



USAID
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U.S. Agency for International Development

INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT

Fiscal Year 2021 Report to Congress

Cover Photograph: In Qu'ha, Mekelle, Ethiopia, workers load food into a Catholic Relief Services (CRS) warehouse, where 50,167.8 MT of food has been distributed to support recently-displaced people. Since the war started in Tigray on November 4, 2020, USAID partner CRS Ethiopia served as a first responder and provided lifesaving services, such as mobile health and nutrition services, shelter construction, cash assistance, psychosocial support, and food assistance. Credit: CRS/ Terhas Clark

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Introduction

Global levels of acute food insecurity continued to rise in 2021 due to the confluence of conflict and insecurity, extreme and variable weather conditions, large-scale economic crises, and the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. An estimated 161 million people across 42 countries were experiencing acute food insecurity in 2021 — a 19 percent increase compared to 2020.¹

Prolonged or intensifying conflicts were the primary drivers of the most significant food security crises in 2021, with violence and insecurity generating widespread displacement, undermining livelihoods, and disrupting access to markets and basic services. USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) continued to provide large-scale emergency food assistance to respond to these crises, including by addressing ongoing needs resulting from protracted conflicts in countries such as South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, as well as heightened needs arising from evolving conflict dynamics in Afghanistan and northern Ethiopia. Conflict and violence also contributed to growing displacement globally, with an estimated 20.8 million refugees worldwide by mid-2021.² USAID remained the world's largest provider of emergency food assistance to refugees, helping millions of refugees in 36 countries meet basic food needs. Meanwhile, the effects of extreme and erratic weather compounded food insecurity in several regions in 2021. For example, in southern Madagascar, severe drought significantly limited agricultural production and contributed to a growing humanitarian crisis, while in Central America, multiple years of drought followed by consecutive storms in late 2020 exacerbated food insecurity in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Through its Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs), USAID works beyond the immediate response phase to improve and sustain the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations. These programs build on USAID's humanitarian interventions to strengthen the ability of people, communities, countries, and systems to adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses, in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

In FY 2021, USAID provided nearly \$2.3 billion in Title II Food for Peace Act assistance, funding the procurement of nearly 1.7 million metric tons (MT) of food from the United States to serve beneficiaries in 35 countries. Nearly 86 percent of Title II assistance was for emergency responses and approximately 14 percent was for non-emergency programming. When combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA), Economic Support Funds provided through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), and Development Assistance funds provided as Community Development Funds (CDF), USAID provided a total of \$4.86 billion across 59 countries with food assistance and related programs in FY 2021.

Pursuant to Section 407(f) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. § 1736a(f)), this report provides the highlights of trends and activities in food assistance in FY 2021. The FY 2021 IFAR report also includes updates on Title II (Sec. 1007 Use of the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities and

¹ [Global Report on Food Crises, September 2021 Update](#)

² [UNHCR Global Trends 2021 Mid-Year Report](#)

associated expenses) funding provided through ARPA, to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations across the globe.

Section I: Latest Developments

COVID-19

As the pandemic entered its second year, COVID-19 continued to aggravate economic and food security conditions, especially in countries already experiencing conflict, fragile economies, or other shocks. Worldwide disruptions in supply chains increased prices and reduced the availability and accessibility of food and other goods, while movement restrictions and other mitigation measures limited access to markets and services and restricted livelihood activities. In FY 2021, USAID continued to work with partners to adapt and contextualize existing food assistance programs to fit local needs, while also expanding investments in emergency food assistance and livelihood interventions to alleviate the severe food security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through Title II supplemental resources provided in the ARPA to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID obligated \$578 million to mitigate severe food insecurity across Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean.

For example, in South Sudan, the COVID-19 pandemic has hindered essential health services, increased severe food insecurity, and adversely impacted already vulnerable groups, including women and girls. In response, USAID/BHA provided approximately \$133 million in COVID-19 supplemental funds to support vulnerable communities in South Sudan who also are coping with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including \$50 million in ARPA Title II resources. Additionally, USAID partners, including the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP), implemented updated protocols for COVID-19 safety, such as increasing the number of final distribution points and frequency of distributions to avoid overcrowding, and conducting awareness-raising activities at distribution sites.

Nutrition, Food Safety, and Quality

USAID continued to advance the safety, nutrition, and quality of food assistance commodities and programs this year through existing and new coordination mechanisms with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies and their international partners, and through new business process development and implementation.

In July 2021, the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR) project came to a successful end, culminating in a global summit, “The Future of Food Assistance for Nutrition: Evidence Summit II” which brought together 740 people representing 62 countries to share new evidence, prioritize future research needs, and identify additional opportunities to improve nutrition within food assistance programming. Building on the work of the FAQR, USAID will be funding a new project, Research and Innovation for Sustainable Evidence-based Nutrition (RISEN), that will represent the evolution of the FAQR work conducted over the past decade. RISEN will continue coordination work across USG and international agencies and stakeholders to improve products and processes in food assistance for nutrition programming, increase uptake of scientific advancement and evidence generated across the humanitarian and development

community, and support the generation of evidence in three research domains. Priority research areas include women's nutritional supplementation approaches, child wasting and elements of risk, and the health and nutrition implications for recipients who receive food assistance for extended periods of time.

USAID collaborated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other interagency partners on several initiatives in 2021. With the USDA audit team, USAID expanded its food assistance commodity auditing program to include fortified vegetable oil. USAID also joined with USDA, WFP, UNICEF, and Doctors without Borders (MSF) to develop a food assistance contaminants working group to address emerging contaminants in food assistance products. USAID further worked in partnership with USDA and WFP to improve both the nutritional quality and packaging of fortified rice, a key fortified commodity for USAID, USDA, and WFP. WFP and USAID worked together to reformulate high energy biscuits (HEBs) and upgrade the packaging to increase shelf life to at least 18 months. The extended shelf life is especially critical given HEBs are often the sole source of food for mobile or recently displaced communities at the onset of an emergency.

To improve the efficiency of supply chains, USAID, in partnership with Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MIT LL), is developing an Intelligent Food Tracking System and Dashboard that by design will allow more flexibility, agility, and visibility in the supply chain. In 2021, to inform the design of the Dashboard, the MIT LL team traveled to Djibouti to examine USAID field operations, and formed a data and process focus group to understand USAID supply chain intricacies and what information and systems already exist.

USAID provided technical support to the U.S. Delegation to the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses. With this and other support, the Codex Committee successfully agreed upon a new guideline on Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF), which serves as an official reference document for both national governments and RUTF suppliers – including those based in the United States – to use in their policies and production of the specialized nutrition products used in the treatment of child wasting. The new Codex guideline for RUTF is a tool to regulate RUTF products, detail appropriate implementation, protect the recipients, and ensure the effectiveness of RUTF for the treatment of wasting in children.

