



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. International Food Assistance Report

Fiscal Year 2014



Cover Photograph: This community garden that Mercy Corps helped the women start in their village in 2014 is the first garden the women have ever managed. They are growing a wide variety of vegetables like tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage and potatoes, which they use to feed their families and also sell for some additional income. (Mercy Corps)

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I. Introduction

As in years past, U.S. food assistance programming in 2014 played out against dramatic and tragic backdrops of war, drought, typhoons and other natural disasters. It also appeared in less visible crises by helping women and children facing chronic hunger and poverty realize their potential and enhancing poor communities' ability to feed themselves. It saved lives, rebuilt livelihoods, and mitigated the impacts of future crises by facilitating disaster preparedness. It kept girls in school, improved the nutrition of millions of children, and addressed the root causes of food insecurity in some of the poorest corners of the world. It continued to make important contributions to the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. The compassion and generosity of the American people were visible in every region of the world through the more than \$1.8 billion of food assistance shown in Table I the United States provided.

World crises stretched the capacities and resources of the global humanitarian community. The United Nations (UN) declared five Level 3 – the UN's highest designation – emergencies in fiscal year (FY) 2014, signaling exceptional measures were required to address them. These included Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and conflicts in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Syria. In West Africa, the Ebola outbreak created an extraordinary health emergency that not only killed thousands but seriously impacted food security for millions. Conflict in Iraq increased to such an extent that it replaced the Philippines as the fifth Level 3 emergency by the end of FY 2014. The scale and scope of displacement in 2014 was so dramatic that the United Nations declared more people were displaced in 2014 – over 50 million – than at any other time since World War II. In this time of rising global need the United States continued to seek ways to deliver aid as efficiently and effectively as possible, address nutritional needs of women and children, enhance the overall sustainability of food assistance results, and improve monitoring of precious resources.

USDA and USAID implemented their programs this year under the newly authorized Agricultural Act of 2014 (commonly referred to as the 2014 Farm Bill). This Farm Bill reaffirmed America's resolve to be a leader in combating global hunger and malnutrition. It recognizes the important role of food assistance to build resilience of communities, mitigate and prevent food crises, and reduce the future need for emergency aid. It supports continued investments to improve the quality of food aid products to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. It offers increased flexibilities that allowed USAID to scale back its monetization practices, meeting the mandated 15-percent minimum in the Farm Bill, a change which contributed to \$21 million in savings that were reinvested into food programs.

The Farm Bill also authorizes USDA to administer a Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) program. LRP food assistance programming may include the use of food commodities and products from producers in local or regional proximity to food assistance

recipients. The LRP program will be used to complement the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole) through the use of products grown in recipient or nearby countries. Currently, USDA is developing policies and procedures for implementation of the LRP, which will be in place for projects in FY 2016.

These changes were celebrated as milestones that improved the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the U.S. global food assistance programs. The Administration will continue to work with Congress to discuss the best ways to leverage flexibility and to ensure that the United States sustains its global leadership role in food assistance. This report provides highlights of trends and activities for the year.

A. **Overview of FY 2014 U.S. Government (USG) Food Aid**

In FY 2014, the USG provided \$1.8 billion of food aid, or 1.45 million metric tons (MT) of food, to a total of close to 36 million beneficiaries¹ in 65 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each U.S. food aid program for FY 2014.

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

| PROGRAM² | Commodities (Metric Tons) | TOTAL COST (\$, million) |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Food for Progress Title I | ---- | ---- |
| Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Development, IFRP) ³ | 989,005 | 1,324.1 |
| Food for Development Title III | ---- | ---- |
| Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V | ---- | 15 |
| Food for Progress CCC | 195,900 | 127.5 |
| McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition | 78,860 | 164.8 |
| Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) | 189,970 | 173.8 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,453,735 | \$ 1,805.2 |

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.

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).

²For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY 2014. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2014 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.

³ This does not include \$5 million in Title II funding for the Technical and Operational Performance Support Program.

B. USAID Overview

In FY 2014 USAID provided nearly 1.18 million MT of Title II and Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) assistance valued at \$1.5 billion to more than 31 million people in 32 countries. Some 81 percent of Title II funding was provided for emergency response in 32 countries and 19 percent was for development programming in 14 countries.⁴ When combined with food assistance funded with International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Community Development Funds⁵, USAID reached more than 46 million people in 58 countries with food assistance.

The top ten countries that collectively used the majority of Title II emergency resources were (in order of funding levels) – South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Afghanistan, Chad, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Yemen. New or expanding conflicts in South Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Nigeria placed increased demands on the Title II and IDA budgets as USAID responded to help growing numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees. South Sudan alone generated 500,000 additional refugees, while CAR generated 187,000 more. With more people displaced than any time since World War II, USAID spent more than \$1 billion of Title II resources on relief operations, more than 20 percent of which included operations specifically assisting refugees and internally displaced persons in FY 2014. Refugees and internally displaced persons require sustained monthly food aid until they can return home, and therefore generate both significant and long term strains on USAID food aid budgets.

In Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, drought generated new or expanded relief responses for the American hemisphere. In West Africa, USAID responded to the Ebola crisis with more than \$8.7 million of Title II food in FY 2014 (see Appendix E for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone), which was provided to Ivoirian refugees in Liberia (who could not return home as planned due to border closures) and to families in Liberia who were quarantined due to Ebola infections. Additionally, more than 960,000 Pakistanis and 22,000 Afghans were displaced by June 2014 Pakistan military operations along the border.

Late in the fiscal year, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture authorized a drawdown of the BEHT to supplement Title II emergency funding when famine loomed in South Sudan. USAID provided \$50 million in food commodities from the BEHT, with associated costs supported by

⁴ This 19 percent was complemented by an additional \$80 million of DA funds that also supported Title II development programming.

⁵ In FY 2014, Community Development Funds (CDF) were provided by USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) to the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) 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. While resources for development food assistance activities are sometimes generated by monetization, or the sale of food aid commodities, CDF funds provide cash directly to programs as an alternative to monetization.

additional Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and Title II funds, to address the extraordinary and unexpected need there in FY 2014 (See Emergency Highlights section).

The single largest operation in FY 2014 remained the response to the Syria crisis, which benefited from \$536 million in IDA resources to help reach the more than 10 million people in need of assistance both inside the country and in neighboring ones.

The International Food Assistance Report highlights section does not cover Syria because the operation is funded through IDA funds. Title II in-kind responses are not practical or appropriate for the refugees, who are widely dispersed in middle income countries with well-established markets. Pre-war failed attempts to gain port entry to distribute U.S. in-kind food inside Syria (for Iraqi refugees) as well as safety and security concerns have also precluded use of U.S. food inside Syria. The protracted and growing nature of the Syria crisis in particular explains the extraordinary growth in USAID's use of IDA funds in recent years.

Excluding Syria, Title II programming still remained 77 percent of overall Food for Peace programming. The IDA cash-based emergency assistance for programs beyond Syria remained at the FY 2010 levels of approximately \$300 million as has Title II funding.

Drawing on its existing flexibilities in the Farm Bill and with IDA resources, USAID increasingly used a blend of in-kind food and cash-based assistance to speed responses, generate efficiency savings and reinforce market-based recoveries. With the exception of Syria, all other UN "Level 3" emergencies – South Sudan, the Philippines, the Central African Republic and the Ebola response – involved a blended response. The Emergency Response section of this report showcases some of these.

Beginning in 2014, the Administration emphasized the critical need for greater flexibility in the delivery of emergency food aid in particular to meet changing food assistance circumstances and to be able to reach more beneficiaries within the same resources. Beginning with the FY 2014 budget, the Administration has requested 25 percent additional flexibility for emergency responses within the Title II account in its annual appropriations requests to Congress. With growing global need and a constrained budget environment, USAID seeks to reach as many people as possible with the same resources, with support that is as efficient, effective and appropriate for the context.

In FY 2014, USAID's development (non-emergency) projects continued to have positive impacts on chronic hunger and poverty. Development projects wrapped up in several countries – Chad, Burundi, Malawi, and Madagascar – and new projects began in Nepal, Burundi, Malawi, and Madagascar. In total, USAID implemented development projects reaching 9.3 million people in 14 countries. These programs were valued at a total of \$335 million and were funded with \$255 million of Title II funding and \$80 million of Development Assistance funds, commonly referred to as Community Development Funds (CDF). Final spending identified as development

food aid was lower than the anticipated \$350 million because Ethiopia funding requirements declined unexpectedly due to end of year commodity and freight cost savings, and because USAID decided to shift its contribution from the South Sudan development project to the emergency response during FY 2014. This shift occurred because the South Sudan project was temporarily suspended in the early stages of renewed conflict there and then was re-established as an emergency response platform. (See South Sudan in the Emergency Responses Section). No planned or ongoing development programs were unfunded or underfunded because of this change. The use of \$80 million in CDF for this purpose allows Title II to provide \$80 million worth of food to emergency beneficiaries. The \$80 million in CDF also has a magnified effect, providing the equivalent of \$100 million in monetized Title II development funding.

In FY 2014, USAID also embarked on developing Food for Peace's 2016-2021 strategy. Over the course of the year, Food for Peace led a broad consultative process, gathering input from more than 200 participants and five other offices and bureaus within USAID to develop a results framework. USAID is focusing its Food for Peace strategy around protecting and enhancing lives and livelihoods, and transforming communities and institutions, to achieve its new goal of "Food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations improved and sustained." The strategy is expected to be finalized in FY 2016.

C. USDA Overview

In FY 2014, USDA provided a total of 274,760 MT of commodities, and awarded \$292.3 million in food aid grants through the Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole programs. Funding from USDA was designated for eleven organizations and two national governments to implement agricultural development, trade capacity building, and school feeding programs. In total, USDA food assistance programs in FY 2014 benefited more than 4.1 million people in 15 countries.

During this period, the McGovern-Dole program awarded nearly \$164.8 million to six grantees to benefit an estimated 2.5 million recipients in nine countries (see Appendix I for a list of the countries, awardees, and commodities). Primary school children, mothers, infants, and pre-school children not only received benefits through direct school feeding, but through improved education, nutrition, and hygiene programs. The majority of the aid was designated for five countries in Africa and two countries in South Asia (which received 32 percent and 31 percent of overall assistance, respectively). Along with active programs funded in previous fiscal years, there are 27 countries during FY 2014 in which the McGovern-Dole program was implemented (see Appendix K) benefiting approximately 18 million people.

USDA staff has learned since first implementing the McGovern-Dole program that keeping children in school requires more than just providing meals. As such, USDA ensures that feeding programs are bolstered by complementary activities to secure the benefits of intervention against childhood hunger and malnutrition. Typical complementary program

operations include providing or rehabilitating wells, water supply infrastructure, latrines, sanitation and kitchens; rehabilitating classrooms; establishing food and cooking fuel supply sources through local communities and school gardens; and providing training on health and hygiene practices. USDA is bringing greater focus on improving education and literacy achievements through pedagogic training for teachers and providing instructional material. It is leveraging other U.S. Government expertise in this effort, specifically implementing a Memorandum of Agreement with USAID, to collaborate more effectively with USAID's Education Strategy (see Part II. Section G. below). A foundational priority for the McGovern-Dole program is to transfer responsibility for operations and financial support of school feeding projects to recipient-countries over the long term (achieve sustainability).

In FY 2010, USDA received \$10 million within its no-year appropriation to conduct the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) program. Under MFFAPP, USDA committed to developing nutritious and high quality micronutrient-fortified food aid products to meet the energy and nutrient needs of populations served by the McGovern-Dole program. The micronutrient fortification of these products is done in the United States using domestically grown commodities. Since 2012, USDA has been implementing six study projects in the field in five different countries –Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau (where two grants were awarded), Haiti, Cambodia, and Tanzania. Since FY 2013, four projects have been completed, with implementing organizations submitting final reports and third-party evaluations. The fifth project in Cambodia is scheduled for completion in FY 2015 and the sixth project in Tanzania will be completed in FY 2016. The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service allocated, from the McGovern-Dole budget, an additional \$999,667 in FY 2014 to the pilot project in Tanzania to extend product distribution time, adjust the commodity specifications to align with the latest micronutrient recommendations from the World Health Organization, enhance monitoring and evaluation, and to accommodate higher commodity costs. These studies of nutritionally targeted food products are expected to provide multiple insights for USDA food assistance programs. In FY 2014, USDA added the fortified rice tested under MFFAPP in Cambodia to the official commodity list. The poultry-based spread tested in Guatemala is in the process of being added to the commodity list.

The Food for Progress 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 CCC, assists developing countries and emerging democracies to expand private enterprise by increasing productivity and marketability in the agricultural sector. U.S. agricultural commodities donated to recipient countries are sold on the local market, and the proceeds are used to support agricultural, economic or infrastructure development programs.

In FY 2014, the Food for Progress program provided \$127.5 million in food aid grants to benefit an estimated 1.6 million people in 10 countries (see Appendix H below for a list of the

countries, awardees and commodities). Six countries in Africa received 43 percent of the assistance, and three countries in Central America received 47 percent of the assistance. There are two direct government-to-government agreements with Mauritania and Guatemala. Along with programs funded in previous fiscal years, there are 25 countries in the world in which there are active Food for Progress projects during FY 2014 (see Appendix K) benefiting approximately 16 million people.

USDA's Food for Progress program helps developing countries modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors. Developing capacity across the food and agriculture system is critical for countries to take advantage of new opportunities and meet new challenges – droughts, climate change, and resource scarcity. Around the world, this program has helped to train smallholder farmers and agricultural officials on improved plant and animal health, improved agronomic techniques, use of improved seeds and best management practices, and reducing post-harvest loss; all of which have resulted in USDA helping to increase agricultural productivity. Going beyond the field, USDA supports infrastructure, capacity building and improved value chains. This includes improvements in physical infrastructure such as roads, processing, storage, transportation, and harvesting equipment. This also includes support for agri-business, increased savings and loans, and improved market information. USDA has created opportunities – through improved technologies, better financial capacity, and expanding producers' reach to regional and global purchasers – that make it possible for smallholders to capture value in new ways.

II. Latest Developments

A. USAID Program Changes in the 2014 Farm Bill

The Agricultural Act of 2014 became law in February 2014, reauthorizing the Food for Peace Act, with important changes that affected the last 8 months of Food for Peace FY 2014 programming:

- 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 implement development activities, thereby allowing USAID to reduce the monetization or the sale of U.S. food aid to fund development projects, and authorizing its use to enhance any Title II program;
- Strengthened the emphasis on improving the quality of food aid products and ensuring monetization of commodities does not disrupt local markets; and
- Reduced authorized funding levels in Section 207(f) from \$21 million to \$17 million – funds that USAID uses for program oversight, monitoring and evaluation; the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET); and activities to improve the nutritional quality of

Title II food aid products and the programming of these foods (e.g. field testing new products and approaches.)

