



U.S. Agency for International Development

INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT

Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress

Cover Photograph: Mr. John Abisha Fawo is one of the lead farmers hosting a demo site in Mbire District, Zimbabwe made possible by the generous support of the American people. Partner: ADRA. Photo credit: Kudzai Tinago - Tigzozo Media

This report may be found online: www.usaid.gov/open/reports-congress.

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Section I: Latest Developments	4
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Drawdown	4
Nutrition and Food Aid Quality	4
Section II: Regional Highlights	5
Emergency Responses	5
Horn of Africa	5
Yemen	7
Non-Emergency Responses	8
Uganda	9
Section III: Farmer-to-Farmer	9
Appendices	11
Appendix A: Legislative Framework	11
Appendix B: List of Abbreviations	12
Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners	13
Appendix D: BHA Graphs on Food Assistance - Title II Food for Peace Act in FY 2022	15
Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022	21
Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022	23
Appendix G: USAID/BHA Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022	25
Appendix H: BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries for FY 2022	26
Appendix I: BHA Title II Legislative Mandates FY 2022	27
Appendix J: Use of Section 207(f) Authorities of the Food for Peace Act	28
Appendix K: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation	29
Appendix L: The Food Aid Consultative Group	32
Appendix L: PIO and PVO Section 202(e) and ITSH Breakdown	33

Introduction

In a year with unprecedented challenges to global food security, the United States led the world in providing life-saving global food assistance. Utilizing all humanitarian assistance tools and resources—from in-kind U.S.-sourced food assistance to programs that build communities’ resilience and reduce dependence on foreign assistance—the United States continued a legacy as the leading donor of humanitarian food assistance, and collaborator among donors, the private sector, and philanthropic institutions to meet global needs. In fiscal year (FY) 2022, USAID reached 53 million people with Food for Peace Act Title II emergency food assistance in 21 countries. This assistance helped meet critical food and nutrition gaps for the most vulnerable communities around the world—including helping to prevent the onset of famine in parts of Somalia in late 2022.

More than 205 million people experienced acute hunger in 2022, an increase from 193 million in 2021. Food, fuel, and fertilizer prices, which were already high in early 2022, rose sharply following the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, given the importance of both countries as suppliers in global markets. Resulting price shocks pushed staple food prices to near or beyond record levels in some countries. At the same time conflict, drought, flooding, and other natural disasters limited local food production around the world, worsening acute food security.¹ In 2022, an all-time high of 970,000 people faced catastrophic hunger (IPC Phase 5²) in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen—ten times more people than in 2016.

Hunger was particularly prevalent in the Horn of Africa (parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya), a region facing the worst drought in at least 70 years after four consecutive failed rainy seasons between 2020 and September 2022. Approximately 23 million people across the region required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs in 2022³. While catastrophic hunger continues to be a risk, the swift increase of humanitarian assistance—mobilized in large part by the United States—was integral in averting the worst food security outcomes in the Horn of Africa last year, demonstrating the life-saving impact of U.S. assistance.

The U.S. government also helped stabilize high food prices, which were a major contributor to the global food security crisis, by supporting the Black Sea Grain Initiative. Thanks to sustained diplomatic

¹ 2022 Global Report on Food Crises: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9997en/cb9997en.pdf>

² The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-overview-and-classification-system/>

³ Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview and Call to Action: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-28-november-2022>

outreach, in July 2022, the Government of Ukraine and the GoRF signed mirror agreements with the UN and the Government of Türkiye to resume the export of Ukrainian grain via the Black Sea, which had halted after GoRF's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. These agreements helped to alleviate global food insecurity by increasing the global supply of grain and decreasing market prices.

In FY 2022, USAID provided more than \$2.6 billion of in-kind Food Assistance funded by Title II of the Food for Peace Act and the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust to support the procurement and programming of nearly 1.8 million metric tons (MT) of food from the United States to serve more than 53 million people with emergency food assistance in 21 countries. Combined with International Development Assistance (IDA) and Development Assistance funds provided as Community Development Funds (CDF), in FY 2022 USAID reached more than 167 million people in 57 countries with a total of more than \$6.7 billion in food assistance and related activities.

In addition to emergency food assistance programming, USAID works beyond the immediate response phase to improve and sustain the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities through Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs). These programs build on USAID's humanitarian interventions to strengthen the ability of people, communities, countries, and systems to adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses, in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. USAID reached nearly three million people with these activities in FY 2022.

Pursuant to Section 407(f) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. § 1736a(f)), the International Food Assistance Report provides highlights of trends and activities in food assistance in FY 2022.

Section I: Latest Developments

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) Drawdown

In response to rising global food insecurity beyond the means of funds available in 2022, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) took the extraordinary step to draw down the full balance of \$282 million from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) in April 2022. With these funds, USAID procured more than 484,000 MT of U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries already facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. These commodities helped fill critical pipelines to ensure the continuity of assistance throughout the fall and winter of 2022. This represented only the second drawdown of the BEHT since 2008.

Nutrition and Food Aid Quality

In FY 2022, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) provided unprecedented support for the procurement of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), a critical component in the treatment of child wasting, one of the most severe forms of malnutrition. Because of BHA's targeted investments, RUTF pipelines in priority countries remained stable into FY 2023 and more children than ever had access to critical treatment for severe malnutrition⁴. This investment includes the procurement of 11,601 MT of RUTF from U.S. suppliers using Title II resources, as well as other assistance, including a \$200 million International Disaster Assistance award to UNICEF to support RUTF procurements and wasting program implementation across thirteen priority countries facing severe food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition.

BHA also continued to advance the safety, nutrition, and quality of food assistance commodities and programs. In FY 2022, BHA made significant strides in improving food assistance commodity packaging through several different workstreams; established new partnerships with USDA and the Department of Defense (DoD) to enhance capacities to provide technical support to suppliers and conduct research; and implemented two new processes to improve incident management and develop and manage commodity specifications.

Packaging improvements enable BHA and its partners to prevent loss and waste of commodities, enhance product safety and quality and reduce waste from packaging. In FY 2022, BHA invested in research to improve the shelf-life of fortified rice and high energy biscuits using high-performing packaging materials, and the identification of a high-performing packaging technology to reduce commodity infestation, which will be pilot-tested in FY 2023. BHA also supported design modifications to oil tin can functionalities to improve pourability and container reusability as part of a larger Agency effort on making food aid packaging more sustainable. BHA also led a series of workshops with stakeholders to advance sustainable packaging, including an annual meeting co-hosted by Michigan State University with the participation of over 80 stakeholders, as well as a food aid commodity supplier meeting in Houston, Texas, to roll out new implementable quality improvement tools such as warehouse auditing and more cost-effective commodity fumigation protocols.

In FY 2022, BHA signed two interagency agreements (IAAs) to increase the Agency's capacity for commodity safety and quality testing, compliance, and innovation. One IAA with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)'s Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) will increase testing and research

⁴Priority countries are: Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Madagascar, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen.

capability to support food aid commodity suppliers and procurement. Under this IAA, FGIS will establish and maintain the specialized capabilities required to resolve supply chain food safety and quality incidents. BHA also signed an IAA with DoD's DEVCOM Soldier Center which will leverage their specialized expertise in packaging innovations to advance the Agency's ongoing efforts to improve packaging quality, with an emphasis on infestation-resilient packaging materials.

Throughout FY 2022, BHA continued to improve its food safety and quality incident management protocol and commodity specification processes. The incident management protocol affords the Agency greater agility and efficiency in responding to and addressing supply chain incidents. The protocol also enables better coordination with partners and field stakeholders on a more efficient incident management and resolution. BHA formally launched its commodity specification process, overhauling production, procurement, and quality requirements into a systematic commodity specification protocol in FY 2022 as well. This process allows the Agency to effectively create and update commodity specifications, in compliance with regulations and production best practices.

