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WFP

FOOD FOR PEACE ACT, SECTION 202(E)

FY 2017 Snapshot

FOOD FOR PEACE ACT, SECTION 202(E)

FISCAL YEAR 2017 GRANTS

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, USAID used Food for Peace Act, Section 202(e) funding to enhance the impact of the Office of Food for Peace's Title II programming.

USAID estimates that it was able to reach approximately 657,000 additional beneficiaries in FY 2017 as a result of increased flexibility through enhanced and program Section 202(e) funds.¹

In FY 2017, USAID used more than \$84 million in enhanced and program Section 202(e) in eight countries: Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar and South Sudan. This included more than \$65 million in development activities and approximately \$19 million in emergency activities. Overall, these funds account for 24 percent of total Section 202(e) funding for FY 2017.

Using program and enhanced Section 202(e) funds to complement development programs protects development gains while avoiding monetization losses.

Fiscal Year	Emergency Section 202(e)	Development Section 202(e)
2016	\$75,920,398	\$48,536,762
2017	\$19,240,843	\$65,016,766

In total, program Section 202(e) and enhanced Section 202(e) accounted for approximately two percent of total funding for Title II emergency activities and 17 percent of total funding for Title II development activities in FY 2017. The tables in Appendix A and B provide a breakdown of program and enhanced Section 202(e) by country, partner, modality and funding amount.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following examples highlight activities that used program and/or enhanced Section 202(e) to complement Title II programs through the use of local and regional procurement, cash transfers, food vouchers or other activities.

¹ The number of additional beneficiaries reached is based on preliminary data analysis that evaluated the efficiencies of market based modalities on an annual basis. Final analysis is ongoing.



ETHIOPIA

Forced to flee their homes due to drought and conflict, more than 900,000 refugees from Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Eritrea are living in Ethiopia. Ethiopia is also recovering from a major drought: the 2015-2016 El Niño resulted in the worst drought to hit Ethiopia in 50 years. Its lingering effects left an estimated 8.5 million Ethiopians in need of emergency food assistance, further exacerbating the refugee crisis.

To support this rapid influx of people in need, USAID recognized that accurate identification of refugees and asylum-seekers receiving Title II food assistance was essential. In order to support the efficient and effective use of resources, USAID provided the World Food Program (WFP) with \$1,600,000 in Enhanced Section 202(e) to implement biometric registration, a procedure using fingerprints to confirm and match the identity of food recipients. In 2017, WFP rolled-out the new identification procedures in 21 refugee camps. The process is simple and efficient: staff scan the barcode of each refugee's ration card, and the system verifies whether the card is active and what type of assistance is provided. After this verification, the card holder is allowed to proceed with a fingerprint check.

Following the implementation of biometric registration, beneficiary numbers decreased by 15 percent due to eliminating duplication and correctly matching rations to the families who needed them. This reduction corresponded to a savings of nearly \$1.2 million per month or about \$14.6 million per year. **This means that for every dollar of enhanced Section 202(e) invested, nine dollars were saved.** This improved verification process enabled the safe and efficient distribution of almost 40,000 metric tons (MT) of Title II commodities to refugees across Ethiopia.



HAITI

In October 2016, Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti, one of the most food-insecure countries in the Western Hemisphere. This storm devastated communities, leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, including emergency food assistance.

As part of the emergency response, USAID provided WFP with \$6 million in enhanced 202(e) resources, which funded the purchase of more than 4,420 MT of locally procured rice. This contribution, along with support from other donors, helped WFP to feed over 900,000 vulnerable Haitians in the immediate wake of the storm. By December 2016, WFP food distributions had assisted more than 25,000 children under the age of 5 and approximately 5,000 pregnant and lactating women. By using enhanced 202(e) to purchase food locally, USAID ensured those in urgent need received food quickly and efficiently.

