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U.S. Agency for International Development
INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT
Fiscal Year 2020 Report to Congress

Cover Photograph: A farmer in Kodok, Aburoc in South Sudan is producing crops while selling surplus harvest to markets, providing extra income for other household needs. Photo Credit: World Vision

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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Section 1: Latest Developments	3
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	3
Nutrition and Food Aid Quality	4
Section II: Regional Highlights	5
Emergency Responses	5
Ethiopia	5
Republic of Yemen	6
Non-Emergency Responses	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7
Section III: Farmer-to-Farmer	8
Appendices	10
Appendix A: Legislative Framework	10
Appendix B: List of Abbreviations	11
Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners	13
Appendix D: Graphs on Food Assistance Provided by BHA Under Title II of the Food for Peace Act in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020	15
Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2020	20
Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2020	23
Appendix G: BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries for FY 2020	26
Appendix H: BHA Title II Congressional Mandates FY 2020	28
Appendix I: Use of Section 207(f) Authorities of the Food for Peace Act	29
Appendix J: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation	30
Appendix K: The Food Aid Consultative Group	33
Appendix L: PIO and PVO Section 202(e) and ITSH Breakdown	34

Introduction

In 2020, levels of acute hunger remained high around the globe. An estimated 113 million people across 46 countries were projected to need emergency food assistance, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The novel coronavirus SARS-CoV2, also known as COVID-19, and measures to contain it, caused widespread disruptions in both global and local food markets and supply chains—leading to system-wide impacts on food security. USAID has tracked, and continues to track, the impact on food insecurity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and has worked with partners to adapt and contextualize existing food assistance programs to fit local needs and improve COVID-19 readiness efforts around the world, in addition to adapting existing programs to respond to increasing needs driven by the pandemic.

Before the pandemic, two factors drove up global food insecurity over the last several years¹. The first was the persistence of multiple, large-scale conflicts that disrupted markets and livelihoods and caused widespread displacement and insecurity. The second was the recurrence of climatic shocks or extreme weather patterns. In the Horn of Africa, the effects of conflict were compounded by severe drought in FY 2019 and significant flooding in FY 2020, exacerbating humanitarian needs in Somalia and Ethiopia.

USAID provided food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support recovery for millions in both acute and chronic emergencies. In FY 2020, USAID provided over \$1.7 billion in Title II Food for Peace Act assistance, funding the procurement of more than 1.5 million metric tons (MT) of food from the United States to serve a total of almost 28 million² beneficiaries in 34 countries. More than 83 percent of Title II assistance was for emergency responses and roughly 17 percent was for non-emergency programming. When combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Development Assistance funds provided as Community Development Funds (CDF), USAID reached more than 71 million people in 57 countries with food assistance in FY 2020, with a total of nearly \$4.8 billion.

This report provides the highlights of trends and activities in food assistance for the year, pursuant to Section 407(f) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. § 1736a(f)).

Section 1: Latest Developments

Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

Established on June 5, 2020, the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) brings together the expertise and resources of USAID's former Offices of Food for Peace (FFP) and U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)—each with more than half a century of experience—into one influential humanitarian voice, enabling USAID to deliver assistance more efficiently and effectively. By unifying and elevating humanitarian assistance into one Bureau, BHA eliminates the artificial distinction between emergency food and non-food responses. BHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance—including food, water, shelter, emergency health care, sanitation and hygiene, and essential nutrition services—to

¹ FAO State of World Food Security and Nutrition Report

² Madagascar and Malawi non-emergency programs have not yet started activity implementation. In addition, three awards, one in Burundi and two in Zimbabwe, were exempt from submitting data due to changes in mandatory indicators. Awards made in the last quarter of the fiscal year have also yet to start activities.

the world's most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach people. BHA is the lead federal coordinator for international disaster assistance, harnessing the unique capacities of other U.S. Government entities to effectively respond to natural disasters and complex crises around the world.

BHA does more than respond to disasters. Through its Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs), formerly known as Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs), BHA responds to humanitarian crises holistically, providing assistance before, during, and after a crisis—from readiness and response to relief and recovery. RFSAs build on USAID's humanitarian investments and supports early recovery efforts that restore and protect basic systems and services. RFSAs invest in risk reduction activities that mitigate and reduce risks associated with chronic and recurrent hazards. RFSAs build the resilience of people, communities, countries, and systems by helping them mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

BHA achieves its mandate in coordination with affected populations and within USAID and the U.S. Government, donor and host governments, public international organizations, local and international NGOs, civil society, and the private sector. In 2021, BHA, in coordination with the humanitarian community, will incorporate COVID-19-related needs into regular programming through efforts aimed at preventing, preparing for, and responding to the immediate public health, protection, nutrition, and food security impacts of COVID-19 for the most vulnerable populations. Country-specific programming will support efforts to alleviate the second-order humanitarian consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and shore up government mitigation efforts for the most vulnerable populations.

Nutrition and Food Aid Quality

USAID continued to improve food assistance including packaging, food quality and safety, and supply chain management. In FY 2020, USAID continued efforts to improve commodity packaging. For example, the Hybrid Film technology, a more resilient packaging material, has been successfully used for corn soy blend (CSB) flour and cornmeal. Preliminary field performance results indicate that by switching to this material, there has been a reduction in torn bags from 2017 (3 percent) to 2020 (0.41 percent), leading to fewer losses and damages. USAID, along with the World Food Program (WFP), is currently looking at collecting more comprehensive field performance data to more accurately measure the impact of this technology in terms of reducing infestation and losses and damages, as well as identifying efficiency gains related to the transportation, warehousing, and handling of these commodities through the supply chain.

USAID continued working with suppliers on improving process capability³, food safety and quality, and traceability. In FY 2020, two suppliers supported USAID to develop the initial end-to-end traceability framework, using quick response (QR) codes. This work has served to inform the design of a global commodity traceability dashboard. The Intelligent Dashboard is being developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MIT/LL). It will provide USAID with improved visibility throughout the supply chain and will enable USAID to perform data analytics on supply chain, food

³ Process capability is the repeatability and consistency of a manufacturing process relative to the customer requirements in terms of specification limits of a product parameter. This measure is used to objectively measure the degree to which a process is or is not meeting the requirements.

safety and quality, and incident management. In addition, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and social distancing requirements, USAID, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), launched a remote auditing initiative, which ensured that food safety audits of commodity suppliers continued without disruption. Regularly occurring audits are essential to ensure food quality and safety.

As USAID increasingly seeks to evaluate and refine procurement and supply chain delivery processes to look for increased speed, transparency, reliability, and reduced cost, BHA also examined ways to advance environmentally sustainable practices. BHA led the Joint Initiative for Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management in collaboration with institutional partners central to distributing and managing humanitarian assistance in order to better coordinate collective, impactful solutions to humanitarian packaging. As part of this larger coordinated response, BHA worked with MIT/LL to investigate solutions to track, manage, and reduce the environmental impact of humanitarian aid packaging waste.