Section II: Regional Highlights

Emergency Responses

HORN OF AFRICA

Ethiopia

Protracted armed conflict, climate shocks, and displacement contributed to deteriorating food security conditions across Ethiopia during FY 2022. The Horn of Africa's worst drought in more than 70 years affected approximately 24 million people in Ethiopia, with southern and eastern parts of the country experiencing four consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall from FY 2021 through FY 2022. As a result, an estimated 9.9 million people in Ethiopia faced increased food assistance needs and 8.3 million people experienced daily water insecurity, according to the UN. Meanwhile, ongoing insecurity in northern Ethiopia's Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions also generated high levels of food need, prompted widespread population displacement, and reduced household access to basic services and income-generating activities. While humanitarian organizations were able to transport relief commodities to Tigray during the five-month halt in hostilities between March and August 2022, the resumption of conflict in late August disrupted humanitarian activities amid elevated food insecurity affecting 7–7.5 million people across the three regions. Moreover, armed group activity and intercommunal conflict in areas of eastern, southern, and western Ethiopia disrupted markets, increased food insecurity, and limited access to populations in need.

In response, BHA supported partners with more than \$1.4 billion in FY 2022 emergency funding, including nearly \$679 million in Title II resources, to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to food-insecure populations throughout the country. Title II resources were vital for BHA's emergency response during the year due to increasing prices of staple food items—driven by the GoRF's invasion of Ukraine—and limited food availability in local and regional markets. As of September 2022, the UN World Food Program (WFP) and the USAID-funded Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP)—a consortium of non-governmental organizations led by Catholic Relief Services—had reached approximately 5.9 million food-insecure people in Tigray during 2022. Meanwhile, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to more than 526,000 people in Afar and nearly 678,000 people in Amhara between June and August, 2022, with support from USAID's Title II resources.

Kenya

Four consecutive below-average rainy seasons and multiple below-average crop and livestock production seasons between 2020 and September 2022 contributed to deteriorating food security conditions in Kenya. As of September 2022, approximately 4.4 million people across the country faced Crisis (IPC 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including Emergency (IPC 4) outcomes in Kenya's Turkana County, the UN reported. Food insecurity in affected areas steadily increased throughout FY 2022, as the ongoing drought reduced crop yields and livestock productivity in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, causing many households to deplete their available food stocks, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In pastoral areas, inadequate grazing land and water resources continued to drive poor livestock conditions, resulting in the deaths of nearly 2.4 million cattle as of September 2022. The ongoing drought also prompted pastoralists to migrate farther in search of forage for their livestock, and marginal agricultural areas faced poor harvest prospects for many staple foods, resulting in elevated food prices, diminished household food stocks, and reduced household purchasing power.

The ongoing drought exacerbated already elevated humanitarian needs for many households that failed to recover from previous shocks, including the 2010-2011 and 2016-2017 droughts and the socioeconomic impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which compounded needs and reduced household resilience. Moreover, poor harvests, deteriorating livestock conditions, and diminished household purchasing power occurred against the backdrop of the GoRF's invasion of Ukraine and the resultant high global prices for food, fertilizer, and fuel.

In response, USAID supported partners with nearly \$316 million in FY 2022 funding, including more than \$55 million in Title II and BEHT resources, to provide emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations throughout Kenya. Title II resources were vital for USAID-funded food assistance

programming during the year, as local and regional markets did not have the capacity to meet the level of emergency food assistance needed in Kenya in FY 2022. Through WFP, USAID provided in-kind food assistance—such as green peas, yellow split peas, and vegetable oil—to vulnerable communities in Kenya, including to more than 500,000 refugees—largely from Somalia and South Sudan—in the country.

Somalia

Four consecutive below-average rainy seasons between 2020 and September 2022 prompted a severe drought, which adversely affected more than 7.8 million people in Somalia and exacerbated acute humanitarian needs throughout the fiscal year, according to the UN. Between July and September 2022, nearly 4.3 million people, approximately one-fourth of Somalia's population, experienced acute food insecurity due to the drought, which resulted in the deaths of livestock, hindered crop production and severely reduced households' ability to access enough nutritious foods. This figure includes approximately 213,000 people who likely faced outcomes worse than Emergency IPC 4 levels of acute food insecurity. In addition, the drought drove widespread population displacement in Somalia, prompting more than one million people between January 2021 and September 2022 to seek refuge in other areas of the country with relatively greater access to humanitarian services, such as healthcare and food assistance.

In response to significant food and nutrition insecurity in Somalia, USAID programmed more than \$814 million in total emergency response funding for Somalia in FY 2022, including more than 61,000 MTs of U.S. in-kind emergency food assistance totalling more than \$120 million. These Title II resources enabled WFP to distribute in-kind food aid, such as U.S.-sourced wheat or sorghum, pulses, and vegetable oil—to vulnerable populations, including refugee households, residing in areas of Somalia in which the drought disrupted local markets. In FY 2022, with USAID support, WFP reached more than 4.2 million of the most vulnerable crisis- and drought-affected people in Somalia with life-saving emergency food assistance.

Yemen

Armed conflict and resulting displacement, climatic shocks, and rising inflation contributed to the continued deterioration of food security conditions across Yemen in FY 2022. Al Houthi-imposed limitations on commercial imports and global fuel price increases resulting from the GoRF's invasion of Ukraine contributed to fuel scarcity in northern Yemen. As a result, increased transportation costs inflated the prices of basic goods such as staple foods, diminished vulnerable households' purchasing power, and exacerbated food insecurity across the country. However, following the start of a UN-brokered truce between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-led coalition and Al Houthi officials in April 2022, commercial imports of fuel to the country increased as more vessels were able to access Yemen's Al Hudaydah Port. Increased fuel imports in northern Yemen allowed humanitarian organizations to

reach vulnerable populations and helped mitigate the effects of global price increases in the region. Yemen is also susceptible to climatic shocks, such as the heavy rainfall and resultant flooding during July and August 2022, which adversely affected agricultural yields. Overall, an estimated 19 million people faced acute food insecurity by the end of FY 2022.

In response to worsening food security conditions and other humanitarian needs, USAID supported partners with nearly \$972 million in FY 2022 funding—including approximately \$574 million in Title II resources—to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations throughout Yemen. Title II resources are a vital component of food assistance programming in the country, as Yemen imports an estimated 90 percent of its food and other critical goods, making the country especially vulnerable to global market fluctuations, import restrictions, and unstable currency exchange rates, which drive price increases in local markets. With nearly \$563 million in Title II support from USAID in FY 2022, WFP distributed approximately 592,500 MTs of U.S. in-kind food commodities to vulnerable populations in Yemen. During September 2022 alone, WFP reached approximately 13 million food-insecure people across the country with emergency food assistance, utilizing multiple food assistance modalities including in-kind food assistance.

Non-Emergency Responses

USAID's BHA plays a unique role in bridging the gap between crisis and stability by addressing the root causes of food insecurity, helping individuals and communities withstand future shocks, and laying the foundation for resilient and inclusive growth. Ultimately, USAID/BHA's non-emergency responses promote a path to resilience to reduce the need for future food assistance. In FY 2022, BHA invested more than \$283 million in Title II resources to address the underlying issues of chronic hunger and poverty. Combined with \$80 million in CDF and \$15 million for the Farmer-to-Farmer program, USAID obligated a total of \$378 million in non-emergency awards. In FY 2022, BHA had 24 active non-emergency programs spanning 12 countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.

