U.S. International Food Assistance Report

Fiscal Year (FY) 2016

Cover Photograph: Women walk among their fields in the Nyalungana swamp reclamation project, a USAID Title II non-emergency activity in the Democratic Republic of Congo. 13,000 households gained access to more than 900 hectares of newly-available land for cultivation due to this project. Credit: Tanya Martineau for Food for the Hungry.

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I. Introduction

This report provides highlights of trends and activities in food assistance for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. Since the enactment of the *Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954* and the *Food Security Act of 1985*, which established the Food for Progress Program (FFPr), and the creation of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole) in 2002, the United States has been the global leader in the world promoting food security worldwide. In 2016, Congress passed *the Global Food Security Act* (GFSA, PL 114-195).

In FY 2016, the U.S. Government once again visibly demonstrated the compassion and generosity of the American people through provisions of nearly $2.2 billion in food assistance (see Table 1). These contributions not only put food in the mouths of the world's most vulnerable citizens, but also rebuilt livelihoods, generated income, increased literacy, improved nutrition, strengthened resilience, and mitigated the impacts of future crises by strengthening countries' disaster risk-reduction-capacity. While we have made progress, the world currently faces unprecedented levels of humanitarian need, generating the highest number of refugees and displaced persons – over 65 million – in modern history. Nearly 800 million people live in chronic hunger.

A. Overview of FY 2016 U.S. Government Food Assistance

In FY 2016, the U.S. Government provided nearly $2.2 billion of food assistance through the programs identified in Table 1 and procured more than two million metric tons (MT) of food, to serve 47 million beneficiaries in 59 countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with its program interventions. USAID defines indirect beneficiaries as those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. For example, the head of household might be the direct beneficiary but USAID considers the dependent family members as indirect beneficiaries.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s Food for Progress reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries and USDA's McGovern-Dole reports only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area or program activity. For example, direct beneficiaries are individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision, 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).

The overview provided in Table 1 shows the volume and cost of each program in FY 2016.

Table 1: Overview of U.S. Government Food Assistance Programs Funded in Agriculture Appropriations

PROGRAM[1]	Commodities (Metric Tons)	Total Cost ($)
Food for Progress Title I	--	--
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Non-Emergency)	1,705,684	$ 1,788,519,060
Food for Peace Non-Emergency Title III	--	--
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	--	$ 15,000,000
Food for Progress Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	285,500	$ 161,362,494
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	111,103	$ 225,955,350
USDA Local and Regional Procurement Program	--	$ 5,000,000
Section 416(b)	--	--
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)	--	--
TOTAL	**2,102,287**	**$ 2,195,836,904**

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

B. USAID Overview

In FY 2016, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) continued to undertake the difficult task of providing food assistance to a food-insecure world. Over the year, FFP responded to six major crises simultaneously – a record number – including the West Africa Ebola outbreak, global drought induced by El Niño, and large-scale complex crises in Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, and Iraq.

Despite these challenges, FFP worked with dedicated partners to provide food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. Responses in five countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, Sudan, and Malawi) comprised 73 percent of FFP's Title II emergency response in 2016, but often crises – and USAID's response – extended to several surrounding countries. In addition to responding to the largest displacement of people from their homes ever recorded, FFP assisted ten El Niño-affected countries around the world, from Ethiopia to southern Africa to Central America.

In its responses, FFP increasingly uses a combination of approaches – including U.S. sourced commodities, local and regional procurement of food, cash transfers, and vouchers – based on local

[1]USDA program solicitations and awards are conducted on a fiscal year cycle. USDA costs and commodities are reported on agreements signed in FY 2016. For USDA programs mentioned in the report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY2016. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2015 from new and ongoing emergency and non-emergency programs.

contexts.[2] The case studies in the regional highlights of this report showcase the variety of responses undertaken in FFP Title II activities, tailored to each crisis.

Through its non-emergency programs, FFP continues to reduce the long-term need for food assistance by increasing resilience for the world's most vulnerable communities and individuals, particularly women and children. In FY 2016, FFP had ongoing non-emergency programs in Bangladesh, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Efforts ranged from providing farmers with better land management skills, to training caregivers and healthcare workers in child health care and child nutrition. FFP's non-emergency activities address food and nutrition insecurity by looking at hunger from all angles because ending food insecurity can only occur if the root causes are addressed.

In FY 2016, USAID provided 1.7 million MT of Title II assistance valued at nearly $1.8 billion to more than 41 million beneficiaries in 36 countries, 80 percent of which was for emergency response and 20 percent for non-emergency programming.[3] The largest Title II emergency responses were Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, Sudan, and Malawi, accounting for 72 percent of Title II emergency resources.[4] When combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Community Development Funds (CDF), USAID reached more than 60 million people in 56 countries with food assistance.

C. USDA Overview

The USDA food assistance programs focus on not only improving food security by meeting immediate food and nutrition needs, but also on improving agricultural productivity, expanding trade of agricultural products, and improving literacy, especially for girls. USDA administered three food assistance programs in FY 2016, including FFPr, McGovern-Dole, and Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP). These programs help increase developing country farmers' income from agricultural production, expand the skillsets and education levels of the rural community members, improve necessary infrastructure for the movement of agricultural goods, and advance developing countries' access to local and regional markets. These programs are improving food insecurity for 5.7 million people worldwide.

FFPr is a tool in the U.S. Government strategy to develop new and emerging markets, expand agricultural trade, and enhance sustainable agricultural production. Enacted by the *Food Security Act of 1985*, most recently re-authorized by the *Agricultural Act of 2014*, and funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), FFPr assists developing countries and emerging democracies to modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors. Rural, agrarian countries rely on smallholder farmer income to fuel economic growth; the more money farming families make the more they will add additional small

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[2] These market-based approaches are funded as part of Title II activities, using enhanced Section 202(e) funds – also called impact funds - blending with U.S. in-kind commodities, or are funded as separate activities using International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds. More on recent IDA activities can be found in the FY 2016 Emergency Food Security Report, available at: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MMDC.pdf

[3] Non-emergency programs are often referred to as development food assistance projects – development food security activities as of FY 2017. This 20 percent in Title II non-emergency funding was complemented by an additional $80 million of Development Assistance funds, authorized separately under Section 103 of the *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961* as amended, and commonly referred to by USAID as Community Development Funds (CDF). CDF are programmed in conjunction by USAID's Bureau for Food Security and Office of Food for Peace to support community-level development activities aimed at increasing the resilience of the rural poor and accelerating their participation in agricultural development and food security programs. CDF support similar development objectives as Title II, and provide funding directly to programs as an alternative to monetization of agricultural commodities.

[4] USAID's largest IDA emergency responses were Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, Pakistan, and Yemen, accounting for 59 percent of IDA resources.

businesses and hire labor in farming communities. FFPr provides donated U.S. agricultural commodities, which are sold in local markets to raise project funds (i.e., monetized). The proceeds from the sale of the commodities are used to finance projects that enhance agriculture production and expand markets all along the value chain. FFPr development projects can range from agronomy, infrastructure and equipment, to marketing and finance components. FFPr investments raise income of smallholder farmers by increasing their access to infrastructure, finance, inputs, and technological expertise, and with the income participants develop, their rural economies become more food secure and increase participation in trade. Partners include private voluntary organizations and foreign governments.

McGovern-Dole was first authorized by the *Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002*, and is funded through annual appropriations. Using donated U.S. agricultural commodities and delivering the necessary financial and technical assistance to ensure that schoolchildren receive safe and nutritious food, McGovern-Dole is intended to advance food security, nutrition, and education, especially for girls, in low-income, food-deficit countries worldwide. By providing school meals, teacher training, and related support, McGovern-Dole projects boost school enrollment and academic performance. At the same time, the program focuses on improving children's health and learning capacities before they enter school by offering nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women, infants, and preschoolers.

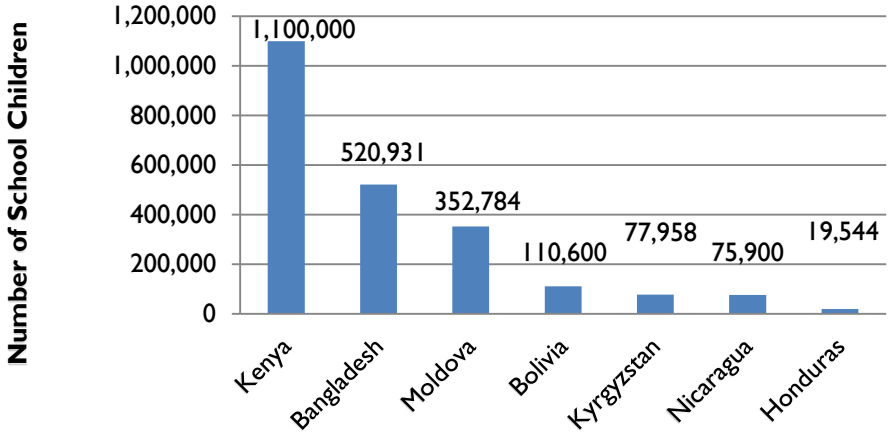
To help improve food security, nutrition, and literacy for girls, McGovern-Dole leverages other U.S. Government expertise in literacy, pedagogy, and nutrition. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with USAID's Office of Economic Growth, Education and the Environment, USDA consults with USAID education technical staff and programs. For example, in Malawi, one of the poorest countries in the world, USDA funded McGovern-Dole projects that enhance USAID's education programs. This builds in delivery of food assistance to schoolchildren who are already benefiting from an improved learning framework. With respect to the nutrition focus, a research program that USDA has implemented since FY 2012, with funding through McGovern-Dole, is the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) program, which completed operations in FY 2016. In addition, USDA's Foreign Agriculture Service coordinates with the USDA Farm Service Agency and USAID food and agriculture experts to work with the private sector and universities to add new options to the food aid commodity list. These specialized products are designed to better meet the nutritional needs of intended food aid recipients. As a result of MFFAPP, USDA added fortified rice that was tested in Cambodia and lipid-based fortified peanut paste that was tested in Haiti to the food aid commodity list in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, staff members from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service joined the Foreign Agricultural Service to strengthen the way USDA measures nutrition and health outcomes in McGovern-Dole. USDA is coordinating with USAID and other U.S. Government agencies through the June 2016 Global Nutrition Coordination Plan to develop a more comprehensive, long-term strategy to improve the quality of nutrition data collection and analysis. In addition, USDA has added new standard indicators to strengthen the FY 2017 McGovern-Dole Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) guidance to emphasize and prioritize the importance of providing nutritious meals. In making this revision, USDA solicited recommendations from the Food Aid Consultative Group, which includes academicians, advocacy organizations, commodity groups, and implementing partners. Implementers provided input on successes and challenges they faced in measuring nutrition outcomes for primary-school age children. This work is ongoing.

Graduation from USDA school-feeding program funding is a key component to McGovern-Dole, and USDA gathers and analyzes data and evidence for how McGovern-Dole investments lay the

foundation for national school-meals programs. McGovern-Dole helps national governments establish school meals policies and local communities implement projects. Since 2002, McGovern-Dole has transitioned education and school meals programs for 2.25 million students to governments in seven countries.

FY 2002-2016 Graduated Programs Under McGovern-Dole



In FY 2016, USDA awarded a total of 396,603 MT of commodities in food-assistance cooperative-agreements through the FFPr, McGovern-Dole, and USDA LRP programs, valued at $392.3 million. USDA funding was designated for eight organizations to implement agricultural development, trade capacity building, and school feeding programs. In total, USDA food assistance programs in FY 2016 will benefit more than 5.7 million people in 15 countries over the multi-year lives of the projects. The breakout for each program is as follows:

- McGovern-Dole awarded $225.9 million to nine projects to assist an estimated 1.97 million beneficiaries in nine countries (see Appendix J for a list of the countries) who will receive school meals using just over 111,000 MT of U.S.-sourced agricultural commodities. Following its legislative mandate, USDA ensures that primary schoolchildren, mothers, infants, and pre-school children will not only receive benefits through the provision of direct school meals, but also through improved education, nutrition, health, and hygiene activities. The largest portion of the assistance was designated for seven countries in Africa, which will receive 48 percent of available funds. As McGovern-Dole awards are of multi-year duration, in FY 2016, 24 countries had active and new projects.
- Using 285,500 MT of U.S.-sourced agricultural commodities from American farmers, FFPr awarded $161.4 million in food assistance cooperative agreements to assist an estimated 3.76 million beneficiaries in nine countries (see Appendix J for a list of the countries). Along with multi-year projects funded in previous fiscal years, 25 countries had active FFPr projects during FY 2016, ranging from specific sector or value chain interventions (e.g., cashew, dairy), to fiscal programs (e.g., improved agricultural credit infrastructure), to infrastructure development (e.g., feeder roads to markets from rural areas), to technical capacity building, and government-to-government assistance.
- USDA awarded three LRP cooperative agreements with a combined value of $5 million in three countries for local commodity procurement to support existing, active McGovern-Dole projects. Two were in Africa (Rwanda, Mozambique) and one in Asia (Laos).

II. Latest Developments

A. USAID Food for Peace Food Assistance & Food Security Strategy, 2016–2025[5]

In October 2016, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) launched its new 10-year strategy. Developed in partnership with stakeholders over a year-long consultative process with hundreds of colleagues in Washington, D.C. and overseas, the strategy is steeped in evidence-based learning and designed to maximize efficiency as well as impact.

FFP's *2016–2025 Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy* builds on the 2006–2010 strategic plan, draws on lessons learned during that plan's implementation, and embraces new approaches and tools that have emerged in recent years to increase the impact of U.S. Government food assistance as a critical component in global efforts to end hunger and poverty.

The new strategy provides a programming framework that captures the best of what FFP currently does, but challenges FFP and its partners to strive for greater impact with greater efficiency and sustainability across funding streams. It maintains the vision of the last FFP Strategic Plan, "A world free from hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace, and security," but broadens the previous goal of reducing food insecurity to one that envisions improving food security and sustaining it. FFP's goal also embraces "nutrition security"— deliberately signaling the importance of a wide range of nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, and health factors, that together with the stable availability of and access to nutritious food, contribute to improved food-security outcomes.

B. The World Humanitarian Summit

In May 2016, governments including a United States delegation led by the USAID Administrator, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, people affected by crisis, and private organizations gathered in Turkey to participate in the World Humanitarian Summit. Heeding UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's call to embrace 'one humanity,' the summit focused on the scope and scale of human suffering, generated largely by conflict, and sought new ways of doing business.

The Summit spurred commitments that could lay the foundation for longer-term changes – notably the Grand Bargain. The Grand Bargain is a set of ten non-binding political commitments that donor governments and humanitarian organizations plan to jointly pursue to strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of humanitarian assistance to people in need.[6]

While the details of how the U.S. government will enact these commitments have not been laid out yet, FFP continues to play a key role alongside USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, and other U.S. humanitarian offices.