In 2014, USAID issued new 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.

In just 8 months, the new Farm Bill flexibilities consistently proved their worth in terms of cost savings, timeliness and/or appropriateness of responses. Results to date include:

- ✓ It offered increased flexibilities that allowed USAID to directly fund PVO partners for development activities rather than require monetization. This change reduced inefficiencies by 22 percent on average and contributed to \$21 million in savings that were in turn plowed back into FFP food assistance programs to reach more people in need. USAID still met the 15-percent minimum tonnage requirement on development food aid mandated in the Farm Bill.
- ✓ USAID enhanced ongoing Title II food programs by providing critically needed locally or regionally procured in-kind food when it was needed most. For example, when food needs were greater than expected in Malawi, USAID complemented its large in-kind U.S. food assistance basket with some additional regionally procured food to allow for more beneficiaries to be served. This food was both timely and 26 percent less costly than the Title II equivalent, generating \$1.5 million savings for the program. When conflict flared in CAR in 2014, the existing in-kind Title II programs and the conflict victims they served similarly benefited from regional food procurements.
- ✓ USAID also enhanced Title II responses by using Section 202(e) funds to pay the modest costs of tools and other supplies for community-based asset building programs. In food-for-asset programs, communities are paid in food for implementing public works activities that mitigate the impact of drought or other shocks on the community.
- ✓ USAID also used the Section 202(e) resources to support food insecure beneficiaries with food voucher or cash transfer programs where markets were working, prioritizing the Title II in-kind aid for nutrition interventions or where markets were less functional. Drought-affected Haitians and Ethiopians benefited from these approaches. As required, the enhanced Section 202(e) resources were used only in country programs that also included Title II in-kind aid.
- ✓ USAID used Section 202(e) resources in the following countries: Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, West Bank/Gaza, Yemen, 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.

B. Prepositioning Study Shows Time Savings, Increased Costs

USAID has six commodity prepositioning sites around the world that have been critical in reducing response times in the delivery of emergency food assistance. A FY 2014 study by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) validated the effectiveness of prepositioning, determining that prepositioned commodities speed up the delivery of emergency assistance from between nearly one month to two-and-a-half months, depending on the destination country.

At the recommendation of GAO, USAID conducted a separate prepositioning study. It found similar time savings (see Table 2). However, it also found that costs were 31 percent higher for delivering prepositioned commodities due to warehousing and second-leg ocean freight costs. On average, prepositioned food was delivered within 59 days at a cost of \$236 per ton. On average, non-prepositioned commodities purchased and then immediately shipped from the United States were delivered in 135 days at a cost of \$180 per ton. Going forward, USAID will seek to drive down the prepositioning costs and further the efficiency and effectiveness of the system. Prepositioning is generally more expensive compared to the costs of regular Title II shipments and locally or regionally purchased food. While prepositioning will continue to be more expensive than LRP or regular Title II shipments, USAID is looking at operations reforms, which could include stockpiling more heavily in some sites, developing a tracking system that provides real time data on warehouse levels, and more intensive oversight of warehouse management.

Table 2: Prepositioning Study Results

| | Standard | Prepositioned | % Difference |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| Ocean Freight/ton | \$180 | \$178 | -1% |
| Warehouse Costs/ton | - | \$33 | - |
| Second Leg Ocean Freight/ton | - | \$25 | - |
| Subtotal/ton | \$180 | \$236 | 31% |

C. Nutrition Strategy and Improved Food Products

In 2014, USAID launched its multi-sector nutritional strategy focused on improving nutrition to save lives, building resilience, increasing economic productivity, and advancing development. The strategy emphasizes a nutrition-sensitive approach that addresses the underlying and basic determinants of malnutrition and incorporates specific nutrition goals and actions. The strategy sets an Agency target to reduce stunting by 20 percent among USAID

intervention areas, towards which Food for Peace projects will contribute. This nutrition-sensitive approach aligns closely with the objectives of Food for Peace's development food assistance programs and Food for Peace programs are identified as playing an important role in achieving the strategy's objectives.

USAID, in partnership with USDA, continues to update the in-kind food aid basket, in line with recommendations from the *Food Aid Quality Review*, issued in 2011. The review identifies cost effective ways to better match the nutritional quality of U.S. food aid with the nutritional requirement of vulnerable populations overseas and standardizes commodity specification used in food aid.

This year, USAID, in partnership with USDA, procured for the first time Supercereal Plus, a product that combines Corn Soy Blend (CSB) and vegetable oil and includes animal protein to help treat and prevent the relapse of moderate acute malnutrition. It joins U.S. procurement of Corn Soy Blend Plus (a similar product without the oil and animal protein), Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) as part of our improved food basket. USAID purchased 1,500 tons of Supercereal Plus, 4,560 tons of RUTF, 1,110 tons of RUSF and 49,140 tons of Vitamin A and D enriched vegetable oil in FY 2014, all important ingredients for its nutrition-focused programs.

With regard to the ready-to-use products, USAID is now working with UN agencies and manufacturers to develop a common premix formula for RUSF and RUTF so these products are easier and more cost-effective to produce. USAID continues to support some 10 percent of UNICEF's RUTF requirements globally. In FY 2014, the United States provided RUTF to UNICEF for Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia, and Sudan.

To ensure partners have adequate information on how to program these new and reformulated products, USDA and USAID have published new and updated commodity reference documents and related fact sheets on public websites for partner use (visit <http://1.usa.gov/1ZNwhHl>).

***Food for Peace and Feed the
Future working together
Bangladesh***

Harun and Bina Majhay benefited from a Food for Peace program helping poor farmers increase their income by training them to manage fish farms, providing a nutritious food for their family and offering an entry point into the cash economy. After training in nursery management and fingerling (young fish) production from the FFP project their income rose from \$90 to \$129 per month. A year later, they were trained through Feed the Future on fish hatchery management so that they could produce higher quality fingerlings at a larger scale and grow their business.

Today, the Majhys not only manage a successful fish nursery, they also employ others in their community. Food for Peace provided a "hand up" to facilitate their entry into the value chain. Feed the Future gave them the means to expand their business commercially and create additional labor opportunities for others in their community.

D. New Collaborations to Build Resilience and End Extreme Poverty

In December 2012, USAID launched its first ever policy and program guidance on “Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis” that commits USAID to put more of its development focus on the most vulnerable, to build the adaptive capacity of these populations and to improve their ability to manage risk. This commitment has led to deeper collaboration between the Office of Food for Peace, the Bureau for Food Security (BFS) and the Bureau for Global Health as USAID expands its efforts to end extreme poverty and build the resilience of vulnerable populations. Collaboration has included:

- Joint food security assessment missions to Bangladesh, Nepal, Mali, Guatemala, Uganda, Haiti, and Ethiopia to facilitate and accelerate collaboration and learning at an activity level;
- BFS co-investment of \$80 million in CDF funds for Food for Peace development programs in Nepal, Haiti, Guatemala, Uganda, Malawi, Niger, and Burkina Faso in FY 2014. These funds partially offset the need for monetization; are yielding much closer coordination, collaboration and learning across USAID offices; and are significantly raising the profile of Title II development programs within the Agency. The \$80 million in CDF also has a magnified effect, providing the equivalent of \$100 million in monetized Title II development funding. It also frees up critical emergency resources.
- New Feed the Future development projects “layered” with the Food for Peace development projects in areas of recurrent crisis and chronic poverty, including in Niger, Burkina Faso, and the arid lands of Kenya. New Feed the Future “zones of influence” have been created to capture the new investments in these areas.
- New Food for Peace investments in Mali and Nepal, where Food for Peace has added new Title II development programs alongside Feed the Future agriculture and nutrition investments to improve prospects of sustained, equitable growth for the most poor.
- Joint design processes for new Food for Peace and BFS programs beginning in Liberia and Ethiopia.

Food for Peace development projects are focused on very poor households and communities, offering them the “hand up” they require to benefit from the Feed the Future value chain and other activities. Food for Peace programs prepare households to enter commercial value chains by focusing on improving household productivity, reducing post-harvest losses and strengthening or creating small farmer associations. They also help land-poor households to develop alternative livelihoods and market entry points other than agriculture.

Feed the Future has a broader scope, working to improve the efficiency and productivity of agriculture systems and markets by addressing a wider range of constraints that negatively impact the agricultural sector as a whole. Tackling inefficient trade policies, advancing commercial availability of agricultural inputs including improved seed and fertilizer, expanding the availability of insurance products for commercial farmers, and identifying and expanding commercial markets for farmer associations are examples of Feed the Future activities that

when complemented with Food for Peace investments have the potential to create more far reaching and sustainable results for Food for Peace beneficiaries.

Recognizing that Food for Peace beneficiaries are well below the poverty line, Feed the Future has adopted the Food for Peace indicator on “depth of poverty” as a measure in its results framework in order to measure improvements that may be significant despite not yet bringing these households out of poverty.

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

USAID’s development food assistance programs are a major component of Feed the Future’s (FTF) whole-of-government approach to improve global food security and nutrition. In FY 2014, Food for Peace programs in FTF zones were substantial contributors to the overall Feed the Future results.

USDA is a key member of the whole-of-government approach and supports global food security through school feeding, in-country capacity building, basic and applied research, and support for improved market information, statistics and analysis. Through the McGovern-Dole program, USDA contributes vital safety nets for children and families by allowing their meagre resources to be stretched farther. Through the Food for Progress program, USDA has done the following: helped to train small farmers and foreign officials on plant and animal health systems, risk analysis, and avoiding post-harvest loss; assessed climate change; and helped increase agricultural productivity. Beginning with the 2012 grant cycle, USDA has implemented results oriented management for both McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress (see Appendix L). The strategic objectives of McGovern-Dole include *Improved Literacy of School Age Children* and *Increased Use of Healthy and Dietary Practices*. The strategic objectives of Food for Progress include *Increased Agricultural Productivity* and *Expanded Trade of Agricultural Projects (Domestic, Regional and International)*. In the design of USDA food aid programs, project activities must be linked with intermediate results that, ultimately, lead to achievement of the strategic objectives. USDA makes significant contributions to the FTF objectives, and USDA measures and reports against several FTF performance indicators in its food assistance, capacity building, and exchanges programs.

Table 3 lists USDA and USAID Development Food Assistance Operations, as reported, to Feed the Future indicators in FY 2014.

Table 3: USAID and USDA Food Assistance Contributions to Feed the Future

| Region/Country | Food for Progress | McGovern-Dole | Food for Peace |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Asia | | | |
| Bangladesh | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Cambodia | | ✓ | |
| Nepal | | ✓ | |
| Timor-Leste | ✓ | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | |
| Guatemala | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Haiti | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Honduras | ✓ | ✓ | |
| East Africa | | | |
| Ethiopia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kenya | ✓ | ✓ | |
| South Sudan | | | ✓ |
| Tanzania | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Uganda | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Southern Africa | | | |
| Burundi | | | ✓ |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | ✓ |
| Madagascar | | | ✓ |
| Malawi | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mozambique | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Zimbabwe | | | ✓ |
| West Africa | | | |
| Burkina Faso ⁶ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Chad | | | ✓ |
| Liberia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mali | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mauritania | | | ✓ |
| Niger | | | ✓ |
| Senegal | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Sierra Leone | | | ✓ |

⁶ While Burkina Faso is neither an FTF focus nor aligned country, Burkina Faso has received FTF resilience funding. Additionally, while Burundi, DRC, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe are also not FTF focus or aligned countries, FFP development 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 3 and 4.

The investment of USDA's *programs* in the FTF countries identified in Table 3 only is summarized below. This is a subsection of all USDA food aid programs.

| | USDA Food for Progress | USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity of Commodities Programmed in FY 2014 | 156,650 MT | 48,940 MT |
| Value of Commodities Programmed in FY 2014 | \$61.0 million | \$23.1 million |
| Combined Value of Grants reported on Feed the Future during FY 2014 | \$83.63 million | \$84.8 million |

USDA and USAID's Food for Peace have adopted certain FTF indicators and now report annually into the Feed the Future monitoring system. Food for Peace results are tied to its development programs. The table below shows data on how food assistance programs contribute to the larger FTF results in the areas of agriculture and food security. This data is also captured in the FTF Progress Report.

Table 4: USAID and USDA Development Food Assistance Contributions to Feed the Future Results in Agriculture and Food Security in FY 2014

| FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR | Title II⁷ | Food for Progress | McGovern-Dole |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 3.1.9(1): Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs | 267,437 | | 132,765 |
| 3.1.9 (15): Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs | 736,674 | | |
| 3.3.3(15): Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets | 403,219 | | 3,907,979 |
| 4.5(2): Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation | 25 | 9,143 | |
| 4.5.2(2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | 68,751 | 63,897 | |
| 4.5.2(5): Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | 351,373 | 81,430 | |

⁷Table 4 captures FFP development program activities related to FTF objectives in the following countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. In some of these countries, implementing partners did not report on all indicators.

| FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR | Title II⁷ | Food for Progress | McGovern-Dole |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 4.5.2(7): Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training | 480,302 | 223,215 | |
| 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 | 15,693 | | |
| 4.5.2(13): Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions | 668,026 | | |
| 4.5.2(14): Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance | 1,325,378 | | |
| 4.5.2(27): Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance | 5,946 | | |
| 4.5.2(29): Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans | \$186,808 | \$12,601,756 | |

F. Food Aid Consultative Group

The Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) creates an environment of communication between USAID, USDA, and their partners. This is accomplished through regular correspondence and semi-annual meetings.

At the spring 2014 meeting, FACG members discussed new policies on “best if used by” dates, updated partners on USAID’s new nutrition strategy, and discussed the implications of the Agricultural Act of 2014. At the fall 2014 meeting the FACG learned about the new Food for Peace strategy, cost per beneficiary calculations, USDA’s budget outlook, Farm Services Agency reorganization, and movement of Genetically Modified Organisms through Kenya among other topics. The FACG also discussed the possible impact of Ebola on food security.

Throughout the year, the FACG is given advance notice of Annual Program Statement (APS) and Request for Application postings from USAID and USDA as part of the comment and approval period. FACG members are regularly consulted at in-person meetings on updates to USAID or USDA application processes. USAID and USDA use the feedback from the 45-day comment periods and in-person consultations to refine and improve both the application process and program requirements.

G. USDA's Results-Oriented Management Approach

USDA is now implementing its third year of programming utilizing a results-oriented management approach for both the McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress programs. The results framework of each program is outlined in full in Appendix L. Results-oriented programs demonstrate accountability and transparency and help ensure that policies and management decisions are driven by evidence-based strategy rather than by anecdote. It is used by USDA to check whether the intended positive impacts on the target beneficiaries are achieved.