USAID/BHA collaborates with implementing partners to develop strategies ensuring that development outcomes continue beyond the life of an award. Interventions to improve food security among vulnerable populations are designed to perpetuate change at all levels—individual, household, community, and local and national governments—and continue beyond the life of the project, which is critical for lasting improvements. USAID/BHA encourages potential partners to familiarize themselves with the principles of sustainability and lessons learned from past programs so the communities that USAID supports can be best positioned to steer their own development.

Uganda (Non-Emergency Response)

Through a cooperative agreement to the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) Foundation, USAID continued its seven-year Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) in Uganda's Kamwenge District to graduate extremely poor refugee and Ugandan households from conditions of chronic food insecurity and fragile livelihoods to resilience and sustainable improvements in the root causes of hunger.

In FY 2017, AVSI—together with consortium partners Trickle Up and the American Institutes for Research—launched a seven-year RFSA focused on expanding financial inclusion, livelihood opportunities, social protection services, and the use of climate-smart agricultural practices for low-income households in Kamwenge. In FY 2022, with approximately \$4.2 million in non-emergency Title II funding, AVSI reached more than 44,700 refugees and host community members with market-based assistance; training programs for farmers to increase agricultural productivity using climate-smart practices; and group coaching sessions focused on improving household gender dynamics, income-generating opportunities, and nutrition practices.

Non-emergency Title II programs like this form a crucial bridge between humanitarian and development programs and are designed to build resilience and reduce reliance on emergency food assistance in the long-term. As a result of these activities, more than 3,900 farmers strengthened their resilience to climate change by using climate information or taking risk-reducing actions during FY 2022, resulting in increased crop yields and improved access to nutritious food among participating households. When the program began in 2017, 50 percent of households reported a borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS) and 25 percent had an unacceptable FCS, by 2022, more than 84 percent of households reported an adequate FCS, demonstrating the positive impact of these programs.

To promote the sustainability of this program beyond the activity's September 2024 end date, the AVSI team hosted two Learning Summit meetings to promote and extend the AVSI model to other community, NGO, donor, and government stakeholders. The summits shared the Graduating to Resilience Activity results and lessons learned from its first cohort implementation, generating interest in the multi-sectoral approach for both refugee setting and host communities. Through this USAID-funded multi-year RFSA, AVSI and its partners are helping beneficiaries build skills and diversify their income sources to attain sustainable livelihoods and enable self-reliance. This innovative, multifaceted approach ensures services and associated benefits will continue beyond the life of the award.

Section III: Farmer-to-Farmer

John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program was first authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1985 to allow U.S. agricultural volunteers to share their knowledge and expertise with farmers, farm groups, agribusinesses and other agriculture sector institutions in developing and transitional countries. Administered by USAID, F2F aims to generate rapid, sustainable, and broad-based food security and economic growth in the agricultural sector. A secondary goal is to increase the American public's understanding of international development issues and programs.

During FY 2022, F2F returned to in-person assignments in many countries and also continued to use U.S. remote volunteers working virtually alongside in-country local volunteers where COVID-19 restrictions were still an issue. The program managed 924 volunteer assignments in 43 countries. Volunteers provided 14,678 days of technical services to developing country host organizations, valued at more than \$7.7 million. These volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (52 percent), business/enterprise development (21 percent), organizational development (19 percent), financial services (6 percent), administrative support (1 percent), and environmental conservation (1 percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of select food production and value chains in each country, including information and input support services (44 percent), on-farm production (33 percent), marketing (10 percent) and processing (13 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 4,461 specific recommendations related to economic impacts, organizational improvements, environment/natural resource conservation, and financial services.

In FY 2022, volunteers assisted 445 host organizations, including 244 farmer cooperatives and associations (55 percent), 79 private agribusinesses (18 percent), 38 NGOs (9 percent), 26 educational institutions (6 percent), 24 individual private farmers (5 percent), 23 public agricultural technical agencies (5 percent), and 11 rural financial institutions (2 percent). Volunteers provided direct training to 36,793 beneficiaries, 50 percent of whom were women. Volunteers leveraged \$537,556 from various U.S. sources to assist their host organizations and continued to provide information and advice following completion of their volunteer assignments. Host organizations demonstrated their support for F2F by providing an estimated \$968,274 in cash and in-kind resources to support the volunteer assignments.

Volunteer assistance leads to behavior change, such as the successful adoption of recommendations, which leads to impacts. Data is collected on outcomes and impacts in the FY 2021 Annual Report (mid-term) and the FY 2023 Final Report of the current program. For additional information on these activities, please visit F2F [website](https://farmer-to-farmer.org)⁵.

⁵ <https://farmer-to-farmer.org>

Appendices

Appendix A: Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law 83-480, or “P.L. 480” (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; re-named the Food for Peace Act by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, also known as the 2008 Farm Bill), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. USAID conducted programmatic operations during FY 2022 consistent with the policy objectives in the Food for Peace Act, as amended.

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

USAID International Food Assistance

Several statutory authorities established U.S. international food assistance programs, which USAID implements. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

I. Food for Peace Act

- **Title II:** Emergency and Private Assistance Programs—a direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities supplemented with flexible, cash-based assistance for emergency relief and development;
- **Title III (not active in FY 2022):** Food for Development—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform; and
- **Title V:** John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.⁶

2. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)—a reserve of funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, which allows the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. The U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the funds available upon the USAID Administrator’s determination that funds available for emergency needs under the Food for Peace Act Title II for a fiscal year are insufficient. This trust previously held commodities, but currently holds only funds to purchase commodities. At the close of

⁶ Farmer-to-Farmer Title V will issue its own Annual Report separately.

FY 2022, after the year's full drawdown of the funds and the \$20 million replenishment from the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-128), the BEHT held \$20 million available for future programming.

Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

ALAC	Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (Office in USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance)
BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CDF	Community Development Funds
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FACG	Food Aid Consultative Group
F2F	Farmer-to-Farmer
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FY	Fiscal Year
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
ITSH	Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENAE	Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (Office in USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance)
MT	Metric Ton
PIO	Public International Organization
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners

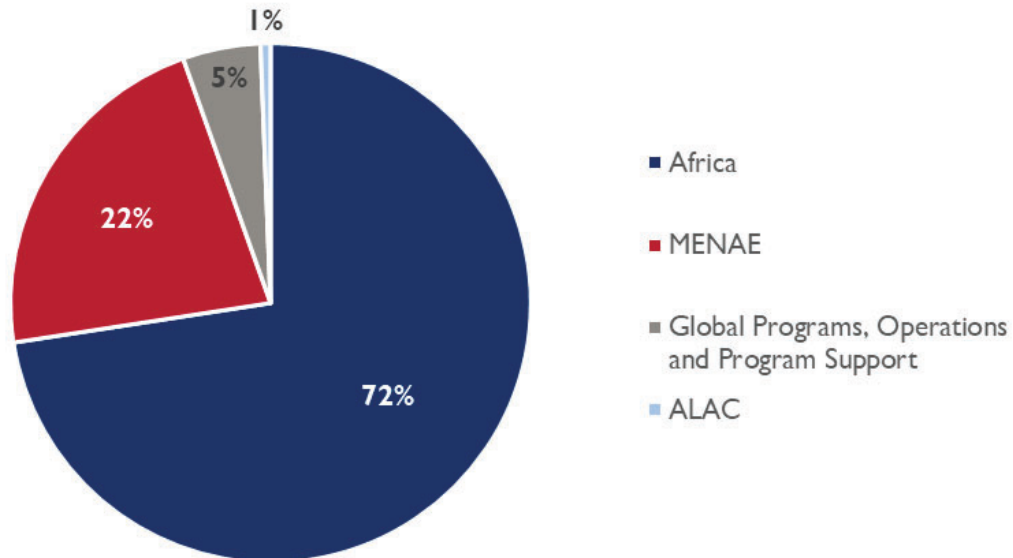
The following partners implemented Title II food assistance programs funded by USAID/BHA in FY 2022:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
Agriculture Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
Alliance for International Medical Action
Amigos International
Association of Volunteers in International Service Foundation (AVSI)
Batey Relief Alliance
Breedlove
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Children's Hunger Fund
CitiHope International (CitiHope)
Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)
Edesia
Food For The Hungry International (FH)
Food for the Poor, Inc.
International Medical Corps (IMC)
Mary Dinah Foundation
Medicines for Humanity
Mercy Corps
Nascent Solutions
Outreach Aid to the Americas
Resource & Policy Exchange (RPX)
Save the Children Federation (SCF)
United Nations (UN) Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN World Food Programme (UNWFP)
USAID Implementing Partners⁷
World Vision International

