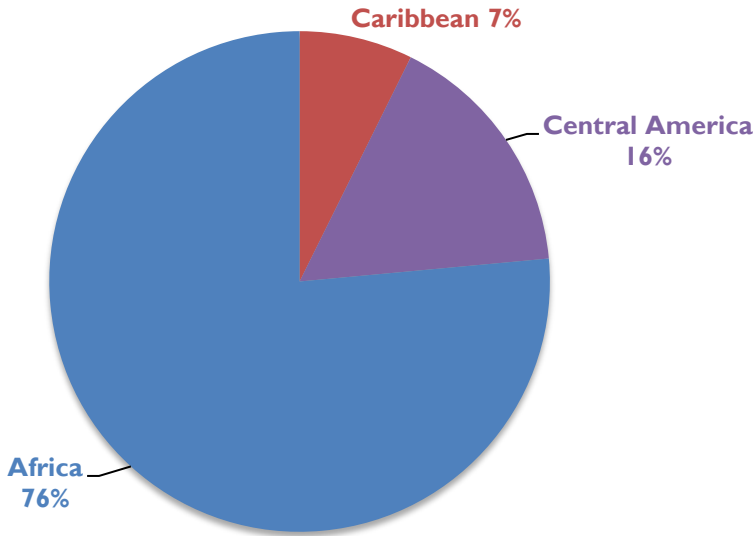


Use of Funds	
Commodities	Cost for purchase of commodities
Ocean Freight	Cost to ship from the U.S. to port of entry
Inland Freight	Cost to move commodities from the port of entry inland to destination or to border of landlocked country
Internal Shipping & Handling (ITSH)	Cost includes storage, warehousing and commodity distribution costs; internal transport via rail, truck or barge transportation; commodity monitoring in storage and at distribution sites; vehicle procurement; in-country operational costs, and others, for the duration of a program
Section 202(e)	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; meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of programs; and implementing income-generating, community development, health, nutrition, cooperative development, agriculture, and other development activities

USDA FY 2015 FOOD FOR PROGRESS FOOD ASSISTANCE COMMODITIES BY REGION



USDA FY 2015 MCGOVERN-DOLE FOOD ASSISTANCE COMMODITIES BY REGION



FY 2015 USDA Commodity Mix			
Group	Commodity	Food for Progress MT	McGovern-Dole MT
Wheat/Wheat Products	Hard Red Winter Wheat	115,000	
	Bulgur		3,600
	Subtotal	115,000	3,600
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Soybean Meal	72,110	
	Yellow Corn	36,700	2,500
	Corn Soy Blend		3,020
	Corn Soy Blend Plus		19,415
	Fortified Rice		28,010
	Subtotal	108,810	52,945
Vegetable Oil	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	16,100	
	Fully Refined Soybean Oil	10,440	
	208 Liter	20,000	
	Veg oil Substitutable		3,180
	Veg oil		1,952
	Yellow Grease Tallow	7,320	
	Subtotal	53,860	5,132
Pulses	Lentils		1,300
	Peas		4,250
	Pinto Beans		2,407
	Small Red Beans		1,800
	Subtotal		9,757
Other	Milled Rice	18,150	13,854
	Rice	46,000	
	Roasted Peanuts		1,180
	Subtotal	64,150	15,034
Total		341,820	86,468

Some MT of commodities in the Explanatory Notes included with the FY 2017 budget submission reflect later amendments to the original signed FY 2015 agreements reported here.

E. USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2015

As reflected in the chart below, of FY 2015 Title II resources, to date USAID has obligated \$350 million for non-emergency programs to address resilience and the root causes of hunger and poverty in areas of chronic food insecurity. (See columns “Title II FY 2015 Totals” and “Title II FY 2015 funds obligated in FY 2016” below.)

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES ¹¹	METRIC TONS	Title II ITSH (000s)	Title II SECTION 202(e) (000s)	Title II FY 2015 Totals (000s)	Title II FY 2015 funds obligated in FY 2016 (000s) ¹²	CDF
Africa									
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	Corn soy blend 14, Super cereal plus, Ready-to-use-supplementary food (RUSF)	143,807	1,743	--	\$2,310.6	\$3,978.3	--	\$4,990.0
	CRS	--	151,764	--	--	\$1,300	\$1,300.0	--	\$4,990.0
Burundi	CRS	Soy-fortified bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	684	4,690	\$1,331.3	\$6,506.5	\$12,643.7	--	--
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	ADRA	Corn-soy blend, cornmeal	115,525	360	\$1,113.0	\$7,372.1	\$8,820.6	--	--
	FHI	Cornmeal, split green peas, vegetable oil	301,329	2,500	\$2,841.4	\$6,660.6	\$11,881.2	--	--
	MCI	Cornmeal, vegetable oil, yellow	135,924	1,320	\$561.18	\$1,620.15	\$3,339.13	\$1,090.6	--

¹¹ USAID tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID 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. 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. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.

¹² A portion of FY 2015 non-emergency funding was obligated in the first quarter of FY 2016. In addition to these resources, USAID has obligated \$76 million in complementary CDF.

		split peas							
Ethiopia	CRS ¹³	Bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, hard red winter wheat, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	265,624	51,090	\$13,099.5	\$5,531.8	\$42,108.4	--	--
	FHI	Hard red winter wheat, yellow split peas	376,720	27,080	\$3,200.0	\$3,174.1	\$18,011.5	--	--
	REST	Hard red winter wheat, yellow split peas	749,249	55,680	\$3,591.1	\$8,738.0	\$36,927.7	--	--
	SCF	Hard red winter wheat, sorghum, yellow split peas	248,236	26,920	\$4,964.6	\$2,653.5	\$20,381.6	--	--
Kenya	WFP PRRO		670,360	28,000	\$13,969.8	\$2,623.6	\$31,622.0	--	--
Liberia	ACDI/VOCA	--	146,202	--	--	\$4,900.0	\$4,900.0	--	--
	OICI	--	25,855	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madagascar	ADRA	Corn-soy blend plus, great northern beans, rice, vegetable oil	23,935	3,790	\$1,540.7	\$211.3	\$3,812.7	\$1,070.2	--
	CRS	Corn-soy blend plus, yellow split peas, rice, vegetable oil	17,478	5,760	--	--	\$4,565.5	--	--
Malawi	CRS	Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil	248,200	3,470	\$303.0	\$680.5	\$3,347.5	\$2,566.5	\$8,000.0