This enhanced 202(e) contribution supplemented approximately 6,000 MT in USAID-funded in-kind food commodities also provided to Haiti, some of which had been pre-positioned in strategic locations around the country in advance of the storm, and allowed WFP to begin distributing food within 72 hours of the hurricane. By complementing Title II emergency funds with enhanced 202(e), **USAID not only provided emergency relief but also supported Haitian traders and local markets in the wake of Hurricane Matthew's devastation.** In this way, enhanced 202(e) helped facilitate Haiti's journey from relief to recovery.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Due to prolonged conflict and widespread poverty, almost 7.7 million people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are experiencing acute food insecurity. There are approximately 4.5 million Congolese displaced within their own country—the largest internally displaced population in Africa. The humanitarian situation continues to worsen, and this displacement and violence disrupts agriculture and limits the ability of Congolese to continue their livelihoods.

To address these needs, USAID invested \$120.5 million through multiple NGOs, as well as WFP and UNICEF. U.S. in-kind food assistance accounted for 61 percent of funds, totaling 15,910MT. USAID also supported food security and resilience-building activities in DRC to ensure that disasters do not destroy the road to self-reliance in developing communities.

Using \$3,486,600 in Enhanced Section 202(e) funds, USAID funded Mercy Corps' Title II Development Program, the South Kivu Food Security Project (FSP), in DRC. Through this program, Mercy Corps complemented in-kind food assistance with educational programs to help local farmers and families recover from displacement and conflict. **This included a “farmer field school” where local farmers learned new production techniques to improve the nutritional content and disease resistance of their crops.** The program also involved community-based, interactive trainings for mothers on maternal and child health and nutrition.

To ensure these development gains were community focused, the FSP trained young people, mothers and community leaders to be agents of change within their own communities. For example, FSP addressed water, hygiene and sanitation at the household level through the Clean Village Program, in which community leaders were trained on how to improve access to water and sanitation with the goal of disseminating that knowledge to their neighbors. By combining livelihood, nutrition and health education with in-kind food assistance, USAID addressed food insecurity by meeting the immediate needs of Congolese communities, while simultaneously supporting longer-term recovery.

APPENDIX A: EMERGENCY ENHANCED AND PROGRAM SECTION 202(E) IN FY 2017²

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	MODALITY	PROGRAM 202(E) FUNDING
Ethiopia	WFP	Program ³	\$ 1,600,000
Haiti	WFP	Local Procurement	\$ 6,000,000
Kenya	WFP	Cash Transfer	\$ 8,000,000
Madagascar	CRS	Local Procurement, Food Voucher and Complementary Services	\$ 2,840,843
South Sudan	WFP	Program	\$ 800,000
TOTAL			\$ 19,240,843

APPENDIX B: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND ENHANCED SECTION 202(E) IN FY 2017

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	MODALITY	PROGRAM 202(E) FUNDING
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	Programs Costs ⁴	\$ 464,523
DRC	Catholic Relief Services	Cash Transfer	\$ 4,016,562
DRC	FHI 360	Program Costs	\$ 14,696,900
DRC	Mercy Corps	Program Costs	\$ 3,486,800
Ethiopia	Catholic Relief Services	Program Costs	\$ 7,449,500
Ethiopia	FHI 360	Program Costs	\$ 6,794,900
Ethiopia	REST	Program Costs	\$ 8,341,000
Ethiopia	World Vision	Program Costs	\$ 13,766,581
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	Food Vouchers	\$ 5,000,000
Haiti	CARE	Food Vouchers	\$ 1,000,000
TOTAL			\$ 65,016,766

² Program Section 202(e) for emergency response must be awarded to partners who already are managing existing Title II in-kind activities. Currently, the U.N. World Food Program is the primary partner for emergency food assistance globally and, as a result, they received a significant proportion of these resources.

³ These Section 202(e) funds are not categorized as a specific modality, but used to directly support food assistance program activities and reduce our reliance on monetization, including activities such as: biometrics, educational support for farmers, and maternal and child health nutrition trainings.