



U.S. Agency for International Development

# INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress

*Cover Photograph: Fredrik Lerneryd/World Food Program (WFP)*

Caption: Elizabeth Akon Deng poses for a photograph in her field in Malual Bai, Aweli East, South Sudan. WFP, with support from USAID/Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), provides lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, prioritizing communities facing the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, through food and/or market-based assistance, depending on the local context and market functionality.

Pursuant to Section 407(f) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. § 1736a(f)), the International Food Assistance Report provides highlights of trends and activities in food assistance authorized by the Food for Peace Act in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023.

This report may be found online: [www.usaid.gov/open/reports-congress](https://www.usaid.gov/open/reports-congress).

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# INTRODUCTION

Global need continued to increase in fiscal year (FY) 2023, with more than 140 million people in the most vulnerable countries estimated to be acutely food insecure—more than double pre-pandemic levels—as populations worldwide coped with conflict, climate change, and economic shocks<sup>1</sup>. Protracted crises and conflict in places like Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen, and Haiti—as well as natural disasters including the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria and floods in Libya—left tens of millions of people facing food insecurity.

In FY 2023, the United States continued to lead the world in addressing hunger. Utilizing all humanitarian assistance tools and resources—from the provision of U.S. in-kind food assistance to meet emergency needs to programs that build communities’ resilience and reduce reliance on foreign assistance in the long term—the United States continued a legacy as the leading donor of humanitarian food assistance, and collaborator among donors, the private sector, and philanthropic institutions to meet global needs. In FY 2023, USAID provided more than \$1.9 billion in Title II assistance, reaching more than 45 million people in 35 countries.

Combined with International Disaster Assistance (IDA)-funded Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) assistance, and Development Assistance funds provided as Community Development Funds (CDF) by the Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security as part of its Feed the Future global hunger portfolio—and supported by generous supplemental appropriations from Congress—USAID implemented more than \$5 billion in humanitarian food assistance and related activities in FY 2023 and reached a total of 134 million people in 61 countries.

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## SECTION I: LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

### Nutrition

In FY 2023, USAID saw a 70 percent increase in ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) programming since FY 2018, representing USAID’s increasing support in response to rising demand in recent years. With Title II funding, USAID supported the procurement of 8,843 metric tons (MT) of RUTF, enough to help roughly 637,000 children recover from severe acute malnutrition. With additional IDA funding, this allowed USAID to support the procurement of an estimated 22,119 MT of RUTF as well as additional Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for supplementation of moderate wasting. These

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<sup>1</sup> FEWS NET (Famine Early Warning Systems Network) 2023 Annual Peak Needs Estimates

interventions are critical for saving lives and for supporting children's development, which can ultimately improve children's health and education outcomes and the future of the countries where we work.

In addition, USAID is supporting research on alternative, CODEX-compliant<sup>2</sup> formulations of RUTF intended to potentially reduce the cost of RUTF, as well as research into new recipes that are appropriate for supplementation of moderate wasting. USAID also works closely with other stakeholders such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other private philanthropies who are contributing to initiatives like pre-financing for suppliers, leveraging and coordinating with the investments of others to ensure collective progress.

## **Food Quality**

In 2023, BHA continued to improve the safety, nutrition, and nutritional quality of food assistance commodities and programs. The efforts included partnering with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to develop and validate commodity testing protocols, supporting effective procurement of Title II commodities. In FY 2023, FGIS further validated testing protocols for fortified oil and fortified rice commodities. This work has facilitated a more agile and cost-effective procurement of these commodities, improved testing turnaround time management and providing direct analytical support to suppliers. FGIS also collaborated with BHA and WFP to further testing work on fortified rice, initiating additional efforts to consolidate analytical protocols with the aim of applying to the Official Methods of Analysis Program - AOAC INTERNATIONAL (AOAC) for an Official Method specific for fortified rice. Establishing an official method for fortified rice testing, for both AOAC and the International Organization for Standardization, will support global efforts in scaling up fortification programs using fortified rice as a key nutrition delivery vehicle.