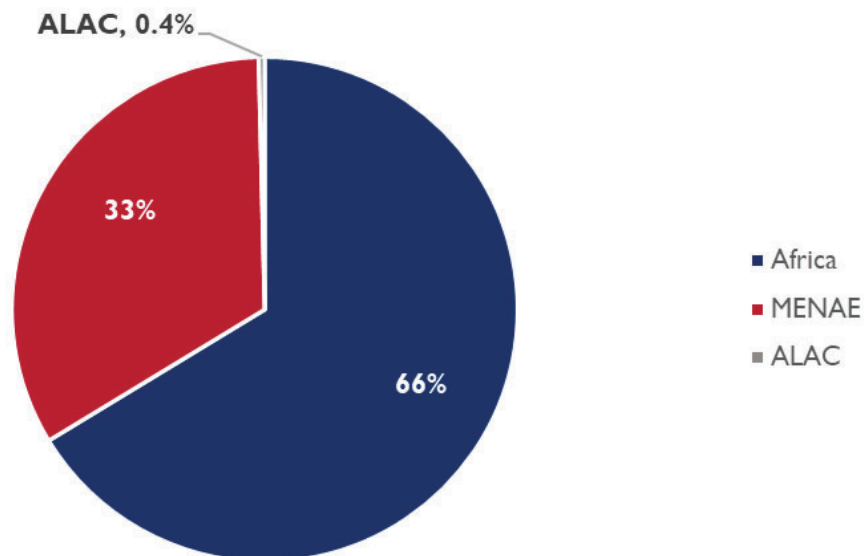
⁷ Because of safety and security risks associated with programming in certain countries, USAID withholds the names of these implementing partners in public. USAID can provide additional information on these programs at the request of Congress.

Appendix D: Graphs on Food Assistance Provided by BHA Under Title II of the Food for Peace Act in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022

USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2022, U.S Dollars Per Region⁸



USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2022, Metric Tons (MT) Per Region



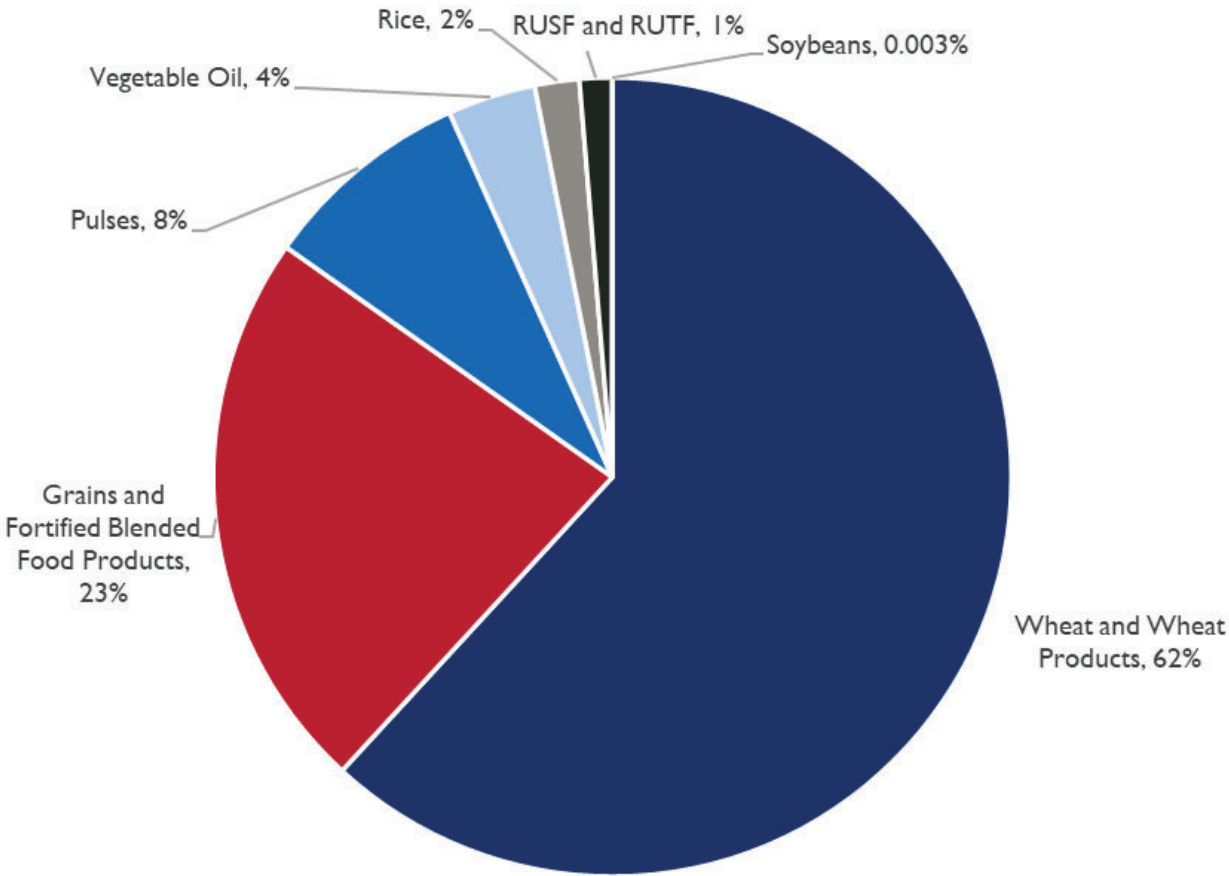
⁸ "Global Programs, Operations and Support costs" include funding used for office support or worldwide expenses, such as under Section 207(f) of Title II of the Food For Peace Act, including monitoring and evaluation; the Agency's general contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP); support for USAID's field Mission; rent for facilities, including pre-positioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses.

Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2022

FY 2022 USAID Title II Commodity Mix					
Food Group	Commodity	Humanitarian Response	BEHT	RFSA	Grand Total
Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Box	20,220	600	-	20,820
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Bagged	13,310	-	3,310	16,620
	Sorghum, Bulk	153,300	146,885	36,930	337,115
	Sorghum, Bagged	13,700	-	3,060	16,760
	Cornmeal, Soy-Fortified, Bagged	-	-	50	50
	Corn, Yellow, Bagged	-	-	250	250
	Cornmeal, Bagged	17,810	-	-	17,810
Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products Total		<i>218,340</i>	<i>147,485</i>	<i>43,600</i>	<i>409,425</i>
Pulses	Peas, Yellow Split, Bagged	80,414	18,070	5,180	103,664
	Peas, Green Whole, Bagged	8,940	-	-	8,940
	Lentils, Bagged	16,570	3,950	-	20,520
	Peas, Green Split, Bagged	14,040	5,000	-	19,040
	Peas, Yellow Whole, Bagged	50	-	-	50
	Beans, Pinto	340	-	-	340
Pulses Total		<i>120,354</i>	<i>27,020</i>	<i>5,180</i>	<i>152,554</i>
Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Foods	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food (RUSF)	11,200	850	-	12,050
	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	9,478	2,023	-	11,501
Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Foods Total		<i>20,678</i>	<i>2,873</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>23,551</i>
Rice	Rice, Fortified Long Grain, Bagged	17,880	-	-	17,880
	Rice, Medium Grain, Bagged	3,200	-	-	3,200
	Rice, Fortified Medium Grain, Bagged	-	-	1,970	1,970
	Rice, Long Grain, Bagged	9,210	-	-	9,210
Rice Total		<i>30,290</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,970</i>	<i>32,260</i>

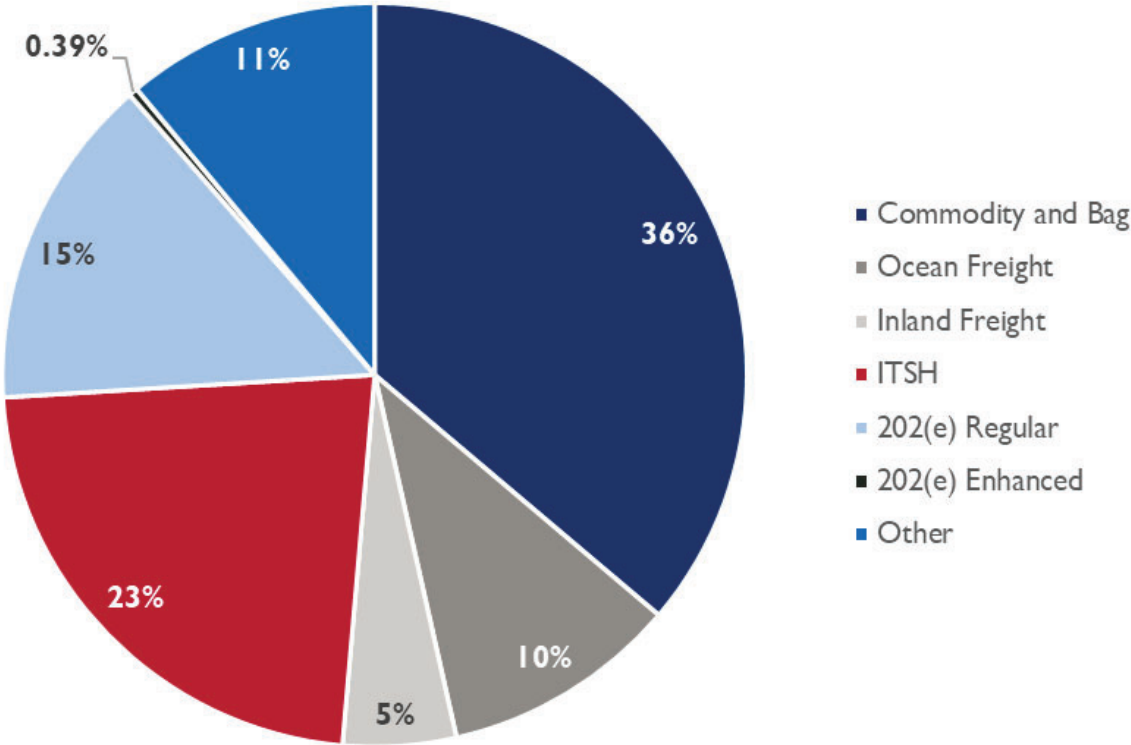
FY 2022 USAID Title II Commodity Mix					
Food Group	Commodity	Humanitarian Response	BEHT	RFSA	Grand Total
Soybeans	Soybean Meal, Bulk	-	-	50	50
Soybeans Total		-	-	50	50
Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil, Canned	43,430	17,884	2,460	63,774
Vegetable Oil Total		43,430	17,884	2,460	63,774
Wheat and Wheat Products	Wheat, Hard Red Winter, Bulk	438,340	98,560	14,230	551,130
	Wheat, Soft White, Bulk	360,310	190,620		550,930
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter, Bagged	-	-	2,200	2,200
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter, Bagged	400	-	-	400
	Flour, All-Purpose, Bagged	400	-	-	400
Wheat and Wheat Products Total		799,450	289,180	16,430	1,105,060
Grand Total		1,232,542	484,442	69,690	1,786,674
The figures above do not include 73,707 metric tons of prior year commodities transferred during FY 2022.					

Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2022, Metric Tons (MT)



Use of Funds	
Commodities	Cost to purchase commodities.
Ocean Freight	Cost to ship from the United States to the port of entry.
Inland Freight	Cost to move commodities from the port of entry inland to the destination (when commodities cannot be delivered to a port in the destination country), or to the border of a landlocked country.
Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)	Cost directly associated with the transportation and distribution of commodities, including storage, warehousing, and commodity distribution costs; internal transport via rail, truck, or barge transportation; commodity monitoring in storage, and at distribution sites; procuring vehicles; in-country operational costs, and others, for the duration of a program.
Section 202(e) Regular	Funds for meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of programs.
Section 202(e) Enhanced	Cash resources made available to BHA partners for enhancing programs, including local and regional procurement and other market-based food assistance interventions.
Other	Includes funds for activities authorized under Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act, including monitoring and evaluation; USAID's general contribution to WFP; Mission support; rent for facilities, including prepositioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses. To provide a more complete picture of Title II resources available to BHA in FY 2022, this category also includes unobligated funds that BHA will carry into and utilize in FY 2023.

USAID/ BHA's Use of Funds Under Title II in FY 2022



Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost	CDF
Office of Africa						
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	-	\$ -	\$9,716,835	\$9,716,835	\$ -
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CRS	-	\$ -	\$5,290,616	\$5,290,616	\$ -
	Mercy Corps	-	\$ -	\$7,562,271	\$7,562,271	\$ -
Ethiopia	CRS	10,040	\$1,007,247	\$18,931,889	\$27,039,230	\$ -
	Food For The Hungry	16,090	\$5,468,668	\$19,458,538	\$35,324,484	\$ -
	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	31,660	\$3,462,629	\$16,768,356	\$38,816,259	\$ -
Kenya	CRS	-	\$ -	\$12,001,538	\$12,001,538	\$9,015,149
	Mercy Corps	-	\$ -	\$18,463,980	\$18,463,980	\$18,442,693
Madagascar	ADRA	120	\$350,132	\$9,044,961	\$9,562,013	\$ -
	CRS	1,060	\$728,492	\$6,258,243	\$8,073,324	\$ -
Mali	SCF	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$16,086,403
Mozambique	SCF	-	\$1,582,942	\$13,417,058	\$15,000,000	\$ -
Niger	CARE	220	\$129,249	\$5,624,485	\$6,149,680	\$ -
	CRS	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,096,497
	SCF	-	\$365,161	\$5,569,529	\$5,934,690	\$ -
Uganda	AVSI	-	\$ -	\$4,243,168	\$4,243,168	\$ -
	CRS	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,607,985
	Mercy Corps	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,787,260
Zimbabwe	CARE	1,190	\$2,769,555	\$25,406,085	\$30,132,020	\$ -
	CNFA	2,590	\$1,017,423	\$17,204,245	\$22,473,176	\$ -
Operations and Program Support		-	\$ -	\$ -	\$43,057	\$ -
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		<i>62,970</i>	<i>\$16,881,498</i>	<i>\$194,961,797</i>	<i>\$255,826,341</i>	<i>\$76,035,987</i>
Office of ALAC						