USAID and USDA launched a new business process for food commodity specification development and management. Specifications detail the technical requirements for each Title II commodity, including nutrition, food safety, and quality, including markings and artwork, in alignment with the latest evidence and regulations. Using this new business process, the USAID and USDA international commodity specifications team collaborated on multiple specifications and formally issued two revised Commodity Requirements documents. Similarly, USAID and USDA also designed and launched a food assistance commodity incident management process. Food commodity incidents are most commonly related to food safety and quality issues and can result in loss of the food commodity itself, money, and time; contribute to adverse health effects; and damage institutional trust and the environment. The incident management process tracks, resolves, and mitigates incidents, and generates evidence to support continued improvement through the implementation of corrective and preventive actions.

Section II: Regional Highlights

Humanitarian Responses

Ethiopia

Armed conflict and resulting displacement, drought, locust infestations, and the adverse socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions across Ethiopia in FY 2021. In northern Ethiopia, ongoing conflict generated population displacement and reduced household access to basic services and income-generating activities in the Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions. Severe restrictions on humanitarian access into Tigray by the Government of Ethiopia and aligned elements exacerbated food insecurity for an estimated 5.2 million people in need of emergency food assistance. In addition, widespread insecurity drove displacement, disrupted livelihoods, and limited access to markets in other areas of Ethiopia—particularly Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) regions. Moreover, below-average rainy seasons in 2020 and 2021 diminished pasture quality, reduced water availability, and decreased crop production in southern Ethiopia, adversely affecting households reliant on agriculture and livestock for income or food supply, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

In response, USAID supported partners with more than \$687 million in FY 2021 emergency funding—including nearly \$475 million through Title II—to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to food-insecure populations throughout the country. Title II resources were vital for USAID-funded food assistance programming during the year, as local and regional markets did not have the capacity to meet the level of emergency food assistance needed in Ethiopia in FY 2021. USAID provided approximately 541,400 MT of U.S. in-kind commodities to UN and NGO partners for distribution. The USAID-funded Catholic Relief Services-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) consortium reached 5.9 million food-insecure people with 101,000 MT of U.S. in-kind food during an initial round of distributions between April and September 2021 alone. In addition, with nearly \$144 million in Title II support, WFP distributed over 125,000 MT of food assistance commodities during the year.

The Ethiopia RFSA program also provided more than 70,000 MT of U.S. in-kind commodities to vulnerable Ethiopians through the Government of Ethiopia-led Productive Safety Net Program, which seeks to address the food needs of 8 million people while creating productive assets that generate economic benefits for participating communities. In September 2021, three new RFSA were awarded targeting approximately 1.4 million food insecure people to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity by ensuring that institutions are responsive to the needs of women and youth, strengthening local capacities in sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods and comprehensive disaster risk-reduction strategies among vulnerable communities. This also includes improving access to productive economic activities through community-based, savings-led microfinance groups and improving access to other financial service providers, as well as changing farming practices to improve soil and water conservation and natural resource management.

Madagascar

Five consecutive years of below-average rainfall led to the most severe drought recorded in southern Madagascar in more than 40 years, according to the United Nations Crop and livestock losses—compounded by the adverse socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks—resulted in the deterioration of nutrition conditions across the region and left more than 1.1 million people in need of emergency food assistance by the end of FY 2021.

In response, USAID contributed more than \$50 million to emergency response efforts in southern Madagascar during FY 2021, including nearly \$27 million in Title II resources. With Title II resources, WFP and CRS reached nearly 475,000 people with nearly 20,000 MT of emergency food assistance and treated or prevented wasting in more than 340,000 children and pregnant and lactating women. Title II resources were vital to emergency food needs in southern Madagascar, as relief actors were unable to procure sufficient food commodities locally or regionally due to market distortion risks and below-average agricultural output linked to drought.

NGO partners Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and CRS utilized more than \$23 million in Title II funding to support RFSA in southern Madagascar during FY 2021. These programs aim to improve health and nutrition outcomes among at-risk communities while improving their resilience to drought and other natural disasters such as cyclones through the construction of community assets and other activities including training on sustainable farming methods. In Madagascar's Atsimo-Atsinanana and Vatovavy-Fitovinany regions, for example, ADRA provides U.S.-sourced beans, rice, and fortified cereals to at-risk households while supporting the development of disaster readiness committees and the construction or rehabilitation of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure.

Haiti

Approximately 4.3 million people across Haiti faced acute food insecurity in FY 2021 due to protracted economic disruptions, insecurity, and political unrest, combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters—including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and droughts—and the COVID-19 pandemic. During FY 2021, the depreciation of the Haitian Gourde and heightened political instability—including the July 2021 assassination of the President of Haiti Jovenel Moïse and related organized criminal group activity—further limited vulnerable people's ability to access basic goods and services, including food. Moreover, on August 14, 2021, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck southwestern Haiti, generating increased humanitarian needs in the Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments. The earthquake killed at least 2,248 people, injured nearly 12,800 people, damaged or destroyed more than 137,000 houses, and left approximately 650,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

To address humanitarian needs and acute food insecurity in the country, WFP emergency food operations programmed more than 4,000 MT of U.S. in-kind food assistance, valued at over \$8 million. The Title II contribution enabled WFP to distribute commodities to food-insecure populations with limited purchasing power as a result of COVID-19 pandemic secondary impacts and the depreciation of the local currency.

This food assistance supported vulnerable, food-insecure households, including individuals affected by the August 2021 earthquake, to address their immediate food needs. In FY 2021, USAID's Title II contributions also supported WFP to maintain approximately 2,000 MT of pre-positioned food commodities, sufficient to feed an estimated 155,000 people for one month in the event of a sudden-onset disaster. Following the 2021 earthquake, prepositioned food was deployed by WFP to rapidly distribute 1,700 MT of food assistance—including pulses, rice, and vegetable oil—to support approximately 44,000 earthquake-affected people with monthly food distributions for three months until earthquake-related market and supply chain interruptions subsided, and WFP was able to transition to market-based assistance through USAID International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds.

Non-Emergency Responses

The USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) plays a unique role in bridging the gap between crisis and stability by addressing the root causes of food insecurity; helping the most vulnerable individuals and communities withstand future crises; laying the foundation for stable, inclusive growth; and reducing the need for future food assistance. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA had 20 active non-emergency programs spanning 11 countries in Africa and Asia. USAID invested nearly \$323 million in Title II resources to address the underlying issues of chronic hunger and poverty. Combined with \$80 million in CDF and \$15 million for the Farmer-to-Farmer program, USAID obligated a total of nearly \$418 million in non-emergency awards.