BHA continued supporting food assistance commodity packaging improvements to prevent loss and waste. In FY 2023, critical work was initiated with the US Army Natick Soldier Systems Center in Boston (Natick Lab) and the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to identify packaging to reduce post-harvest losses and improve food quality by effectively reducing commodity infestation. Promising packaging technologies were intentionally infested under research settings to measure packaging resilience against infestation, serving as baseline research to tailor and improve packaging performance in preventing field infestation. In 2023, BHA, in partnership with WFP, continued to support the ongoing fieldwork on fortified rice shelf-life research, assessing various packaging prototypes for both fortified milled rice and fortified rice kernels. This work will lead to revisiting nutritional compositions that can be

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<sup>2</sup> The Codex Alimentarius, or "Food Code" is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade. <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>

protected with current packaging technologies, and appropriate commodity specification updates are underway.

Finally, in FY 2023, BHA led a series of high-level technical working groups and networks with the aim of influencing the global humanitarian community to adopt more evidence-based and cost-effective food assistance models, ensuring the effective delivery of safe and nutritious food products. One initiative involved leading a technical community of practice around specialized nutritious food products (SNFP), such as Super Cereal Plus, RUTF, and RUSF. In 2023, this community of practice met in person in Washington, DC, to discuss protein and its role in ensuring the nutritional quality of SNFPs and prioritize protein research investments. Similarly, throughout 2023, BHA also supported and collaborated with the interagency working group on harmonization of specialized nutritious foods, which includes BHA's international partners, UNICEF and WFP, and other agencies who both procure and program specialized nutritious foods. This collaboration included hosting an annual meeting in Washington, DC to discuss commodity quality, specifications, supplier audits, programming and research, as well as participating in a technical meeting of RUTF suppliers in Copenhagen, Denmark.

## SECTION II: REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### Emergency Responses

#### SUDAN

The combined effects of conflict, economic and political instability, and poor agricultural harvests exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition in Sudan during FY 2023. In particular, armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces that began on April 15 generated widespread displacement and deteriorated food security conditions across Sudan. The conflict displaced more than 4.4 million people within Sudan and prompted a further 1.2 million people to flee to neighboring countries between April 15 and September 30. Approximately 20.3 million people—an estimated 42 percent of Sudan's population—were projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity between July and September, compared to 11.7 million people during the same period in 2022<sup>3</sup>. Conflict

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<sup>3</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. IPC Phase 5 is referred to as “Catastrophe” when classifying a household and “Famine” when classifying an area. Famine conditions occur when at least 20 percent of the population in a given area face an extreme lack of food; the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence, measured by weight-for-height z-score, exceeds 30 percent; and the mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 individuals per day.

damaged and destroyed infrastructure across Sudan and shuttered banks, government offices, and businesses. The effects of the conflict increased shortages of essential services, food, and non-food items across the country, further aggravating the fragile food and nutrition situation.

Despite significant access challenges—including bureaucratic impediments, fuel shortages, and insecurity—constraining relief efforts, humanitarian actors continued to deliver aid within Sudan. In FY 2023, BHA supported UN and NGO partners with nearly \$492 million in emergency funding inside Sudan, including more than \$162 million in Title II funds to deliver in-kind food and nutrition assistance. Since the start of the crisis, WFP has reached nearly 3 million people across 18 states in Sudan with food and nutrition assistance with support from BHA and other donors. BHA funds have also helped scale up nutritional support and alleviate severe malnutrition through WFP's Targeted Supplemental Feeding program, reaching nearly 30,000 vulnerable people in August alone with nutrition treatment—a nearly 200 percent increase from July—and 250,000 people since the conflict began by the end of FY 2023. Moreover, Title II funds enabled WFP to distribute essential commodities—such as cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil—to conflict-affected and food-insecure populations across Sudan.

## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)**

CAR continued to face a protracted complex emergency that generated widespread displacement and significant humanitarian needs in FY 2023. Insecurity—coupled with decreased access to livelihood opportunities, high prices for agricultural inputs and food, and recurrent climatic shocks—drove elevated rates of food and nutrition insecurity countrywide. Nearly 1 million people, more than 10 percent of CAR's population, faced Crisis—IPC Phase 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET analysis. Those who were internally displaced, refugees, and flood victims faced IPC Phase 4 levels of acute food insecurity outcomes. As armed group activities and displacement disrupted harvests and reduced food production, some food-insecure individuals resorted to harmful negative coping mechanisms, such as transactional sex, to purchase food. Meanwhile, nearly 298,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 140,600 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to have suffered from acute malnutrition in FY 2023, according to IPC analysis. Among the total number of children suffering acute malnutrition, nearly 86,000 children were severely malnourished, requiring urgent care.

In response to high levels of food insecurity and other humanitarian needs, USAID supported partners with nearly \$104 million in FY 2023 funding—including approximately \$27 million in Title II resources—to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations in CAR. Title II resources are a vital component of food assistance programming in the country, as the targeted populations for the assistance are residing in hard-to-reach and volatile areas where markets are often non-operational or not replenished. With more than \$26 million in Title II support from USAID in FY 2023, WFP distributed nearly 11,000 MT of U.S. in-kind food commodities, including oil, peas, and



rice, to food-insecure populations in CAR. In addition, with more than \$1 million in Title II support, UNICEF provided approximately 100 MT of in-kind RUTF to treat cases of severe acute malnutrition in children ages 6 months to five years.

## **NON-EMERGENCY RESPONSES**

USAID's 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 shocks, and laying the foundation for resilient and inclusive growth. Ultimately, USAID/BHA's non-emergency responses promote a path to resilience to reduce the need for emergency food assistance in the long term. In FY 2023, BHA invested more than \$272 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 \$367 million in non-emergency awards. In FY 2023, BHA had 21 active non-emergency programs spanning 12 countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

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

## **KENYA**

While the lingering effects of five consecutive below-average rainy seasons and substandard crop and livestock production seasons between 2020 and 2022 continued to drive humanitarian needs in eastern and northern Kenya in 2023, food security improved due to favorable long rains from March to May 2023. Although FEWS NET projected Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity for more than seven million people, primarily in pastoral areas of Kenya in September, favorable rains in 2023 reduced some agriculture deficits and food needs.

USAID provided partners with more than \$26 million in Title II non-emergency resources and \$12.7 million in CDF resources. With non-emergency Title II funding, USAID-supported partners Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Mercy Corps scaled up high-impact, long-term nutrition and resilience interventions across individual, household, community, and systems levels, focused on populations in Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, and Turkana counties. CRS and Mercy Corps-led consortia



reached more than 397,000 people during FY 2023 with multi-sector support, including the development of multi-use water infrastructure to provide water for domestic and livestock consumption, as well as crop production; food assistance and livelihoods support; and the strengthening of community health systems. In addition, CRS and Mercy Corps worked closely with communities to promote sustainable and improved agricultural practices, such as year-long fodder production, which helps households by ensuring availability of adequate livestock feed to sustain milk production during the dry season. By the end of FY 2023, Mercy Corps interventions led to nearly 65 percent of farmers adopting improved crop, fodder, and livestock management practices, compared to only 12 percent at the start of the five-year program. The program also enhanced dietary diversity of women and children in target areas, with 28 percent of program participants accessing high-quality, affordable, and nutritious food, surpassing the year's target goal of 17 percent.

## SECTION III: FARMER-TO-FARMER

### John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program was first authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1985 to allow U.S. agricultural volunteers to share their knowledge and expertise with farmers, farm groups, agribusinesses, and other agriculture sector institutions in developing and transitional countries. Administered by USAID, F2F generates 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 2023, F2F managed 855 volunteer assignments in 49 countries. Volunteers provided 13,264 days of technical services to developing country host organizations and individuals, valued at more than \$6,923,808. These volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (60 percent), organizational development (17 percent), business/enterprise development (16 percent), financial services (3 percent), administrative support (2 percent), and environmental conservation (2 percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of select food production and value chains in each country, including information and input support services (40 percent), on-farm production (33 percent), processing (15 percent), and marketing (12 percent). Volunteers provided hosts with a total of 4,087 specific recommendations related to economic impacts, organizational improvements, environment/natural resource conservation, and financial services.