Bangladesh	CARE	-	\$ -	\$2,484,682	\$2,484,682	\$ -
	World Vision, Inc. (USA)	-	\$ -	\$949,419	\$949,419	\$ -
Haiti	CRS	6,720	\$641,400	\$4,993,595	\$10,763,404	\$ -
Operations and Program Support		-	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,300	\$ -
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>		<i>6,720</i>	<i>\$641,400</i>	<i>\$8,427,696</i>	<i>\$14,205,805</i>	<i>\$ -</i>
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support						
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support		-	\$ -	\$9,012,218	\$13,857,588	\$3,964,013
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>		<i>-</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$9,012,218</i>	<i>\$13,857,588</i>	<i>\$3,964,013.00</i>
Total		69,690	\$17,522,898	\$212,401,711	\$283,889,733	\$80,000,000

Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost
Office of Africa					
Burkina Faso	UNWFP	8,860	\$1,789,408	\$1,452,191	\$14,738,026
Burundi	UNWFP	4,130	\$1,867,896	\$1,153,534	\$8,041,452
Cameroon	UNWFP	10,890	\$5,658,871	\$2,261,359	\$17,942,661
Central African Republic	UNICEF	300	\$1,069,810	\$796,790	\$3,234,199
	UNWFP	14,280	\$9,447,060	\$3,828,920	\$33,329,493
Chad	UNICEF	400	\$373,600	\$464,300	\$2,808,594
	UNWFP	14,150	\$8,091,420	\$3,326,465	\$29,729,046
Congo/Brazzaville	UNWFP	2,390	\$1,262,939	\$460,776	\$4,186,171
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNICEF	1,000	\$3,319,695	\$3,013,055	\$11,012,609
	UNWFP	28,524	\$26,192,014	\$7,414,687	\$68,692,646
Djibouti	UNICEF	25	\$12,000	\$52,861	\$162,207
	UNWFP	1,300	\$585,496	\$624,292	\$3,130,373
Ethiopia	CRS	145,980	\$19,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$131,557,190
	UNWFP	60,010	\$20,851,558	\$11,128,008	\$96,960,257
Ethiopia (Northern)	CRS	256,290	\$30,955,079	\$5,143,711	\$227,460,045
	UNICEF	940	\$141,780	\$1,638,719	\$5,445,199
	UNWFP	59,470	\$21,650,703	\$8,870,667	\$96,184,313
Kenya	UNWFP	6,590	\$4,915,610	\$2,293,259	\$16,833,967
Madagascar	CRS	6,070	\$1,145,570	\$2,850,170	\$10,865,382
	UNICEF	278	\$219,444	\$762,395	\$2,050,239
	UNWFP	13,090	\$3,733,298	\$2,012,220	\$18,876,642
Mali	UNICEF	290	\$85,360	\$329,895	\$1,837,209
	UNWFP	3,980	\$3,451,522	\$1,544,623	\$12,067,492
Niger	UNWFP	3,960	\$1,295,726	\$696,204	\$7,653,843

Nigeria	UNICEF	620	\$243,327	\$768,023	\$3,307,750
	UNWFP	6,490	\$6,507,855	\$1,854,074	\$20,740,872
Somalia	UNICEF	1,800	\$1,732,000	\$2,535,000	\$10,962,851
	UNWFP	18,650	\$12,292,091	\$4,298,606	\$41,489,362
South Sudan	UNICEF	300	\$1,788,040	\$2,143,360	\$5,320,329
	UNWFP	51,320	\$56,815,517	\$13,388,821	\$141,380,282
Sudan	UNICEF	2,035	\$766,788	\$802,612	\$8,885,684
	UNWFP	104,420	\$53,302,571	\$13,757,833	\$141,580,973
Uganda	UNWFP	620	\$288,453	\$109,213	\$947,263
Zimbabwe	UNWFP	10,720	\$3,567,808	\$2,030,623	\$15,132,581
Operations and Program Support					\$46,874
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		840,172	\$304,920,309	\$108,807,265	\$1,214,594,078
Office of ALAC					
Bangladesh	UNICEF	100	\$1,128,761	\$537,489	\$2,060,064
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>		100	\$1,128,761	\$537,489	\$2,060,064
Office of MENAE					
Yemen	UNICEF	1,390	\$69,605	\$603,381	\$5,616,489
	UNWFP	390,880	\$110,045,819	\$29,494,948	\$383,951,696
Operations and Program Support		-	\$ -	\$ -	
<i>Office of MENAE Subtotal</i>		392,270	\$110,115,424	\$30,098,329	\$389,568,185
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support					
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support					\$112,479,302
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>		0	\$ -	\$ -	\$112,479,302
Total		1,232,542	\$416,164,493	\$139,443,083	\$1,718,701,628

Appendix G: USAID/BHA Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2022

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	BEHT Total Cost*
Office of Africa						
Ethiopia	UNWFP		51,020	\$15,808,922	\$6,166,224	\$61,124,461
Ethiopia (Northern)	CRS		38,980	\$6,305,699	\$1,809,779	\$38,208,008
Ethiopia (Northern)	UNWFP		20,230	\$6,263,093	\$2,431,716	\$22,016,348
Kenya	UNWFP		31,419	\$10,575,090	\$4,372,187	\$38,334,401
Somalia	UNWFP		41,410	\$28,298,690	\$8,216,989	\$67,729,721
South Sudan	UNWFP		47,350	\$42,799,574	\$12,926,640	\$113,891,484
Sudan	UNICEF		903	\$879,161	\$4,484,505	\$8,859,116
Sudan	UNWFP		50,390	\$36,064,354	\$9,483,054	\$74,418,075
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		0	281,702	\$146,994,583	\$49,891,093	\$424,581,614
Office of MENAE						
Yemen	UNICEF		1,120	\$462,000	\$697,415	\$5,397,661
Yemen	UNWFP		201,620	\$53,524,732	\$16,014,870	\$179,043,844
<i>Office of MENAE Subtotal</i>		0	202,740	\$53,986,732	\$16,712,285	\$184,441,505
Total		0	484,442	\$200,981,315	\$66,603,378	\$609,023,120
*BEHT total costs listed above include nearly \$236 million in BEHT funding and more than \$373 million in non-commodity costs funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) within USDA.						

Appendix H: BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries for FY 2022

The International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) provides small grants to predominantly faith-based groups to distribute ready-to-use supplementary food and dried soup mix in primarily institutional settings, such as health clinics, schools, and community centers. Through these programs, the most vulnerable in their community receive supplementary food designed to address food insecurity.

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons	Total Cost
Cameroon	Mary Dinah Foundation (MDF)	130	\$224,913
Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	55	\$225,000
Dominican Republic	Batey Relief Alliance	150	\$200,000
Dominican Republic	CitiHope International	113	\$224,496
Guatemala	Amigos International	150	\$199,955
Guatemala	Food for the Poor, Inc.	150	\$175,000
Guatemala	Food For The Hungry	150	\$199,693
Haiti	Medicines for Humanity	75	\$200,000
Honduras	Outreach Aid to the Americas	131	\$198,598
Kyrgyzstan	Resource & Policy Exchange, Inc. (RPX)	131	\$200,000
Mauritania	Alliance for International Medical Action	69	\$200,000
Nigeria	USAID Implementing Partner	130	\$224,913
Peru	Children's Hunger Fund	94	\$200,000
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	94	\$199,688
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	69	\$174,960
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	86	\$225,000
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	43	\$225,000
South Sudan	IMC	17	\$175,000
Syria	USAID Implementing Partner	36	\$225,000
Syria	UNWFP	172	\$233,607
Uzbekistan	RPX	131	\$200,000
Worldwide	Breedlove Foods	-	\$5,258,674
Worldwide	Edesia, Inc.	-	\$1,339,241
Total		2,177	\$10,928,738

Appendix I: BHA Title II Legislative Mandates FY 2022⁹

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN THE UNITED STATES
FY 2022 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	75 percent	50 percent
Final FY 2022 Level	1,786,674	69,690	27 percent	20 percent

- **Minimum:** Total approved MT programmed under Title II. MT grain equivalent used to report against the target.
- **Subminimum:** MT for approved non-emergency programs through private voluntary organizations, community development organizations, and WFP. MT grain equivalent used to report against the target.
- **Value-added:** Percentage of approved, non-emergency programs processed, fortified, or bagged.
- **Bagged in the United States:** Percentage of approved non-emergency bagged commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

⁹ Pursuant to Section 204 of the Food for Peace Act, the table above, along with USAID's overview section, constitutes our report on the minimum and subminimum MT for FY 2022. BHA food assistance programs are designed to meet the emergency and development needs of beneficiary populations, providing the commodities and associated programming costs appropriate to local operating contexts. BHA maximized the use of commodities based on available resources in 2022 and the food assistance needs of beneficiary populations.