Within the results-oriented frameworks, 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 Food for Progress program 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 Food for Progress results framework; (2) monitor and collect data on measurable indicators; (3) report annual monitoring on those indicators; and (4) conduct independent, third-party, program evaluations at baseline, interim, and final stages. Each grant must demonstrate how project activities will improve selected standard indicators of social development, knowledge, nutrition, income, and other areas identified by USDA.

Evaluations must implement a rigorous methodology to assess whether changes are a result of the program actions or the implementing environment. Evaluations also assess whether the project activities are aligned with U.S. foreign assistance strategies and the country's development strategy.

During FY 2014, several projects have submitted mid-term evaluations in accordance with program requirements, which have been vetted and reviewed internally. This process includes a detailed feedback loop with the implementing partner to ensure that corrections, if needed, are made mid-stream.

The focus on results-oriented management has allowed us to measure the impact of the McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress projects, going beyond administrative measures of program implementation. Based on evaluation findings from 4,000 students participating in the MFFAPP in Cambodia, children who received micronutrient-fortified commodities experienced fewer incidences of diarrhea and increased school attendance. McGovern-Dole expanded the provision of micro-nutrient commodities in Cambodia to over 200,000 students in 2014, through a grant administered by WFP. In Mozambique, the McGovern-Dole school feeding program has led to the increase of girls' enrollment in school by nearly 13 percent, with less than one percent of students missing more than 10 days a year. Also in Mozambique, a Food for Progress project has increased milk production by nearly 10 percent and helped 90 percent of

dairy farm householders demonstrate proficiency in animal husbandry techniques.. Regular project performance monitoring reports as well as independent, third-party evaluations of USDA programs yield assessments of outcomes, lessons learned, and impacts of USDA programs.

H. USDA/USAID Coordination and Collaboration

USDA and USAID collaborate to ensure that food assistance efforts are complementary. Washington and field-based staff from both agencies coordinate programs in-country. Project information, including implementing partner names, beneficiary numbers, commodity types and quantities, and costs are shared.

In addition, USDA and USAID’s Office of Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in FY 2014 outlining collaborative objectives between the McGovern-Dole Program and USAID’s 5-year Education Strategy (2011–2015). The MOU addresses investments in education access and quality by both agencies. Recognizing that each agency offers comparative advantages, the collaboration involves the following: the alignment of countries receiving support and best practices in education; monitoring and evaluation protocols; and transition of responsibility for school feeding and education support to host-country governments. The MOU sets up a framework to increase the impact of U.S. Government investments in education, maximize cost efficiency and efficacy, and create a holistic approach that will contribute more significantly to the education sector’s Millennium Development Goals and upcoming Sustainable Development Goals.

III. Country Highlights

USAID and USDA support development food assistance projects; USAID also supports emergency food assistance projects. Highlights of these projects are shown below.

A. Emergency Response

USAID South Sudan: Saving Lives and Preventing Famine

Due in large part to U.S. efforts and extraordinary action taken by humanitarian actors on the ground, the world helped to avert famine in South Sudan in the summer of 2014. The conflict that pushed the



South Sudanese carrying his food assistance ration. (WFP)

country to the brink of starvation and forced nearly two million South Sudanese to flee their homes erupted as a political crisis in December 2013 and quickly took on ethnic overtones. Atrocities committed by all sides left thousands dead and disrupted planting and herding of livestock, both primary sources of income and food. Commercial traffic was also disrupted in the worst hit areas of Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States. When the rains came in May 2014, neither the commercial merchants nor humanitarian agencies had effectively prepositioned food and other supplies in these areas. Roughly half of all territory in South Sudan is inaccessible by road during the 4-6 month rainy season.

Working in concert with other food security actors, FEWS NET played a major role in the following: sounding the alarm on rising food insecurity; documenting the lack of food availability in markets; and analyzing vulnerability of households based on nutrition and other data. USAID took the extraordinary step of funding a rapid assessment mission that brought FEWS NET and other food security experts into some of the hardest hit areas at the height of the crisis. Their findings, along with those of other food security experts, confirmed that food assistance and nutrition treatment provided during the peak of the lean season mitigated the emergency in some of the worst-affected areas – making the difference between life and death.

USAID took a series of early steps that played a major role in helping to avert the worst case scenario. In February 2014, based on FEWS NET projections, USAID began moving 20,000 MT of Title II in-kind food to prepositioned warehouses in the region in anticipation of the UN call for a massive scale-up of humanitarian assistance. By May, when UN officials alerted the world to the possibility of famine, USAID was able to rapidly direct that food into the country as well as expand its in-kind food commitments to support expanding operations. At the same time, it provided \$8 million in Section 202(e) funds to support the establishment of an air lifeline for South Sudan. This contribution sent a clear signal to the rest of the world that the U.S. endorsed a dramatic scale-up; it facilitated rapid leasing of six heavy-lift aircraft along with a fleet of helicopters to airlift and airdrop food to nearly one million people in otherwise inaccessible areas. Some Section 202(e) monies were also directed to purchase locally and regionally procured nutritious food products to treat and prevent malnutrition since U.S.-specialized products were not close by. In August, USAID tapped the seldom-used reserve, BEHT, and provided WFP with an additional \$50 million in food commodities for its emergency and relief operations.

USAID's development programming also shifted in response to the outbreak of conflict. USAID authorized its partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to shift its development dollars – including 5,100 MT of food commodities – to respond to the crisis. As CRS programming pivoted to address emergency needs, USAID provided additional funding in FY 2014 to support their work in conflict-affected Jonglei State, supporting not only food distributions, but also the provision of seeds and tools to help displaced families and those that returned home to resume farming. (When CRS shifted its development project to focus on the new emergency, USAID

made the decision to no longer include this program in its annual accounting of development project funding levels).

This relief and resilience work by USAID partners took place under tremendously difficult conditions, and partners' field staff endured threats, damage to their compounds, and even loss of life.

By the end of FY 2014, USAID's response totaled more than \$295 million in food and nutrition assistance, including 119,040 MT of critically needed food commodities.

USAID Philippines: Ensuring Rapid Response

USAID also responded early in FY 2014 to the November 2013 typhoon that devastated the Philippines. Typhoon Haiyan killed 6,000 people, displaced 4.1 million, affected 14 million people total, and caused billions of dollars in damage. When WFP called for assistance, USAID was the first donor to pledge support, drawing on the full range of its food assistance tools to respond.

An immediate cash grant from Food for Peace IDA resources enabled WFP to immediately purchase 2,400 MT of rice in the Philippines, which began reaching disaster victims within 5 days of the event. WFP also used the contribution to airlift from Dubai 40 tons of high-energy biscuits – nutrient-dense meal supplements that do not require cooking.

Although at a high cost per ton, USAID simultaneously airlifted another 55 tons of Title II high-energy food bars and paste from its prepositioning site in Miami and directed over 1,000 MT of U.S. rice from its prepositioning warehouse in Sri Lanka to the Philippines. It followed up with an order of an additional 5,000 MT of rice in the United States for the response. The prepositioned stocks arrived approximately one month after the typhoon and the additional U.S. rice arrived in late February, in time to support food for asset recovery activities and food distributions to vulnerable groups, including the elderly and disabled.

A second cash contribution to WFP in mid-December enabled USAID to support a range of activities designed to facilitate rapid market recovery. Through food- and cash-for-asset activities, agricultural assets such as irrigation canals and farm-to-market feeder roads were rehabilitated by affected communities in exchange for either food or cash transfers.

All told, the United States provided \$20 million of food assistance, \$8.66 million in Title II in-kind food and \$11.5 million in IDA. Because the typhoon happened in the beginning of the fiscal year, USAID had sufficient funds to provide the right blend of in-kind and cash resources to ensure a timely and effective response that met immediate needs and reinforced local capacities. This kind of flexibility is not always possible because USAID funds for emergency food responses other than Title II are limited.

USAID Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Blending Resources

Ongoing conflict in eastern DRC has resulted in the displacement of 2.7 million people inside the country, and approximately 430,000 to neighboring countries due to the struggle for control over natural resources, access to land, ethnic tensions, and the activism of Congolese and foreign armed groups. These displacements, coupled with a fragile food and nutrition security context, have resulted in 6.5 million people in DRC experiencing Crisis and Emergency – IPC 3 and IPC 4 – levels of food insecurity.⁸ USAID has responded to this crisis by using a blend of tools to provide the most appropriate and effective emergency response. In FY 2014, FFP reached 2,600,461 beneficiaries with Title II emergency food assistance and 641,962 beneficiaries with cash-based assistance.

In FY 2014, USAID provided WFP over 30,000 metric tons of Title II in-kind cornmeal, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, and RUSF, valued at \$56 million, to address the acute food needs of newly displaced persons affected by armed conflict in North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, and Katanga Provinces. An additional \$5 million dollars in IDA was provided to support the local and regional procurement of approximately 3,900 metric tons of food. This locally and regionally purchased food was critical in that it prevented a pipeline break and reached people in only 2-3 months, instead of the normal 6-8 month wait time for U.S. in-kind commodities in eastern DRC. These contributions enabled WFP to address immediate food needs; treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition in children under five, and pregnant and lactating mothers; and build community resilience through food-for-work and food-for-training activities.



Mother and child who just received food assistance. (USAID)

Food for Peace also worked with USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to design a flexible and rapid response in eastern DRC. Food for Peace and OFDA provided two joint awards to Samaritan’s Purse and CRS that provided a more strategic response to the multi-sectoral needs of displaced populations. By complementing programming with OFDA, Food for Peace was able to reduce project implementation costs and provided a more complete package of humanitarian assistance, food assistance, and non-food items, to those in need.

⁸ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that classifies the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5).

In FY 2014, USAID partnered with the UN International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to address malnutrition in children. It provided \$4.9 million to UNICEF for the programming of 830 MT of U.S. RUTF. This assistance enabled UNICEF to treat 75,000 children under five affected by severe acute malnutrition in four provinces currently under nutritional crisis: Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Katanga, and South Kivu. UNICEF also provided RUTF to children in health zones where USAID supports global health programming, to help strengthen these health systems.

In addition to these emergency response and recovery activities, USAID supports three development projects in eastern Congo that aim to reduce food insecurity by improving agricultural production, health and nutrition, and livelihood opportunities. These development projects are complementing Food for Peace emergency investments by laying the foundation for longer-term stability and growth in DRC.

USAID Central African Republic: Getting Enough to Eat

Continued armed conflict in CAR in 2014 meant a 38-percent reduction in agriculture production and 55-percent reduction in livestock production, leaving more than 30 percent of the population in need of emergency food assistance, according to FEWS NET. The ongoing violence, political instability, and deteriorating food security situation has contributed to more than 418,000 people fleeing the country since 2012, according to the UN High Commission for Refugees. USAID has been responding with a variety of tools – both inside CAR and for refugee food assistance programming in Chad, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, and DRC.

Due to heightened insecurities this year along the roads entering the country, USAID and WFP worked to expand the number of entry points into CAR and ensure delivery of critical food assistance.

In September 2013, armed rebels attacked the village of Zere in western CAR, where Odette Kofedanga and her eight children lived. Kofedanga’s friends and neighbors were killed, 550 homes were burned, and all means of earning an income were vandalized or taken away.

Kofedanga and her eight children managed to escape but had to hide in the bush for months. Her children went hungry.

When the security situation in Zere stabilized, Kofedanga and her children returned to the village. By the following month, she was enrolled in the WFP food distribution program, and her family received its first monthly ration of corn flour, beans, oil, and salt.

While the rations addressed immediate needs, more than 260,000 farmers and their families still did not have the means to plant their crops in the upcoming planting season. In response, WFP enrolled farmers such as Kofedanga in a seed protection program so families could receive food rations at the same time they received seeds, tools, and fertilizer through FAO. The food rations prevented families from selling or eating the seeds to feed themselves so they could sustain their immediate needs and plant for the next harvest at the same time.



CAR beneficiaries taking vegetable oil back to their temporary homes in a displaced persons camp in Bangui. (USAID)

Using a combination of U.S. and regionally available food, USAID reached over one million vulnerable, food-insecure people – including both internally displaced persons and refugees. Families received basics such as grains, beans, and oil, as well as special nutritional products to prevent spikes in malnutrition among children. While USAID made an initial Title II contribution in response to the crisis, the conditions on the ground rapidly deteriorated while WFP was awaiting arrival of the Title II food. Using its new authorities under the 2014 Farm Bill, USAID

provided \$3 million in Section 202(e) funds to WFP in summer 2014. With these monies, WFP accessed foods in Cameroon to shore up the CAR food pipeline while waiting for the Title II food to follow. With Section 202(e) resources, WFP procured 2,530 MT of commodities for general food distribution activities, ensuring timely life-saving assistance to populations displaced by the ongoing conflict and enhancing the overall impact of the Title II program. It complemented more than 8,400 tons of Title II food provided.

In total, for all Food for Peace programs responding to the CAR crisis (Title II and IDA funded), USAID provided \$42 million to WFP and UNICEF in FY 2014 to assist Central Africans both inside CAR and in neighboring countries.

B. Development Projects

Africa

USDA Uganda: Sustainable Production and Marketing of Maize, Pulses, and Soybeans

Food for Progress partnered with the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) on a FY 2011 grant valued at nearly \$11 million and 4,900 MT of soybean oil to improve agricultural production in Uganda. The focus has been on improving the production agronomy, and value chain of maize, pulses, and soybeans. Additionally, the project has helped to develop marketing arrangements between smallholders and purchasers, which has increased farmers' incomes, added value to the local economy, and improved smallholders' access to, and use of, credit for capacity growth investments and expanded production.

Highly effective peer-to-peer training in conservation farming methods was led by over 750 "lead farmers" who set up 800 demonstration plots and led field trainings. Over 500 tiller service providers, who offer fee-based tillage services and tools used in tillage, were trained in improved conservation tillage and soil conservation techniques. Roughly 30 Ministry of Agriculture extension officers were trained to reach out to farmers on tillage and

harvesting practices. Farmers were trained in conservation farming techniques which resulted in benefits such as reduced soil erosion, increased nutrient retention, improved moisture efficiency, lower labor costs, and higher, more reliable yields.



Demonstration plot to show farmers a 'hand-hoe basin conservation tillage' technique which reduces soil loss, improves soil health, increases soil moisture efficiency and increases crop productivity. (USDA)

More than 21,000 farmers in Uganda have adopted conservation farming practices to their maize, pulse, and soybean cultivation. By adopting these practices, their yields have increased an average of 47 percent above their previous output from traditional farming practices. As a result of the project, over 10,000 hectares of maize, pulses, soybean, and sunflower are currently under conservation tillage methods. Furthermore, over 20,000 farmers

are correctly implementing post-harvest techniques including correct harvesting, storing, and bagging techniques for maize, pulse, and soybean stocks that enhance the shelf-life and quality of their product.