In FY 2023, 197 new hosts were assisted by volunteers, in addition to the 1,226 hosts who continued to receive assistance over the life of the program. The new FY 2023 hosts included 110 farmer cooperatives and associations (56 percent), 28 private agribusinesses (14 percent), 17 NGOs (9 percent), 13 educational institutions (7 percent), 13 public agricultural technical agencies (7 percent), 11 individual private farmers (6 percent), and 2 rural financial institutions (1 percent). Volunteers provided direct training to 31,059 participants (50 percent of which were women). Volunteers leveraged \$1,459,875 from various U.S., non-governmental sources to assist their hosts and continued to provide information and advice following completion of their volunteer assignments. Hosts demonstrated their support for F2F by providing an estimated \$1,196,144 in cash and in-kind resources to support the volunteer assignments.

Volunteer assistance leads to behavior change at the field or organizational level, for example, the successful adoption of technical recommendations. This leads to impacts like increased production, enhanced income generation and more careful management of natural resources. Outcomes and impacts

are assessed at different stages throughout the program. The final report on the FY19 - FY 2023 Program will be available in January 2024. For additional information on activities, please visit the F2F [website](#)<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> <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 2023 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.

#### 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 2023):** 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.<sup>5</sup>

**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 the Food for Peace Act 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 2023, the BEHT held nearly \$30 million available for future programming.

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<sup>5</sup> Farmer-to-Farmer Title V will issue its own Annual Report separately.

## Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

ALAC	Office of Asia, Latin America, and Caribbean
ALIMA	Alliance for International Medical Action
AMS	Agriculture Marketing Service
AOAC International	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists International
ARS	Agriculture Research Service
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
CAR	Central African Republic
CDF	Community Development Funding
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FACG	Food Aid Consultative Group
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
F2F	Farmer-to-Farmer
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Services
FY	Fiscal Year
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
IIVWG	International Interagency Working Group
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITSH	Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling
MENAE	Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe
MT	Metric Tons
PVO	Public Voluntary Organization
PIO	Public International Organization
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SNFP	Specialized and Nutritious Food Products
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program

## Appendix C: List of Implementing Partners

The following partners implemented Title II food assistance programs funded by USAID/BHA in FY 2023:

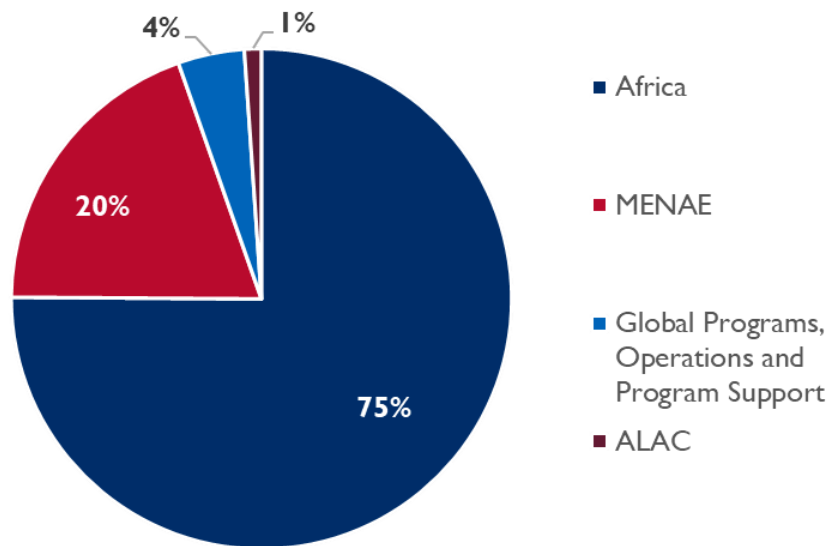
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
- Agriculture Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
- Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)
- Association of Volunteers in International Service Foundation (AVSI)
- Batey Relief Alliance
- Breedlove Foods
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Children's Hunger Fund
- CitiHope International (CitiHope)
- Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- CrezcoNut
- Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)
- Edesia, Inc.
- Evangelistic International Ministries
- Food for the Hungry International (FH)
- Food for the Poor, Inc.
- Mary Dinah Foundation
- Mercy Corps
- Outreach Aid to the Americas
- Resource & Policy Exchange, Inc. (RPX)
- Save the Children Federation (SCF)
- United Nations (UN) Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN World Food Programme (UNWFP)
- USAID Implementing Partners<sup>6</sup>
- World Concern Development Organization
- World Vision