C. Global Food Security Act

The *2016 Global Food Security Act* (GFSA), PL 114-195, authorized food security and nutrition in line with Feed the Future. The corresponding U.S. Government *Global Food Security Strategy* required by the GFSA, was submitted to Congress in October 2016 . The strategy outlines how participating U.S. Government Agencies and Departments will continue to work together to sustainably reduce global

[5] The full strategy is available at https://www.usaid.gov/FFPStrategy
[6] The ten commitments and more about the Grand Bargain are available at: http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861

poverty, hunger, and malnutrition by improving agriculture-led growth, resilience, and nutrition principally within several of the poorest, most food-insecure countries that adopt policy reforms and strong country-led plans. The strategy recognizes the importance that emergency food-assistance plays in supporting the strategy's objectives to improve agriculture-led growth, nutrition, and resilience.

The GFSA also authorized the establishment of the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) with funding from the International Disaster Assistance account that FFP uses in addition to Title II. The GFSA endorses EFSP as a valuable, market-based tool for providing international food-assistance.

D. Food Assistance Results Contribute to the Feed the Future Framework

FFP's non-emergency food assistance programs are a component of the Feed the Future initiative's whole-of-government approach to improve global food-security and nutrition. In FY 2016, FFP programs in Feed the Future target zones contributed to overall Feed the Future results. USDA's FFPr and McGovern-Dole food assistance programs also contributed to overall Feed the Future results, though generally not in focus country zones of influence (Table 2).

USAID and USDA record annual food-assistance results for certain indicators in the Feed the Future monitoring system used in annual reports. The tables below show data on how food assistance programs contributed to the broader Feed the Future results in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, and food security.

Table 2: USDA and USAID Non-emergency Food Assistance Operations Reporting on Feed the Future Indicators in FY 2016

Country	Food for Progress	McGovern-Dole	Food for Peace
Asia			
Bangladesh	X	X	X
Cambodia		X	
Nepal		X	X
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Guatemala	X	X	X
Haiti		X	X
Honduras	X	X	
East Africa			
Ethiopia	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	
East Africa			
Rwanda		X	
Tanzania	X	X	
Uganda	X		X
Southern Africa			
Burundi			X
Democratic Republic of Congo			X
Madagascar			X
Malawi	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	
Zimbabwe			X
West Africa			

Burkina Faso			X
Ghana	X		
Liberia	X	X	X
Mali		X	X
Niger			X
Sénégal	X	X	
Sierra Leone			X

Table 3: USAID and USDA Non-emergency Food Assistance Contributions to Feed the Future Results in Agriculture and Food Security in FY 2016

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR[7]	Title II[8]	Food for Progress	McGovern-Dole
Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government-supported programs (HL.9-x1)	588,132		48,308
Number of children under five reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition programs (HL.9-x15)	717,069		
Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through U.S. Government-supported programs (HL.9-2)	31,376		
Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through U.S. Government-supported programs (HL.9-3)	14,351		
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through U.S. Government -supported programs (HL.9-4)	6,687		
Number of U.S. Government social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (ES.5-1)	524,528		2,843,722
Number of households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions (EG.3-1)	858,821		
Farmer's gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage obtained with U.S. Government assistance (EG.3-6, -7, -8)	Not appropriate to cumulate data		
Kilometers of roads improved or constructed as a result of U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.1-1)	1,063	58	
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-x34)	97,216		
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from U.S. Government assisted sources (EG.3.2-x37)	18,441		
Number of individuals who have received U.S. Government-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (EG.3.2-1)	349,325	138,370	
Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of U.S. Government assistance	74,463		

[7] FY 2016 was a transition year for Feed the Future indicators. In FY 2016, FFP reported on both active and inactive Feed the Future indicators. Italicized indicators are inactive as of FY 2016.

[8] In some countries for which FFP implementing partners have submitted data, partners may not have reported on all indicators. For Title II reporting, this encompasses both Feed the Future focus countries and other countries where there are Title II non-emergency activities per Table 2.

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR[7]	Title II[8]	Food for Progress	McGovern-Dole
(EG.3.2-3)			
Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving U.S. Government food security related organizational development assistance (EG.3.2-4)	27,684	609	
Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-6)	996,333	26,985,023	
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-17)	333,532	92,642	
Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-18)	218,088.08	98,752	
Value of small-holder incremental sales generated with U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-19)	3,569,972		
Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with U.S. Government assistance (EG.3.2-20)	11,659	743	
Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation 4.5(2)		1,928	
Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3) 4.5.(10)		3,635	
Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of U.S. Government assistance		1	48

E. USDA Monitoring and Evaluation

Learning Agendas

USDA finalized learning agendas for McGovern-Dole and FFPr in FY 2016. The learning agendas prioritize and establish a plan to answer short- and long-term questions of the highest value across relevant program and policy areas related to McGovern-Dole and FFPr.

The School Meals Learning Agenda (Learning Agenda) for McGovern-Dole is a tool to highlight key research and evaluation questions in the area of school meals. The Learning Agenda addresses key research and evaluation questions that align not only with the theory of change outlined in the McGovern-Dole program-level results framework, but also the broader school meals program theory. Collectively, addressing key school meals evidence gaps will improve the design and implementation of interventions, and ultimately lead to improvements in education and nutrition for children and to the sustainability of school meal programs.

The FFPr Learning Agenda on Trade Expansion and Agricultural Market Development identifies specific, relevant and timely research questions to inform evaluation and policy research in the area of expanding agricultural trade and markets. The Learning Agenda addresses questions as a matter of priority in order to inform and improve FFPr programming and policy, and to improve the design and

implementation of agriculture interventions that ultimately lead to expansion of markets, increased trade, and overall improved outcomes for farmers. Therefore, the Learning Agenda is also designed to inform the FFPr Results Framework on Expanded Trade of Agricultural Products, as well as the broader agricultural markets and trade theory of change.

III. Regional Highlights

A. USDA

Food for Progress Highlights for Fiscal Year 2016

Bénin

In Bénin, two FFPr cooperative agreements awarded in FY 2015 and implemented in FY 2016 focused on improving the value chains of cashew nut and pineapple to increase productivity, agri-business, and revenues, and expand international trade.

Cashew

Workers inspect cashew nuts for quality in Fludor cashew processing facility, which balances automation with manual labor. Credit: USDA

American consumer demand for cashews is growing. Over the last decade, United States cashew imports expanded roughly 30 percent and are now valued at about $1 billion (150,000 MT a year, three-year average). The United States does not grow cashews commercially. Almost 100 percent of imported cashews entering the United States are processed (shelled), of which approximately 70 percent are from Vietnam, followed by India (about 15 percent).

Bénin is ranked fifth globally in terms of total cashew production,[9] but is currently ranked eleventh as a supplier of processed cashews to the United States. Limited processing capacity prevents Beninese farmers from exporting higher valued product, which is why USDA awarded TechnoServe a $36 million FFPr cooperative agreement, using the proceeds from monetization of 46,000 MT of U.S.-donated rice to expand the cashew sector at the end of FY 2015. The project, BeninCajù, commenced in FY 2014 and aims to increase yields and revenues for 32,000 smallholder cashew farmers, tripling domestic processing capacity and stimulating the nascent by-product market. To achieve this, BeninCajù is working with the Beninese national cashew farmer association to train smallholder farmers on improved farm management, tree maintenance, and post-harvest handling.

In FY 2016, BeninCajù trained almost 4,200 farmers, including about 885 women, through smallholder cashew-producer cooperatives. BeninCajù has continued providing technical assistance to three existing and two new start-up cashew nut processing firms, planning factories, monitoring construction, and purchasing equipment. BeninCajù assists local processors to access capital by helping them identify and quantify their working capital needs and then matching those needs with local financial institutions. As a result of BeninCajù's negotiations and facilitation in 2016, loans for cashew processing expansion have exceeded $1.3 million. These loans will help fulfill working capital needs. In addition,

[9] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations data on production estimate for 2014.

BeninCajù, through its marketing connections with international buyers, contracted with Walmart for cashew shipments to begin late summer 2017.

To ensure government backing for the cashew nut industry expansion and export policies, BeninCajù is also working with the Beninese National Council of Cashew Processors to help them develop strategic plans and to advocate with the Beninese government for favorable legislation for cashew production and support for exports. In 2016, BeninCajù hosted cashew experts from Mozambique —where a USDA FY 2013 FFPr project is successfully developing their cashew production and processing capacity— to learn from the Mozambican experience about exports and import duties in different countries.

Pineapple

USDA helps small producer cooperatives reduce post-harvest losses along the pineapple value chain. Credit: PFD

In 2013, FFPr invested in a five-year, $15.6 million FFPr cooperative agreement to strengthen Bénin's pineapple sector. Pineapple accounts for 1.2 percent of the Beninese Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 4.3 percent of the agricultural GDP, following cotton and cashew nut. The project, Pineapple Processing for Export (PINEX), monetized 18,000 MT of U.S.-donated rice with Partners for Development. Proceeds from rice sales funded a project that focuses on the pineapple sector that seeks to increase the productivity and sales of pineapple.

The goal of PINEX is to strengthen the entire Beninese pineapple-value-chain by improving participating farmers' agricultural productivity and post-harvest handling. To achieve this, PINEX is facilitating pineapple producers' access to credit and capital, and establishing quality standards in the Beninese pineapple industry. For example, PINEX has worked with stakeholders to identify certifications (such as Global Good Agricultural Practices certification) required for all shipments of fresh fruit to Europe. In 2016, PINEX helped over 80 pineapple farmers garner small loans valued at $117,600. In addition, PINEX trained 1,440 producers on the pineapple cultivation calendar and planning, and 30 exporters on marketing, branding, and food safety standards. Due to PINEX's training, three processors became Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point certified, allowing them to export to European markets.

Dominican Republic

Ms. Angelica Silva offers up a hot pepper grown in her greenhouses on the Rancho Arriba farm in the Dominican Republic. Ms. Silva has been the recipient of assistance from the IESC-implemented and USDA-funded Exporting Quality and Safety program, in turn educating her colleagues and industry peers in advanced production methods that improve the safety and value of exports to the U.S. Credit: IESC

The Dominican Republic (DR) is an important U.S. trading partner, purchasing more than $300 million worth of oilseed and oilseed products in FY 2016, and serving as the sixth largest market for U.S. soybean meal. Since the ratification of the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), U.S. exports to the DR grew on a value basis more than 90 percent to $1.1 billion in FY 2016.

The DR is also an important source of horticultural products for U.S. consumers, and the U.S. hotel, restaurant, and confectionary industries. The DR exported $45 million of fresh vegetables, such as peppers, and about $20 million of fresh fruit, mostly avocados, bananas, pineapple, and papayas. The DR is the fourth largest supplier of cocoa beans ($48 million in FY 2016), coffee, and coffee products to the U.S. (about $2.5 million in FY 2016).

While the DR is an important source of fruits, vegetables, coffee, and cacao to the United States, the World Bank (WB) in 2015 cited quality and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues as the main reasons why Dominican horticultural products often cannot be sent to the United States.[10] In response to these issues, the "Exporta Calidad" project was funded by FFPr through a FY 2015 cooperative agreement valued at $18.9 million, and financed with the sale of 34,110 MT of U.S.-donated soybean meal. The implementing partner, International Executive Service Corps (IESC), identifies the appropriate steps in the value chain that have the most impact for improving the quality of Dominican products. It is important to note that because the funding was awarded at the end of 2015 no complete results were established in FY 2016.

This project will benefit both the U.S. and Dominican agricultural sectors. The U.S. confectionary industry is dependent on cacao, exporting up to four dollars of peanuts, sugar, and dairy for every dollar of cacao that is imported. The U.S. confectionary industry and dairy and peanut processors will gain from having another reliable, quality cacao source, which is important because fungal diseases and pests have ravaged much of the high quality cacao in Brazil and West Africa.

U.S. consumers will also directly benefit from "Exporta Calidad," as the project is creating a broader base of countries exporting off-season horticultural products that meet *U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food Safety Modernization Act* standards.

Sustainability of Food for Progress Projects

Commenced in 2012, FFPr's monitoring-and-evaluation system measures the following: 1) the extent to which project interventions meet the needs of the project beneficiaries and are aligned with the country's agriculture or development investment strategy and with USDA and U.S. Government development goals, objectives, and strategies; 2) the extent to which the project achieves its objectives; 3) the extent to which project resources lead to the achieved results; 4) medium- and long-term effects, both intended and unintended, of project interventions; and, 5) the likelihood that the benefits of

[10] The World Bank. How to Maintain the Dominican Republic's Export Dynamism. March 11, 2015. http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/03/11/exports-dominican-republic

the project will endure over time after the completion of the project, so USDA obtains evidence on the progress and success of the projects in which it invests. Evidence and data demonstrate that projects that USDA invested in years earlier are still running strong. Examples of sustainable projects in Sri Lanka and Nicaragua are provided below.

Sri Lanka

World Vision Lanka and Cargillls Ceylon co-founded a fresh produce and vegetable collection center that has purchased over 160 million LKR (about $1.05 million) in produce from farmers since 2008.

World Vision received a combined total of $20 million in grant funds from FY 2003 and FY 2005 FFPr agreements, and sold 40,000 MT of U.S.-donated wheat to fund project activities. The project, called "Integrated Farming and Sustainable Agriculture," helped small-scale farmers earn a regular and reasonable income through producing high value crops, such as fruits and vegetables, and introducing the concept of economies of scale through collective marketing. Eleven years later, the benefits of the project are still present. For example, the project established a Vegetable and Fruit Collection Center with Cargills Ceylon PLC (Cargills) in the Thanamalvila district. Located on the eastern side of the island is a large new port where agricultural commodities ship to and from Singapore, creating a natural outlet for Sri Lankan farmers' produce. During project implementation, the collection center launched with 49 farmers so their produce could transport to the Oluvil Harbor. Today, more than 300 farmers supply an average of 18 tons of vegetables and fruits a day. In addition to co-founding the collection center, Cargills created a development fund, contributing 100 Sri Lankan rupees (or LKR, equivalent to about 50 cents) for every kilogram of fruits and vegetables received, to support the farmers by offering scholarships to needy children from the community, resources for learning and advancement, farmer insurance, and community infrastructure needs. By 2011, the development fund had enough proceeds to fund 50 student scholarships. This development fund concept has expanded to nine collection centers maintained by Cargills that annually offer scholarships worth approximately 10 million LKR (around $67,000). For the 2016/2017 academic year, the Cargills development fund provided 23 scholarships for students in Norochcholai and 16 scholarships for students in Thanamalwila, as well as funding for community projects such as an English center with free certified courses for selected farmer children and a drinking water filtration unit.

Nicaragua

Vidal López (R), a farmer, works with Víctor Espinoza (L), an IPSA traceability operator, to register his cattle. Credit: Technoserve staff in Nicaragua.

From 2012-2016, TechnoServe implemented a $17.2 million FFPr project in Nicaragua called the Managerial Livestock Program ("Ganadería Empresarial," or GANE). In four years, GANE assisted more than 34,000 farmers and achieved sales gains of $27.4 million, creating 6,240 new jobs in the beef and dairy sectors. Additionally, TechnoServe facilitated the increase of financial services, through which 2,242 farmers received $4.95 million in loan capital to plant improved pastures, purchase mineral salts, establish electric fences, and support other farm investments to improve productivity.