USAID/BHA requires its partners to develop strategies to ensure that the development outcomes of RFSAs programming 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 length of the project, which is critical for lasting improvements. USAID encourages potential partners to adopt principles of sustainability and build on lessons learned from past programs so that the communities USAID supports can be best positioned to steer their own development.

Bangladesh

USAID continued its partnership with CARE and World Vision to implement multi-year RFSAs in Bangladesh to promote improved food security, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, and maternal and child health in multiple regions across the country.

In FY 2015, USAID partner World Vision launched a seven-year Title II-funded RFSAs, which aimed to improve gender-equitable food security and nutrition outcomes, as well as build the resilience of vulnerable communities in southwest Bangladesh. With \$3 million in Title II funding from USAID in FY 2021, World Vision reached more than 256,000 total beneficiaries; distributed cash assistance to pregnant and lactating women to purchase food and meet basic needs; and provided basic health and nutrition services through community clinics. In addition, with USAID funding, World Vision provided technical support to smallholder farmers to expand crop yields, enhance local livelihoods, increase

access to safe water, and facilitate public awareness campaigns to reduce instances of adolescent pregnancy and early or forced marriage.

USAID partner CARE implemented a RFSA program in northern and northeastern Bangladesh. The program aims to holistically improve the food security of people living in northern Bangladesh by facilitating access to income, encouraging good nutrition and hygiene practices, and helping communities adapt to and recover from natural disasters. With \$3.2 million in Title II support in FY 2021, the program targeted approximately 28,000 households with livelihoods support and aimed to improve peoples' access to health, nutrition, and WASH services by working with the local government to expand access to latrines and conducting water quality testing. The program also expanded women's access to quality, nutritious foods.

Through these awards, USAID partners CARE and World Vision helped local service providers build their capacities to deliver agricultural extension services and supported them to deliver inputs and services to their communities without direct financial support from the RFSA program. This innovative approach ensures services will continue beyond the life of the awards.

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 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 2021, the F2F Program continued to adapt its programming to deal with the global COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions pivoting to the use of U.S. remote volunteers working virtually alongside in-country local volunteers. The program managed 462 volunteer assignments in 39 countries. Volunteers provided 7,290 days of technical services to developing country host organizations, valued at more than \$3.8 million.

These volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (44 percent), organizational development (29 percent), business/enterprise development (22 percent), financial services (four percent), administrative support (one percent), and environmental conservation (less than one percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the food production and marketing chain, including information and input support services (46 percent), on-farm production (28 percent), marketing (15 percent) and storage and processing (12 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 2,190 specific recommendations related to economic impacts, organizational improvements, environment/natural resource conservation, and financial services.

In FY 2021, volunteers assisted 287 host organizations, including 128 farmer cooperatives and associations (45 percent), 64 private agribusinesses (22 percent), 39 individual private farmers (14 percent), 26 NGOs (9 percent), 13 educational institutions (five percent), 13 public agricultural technical agencies (five percent), and 4 rural financial institutions (one percent). During FY 2021, volunteers provided direct training to 16,641 beneficiaries (47 percent of which were women). Volunteers leveraged \$506,582 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 \$267,295 in cash and in-kind resources to support the volunteer assignments.

Volunteer assistance leads to behavior change, such as the successful adoption of recommendations, which leads to impacts. Data is collected on outcomes and impacts in the FY21 Annual Report and the FY23 Final Report of the current program. For additional information on these activities, please visit the F2F program [website](https://farmer-to-farmer.org)³.

³ <https://farmer-to-farmer.org>

Appendices

In FY 2021, USAID/BHA implemented a new data structure categorizing all funding as humanitarian response, or early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4), with RFSA as a subset of ER4. This shift was made to better reflect BHA's more integrated approach to programming, now that the Offices of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Food For Peace have been merged into USAID/BHA. The FY 2021 IFAR appendices are disaggregated by Humanitarian Response, ER4, and RFSA programming, as opposed to Emergency and Non-Emergency.

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 2021 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 implemented by USAID. These include:

I. Food for Peace Act

- **Title II:** Emergency and Private Assistance Programs—a direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities supplemented with flexible, cash-based assistance for emergency relief and development;
- **Title III (not active in FY 2021):** 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.⁴

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

⁴ Farmer-to-Farmer Title V will issue its own Annual Report separately.

for emergency needs under Title II of the Food for Peace Act for a fiscal year are insufficient. This trust previously held commodities, but currently holds only funds to purchase commodities. At the close of FY 2021, the BEHT held more than \$282 million.

Appendix B: List of Acronyms

ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act
BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CDF	Community Development Funds
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ER4	Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience
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
FY	Fiscal Year
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
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
PIO	Public International Organization
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RISEN	Research and Innovation for Sustainable Evidence-based Nutrition
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
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

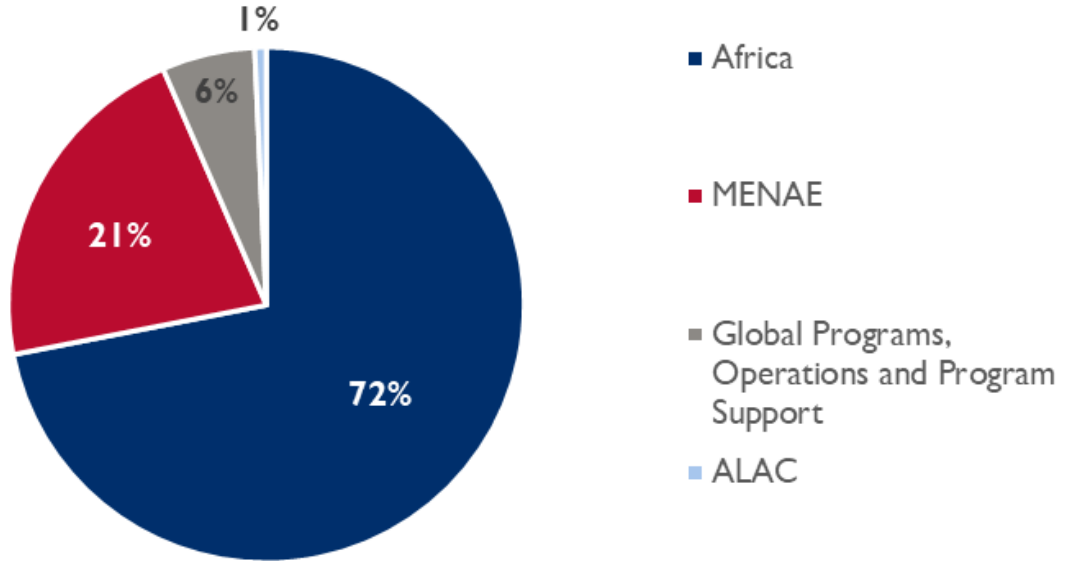
Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners

The following partners implemented food assistance programs funded by USAID/BHA in FY 2021:

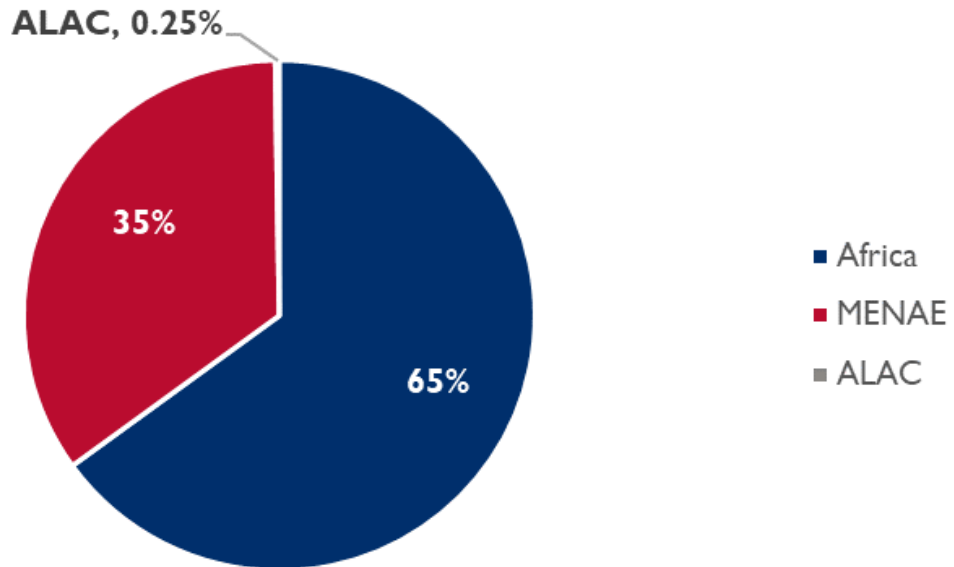
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
Agriculture Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)
Americares Foundation (Americares)
Association of Volunteers in International Service Foundation (AVSI)
Batey Relief Alliance (BRA)
Breedlove
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Children's Hunger Fund
CitiHope International (CitiHope)
Convoy of Hope
Counterpart International
Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)
Edesia
Evangelistic International Ministries
Food For The Hungry International (FH)
Food for the Poor, Inc. (FFTP)
International Relief Teams (IRT)
Joint Aid Management
Medicines for Humanity (MFH)
Mercy Corps
Nascent Solutions
Outreach Aid to the Americas
Relief Society of Tigray (REST)
Resource & Policy Exchange (RPX)
Save the Children Federation (SCF)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN World Food Programme (UNWFP)
World Concern
World Vision International

Appendix D: Graphs on Food Assistance Provided by USAID/BHA Under Title II of the Food for Peace Act in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021

USAID/BHA’s Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2021, U.S Dollars Per Region⁵



USAID/BHA’s Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2021, Metric Tons (MT) Per Region

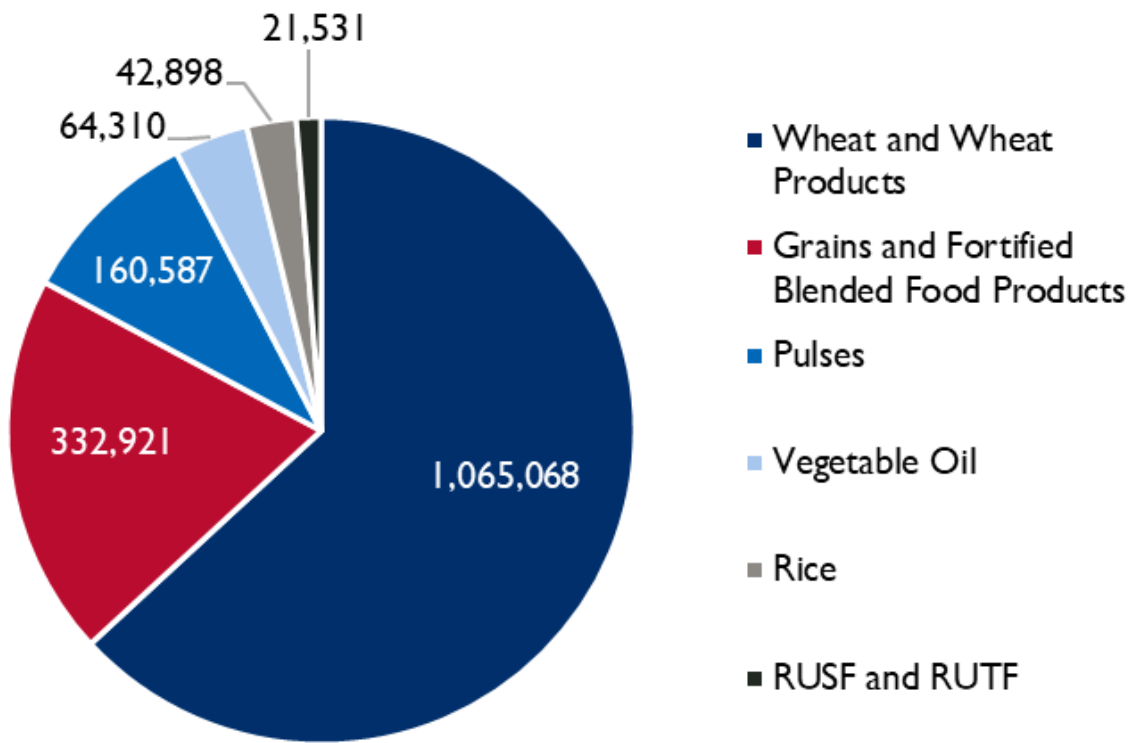


⁵ “Global Programs, Operations and Program Support” includes funding used for office support or worldwide expenses, such as under Section 207(f) of the Food For Peace Act, including monitoring and evaluation; the Agency’s general contribution to WFP; support for USAID’s field Missions; rent for facilities, including pre-positioning warehouses; staff and administrative expenses; and additional costs related to previously reported commodities and freight.

Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2021

FY 2021 USAID Title II Commodity Mix					
Food Group	Commodity	Humanitarian Response	ER4	RFSA	Grand Total
Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Bagged	15,000	-	7,060	22,060
	Cornmeal, Bagged	45,839	450	-	46,289
	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Box	18,870	-	-	18,870
	Sorghum, Bagged	16,850	-	2,700	19,550
	Sorghum, Bulk	226,152	-	-	226,152
<i>Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products Total</i>		<i>322,711</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>10,490</i>	<i>332,921</i>
Pulses	Beans, Small Red, Bagged	740	-	-	740
	Lentils, Bagged	9,100	-	-	9,100
	Peas, Green Split, Bagged	14,000	-	-	14,000
	Peas, Green Whole, Bagged	18,540	-	-	18,540
	Peas, Yellow Split, Bagged	94,417	500	8,050	102,967
	Peas, Yellow Whole, Bagged	15,240	-	-	15,240
<i>Pulses Total</i>		<i>152,037</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>8,070</i>	<i>160,587</i>
Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Foods	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food	13,361	-	-	13,361
	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	8,170	-	-	8,170
<i>Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Foods Total</i>		<i>21,531</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>21,531</i>
Rice	Rice, Fortified Long Grain, Bagged	32,578	-	-	32,578
	Rice, Long Grain, Bagged	1,370	-	-	1,370
	Rice, Medium Grain, Bagged	8,800	-	150	8,950
<i>Rice Total</i>		<i>42,748</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>42,898</i>
Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil, Canned	60,170	40	3,380	63,590
	Vegetable Oil, Pail	570	-	150	720
<i>Vegetable Oil Total</i>		<i>60,740</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>64,310</i>
Wheat and Wheat Products	Flour, All-Purpose, Bagged	500	-	-	500
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter, Bulk	470,380	-	60,210	530,590
	Wheat, Soft White, Bulk	533,978	-	-	533,978
<i>Wheat and Wheat Products Total</i>		<i>1,004,858</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>60,210</i>	<i>1,065,068</i>
Grand Total		1,604,624	990	81,700	1,687,314

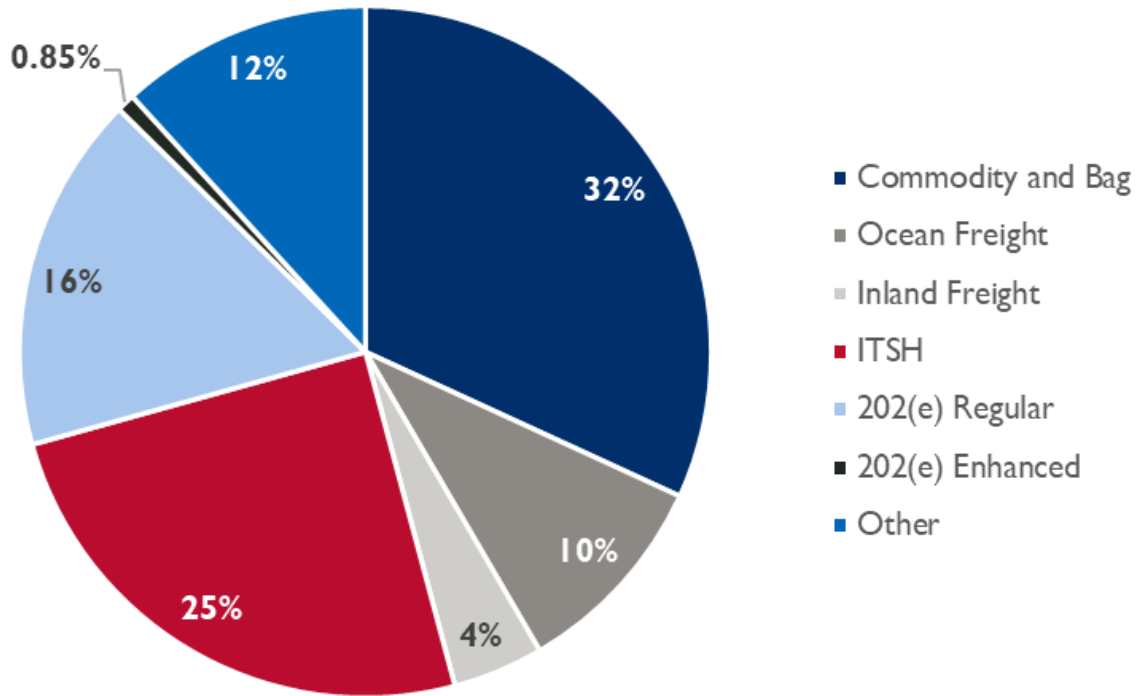
Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance under Title II During FY 2021, Metric Tons (MT)



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 USAID/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; staff and administrative expenses; and additional costs related to previously reported commodities and freight. To provide a more complete picture of Title II resources available to USAID/BHA in FY 2021, this category also includes unobligated funds that USAID/BHA will carry into and utilize in FY 2022.

USAID/BHA's Use of Funds Under Title II in FY 2021



Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Resilience Food Security Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2021

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries ⁶	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost	CDF
Office of Africa							
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	121,236	-	\$ -	\$ 15,040,186	\$ 15,040,186	\$ -
DRC	CRS	225,430	-	\$ -	\$ 10,652,312	\$ 10,652,312	\$ -
DRC	Mercy Corps	122,807	-	\$ 60,463	\$ 15,077,227	\$ 15,137,690	\$ -
Ethiopia	CRS	494,393	13,060	\$ 661,515	\$ 13,504,787	\$ 23,644,575	\$ -
Ethiopia	Food For The Hungry	584,210	24,720	\$ 6,981,734	\$ 16,617,293	\$ 39,172,451	\$ -
Ethiopia	World Vision	497,525	32,360	\$ 8,667,818	\$ 22,162,675	\$ 53,602,065	\$ -
Kenya	CRS	5,555	-	\$ -	\$ 11,720,887	\$ 11,720,887	\$ 6,296,654
Kenya	Mercy Corps	143,216	-	\$ -	\$ 12,959,821	\$ 12,959,821	\$ 13,703,346
Kenya	WFP	N/A	-	\$ -	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -
Madagascar	ADRA	51,048	1,290	\$ 767,284	\$ 8,478,734	\$ 10,970,116	\$ -
Madagascar	CRS	68,741	3,880	\$ 666,800	\$ 8,279,761	\$ 12,146,157	\$ -
Malawi	CARE	3,479	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,968,882
Mali	SCF	15,243	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000,000
Niger	CARE	87,879	160	\$ 138,817	\$ 9,720,352	\$ 10,062,109	\$ -
Niger	CRS	237,266	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000,000
Niger	SCF	80,222	1,650	\$ 350,782	\$ 10,261,321	\$ 12,569,543	\$ -
Uganda	AVSI	37,126	-	\$ -	\$ 7,727,505	\$ 7,727,505	\$ -
Uganda	CRS	86,659	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,300,000
Uganda	Mercy Corps	264,398	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000,000
Zimbabwe	CARE	0	3,010	\$ 1,354,555	\$ 15,361,365	\$ 20,432,400	\$ -
Zimbabwe	CNFA	14,133	1,570	\$ 611,911	\$ 19,959,223	\$ 22,955,294	\$ -
Operations and Program Support			-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,182,156	\$ -
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		<i>3,140,566</i>	<i>81,700</i>	<i>\$ 20,261,679</i>	<i>\$ 205,523,449</i>	<i>\$ 296,975,267</i>	<i>\$ 73,268,882</i>
Office of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (ALAC)							
Bangladesh	CARE	228,767	-	\$ -	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ -

⁶ Denotes estimated beneficiaries reached during FY 2021, which may include beneficiaries reached with funding from previous fiscal years. Blank values indicate new awards that had not yet reached beneficiaries during the reporting period.

Bangladesh	World Vision	283,201	-	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>		<i>511,968</i>	-	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ 6,200,000</i>	<i>\$ 6,200,000</i>	<i>\$ -</i>
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support							
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support		-	-	\$ -	\$ 7,254,630	\$ 18,504,212	\$ 6,731,118
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>		-	-	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ 7,254,630</i>	<i>\$ 18,504,212</i>	<i>\$ 6,731,118</i>
Total		3,652,534	81,700	\$ 20,261,679	\$ 218,978,079	\$ 321,679,479⁷	\$ 80,000,000

⁷ In FY 2021, USAID allocated \$321.7 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 Farm-to-Farmer program, USAID spent a total of \$416.7 million in non-emergency awards.

**Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience Activities:
Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2021**

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries⁸	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost
Office of Africa						
DRC	WFP	0	990	\$ 1,019,515	\$ 256,496	\$ 2,450,054
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		0	990	\$ 1,019,515	\$ 256,496	\$ 2,450,054
Total		0	990	\$ 1,019,515	\$ 256,496	\$ 2,450,054

⁸ Denotes estimated beneficiaries reached during FY 2021, which may include beneficiaries reached with funding from previous fiscal years. Blank values indicate new awards that had not yet reached beneficiaries during the reporting period.

Appendix G: USAID/BHA Title II Humanitarian Response Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2021

Country	Awardee	Estimated Beneficiaries ⁹	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost
Office of Africa						
Burkina Faso	WFP	N/A	13,420	\$ 3,155,034	\$ 1,974,382	\$ 19,311,030
Burundi	WFP	566,647	3,959	\$ 1,402,194	\$ 1,090,742	\$ 6,741,592
Cameroon	WFP	379,544	13,970	\$ 6,218,188	\$ 1,900,912	\$ 18,375,702
CAR	UNICEF	239,513	300	\$ 846,210	\$ 703,118	\$ 2,676,883
CAR	WFP	363,631	11,630	\$ 11,576,823	\$ 3,167,749	\$ 27,704,595
Chad	UNICEF	0	550	\$ 340,269	\$ 720,431	\$ 3,196,084
Chad	WFP	948,318	17,370	\$ 8,339,050	\$ 2,858,661	\$ 29,328,208
Djibouti	UNICEF	0	30	\$ 97,600	\$ 103,508	\$ 297,920
Djibouti	WFP	85,697	2,298	\$ 864,386	\$ 581,130	\$ 3,451,718
DRC	UNICEF	N/A	1,000	\$ 4,259,737	\$ 2,839,737	\$ 10,963,181
DRC	WFP	1,987,733	74,454	\$ 64,504,192	\$ 16,127,600	\$ 161,088,144
Ethiopia	CRS	2,780,446	87,040	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,618,228
Ethiopia	WFP	N/A	125,540	\$ 31,415,579	\$ 14,285,072	\$ 143,874,887
Ethiopia (Northern Ethiopia)	CRS	N/A	328,820	\$ 56,863,284	\$ 38,723,855	\$ 288,881,583
Ethiopia (Northern Ethiopia)	REST	N/A	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 570,000
Kenya	WFP	404,970	13,600	\$ 5,738,585	\$ 2,003,359	\$ 19,906,230
Madagascar	CRS	N/A	8,000	\$ 1,632,338	\$ 2,465,272	\$ 11,251,246
Madagascar	WFP	484,807	11,862	\$ 3,248,856	\$ 1,502,261	\$ 15,717,683
Mali	UNICEF	N/A	570	\$ 136,000	\$ 815,990	\$ 3,033,486
Mali	WFP	N/A	3,071	\$ 5,213,178	\$ 1,377,549	\$ 13,689,356
Niger	WFP	N/A	19,330	\$ 7,607,174	\$ 3,108,236	\$ 31,628,204
Nigeria	UNICEF	70,261	1,040	\$ 547,673	\$ 3,389,527	\$ 7,184,760
Nigeria	WFP	26,214	5,570	\$ 4,047,067	\$ 1,686,393	\$ 15,562,229
ROC	UNICEF	N/A	180	\$ 194,420	\$ 275,474	\$ 1,035,214
ROC	WFP	N/A	1,450	\$ 993,554	\$ 350,014	\$ 2,673,721
Somalia	UNICEF	N/A	1,610	\$ 3,458,971	\$ 3,591,889	\$ 12,314,419

⁹ Denotes estimated beneficiaries reached during FY 2021, which may include beneficiaries reached with funding from previous fiscal years. Blank values indicate new awards that had not yet reached beneficiaries during the reporting period.