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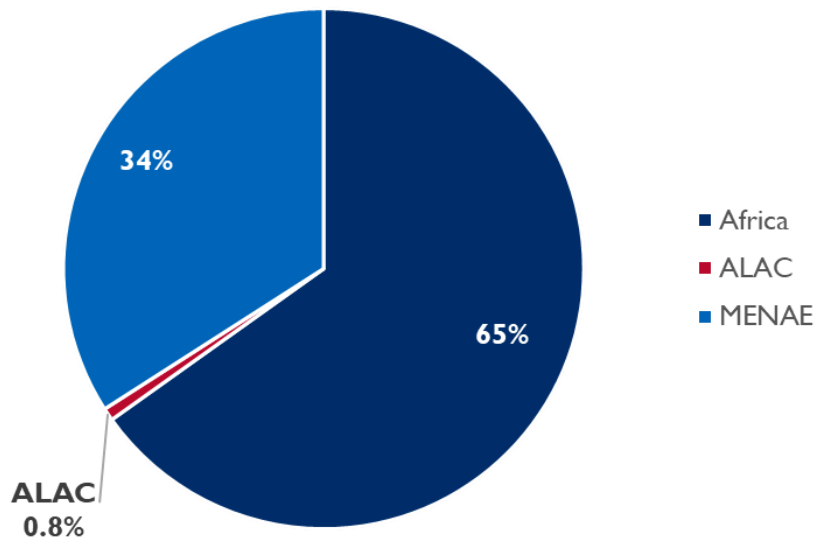
<sup>6</sup> Because of the safety and security risks associated with programming in certain countries, USAID withholds the names of these implementing partners in public. USAID can provide additional information on these programs at the request of Congress.

## Appendix D: Graphs on Food Assistance Provided by USAID/BHA Under Title II of the Food for Peace Act in FY 2023

USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2023, US Dollars Per Region<sup>7</sup>



USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2023, Metric Tons Per Region



<sup>7</sup> Global Programs, Operations and Program Support includes funding used for office support or worldwide expenses, such as under Section 207(f) of Title II of the Food For Peace Act, including monitoring and evaluation; IFRP programming; the Agency's general contribution to UNWFP; support for USAID's field Mission; rent for facilities, including pre-positioning warehouses; and staff and administrative expenses.