USDA funding was also used to support improved marketing linkages between farmers, purchasers, and agro-input suppliers. Farmers were encouraged to participate in producer organizations (PO) and depot committees (DC). Depot committees comprise an integrated system with a network of producers, and better commodity aggregation and management. Depot committees commercialized the region's agricultural market by aiding smallholder farmers to connect to larger markets. Through USDA-supported interventions, nearly 60 POs and DCs were linked to financial services such as banking, credit services, and financial management trainings, as a result of which 34 bank accounts were opened and 25 agricultural loans were secured, totaling over \$300,000. Financial literacy trainings have enhanced POs' ability to operate village savings and credit associations independently. Their purchases of nearly \$500,000 of seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, and other farm implements have boosted local agro-input businesses.

The sales of maize, pulses, and soybeans generated by these POs and DCs have now been valued at over \$2.1 million. There has been a 73-percent increase in the volume of maize, pulse, and soybean crops purchased in aggregate by buyers, as calculated from the baseline measured before the conservation farming practices interventions. Farmers' revenues from maize, pulses, and soybeans that were cultivated using conservation farming are up 63 percent. (This figure is an average figure computed from an analysis of over 1,000 record books from farmers using conservation farming methods. The baseline revenue from traditional farming is taken into consideration, and only an increase in revenue due to conservation farming is used in the reported percentage.) Over 5,000 farmers have opened bank accounts in 13 districts since the project started, largely due to increased financial literacy trainings offered to farmers. These bank accounts enhance farmers' ability to save and access banking services, such as lines of credit for future investments in their production capacity.

USAID Chad: Building Resilience of Vulnerable Communities

This year, USAID and partners Africare and Adventist Development and Relief Agency completed a 7-year (2008–2015), \$35 million development project that focused on reducing chronic food insecurity for over 130,000 beneficiaries in the Ouaddai and Batha regions. The project addressed longer term development challenges of reducing community risk to food insecurity, improving health and nutrition, and strengthening livelihoods and income-generating opportunities to bolster community resilience.

According to the final evaluation, a strong focus on health, nutrition, agriculture, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions combined with targeted food distributions led to 77 percent of households reporting a secure food situation during the final survey, compared to just 27 percent at the start of the program. In addition, the percentage of households reporting severe food insecurity declined from 45 percent in 2009 to 3.4 percent by the end of the project.



Market Garden (USAID)

During FY 2014, the project helped mitigate the impact of shocks on food security by increasing crop production and improving water infrastructure such as dikes, roads and dams (implemented through “food-for-work”). Water access and new agricultural techniques enabled farmers to recover 750 hectares of farmland and produce sorghum, tomato, and watermelon. Additionally, the project’s emphases on post-harvest handling practices and water activities increased agricultural opportunities within the community and reduced the out-migration of men. Investments made to build and rehabilitate wells and boreholes also increased the availability of safe drinking water for over 30,000 beneficiaries, and enabled women to produce vegetables and increase household dietary diversity through market gardening. Food security committees developed 80 action plans that helped identify and prioritize food security risks and challenges, and over 220 village savings and loan groups provided 2,000 vulnerable community members with access to micro-credit. During the final year of the program, the project also empowered over 3,700 women through basic literacy and numeracy trainings. Collectively, these activities strengthened the communities’ resilience and food security, enhancing their abilities to cope with future shocks and stresses.

In addition to its development program, USAID contributed \$73 million in emergency food assistance funding to Chad to support other communities facing drought or affected by the conflicts in neighboring CAR and Nigeria, and to provide food support to the more than 450,000 refugees that Chad hosts from Sudan (Darfur), CAR, and Nigeria.

USDA Senegal: Rebuilding Rural Feeder Roads in a Conflict Zone

After 30 years of civil conflict in the Casamance area of Senegal, an \$8.2 million Food for Progress grant in FY 2012 from USDA, administered by Shelter for Life (SFL), is helping to rebuild 130 km of rural feeder roads in the conflict zone.

Construction of a farm-to-market feeder road began in April 2014. The impact of the road on the regional economy was immediate. Nearly 300 cash-for-work laborers, whom SFL



Villagers load mangos for export onto a 20-ton truck on the newly completed road that they built. (USDA)

had recruited to work on the road, came from seven different villages in the immediate vicinity. The cash for work program helped the laborers' households overcome food insecurity during what they defined as a particularly difficult *hunger* season, which traditionally occurs in August and September each year. Construction supervisor

Abdoulaye Diatta, a resident of the area,

noted that the community would have gone into debt to buy rice to feed families had this work opportunity not been available.

The local economy benefited from social stabilization and civic development as a result of this project. Project managers decided to mix laborers from different communities in each job site. They organized the labor pool into 12 groups of 12 workers (including at least two women per group), while ensuring that each group was ethnically and geographically diverse. As a result, villagers found themselves working alongside people from neighboring communities with whom they had enjoyed little or no contact in decades because of the historical civil conflict. Ousmane Sandeng, a local government official, noted that mixing people on the work crews helped improve relations between communities in the area, and that villages that were on different sides of the conflict have renewed ties. He added, "People here began inviting members of other communities to social events like weddings and funerals, all because of their work together on the road."

A crucial impact in terms of agricultural income was that for the first time, 20-ton trucks were able to come down the rebuilt and widened road to pick up truckloads of mangos during the harvest in August. This enabled villagers to benefit from the sale of mangos.

Incomes from local straw production were also boosted. The villages of Laly and Yabon sell straw used to build thatch roofs for the tourist cabins along the coast. Traditionally, they had transported the straw to the main national highway via donkey cart. This year, 10-ton trucks drove down the new feeder road to pick up the straw at the villages and transport it to the coast.

The increased access and connectivity due to the road project has increased revenues and provided the impetus for various infrastructural improvements. Since construction on the road began in April 2014, several houses and a mosque have been built. There has been improved access to the primary school that is situated in Laly on the rebuilt road. The village leaders in Laly are discussing rebuilding and staffing the former health services hut with the municipal government. The village chief of Laly described the cash for work program as a 'building block' in the peace process.

Central America

USDA Honduras: Improving Coffee and Legumes Increases Farmers' Incomes and Community Resilience

A USDA Food for Progress project called MAS (Sustainable Agriculture Improvement in English) is helping over 18,000 Honduran farmers' achieve higher incomes and provide improved, community-wide economic resilience, through interventions in the bean seed and coffee value chains. Bean seed, a legume, is a staple and essential source of protein in the Honduran diet, while coffee is the country's main export and cash crop. In FY 2012, the USDA Food for Progress program provided TechnoServe with a \$10.9 million grant and 24,500 MT of U.S.-produced soybean meal to improve these two value chains and improve markets and trade.

Coffee Rust Epidemic

The project's interventions have been particularly significant given the outbreak of coffee leaf rust throughout Central America starting in 2012. The coffee leaf rust epidemic struck with unprecedented intensity, reaching previously untouched farms. According to FEWS NET reports, coffee production in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua declined between 16 and 32 percent for the 2013/2014 season. In Honduras, where households are highly dependent on coffee as a source of income, about 70 percent of participating farmers were affected by leaf rust. This affected their production output and incomes, and in turn negatively impacted socio-economic indicators like employment, food security, and health.

Agronomic Training and Credit Services

The USDA's MAS project provides technical agronomic training in collaboration with the Honduran Coffee Institute, to help farmers reinvigorate their productive assets – trees. After receiving training, farmers are able to better track and respond to signs of coffee leaf rust

disease by regulating shade, weeding, using fertilizers and fungicides appropriately, and using new planting. Over 4,000 coffee farmers are now using improved practices on 10,585 hectares of farmland, to protect their trees, stave off coffee rust, and stem plant losses from the coffee leaf rust disease.

Farmers were also able to improve the quality of the coffee beans. During the 2013/2014 harvest, the share of coffee beans rated “premium” or “special” increased between 7085 percent across all farmers, positioning them to enter high-value, specialty coffee markets.

The MAS project helped to strengthen the network of *cajas rurales*—rural microcredit banks that work with farmers, helping more than 6,300 farmers to access lines of credit. Easy access to credit is crucial for farmers to be able to buy in bulk, make capital investments, and make improvements to their farms.

The Farm Income to Community Multiplier Effect

The MAS project raised smallholder incomes through innovative marketing contracts that linked more than 200 producer organizations (groups of smallholders) to specialty coffee markets and coffee exporters, which paid a premium over the local commodity price. Participating farmers now earn an average premium of \$0.50–\$0.61 per pound of coffee above the local commodity price and have increased their revenue by an average of \$1,400.

With higher income, access to credit, and training, the percentage of farmers investing in their farms has increased five-fold. Through USDA assistance, Orbelina Vásquez’s 1.5-hectare coffee farm in Santa Rosita, Siguatepeque, was revitalized. She was able to revive her failing coffee trees and her farm’s economic health. Her trees’ productivity has doubled as a result of the project. Her input costs have decreased as a result of targeted fertilizer applications that she learned about from the MAS project. She took advantage of improved links that the MAS project organized for buyers, and received much higher sales price for her coffee than previously. (She previously sold her dry parchment coffee for \$65.00 per 100 pounds (cwt), and now she sells it at \$163.00/cwt, a rise in price of approximately



Orbelina Vasquez is a Honduran coffee farmer who provides employment on her farm to community members. USDA has helped restore poorly producing coffee trees on her farm, improved their productivity, and raised the sales price she receives by 150 percent. (USDA)

150-percent). She is now a producer leader in her producer group, which has motivated her to continue learning and teaching others improved growing techniques.

Similar agronomic interventions were implemented in the bean seed sector, including training farmers in the use of inoculants, improved irrigation and weed management, and better harvest and post-harvest management techniques. USDA trained smallholder farmers in the use of certified bean seed of improved varieties, and worked with bean producers to establish and disseminate their seeds at community seed banks. USDA is also helping farmers to access wider markets and establish formal buying arrangements, through which they gain price advantages.

Lilian Figueroa, a wife and mother of three children who has been working a 1.5-hectare farm for 8 years, benefited from USDA's technical assistance and is now a producer of certified bean seed, as well as a member of a Community Seed Bank. Previously she produced 32 cwt of bean seed, but is now producing 44 cwt—a productivity increase of nearly 40 percent. An increase in bean seed quality also enabled her to more than double the sales price she receives (\$3,680/cwt as opposed to the \$1,400/cwt she received previously).

Lilian's overall farm income has increased 168 percent. With its growing labor requirements, her farm has generated six jobs in the community. USDA has used Lilian's high-performing farm to organize "farmer field-school" demonstrations, with practical training for others on production and post-harvest practices. This peer-to-peer learning system has motivated other bean producers to use improved bean seed, further improving those farmers' performance and incomes.

Asia

USAID Bangladesh: Development Investments in Bangladesh Significantly Decrease Stunting among Children

In Bangladesh, a 12.9-percent reduction in the prevalence of stunting – or chronic, long-term undernutrition – among children under five is just one of a number of positive outcomes achieved in households assisted through USAID partner CARE's development food assistance project, according to an FY 2014 final evaluation. Implemented from FY 2010-2015, this transformative, multi-sector development project was designed to reduce households' vulnerability to food insecurity. A large portion, if not all, of the 12.9-percent reduction in the prevalence of stunting observed between the baseline and final surveys can be attributable to the project.

The final evaluation concluded that the main reason the project was successful is because it addressed a broad range of underlying and immediate causes of chronic undernutrition, such as poverty, economic and gender inequality, and poor sanitation. The project not only carried out maternal and child health and nutrition interventions to address

the problem, but also supported interventions designed to empower women, promote households' livelihoods, support disaster risk reduction and community resilience, and improve households' health environments.

This integrated approach, combining nutrition-specific interventions with those that address underlying causes of food insecurity, led to an annual decline in the prevalence of stunting among participating households that was far higher than that of rural Bangladeshi households, or 3.4 percent compared to 0.6 percent per year.

The project also led to impressive gains in women's empowerment. According to the final evaluation, the project increased participating women's earning of cash income and control over economic resources by 249 percent, and reduced the prevalence of domestic violence by 74 percent. The project also increased adoption of improved technologies on farms by 120 percent.

The project, which began in FY 2010 and will end in FY 2015, targeted over 1,570 villages located in the poorest and most marginalized districts in the country. In the past year alone, the project improved the lives of nearly 2.2 million beneficiaries.

USDA Bangladesh: Facilitating Sustainability in School Feeding Programs

Over the past decade, the McGovern-Dole program has partnered with WFP to provide a daily snack to over 161,000 school children in Bangladesh each year, improving basic nutrition and encouraging parents to keep their children in primary school. In 2014, the U.S. Government committed to donating 29,000 metric tons of soft white wheat over the next three years. The donated U.S. wheat from this project will be used to produce nutritious biscuits that will be provided to children in approximately 2,000 schools in four of the poorest sub-districts (upazilas) in Gaibandha District. By 2017, WFP will work with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) to hand over 50 percent of the schools (in two of the upazilas) to the Government of Bangladesh's program called National School Feeding in Poverty Prone Areas (NSFPPA).



A Bangladeshi factory worker monitors the production of biscuits made from U.S.-donated wheat. (U.S. Embassy New Delhi)

By providing a school snack to children each day they attend school, the McGovern-Dole program has been able to improve school attendance, increase student attentiveness, and

reduce hunger. The program has also supported a suite of complementary activities that encourage teacher attendance and improve the quality of literacy instruction in classrooms. McGovern-Dole funds also support the provision of vegetable seeds and tools to establish school gardens. The school gardens are a “living classroom” to teach children in grades 3-5 about sustainable agricultural practices, crop rotation, seed preservation, and integrated pest management.

WFP collaborates closely with the Government of Bangladesh to ensure the sustainability of school feeding through a national school-feeding model. Under the auspices of the McGovern-Dole program, WFP continues to build capacity within Government of Bangladesh institutions to implement school feeding. Supported by a previous FY 2011 USDA grant to WFP, WFP established the Capacity Support Unit in the Directorate of Primary Education in 2012, which supports MoPME efforts to run a national school feeding program. The Capacity Support Unit establishes standard operating procedures for management and oversight, conducts monitoring and reporting, and establishes food procurement and distribution procedures. WFP also organizes school and community training and provides guidance on working with district- and upazila-level MoPME officials to ensure smooth implementation of the NSFPPA program.

While U.S. commodities promote the health and education of Bangladeshi children, the consistent support of the McGovern-Dole Program has helped the Government of Bangladesh to establish its own governance and administrative processes to run large-scale school-feeding programs.