¹³ Title II non-emergency assistance to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Ethiopia includes funding toward the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) and the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) (see Section III, Regional Highlights, for more information on the PSNP). In Ethiopia, the JEOP has always been designed to protect development gains made through investment in the PSNP, as part of a resilience strategy. In FY 2015, the roll out of the new PSNP design occurred nationwide in Ethiopia. This involved absorbing 2.5 million JEOP beneficiaries within the PSNP as these populations suffer from chronic food security needs that are best addressed with a timely and predictable development response like the PSNP to help build resilience. Furthermore, due to PSNP funding constraints, the JEOP is covering food assistance needs in some PSNP districts in calendar year 2016.

	PCI	Corn-soy blend plus, pinto beans, vegetable oil	244,248	1,530	\$1,000.0	\$1,100.0	\$3,652.3	--	\$4,000.0
Mali	CARE	--	--	--	--	\$9,000.0	\$9,000.0	--	--
Niger	CRS	Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil	652,827	2,120	\$770.4	\$999.2	\$2,670.5	\$1,899.5	\$3,000.0
	MCI	Corn-soy blend plus, lentils, soy-fortified bulgur, vegetable oil	92,092	560	--	--	\$477.6	--	\$2,554.5
	SCF	Corn-soy blend plus, soy-fortified bulgur, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	112,469	1,990	\$1,040.7	\$1,659.9	\$4,470.3	\$439.9	\$1,660.6
	WFP PRRO	Bulgur, corn-soy blend, lentils, rice, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	78,334	18,740	\$6,575.3	\$2,273.0	\$26,098.2	--	--
Sierra Leone	ACDI/VOCA	--	343,543	--	--	\$4,900.0	\$4,900.0	--	--
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-soy blend plus, cornmeal, lentils, vegetable oil	51,908	1,530	--	\$696.6	\$2,256.1	--	\$7,837.1
	MCI	Corn-soy blend plus, cornmeal, lentils, vegetable oil	218,556	1,350	\$1,190.6	\$1,245.5	\$3,914.5	\$1,240.4	\$2,114.3
Zimbabwe	CNFA	Corn-soy blend plus, rice, vegetable oil	283,869	2,940	\$168.4	\$7,572.9	\$9,891.1	\$559.3	--
	WVUS	Corn-soy blend plus, sorghum, lentils	261,155	8,910	\$1,423.4	\$6,008.3	\$12,382.6	\$1,411.6	--
	WFP PRRO	Sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, yellow whole peas	100,380	6,640	\$2,569.1	\$1,440.3	\$8,014.5	--	--

Sub-Total Africa			6,060,273	258,713	\$61,253.5	\$91,178.5	\$295,367.23	\$10,278.0	\$39,146.5
South and Central Asia									
Bangladesh ¹⁴	ACDI/ VOCA	--	214,230	--	--	--	--	--	--
	CARE	--	239,747	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SCF	--	77,683	--	--	--	--	--	--
	CARE	Soft white wheat	--	32,480	--	\$2,000.0	\$11,544.7	--	--
	HKI	Soft white wheat	--	11,000	--	\$819.5	\$4,051.6	--	--
	WVUS	Soft white wheat	--	31,610	--	\$2,000.0	\$11,288.0	--	--
Nepal	MCI	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	\$5,600.0
	SCF	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	\$9,253.6
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			531,660	75,090	--	\$4,819.5	\$26,884.3	--	\$14,853.6
Western Hemisphere									
Guatemala	CRS	Corn-soy blend plus, pinto beans, rice, vegetable oil	257,557	2,710	--	--	\$2,284.6	--	\$5,000.0
	SCF	Corn-soy blend plus, pinto beans, milled rice, vegetable oil	129,556	3,130	--	\$896.8	\$3,629.6	--	\$5,000.0
	MCI	--	54,012	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	CARE	Black beans, bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil	461,834	3,820	\$1,875.1	\$2,000.0	\$6,636.8	--	\$12,000.0

¹⁴ In FY 2015, Bangladesh had three Title II non-emergency programs (ACDI, CARE, Save the Children) that closed out during the course of the fiscal year, but still reached beneficiaries with previous funds. Additionally, three Title II non-emergency programs (CARE, Helen Keller International, World Vision-US) received initial funding during FY 2015, but had not yet reached beneficiaries. In FY 2015, Mercy Corps International closed out its Title II non-emergency program in Guatemala. It received no new funding in FY 2015, but still reached beneficiaries. Similarly, in FY 2015 OICI closed out its Title II non-emergency program in Liberia, but still reached beneficiaries. Programs using Community Development Funds (CDF) in Nepal began late in FY 2015 and no beneficiaries had been reached at the time of reporting.

Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			902,959	9,660	\$1,875.1	\$2,896.8	\$12,551.0	--	\$22,000.0
N/A	TOPS	--	--	--	--	\$9,037.0	\$9,037.0	--	
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			7,494,892	343,463	\$63,128.6	\$107,931.8	\$343,839.4	\$10,278.0	\$76,000.1

F. USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2015

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa							
Burkina Faso	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend, rice, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	31,631	1,670	\$438.3	\$681.2	\$2,771.9
	WFP PRRO	Super cereal plus	--	850	\$619.0	\$229.9	\$2,885.4
Burundi	UNICEF	RUTF	16,500	210	\$328.3	\$861.2	\$1,924.3
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, cornmeal, pinto beans, RUSF, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	41,985	1,690	\$765.6	\$6,838.0	\$9,192.9
Cameroon	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend, rice, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	191,258	11,950	\$7,102.3	\$1,600.6	\$18,300.8
Central African Republic	UNICEF	RUTF	17,827	220	\$564.7	\$1,951.5	\$3,392.4
	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend plus, cornmeal, rice, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	412,828 ¹⁵	9,750	\$7,108.3	\$8,103.2	\$25,871.2
Chad	UNICEF	RUTF	150,000	280	\$466.6	\$468.7	\$2,109.6
	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	452,000	1,670	\$985.1	\$260.2	\$2,511.4
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, lentils, sorghum, vegetable oil, super cereal plus	63,000	33,550	\$16,190.5	\$4,601.0	\$57,019.7
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP PRRO	Super cereal plus	71,628	150	\$99.6	\$37.9	\$504.6
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	UNICEF	RUTF	62,000	710	\$1,425.6	\$1,121.2	\$4,977.2
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, cornmeal, RUSF, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	928,641	18,780	\$11,053.2	\$13,997.8	\$45,507.7
Djibouti	UNICEF	RUTF	7,174	40	\$7.6	\$10.8	\$154.9
	WFP PRRO	Flour, sorghum, vegetable oil, wheat-soy	49,120	2,080	\$796.6	\$220.4	\$2,184.3

¹⁵ Includes beneficiaries from EMOP in CAR that had no new funding, but did reach beneficiaries.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
		blend, yellow split peas					
Ethiopia	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	1,647,257	96,520	\$22,054.9	\$8,410.6	\$82,939.5
Ethiopia	CRS JEOP		1,058,927	67,230	\$6,286.0	\$1,627.0	\$41,147.7
Gambia	WFP PRRO	--	5,306	120	\$59.2	\$27.0	\$384.4
Kenya	UNICEF	RUTF	20,000	280	\$58.3	\$680.4	\$1,721.8
	WFP PRRO	All-purpose flour, bread flour, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	985,214	38,660	\$12,010.8	\$3,257.9	\$37,853.8
Liberia	WFP PRRO	Lentils, rice, super cereal plus, vegetable oil	977,320	4,280	\$2,141.4	\$3,541.1	\$8,921.6
Malawi	WFP PRRO	Lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	797,938	11,310	\$3,461.5	\$4,429.3	\$21,252.2
Mali	UNICEF	RUTF	20,000	280	\$233.3	\$340.0	\$1,518.0
	WFP EMOP	--	532,437	--	--	---	--
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, super cereal plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	279,104	9,190	\$5,731.6	\$1,486.1	\$20,159.3
Mauritania	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend, rice, super cereal plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	54,632	2,120	\$925.2	\$256.2	\$3,070.8
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, lentils, vegetable oil, soft white wheat	16,058	2,910	\$1,388.7	\$306.0	\$3,564.0
Niger	UNICEF	--	28,846	--	--	\$2,099.5	\$2,099.5
	WFP EMOP	Bulgur, corn-soy blend, lentils, rice, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	78,268	7,720	\$3,334.6	\$1,078.8	\$13,433.3
	WFP PRRO		16,333	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	UNICEF	RUTF	29,934	430	\$110.2	\$430.5	\$1,963.5
Senegal	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, rice	147,413	1,720	\$982.1	\$249.9	\$2,668.9
Somalia	SCF	--	--	--	--	\$568.2	\$568.2
	UNICEF	RUTF	20,000	280	\$297.4	\$2,890.0	\$4,156.0
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend,	952,437	40,375	\$29,863.8	\$6,300.1	\$68,769.7

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
		RUSF, sorghum, super cereal plus, vegetable oil, yellow corn, yellow split peas					
South Sudan	Partner I	Sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split	530,983	16,620	\$20,142.2	\$19,069.8	\$52,742.5
	UNICEF	RUTF	52,200	725	\$2,371.9	\$628.2	\$5,615.9
	WFP EMOP	RUSF, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	377,391	48,450	\$100,658.2	\$12,703.7	\$145,680.7
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, RUSF, sorghum, super cereal plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	824,976	31,830	\$46,826.0	\$7,508.7	\$75,596.3
Sudan	UNICEF	RUTF	40,000	560	\$648.0	\$745.2	\$3,344.1
	WFP EMOP	Lentils, RUSF, sorghum, vegetable oil	2,271,496	52,710	\$29,227.6	\$4,432.7	\$53,028.3
	WFP PRRO	Lentils, sorghum, vegetable oil	2,454,935	69,200	\$37,461.8	\$6,381.4	\$68,040.5
Tanzania	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy blend, super cereal plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	65,029	310	\$146.6	\$2,630.6	\$3,120.9
Uganda	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, corn-soy blend, lentils, sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas	103,039	8,650	\$2,868.2	\$6,717.1	\$15,731.2
W. Africa Regional (Ebola-Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy blend plus	920,228	1,910	\$934.8	\$10,099.1	\$12,788.8
Zimbabwe	WFP PRRO	Sorghum, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, yellow whole peas	100,379	5,640	\$2,916.0	\$764.4	\$7,783.2
Sub-Total Africa			17,903,672	603,630	\$381,091.6	\$150,643.1	\$938,973
East Asia/Pacific							
Philippines	WFP PRRO	--	141,169	--	--	--	--
Sub-Total East Asia/Pacific			141,169				