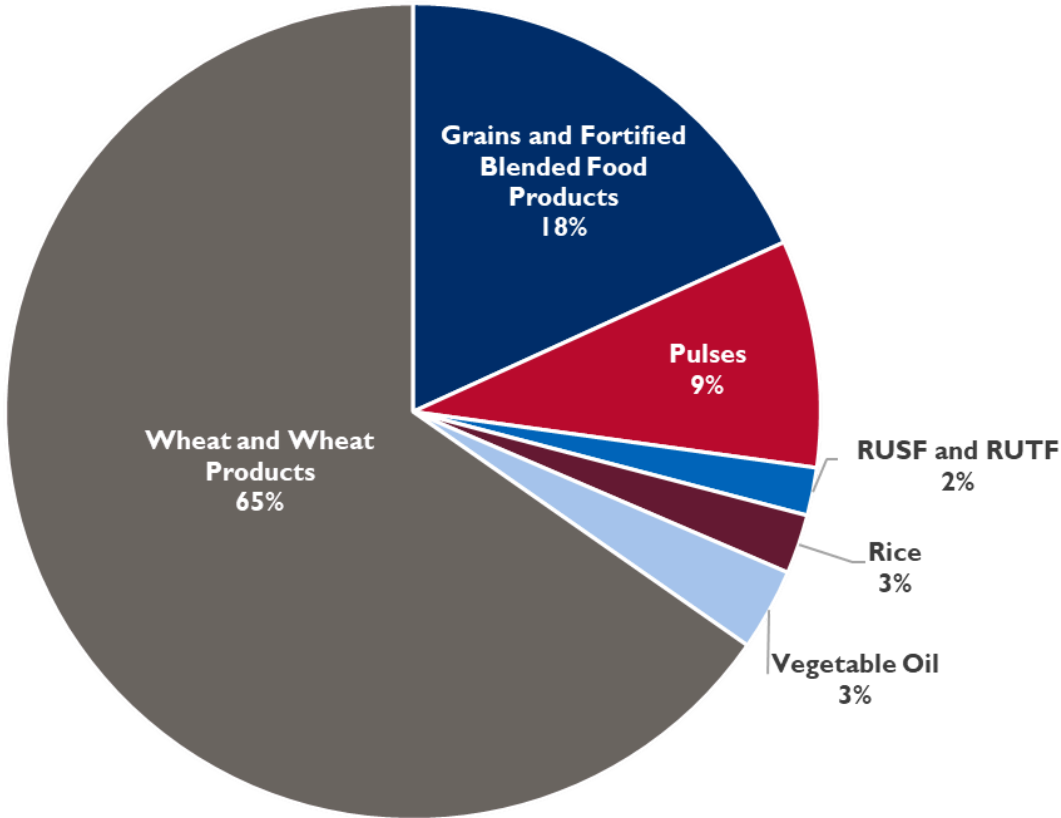


## Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2023

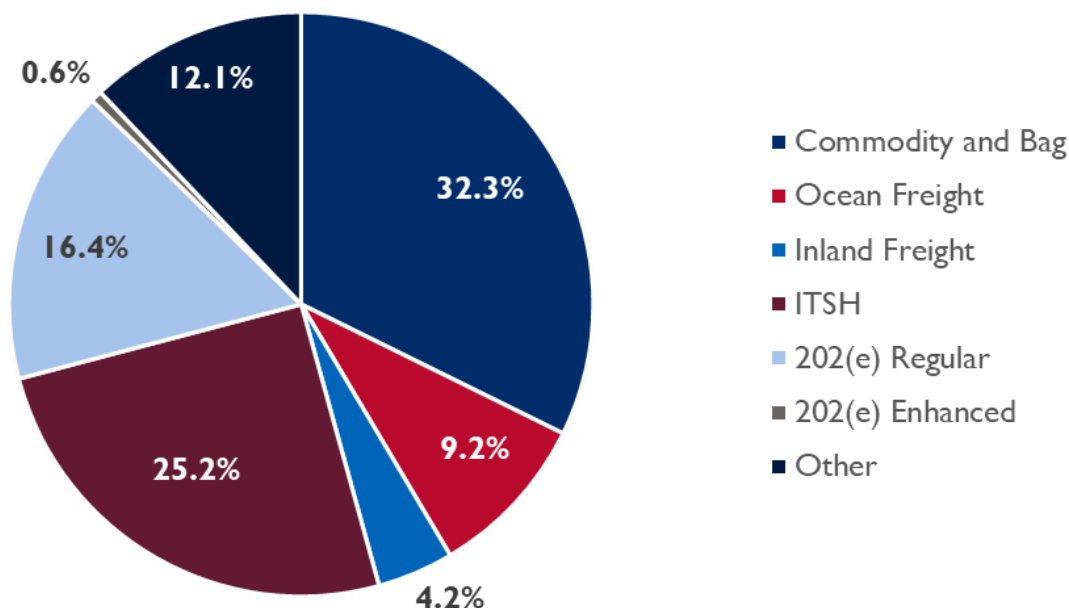
FY 2023 USAID Title II Commodity Mix				
Food Group	Commodity	Humanitarian Response	RFSA	Grand Total
Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products	Bulgur, Bagged		500	500
	Corn, Yellow, Bagged		2,460	2,460
	Cornmeal, Bagged	17,130	5,800	22,930
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Bagged	5,320	5,810	11,130
	CSB Super Cereal Plus, Box	17,602	560	18,162
	Sorghum, Bagged	9,520	2,000	11,520
	Sorghum, Bulk	142,397		142,397
<b>Grains and Fortified Blended Food Products Total</b>		<b>191,969</b>	<b>17,130</b>	<b>209,099</b>
Pulses	Bean, Great Northern, Bagged		1,990	1,990
	Lentils, Bagged	10,890	500	11,390
	Peas, Green Split, Bagged	-		-
	Peas, Green Whole, Bagged	-		-
	Peas, Yellow Split, Bagged	84,600	5,600	90,200
<b>Pulses Total</b>		<b>95,490</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>103,580</b>
Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Food	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food (RUSF)	12,976		12,976
	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	8,843		8,843
<b>Ready-to-Use Supplemental and Therapeutic Food Total</b>		<b>21,819</b>		<b>21,819</b>
Rice	Rice, Fortified Long Grain, Bagged	25,550	1,500	27,050
<b>Rice Total</b>		<b>25,550</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>27,050</b>