In terms of the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), partner Northwestern University worked on supply chain management optimization. A team participated in the *Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMS)* meeting, winning second prize for a graduate student presentation called *Enhancing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Food Aid Supply Chains: An Economic Optimization Model for USAID Food for Peace Program's Operations*. In addition, FAQR team members published a peer-reviewed paper on the 2018 Evidence Summit; several articles in *Field Exchange*, a publication on Emergency Nutrition Network; and presented at the American Society for Nutrition Annual Meeting.

Section II: Regional Highlights

Emergency Responses

Ethiopia

Across Ethiopia, in FY 2020 BHA responded to acute food needs resulting from locust infestation, drought, internal displacement, an influx of refugees, and floods, in addition to COVID-19.

With more than \$432 million (roughly \$229 million in Title II and \$203 million in IDA) in FY 2020 funding, BHA partners reached approximately 7 million people in Ethiopia with emergency food assistance every month.

The economic and health impacts of these events included mitigation measures associated with the pandemic, damage caused by desert locust infestations, and conflict-induced population movement including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. To alleviate in-kind food distribution delays associated with COVID-19 mitigation measures, the Government of Ethiopia and BHA partners WFP and the Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) combined distribution cycles and provided double food rations to approximately 7.2 million people, according to FEWS NET. The staggered distributions reduced COVID-19 exposure risks by limiting public gatherings.

BHA partner CRS, through JEOP, provided more than 215,000 MT of in-kind food assistance (including U.S.-sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil) and cash transfers for food in Amhara; Dire Dawa; Oromiya; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples; and Tigray regions. BHA funded the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide roughly 3,000 MT and 1,800 MT of in-kind specialized nutrition food assistance respectively countrywide. Finally, BHA funded WFP to provide more than 114,000 MT of in-kind food countrywide, as well as cash transfers for food, nutrition activities, and complementary services. WFP provided cash-based and in-kind food assistance to 2 million Ethiopians, as well as to 700,000 refugees residing in Ethiopia. BHA partners provided cash transfers to food-insecure households across the country, enabling them to purchase food from local markets.

Republic of Yemen

In FY 2020, the UN estimated that more than 24 million people—80 percent of the Yemen’s population—needed humanitarian assistance. In Calendar Year 2020, FEWS NET estimated that 17 to 19 million people—more than half the population—were in urgent need of food assistance.

During FY 2020, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions—including the continued depreciation of the Yemeni currency and the adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic—resulted in increased food prices and exacerbated food insecurity throughout Yemen. For example, from January to June 2020, the average prices of essential food commodities—such as beans, sugar, vegetable oil, and wheat—increased by more than 16 percent across Yemen and 22 percent in government-controlled areas⁴.

In FY 2020, BHA provided more than \$409 million (roughly \$324 million in Title II and \$85 million in IDA) to WFP, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and 4 NGO partners in Yemen to provide food and nutrition assistance along with cash and vouchers for people to buy food in local markets that remained functional. Through WFP, BHA provided emergency food assistance to a caseload of more than 13 million people countrywide, reaching more than 8 million people per month through more than 460,000 MT of in-kind Title II food assistance.

BHA programs prioritized households that were the most food-insecure and pivoted to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic to continue safely delivering food assistance. Partners worked to strengthen household purchasing power and food security outcomes through livelihoods programming among vulnerable communities. BHA partners also provided lifesaving nutrition assistance to reduce the prevalence of, and prevent, acute malnutrition, particularly among children under five and pregnant and lactating women.

Non-Emergency Responses

BHA plays a unique role in bridging the gap between crisis and stability by addressing the root causes of food insecurity, helping individuals and communities withstand future crises, and laying the foundation for stable, inclusive growth. Ultimately, BHA’s non-emergency responses promote a path to self-reliance to reduce the need for future food assistance. In FY 2020, BHA invested \$297 million in Title II

⁴ According to the World Food Program.

resources to address the underlying issues of chronic hunger and poverty. Combined with \$80 million in CDF and \$15 million for the Farmer-to-Farmer program, USAID obligated a total of \$392 million in non-emergency awards.

Since April 2021, BHA has 25 active non-emergency programs that span 11 countries in Africa and Asia.

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

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2016, BHA partner Mercy Corps, in partnership with World Vision, Harvest Plus, the *Université Evangélique en Afrique*, and *Action pour la Paix et la Concorde*, launched a five-year project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The goal is to improve the food and nutrition security and economic well-being of vulnerable households in South Kivu Province, DRC. In FY 2020, the fourth year of its implementation, BHA partners reached more than 110,000 individuals. BHA helped the project adapt programming to include COVID-19 awareness, such as informing and educating participants on prevention measures, collecting food rations in groups no larger than 20, and reorganizing food distribution sites for social distancing and crowd management. While this project did not reach communities that were substantially impacted by the 2019-2020 Ebola outbreak in DRC, the project likely helped to buffer communities in this region of DRC against negative downstream effects of the Ebola outbreak in neighboring North Kivu and Ituri provinces.

In FY 2020, 1,800 participants learned how to optimize and diversify the production of nutrient-rich foods by learning about adapted vegetable seeds and resilient farming techniques. Trainings focused on soil and water management techniques for a variety of food crops, as well as techniques on soil preparation; sowing and planting; and weeding. As a result, there was a notable increase in production for certain crops, such as a 7 percent increase in yields for maize from the previous year and a 49 percent increase relative to the baseline maize yields. To help mitigate the impact of erratic rains, farmers learned techniques to increase soil water uptake, decrease erosion, and fertilize the soil. Tree nurseries also helped diversify production, provided youth employment opportunities, and grew profits.

BHA also adapted to focus on essential practices and market stabilization amid COVID-19, including WASH activities and additional seed distribution. Between April and May 2020, the project supported 5,000 additional households with a supply of vegetable seeds to help protect against rising agricultural commodity prices in local markets while strengthening participants' resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2020, participants in “care groups” shared essential hygiene practices by conducting at least one demonstration within their communities each quarter, reaching 4,119 pregnant women through nutrition-specific interventions, which was 103 percent of the FY 2020 target. More than two-thirds of

women and men with children under two know about Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition practices, which represents an 11 percent increase since the beginning of the project. “Mother leaders” organized cooking demonstration sessions for other women in their communities and raised awareness on ingredient collection for food diversification, as well as gardening for crops to sell at markets to raise household incomes.

Finally, all 85 “clean village committees” were operational in FY 2020 and took part in the Community-Led Total Sanitation process, which increased household latrine construction. More than 700 participants learned their roles and responsibilities in maintaining village sanitation and hygiene practices along with adapted COVID-19 preventative measures. As a result, the committee constructed or rehabilitated 13,398 latrines and 46 new villages were certified as “open defecation free (ODF),” bringing the total number of ODF villages to 56 and achieving double the FY 2020 target of 28 villages total. Also, nearly 65,000 participants improved their access to clean drinking water.