USDA Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste: Improved Varieties of Cash Crops

In remote, under-developed districts in East Timor, there have been few opportunities for rural families who rely on subsistence farming to increase their cash income. In 2014, USDA implemented a nearly \$13 million Food for Progress grant through the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) with their national partner Cooperativa Café Timor in East Timor. The grant includes 10,500 MT of rice. The project introduces commercial-quality crops of cassava, cacao, pepper, vanilla, and Robusta coffee



USDA Program’s Luarai Women Group cleaning and drying harvested cassava from an improved seed variety planted in 2014, which has netted cash profits. (USDA)

to village families. The project not only promotes farm crop cultivation but also offers business and employment opportunities throughout the agricultural supply chain. For those with no access to farm land, this project helps them with local seedling nurseries; crop transport; and secondary farm, factory, and warehouse employment. The grant also helps farmers develop a sustainable post-harvest processing and marketing system. The farmers are supported by the project's locally recruited agricultural extension workers who have been trained in improved agronomic methods. The Food for Progress program has already improved farmers' incomes and created multiplier effects as farmers using first-generation seeds provide cuttings of improved varieties for other farmers.

An important element within this program is the active recruitment and involvement of women farmers. A women producers group has been organized by the project, and they were given access to improved cassava varieties and agronomic training. The improved cassava variety is known for its high yield, high-starch content, high adaptability, and pest and disease resistance. The Timor Leste Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries approved and provided a Timorese name, *Ai Luka*, for the variety that generates a five-to-sevenfold expansion of crop each season. In 2014, the women farmers harvested two hectares of flourishing cassava, taking advantage of its enhanced growth and more cuttings per plant. The women producers group sold 40,000 cassava starts and over eight MT of dried/peeled cassava chips back to Cooperativa Café Timor, while keeping over 20,000 cuttings to expand their production for the coming year (a six-fold expansion). The cuttings were made available for the next group of women producers – intended beneficiaries of the project's next year. Beyond starter material for the next planting season and food for consumption, the harvest from the two-hectare plot yielded cash sales of \$1,560. The women benefited immediately from the cash proceeds and agreed that the money should be used to send their children to school. Some hoped that this new source of family income would allow their children to attend high school or even university in the future.

This project also set up seedling production and provided technical training for nursery operators. Ervina Morais is the mother and main income earner for her family of four children. She has no farm land but is using the USDA opportunity to start a small seedling nursery business behind her village house. With the



Seedling Nursery Owner, Mrs. Ervina Morais, tends her coffee and pepper seedlings for the USDA Timor Leste Agribusiness Development Project (USDA)

ongoing guidance of the project's agricultural extension officers, she grows 5,000 Robust Coffee seedlings and 100 Black Pepper plant seedlings in her backyard nursery. Ervina nurtured these initially fragile seedlings into mature, locally acclimated seedlings that will be purchased back for cash by the project. She would like to use the cash from selling her seedlings to pay for school fees and to give her family a better life.

Farmers groups are also getting support from USDA to improve their financial management strategies, business development, and accounting processes for sales. The agronomic interventions are focusing on cultivation using organic methods in order to reduce dependence on expensive fertilizers and pesticides, and to receive enhanced prices in high-value, specialty markets that source organic products. NCBA is pursuing crop certification including Fair Trade and Organic Certifications for the coffee and USDA certification for pepper, cloves, vanilla, and cocoa.

USDA Pakistan: Cold Chain Development Project for Horticulture and Fisheries

In 2010, USDA signed a Food for Progress agreement with Winrock International to launch the Pakistan Agriculture and Cold Chain Project (PACCD). Through this agreement, USDA granted Winrock 20,900 MT of soybean oil, which was subsequently monetized for \$20.2 million to fund the project's activities.



An example of an improved cold storage facility in Baluchistan funded by USDA and run under private ownership. Expanded cold storage has reduced losses of perishable produce, increased the shelf life of farmers' output, and expanded market reach. (USDA)

The PACCD implemented its development efforts in Balochistan, the most impoverished and underdeveloped province in Pakistan. More than 60 percent of Balochistan's 10-12 million inhabitants live below the poverty line. Agriculture accounts for 52 percent of total provincial gross domestic product, employs 65 percent of the labor force, and directly supports three-quarters of the province's population. Significant horticultural challenges included inadequate and inefficient storage, packaging, transportation, and organization, which resulted in large product spoilage and income losses for producers. The

interventions of the PACCD aimed to extend the shelf-life of perishable products, and increase the efficiency of cold storage technologies.

The project built and refurbished nine large-volume cold stores and 40 small-volume cold stores, which added 9,400 MT of storage, and increased storage capacity by 66 percent across Balochistan. These cold storage units are much more energy-efficient, with a loss rate of 5-10 percent, compared with pre-existing storage whose loss rates were 50-60 percent. Local construction labor and companies were used. As a result of expanded capacity and efficiency, operators of cold storage units experienced lower costs and generated profits on a monthly basis. Over 105 people were trained on cold storage management and operations, and are now employed in the cold storage business as a result of USDA's investment.

Increased volumes of produce are now available for sales. Farmers benefited from training in better processing systems such as sorting and drying fruit, controlled ripening techniques, and better crating and packaging. With less damage in storage and transportation, larger volumes of high-quality, unspoiled produce now travel farther and can be sold for higher prices. The USDA project successfully set up 16 new buying contracts between Baluchistan's fruit growers and large private sector retailers, such as McDonald's, Tamar and Nabeela, and Metro Cash and Carry (a Pakistani subsidiary of a European supermarket firm). With the advantage of lower losses of perishable products, farmers could expand their geographic reach to sell fruit in markets as far away as Punjab, the most populous area of Pakistan, farther afield than the neighboring Sindh province.

With 25-percent reduction in post-harvest losses in fruits, farmers' cold storage exports grew from 300 MT at the project baseline in 2010, to 500 MT in 2013, and are expected to reach 10,000 MT in 2015. Farmers report a 35-percent increase in revenues on average, and a 45-percent increase in profit margins between 2010 and 2014. Indirect gains were also experienced from higher incomes throughout the value chain with 587 additional jobs created, and 5,283 indirect beneficiaries reporting higher incomes.

To promote sustainability, the project helped to install facilities for a fully fledged plant tissue laboratory in Balochistan University. This supports the technical education of new generations of plant biologists who can support local agriculturalists by constantly innovating varieties suitable for the region.

One of PACCD's objectives was to support the financial health of producers, ensuring that they have access to savings and capital funds when needed. As a result of the strong business investment in Balochistan by USDA, Tameer Bank (a local bank) opened up two branches to support expanded agricultural, fishery, and agribusiness loans for local operators. Over 1,000 project participants opened accounts at Tameer Bank. In all, the project has improved the lives of about 1.7 million direct and indirect beneficiaries.

IV. Farmer to Farmer

FY 2014 was the start-up year for new projects under the Farmer to Farmer (F2F) FY 2014-2018 program. Of the \$15 million obligated, \$14,757,000 was obligated for F2F program implementation and \$248,653 for program management.

During FY 2014, the F2F program provided 296 volunteer assignments. As is expected, volunteer assignments were relatively low during the year, as implementing partners were focused on country-level planning, staff recruitment and training, and office setup. Volunteers carried out the 296 assignments in 32 countries.

Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services with an estimated value of over \$2.6 million. The 296 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (49 percent), organizational development (24 percent), business and enterprise development (20 percent), administrative (5 percent), financial services (one percent), and environmental conservation (one percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including, as follows: rural support services and input supply (37 percent), on-farm production (32 percent), storage and processing (14 percent), and marketing (16 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 1,652 specific recommendations, relating to organizational improvements (51 percent), economic impacts (40 percent), financial services (3 percent), and environment and natural resource conservation (6 percent).

In the first year of this 2014-2018 program, a total of 309 host organizations received technical assistance from F2F volunteers. These include 121 farmer cooperatives and associations (39 percent); 40 individual private farmers (13 percent); 61 other private enterprises (20 percent); 45 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (15 percent); 29 educational institutions (9 percent); five rural financial institutions (2 percent) and eight public sector agencies (3 percent). During FY 2014, volunteers provided direct formal training to 16,767 beneficiaries (32 percent women). A total of 25,066 persons were directly assisted (36 percent women).

V. Appendices

A. Legislative Framework

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) was re-named the Food for Peace Act by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (also known as the 2008 Farm Bill). During FY 2014, operations of U.S. international food assistance programs were guided by the Food for Peace Act, as amended. The restated objectives of the Food for Peace Act (under the 2008 Farm Bill) include the following:

- 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, Food for Progress, and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition 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 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**—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.
6. **Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program (LRP)**—program authorized in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Farm Bill) up to \$80 million annually, to support development activities aimed at strengthening local and regional procurement in food-insecure developing countries in order to address the cause of chronic food insecurity. Lateral objectives of the USDA LRP Program are to support the consumption of locally produced food and strengthen local value chains and associated procurement activities. USDA LRP will support local and regional food procurement to complement existing food aid programs, especially McGovern-Dole, to undertake activities to strengthen value chains and other procurement activities. USDA is in rulemaking and expects to have a rule in place to allow for programming in FY 2016.

B. List of Abbreviations

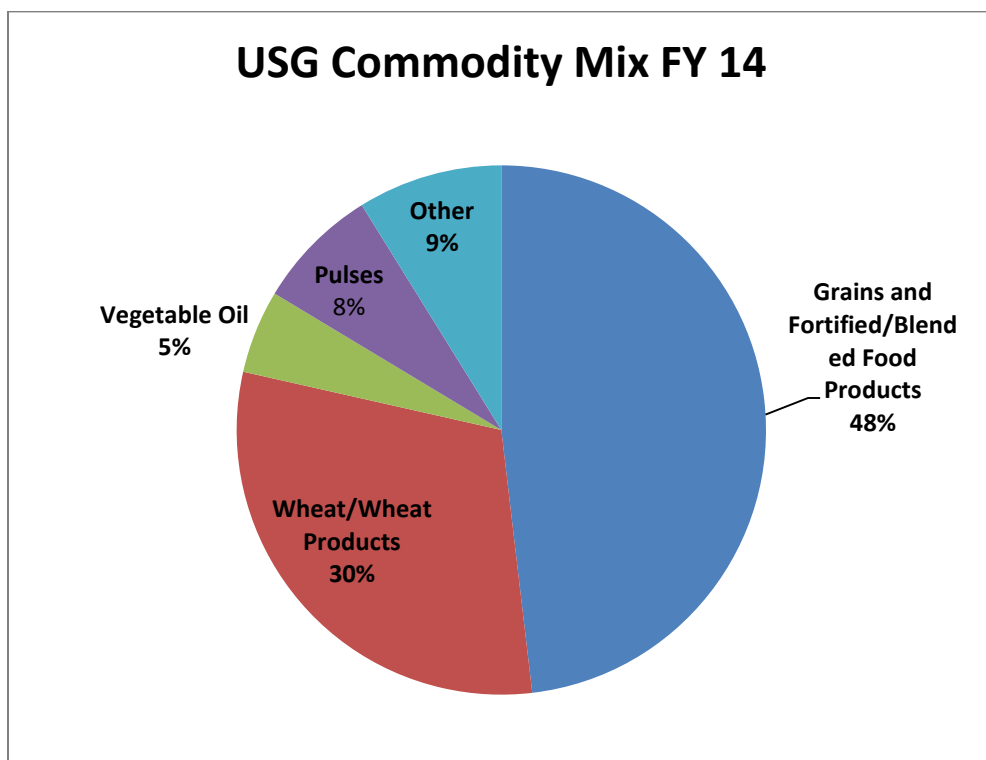
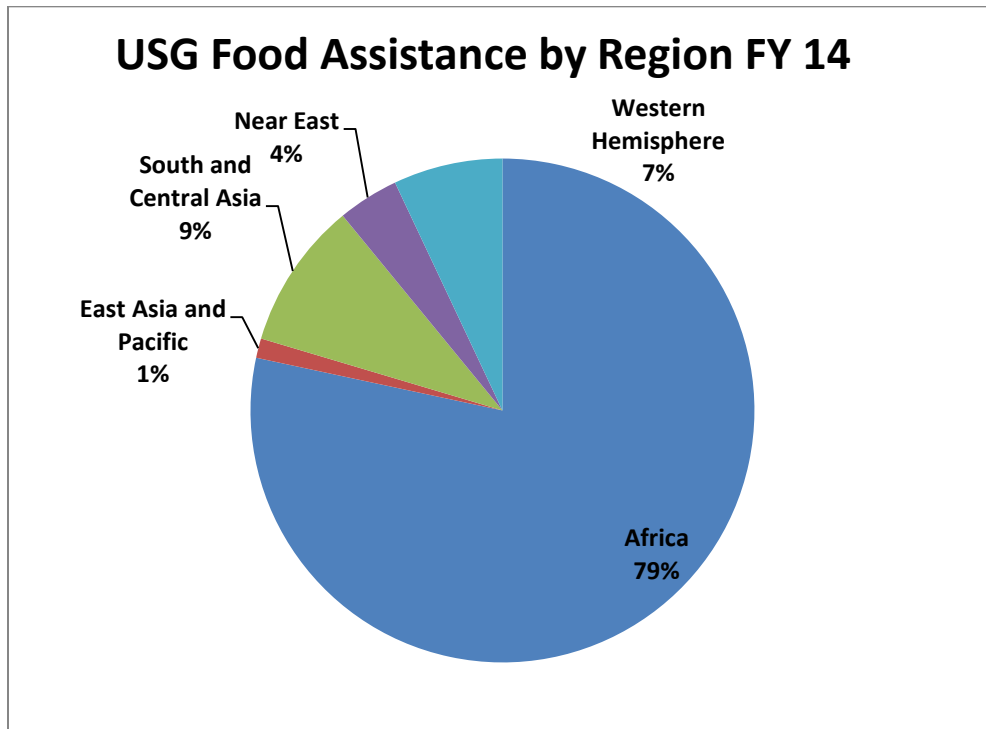
| | |
|----------|---|
| BEHT | Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust |
| BFS | Bureau for Food Security |
| CCC | Commodity Credit Corporation |
| CDF | Community Development Funds |
| CSB | Corn Soy Blend |
| DC | Depot Committee |
| EMOP | Emergency Operation |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning System Network |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace (USAID) |
| FTF | Feed the Future |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GAO | Government Accountability Office |
| IDA | International Disaster Assistance |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IFAR | International Food Assistance Report |
| LGF | Loan Guarantee Facility |
| LRP | Local and Regional Procurement |
| MFFAPP | Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot |
| MGD | McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSME | Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| NGO | Nongovernmental Organization |
| OFDA | Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance |
| PIO | Public International Organization |
| PO | Producer Organization |
| PRRO | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation |
| RUSF | Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food |
| RUTF | Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food |
| SO | Special Operation |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USG | U.S. Government |
| UN | United Nations |