GANE, in collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua's Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health ("Protección y Sanidad Agropecuaria," or IPSA), improved cattle traceability services. Prior to its work, TechnoServe found that farmers lacked information on the value of traceability, did not understand the government's role, the registration process was too complicated, and there were no market incentives or government penalties to motivate farmers to register in the system. To resolve these challenges, TechnoServe developed two training modules – one for farmers, and one for government-certified traceability agents to provide them with additional tools for promoting the traceability system. TechnoServe trained 287 farmers and community leaders (20 percent female) in traceability, and established 29 rural traceability agencies in seven departments and both autonomous regions in Nicaragua. These agencies serve as one-stop centers where farmers can fill out paperwork, pay for and receive ear-tags, and obtain the services of an operator-affiliated government-certified traceability agent. The project developed a new and easier model for cattle registration. By the end of the project, USDA funds had supported the enrollment of 19,050 farmers and 417,278 head of cattle in the national traceability system. Thanks to the project, more than 20 percent of all Nicaraguan cattle have registered through the system, and IPSA aims to reach 42,000 farmers and approximately 2.3 million animals. The systems developed under the FFPr projects continue to operate successfully today and serve as the basis for long-term improved agricultural production, marketing, and regulatory sanitary and health oversight.

McGovern-Dole Highlights for Fiscal Year 2016

Laos

Laotian children eating a school meal. Credit: WFP

Since 2014, USDA has provided $27 million to World Food Programme (WFP) for McGovern-Dole projects in Laos, aiding approximately 826,000 beneficiaries. Food insecurity plagues much of Laos, where 44 percent of children under five are stunted and 27 percent are underweight.

Through this donation, Laos has taken important steps that enhance sustainability of the McGovern-Dole projects implemented in the country. In 2011, the Laos Ministry of Education approached WFP with a request to undertake a project to enhance the U.S. rice procured for

school-children with local fresh fruits and vegetables. The project identified the need for Laos to establish national procurement and delivery systems, develop nutritional standards and generic menus, establish clear financial procedures, and build financial capacities of local communities. Following this feedback, the Government of Laos adopted a National Policy on Promoting School Lunch in April 2014, and subsequently implemented a Plan of Action on Promoting School Lunch 2016-2020. It has also formed a National Nutrition Committee that identified school meals as one of the 22 key interventions for achieving improved nutrition. These actions not only demonstrate the high priority the government placed on the successful implementation of the school meals program, but also the kinds of support necessary to carry out the plans and put in place guidelines for a successful program.

Sénégal

Senegalese children enjoy nutritious meals at schools while their mothers earn money for the school by selling produce from the school farm.

"The production of onions and tomatoes allows us to prepare nutritious and tasty meals for children. In addition, we plan to sell the surplus that will be reinvested to the benefit of the canteen." - Mrs. Ly Dethie Fall, President of the School Management of the UGB Preschool in Saint Louis, lauded the benefit of the gardens.

Counterpart International distributed more than 4.2 million school-meals to over 45,000 students at its 270 targeted schools in the Saint Louis region of Northern Senegal between October 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017. Within that six-month period, the distribution was one to two meals per day and student (roughly 131 meals per child during 120 school days).

Counterpart International works in partnership with school administrators, teachers, and parents to help communities improve crop and vegetable production through the development of sustainable school granaries, community farms, and in-kind food donation programs. In 2016, Counterpart International joined forces with the Senegalese Department of Agriculture to establish community farms, providing improved seeds, small equipment, and technical assistance to 40 community members. Counterpart International worked with a network of more than 160 parents and community members, representing 81 schools, to establish, manage, and maintain stockpiles of food and cash collected during the harvest season, in order to provide healthy lunches to the students during the dry seasons.

To complement USDA-donated commodities (rice, peas, cornmeal, lentils, and vegetable oil), the community cultivates rice and maize during the rainy season (July through October), and cabbage, tomatoes, onions, pepper, and okra, during the dry season (November through June), in order to diversify the school lunch menu, ultimately leading to a more balanced diet for the children.

Moving forward, Counterpart International intends to increase the size of the community farms from one to two hectares to be able to expand the success of the school granaries in other local schools, feeding even more children and leading to a higher school participation rate. Through this partnership with the local communities and the widespread education and advocacy around the need to harvest food and prepare for the dry season, Counterpart International is ensuring the sustainability of school meals activities once the USDA program ends.

Graduation and McGovern-Dole

A statutory requirement of McGovern-Dole agreements is to include graduation provisions. Specifically, McGovern-Dole agreements shall delineate how "to sustain the benefits to the education, enrollment, and attendance of children in schools in the targeted communities when the provision of commodities and assistance to a recipient country under a program under this section terminates."[11] The statute also requires agreements to "estimate the time period." USDA requires implementing partners to include performance indicators to measure how and when host government education institutions improve policy, increase funding, and engage local organizations and community groups to sustain school meal programs. The following examples demonstrate how McGovern-Dole has graduated school feeding to host countries.

Bolivia

In Bolivia, 65 municipalities that participated in McGovern-Dole school meals activities graduated from the program implemented by PCI. From 2002 to 2013, USDA provided $17.4 million to PCI. Bolivian law stipulates that a daily school meal is a child's fundamental right. Although the right to adequate food was established at the national level by the Bolivian Ministry of Health in the late 1990s, a common policy framework for implementing school meal programs was non-existent at the start of the McGovern-Dole project. To this end, PCI worked closely with the Ministry of Education, WFP, and key government stakeholders to draft legislation, share best practices, participate in technical roundtables, and educate Bolivian legislators about the program's local economic benefits. Such activities enabled the Bolivian national government to develop the policy framework that culminated in the December 2014 passage of Law No 622, which formally institutionalizes the school meals program at the municipal level, with national government oversight. An intentional focus on sustainability, along with increased support and budgeting for school feeding activities, ensured that 65 municipalities that graduated from McGovern-Dole and now are responsible for implementing school meals the programs.[12]

BOLIVIA AT-A-GLANCE

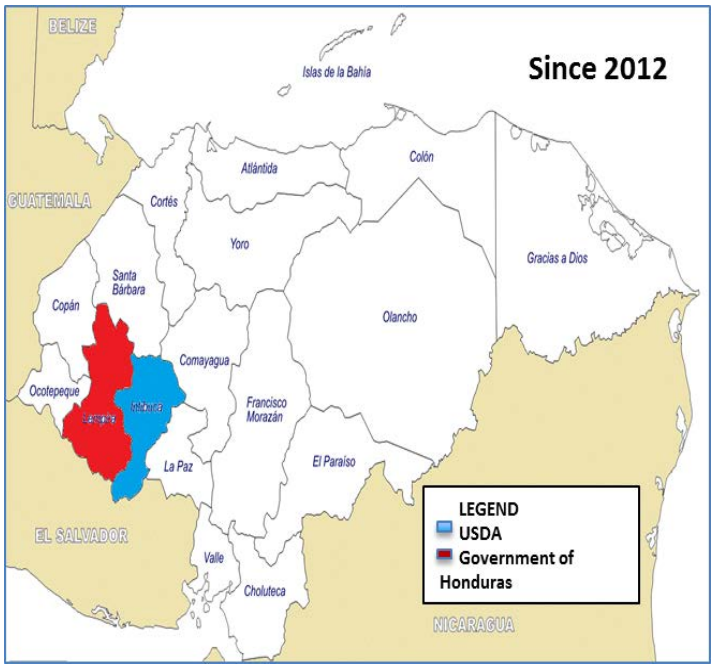
- **Key Implementing Partners:** 113 Municipal Governments and over 2,200 schools in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosi
- **Stakeholders:** Parents, Teachers, Ministry of Education (MoE), Education Commissions (School Boards)
- **Approach:** Mobilization, engagement, and policy dialogue at the national, municipal & community levels

OUTCOMES

- 65 municipal governments are now independently providing school meals.
- 110,600 children attending more than 2,200 schools continue to receive daily school meal through local government funding and support.

[11] *Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002*. Public Law 107-171. Title III, Subtitle B, Sec. 3107 (j)(1)(A,B). https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ171/PLAW-107publ171.pdf

[12] Project Concern International Case Study,



Honduras

In Honduras, nine municipalities that participated in McGovern-Dole school meals and capacity building activities have graduated from a project implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Between 2012 and 2015, USDA has provided an estimated $51.4 million to CRS to implement McGovern-Dole. As a result of technical support such as training on the education rights articulated in the new legal framework for education in Honduras, and training on food preparation and nutrition, the Government of Honduras (GOH) established and implemented its own National School Feeding Program (SFP), which currently supports more than 1.5 million children in 20,000 public schools.

The GOH demonstrates the level and type of commitment to education that lends itself to successful McGovern-Dole projects, spending on average more for public education than other Latin American countries. The SFP is the largest social safety-net program in Honduras, and has improved enrollment, attendance, and retention of primary school children. In 2012, the GOH demonstrated commitment to continued ownership of the SFP and made a financial commitment of more than $51 million over two years.

Because of the SFP's reach, current McGovern-Dole interventions in Honduras now target only the most rural and isolated populations within the Department of Intibucá, where 17 municipalities are not covered by the SFP.

B. USAID

In FY 2016, two key drivers, natural disasters and conflict, led to increased vulnerability to severe hunger.

El Niño

El Niño is a naturally occurring weather phenomenon that takes place every two to seven years. During an El Niño event, the Pacific Ocean warms up more than usual. This, in turn, affects wind circulation, air temperature, and precipitation patterns, affecting the weather around the world. In March 2015, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) forecasted that an El Niño weather event would fuel both extreme drought conditions and heavy rains in many parts of the world and contribute to food insecurity for millions of people. In the face of one of the worst El Niño events on record, the U.S. Congress appropriated a one-time $250 million addition in Title II food assistance, helping avert disaster.

Ethiopia

Fatuma uses shoat (sheep and goat) fattening techniques to increase the value of her livestock. Credit: USAID

The 2015-2016 El Niño hit Ethiopia hard and the country experienced its worst drought in 50 years. It surpassed in scope and scale of the historic 1984 drought, when some estimate that more than a million lives were lost. To make matters worse, consecutive poor seasonal rains and smaller than average harvests compounded the impact of El Niño.

Despite extreme conditions, severe drought did not lead to famine in Ethiopia in 2016, thanks in large part to effective early warning, resilience efforts, improved health, and social protection systems like Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which is supported in part though USAID non-emergency food assistance. Also critical were the Government of Ethiopia's early acknowledgement of the crisis, and its own investment of resources in response to the drought. As a result, this has been perhaps one of the largest drought-relief efforts, with the smallest amount of human fatalities relative to the scale of the crisis.

FFP tripled the amount of U.S. in-kind relief food assistance for Ethiopia compared to the previous year, and expanded both its relief efforts and its four non-emergency activities implemented in support of PSNP. In total for FY 2016, FFP mobilized more than 780,000 MT of U.S. in-kind foods – valued at more than $500 million – and fed more than six million people.

FFP sustained its commitment to this multi-year program, to support roughly 25 percent of those requiring both emergency relief and PSNP support, even though 2.5 times more people needed relief assistance than the previous year and the PSNP participant numbers grew by one third. In the end, approximately 20 percent of the population needed help through these programs.

FFP deployed a wide range of food assistance products including ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), ready-to-use supplementary food, SuperCereal Plus, and Corn Soy Blend Plus. More than 8,000 MT of food addressed moderate and severe acute malnutrition, strategically supporting the needs of 450,000 severely malnourished children and 2.9 million moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.

In the Ethiopian highlands, the Catholic Relief Services Joint Emergency Operation Program Consortium, composed of seven national and international partners, responded decisively with FFP support. At the beginning of 2015, the consortium provided general food distributions for 700,000 beneficiaries, but by spring/summer of 2016 it had helped more than 2.9 million, reaching almost a third of those in need of emergency relief in the country.

In the lowlands of the Somali region, WFP concentrated emergency relief with FFP support, reaching some 1.5 million additional beneficiaries. WFP also played a pivotal role in scaling up a massive logistics operation. It took on supply chain management for most relief distributions, oversaw regional port logistics, expanded truck fleets and warehousing facilities, as well as provided technical assistance to

Government of Ethiopia offices at national and regional levels as they took on the challenge of directly delivering aid to seven million beneficiaries through government channels.

FFP activities were complemented by investments in water, health, nutrition, and livelihood recovery programs supported by OFDA, the USAID Ethiopia Mission, and other donors. As part of USAID's growing focus on better building the resilience of vulnerable communities, the USAID Ethiopia Mission invoked "crisis modifiers" in existing non-emergency awards to inject emergency funds, and redirected non-emergency programs, adjusting planned activities to better reflect the changed circumstances on the ground. USAID used its full range of tools to help Ethiopia face down the worst drought in decades and pave the way for recovery.

Zimbabwe

Further south on the African continent, El Niño exacerbated drought conditions across much of southern Africa. After two or, in some cases three, consecutive years of poor rains and failed harvests, families were left with little to eat and very few ways to cope. The drought was the worst in 35 years for the region and seriously affected Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Even South Africa - normally the breadbasket for the region - had significant production deficits, creating a large regional food shortfall. In July, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) issued regional appeals for international assistance to bring attention to the unfolding slow onset crisis. By the end of 2016, approximately 21.3 million people in southern Africa required emergency assistance, according to RIASCO.

The impacts of El Niño expanded the rationale for USAID investing in resilience. Prior to 2015, only a small percentage of Southern Africa's population was acutely food insecure and humanitarian relief had an almost negligible footprint in the region. Investments in Southern Africa were largely on the non-emergency side; FFP did not even have emergency programs operating in Madagascar, Mozambique, Lesotho, or Swaziland prior to El Niño. However, the impacts of the El Niño-induced drought were beyond the abilities of households to cope and seeds were in short supply, so the situation was unlikely to improve unless seed interventions took place.

A woman stands beside her harvest in Tsholotsho. Credit: USAID

Given the existing food assistance architecture and the complex economic markets in Southern Africa, FFP used a range of tools to provide the appropriate response including mobilizing U.S. commodities, providing funds for local and regional procurement of cereals and pulses, supporting agricultural activities, and funding vulnerability assessments. In FY 2016, FFP provided more than $173 million ($119 million in Title II emergency funding and $54 million in IDA)[13] toward the Southern Africa drought response, reaching four million vulnerable people with critical food assistance and livelihoods support.

[13] This does not include Title II resources injected into Title II non-emergency activities to respond to El Niño.

Zimbabwe was projected to have one of the most severe lean seasons in several decades, with more than four million people food insecure at the peak from January to March 2017. USAID implementing partner Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA) proactively responded to the drought forecasts through a five-year non-emergency food security activity in Zimbabwe launched in 2013. Rather than beginning to graduate beneficiaries as originally planned, USAID and implementing partners decided to add a family ration to ensure that pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age would not have to share their specialized foods, which were part of the original, non-emergency activities meant to prevent malnutrition. At the suggestion of the USAID Zimbabwe Mission, CNFA also temporarily shifted cash-for-assets activities so that individuals working on community projects were compensated with food rather than money, a decision based on markets analyses and consultations with affected communities. CNFA targeted more than 284,000 people with assistance, engaging communities in mitigating the impacts of drought, increasing their agricultural productivity, increasing their incomes, and enhancing nutrition practices.