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000s)	SECTION 202(e) (000s)	TOTAL COST (000s)
Near East							
Algeria	WFP PRRO	--	124,960	--	--	--	--
Iraq	WFP EMOP	--	29,480	--	--	--	--
Syria	WFP EMOP	Nutributter	97,241	300	--	--	\$2,300.0 ¹⁶
West Bank/Gaza	WFP PRRO	Bread flour, garbanzo beans, lentils, vegetable oil	148,611	5,140	\$1,800.5	\$529.9	\$5,667.9
Yemen	WFP EMOP	All-purpose flour, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, hard red winter wheat, soft white winter wheat	--	18,890	\$7,460.2	\$1,567.8	\$19,954.1
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, soft white wheat	2,500,000	41,400	\$14,947.6	\$3,327.2	\$34,010.4
Sub-Total Near East			2,900,292	65,730	\$24,208.3	\$5,424.9	\$61,932.4
South and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	UNICEF	RUTF	56,500	280	\$64.2	\$200.7	\$1,323.2
	WFP PRRO	Lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, soft white wheat	1,010,819	40,300	\$20,744.8	\$5,055.2	\$52,407.7
Nepal	WFP PRRO	Rice, yellow split peas	294,687	1,530	\$2,784.6	\$358.6	\$4,276.8
Pakistan	UNICEF	RUTF	30,000	--	--	--	--
	WFP PRRO		1,878,008	--	--	\$15,000.0	\$15,000.0
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			3,270,014	42,110	\$23,593.6	\$20,614.5	\$73,007.7
Western Hemisphere							
Central America Regional	WFP PRRO	--	--	575	\$267.8	\$128.5	\$1,589.1
Colombia	WFP PRRO	Lentils, rice, vegetable oil	143,069	1,600	\$1,015.3	\$4,192.1	\$6,835.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			143,069	2,175	\$1,283.1	\$4,320.6	\$8,424.1
WORLDWIDE			24,358,216	713,645	\$430,176.6	\$181,003.1	\$1,082,337.2
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, March 2016. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to awards made late in the fiscal year and implemented the following year or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.							

¹⁶ The \$2.3 million includes all costs. The tonnage for this contribution is provided through the International Food Relief Partnership Program.

G. USDA CCC Funded Food for Progress Grants Fiscal Year 2015

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries	Commodities	MT	Total Cost
Africa					
Benin	PFD	46,800	Milled Rice	18,150	\$15,631,458
Benin	TNS	460,600	Rice	46,000	\$35,980,000
Ghana	ACDI/VOCA	83,250	Veg Oil, Soybean Meal	29,600	\$36,555,573
Ghana	ASA	424,239	Fully Refined Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Yellow Grease Tallow	23,840	\$21,065,000
Mali	GoM		Hard Red Winter Wheat	15,000	7,100,000
Sub-Total Africa				132,590	\$114,607,030
Caribbean					
Dominican Republic	NCBA	55,415	CDSO, Yellow Grease Tallow	20,420	\$21,033,087
Dominican Republic	IESC	42,422	Soybean Meal	34,110	\$18,948,664
Sub-Total Caribbean				54,530	\$39,981,751
Central America					
Honduras	GoH		Soybean Meal, Yellow Corn	54,700	16,900,000
Sub-Total Central America				54,700	\$17,400,000
Asia					
Jordan	Goj		Hard Red Winter Wheat	100,000	\$25,100,000
Sub-Total Asia				100,000	\$25,100,000
WORLDWIDE					
		1,112,726		341,820	\$197,088,782

Some agreement values and MT of commodities in the Explanatory Notes included with the FY 2017 budget submission reflect later amendments to the original signed FY 2015 agreements reported here.

**H. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition
Program Grants Fiscal Year 2015**

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries	Commodities	Metric Tons	Total Cost
Africa					
Cameroon	NASO	37,232	Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Veg Oil	1,910	\$12,000,000
Cote d'Ivoire	WFP	750,000	Fortified Rice, Veg Oil, Yellow Split Peas	22,350	\$35,000,000
Guinea-Bissau	WFP	173,400	Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Veg Oil	12,583	\$20,000,000
Mali	CRS	385,000	Fortified Rice, Veg Oil, Green Split Peas, Lentils	8,840	\$29,900,000
Mozambique	PAI	325,000	Corn Soy Blend Plus	4,810	\$31,800,000
Mozambique	WVI	300,000	Corn Soy Blend Plus	7,950	\$29,000,000
Rwanda	WFP	415,000	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Veg Oil	5,195	\$25,000,000
Sierra Leone	CRS	85,500	Fortified Rice, Lentils, Veg Oil	3,400	\$18,200,000
Sub-Total Africa		2,471,132		67,038	\$200,900,000
Caribbean					
Haiti	WFP	176,700	Bulgur, Green Whole Peas, Roasted Peanuts, Veg Oil	6,050	\$10,000,000
Sub-Total Caribbean		176,700		6,050	\$10,000,000
Central America					
Honduras	CRS	270,000	Corn Soy Blend, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Milled Rice, Red Beans, Veg Oil, Yellow Corn	13,380	\$33,700,000
Sub-Total Central America		270,000		13,380	\$33,700,000
WORLDWIDE		2,917,832		86,468	\$244,600,000

Some agreement values and MT of commodities in the Explanatory Notes included with the FY 2017 budget submission reflect later amendments to the original signed FY 2015 agreements reported here.

I. Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2015

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2015 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75%	50%
Final FY 2015 Level	1,238,977	299,347	21.4%	28.4%	100%

Minimum: Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.

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

Monetization: Percentage of approved Title II programs that are monetization programs. The monetization floor applies to nonemergency program tonnage.

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

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

Source: FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 2016.

J. Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs, by Accounts listed in Table I —Fiscal Year 2015

**Title II
(41 countries)**

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Iraq
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Senegal

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan
Syria
Tanzania
Uganda
West Bank/Gaza
Yemen
Zimbabwe

**Title II-Funded
International
Food Relief
Partnership
(17 countries)**

Cameroon
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Georgia
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Kyrgyzstan
Mali
Nicaragua
Niger
Peru
Philippines
South Sudan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan

**Title V-Farmer-
to-Farmer
(38 countries)**

Angola
Armenia
Bangladesh
Benin
Burma
Colombia
Democratic Republic of Congo
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Liberia
Malawi
Mali
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Panama

Senegal
Serbia
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Uganda
Ukraine
Zambia

**CCC-Funded
Food for
Progress
(6 countries)**

Benin
Dominican Republic
Ghana
Honduras
Jordan
Mali

**McGovern-Dole
(9 countries)**

Cameroon
Cote D'Ivoire
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Mali
Mozambique
Rwanda
Sierra Leone

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

USAID has a variety of ways in which it oversees, monitors and evaluates its food assistance programs. Several are highlighted below.