Somalia	WFP	675,719	28,560	\$ 22,560,582	\$ 6,096,152	\$ 51,963,895
South Sudan	CRS	899,570	-	\$ 4,845,668	\$ 12,262,573	\$ 17,108,241
South Sudan	WFP	N/A	73,830	\$ 76,255,849	\$ 17,536,538	\$ 175,922,618
Sudan	UNICEF	N/A	1,400	\$ 417,900	\$ 476,436	\$ 5,287,262
Sudan	WFP	N/A	136,670	\$ 68,144,952	\$ 15,733,616	\$ 148,228,096
Tanzania	WFP	410,925	1,790	\$ 544,561	\$ 296,102	\$ 2,353,859
Uganda	WFP	0	780	\$ 235,962	\$ 109,143	\$ 1,324,292
Zimbabwe	WFP	1,909,705	23,990	\$ 4,833,403	\$ 2,580,546	\$ 24,969,289
Operations and Program Support			-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,240,353
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>		12,233,700	1,013,684	\$ 400,539,242	\$ 160,733,969	\$ 1,334,474,207
Office of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (ALAC)						
Bangladesh	UNICEF	0	100	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 551,120	\$ 1,999,120
Haiti	WFP	N/A	2,420	\$ 1,519,489	\$ 468,499	\$ 4,017,687
Haiti (Earthquake)	WFP	N/A	1,640	\$ 1,980,757	\$ 498,448	\$ 4,071,861
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>		0	4,160	\$ 4,660,246	\$ 1,518,067	\$ 10,088,668
Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (MENA E)						
Yemen	UNICEF	N/A	1,390	\$ 150,000	\$ 585,640	\$ 4,890,730
Yemen	WFP	1,305,496	585,390	\$ 171,324,544	\$ 39,612,621	\$ 484,395,840
Operations and Program Support			-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,510
<i>Office of MENAE Subtotal</i>		1,305,496	586,780	\$ 171,474,544	\$ 40,198,261	\$ 489,361,080
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support						
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support		0	-	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 114,851,942
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>		0	0	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 114,851,942
Total		13,539,196	1,604,624	\$ 576,674,031	\$ 202,750,298	\$ 1,948,775,898

Appendix H: USAID/BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries for FY 2021

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

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons	Total Cost
Burkina Faso	Convoy of Hope	142	\$195,831
Cameroon	ALIMA	52	\$200,000
Dominican Republic	BRA	150	\$175,000
Dominican Republic	CitiHope International	150	\$174,969
El Salvador	Outreach Aid to the Americas	150	\$174,953
Guatemala	IRT	69	\$157,086
Guatemala	FFTP	150	\$175,000
Haiti	MFH	86	\$200,000
Honduras	Americares Foundation	45	\$113,752
Honduras	Evangelistic International Ministries	150	\$175,000
Kyrgyzstan	RPX	150	\$175,000
Liberia	Nascent Solutions	35	\$200,000
Mauritania	Counterpart International	36	\$200,000
Mozambique	Joint Aid Management	150	\$175,000
Nigeria	USAID Implementing Partner	130	\$199,122
Peru	Children's Hunger Fund	94	\$175,000
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	43	\$200,000
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	69	\$174,960
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	94	\$174,996
South Sudan	World Concern	43	\$200,000
Sudan	USAID Implementing Partner	69	\$174,970
Syria	UNWFP	236	\$314,030
Uzbekistan	RPX	131	\$175,000

Worldwide ¹⁰	Edesia, Inc.		\$369,696
Worldwide	Edesia, Inc.		\$1,645,785
Worldwide	Breedlove		\$4,931,841
Total		2,424	\$11,226,991

¹⁰ The IFRP program provides funding through grants to commodity-suppliers for a set amount of metric tonnage, which then provides 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/foodassistance/what-we-do/nutritional-support-activities>

Appendix I: USAID/BHA Title II Legislative Mandates FY 2021

Pursuant to Section 204 of the Food for Peace Act, the table below, along with USAID’s overview section, report on the minimum and subminimum MT for FY 2021. USAID/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. USAID/BHA maximized the use of commodities based on available resources in FY 2021 and the food assistance needs of beneficiary populations.

	MINIMUM	SUB-MINIMUM	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN THE UNITED STATES
FY 2021 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	75 percent	50 percent
Final FY 2021 Level	1,688,204	82,690	28 percent	17 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.

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

Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act authorizes funds that cover costs associated with overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating programs. Activities and systems include program monitors in countries that receive Title II assistance, country and regional food impact evaluations, the evaluation of monetization programs, and early warning assessments and systems, among others. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA programmed more than \$25.4 million in Title II funds under Section 207(f) authorities. These funds paid for the Bureau's monitoring and evaluation tools.

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

- Section 207(f) authorities support activities including FEWS NET. Created in 1985 by USAID, FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. It provides timely, relevant, and evidence-based analysis on the causes, levels, and consequences of food insecurity to help decision makers at the international, national, and local levels. USAID/BHA uses FEWS NET analyses—evaluations of needs, climatology, agricultural production, markets and trade conditions, diseases (animal and human), and conflict—to inform decisions around food assistance programming. These data and analyses have been critical in enabling USAID/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 USAID/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 came to an end in FY 2021, and the follow-on activity is in procurement at the time of this report.

Appendix K: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation

USAID/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. USAID/BHA also requires and verifies that partners have risk mitigation plans.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- **Capacity**—USAID/BHA maintained its global M&E presence during FY 2021, with M&E staff based in Washington, DC, as well as offices in east, west, and southern Africa. USAID/BHA's M&E Team strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of its activities in numerous ways, including by selecting and developing robust and meaningful indicators, actively monitoring its investments, reviewing partners' monitoring plans and data, strengthening partners' monitoring capacities, participating in USAID/BHA non-emergency awards midterm evaluations, and developing guidance and trainings for both USAID/BHA and partner staff on topics that strengthen M&E capacity.
- **Significant Developments**—Some notable achievements in FY 2021 to improve USAID/BHA program efficiency and effectiveness:
 - Held M&E capacity building workshops and technical assistance for non-emergency programming implementing partners in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Mali, Malawi, and Madagascar.
 - Held an M&E workshop in Bangladesh with two non-emergency partners to revise their M&E Plan to assess and monitor performances of the implementation of a sustainable service delivery phase.
 - Updated RFSA Indicator [Handbook Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Endline Surveys](#)¹¹, including questionnaire template and supplement and [Indicator Handbook Part II: Indicators for Monitoring Indicators](#)¹².
- **Monitoring**—USAID/BHA requires partners to oversee every phase of food distribution, including supply chain monitoring, during distributions, and post-distribution to ensure that food is safe and reaches the intended recipients.
 - Before food distributions, USAID/BHA partners identify beneficiaries using vulnerability criteria. USAID/BHA monitors the safety and quality of commodities. USAID/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, USAID/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; and regular in-person and unannounced visits to beneficiary households, distribution sites, or vendor shops.
 - BHA partners also periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to ensure that they are still in need of food assistance. Implementing partners are required to implement systems and feedback mechanisms to ensure the protection of participants from sexual exploitation; prevent gender-based violence; avoid transactional costs; and minimize losses and damages.