The Zimbabwe experience is a reminder that USAID resilience programs are located in dynamic and shock-prone environments and must react quickly and appropriately to meet rapidly changing circumstances. Donors, NGOs, and international financial institutions have come together to identify the lessons learned from El Niño to help inform future programming and ensure it is designed to be more shock responsive.

Conflict

The protracted nature of many conflict-driven crises, very different from the shorter commitments of natural disasters, has huge implications for humanitarian assistance. Today, people who left their homes due to conflict remain displaced for an average of 26 years.[14] Conflicts not only last longer but are occurring more frequently. As a result, 80 percent of the world's humanitarian funding addresses conflict, while just 20 percent addresses natural disasters – a reversal from a decade prior according to the UN.

Yemen

"When the nurse brought the news to me, I was speechless," said Ahmed Ali, an out of work taxi driver in Hodeida, Yemen. "My youngest child, two year old Lila, was diagnosed as malnourished." After receiving ready-to-use therapeutic food, Lila had more energy and became active. "She wants to play like a healthy toddler." Ahmed says he and his family are grateful for help to make it possible for Lila to grow and develop just like any other child. Credit: WFP

In FY 2016, complex emergencies and conflict-affected areas received nearly $1.5 billion in FFP funding ($715.3 million in Title II and $772.1 in IDA), and Yemen alone accounted for nine percent of FFP's total emergency relief budget.

In response, FFP provided nearly $158 million of Title II and $41 million in IDA resources for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen, using a variety of interventions and partnering with several organizations to meet the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable Yemenis. Through WFP, FFP provided nearly 154,000 MT of Title II in-kind commodities, helping WFP feed an average of three million beneficiaries a month in FY 2016, as well as Title II Section 202(e) funding for the milling and local purchase of wheat flour.

[14] https://www.state.gov/j/prm/policyissues/issues/protracted/

FFP used part of its total Title II funding in Yemen for market-based assistance to WFP and three NGOs for food vouchers, enabling vulnerable communities to purchase food in local markets. This ensured recipients had consistent access to basic food commodities while supporting local vendors and stimulating local markets, crucial in crisis-affected communities.

Even before the conflict, 47 percent of children under five were suffering from chronic malnutrition, and over 12 percent from global acute malnutrition. The conflict has continued to negatively affect malnutrition rates, so FFP support to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was vital to reach severely affected children. In FY 2016, FFP provided nearly $1.8 million in Title II resources to UNICEF for RUTFs to treat severe acute malnutrition among 27,000 children under age five.

Refugees

According to the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR),[15] more than 65 million people worldwide were refugees, asylum seekers, or internally displaced at the end of 2015. This was the largest displacement of people from their homes ever recorded. Nearly a third of those displaced in 2015 - 21.3 million - were refugees. For those living in the top four refugee source countries - Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, and South Sudan - trends of conflict, displacement and flight to neighboring countries continued in 2016. Rising to the challenge of providing life-saving emergency food assistance to refugees around the world, FFP contributed about 16 percent of its FY 2016 emergency resources - $394 million ($176 million in Title II and $218 million in IDA) - to feed refugees, including those from hotspots like Syria, South Sudan, and Nigeria.

South Sudan

One of the South Sudanese refugees WFP assists in Uganda is Abore Oliga, a 28-year-old who left her Eastern Equatoria home due to food insecurity. Four of her five children died in South Sudan due to illness. "In South Sudan, if you have money you will not find food. I almost died. But when I arrived in Uganda and ate, I felt strong again. It is comforting to know that the UN provides us with food." Credit: WFP

In September 2016, the three-year conflict in South Sudan reached a grim milestone: more than one million people fled the country, landing in neighboring countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The vast majority of these refugees have been under the age of 18, and women are heads of households for 80 percent of South Sudanese refugees. Uganda in particular saw a massive influx of South Sudanese refugees. Between July and December 2016, more than 400,000 South Sudanese crossed the border, swelling populations of Ugandan towns. Bidi Bidi, was once a small town in northern Uganda, and is now the largest refugee settlement in the world.[16]

In FY 2016, FFP awarded more than $217 million in Title II resources to partners, including WFP, to provide emergency food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda, including recently arrived South Sudanese refugees. FFP funding to WFP supports general food distributions to those in need as well as targeted food assistance to vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and lactating women and young children.

[15] http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf

[16] www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2017/04/05/521639724/as-thousands-flee-south-sudan-ugandan-refugee-camp-becomes-worlds-largest

FFP also partners with UNICEF to purchase RUTF to treat acutely malnourished children under five. In FY 2016, in Sudan, for example, FFP provided $1.8 million in Title II resources to UNICEF to purchase 280 MT of RUTF, a portion of which reaches South Sudanese refugees.

USAID Non-Emergency Activities

Each year, approximately 20 percent of FFP Title II resources go to tackling chronic hunger and poverty among vulnerable populations through non-emergency food assistance activities.[17] These efforts focus on households that regularly face seasonal food shortages and many of the communities that FFP assists have, at some point, received emergency food assistance. Lasting approximately five years, FFP's non-emergency activities address food and nutrition insecurity by strengthening household resilience to social, economic, and climate shocks while simultaneously increasing access to economic opportunities. In designing these activities, partners look at the situation holistically; asking questions such as how families earn incomes to put food on the table, how much food families produce on their land, and whether mothers and their children are able to access health services.

An example of a USAID non-emergency food assistance activity, discussed earlier in the report, is Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). Established in 2003 after a series of hunger crises, the Government of Ethiopia-led PSNP supports eight million chronically food insecure people to benefit from predictable, seasonal food and cash transfers in exchange for participants' support in the creation of community assets and social infrastructure (e.g. schools and health posts). FFP non-emergency activities – supporting the PSNP – reach 1.6 million people, injecting approximately $100 million annually for conditional food transfers and activities that mitigate the impact of drought and other shocks. These investments work: in 2016, PSNP helped contain the effects of El Niño despite the fact that this drought was more severe and farther reaching than the 1985 drought, which led to widespread famine. A British study in Kenya and Ethiopia estimated that, over a 20-year period, every U.S. dollar invested in resilience will result in $2.90 in reduced humanitarian spending, avoided losses and non-emergency benefits.[18] An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

A comparison of two communities in Malawi further illustrates the point. In one community, responding to urgent, life-saving needs cost an average of $390 per household during the 2016 El Niño-induced drought. By contrast, a community in which FFP invested $376 per household through a longer-term food security program between 2009 and 2014 did not require food assistance in 2016. This demonstrates both the sustainability and the return of these investments. Over the longer-term the cost savings are extraordinary.

In FY 2016, FFP had ongoing non-emergency programs in Bangladesh, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

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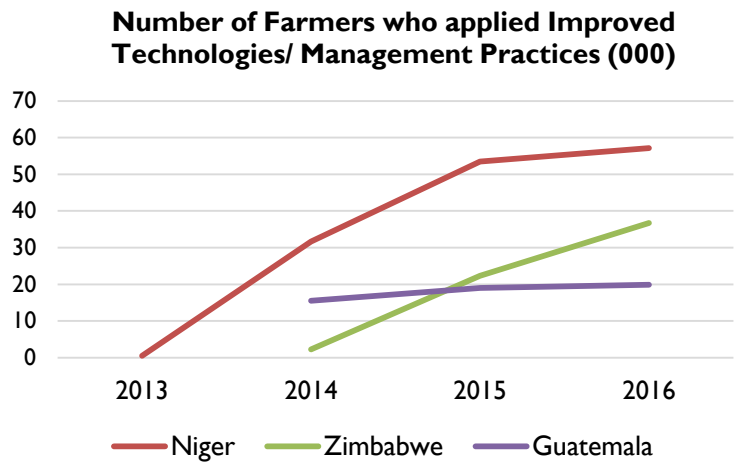
[17] FFP defines vulnerable populations as "people/households who are at risk of food insecurity because of their physiological status, socioeconomic status or physical security; or whose ability to cope has been temporarily overcome by a shock." An individual is a direct participant if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the development food security activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from project-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good.

[18] Venton, C. et al. (2012) The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08a0bed915d622c000521/61114_Summary_of_Findings_Final_July_22.pdf

This section presents selected FFP results in agriculture sector productivity and child health and nutrition from non-emergency food security activities in Niger, Guatemala, Zimbabwe and Haiti[19], where activities have been underway for 3-4 years and FFP has sufficient data from partners to analyze trends over time. FFP awarded Guatemala and Niger activities at the end of FY 2012; and Zimbabwe and Haiti activities at the end of FY 2013.

Agriculture Sector Productivity



As stated in FFP's 2016-2025 Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy, "With the majority of the world's poor still dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, the importance of enhancing the productivity and incomes of smallholder family producers is key to inclusive growth. This does not mean "tying" the poor to agriculture, rather it means assisting rural households to take advantage of the on- and/or off-farm opportunities most likely to sustainably increase their productivity, food security, and economic well-being."

One such individual benefiting from FFP agricultural interventions is Mariah Siyanda. Mariah is an 85-year old widow in Mpilo Village, Zimbabwe. Mariah, her family and community have had little agricultural experience to date because, by tradition, her San community is nomadic. For most of her life, she has relied on odd jobs and the sale of handicrafts to earn enough money to feed her family.

A FFP-funded activity in Zimbabwe is changing all that. Using the field next to her home, and the training in conservation agriculture learned through USAID partner CNFA, Mariah now regularly plants small grains. She and other community members who took the training support each other by preparing their plots for planting, weeding, and sharing advice on how to further improve their practices. Mariah is one of 31,838 farmers in Zimbabwe trained in land preparation methods, pest management, and post-harvest handling, among other conservation agricultural techniques. A total of 36,775 Zimbabwean farmers (including additional household members/farmers) have applied these practices on 51,121 hectares. Seventy-seven percent of those who applied the practices are women.

This is important because training and application of new technologies have proven to have a major impact on boosting productivity and therefore household income and access to food.

In Guatemala, FFP projects have trained 26,676 farmers in agricultural sector productivity and about 75 percent of these farmers have applied new technologies and management practices such as crop genetics, soil fertility and conservation, and pest and disease management techniques, on 363 hectares. Ninety-one percent of those who have applied the practices are female.

[19] The Haiti data did not include agricultural productivity.

In Niger, FFP projects trained 30,269 farmers in agricultural sector productivity and 57,145 (including additional household members/farmers) applied new technologies and management practices in 11,662 hectares. Almost 40 percent of those who applied the practices are women.

Helping women farmers like Mariah in Zimbabwe is important. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, if women farmers have the same access as men to productive resources such as land and fertilizers, agricultural output in developing countries could increase by as much as 2.5 to 4 percent, and could lift 100-150 million people out of hunger.[20] In addition, women tend to select more nutritious crops, which contribute to increased consumption of nutritious food and improved nutrition. For farmers like Mariah, using improved seeds and conservation agriculture techniques has enabled her to produce 150 kilograms of millet on her land, despite the 2016 drought.

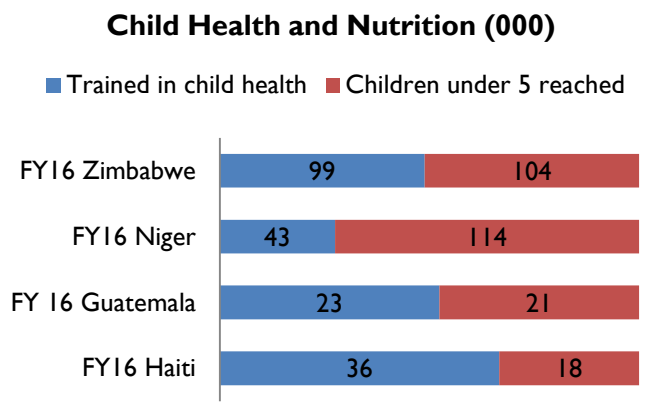
Data from FFP partners in these countries show very encouraging results and indicate that application of these practices in farmer fields is increasing over time.

Child Health and Nutrition

USAID strives to reduce chronic malnutrition rates by 20 percent and to maintain global acute malnutrition rates at below 15 percent where it has non-emergency activities. FFP's new 10-year strategy sets this ambitious vision for reducing chronic malnutrition and is showing promising results on the ground in non-emergency contexts where FFP works.

FFP's strategy focuses on maternal and child health and nutrition during the critical first 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday, the time when the most rapid and important cognitive and physical development takes place, and the window of opportunity for substantial positive impact on early childhood development.

In Niger, Aicha Magagi and her grandmother Alia are benefiting from child health and nutrition interventions as a part of FFP non-emergency food security activities. More than 43,000 health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel received training in child health and nutrition through FFP-supported programs during FY 2016.



Grandmothers like Alia learned about essential nutrition actions, while community health workers and promoters improved their facilitation skills and screening protocol for acutely malnourished children. Because of these trainings, many more mothers in these countries reported their children were eating better, and more children like Aicha can be properly diagnosed and treated.

More than 114,000 children under five were reached by these nutrition intervention activities. The project's social behavior change sessions provided children growth monitoring and promotion

[20] Food and Agriculture Organization, The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011: Women and Agriculture, Closing the Gender Gap for Development. Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf.

sessions, vitamin A or zinc supplementation, and/or treatment of severe acute malnutrition or direct food assistance in the form of specialized food aid products.

In Niger, one of the three FFP-supported projects reported screening approximately 60,000 children for malnutrition and identified ten percent of these children with severe acute malnutrition and provided Corn Soy Blend+ and locally available fortified foods to treat it. The project continued with a monitoring system for post-referral activities facilitated by leader mothers and health promoters, with the aim to ensure previously malnourished children did not relapse.

IV. USAID's Farmer to Farmer Program

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

During FY 2016, the F2F Program provided 884 volunteer assignments, carried out in 45 countries. The number of volunteer days completed in FY 2016 was 16,635, with volunteers providing developing country host organizations with technical assistance services estimated at over $7.8 million in value.

The 884 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (54 percent), organizational development (18 percent), business/enterprise development (17 percent), environmental conservation (5 percent), financial services (3 percent), and administrative (3 percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including: rural support services and input supply (40 percent), on-farm production (37 percent), marketing (12 percent), and storage and processing (11 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with 4,292 specific recommendations, relating to organizational improvements (46 percent), economic impacts (39 percent), environment/natural resource conservation (11 percent), and financial services (5 percent). During FY 2016, volunteers provided direct formal training to 43,884 beneficiaries (42 percent women). A total of 60,750 people were directly assisted (42 percent women).

During FY 2016 (Program Year 3), implementing organizations (except for Small Grant projects) collected data on outcome and impact indicators for FY 2016 Annual Reports. This midterm indicator reporting is in part to identify trends and possible issues, but more importantly is to test outcome/impact data collection systems in preparation for host assessments required in Year 5 for the Final Reports. In the final year of the Program (FY 2018), data is collected on program outcomes and impacts from all hosts possible.

