



# USAID FOOD ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

### OVERVIEW

USAID's Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS), through the Feed the Future initiative, provides Community Development Funds (CDF) to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to support USAID's multi-sector effort to strengthen resilience and food security in areas of recurrent crisis.

USAID uses CDF to target vulnerable communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger to help bridge the gap between humanitarian and development objectives. CDF-supported activities reduce chronic malnutrition among children and pregnant or lactating women, increase and diversify household income, provide opportunities for microfinance and savings, and support agricultural programs that build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks and stresses. These activities aim to increase the resilience of the rural poor and accelerate their participation in agricultural development and food security programs.

### WHERE DOES USAID PROGRAM CDF AND WHO RECEIVES THE FUNDING?

CDF resources are an important component of USAID's Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSA) and a valuable vehicle for BHA and RFS coordination. BHA and RFS jointly allocate CDF to ensure integration and sustainability among all of USAID's food security efforts. USAID prioritizes the use of CDF in countries where both BHA and RFS have – or are planning – investments in development and/or resilience programs. USAID provides CDF to the same partners who implement Title II-funded RFSA to help support community-level development activities<sup>1</sup>. In

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<sup>1</sup> USAID's RFSA awards can be funded with Title II resources, CDF resources, or a combination of Title II and CDF resources.

FY 2022, partners implementing CDF-funded activities included, Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children.

### **DOES CDF DISPLACE TITLE II FUNDING OR THE PROCUREMENT OF U.S. COMMODITIES?**

No, CDF is provided separately and in addition to Title II funds and relies on independent authority in Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, funded through the Development Assistance (DA) account. USAID aims to ensure that its RFSAs are fully implemented while simultaneously maintaining its ability to address growing emergency needs – a win-win strategy. In FY 2021, for example, RFSAs in Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, and Uganda utilized \$43 million of Title II funding and \$73 million of CDF.

### **HOW HAS BHA PROGRAMMED CDF RESOURCES?**

Fiscal Year	Funding Level*	Countries
2011	\$12,000,000	Haiti
2012	\$40,000,000	Burkina Faso, Haiti, Guatemala, Mali, Niger, Uganda
2013	\$58,664,000	Guatemala, Uganda, Niger, Mali
2014	\$80,000,000	Burkina Faso, Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Uganda
2015	\$80,000,000	Burkina Faso, Haiti, Guatemala, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Uganda
2016	\$80,000,000	Burkina Faso, Haiti, Guatemala, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Uganda,
2017	\$78,760,000	Burkina Faso, Haiti, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Uganda
2018	\$80,000,000	Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Uganda
2019	\$80,000,000	Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, and Uganda
2020	\$80,000,000	Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, and Uganda
2021	\$80,000,000	Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, and Uganda
2022	\$80,000,000	Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Uganda

\*Funding figures include technical support to RFSa implementing partners.

### **CAN USAID USE CDF TO MEET THE TITLE II SAFE BOX REQUIREMENT?**

Yes. USAID uses CDF to meet statutory obligations (the “safe box”) for the non-emergency program authorized by the Food for Peace Act.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Sec. 412 [7 U.S.C. 1736f] (e)(2) of the Food for Peace Act states COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS. —funds appropriated each year to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) That are made available through grants of cooperative agreements to strengthen food security in developing countries and that are consistent with section 202(e)(1)(C) may be considered amounts expended for nonemergency food assistance programs for purposes of paragraph (1).