- **TOPS** – USAID’s Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program aims to provide a community of practice among food security and nutrition actors, particularly Food for Peace (FFP) partners, to share best practices and knowledge across 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 learning and information sharing directly contributes to improving Title II projects and is a key tool for Food for Peace to make projects more effective.
- **Baseline Studies** – In line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, FFP has outsourced its baseline studies to ensure quality and standardization of methodologies for baseline data collection. In those four years, FFP has completed four rounds of baseline studies for new non-emergency food assistance projects. By ensuring better quality data and methodology from the start, FFP and its partners are better able to judge the impact and progress of projects as they move to completion.
- **Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS)** – FFP’s IT system to manage awards has seen technical improvements in the last year to aid staff in monitoring and evaluating programs. Through changes to how annual results and indicators are reported in the system, to better reporting and financial oversight through the system, FFP has improved the functionality and enhanced the way the system can assist staff in overseeing awards.
- **Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET)** – FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. By providing Food for Peace a nine-month projection of food insecurity each month, FFP is able to better plan in advance and more efficiently use its resources to reach people in need.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Advisors** – FFP’s in-house team of monitoring and evaluation advisors include three based at FFP’s regional offices in Africa, and three in Washington, DC. These advisors help FFP achieve better results through its programming, e.g., through refining indicators for emergency and

development projects; providing more active oversight to ensure impact; providing training for FFP partners on monitoring and evaluation; actively participating in project evaluations; and developing monitoring and evaluation guidance for FFP staff and partners.

- **Additional Field Staff** – FFP field staff are at the frontlines of monitoring and evaluating FFP projects, and monitoring food insecurity in a given country or region. FFP has more than 115 field staff in 26 countries to monitor both emergency and development projects. We recognize the importance of having well placed people in the field and look to expand the number in the coming years.
- **Third Party Monitoring** – FFP supports third party monitoring to ensure food and other resources are reaching intended beneficiaries in countries where it is difficult for USAID staff to monitor safely.

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 framework are outlined in full in Appendix M below.

- **Results-oriented Management** – The two strategic objectives of the McGovern-Dole program are *Improved Literacy of School Age Children* and *Increased Use of Healthy and Dietary Practices*. The two strategic objectives of the FFP are *Increased Agricultural Productivity* and *Expanded Trade of Agricultural Products (Domestic, Regional and International)*. Each grant must (1) link project activities to the strategic objectives in either the McGovern-Dole or FFP results framework; (2) monitor and collect data on measurable indicators; and (3) report annual monitoring on those indicators. Each grant must demonstrate how project activities will improve selected standard indicators of social development, knowledge, nutrition, income, and other areas identified by USDA. USDA publishes guidance on the indicators¹⁷ that must be used by grantees to demonstrate how their programs are meeting the objectives laid out in the results framework.
- **Monitoring and evaluation policy** – USDA publishes a monitoring and evaluation policy¹⁸ that must be used by all grantees to fulfill their requirement to

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ The monitoring and evaluation policy for USDA Food Aid programs is online: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-03/evalpol.pdf>

conduct independent, third party, program evaluations at baseline, interim, and final stages of their projects. 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.

L. New Farm Bill Reporting

In accordance with reporting requirement changes made in the 2014 Farm Bill, USAID has added the sections below to meet those new requirements.

SEC. 3006. OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

(c)(1) the implementation of section 207(c) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1726a(c));

In an effort to simplify procedures for partners, reduce paperwork, establish accountability standards and provide flexibility for carrying out programs, USAID made changes in the FFP FY 2015 Emergency Annual Program Statement (APS). While the statutory requirement applies only to Title II, these APS changes apply both to Title II and IDA. On March 23, 2015, FFP released the new continuously open APS for international emergency food assistance, APS- FFP-15-000001, found here:

<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/FY15%20APS%203-23.pdf>.

Major changes:

- All requests for funded modifications or funded extensions of existing awards typically must go through the new APS.
- Applications may be for up to 12 months for relief and 18 months for relief-to-recovery.
- Concept Paper length has been expanded to five pages. There are also internal page number limits to reduce the amount of information requested.
- The full application now asks for a description of the complaint mechanism for beneficiaries in the distribution section.
- Applicants must submit a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and a Safety and Security Plan – and are strongly encouraged if applicable to submit an Assessment of and Controls for Risk of Fraud or Diversion.
- An additional modality has been introduced – complementary services – to better capture complementary food assistance interventions. Applicants can now better describe complementary interventions in sectors such as agriculture and food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. These services must complement food assistance in the same proposal (in-kind, local and regional procurement (LRP), or cash and voucher programming) and cannot make up more than 20 percent of the total application budget.
- New reporting requirements are requested re post-distribution monitoring, beneficiary information, and reporting tables for LRP, cash transfer and food voucher activities.

USAID will continue to assess ways to improve and make more efficient its guidance and awards process. USAID has conducted its annual review of the APS in early 2016, and has sought public comments on an updated version of the document in late spring 2016.

(c)(2) the surveys, studies, monitoring, reporting, and audit requirements for programs conducted under title II of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) by an eligible organization that is a nongovernmental organization (as such term is defined in section 402 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1732)); and

(c)(3) the surveys, studies, monitoring, reporting, and audit requirements for such programs by an eligible organization that is an intergovernmental organization, such as the World Food Program or other multilateral organization.

USAID partners (NGOs and Public International Organizations, or PIOs) are required to continuously monitor and report on projects through site visits, post-distribution monitoring, reporting, surveys, and studies. These requirements are critical to ensuring our assistance is reaching the targeted beneficiaries and achieving stated project results.

For both emergency and non-emergency projects, partners are required to submit a technically sound and effective monitoring and evaluation plan that explains how the project will achieve its proposed objectives. For non-emergency projects, third parties conduct baseline, mid-term and final survey evaluations. Partners conduct quarterly, annual, and end-of-project reporting on indicators that directly contribute to the expected results.