Impact occurs through volunteer assistance (typically training, recommendations, and occasionally product development or testing), which leads to behavior change, i.e., adoption of recommendations. These activities and the outcomes overlap somewhat but capture most of the Program activity. The behavior change or adoption of innovation leads to impacts. Under the current program, volunteers have made 9,059 recommendations, of which 4,127 (46 percent) are reported as

adopted to date. For additional information on FY 2016 activities, please see the FY 2016 F2F annual report.[21]

V. Appendices

A. Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law 83-480 or "P.L. 480" (the *Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954*; re-named the *Food for Peace Act by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008*, also known as the 2008 Farm Bill), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. Program operations during FY 2016 were consistent with the policy objectives set forth in the Food for Peace Act, as amended. These objectives are to:

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

U.S. International Food Assistance

The report covers U.S. international food assistance programs established by several legislative authorities and are implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the *Food for Peace Act*. USDA administers Title I of the *Food for Peace Act*, Section 416(b) of the *Agricultural Act of 1949*, the Food for Progress Program, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

1. *Food for Peace Act*

- **Title I**: Economic Assistance and Food Security—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
- **Title II**: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities supplemented with flexible cash-based assistance for emergency relief and development.
- **Title III**: Food for Development—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
- **Title V**: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses.

2. Section 416(b) of the *Agricultural Act of 1949*—overseas donations of surplus eligible commodities owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

[21] Available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MHKW.pdf

3. ***Food for Progress Act of 1985***—commodity donations or sales on credit terms available to emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.

4. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program** (section 3107 of *the Farm Security and Rural Investment* Act of 2002) —donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income countries.

5. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)**—reserve of funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. The funds are to be made available upon the USAID Administrator's determination that funds available for emergency needs under PL 480 Title II for a fiscal year are insufficient. This trust previously held commodities but currently holds only funds that may be used to purchase commodities. At the close of FY 2016, the BEHT held funds of more than $261 million.

B. List of Abbreviations

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDF	Community Development Funds
CFA	Cash for Assets
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
EMOP	Emergency Operation
F2F	Farmer to Farmer Program
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FEED	Feed for Enhancement for Ethiopian Development project
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	Food for Peace
FFPMIS	Food for Peace Management Information System
FFPr	Food for Progress
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GREEN	Growing Resources for Enhanced Agricultural Enterprises and Nutrition
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement
MESA	Mejor Educación y Salud project
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PINEX	Pineapple Processing for Export

PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RECOLTE	Revenue through Cotton Livelihoods, Trade, and Equity
RIASCO	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ROM	Results-Oriented Management
RoYG	Republic of Yemen Government
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFC	School Feeding Committees
SMC	School Management Committees
TOPS	Technical and Operational Performance Support
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WFP	UN World Food Program

C. List of Awardees

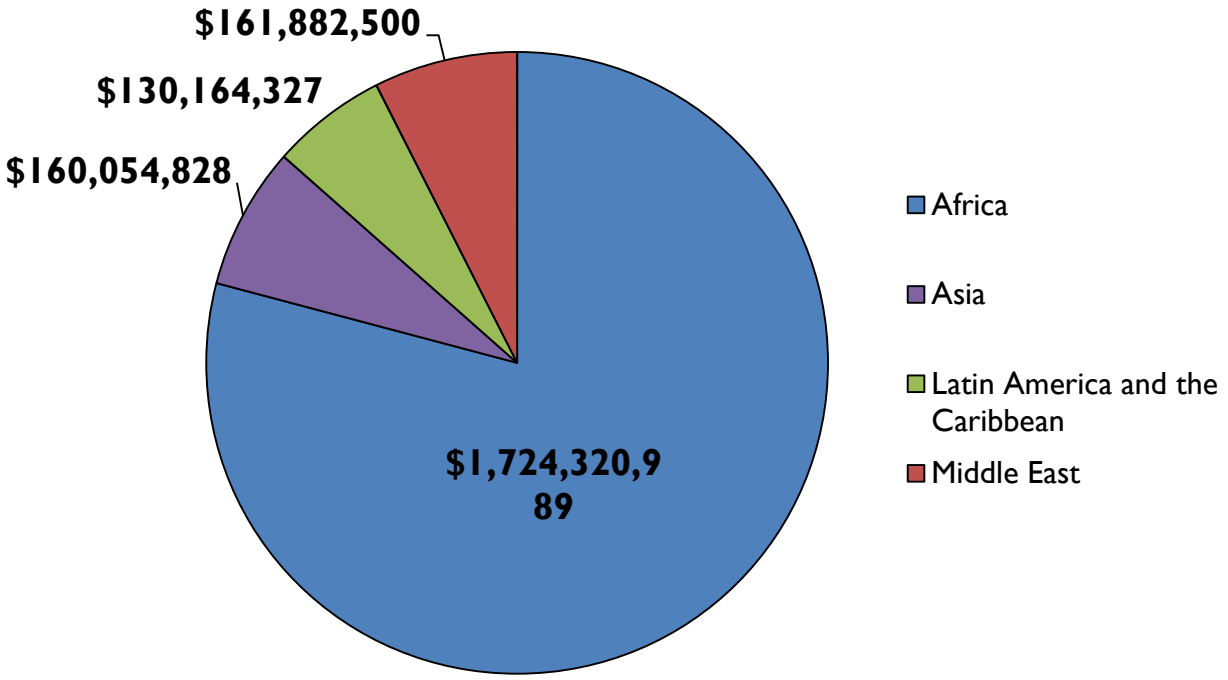
The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2016:[22]

ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACSI	A Call To Serve International
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
ALIMA	ALIMA USA
BRA	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CHF	Children's Hunger Fund
CHI	CitiHope International
CI	Counterpoint International
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture
CoH	Convoy of Hope
Concern Worldwide	Concern Worldwide U.S.
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EIM	Evangelistic International Ministries
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FP	Food for the Poor
HK	Helen Keller International
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRT	International Relief Team
LOL	Land O'Lakes
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps International
MM	Medical Missionaries
NASO	Nascent Solutions
PCI	Project Concern International
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RPX	Resource & Policy Exchange
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SM	Salesian Missions
TNS	TechnoServe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
Winrock	Winrock International
World Vision	World Vision U.S.

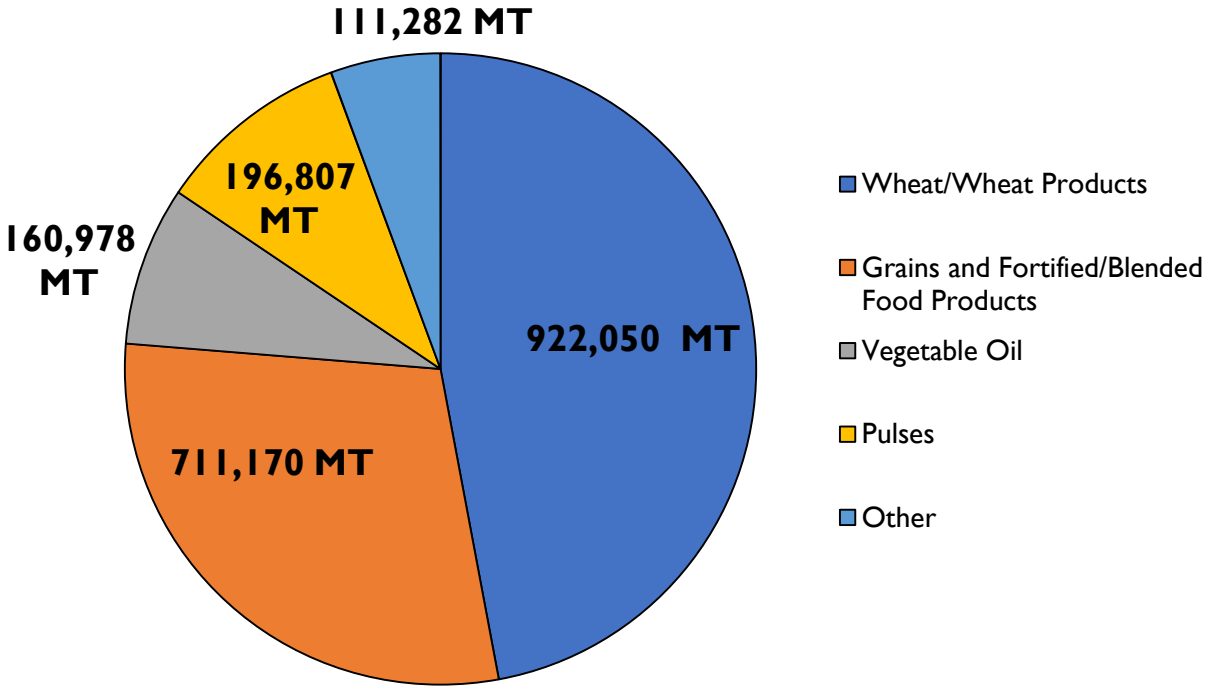
[22] USAID includes partners implementing awards in FY 2016; USDA only includes FY 2016 awardees.

D. U.S. Government Food Assistance Graphs FY 2016[23]

FY 2016 U.S. Government Food Assistance, U.S. Dollars per Region



FY 2016 U.S. Government Commodity Mix, Metric Tons

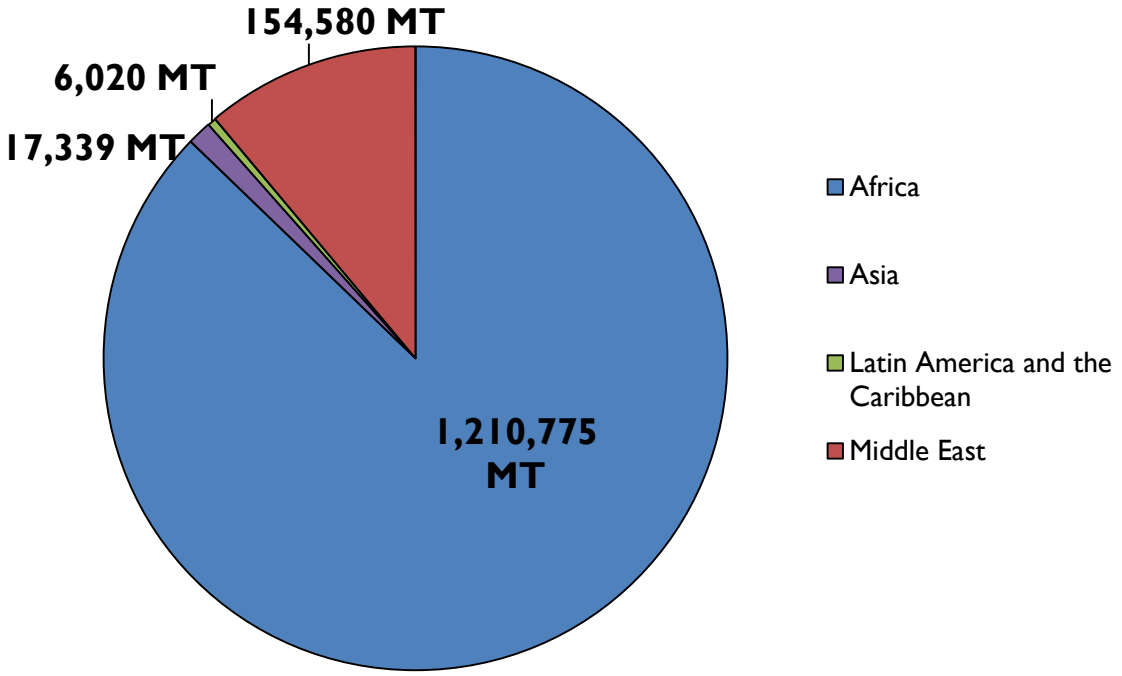


Wheat/wheat products include: bulgur, soy-fortified bulgur, wheat flour, bread flour, wheat-soy blend, wheat-soy milk, hard durum wheat, hard red spring wheat, hard red winter wheat, hard white wheat, north spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, soft white winter wheat. **Grains and fortified/blended food products include:** corn-soy blend, corn-soy blend plus, super

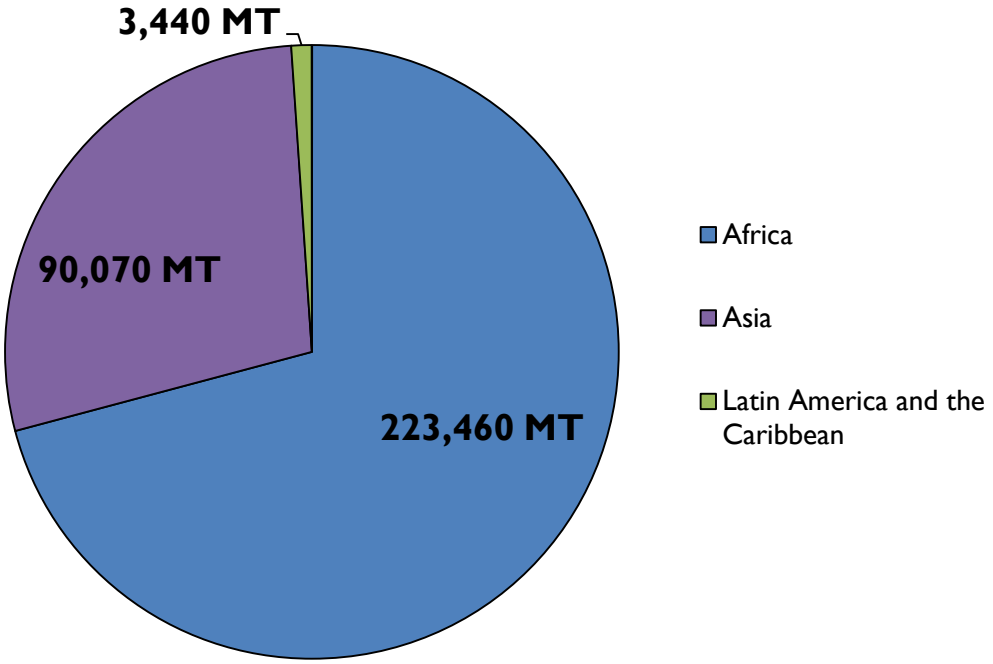
[23]All pie charts refer to programs listed in Table 1.

cereal plus, cornmeal, sorghum, soy-fortified cornmeal, soy-fortified sorghum grits. **Pulses include:** Beans, peas, lentils. **Others include**: rice, RUSF, RUTF, soybeans, nonfat dried milk, potato flakes, paste pouch, rice bar, wheat bar.