Section III: Farmer-to-Farmer

John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

In 1985, the U.S. Congress first authorized the John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program 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. Administered by the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security at USAID, the F2F Program aims to generate rapid, sustainable, and broad-based food security and economic growth in the agricultural sector. A secondary goal is to increase the American public’s understanding of international development issues and programs as well as international understanding of the United States and U.S. development programs.

During FY 2020, the F2F Program adjusted its programming due to COVID-19 and travel restrictions through the use of U.S. remote volunteers working alongside local country volunteers. The program managed 335 volunteer assignments, carried out in 41 countries. Volunteers provided 5,459 days of technical services to developing country host organizations, valued at more than \$2,849,598.

These volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (44 percent), organizational development (26 percent), business/enterprise development (21 percent), financial services (six percent), administrative support (two percent), and environmental conservation (one percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the food production and marketing chain, including information and input support services (50 percent), on-farm production (27 percent), marketing (13 percent) and storage and processing (10 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 1,502 specific recommendations related to economic impacts, organizational improvements, environment/natural resource conservation, and financial services.

Under the current program, volunteers have assisted 266 host organizations, including 105 farmer cooperatives and associations (39 percent), 75 private agribusinesses (28 percent), 29 NGOs (11 percent), 24 individual farmers (9 percent), 17 educational institutions (6 percent), 10 public agricultural technical agencies (4 percent), and 6 rural financial institutions (2 percent). During FY 2020, volunteers provided direct training to 14,339 beneficiaries (43 percent women). Volunteers leveraged \$206,576 from various U.S. sources to assist their host organizations and continued to provide information and advice following

completion of their volunteer assignments. Host organizations demonstrated their support for the F2F program by providing an estimated \$448,948 in cash and in-kind resources to support the volunteer assignments.

Volunteer assistance leads to behavior change, such as the successful adoption of recommendations, which leads to impacts. USAID will collect data on program outcomes and impacts from all hosts possible in the third year of the current program (FY 2021). For additional information on these activities, please visit the F2F program [website](https://farmer-to-farmer.org)⁵.

⁵ <https://farmer-to-farmer.org>

Appendices

Appendix A: Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law 83-480, or “P.L. 480” (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; re-named the Food for Peace Act by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, also known as the 2008 Farm Bill), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. USAID conducted programmatic operations during FY 2020 consistent with the policy objectives in the Food for Peace Act, as amended.

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

USAID International Food Assistance

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

1. Food for Peace Act

- **Title II:** Emergency and Private Assistance Programs—a direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities supplemented with flexible, cash-based assistance for emergency relief and development;
- **Title III (not active in FY 2020):** Food for Development—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform; and
- **Title V:** John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.⁶

2. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)—a reserve of funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, which allows the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. The U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the funds available upon the USAID Administrator’s determination that funds available for emergency needs under P.L. 480 Title II for a fiscal year are insufficient. This trust previously held commodities, but currently holds only funds to purchase commodities. At the close of FY 2020, the BEHT held more than \$282 million.

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

Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CDF	Community Development Funds
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB+	Corn-Soy Blend Plus
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FACG	Food Aid Consultative Group
F2F	Farmer-to-Farmer
FAQR	Food Aid Quality Review
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	The Office of Food for Peace
FFPMIS	Food for Peace Management Information System
FY	Fiscal Year
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITSH	Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIT/LL	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory
MT	Metric Ton
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PIO	Public International Organization

PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
RUF	Ready-to-Eat Foods
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
SARS-CoV2	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners

The following partners implemented food assistance programs funded by USAID/BHA in FY 2020:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
Agriculture Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
Americares Foundation (Americares)
Amigos International
Association of Volunteers in International Service Foundation (AVSI)
Batey Relief Alliance
Breedlove
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Children's Hunger Fund
CitiHope International (CitiHope)
Convoy of Hope
Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)
Edesia
Food For The Hungry International (FH)
Food for the Poor, Inc.
Helen Keller International (HK)
International Relief Teams (IRT)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Mary Dinah Foundation
Medicines for Humanity
Mercy Corps
Nascent Solutions
Partner 20⁷
Partner 39
Partner 40
Partner 42
Partner 54

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

Partner 80

Relief Society of Tigray (REST)

Resource & Policy Exchange (RPX)

Save the Children Federation (SCF)

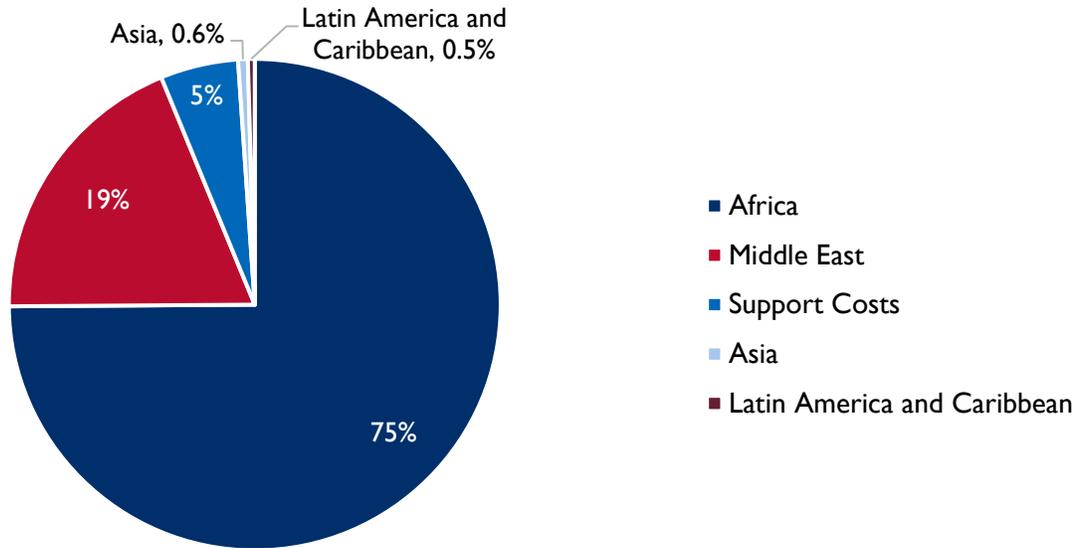
United Nations (UN) Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UN World Food Programme (UNWFP)