In emergency projects, partners are required to report on detailed information of commodities, whether purchased in the U.S., locally or regionally, including the commodities procured, price data, source and origin countries, estimated commodity cost per metric ton, ocean, inland and internal freight costs per metric ton, and actual quantity delivered. Emergency projects that implement cash transfers and food vouchers have other monitoring and reporting requirements, including the following:

- Planned and actual values of vouchers/transfers provided each quarter
- Number of vouchers/transfers redeemed each quarter
- Number of beneficiaries reached per month, number of months of assistance
- The frequency of distributions, and
- The time from the signed agreement to the first distribution to beneficiaries.

In the case of emergency projects that run longer than 12 months, USAID may include additional monitoring and evaluation requirements. For all programs, USAID Agreement Officers and Agreement Officer's Representatives are expected to conduct appropriate

monitoring and oversight of partners, including through frequent site visits to ensure that satisfactory progress is being made and stated results attained.

SEC. 3008. IMPACT ON LOCAL FARMERS AND ECONOMY AND REPORT ON USE OF FUNDS.

(m)(1)(C) describes the actual rate of return for each commodity made available under this Act, including—

- (i) factors that influenced the rate of return; and*
- (ii) for the commodity, the costs of bagging or further processing, ocean transportation, inland transportation in the recipient country, storage costs, and any other information that the Administrator determines to be necessary*

Bangladesh is the one country in which USAID monetized in FY 2015. The rate of return for commodities is set by the Government of Bangladesh at 82.5 percent. USAID relinquishes possession of commodities once they have arrived in Bangladesh. Therefore, costs of bagging, further processing, inland transportation and storage do not apply. See the chart below for USAID costs.

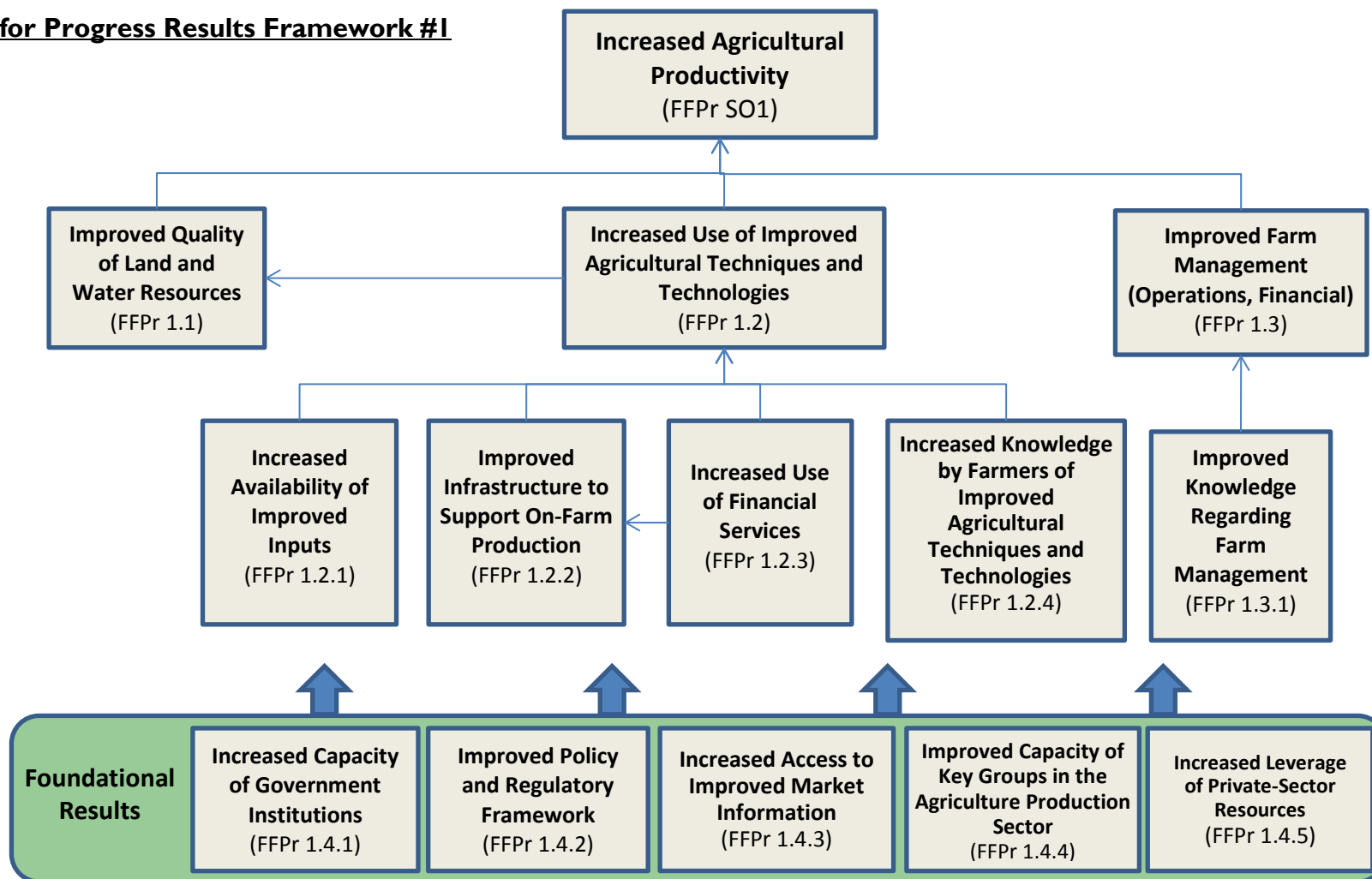
COMMODITY	METRIC TONS	COMMODITY COST	OCEAN FREIGHT COST	RATE OF RETURN
Wheat	73,464	\$15,649,500	\$6,415,300	82.5%

(m)(1)(D) for each instance in which a commodity was made available under this Act at a rate of return less than 70 percent, describes the reasons for the rate of return realized.

No USAID program reported a rate of return less than 70 percent.