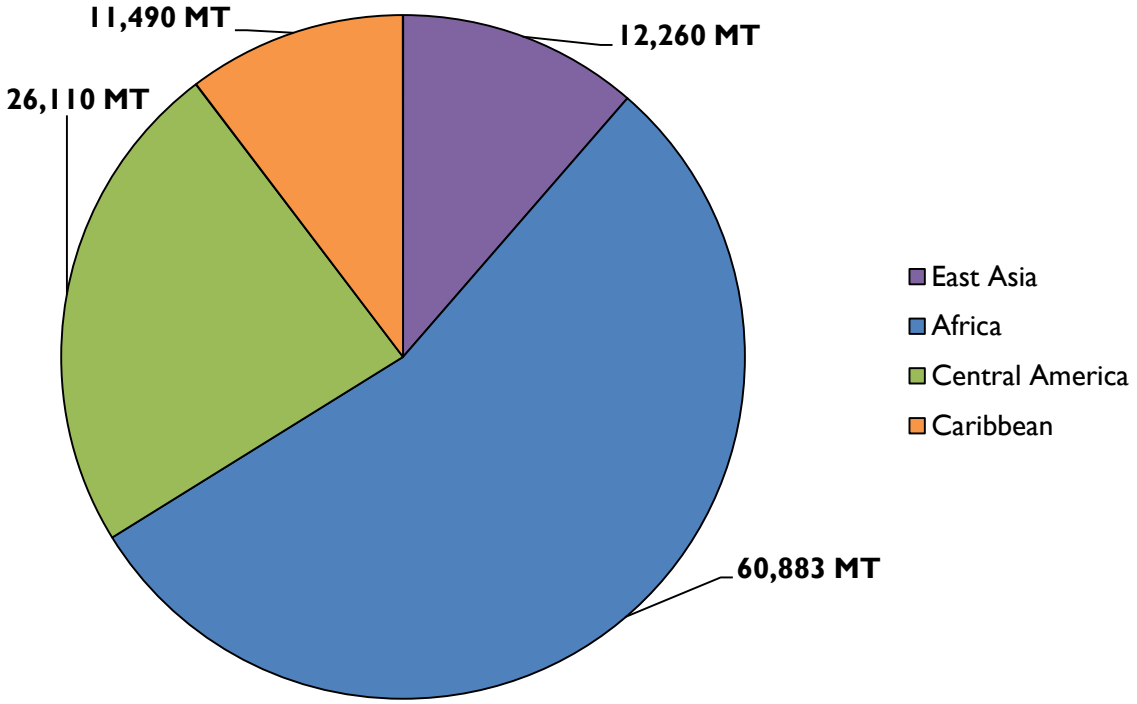
FY 2016 USAID Title II Emergency Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



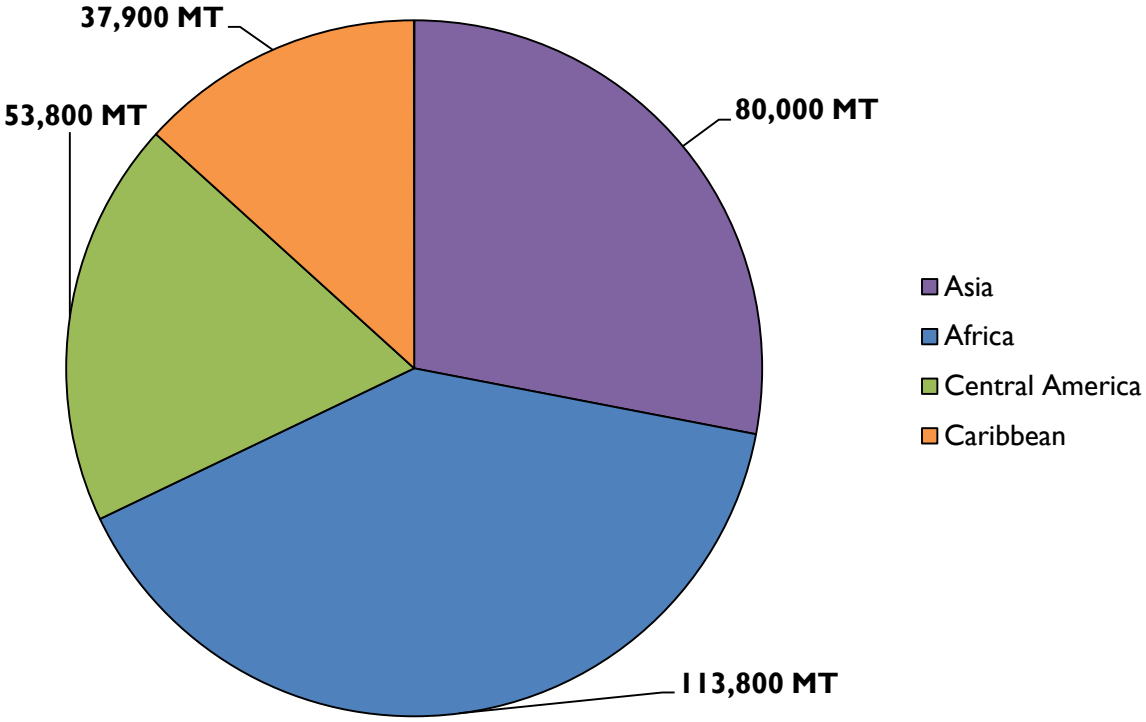
FY 2016 USAID Title II Non-Emergency Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



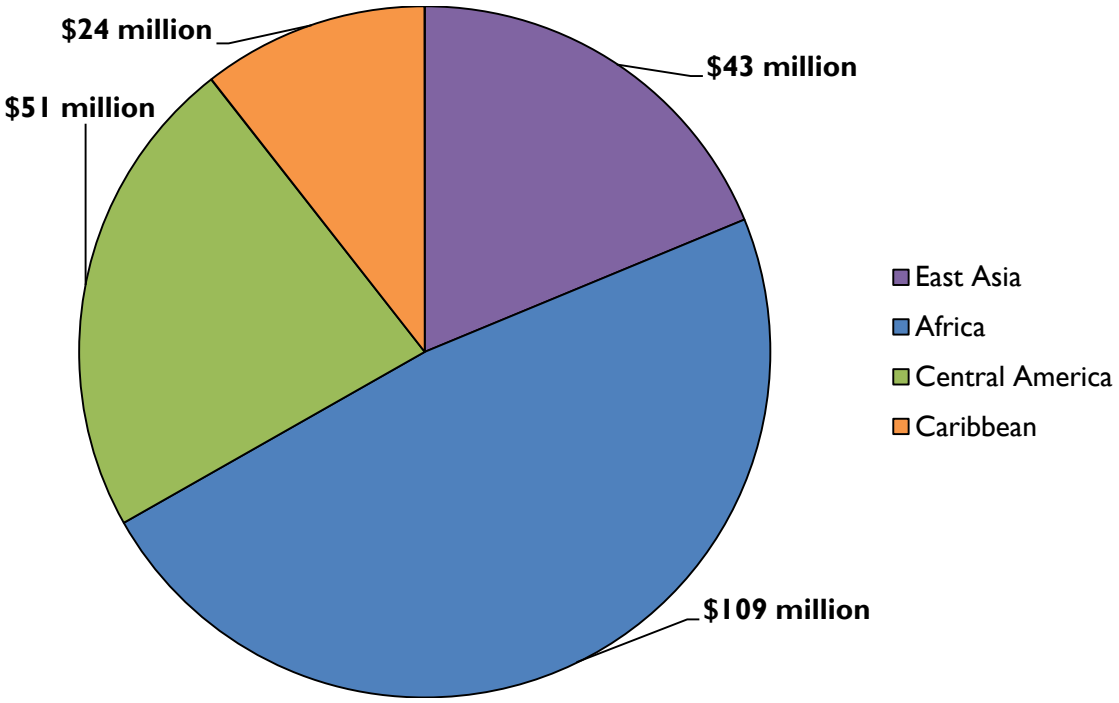
FY 2016 USDA McGovern-Dole Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



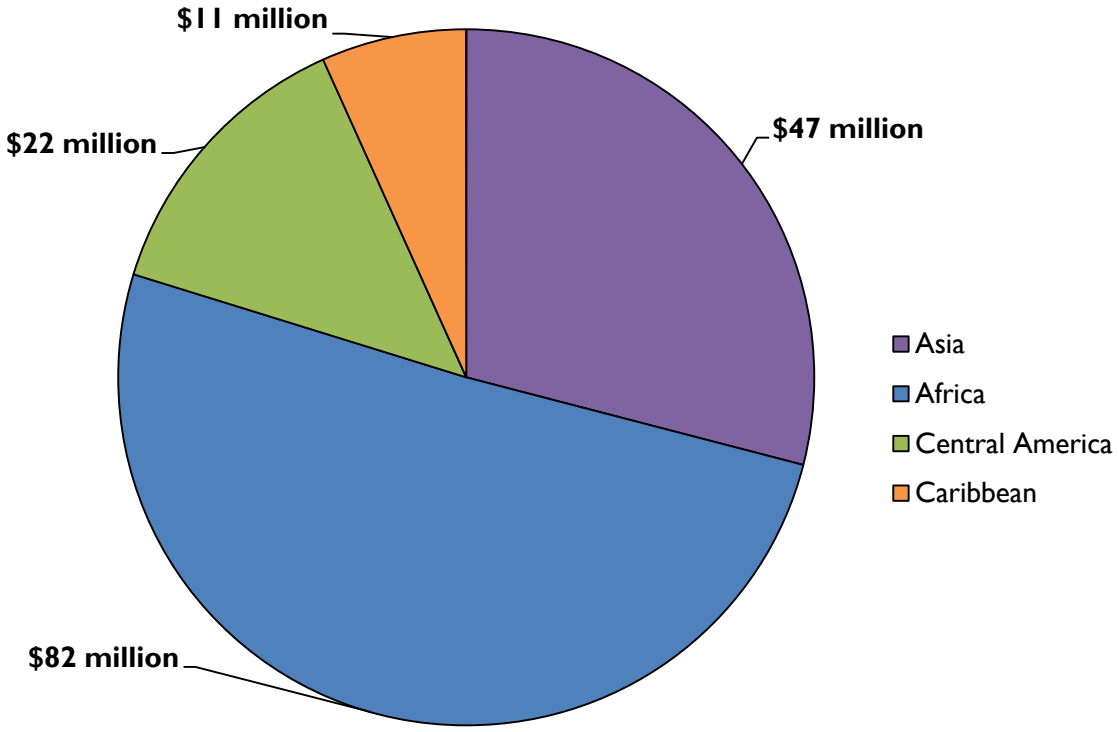
FY2016 USDA Food for Progress Food Assistance, Metric Tons per Region



FY 2016 USDA McGovern-Dole Value of Grants



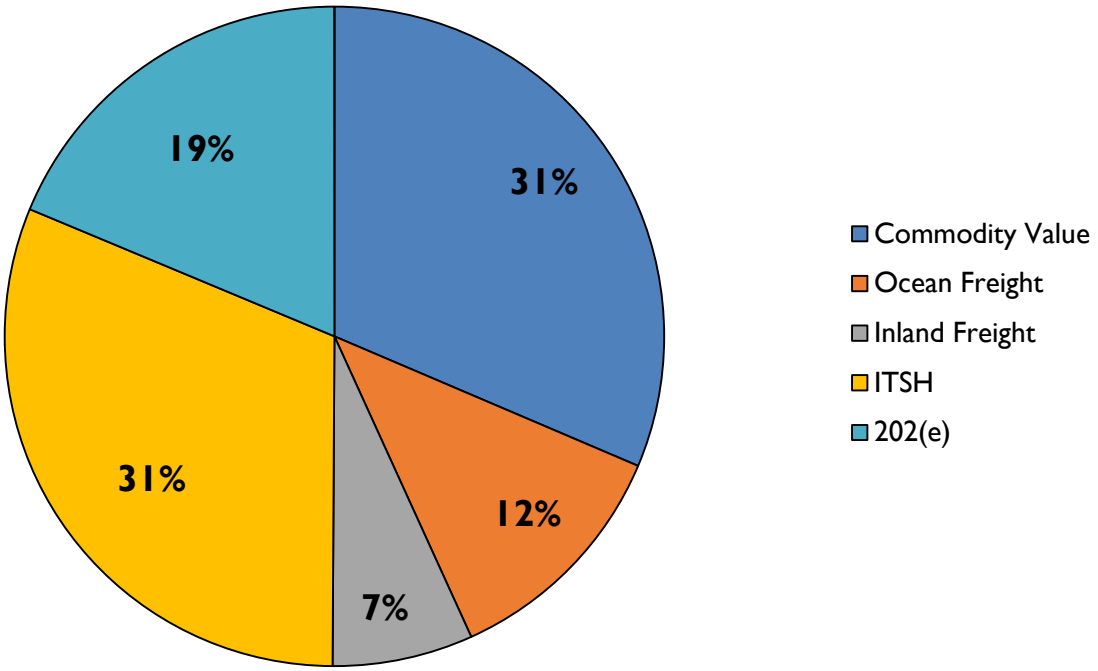
FY 2016 USDA Food for Progress Value of Grants



FY 2016 USAID TITLE II COMMODITY MIX

FOOD GROUP	COMMODITY	NON-EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY	TOTAL METRIC TONS
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	1,200	--	1,200
	Soy-Fortified Bulgur	540	860	1,400
	Flour, All Purpose	--	6,700	6,700
	Wheat Soy Blend	--	1,150	1,150
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	82,860	512,310	595,170
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter Bulk	--	20,000	20,000
	Wheat, Soft White Bag	3,140	--	3,140
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	85,750	58,990	144,740
	Subtotal	***173,490***	***600,010***	***773,500***
Grains and Fortified/ Blended Food Products	Corn Soy Blend (CSB) Plus	17,020	20,180	37,200
	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Bagged	822	7,628	8,450
	Cornmeal	1,935	38,795	40,730
	Corn, Bagged	--	1,970	1,970
	Sorghum, Bagged	20,070	28,870	48,940
	Sorghum, Bulk	38,250	447,040	485,290
	Subtotal	***78,097***	***544,483***	***622,580***
Pulses	Beans, Black	--	350	350
	Beans, Great Northern	400	--	400
	Beans, Pinto	860	11,260	12,120
	Beans, Small Red	--	60	60
	Lentils	850	16,030	16,880
	Peas, Green Split	--	740	740
	Peas, Green Whole	--	3,010	3,010
	Peas, Yellow Split	36,671	112,839	149,510
	Subtotal	***38,781***	***142,289***	***183,070***
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	9,942	64,004	73,946
	20 Liter	60	--	60
	Subtotal	***10,002***	***63,024***	***74,006***
Other	Nutributter	--	500	500
	Rice, Bagged	16,600	24,170	40,770
	RUSF	--	4,750	4,750
	RUTF	--	6,508	6,508
	Subtotal	***16,600***	***35,928***	***52,528***
Total		***316,970***	***1,388,714***	***1,705,684***