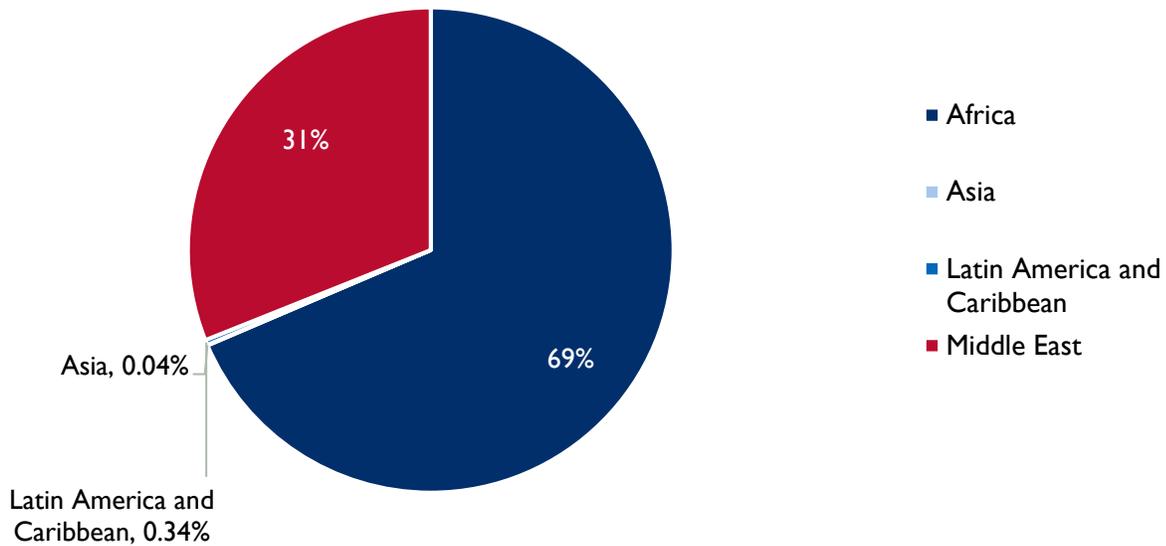
World Vision International

Appendix D: Graphs on Food Assistance Provided by BHA Under Title II of the Food for Peace Act in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020

USAID/BHA’s Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2020, U.S Dollars Per Region⁸



USAID/BHA’s Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2020, Metric Tons (MT) Per Region

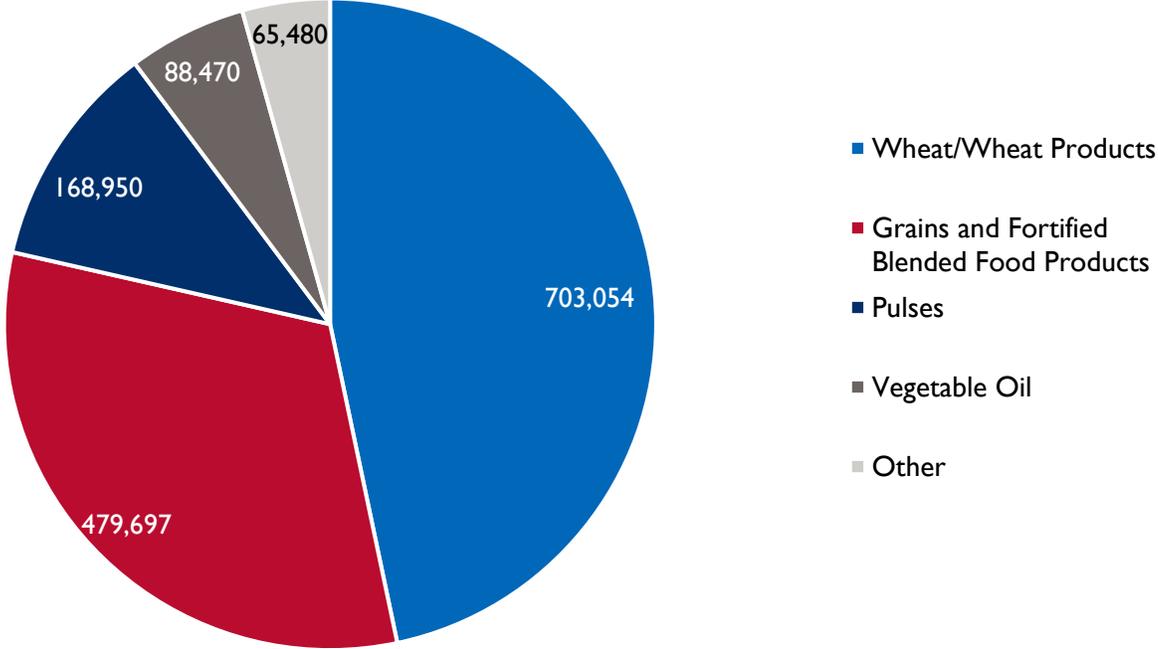


⁸ “Support costs” include funding used for office support or worldwide expenses, such as under Section 207(f) of Title II of the Food For Peace Act, including the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET); monitoring and evaluation; the Agency’s general contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP); support for USAID’s field Mission; rent for facilities, including pre-positioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses.

Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2020

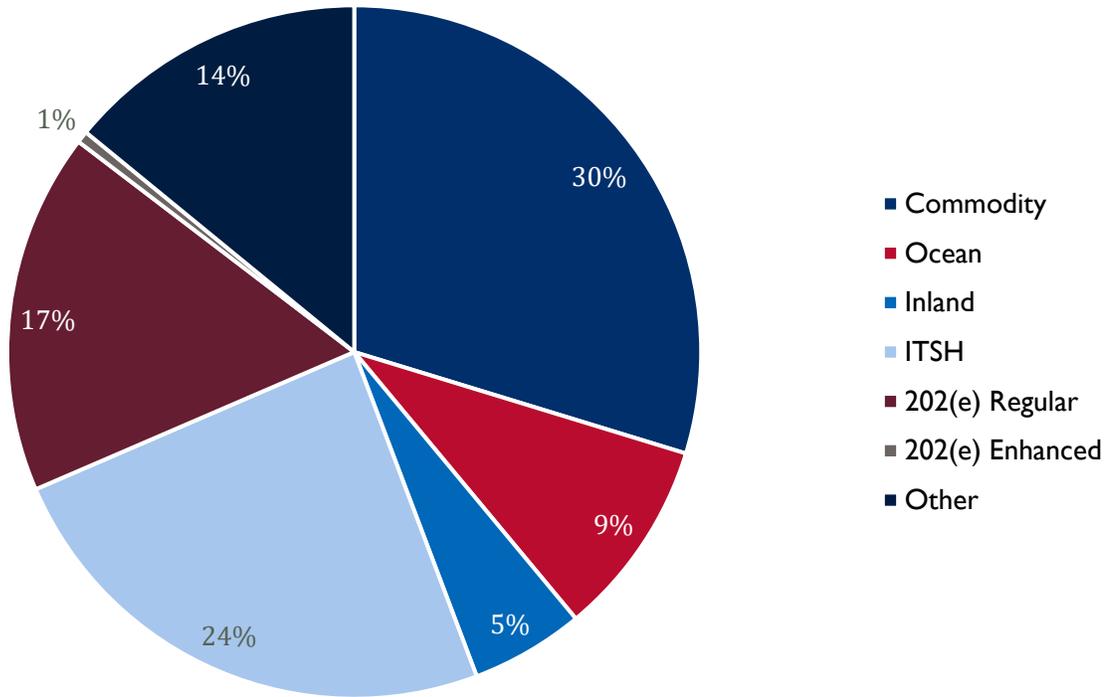
FY 2020 USAID Title II Commodity Mix				
Food Group	Commodity	Non-Emergency	Emergency	Total MTs
Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Bagged	12,210	24,890	37,100
	Cornmeal, Bagged	870	26,830	27,700
	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Box	470	16,290	16,760
	Sorghum, Bagged	5,477	25,640	31,117
	Sorghum, Bulk	17,800	354,090	371,890
	Subtotal	36,827	447,740	484,567
Other	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food	510	10,980	11,490
	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	-	8,910	8,910
	Rice, Fortified Long Grain, Bagged	-	25,230	25,230
	Rice, Long Grain, Bagged	9,200	6,360	15,560
	Rice, Medium Grain, Bagged	1,550	2,880	4,430
	Subtotal	11,260	54,360	65,620
Pulses	Beans, Great Northern, Bagged	20	-	20
	Beans, Pinto, Bagged	-	1,520	1,520
	Beans, Small Red, Bagged	2,490	330	2,820
	Lentils, Bagged	440	28,080	28,520
	Peas, Green Split, Bagged	260	-	260
	Peas, Green Whole, Bagged	-	31,190	31,190
	Peas, Yellow Split, Bagged	14,670	81,930	96,600
	Peas, Yellow Whole, Bagged	-	8,090	8,090
	Subtotal	17,880	151,140	169,020
Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil, Canned	6,720	81,510	88,230
	Vegetable Oil, Pail	400	200	600
	Subtotal	7,120	81,710	88,830
Wheat/Wheat Products	Flour, All-Purpose, Bagged	-	1,400	1,400
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter, Bulk	101,930	188,510	290,440
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter, Bagged	-	610	610
	Wheat, Soft White, Bulk	-	410,604	410,604
	Subtotal	101,930	601,124	703,054
Worldwide Total		175,017	1,336,074	1,511,091

Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2020, Metric Tons (MT)



Use of Funds	
Commodities	Cost to purchase commodities.
Ocean Freight	Cost to ship from the United States to the port of entry.
Inland Freight	Cost to move commodities from the port of entry inland to the destination (when commodities cannot be delivered to a port in the destination country), or to the border of a landlocked country.
Internal Shipping and Handling (ITSH)	Cost directly associated with the transportation and distribution of commodities, including storage, warehousing, and commodity distribution costs; internal transport via rail, truck, or barge transportation; commodity monitoring in storage, and at distribution sites; procuring vehicles; in-country operational costs, and others, for the duration of a program.
Section 202(e) Regular	Funds for meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of programs.
Section 202(e) Enhanced	Cash resources made available to BHA partners for enhancing programs, including local and regional procurement and other market-based food assistance interventions.
Other	Includes funds for activities authorized under Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act, including FEWS NET and monitoring and evaluation; USAID’s general contribution to WFP; Mission support; rent for facilities, including prepositioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses. To provide a more complete picture of Title II resources available to BHA in FY 2020, this category also includes unobligated funds that BHA will carry into and utilize in FY 2021.

USAID/ BHA's Use of Funds Under Title II in FY 2020



Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2020

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES ⁹	METRIC TONS	ITSH	SECTION 202(e)	TITLE II TOTAL COST	CDF
AFRICA							
Republic of Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	138,743	0	\$0	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0
Republic of Burkina Faso	UNWFP	64,617*	1,820	\$214,614	\$1,062,330	\$3,039,345	\$0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CRS	65,831	0	\$0	\$4,847,304	\$4,847,304	\$0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Food For The Hungry	389,616	1,190	\$114,790	\$10,015,296	\$11,245,202	\$0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mercy Corps	110,032	0	\$473,895	\$4,835,627	\$5,309,522	\$0
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	CRS	254,315	15,630	\$1,845,986	\$9,088,848	\$18,336,069	\$0
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Food For The Hungry	265,097	16,250	\$2,989,979	\$14,718,293	\$24,890,177	\$0
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia ¹⁰	REST	337,720	51,770	\$3,994,563	\$17,553,994	\$43,583,825	\$0
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	World Vision International	493,038	31,240	\$5,591,534	\$23,038,466	\$43,215,109	\$0
Republic of Kenya	ACDI/VOCA	N/A	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
Republic of Kenya	CRS	3,295	0	\$0	\$3,466,768	\$3,466,768	\$7,000,000
Republic of Kenya	Mercy Corps	8,933	0	\$0	\$7,122,518	\$7,122,518	\$8,000,000
Republic of Kenya	UNWFP	303,012‡	22,650	\$4,985,718	\$9,956,774	\$24,017,070	\$0
Republic of Madagascar	ADRA	0†	3,670	\$788,470	\$8,634,740	\$12,936,435	\$0

⁹ †Denotes a new award that has not yet reached beneficiaries.

‡ Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from funding from FY 2019 and FY 2020.

* Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from awards made in a prior Fiscal Year.

¹⁰ A portion of this funding was redirected to address new humanitarian needs stemming from the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region in FY21.

Republic of Madagascar	CRS	0†	6,550	\$1,310,675	\$7,633,236	\$12,720,580	\$0
Republic of Malawi	CARE	0†	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,200,000
Republic of Mali	SCF	14,268	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000,000
Republic of Niger	CARE	10,909	770	\$206,780	\$0	\$1,176,679	\$3,000,000
Republic of Niger	CRS	64,988	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000
Republic of Niger	SCF	29,784	4,910	\$603,780	\$6,099,413	\$11,922,585	\$0
Republic of Niger	UNWFP	109,500*	14,080	\$4,020,954	\$5,014,293	\$23,613,462	\$0
Republic of Uganda	AVSI	41,010	0	\$0	\$5,279,535	\$5,279,535	\$0
Republic of Uganda	CRS	86,659	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,089,831
Republic of Uganda	Mercy Corps	174,862	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,210,169
Republic of Uganda	SCF	N/A	0	\$0	\$172,069	\$172,069	\$0
Republic of Zimbabwe	CARE	0†	4,217	\$300,977	\$4,617,197	\$8,484,134	\$0
Republic of Zimbabwe	CNFA	63,867	270	\$390,014	\$8,350,884	\$8,990,523	\$0
Republic of Zimbabwe	World Vision International	110,624	0	\$0	\$474,006	\$474,006	\$0
AFRICA SUBTOTAL		3,140,720	175,017	\$27,832,729	\$159,981,591	\$282,842,917	\$80,000,000
ASIA							
People's Republic of Bangladesh	CARE	201,295	0	\$175,386	\$1,742,479	\$1,917,865	\$0
People's Republic of Bangladesh	HK	94,795	0	\$0	\$2,582,135	\$2,582,135	\$0
People's Republic of Bangladesh	World Vision International	328,030	0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
ASIA SUBTOTAL		624,120	0	\$175,386	\$6,824,614	\$7,000,000	\$0
MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT							
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Technical Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$7,620,991	\$7,620,991	\$0
MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT SUBTOTAL				\$0	\$7,620,991	\$7,620,991	\$0

TOTAL		3,764,840	175,017	\$28,008,115	\$174,427,196	\$297,463,908 ¹²	\$80,000,000
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¹¹ †Denotes a new award that has not yet reached beneficiaries.