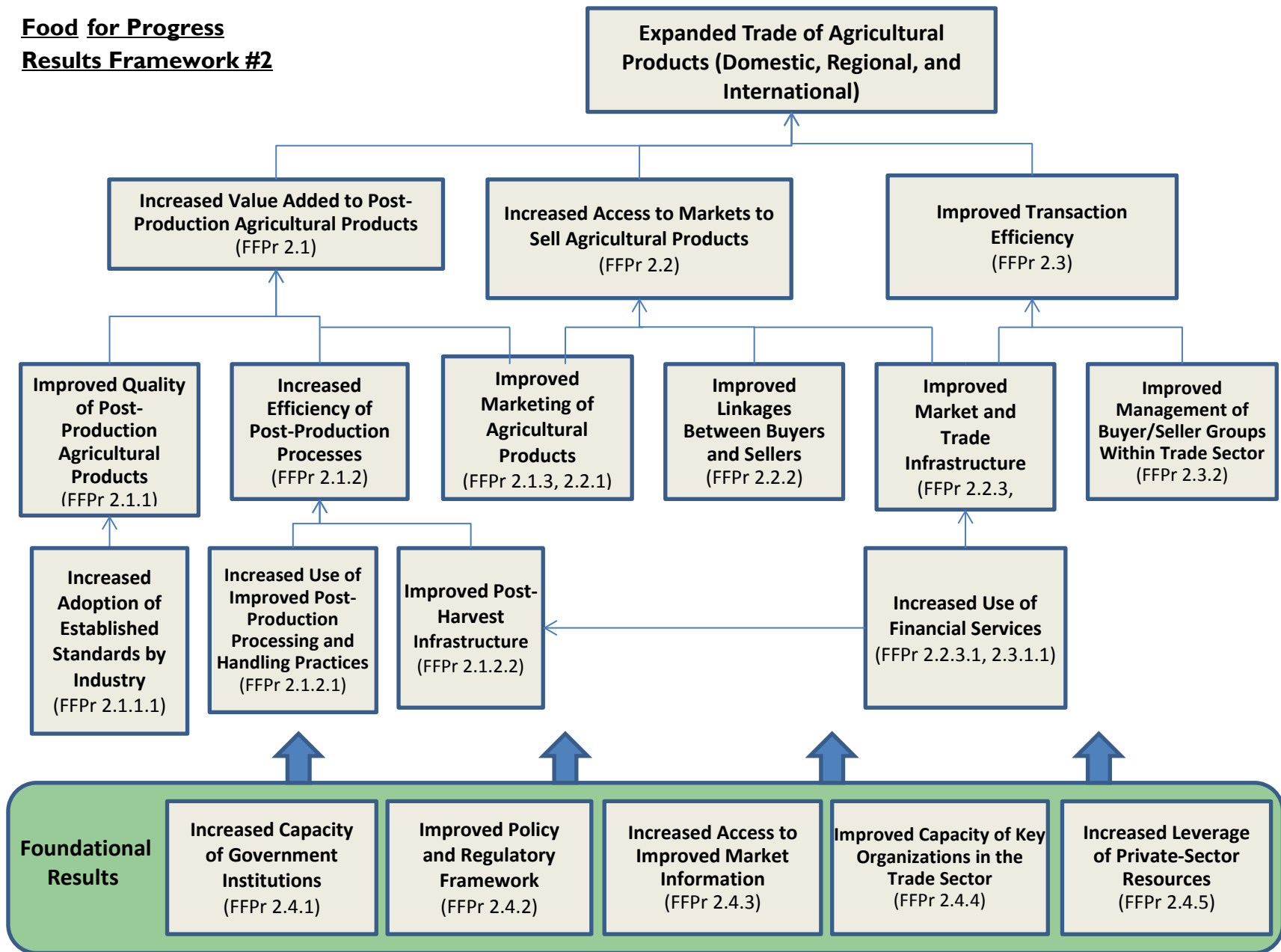
M. USDA Results Frameworks

Food for Progress Results Framework #1



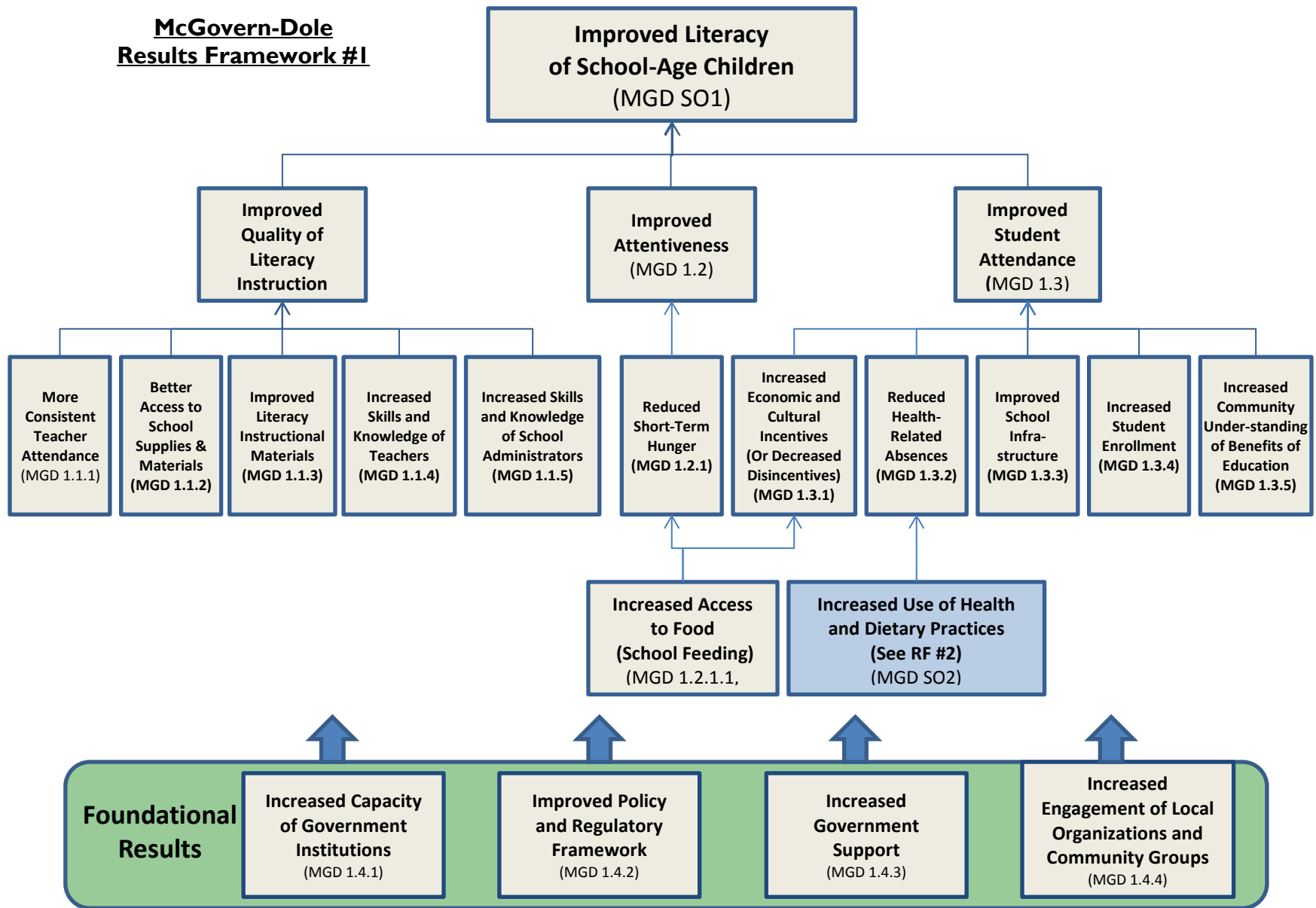
A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