FY 2016 USAID Title II Use of Funds

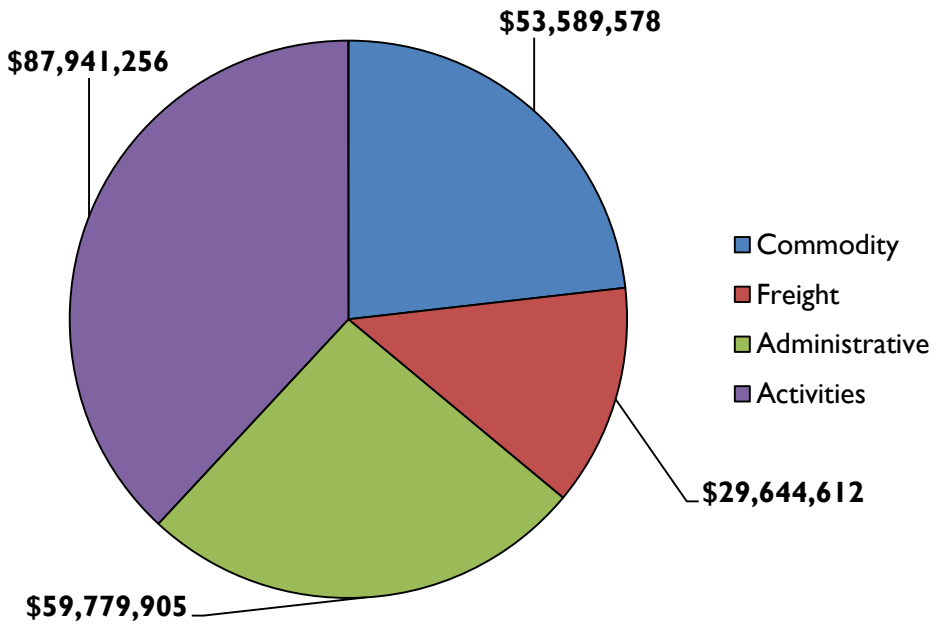


Use of Funds Definitions (USAID)	
Commodities	Cost for purchase of commodities
Ocean Freight	Cost to ship from the U.S. to port of entry
Inland Freight	Costs required to move commodities through the transit country in the case of landlocked countries, or instances in which commodities cannot be delivered to a port in the destination country because of conflict or natural disaster; Inland Freight funds are awarded for transport from the discharge port to the extended delivery point (the first warehouse) or designated point(s) of entry (the border crossing) within the destination country
Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)	Direct program costs of a Title II emergency program or a non-emergency program in a Least Developed Country (LDC) associated with the in-country movement, management and monitoring of Title II U.S. agricultural commodities necessary for distribution, and in direct support of eligible Title II activities
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

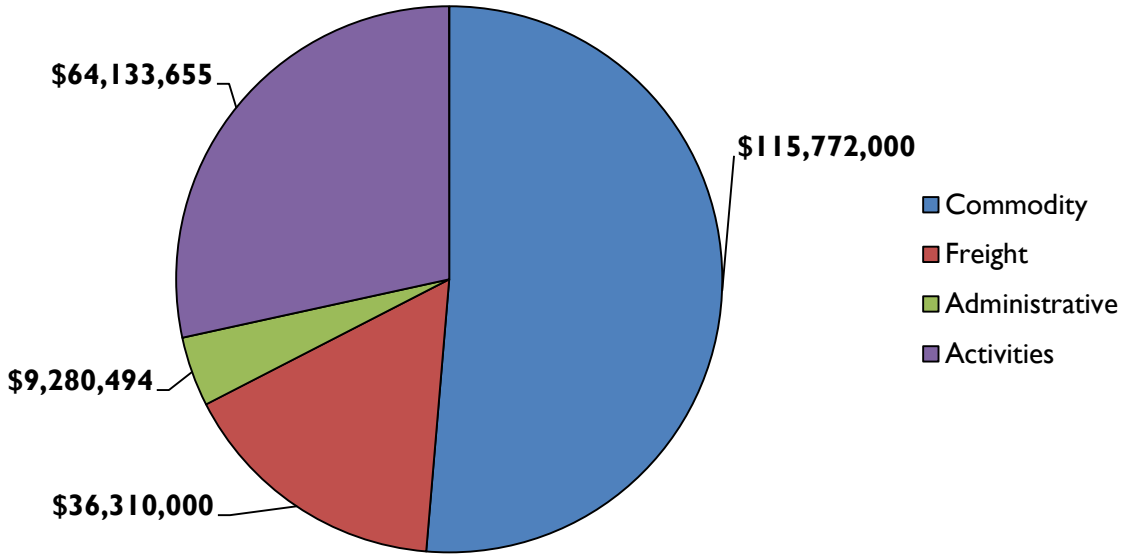
FY 2016 USDA Commodity Mix

Group	Commodity	Food for Progress Metric Tons	McGovern-Dole Metric Tons
Wheat/Wheat Products	Wheat	122,900	--
	Bulgur	--	25,650
	Subtotal	***122,900***	***25,650***
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Soybean Meal	31,060	16,440
	Yellow Corn	15,740	--
	Textured Soy Protein	--	940
	Corn Soy Blend Plus	--	18,510
	Fortified Rice	--	5,900
	Subtotal	***46,800***	***41,790***
Vegetable Oil	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	80,800	--
	Sunflower Seed Oil	--	290
	Veg oil	--	5,882
	Subtotal	***80,800***	***6,172***
Pulses	Black Beans	--	2,720
	Green Split Peas	--	5,610
	Lentils	--	1,080
	Pinto Beans	--	3,307
	Whole Green Peas	--	1,020
	Subtotal	--	***13,737***
Other	Milled Rice	35,000	22,574
	Peanuts	--	1,180
	Subtotal	***35,000***	***23,754***
Total		***285,500***	***111,103***

FY 2016 USDA McGovern-Dole Use of Funds[24]



FY 2016 USDA Food for Progress Use of Funds[25]



Note: Activity costs are funded with monetization proceeds.

[24] All project activities, such as nutrition and teacher training, building or rehabilitating schools, building hand-washing stations or latrines, curriculum development, and labor costs associated with these activities are paid for out of the "Administrative" budget line. Commodity covers the cost of the U.S.-sourced food.

[25] Project activity costs are paid for out of the proceeds from the sale of commodities. Administration covers the cost of salaries of employees implementing projects and USDA staff monitoring projects.

Use of Funds Definitions (USDA)	
Commodity	Cost for purchase of U.S. commodities
Ocean Freight	Cost to ship from the U.S. to port of entry
Administrative	Cost to administer projects
Inland Freight	Transportation costs from port of discharge to the implementing partner's designated warehouse, which is either at a port or, in the case of a landlocked country, the border; this cost includes everything from the transport of the commodities from the designated discharge port to the identified initial storage site and stacking the commodities in a designated warehouse
Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)	The costs of transporting commodities from the implementing partner's warehouse (at the port or border) to each school's storage site, unloading and storing the commodities at the school warehouse, and handling and distributing the commodities from the school's warehouse to the designated school

E. FY 2016 USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICI-ARIES[26]	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000)	SECTION 202(e) (000)	TITLE II TOTAL COST (000)	CDF (000)
Africa							
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	124,669	--	--	$2,899.1	$2,899.1	$5,000.0
	CRS	155,850	--	--	$1,948.4	$1,948.4	$9,054.4
Burundi	CRS	50,672	1,700	$1,042.8	$1,990.8	$4,560.0	--
DRC	ADRA	223,197	--	--	--	--	--
	FHI	269,502	--	$4,403.0	$5,748.6	$10,151.6	--
	MC	91,005	-130	$1,099.0	$4,920.3	$6,019.2	--
	CRS		--	--	$7,044.3	$7,044.3	--
Ethiopia	CRS	410,213	16,720	$2,480.3	$9,901.4	$20,172.5	--
	FHI	1,033,567	20,000	$3,114.6	$10,999.4	$28,217.3	--
	REST	670,211	37,900	$4,451.0	$12,164.0	$38,517.1	--
	SCF	295,069	--	--	$2,382.8	$2,382.8	--
	WV	--	32,710	$5,621.0	$17,118.0	$37,286.7	--
Kenya	WFP	275,000	21,650	$11,079.3	$2,093.6	$23,510.3	--
Madagascar	ADRA	286,405	8,740	$1,781.1	$4,879.1	$12,368.3	--
	CRS	230,004	10,830	$2,453.4	$7,997.7	$19,753.9	--
Malawi	CRS	181,347	3,210	$31.8	$3,058.8	$6,534.0	$7,424.7
	PCI	261,221	1,550	$138.6	$1,612.7	$3,449.5	$4,575.3
Mali	CARE	--	--	--	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	--
Niger	CRS	344,052	730	$200.6	$797.8	$998.4	$9,603.0
	MC	36,491	900	$490.7	$434.7	$1,686.0	$4,000.0
	SCF	192,184	--	$221.6	$1,596.1	$2,157.7	$2,499.6
	WFP	255,520	17,110	$6,104.1	$2,090.8	$23,800.4	--
Sierra Leone	CARE[27]	--	--	--	$36.9	$36.9	
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	76,715	2,010	$230.7	$646.7	$2,697.4	$5,665.7
	MC	251,394	950	--	$1,818.2	$1,615.3	$3,852.3
Zimbabwe	CNFA	403,972	3,230	$1,625.8	$5,923.2	$9,333.8	--
	WFP	921,226	22,490	$8,328.6	$5,392.0	$27,237.4	--
	WV	157,296	21,160	$5,915.6	$6,592.9	$26,325.6	--
Sub-Total Africa		***7,196,782***	***223,460***	***$60,813.4***	***$128,088.3***	***$326,703.9***	***$51,675.0***

[26] In FY 2016, several Title II non-emergency activities received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.
[27] In FY 2016, CARE's NICRA rate was adjusted.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICI-ARIES	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000)	SECTION 202(e) (000)	TITLE II TOTAL COST (000)	CDF (000)
Asia							
Bangladesh	CARE	15,087	29,320	$1,174.2	$3,569.3	$15,906.1	--
	HK	--	20,100	$30.7	$1,045.2	$8,897.0	--
	WV	--	40,650	--	$2,000.0	$15,917.0	--
Nepal	MC	76,575	--	--	--	--	$5,600.0
	SCF	52,985	--	--	--	--	$725.0
Sub-Total Asia		***144,647***	***90,070***	***$1,204.9***	***$6,614.5***	***$40,720.1***	***$6,325.0***
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Guatemala	CRS	64,382	70	--	$2,139.9	$2,185.8	$5,000.0
	SCF	147,491	--	--	$3,214.3	$3,214.3	$5,000.0
Haiti	CARE	335,440	3,370	$1,500.0	$2,468.4	$6,346.4	$12,000.0
Sub-Total Latin America and the Caribbean		***547,313***	***3,440***	***$1,500.0***	***$7,822.6***	***$11,746.5***	***$22,000.0***
WORLDWIDE		***8,098,272***	***316,970***	***$63,518.5***	***$142,525.4***	***$379,170.5***	***$80,000.0***

F. FY 2016 USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage

COUNTRY	AWARDEE[28]	BENEFICI-ARIES[29,30]	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000)	SECTION 202(e) (000)	TOTAL COST (000)
Africa						
Burkina Faso	WFP	107,326	1,310	$728.9	$190.0	$1,997.0
Burundi	UNICEF	25,200	350	$122.0	$528.9	$1,838.0
	WFP	213,737	2,100	$964.6	$296.80	$3,383.3
Cameroon	UNICEF	6,480	90	$58.3	$28.0	$366.1
	WFP	382,282	17,130	$9,859.9	$4,157.6	$28,233.2
Central African Republic	UNICEF	15,840	216	$269.8	$865.2	$1,800.2
	WFP	572,333	12,690	$7,486.4	$5,457.6	$24,296.5
Chad	UNICEF	30,240	415	$529.1	$838.0	$2,762.3
	WFP	761,556	29,410	$14,155.7	$4,838.1	$41,091.0
Congo, Republic of	WFP	--	510	$320.2	$71.3	$823.4
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP	151,343	--	--	--	--
Democratic Republic of Congo	UNICEF	40,320	560	$1,251.0	$1,767.2	$5,017.4
	WFP	2,951,004	13,880	$8,908.7	$7,790.7	$30,651.8
Djibouti	UNICEF	3,600	50	$27.0	$129.0	$312.5
	WFP	49,915	3,830	$1,575.7	$387.1	$3,841.8
Ethiopia	Concern Worldwide	41,905	2,404	$244.7	$152.7	$397.4
	CRS	2,895,445	533,972	$32,031.3	$3,127.8	$271,953.6
	UNICEF	40,320	560	$86.4	$691.5	$2,611.1
	WFP	3,627,959	145,190	$31,255.6	$8,428.4	$106,801.4
Gambia	WFP	5,306	--	--	--	--
Kenya	UNICEF	17,280	240	$186.6	$604.9	$1,524.3
	WFP	1,024,636	29,260	$9,645.6	$12,987.0	$39,275.8
Lesotho	WV	--	4,020	$783.7	$4,072.9	$7,950.7
Madagascar	WFP	102,172	8,940	$2,839.3	$2,860.6	$14,448.1
Malawi	WFP	1,930,175	52,320	$11,441.7	$6,874.7	$63,348.1
Mali	UNICEF	10,800	150	$97.0	$278.9	$864.0
	WFP	206,832	3,630	$3,028.0	$629.0	$6,886.2
Mauritania	UNICEF	7,920	110	$70.2	$485.6	$902.3

[28] The identities of several partner organizations are withheld for safety and security reasons but additional information can be provided on request.
[29] In FY 2016, partners received no new funding but still reached beneficiaries from a FY 2015 award.
[30] In FY 2016, several activities received initial funding late in the year and had no beneficiaries reached at the time of reporting.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE[28]	BENEFICI-ARIES[29,30]	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000)	SECTION 202(e) (000)	TOTAL COST (000)
	WFP	684,119	2,110	$1,039.0	$246.8	$3,014.7
Mozambique	UNICEF	7,920	110	$43.9	$261.0	$639.1
	WFP	--	6,310	$3,608.4	$679.1	$8,676.1
	WV	--	8,230	$2,723.6	$3,183.3	$8,860.9
Niger	UNICEF	20,016	278	--	$1,796.0	$1,796.0
	WFP	94,375	3,890	$2,104.1	$2,517.9	$7,614.7
Nigeria	UNICEF	79,200	1,100	$918.9	$2,718.9	$7,008.5
	WFP[31]	--	--	--	$800.0	$800.0
Senegal	WFP	74,878	--	--	--	--
Somalia	Partner 11[32]	--	--	--	$7,447.8	$7,447.8
	UNICEF	15,120	210	$236.2	$1,513.5	$2,390.7
	WFP	1,704,083	19,780	$16,271.2	$3,457.5	$36,056.8
South Sudan	Partner 7	522,095	7,050	--	$3,079.6	$7,992.4
	UNICEF	58,320	810	$2,009.5	$705.4	$5,935.9
	WFP	437,346	147,630	$178,427.4	$34,655.0	$278,252.3
Sudan	UNICEF	20,160	280	$135.0	$789.1	$1,780.9
	WFP	5,335,491	120,750	$66,607.9	$11,456.5	$124,996.0
Swaziland[23]	WV	--	2,310	$371.8	$2,718.1	$4,627.3
Tanzania	WFP	240,477	9,400	$4,275.8	$4,020.6	$14,215.2
Uganda	WFP	53,596	9,430	$2,402.3	$1,643.0	$11,538.4
West Africa Regional	WFP	149,487	--	$241.7	$30.4	$272.1
Zimbabwe	UNICEF	17,280	240	$110.6	$539.0	$1,357.0
	WFP	--	7,520	$2,503.6	$979.1	$9,629.0
Sub-Total Africa		***24,735,889***	***1,210,775***	***$421,998.3***	***$153,777.1***	***$1,208,279.3***
Asia						
Afghanistan	WFP	765,294	15,870	$9,122.0	$2,407.1	$26,651.0
Burma	UNICEF	10,080	140	$70.8	$410.7	$901.7
Nepal	WFP[27]	21,062	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	UNICEF	12,960	179	$82.1	$214.5	$835.8
	WFP	1,870,383	1,150	$432.7	$130.4	$1,513.0
Sub-Total Asia		***2,679,779***	***17,339***	***$9,707.6***	***$3,162.7***	***$29,901.5***
Latin America and the Caribbean						

[31] Funds were used for capacity building, training, and technical support between WFP and the Government of Nigeria.
[32] Funds were used to conduct a baseline survey.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE[28]	BENEFICI-ARIES[29,30]	METRIC TONS	ITSH (000)	SECTION 202(e) (000)	TOTAL COST (000)
Colombia	WFP	198,808	2,920	$1,804.3	$2,400.4	$6,352.8
El Salvador	WFP	148,576	800	$213.2	$89.1	$979.6
Guatemala	WFP	123,471	960	$254.7	$106.4	$1,170.1
Haiti	WFP	105,918	860	$612.2	$106.4	$1,315.5
Honduras	WFP	19,297	480	$124.4	$52.0	$571.4
Sub-Total Latin America and the Caribbean		***596,070***	***6,020***	***$3,008.8***	***$2,754.3***	***$10,389.4***
Middle East						
Syria	WFP[33]	118,611	500	--	--	$2,565.7
West Bank/ Gaza	WFP	95,000	--	--	--	--
Yemen	UNICEF	27,600	420	$188.0	$162.4	$1,793.9
	WFP	4,876,420	153,660	$57,577.8	$37,850.1	$156,418.6
Sub-Total Middle East		***5,117,631***	***154,580***	***$57,765.8***	***$38,012.5***	***$160,778.2***
WORLDWIDE		***33,129,369***	***1,388,714***	***$492,480.5***	***$197,706.6***	***$1,409,348.4***

[33] The $1.078 million includes all costs. The tonnage for this contribution is provided as part of the International Food Relief Partnership activities.