‡ Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from funding from FY 2019 and FY 2020.

* Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from awards made in a prior Fiscal Year.

¹² In FY 2020, USAID allocated \$297.4 million in non-emergency funding under Title II of the Food for Peace Act. Combined with \$80 million in Community Development Funds and \$15 million for the Farmer-to-Farmer program, USAID spent a total of \$392.4 million in non-emergency awards

Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2020

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES ¹³	METRIC TONS	ITSH (ITSH)	SECTION 202(e)	TITLE II TOTAL COST
AFRICA						
Republic of Burkina Faso	UNWFP	148,416	8,970	\$2,386,621	\$1,553,276	\$14,691,839
Republic of Burundi	UNWFP	48,743*	6,690	\$2,243,605	\$1,756,270	\$10,671,573
Cameroon	UNWFP	974,264‡	16,830	\$8,154,674	\$2,519,542	\$24,847,209
Central African Republic (CAR)	UNICEF	28,800	400	\$1,504,780	\$1,106,020	\$4,016,000
Central African Republic (CAR)	UNWFP	1,069,917‡	14,340	\$11,512,439	\$3,579,764	\$32,333,336
Republic of Chad	UNICEF	0†	600	\$361,584	\$530,658	\$2,984,942
Republic of Chad	UNWFP	381,879*	27,330	\$12,048,878	\$4,233,617	\$38,292,303
Republic of the Congo	UNWFP	19,751	970	\$655,439	\$184,054	\$1,569,034
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	UNICEF	90,000	1,000	\$2,838,900	\$3,229,282	\$9,048,182
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	UNWFP	979,800‡	48,560	\$43,816,568	\$12,803,361	\$105,588,194
Republic of Djibouti	UNICEF	0†	30	\$120,181	\$65,719	\$280,124
Republic of Djibouti	UNWFP	111,104‡	4,000	\$1,519,415	\$875,418	\$4,617,662
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia ¹⁴	CRS	1,828,762	215,170	\$18,300,000	\$1,899,162	\$116,654,707

¹³ †Denotes a new award that has not yet reached beneficiaries.

‡ Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from funding from FY 2019 and FY 2020.

* Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from awards made in a prior Fiscal Year.

¹⁴ A portion of this funding was redirected to address new humanitarian needs stemming from the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region in FY21.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	IRC	0	3,010	\$1,194,707	\$940,087	\$10,448,906
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	UNICEF	0†	1,800	\$437,342	\$2,395,325	\$8,883,133
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	UNWFP	3,252,604	114,404	\$18,979,847	\$9,898,524	\$92,736,112
Republic of Kenya	UNWFP	379,418	13,700	\$4,877,798	\$1,734,416	\$15,681,580
Republic of Madagascar	CRS	144,847	9,730	\$1,875,767	\$2,632,343	\$11,117,608
Republic of Madagascar	UNWFP	300,270	7,830	\$2,250,737	\$976,812	\$7,707,317
Republic of Mali	UNICEF	0†	610	\$214,057	\$770,821	\$3,053,408
Republic of Mali	UNWFP	636,000*	6,430	\$3,035,704	\$1,049,379	\$9,754,581
Republic of Niger	UNWFP	162,640	6,200	\$2,757,098	\$1,208,980	\$11,138,232
Federal Republic of Nigeria	UNICEF	0†	840	\$1,143,199	\$1,353,601	\$5,035,840
Federal Republic of Nigeria	UNWFP	154,607	7,400	\$5,189,381	\$1,906,699	\$17,949,924
Federal Republic of Somalia	UNICEF	0†	1,390	\$2,579,773	\$3,291,927	\$9,984,349
Federal Republic of Somalia	UNWFP	949,804*	41,800	\$32,557,170	\$15,676,241	\$88,170,980
Republic of South Sudan	CRS	833,959	7,520	\$0	\$0	\$6,350,833
Republic of South Sudan	UNWFP	1,433,390‡	84,180	\$62,742,486	\$15,856,462	\$144,112,354
Republic of Sudan	UNICEF	0†	1,680	\$1,630,031	\$1,371,969	\$7,981,057
Republic of Sudan	UNWFP	1,440,896	155,370	\$51,165,301	\$16,819,486	\$145,386,130
United Republic of Tanzania	UNWFP	237,854	2,000	\$709,483	\$392,530	\$2,456,155
Republic of Uganda	UNWFP	0†	740	\$159,266	\$90,939	\$493,045
Republic of Zambia	UNWFP	254,630	2,380	\$832,025	\$510,133	\$3,050,324

Republic of Zimbabwe	UNWFP	962,271‡	48,910	\$9,695,027	\$4,769,461	\$40,554,328
AFRICA SUBTOTAL		16,824,626	862,814	\$309,489,283	\$117,982,278	\$1,007,641,301
ASIA						
People's Republic of Bangladesh	UNICEF	0†	220	\$928,800	\$382,710	\$1,925,310
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	UNICEF	0†	340	\$297,000	\$706,800	\$1,998,340
ASIA SUBTOTAL		0	560	\$1,225,800	\$1,089,510	\$3,923,650
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Republic of Colombia	UNWFP	120,173*	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Republic of Haiti	UNWFP	136,788*	5,130	\$2,919,372	\$1,255,325	\$7,723,551
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN SUBTOTAL		256,961	5,130	\$2,919,372	\$1,255,325	\$7,723,551
MIDDLE EAST						
Republic of Yemen	UNWFP	7,153,454	467,570	\$120,799,432	\$31,000,181	\$324,348,661
MIDDLE EAST SUBTOTAL		7,153,454	467,570	\$120,799,432	\$31,000,181	\$324,348,661
SUPPORT COSTS						
Support Costs	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$6,100,000	\$80,300,321
SUPPORT COSTS SUBTOTAL			0	\$0	\$6,100,000	\$80,300,321
TOTAL		24,235,041	1,336,074	\$434,433,887	\$157,427,294	\$1,423,937,484

¹⁵ †Denotes a new award that has not yet reached beneficiaries.