**Food for Progress
Results Framework #2**



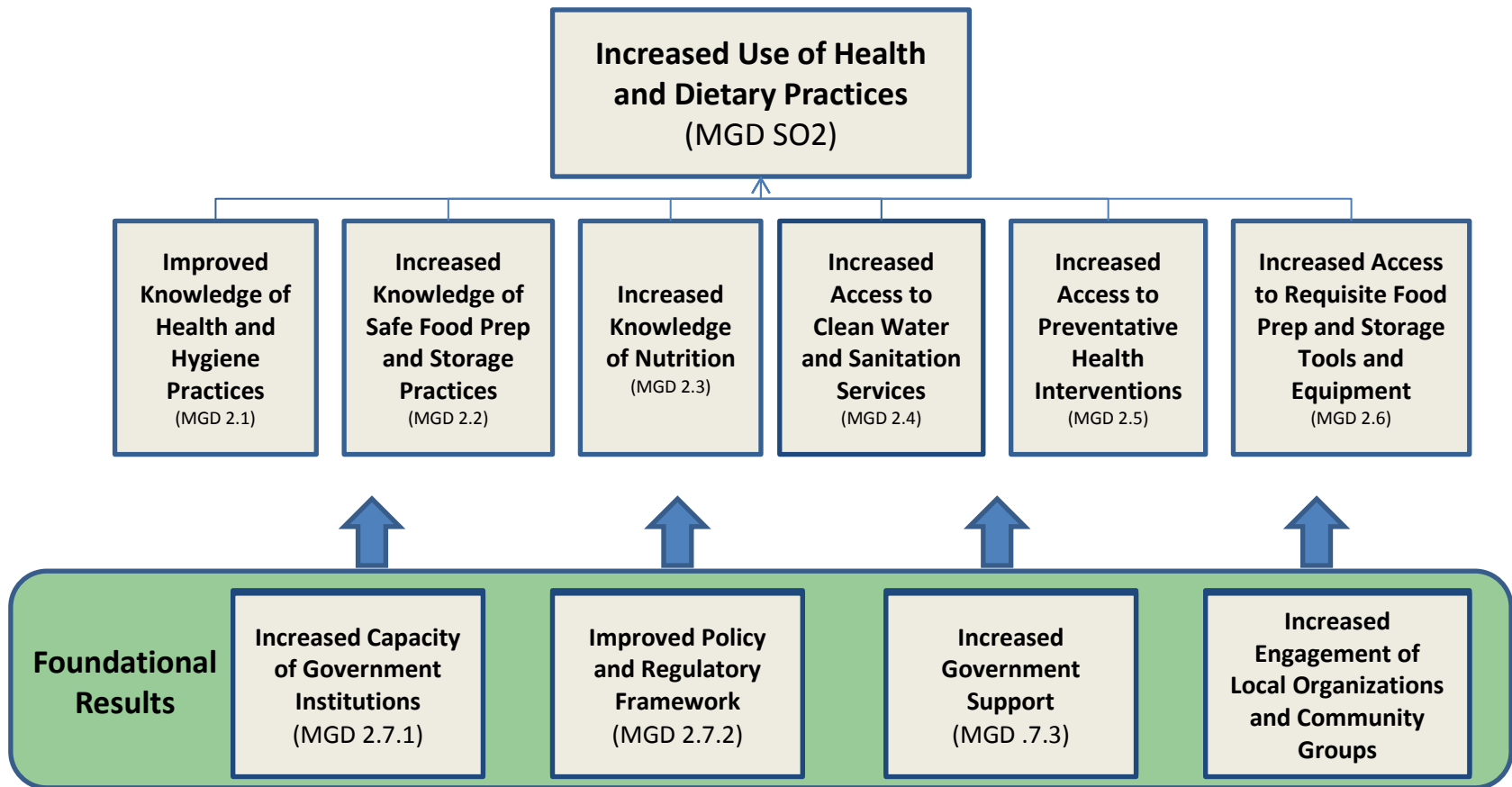
A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

**McGovern-Dole
Results Framework #1**



A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

**McGovern-Dole
Results Framework #2**



A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