C. List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2014:

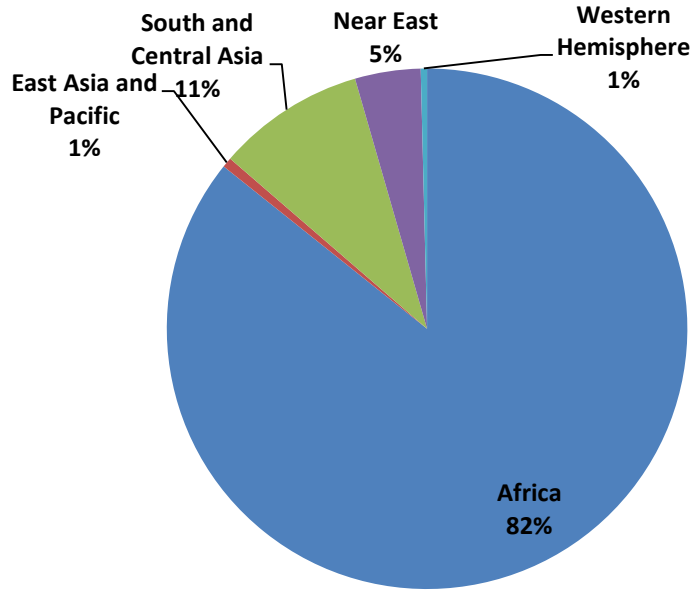
| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AAH..... | Action Against Hunger (known internationally as Action Contre la Faim (ACF)) |
| ACDI/VOCA | Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance |
| ADRA..... | Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc. |
| Africare | Africare |
| AI..... | Amigos Internacionales |
| ASA..... | American Soybean Association |
| CARE..... | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. |
| CNFA | Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture |
| CPI..... | Counterpart International |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FHI..... | Food for the Hungry International |
| GOB..... | Government of Bangladesh |
| HFS..... | Hormel Food Sales, Inc. |
| HKI..... | Helen Keller International |
| KSU..... | Kansas State University |
| LOL..... | Land O' Lakes International |
| MCI | Mercy Corps International |
| NCBA..... | National Cooperative Business Association |
| OICI..... | Opportunities Industrialization Centers International |
| REST | Relief Society of Tigray |
| SCF..... | Save the Children Federation |
| SLI..... | Shelter for Life, International |
| UNICEF..... | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WFP | United Nations World Food Program |
| WH | World Help |
| WVUS | World Vision US |

D. USG Food Assistance Graphs

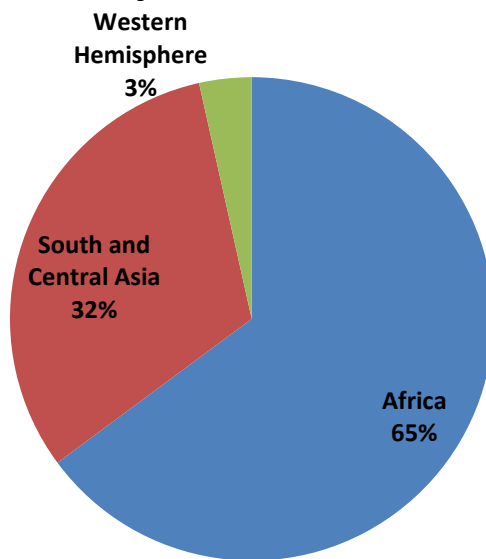


Wheat/Wheat Products include: Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat Flour Bread, Wheat-Soya Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, and Soft White Wheat. **Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products include:** Corn-Soya Blend, Corn-Soya Blend Plus, Cornmeal, Corn, Sorghum, and Soy-Fortified Cornmeal. **Pulses include:** Beans, Peas, and Lentils. **Other includes:** Rice and RUTF.

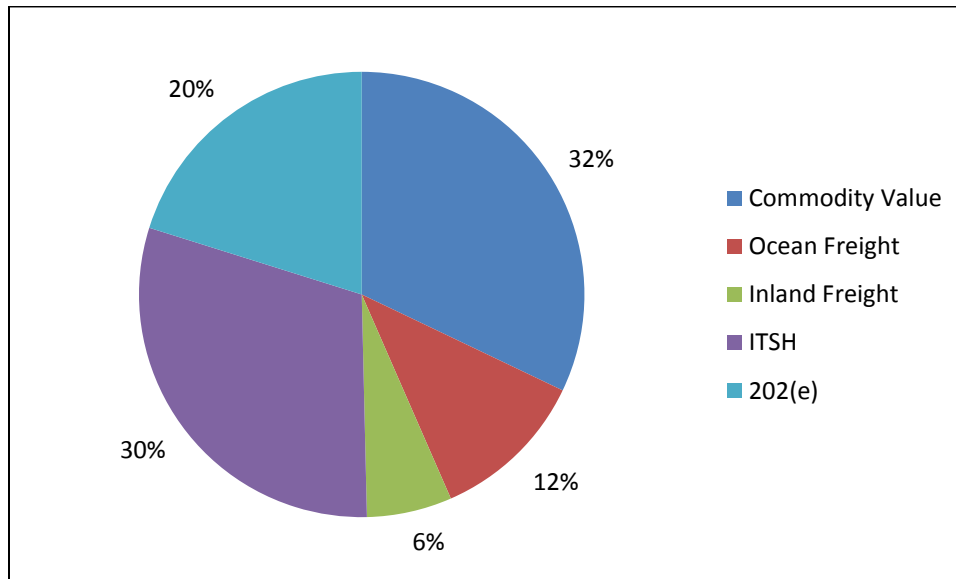
USAID Emergency Food Assistance FY 2014 by Metric Tons



USAID Development Food Assistance FY 2014 by Metric Tons

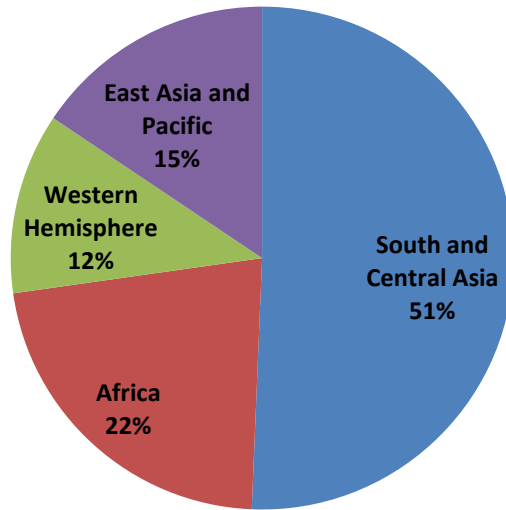


USAID FY 2014 Cost Breakdown

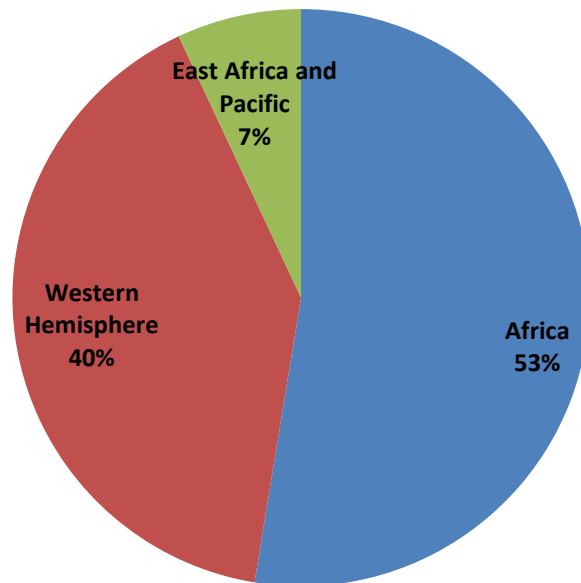


| Use of Funds | |
|--|---|
| Commodities | Cost for purchase of commodities |
| Ocean Freight | Cost to ship from the United States to port of entry |
| Inland Freight | Cost to move commodities from the port of entry inland to destination or to border of landlocked country |
| Internal Shipping & Handling (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 other such costs, 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 McGovern Dole Food Assistance Commodities by Metric Tons, FY 2014



USDA Food for Progress Food Assistance Commodities by Metric Tons, FY 2014



E. USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2014

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--------------------------|----------|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, yellow split peas | 6.6 | 260 | \$152.8 | \$42.3 | \$513.8 |
| | WFP EMOP | Corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice | 37.3 | 1,120 | \$307.1 | \$117.3 | \$1,454.7 |
| Burundi | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 14.4 | 210 | \$209.5 | \$396.6 | \$1,495.5 |
| | WFP PRRO | Pinto Beans, corn-soy blend, corn meal, vegetable oil | 54.7 | 5,310 | \$2,014.0 | \$715.3 | \$8,458.8 |
| Cameroon | WFP | Corn, yellow split peas, rice | 72.4 | 1,660 | \$1,032.7 | \$226.1 | \$2,681.9 |
| Central African Republic | WFP EMOP | Corn-soy blend, corn meal, lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice | 458.3 | 8,230 | \$3,272.0 | \$3,989.7 | \$15,977.6 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 14.4 | 200 | \$280.1 | \$1,406.1 | \$2,520.0 |
| Chad | WFP PRRO | Yellow corn, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, rice, yellow split peas, sorghum | 70.0 | 47,160 | \$16,573.8 | \$5,038.3 | \$61,304.1 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 40.3 | 560 | \$763.4 | \$485.5 | \$3,736.6 |
| Congo (DRC) | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, corn meal, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, ready-to-use supplementary food | 2,540.7 | 30,220 | \$18,455.4 | \$4,810.8 | \$55,985.5 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 59.8 | 850 | \$569.3 | \$677.6 | \$4,941.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, rice | 163.5 | 3,470 | \$1,757.1 | \$942.4 | \$5,309.9 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Djibouti | WFP PRRO | All-purpose flour, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice, sorghum, wheat-soy blend | 25.7 | 3,650 | \$1,042.7 | \$272.2 | \$3,380.4 |
| Ethiopia | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 660.0 | 45,390 | \$8,176.8 | \$2,426.1 | \$30,233.0 |
| | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 564.6 | 51,770 | \$10,855.0 | \$3,107.9 | \$43,217.4 |
| | CRS | Corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice, sorghum, hard red winter wheat | 801.5 | 76,790 | \$11,756.4 | \$3,763.8 | \$61,960.1 |
| Guinea | WFP EMOP* | Bulgur, pulses, rice, vegetable oil | -- | 1,670 | \$628.6 | \$184.9 | \$2,814.5 |
| Kenya | WFP PRRO | All purpose flour, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 574.1 | 44,750 | \$12,819.6 | \$5,196.0 | \$44,478.1 |
| | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 804.4 | 29,710 | \$14,557.6 | \$3,652.7 | \$34,003.7 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 23.8 | 330 | \$81.9 | \$1,279.4 | \$2,679.6 |
| Liberia | WFP EMOP* | Rice, yellow split peas, vegetable oil | -- | 2,750 | \$1,385.6 | \$350.8 | \$4,292.6 |
| | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice | 37.1 | 310 | \$152.0 | \$36.8 | \$428.7 |
| Malawi | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil | 1,557.5 | 880 | \$237.3 | \$5,132.1 | \$6,886.5 |
| Mali | WFP EMOP | Black beans, yellow split peas, rice, lentils, vegetable oil, corn-soy blend | 600.1 | 11,080 | \$4,267.6 | \$1,599.3 | \$20,243.6 |
| Mauritania | WFP EMOP | Corn-soy blend, lentils, rice | 53.5 | 3,640 | \$1,671.3 | \$407.6 | \$5,013.3 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Niger | WFP PRRO | Bulgur-soy fortified, corn-soy blend, lentils, vegetable oil, rice | 169.6 | 17,050 | \$5,351.8 | \$1,937.7 | \$23,420.5 |
| Senegal | WFP PRRO | Rice | 19.6 | 1,520 | \$577.5 | \$173.5 | \$1,896.2 |
| Sierra Leone | WFP EMOP* | Pulses, vegetable oil | -- | 890 | \$360.8 | \$106.1 | \$1,590.1 |
| Somalia | CARE | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$1,427.2 | \$1,427.2 |
| | CRS | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$1,654.2 | \$1,654.2 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 30.2 | 420 | \$529.6 | \$2,349.4 | \$4,461.9 |
| | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, ready-to-use supplementary food, yellow split peas, sorghum | 54.0 | 41,400 | \$26,675.3 | \$6,174.8 | \$69,218.2 |
| | WVUS | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$1,918.6 | \$1,918.6 |
| South Sudan | WFP EMOP | Lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 620.9 | 42,000 | \$129,407.9 | \$19,139.5 | \$116,373.8 |
| | WFP PRRO | Ready-to-use supplementary food, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | | 490 | \$29,617.9 | \$4,801.6 | \$2,689.1 |
| | WFP SO | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$8,000.0 | \$8,000.0 |
| | CRS | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 741.4 | 5,810 | \$1,591.3 | \$5,006.7 | \$11,614.5 |
| Sudan | WFP EMOP | Ready-to-use supplementary food, lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum | 2,264.4 | 152,430 | \$35,046.1 | \$5,926.1 | \$150,054.1 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 50.4 | 700 | \$374.2 | \$2,132.2 | \$5,077.4 |
| Tanzania | WFP PRRO | Corn meal, vegetable oil, lentils | 83.0 | 3,440 | \$1,206.9 | \$333.1 | \$3,770.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Uganda | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow whole peas, sorghum | 458.7 | 7,680 | \$2,134.5 | \$700.4 | \$7,376.0 |
| Zimbabwe | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil, yellow whole peas, yellow split peas, sorghum | 175.9 | 5,620 | \$1,963.0 | \$3,555.4 | \$9,498.3 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 13,902.8 | 651,420 | \$347,856.4 | \$111,594.1 | \$844,052.0 |
| East Asia and Pacific | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | WFP EMOP | A28 rice bars, A29 wheat bars, rice | 23.3 | 2,775 | \$1,404.2 | \$385.3 | \$4,423.7 |
| | WFP PRRO | Rice | -- | 3,300 | \$1,570.7 | \$407.3 | \$4,238.4 |
| Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific | | | 23.3 | 6,075 | \$2,974.9 | \$792.6 | \$8,662.1 |
| Near East | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | WFP PRRO | Great northern beans, lentils, vegetable oil, green split peas | 125.0 | 3,300 | \$602.4 | \$330.5 | \$4,504.9 |
| Iraq | WFP EMOP* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$33.6 |
| West Bank/ Gaza | WFP EMOP | Hard red winter wheat | 715.1 | 6,470 | \$1,383.3 | \$2,858.1 | \$7,336.9 |
| | WFP PRRO | Hard red winter wheat | 70.1 | 3,250 | \$660.4 | \$185.8 | \$2,401.2 |
| Yemen | WFP EMOP* | -- | 3,450.0 | -- | \$7,984.3 | \$1,581.7 | \$14,776.0 |
| | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, soft white wheat | 677.0 | 26,990 | \$8,107.0 | \$17,019.9 | \$37,985.1 |
| Sub-Total Near East | | | 5,037.2 | 40,010 | \$18,737.4 | \$21,976.0 | \$67,037.7 |
| South and Central Asia | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP PRRO | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, yellow whole peas, soft white wheat | 1,108.6 | 41,440 | \$23,711.3 | \$5,663.0 | \$59,502.9 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 59.7 | 830 | \$292.0 | \$2,804.2 | \$6,466.2 |
| Pakistan | WFP PRRO | Corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice, wheat-soy blend | 1,782.9 | 47,470 | \$14,470.2 | \$4,871.8 | \$58,347.7 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pakistan | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 38.2 | 530 | \$98.1 | \$760.8 | \$2,941.1 |
| Sub-Total South and Central Asia | | | 2,989.4 | 90,270 | \$38,571.6 | \$14,099.8 | \$127,257.9 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | WFP PRRO | Lentils, vegetable oil, rice | 41.3 | 3,820 | \$1,907.6 | \$512.1 | \$5,766.8 |
| Haiti | ACF | -- | 6.3 | -- | -- | \$2,980.6 | \$2,980.6 |
| | CARE | -- | 60.0 | -- | -- | \$4,065.1 | \$4,065.1 |
| | FAO | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | \$1,312.6 | \$1,312.6 |
| | UNICEF | Ready-to-use therapeutic food | 17.0 | -- | -- | \$1,875.1 | \$1,875.1 |
| | WVUS | -- | 25.8 | -- | -- | \$2,229.7 | \$2,229.7 |
| Sub-Total Western Hemisphere | | | 250.4 | 3,820 | \$1,907.6 | \$12,975.2 | \$18,229.9 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 22,203.1 | 791,595 | \$410,047.9 | \$161,437.7 | \$1,065,239.6 |
| <p>*Ebola funding to WFP's EMOP, for a total of approximately \$8.7 million. These Title II funds were subsequently reimbursed when Ebola IDA supplemental funding was made available.</p> <p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, September 2015. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from USDA Procurement Tracker, April 2014. 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.</p> <p>Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 44 for a list of awardees and page 61 for the country list.</p> <p>Note: 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.</p> | | | | | | | |

F. USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2014

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | ACDI/VOCA | Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas | 185.1 | 1,260 | -- | \$894.0 | \$3,054.0 |
| | CRS | Soy-fortified bulgur, soy-fortified cornmeal | 291.0 | 850 | -- | -- | \$856.1 |
| Burundi | CRS | Bulgur, soy fortified, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow split peas | -- | -- | \$957.0 | \$6,507.0 | \$7,464.0 |
| | CRS | -- | 7.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chad | Africare | -- | 180.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) | ADRA | Corn-soy blend, corn meal, vegetable oil, green split peas | 46.3 | 1,260 | \$1,489.1 | \$5,624.8 | \$8,696.3 |
| | FHI | Corn meal, vegetable oil, yellow split peas | 237.0 | 1,500 | \$1,747.7 | \$7,219.7 | \$10,338.4 |
| | MCI | Corn meal, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, yellow split peas | 102.9 | 4,610 | \$1,688.6 | \$3,423 | \$10,024.3 |
| Ethiopia | CRS | Bulgur, corn-soy blend, lentils, vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice, hard red winter wheat | 344.3 | 16,080 | \$1,354.2 | \$3,310.1 | \$13,149.3 |
| | FHI | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, hard red winter wheat | 447.7 | 25,940 | \$2,968.5 | \$5,424.7 | \$20,963.5 |
| | REST | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, hard red winter wheat | 970.2 | 38,640 | \$3,256.1 | \$11,163.3 | \$33,310.8 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ethiopia | SCF | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, sorghum, hard red winter wheat | 373.1 | 16,510 | \$2,910.0 | \$5,041.6 | \$15,305.0 |
| Liberia | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, yellow split peas | 203.9 | 1,310 | \$718.2 | \$6,121.2 | \$8,066.3 |
| | OICI | -- | 20.9 | -- | -- | \$7,413.7 | \$7,413.7 |
| Madagascar | ADRA | Vegetable oil, corn-soy blend, rice, beans (great northern) | -- | -- | \$307.2 | \$4,459.3 | \$4,766.5 |
| | CRS | -- | -- | -- | \$768.1 | \$5,965.4 | \$6,733.5 |
| | CRS | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, rice | 531.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Malawi | CRS | Corn-soy blend, vegetable oil | 286.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | CRS | -- | -- | -- | \$1,000.0 | \$1,000.0 | \$2,000.0 |
| | PCI | -- | -- | -- | \$1,000.0 | \$1,000.0 | \$2,000.0 |
| Niger | CRS | Bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil | 386.6 | 2,160 | \$312.5 | \$3,503.4 | \$6,335.3 |
| | MCI | Corn-soy blend | 49.0 | 670 | \$115.5 | \$486.4 | \$1,396.4 |
| | SCF | Bulgur, corn-soy blend, yellow split peas | 115.0 | 1,830 | \$279.6 | \$859.4 | \$2,861.0 |
| Sierra Leone | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, peas/lentils | 402.8 | 971 | \$698.6 | \$9,755.4 | \$11,351.8 |
| Uganda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn-soy blend, lentils, vegetable oil | 46.9 | 3,318 | \$1,335.6 | \$1,929.1 | \$6,983.6 |
| | MCI | Corn-soy blend, corn meal, lentils, vegetable oil | 97.6 | 4,752 | \$1,441.9 | \$1,869.1 | \$9,144.0 |
| Zimbabwe | CNFA | Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil | 84.0 | 1,350 | \$1,037.9 | \$5,130.5 | \$7,310.7 |
| | WVUS | Corn-soy blend plus, vegetable oil, sorghum | 44.8 | 3,860 | \$2,413.8 | \$5,965.8 | \$12,092.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | ITSH (000s) | Section 202(e) (000s) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 5,454.0 | 126,871 | \$27,800.1 | \$104,066.9 | \$211,616.0 |
| South and Central Asia | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ACDI/VOCA | Vegetable oil, peas/lentils, hard red winter wheat, soft white wheat | 220.5 | 14,610 | \$1,142.4 | \$934.3 | \$7,756.4 |
| | CARE | Vegetable oil, yellow split peas, soft white wheat | 2,191.9 | 35,640 | \$2,728.7 | \$1,481.8 | \$19,205.1 |
| Bangladesh | SCF | Yellow split peas, hard red winter wheat, soft white wheat | 897.0 | 11,650 | \$809.9 | \$1,073.9 | \$7,566 |
| Sub-Total South and Central Asia | | | 3,309.4 | 61,900 | \$4,681.0 | \$3,490.0 | \$34,527.5 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | CRS | Pinto beans, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, rice | 45.0 | 1,340 | -- | -- | \$1,276.2 |
| | MCI | Pinto beans, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil, rice | 161.4 | 1,730 | -- | -- | \$1,762.1 |
| | SCF | Pinto beans, corn-soy blend | 124.3 | 1,490 | -- | -- | \$1,600.1 |
| Haiti | CARE | Bulgur, corn-soy blend plus, lentils, vegetable oil | 186.9 | 2,290 | \$1,875.1 | \$2,000.0 | \$5,801.7 |
| Sub-Total Western Hemisphere | | | 517.6 | 6,850 | \$1,875.1 | \$2,000.0 | \$10,440.1 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 9,281.0 | 195,621 | \$34,356.2 | \$109,556.9 | \$256,584.2* |

Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, September 2015. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from USDA Procurement Tracker, April 2014. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.

* This does not include \$5 million in Title II funding for the Technical and Operational Performance Support Program. Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 44 for a list of awardees and page 61 for the country list.

Note: 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.

G. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust – Summary Budget, Commodities and Tonnage—FY 2014

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| South Sudan (Prepositioned)* | WFP/BEHT | Vegetable Oil, RUSF, Yellow Split Peas, Sorghum | Reported under Title II Emergency Beneficiaries | 189,970 | \$173,769.2 |
| <p>* Due to the timing of the crisis and immediate need to provide food assistance in South Sudan during the summer of 2014, USAID used USDA CCC resources to urgently transport Title II commodities from pre-positioning warehouses in Mombasa, Kenya and Djibouti to South Sudan. Additional commodities purchased with the approximately \$50 million in BEHT funds were then provided directly to South Sudan, as well as used to replace the commodities dispatched from the prepositioning warehouses. FFP provided 134,190 MT purchased with BEHT funds to South Sudan, utilizing CCC and Title II resources to cover the associated costs for these resources. Given fluctuations in the cost of commodities over time, restocking prepositioned commodities also enabled the purchase of an additional 55,780 MT. Given the timing of the fiscal year, a portion of these commodities were not programmed until FY 2015. As a result, beneficiaries are reported per WFP's Emergency Title II operations, a portion of which will be reached in FY 2015.</p> | | | | | |

H. USDA CCC Funded Food for Progress Grants Fiscal Year 2014

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES* | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|--|--|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| East Africa Regional ¹ | Cooperative Housing Foundation | Wheat | 725,640 | 58,000 | \$22,954 |
| Kenya ² | Land O'Lakes | -- | -- | -- | \$3,600 |
| Liberia ² | ACDI/VOCA | -- | -- | -- | \$568 |
| Mauritania ² | Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | \$500 |
| Republic of Senegal | National Cooperative Business Association | Crude Degummed Soybean Oil | 169,430 | 10,000 | \$11,819 |
| Tanzania | Small Enterprise Assistance Funds | Wheat | 410,340 | 35,000 | \$15,689 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 1,305,410 | 103,000 | \$55,130 |
| East Asia and Pacific | | | | | |
| Philippines | ACDI/VOCA | Soybean Meal, Dehydrated Potato Flakes | 36,380 | 13,650 | \$12,790 |
| Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific | | | 36,380 | 13,650 | \$12,790 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| El Salvador | National Cooperative Business Association | Wheat, Soybean Meal | 90,565 | 28,760 | \$17,401 |
| Guatemala | Government of Guatemala | Corn, Soybean Meal | 80,000 | 40,000 | \$29,000 |
| Nicaragua | Catholic Relief Services | Crude Degummed Soybean Oil | 117,812 | 10,490 | \$13,158 |
| Sub-Total Western Hemisphere | | | 288,377 | 79,250 | \$59,558 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 1,630,167 | 195,900 | \$127,479 |
| Source: USDA total costs include all FY 2014 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2014. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements. | | | | | |
| ¹ Includes regions of Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi | | | | | |
| ² Represents prior-year agreements with costs incurred in FY 2014. Beneficiaries and commodities are reported only in the year that the agreement was signed. | | | | | |
| *Note: USDA's Food for Progress tables report on both direct and indirect 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). | | | | | |

**I. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
Grants Fiscal Year 2014**

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES* | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Benin | Catholic Relief Services | Lentils, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 119,940 | 4,420 | \$19,081 |
| Burkina Faso | Catholic Relief Services | Cornmeal, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg Oil | 362,178 | 8,910 | \$21,602 |
| Republic of Senegal | Counterpart International, Inc. | Green Split Peas, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 97,980 | 2,190 | \$11,357 |
| Tanzania ¹ | Kansas State University | -- | 1,800 | -- | \$1,000 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 581,898 | 15,520 | \$53,039 |
| East Asia and Pacific | | | | | |
| Laos | WFP | Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 660,000 | 12,690 | \$27,000 |
| Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific | | | 660,000 | 12,690 | \$27,000 |
| South and Central Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | WFP | Soft White Wheat | 450,000 | 29,220 | \$26,000 |
| Nepal | WFP | Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 570,000 | 11,970 | \$26,959 |
| Sub-Total South and Central Asia | | | 1,020,000 | 41,190 | \$52,958 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Save the Children | Flour, Black Beans, Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Soybean Meal, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 120,000 | 5,560 | \$19,476 |
| Nicaragua | World Vision Inc. | Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Kidney Beans, Veg Oil, Milled Rice | 136,284 | 3,900 | \$12,300 |
| Sub-Total Western Hemisphere | | | 256,284 | 9,460 | \$31,776 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 2,518,182 | 78,860 | \$164,773 |
| Source: USDA total costs include all FY 2014 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2014. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements. | | | | | |
| ¹ Represents prior-year agreements with costs for an amendment to the project incurred in FY 2014. | | | | | |
| *Note: USDA's McGovern-Dole tables report only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who receive food rations directly, including direct feeding at schools or take home rations through the life of the program. | | | | | |

J. Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2014

| | MINIMUM | SUBMINIMUM | MONETIZATION | VALUE-ADDED | BAGGED IN UNITED STATES |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FY 2014 Target | 2,500,000 | 1,875,000 | 15.0% | 75% | 50% |
| Final FY 2014 Level | 1,176,866 | 220,135 | 29.7% | 26.7% | 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 non-emergency program tonnage.