Appendix J: Use of Section 207(f) Authorities of the Food for Peace Act

Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act authorizes funds that cover costs associated with overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating programs. Activities and systems include program monitors in countries that receive Title II assistance, country and regional food impact evaluations, the evaluation of monetization programs, and early warning assessments and systems, among others. In FY 2022, BHA invested more than \$12.4 million in Title II funds under Section 207(f) authorities. These funds paid for supply chain analysis and monitoring and evaluation tools, among others.

Section 207(f) authorities support a variety of checks and balances that help BHA and its implementing partners monitor food assistance programs and continue to improve their methodologies:

- Section 207(f) authorities support activities including the FEWS NET. Created in 1985 by USAID, FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. It provides timely, relevant, and evidence-based analysis on the causes, levels, and consequences of food insecurity to help decision makers at the international, national, and local levels. BHA uses FEWS NET analyses—evaluations of needs, markets and trade conditions and anomalies—to inform decisions around food assistance programming. These data and analyses have been critical in enabling BHA to respond early and robustly to ensure food assistance can have maximum impact. FEWS NET has a presence in many of the countries in which BHA provides assistance.
- Section 207(f) funded a system called Abacus, which is designed to track programmatic activities including initial budget allocations, budget tracking, the submission of applications, and the review and approval, and automatic generation of associated award documents.
- Section 207(f) authorities support research on food aid quality. Under these authorities for the last 10 years, USAID has supported a collaboration with a number of research partners led by a team at the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy that advanced an evidence-based approach for the production and testing of improved food products, processes and programming. The most recent iteration of this partnership ended in 2021, and BHA intends to award a subsequent activity to continue this work in 2023.

Appendix K: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation

BHA requires its partners to conduct programmatic and financial oversight over their activities and has a variety of checks and balances in place to monitor food assistance programs. BHA also requires and verifies that partners have risk mitigation plans.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Capacity—BHA maintained its global M&E presence during FY 2022, with M&E staff based in the United States, as well as offices in east, west, and southern Africa. BHA's M&E Team strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of its activities in numerous ways, including selecting and developing robust and meaningful indicators, requiring all applications to develop and implement a robust M&E system, developing M&E guidance for BHA and implementing partners, reviewing partners' monitoring plans, strengthening partners' monitoring capacities, updating and developing guidance, toolkit, and trainings for both BHA and partner staff on topics that strengthen M&E capacity. BHA draws on capacity through agreements with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and reputable private firms to conduct rigorous evaluations and build implementing partners' capacities on impact evaluations.

Significant Developments—Some notable achievements in FY 2022 to improve BHA program efficiency and effectiveness include an M&E capacity-building workshop and technical assistance for non-emergency programming implementing partners in Haiti, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Mali, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, and Burkina Faso. BHA technical specialists also led M&E workshops in Ethiopia (February 2022) and Kenya (March 2022) for non-emergency programming implementing partners.

As of September 2022, BHA is leading the overhaul of BHA's Emergency Indicator Handbook to align BHA indicator performance reference sheets with the larger humanitarian field practices. Finally, BHA awarded the Humanitarian Assistance Evidence Cycle (HAEC) program to improve the rigor of evaluations and to increase the use of cost-effective and timely impact evaluations of emergency food security programs. The activity developed an evidence gap map of emergency food security programs in 2022 that will be used to inform BHA's food assistance going forward.

Monitoring—BHA requires implementing partners to oversee every phase of food distribution, including supply chain monitoring, during distributions, and post-distribution to ensure food is safe and the intended people receive our assistance. In FY 2022, the M&E team reviewed approximately 300 Title II funded emergency applications, including applications from Public International Organizations (PIOs), to assess the robustness of their proposed M&E approach, indicators, and to ensure that the proposed M&E plan is in compliance with BHA guidance.

BHA partners identify food distribution beneficiaries using context-specific vulnerability criteria, and monitor the safety and quality of commodities and functionality of commodity supply chains. Partners conduct internal and external market analyses to minimize the effect of food assistance on local markets. During food distributions, partners use several tools to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance including biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic

distribution systems; and other measures. Following distributions, partners conduct post-distribution monitoring, including by conducting randomized follow-up phone calls or visits. Partners periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to make sure that they are still in need of food assistance. Implementing partners are also required to institute community feedback mechanisms to receive program related feedback and complaints from beneficiaries. The USAID Office of Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations to which BHA is committed to respond.

BHA, in collaboration with implementing partners, also piloted a model to strengthen the sustainability of outcomes in non-emergency programs using local service providers. The BHA M&E team helped develop the methods and tools to monitor the implementation of the model. Considering the success of the pilot, BHA scaled up this model to all RFSA programs. Towards the end of calendar year 2022, BHA organized a workshop to develop the capacity of RFSA M&E staff to develop a monitoring plan and successfully monitor the sustainability approach.

Third-Party Monitoring (TPM)—BHA uses third-party monitoring mechanisms to monitor its investments in non-permissible environments, where the mobility of USAID staff is limited. BHA had 17 TPMs in FY 2022 (including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, among others). Of these, the Mali TPM is funded with Title II funds. TPM mechanisms critically contribute to BHA’s oversight, accountability to affected populations, and learning in restricted environments. In FY 2022 the M&E Team worked with the BHA Safe and Accountable Programming Team to develop Do No Harm and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Reporting Protocols for TPM contractors to raise awareness and standards for TPM staff’s interactions with BHA’s most vulnerable beneficiaries. The M&E Team also convenes a TPM Working Group with members across BHA’s geographic offices. The Working Group has allowed for TPM managers to share lessons learned and good practices across BHA’s portfolio of TPM mechanisms and has resulted in improved TPM management, implementation, and design.

Evaluations—In line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, and to improve the rigor of evaluations, BHA has been managing the baseline studies, midterm, and final evaluations of all its non-emergency programs funded as of FY 2022. During FY 2022, BHA launched an impact evaluation in Mozambique and performance evaluation in Haiti. BHA also continued managing five ongoing performance evaluations and nine impact evaluations. Notable accomplishments included completing baseline data collection in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe; finishing two process evaluations in Madagascar; and concluding BHA’s inaugural impact evaluation of the graduation approach in a non-emergency food security program in Uganda. Key findings included that the graduation approach can be used effectively in refugee settings; the approach is effective in substantially increasing food consumption; group-coaching is effective and more efficient than individual coaching; and the asset transfer, in addition to having a significant impact on host- and refugee-households’ economic activity, contributes to decreasing the incidence of severe food insecurity on the household food insecurity access scale. Additionally, during FY

2022 BHA and NASA published the findings of a novel evaluation using remote sensing techniques to assess the impacts of watershed management techniques on land productivity.