G. FY 2016 USDA Commodity Credit Corporation-Funded Food for Progress Grants

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries[34]	Commodities	Metric Tons	Total Cost
Africa					
Burkina Faso	LWR	509,000	Milled Rice	35,000	$24,192,456
Ethiopia	ACDI	40,481	Hard Red Winter Wheat	30,000	$11,500,000
Malawi	LOL	198,000	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	21,100	$20,595,263
Mozambique	LOL	148,000	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	27,700	$25,568,500
Sub-Total Africa		***855,000***		***113,800***	***$81,856,219***
Asia					
Bangladesh	Winrock	467,000	Hard Red Winter Wheat	55,000	$23,993,758
Jordan	GoJ	1,000,000	Hard Red Winter Wheat	100,000	$18,700,000
Pakistan	Winrock	2,212,000	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	25,000	$22,875,000
Sub-Total Asia		***2,679,000***		***80,000***	***$65,568,758***
Caribbean					
Haiti	CRS	30,000	Hard Red Winter Wheat	37,900	$10,862,000
Sub-Total Caribbean		***30,000***		***37,900***	***$10,862,000***
Central America					
Guatemala	CPI	201,000	Soybean Meal, Yellow Corn	46,800	$18,275,517
Nicaragua	CRS	--	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	7,000	$3,500,000
Sub-Total Central America		***201,000***		***53,800***	***$21,775,517***
WORLDWIDE		***3,765,000***		***285,500***	***$180,063,094***

[34] Some amendments obligated in FY 2016 to a grant made in a previous fiscal year. Beneficiaries are not reported to avoid double-counting from an earlier reported agreement.

H. FY 2016 McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries[35]	Commodities	Metric Tons	Total Cost
Africa					
Guinea Bissau	WFP	--	Veg Oil, Pinto Beans, Bagged Rice	1,258	$20,000,000
Ethiopia	WFP	--	Corn Soy Blend +, Veg Oil	19,635	$11,999,970
Kenya	WFP	361,000	Bulgur, Green Split Peas, Veg Oil	23,220	$28,000,000
Malawi	WFP	551,000	Corn Soy Blend +	10,570	$15,000,000
Tanzania	PCI	318,000	Pinto Beans, Sunflower Seed Oil, Rice	6,200	$33,000,000
Sub-total Africa		***1,230,000***		***60,883***	***$107,999,970***
East Asia					
Cambodia	WFP	372,000	Fortified Rice, Veg Oil	6,230	$15,212,698
Laos	CRS	92,000	Lentils, Rice, Veg Oil	6,390	$27,351,772
Sub-total East Asia		**464,000**		**12,620**	**$42,564,470**
Central America					
Guatemala	CRS	92,000	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend +, Rice, Soybean Meal, Textured Soy Protein, Veg Oil	19,880	$27,000,000
Guatemala	PCI	69,000	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend +, Rice, Soybean Meal, Veg Oil	6,230	$24,390,910
Sub-total Central America		**161,000**		**26,110**	**$51,390,910**
Caribbean					
Haiti	WFP	--	Veg Oil, Bulgur, Green Peas, Peanuts	6,050	$10,000,000
Haiti	WFP	117,000	Bulgur, Whole Green Peas, Veg Oil	5,440	14,000,000
Sub-total Caribbean		***117,000***		***11,490***	***$24,000,000***
WORLDWIDE		***1,972,000***		***111,103***	***$225,955,350***

[35] Amendment obligated in FY 2016 to a grant made in a previous fiscal year. Beneficiaries are not reported to avoid double-counting from an earlier reported agreement.

I. FY 2016 Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates[36]

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2016 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75%	50%
Final FY 2016 Level	1,958,738	337,210	26.7%	35.5%	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 aggregate amounts of commodities distributed under nonemergency Title II programs that must be monetized. The monetization floor applies to nonemergency program tonnage.

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

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

Source: FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, April 2017.

[36] Pursuant to Section 204 of the *Food for Peace Act*, the table above, along with USAID's overview section, constitutes FFP's report on the minimum and subminimum metric tonnage for Fiscal Year 2016.

J. FY 2016 Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs, by Accounts listed in Table 1

Title II (38 countries)

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
CAR
Chad
Colombia
Congo, Republic of
Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Yemen
Zimbabwe

Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (15 countries)

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

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

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

CCC-Funded Food for Progress (9 countries)

Bangladesh
Burkina Faso
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Haiti
Malawi
Mozambique
*Nicaragua**
Pakistan

McGovern-Dole (9 countries)

Cambodia
Ethiopia
Haiti
Guatemala
*Guinea Bissau**
Kenya
Laos
Malawi
Tanzania

**These counties are included due to amendments for additional funding.*

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- Section 207(f) of the *Food for Peace Act* authorizes funds that cover costs associated with program oversight, monitoring and evaluation. Allowable activities and systems include program monitors in countries receiving Title II assistance, country and regional food impact evaluations, the evaluation of monetization programs, and early warning assessments and systems, among others. In FY 2016, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) received $17 million in Section 207(f) funds. These funds supported the Office's Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract (HASC), the Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), Mission Support, and other monitoring and evaluation tools, among others.
- **Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS)** – USAID's TOPS Program aims to provide a community of practice among food security and nutrition actors, particularly FFP partners, to share best practices and knowledge across projects. TOPS is a "learning mechanism that generates, captures, disseminates and applies the highest quality information, knowledge and promising practices in non-emergency food assistance programming to ensure that more communities and households benefit from the U.S. Government's investment in fighting global hunger." The learning and information sharing directly contribute to improving non-emergency food security activities and are key tools for Food for Peace to make activities more effective.
- **Baseline Studies** – In line with recommendations in USAID's 2011 Evaluation Policy, FFP has outsourced its baseline studies to ensure quality and standardization of methodologies for baseline data collection. Since 2012, these studies have established baseline data in targeted areas across 11 countries. By ensuring better quality data and methodology from the start, FFP and its partners will be better able to assess their contributions to improving the food security of very vulnerable populations.
- **Market-Based Emergency Program Review** – In FY 2016, FFP commissioned a study to review the market-based emergency programs. The review aims to gather evidence to inform FFP's determination of modalities and to identify best practices and lessons learned. This body of work will therefore contribute not only to improving internal technical competency but also benefit the larger community of practice. We expect to report on the review in the FY 2017 IFAR.
- **Food for Peace Management Information System (FFPMIS)** – FFP's management information system continues to be improved to meet FFP's evolving needs, such as indicator revisions. From procedural modifications to developing online trainings to strengthening reporting and financial oversight, FFP has improved the functionality and enhanced the way the system can assist staff in overseeing awards.
- **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** – FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. By providing Food for Peace

a nine-month projection of food insecurity each month, FEWS NET permits FFP to better plan in advance and more efficiently use its resources to reach people in need, including by anticipating the time required for procurement and shipping of U.S. commodities overseas.

- **FFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity** – To improve the effectiveness and quality of monitoring and evaluation, FFP continued investing in its M&E capacity in FY 2016. Currently there are four M&E Advisors based in USAID regional offices in Africa, and four based in Washington, DC. The FFP M&E Team strives to improve program quality through refining indicators for emergency and non-emergency 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, FFP Officers and Activity Managers, are at the frontlines of monitoring and evaluating FFP projects, and monitoring food insecurity in a given country or region. FFP has 115 staff in 26 countries to monitor both emergency and non-emergency projects. We recognize the importance of having well placed people in the field and look to expand the number in the coming years.
- **Third Party Monitoring (TPM)** – FFP supports third party monitoring to ensure food and other resources are reaching intended beneficiaries in countries where it is difficult for USAID staff to monitor safely. Often FFP partners with OFDA to manage a TPM in countries where both offices have joint investments.

USDA's results-oriented management (ROM) programming demonstrates accountability and transparency. ROM ensures that policies and management decisions are driven by evidence-based strategy rather than by anecdote. USDA program results framework are outlined in full in Appendix M below.

- **Results-oriented Management** – All food assistance projects support USDA's Results-oriented Management efforts by developing and implementing a range of monitoring processes and structures, which include results frameworks outlining the project's theory of change and the critical assumptions underpinning project strategy, performance monitoring plans that include performance indicators and data collection plans, and detailed evaluation plans.
- **Standard Program Indicators** – The McGovern-Dole program uses 28 standard indicators and the FFPr program uses 18 standard indicators. Each cooperative agreement includes the required use of any relevant standard indicators. These indicators measure social development, knowledge, nutrition, income, and other areas identified by USDA. USDA publishes guidance on the indicators that must be used by grantees to demonstrate how their programs are meeting the objectives laid out in the results framework.[37]

[37] The guidance on USDA Food Aid program indicators is online: http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2015-05/food_for_progress_and_mcgoverndole_indicators_and_definitions.pdf

- **Monitoring and evaluation policy** – USDA publishes a monitoring and evaluation policy that must be used by all grantees to fulfill their requirement to conduct independent, third party, program evaluations at baseline, interim, and final stages of their projects.[38] The policy outlines the range of methods used to monitor and evaluate programs, the roles and responsibilities of agency staff, program participants, and other key stakeholders, and the ways in which monitoring and evaluation information will be used and disseminated to inform decisions regarding program management and implementation.

- **Measuring Nutrition Results** – In FY 2016, McGovern-Dole began the process of improving how nutrition results are measured. This is part of a broader focus on strengthening the critical nutrition aspect of the program, which includes improving the nutrient content of rations and placing greater emphasis on nutrition as a requirement in program design. Standard indicators were updated in FY 2016, with an emphasis on measuring how beneficiaries apply what they learn in nutrition, child health and food safety training. The program-level results framework was also updated in FY 2016 to include specific reference to "nutrition," emphasizing and affirming the role of nutrition in the program's theory of change. These updates were seen as first steps in an intensive process of investing in research on school feeding and nutrition and using the most up-to-date evidence base to revisit the program's nutrition results and measurements in the future.

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

L. Food Aid Consultative Group

Pursuant to Sec. 205 of the *Food for Peace Act,* USAID's Office of Food for Peace and the U.S. Department of Agriculture convene the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) biannually. FACG convenes stakeholders including NGO partners, commodity groups, maritime industry members, and others with interest in U.S. Government food assistance programs. FACG provides important updates on food assistance policies, procedures and funding opportunities, and provides feedback to both USDA and 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 2016, FACG convened in November 2015 and May 2016 to hold in-depth discussions on the challenges and opportunities facing USAID and USDA food assistance programs. November's meeting included breakout sessions on USAID's and USDA's respective monitoring and evaluation guidelines and results. USDA focused its session on the transition from literacy to nutrition while USAID focused on providing updates on guidance. In May, USAID and USDA joined together to offer an update on the Agencies' respective local and regional procurement programs. Both meetings included updates on key USAID responses, including those relating to the impacts of El Niño and La Niña weather patterns, and a USDA-led presentation on commodity prices and trends to inform partners' procurement decisions.

M. Monetization Rate of Return and Use of Proceeds

Monetization is the process of selling U.S. in-kind goods in local markets, then using the proceeds to fund non-emergency food assistance activities. Pursuant to Section 203(b) of the *Food for Peace Act*, USAID must monetize 15 percent of the tonnage of all U.S. in-kind commodities shipped overseas for development. In FY 2016, USAID's Office of Food for Peace provided $8.6 million to CARE Bangladesh, $13.9 million to World Vision Bangladesh and $6.9 million to Helen Keller International (HKI) in Bangladesh in U.S. in-kind food for monetization (commodity costs plus freight). Please see the breakdown of the costs below, pursuant to the reporting requirement in Section 403 (m) of the *Food for Peace Act*:

	FY 2016 Monetization Funds		Metric Tons (MT)	Rate of Return
CARE	Commodity Costs	$4,372,000	25,000 MT wheat	82.88%
	Freight Costs	$4,187,000		
World Vision	Commodity Costs	$7,108,872	40,650 MT wheat	82.23%
	Freight Costs	$6,808,093		
HKI	Commodity Costs	$3,515,088	20,100 MT wheat	82.88%
	Freight Costs	$3,366,348		

The rate of return across all three programs is approximately 82.5 percent. The estimated rate of return for FY 2016 wheat provided is nearly 82.9 percent for CARE Bangladesh and Helen Keller International, and 82.2 percent for World Vision.

For each of the contributions to the three eligible organizations, monetization proceeds were used to fund non-emergency activities designed to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Bangladesh.

- With FFP support, CARE Bangladesh partners with six national NGOs to implement community-level non-emergency activities in eight districts in the Haor and Char areas of northern Bangladesh. Monetization proceeds received in FY 2016 were used to fund activities that aim to strengthen household level agricultural practices, encourage microenterprise productivity, enhance disaster risk reduction, and improve health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions for women and children.
- HKI partners with two international NGOs and three local NGOs, and coordinates closely with the government of Bangladesh to implement a multi-year non-emergency activity in four sub-districts of Bandarban District. The activity is designed to improve gender equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience among families in Bangladesh that are especially vulnerable to natural and manmade disasters. The monetization proceeds were used to improve maternal and child health and nutrition, promote healthy WASH practices and sustainable agricultural production, and support disaster risk management.
- World Vision is implementing a non-emergency activity—in partnership with the UN World Food Program (WFP), an international NGO and three local NGOs—to improve gender equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience among children, youth and pregnant and

lactating women in two districts in southwestern Bangladesh. The monetization proceeds were used to support maternal and child health and nutrition activities, in addition to WASH, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and good governance interventions.