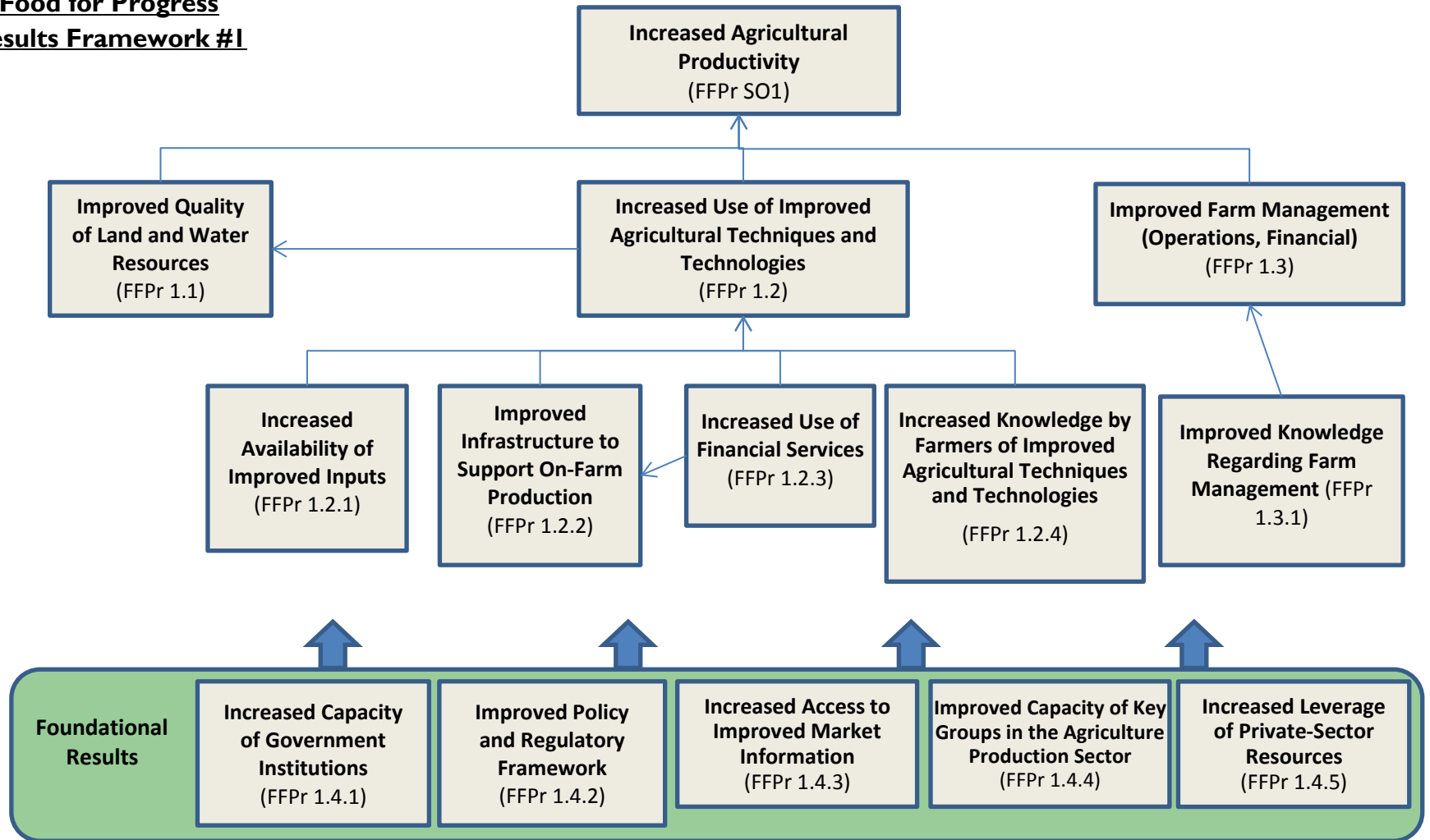
Value-added: Percentage of approved non-emergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

Bagged in United States: 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, April 2015.

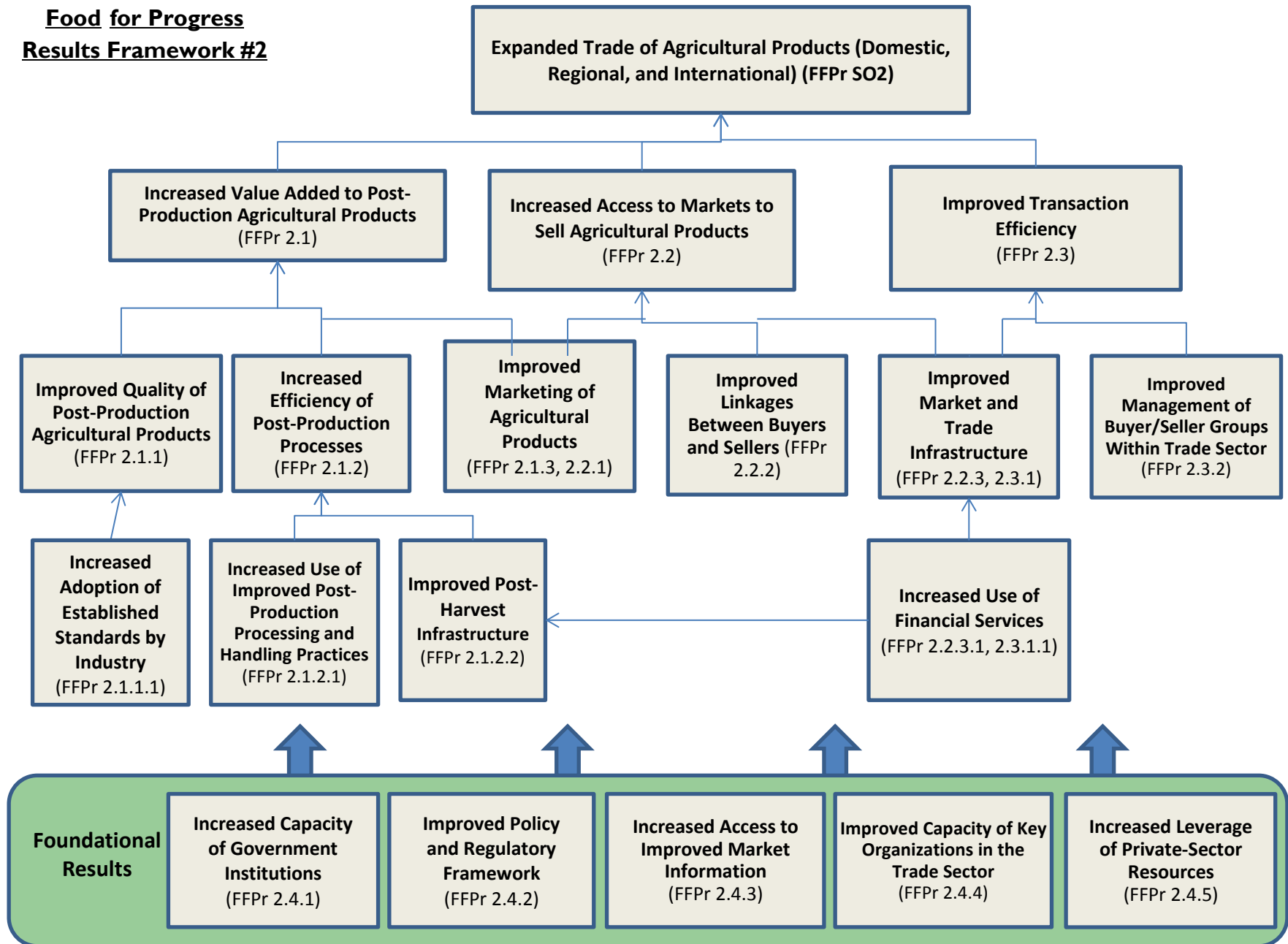
L. USDA Programs – Results Frameworks

**Food for Progress
Results Framework #1**

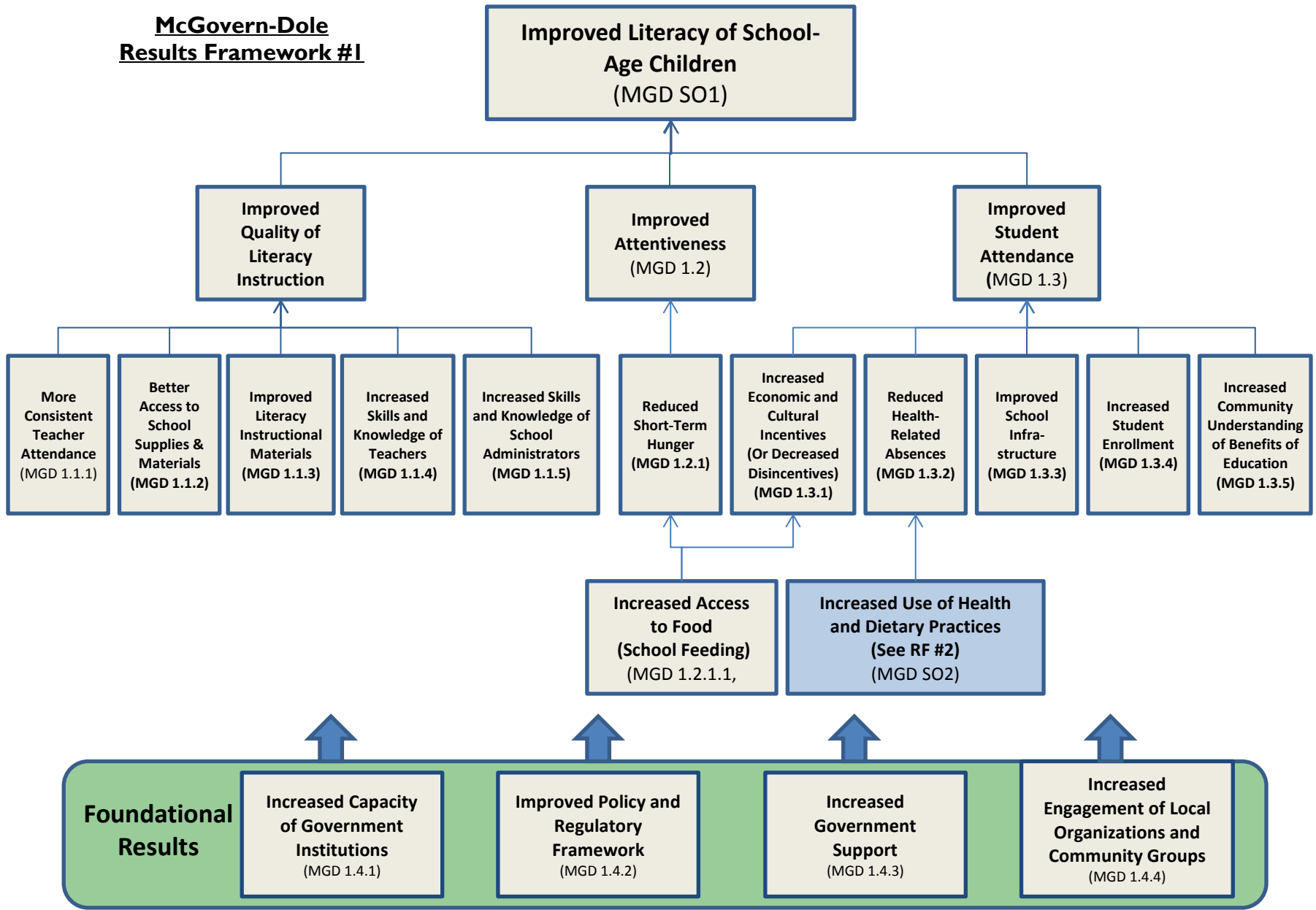


A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

**Food for Progress
Results Framework #2**

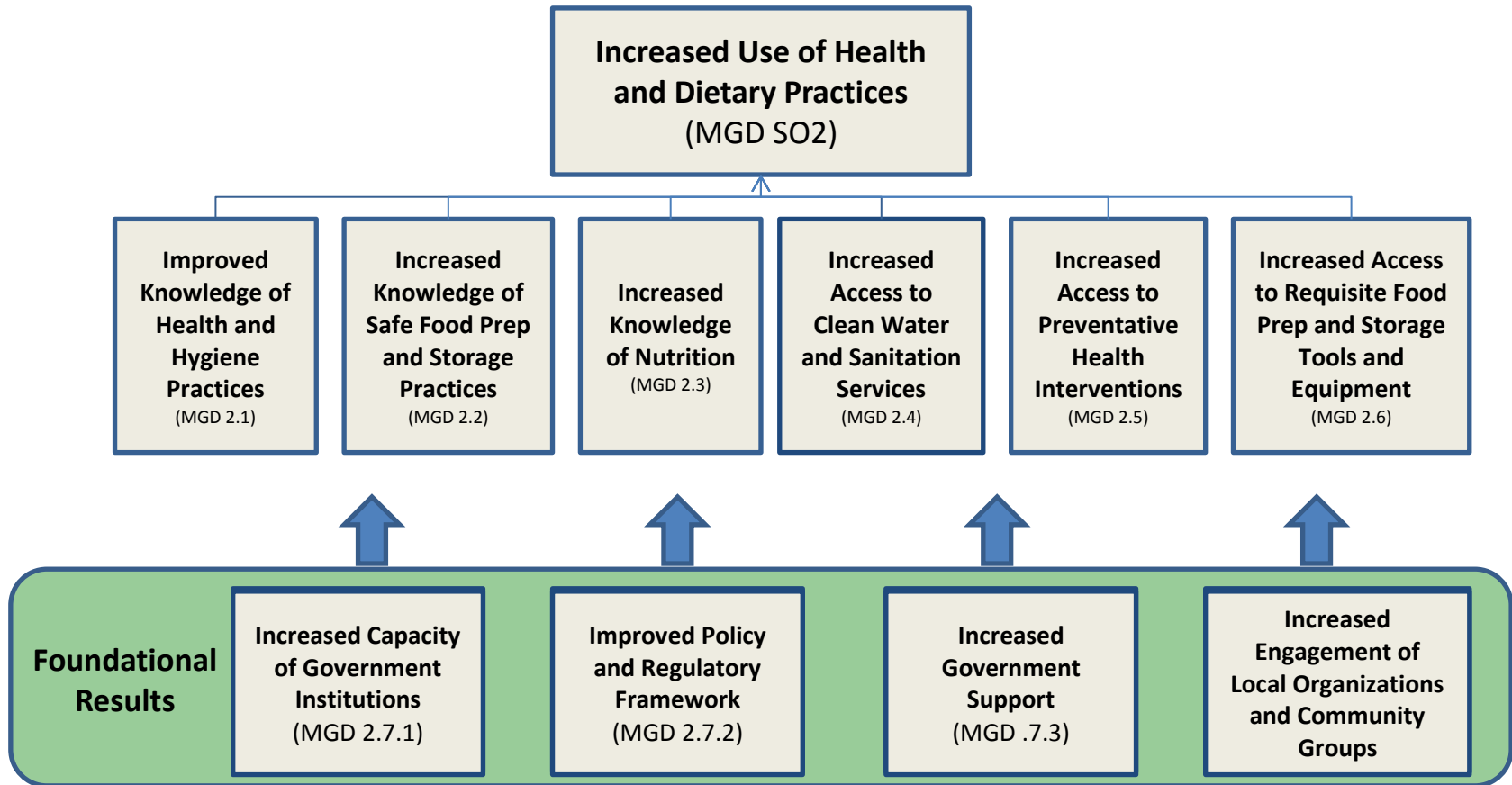


A Note on Foundational Results: These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.



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.

M. 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 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 development 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 the last 3 years, in line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, Food for Peace has outsourced its baseline studies to ensure quality and standardization of methodologies for baseline data collection. In those 3 years, FFP has completed three rounds of baseline studies for new development 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)** – Food for Peace’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 6-month look ahead at 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** – In the last 3 years, FFP has expanded its in-house team of monitoring and evaluation advisors, to include three based at FFP’s regional offices in Africa, and two in Washington, DC. These advisors

have accomplished much to 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. In the past several years, FFP has increased its field presence to provide additional oversight of projects. The office as a whole – both in Washington, DC and the field – has grown by 250 percent in the past few years, to adequately monitor programs.

N. 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). These 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: <http://1.usa.gov/1TbdiCN>.

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 on post-distribution monitoring, beneficiary information, and reporting tables for LRP, cash transfer, and food voucher activities.

USAID will continue to assess ways to improve its guidance and awards process. 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.

(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.

For both emergency and development 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 development 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 United States, 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, and 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 still monetizes. 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 | 58,050 | \$17,251,800 | \$6,461,472 | 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.