‡ Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from funding from FY 2019 and FY 2020.

* Denotes beneficiaries reached in FY 2020 from awards made in a prior Fiscal Year.

Appendix G: BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries for FY 2020

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

COUNTRY	AWARDEE ¹⁶	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST
AFRICA			
Republic of Burkina Faso	Convoy of Hope	142	\$199,962
Republic of Kenya	UNWFP	150	\$175,000
Republic of Liberia	Nascent Solutions	35	\$175,000
Republic of Niger	Partner 40	54	\$175,000
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Mary Dinah Foundation	69	\$195,674
Federal Republic of Somalia	Partner 42	94	\$174,906
Federal Republic of Somalia	Partner 54	69	\$199,950
Federal Republic of Somalia	Partner 39	69	\$200,000
Federal Republic of Somalia	Partner 80	54	\$200,000
Republic of South Sudan	Partner 39	17	\$175,000
AFRICA SUBTOTAL		753	\$1,870,492
ASIA			
Central Asia ¹⁷	Resource & Policy Exchange, Inc. (RPX)	131	\$175,000
Republic of Uzbekistan	RPX	131	\$175,000
ASIA SUBTOTAL		263	\$350,000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Dominican Republic	Batey Relief Alliance	150	\$175,000
Dominican Republic	CitiHope International	150	\$174,680
Dominican Republic	Medicines for Humanity	92	\$198,536
Republic of Guatemala	Amigos International	150	\$149,860
Republic of Guatemala	Food For The Hungry	150	\$167,841
Republic of Guatemala	Food for the Poor, Inc.	150	\$174,814
Republic of Guatemala	International Relief Teams	69	\$169,808
Republic of Haiti	Medicines for Humanity	104	\$200,000
Republic of Honduras	Americares	46	\$102,710

¹⁶ Because of safety and security risks associated with programming in certain countries, USAID withholds the names of these implementing partners in public. USAID can provide additional information on these programs at the request of Congress.

¹⁷ The Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic

Republic of Peru	Children's Hunger Fund	94	\$175,000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN SUBTOTAL		1,155	\$1,688,249
MIDDLE EAST			
Syrian Arab Republic	Partner 20	35	\$174,927
MIDDLE EAST SUBTOTAL		35	\$174,927
GLOBAL SUPPORT¹⁸			
Breedlove Foods			\$4,100,000
Edesia, Inc.			\$3,272,580
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Technical Support			\$400,000
GLOBAL SUPPORT SUBTOTAL			\$4,100,000
TOTAL		2,205	\$11,856,248

¹⁸ The IFRP program provides funding through grants to commodity-suppliers for a set amount of metric tonnage, which then provide it to the transport grantees as an in-kind contribution, along with separate funding for implementation. For more information about the IFRP program, please visit <https://www.usaid.gov/food-assistance/what-we-do/nutritional-support-activities>

Appendix H: BHA Title II Legislative Mandates FY 2020¹⁹

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN THE UNITED STATES
FY 2020 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	75 percent	50 percent
Final FY 2020 Level	1,511,091	175,017	20 percent	5 percent

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

¹⁹ Pursuant to Section 204 of the Food for Peace Act, the table above, along with USAID’s overview section, constitutes our report on the minimum and subminimum MT for FY 2020. BHA food assistance programs are designed to meet the emergency and development needs of beneficiary populations, providing the commodities and associated programming costs appropriate to local operating contexts. BHA maximized the use of commodities based on available resources in 2020 and the food assistance needs of beneficiary populations.

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

Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act authorizes funds that cover costs associated with overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating programs. Activities and systems include program monitors in countries that receive Title II assistance, country and regional food impact evaluations, the evaluation of monetization programs, and early warning assessments and systems, among others. In FY 2020, BHA invested more than \$25.4 million in Title II funds under Section 207(f) authorities. These funds paid for the Bureau's Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract, FEWS NET, the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), and monitoring and evaluation tools, among others.

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

- Section 207(f) authorities support activities including the FEWS NET. Created in 1985 by USAID, FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. It provides timely, relevant, and evidence-based analysis on the causes, levels, and consequences of food insecurity to help decisionmakers at the international, national, and local levels. BHA uses FEWS NET analyses—evaluations of needs, markets and trade conditions and anomalies—to inform decisions around food assistance programming. These data and analyses have been critical in enabling BHA to respond early and robustly to ensure food assistance can have maximum impact. FEWS NET has a presence in many of the countries in which BHA provides assistance.
- Section 207(f) funded a system called Abacus, which is designed to track programmatic activities including initial budget allocations, budget tracking, the submission of applications, and the review and approval, and automatic generation of associated award documents.
- Section 207(f) authorities support research on food aid quality. Under these authorities for the last 10 years, USAID has supported a collaboration with a number of research partners led by a team at the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy that advanced an evidence-based approach for the production and testing of improved food products, processes and programming. The current iteration of this partnership will come to an end in FY 2021. In FY 2020, USAID worked with the Tufts team to finalize tools for incident management, supply chain optimization, and calculating cost effectiveness of specialized nutritious foods. They also initiated discussions on the possibility of integrating these tools into the data analytics system that the MIT/LL is developing. In addition, the team continued facilitating a technical interagency (USAID-USDA) working group; finalizing and publishing the results of studies in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone (four papers published in 2020) on the cost effectiveness of four food products for preventing further stunting and wasting and treating moderate acute malnutrition. BHA also continues to strengthen its food safety and quality monitoring system, in partnership with USDA, to ensure the delivery of high-quality commodities.