Oversight and Risk Mitigation

- **Pre-Award Surveys:** BHA conducts pre-award risk surveys of any new prospective Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) partner prior to providing any resources. The assessment considers the applicant's system of internal controls, its capacity for administration and monitoring of subawards, its procurement system, and its financial management system. For PIOs, an Organizational Capacity Review (OCR) is conducted as a high-level assessment to ensure a new or existing PIO partner is capable of adequately safeguarding USAID resources, and to highlight any significant concerns, considerations, or risks that should be taken into account prior to engaging with the partner.
- **Risk Mitigation in Award Applications:** In addition to a safety and security plan, BHA requires all PVO applicants to submit an organizational risk assessment and a protection risk assessment for emergency funding. A prospective partner must address how it will reduce fraud, waste, and abuse associated with its proposed activities, including information on its conflict of interest policy, cybersecurity procedures, procurement policies, and human resources policies. The applicant must also present an analysis of the potential protection risks (including, but not limited to sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA), safety, and security) to local communities and activity participants and detail how its code of conduct on SEA will be implemented. For countries deemed to have a higher level of risk due to the presence of sanctioned groups and a limited ability of BHA staff to directly monitor program implementation, applicants must provide additional information on risks and safeguards. If the applicant intends to use warehouses, BHA also requires additional detail on its intended inventory oversight efforts including processes and standards for warehouse operations. PIO partners are required to submit a risk assessment and management plan (RAMP) to support applications for funding activities in high-risk environments. The RAMPs demonstrate appropriate and necessary steps PIO partners intend to take to ensure the provision of U.S. foreign assistance does not result in a violation of applicable sanctions.
- **Reporting and Engagement with Partners:** All partners are required to submit performance reports as well as financial reports. BHA uses these reports as well as resource pipelines, communications on security and other constraints, and meetings and telephone calls with implementing partners to provide oversight of each award. Additionally, partners are required to notify BHA of any incidents that have a significant impact on the award, which can include instances of waste, fraud, and abuse or commodity safety and quality incidents.
- **Financial Compliance Reviews and Review of Audits:** BHA undertakes direct financial compliance reviews of select Title II recipients to verify that actual costs incurred align with approved budgets, that costs are reasonable, allowable, and allocable, and that the recipient organization has complied with all terms and conditions of the agreement and all applicable laws and regulations. Additionally, BHA reviews audit information from both PVOs and PIOs and uses information obtained from the audits for ongoing programs as well to inform decisions on future programming.

Appendix L: The Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG)

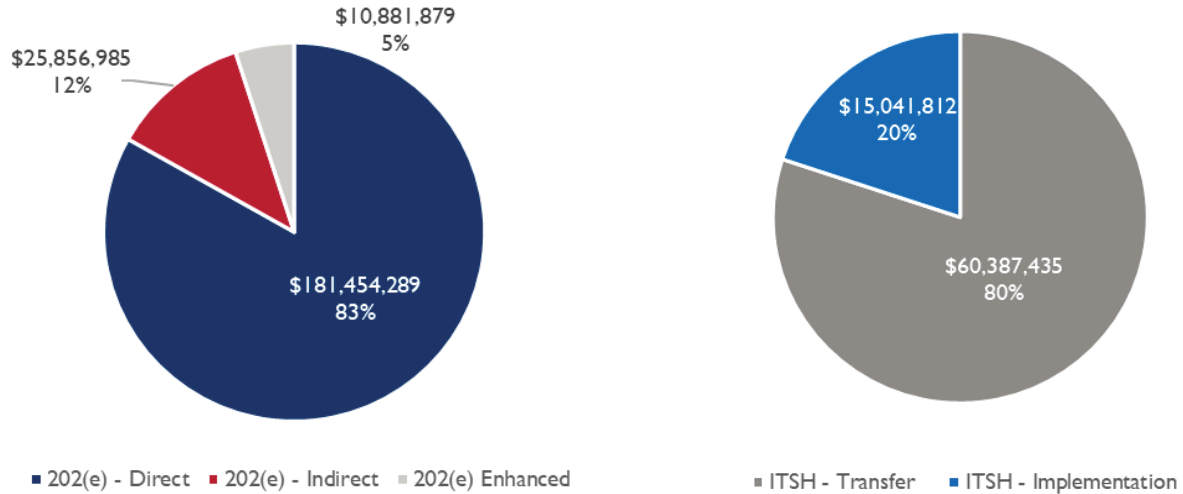
Pursuant to Section 205 of the Food for Peace Act, USAID and USDA convene the FACG biannually. The FACG brings together stakeholders including partners, commodity groups, the maritime industry, and others with an interest in U.S. Government food assistance programs. The FACG provides important updates on food assistance policies, procedures, and funding opportunities, and provides feedback to USAID on policies and guidance. In the spring and fall, the group convenes to discuss updates on food assistance programs and address topics of interest.

In FY 2022, The FACG convened in November 2021 and June 2022 to hold in-depth discussions on food assistance programs. In November 2021, the meeting included information on supply chain sustainability and climate readiness, updates on food tech and new commodity business processes, and a presentation from USDA on the impact of school feeding. Various non-governmental organization (NGO) partners also presented on key food security issues. In June 2022, the FACG covered the global food security impacts of the Ukraine crisis with a focus on its supply chain and commodity impacts and the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

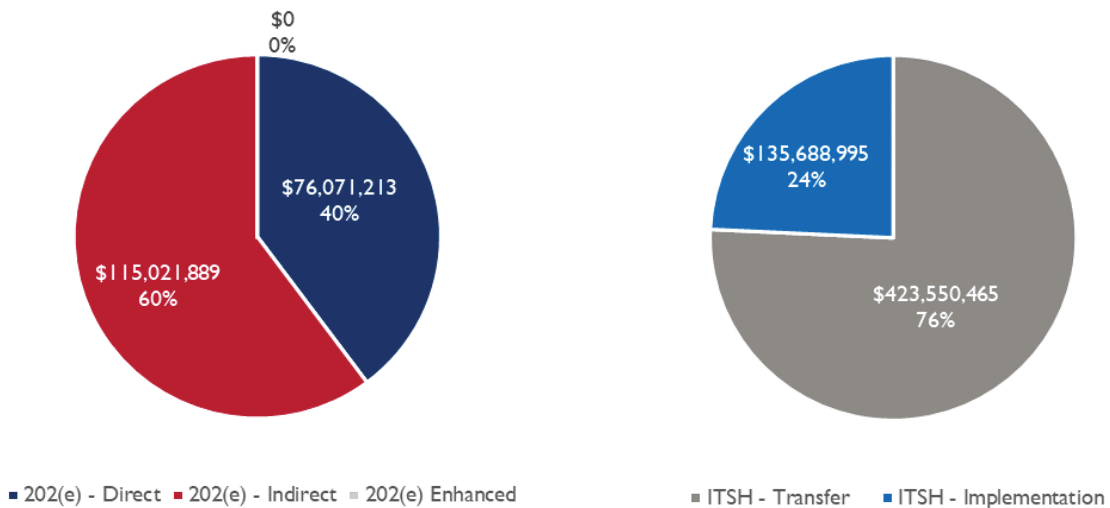
Appendix M: PIO and PVO Section 202(e) and ITSH Breakdown

Breakdown of expenditures under Section 202(e) and for ITSH in FY 2022¹⁰

PVOs



PIOs



¹⁰ "ITSH - Transfer" reflects all costs associated with the movement, storage, and distribution of U.S. food assistance procured under Title II. "ITSH - Implementation" includes the relevant costs to process and use the commodities successfully (such as milling or post-distribution monitoring).