¹¹https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID-BHA_Handbook_Part_I_Baseline_and_Endline_Surveys_June_2021.pdf

¹²https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID-BHA_Indicator_Handbook_Part_II_June_2021.pdf

- Following distributions, USAID/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 USAID/BHA staff to monitor safely. The USAID Office of Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations, to which USAID/BHA is committed to responding.
- **Third-Party Monitoring (TPM)**—USAID/BHA uses third-party monitoring mechanisms to monitor its investments in non-permissible environments, where the mobility of USAID staff is limited. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA supported over 15 TPM contracts across all USAID/BHA geographical regions. TPM mechanisms were procured for Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Nicaragua, Burma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Burkina Faso, and other sensitive countries. In addition, USAID/BHA procured two regional TPMs and multiple local TPMs in Mali using Title II funds.
- **Evaluations**—In line with recommendations in USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, and to improve the rigor of evaluations, USAID/BHA has been managing the baseline studies, midterm evaluations, and final evaluations of all its non-emergency programs funded since FY 2012. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA started three impact evaluation baselines (one in Malawi and two in Zimbabwe); conducted baselines for two performance evaluations in Kenya; completed two impact evaluation baselines in Madagascar; completed one joint Performance-based Standards baseline with the USAID’s Bureau for Resilience and Food Security in Mali; and completed a limited scope performance endline evaluation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, USAID/BHA completed an impact evaluation of WFP activities in collaboration with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) SERVIR¹³ project to use remote sensing techniques to assess the impact of USAID/BHA’s investments in increasing food security in Niger.

Oversight and Risk Mitigation

- **Pre-Award Surveys: USAID/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, USAID/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 exploitation and abuse (SEA), safety, and security) to local communities and activity participants and detail how its code of conduct on SEA will be

¹³ A joint initiative of NASA and USAID, and leading geospatial organizations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, SERVIR partners with countries and organizations in these regions to address critical challenges in climate change, food security, water and related disasters, land use, and air quality. Using satellite data and geospatial technology, SERVIR co-develops innovative solutions through a network of regional hubs to improve resilience and sustainable resource management at local, national and regional scales.

implemented. For countries deemed to have a higher level of risk due to the presence of sanctioned groups and individuals and a limited ability of USAID/BHA staff to directly monitor program implementation, applicants must provide additional information on risks and safeguards. If the applicant intends to use warehouses, USAID/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 and financial reports. USAID/BHA uses these reports, 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 USAID/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:** USAID/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, USAID/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 L: The Food Aid Consultative Group

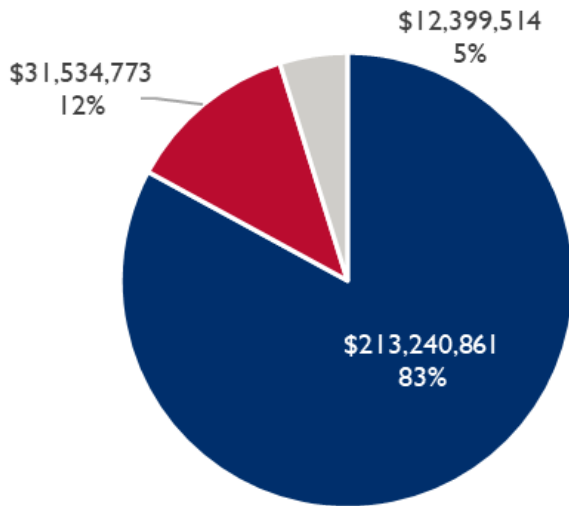
Pursuant to Section 205 of the Food for Peace Act, USAID/BHA and USDA convene the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) biannually. The FACG brings together stakeholders including partners, commodity groups, the maritime industry, and others with an interest in U.S. Government food assistance programs. The FACG provides important updates on food assistance policies, procedures, and funding opportunities, and provides feedback to USAID/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 2021, the FACG convened in December 2020 and June 2021 to hold in-depth discussions on USAID's food assistance programs. The December meeting included discussions on COVID-19 programming impacts and USAID/BHA Emergency Guidelines, along with updates on USDA commodities and FEWS NET. In June 2021, the meeting included discussions on key humanitarian crises, including the response in Ethiopia, as well as discussions on logistics/supply chain issues and mechanisms and RFSA processes.

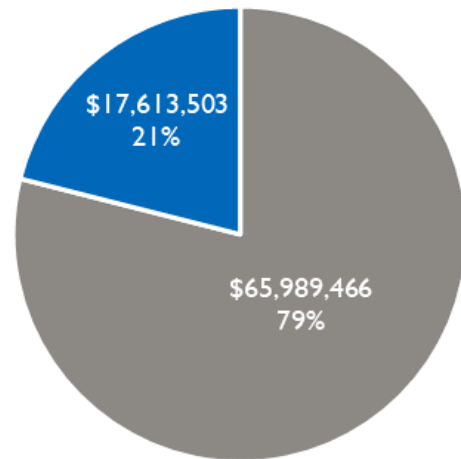
Appendix M: PIO and PVO Section 202(e) and ITSH Breakdown

Breakdown of expenditures under Section 202(e) and for ITSH in FY 2021

PVOs

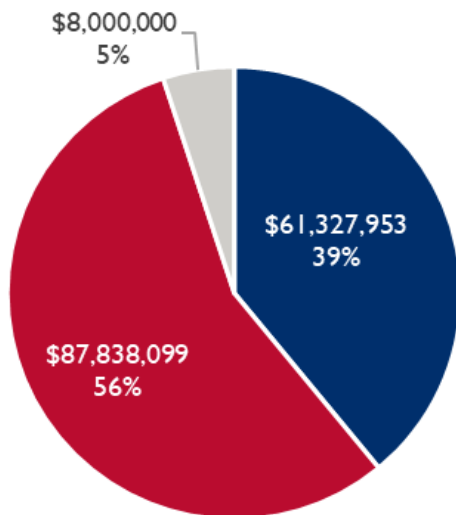


■ 202(e) - Direct ■ 202(e) - Indirect ■ 202(e) Enhanced

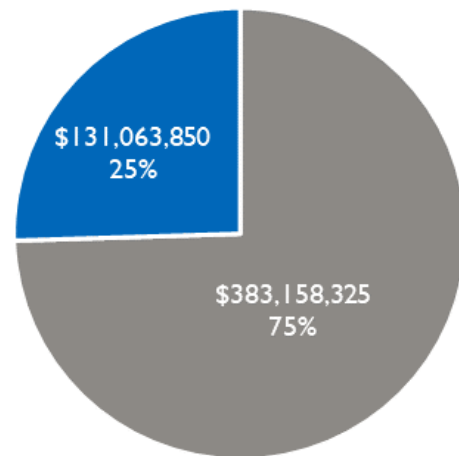


■ ITSH - Transfer ■ ITSH - Implementation

PIOs



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



■ ITSH - Transfer ■ ITSH - Implementation