Appendix J: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation

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

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- **Capacity**—BHA maintained its global M&E presence during FY 2020, with M&E staff based in Washington, DC, as well as offices in east, west, and southern Africa. BHA's M&E Team strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of its activities in numerous ways, including selecting and developing robust and meaningful indicators, actively monitoring its investments, reviewing partners' monitoring plans, strengthening partners' monitoring capacities, participating in BHA non-emergency awards midterm evaluations, and developing guidance and trainings for both BHA and partner staff on topics that strengthen M&E capacity.
- **Significant Developments**—There were five notable achievements in FY 2020 to improve BHA program efficiency and effectiveness:
 - Provided M&E support to COVID-19 Response Management Team.
 - Held M&E Capacity Building Workshops and Technical Assistance for non-emergency programming implementing partners in Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, and Burkina Faso.
 - Gave M&E Consultations to non-emergency programming implementing partners in Kenya (February 2020).
 - Held a post-midterm Evaluation Action Planning Workshop with non-emergency programming partners in DRC (February 2020).
 - Drafted the BHA M&E Guidance (December 2020) and the BHA Indicator Handbook for Emergency Activities (July 2020).
- **Monitoring**—BHA requires partners to oversee every phase of food distribution, including supply chain monitoring, during distributions, and post-distribution to ensure food is safe and the intended people receive our assistance. In FY 2020, the M&E team reviewed 887 emergency applications, including applications from Public International Organizations (PIOs), to review the robustness of their proposed M&E approach, indicators, and also to ensure that the proposed M&E plan is in compliant with the BHA guidance.
 - Before food distributions, BHA partners identify beneficiaries using vulnerability criteria. BHA monitors the safety and quality of commodities. BHA partners also monitor the commodity supply chain and conduct internal and external market analyses to minimize the effect of food assistance on the local markets.
 - During food distributions, BHA partners use several tools to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance including biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic distribution systems of transfers; distinct marking of paper vouchers; regular in-person and unannounced visits to beneficiary households, distribution sites, or vendor shops.
 - BHA partners also periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to make sure that they are still in need of food assistance. The implementing partners are required to implement systems and feedback mechanisms to ensure the protection of participants from sexual exploitation, avoid gender-based violence and transactional costs, and minimize losses and damages.
 - Following distributions, BHA and its partners provide hotline numbers for beneficiaries to report problems; carry out post-distribution monitoring, conduct randomized follow-up phone calls or visits; and support third party monitoring in countries where it is difficult

for BHA staff to monitor safely. The USAID Office of Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations which BHA is committed to responding to.

- **Third-Party Monitoring (TPM)**—BHA uses third-party monitoring mechanisms to monitor its investments in non-permissible environments, where the mobility of USAID staff is limited. BHA had nine TPMs in FY 2020 (Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Niger, Mali, Somalia, and one SBU country).
- **Evaluations**—In-line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, and to improve the rigor of evaluations, BHA has been managing the baseline studies, midterm, and final evaluations of all its non-emergency programs funded as of FY 2012. In 2020, BHA conducted one midterm evaluation in Uganda, as well as baseline studies in Burkina Faso and Niger. The evaluations used rigorous methods and produced high-quality data that indicate that chronic malnutrition—the key indicator to measure food security—substantially declined in the target communities between the time of the baseline studies and final evaluations. Due to COVID-19 restrictions throughout FY 2020, one midterm evaluation in Uganda was cancelled and several evaluations were postponed

Oversight and Risk Mitigation

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

International Organizations (PIOs) and uses information obtained from the audits for ongoing programs as well to inform decisions on future programming.

Appendix K: The Food Aid Consultative Group

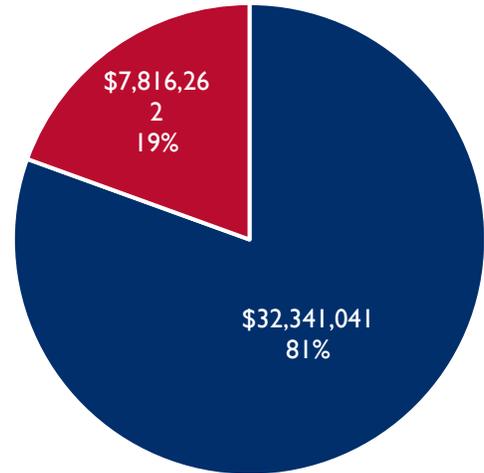
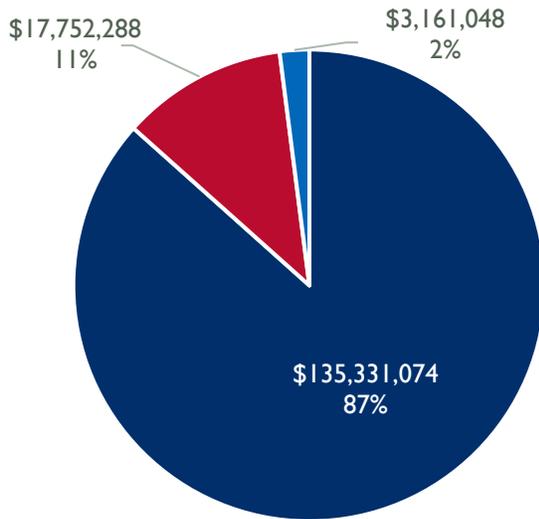
Pursuant to Section 205 of the Food for Peace Act, BHA and USDA convene the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) biannually. The FACG brings together stakeholders including partners, commodity groups, the maritime industry, and others with an interest in U.S. Government food assistance programs. The FACG provides important updates on food assistance policies, procedures, and funding opportunities, and provides feedback to BHA 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 2020, the FACG convened in December 2019 and June 2020 to hold in-depth discussions on USAID's food assistance programs. In December 2019, the meeting included information on award requirements for source and origin of local, regional and international procurement (LRIP). BHA also provided updates on logistics and packaging enhancements and pilots. In June 2020, the FACG focused on BHA and USDA's COVID-19 response and the impact of the pandemic on commodities, supply chains, shipping, and Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) programming.

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

Breakdown of expenditures under Section 202(e) and for ITSH in FY 2020

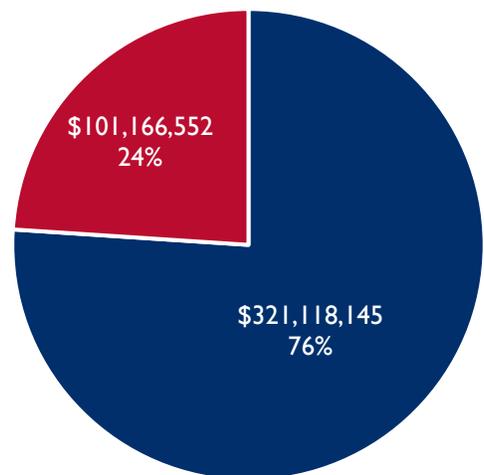
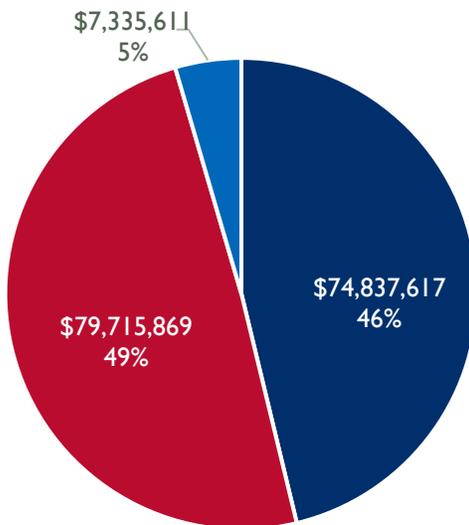
PVOs



■ 202(e) - Direct ■ 202(e) - Indirect ■ 202(e) Enhanced

■ ITSH - Transfer ■ ITSH - Implementation

PIOs



■ 202(e) - Direct ■ 202(e) - Indirect ■ 202(e) Enhanced

■ ITSH - Transfer ■ ITSH - Implementation