FY 2023 USAID Title II Commodity Mix				
Food Group	Commodity	Humanitarian Response	RFSA	Grand Total
Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil, Canned	34,819	2,580	37,399
Vegetable Oil Total		34,819	2,580	37,399
Wheat and Wheat Products	Wheat, Hard Red Winter, Bulk	327,030	52,670	379,700
	Wheat, Soft White, Bulk	371,040		371,040
Wheat and Wheat Products Total		698,070	52,670	750,740
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,067,717</b>	<b>81,970</b>	<b>1,149,687</b>

**Commodity Mix of USAID/BHA's Food Assistance Under Title II During FY 2023,  
Metric Tons (MT)**



## USAID/BHA's Use of Funds Under Title II in FY 2023



Use of Funds	
<b>Commodities</b>	Cost to purchase commodities.
<b>Ocean Freight</b>	Cost to ship from the United States to the port of entry.
<b>Inland Freight</b>	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.
<b>Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)</b>	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.
<b>Section 202(e) Regular</b>	Funds for meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of programs.
<b>Section 202(e) Enhanced</b>	Cash resources made available to BHA partners for enhancing programs, including local and regional procurement and other market-based food assistance interventions.

## Use of Funds

### Other

Includes funds for activities authorized under Section 207(f) of the Food for Peace Act, including monitoring and evaluation; USAID's general contribution to WFP; Mission support; IFRP; 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 2023, this category also includes unobligated funds that BHA carried into and plans to utilize in FY 2024.

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## Appendix E: USAID/BHA Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2023

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries*	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost	CDF
<b>Office of Africa</b>							
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	47,239	0	\$-	\$3,519,552	\$3,519,552	\$-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	ADRA	*	7,590	\$1,602,547	\$12,321,963	\$21,398,100	\$-
	CRS	140,062	3,120	\$836,682	\$14,281,422	\$17,959,904	\$-
	Mercy Corps	80,000	1,130	\$1,373,528	\$10,837,442	\$13,659,780	\$-
Ethiopia	CRS	207,946	12,010	\$677,687	\$17,246,242	\$26,729,329	\$-
	Food For The Hungry	286,357	18,030	\$6,341,123	\$11,587,480	\$31,132,726	\$-
	World Vision	615,465	27,460	\$7,740,334	\$21,269,873	\$49,095,001	\$-
Kenya	CRS	120,049	0	\$-	\$17,804,527	\$17,804,527	\$7,882,870
	Mercy Corps	313,401	0	\$-	\$8,500,856	\$8,500,856	\$4,798,633
Madagascar	ADRA	169,550	0	\$400,844	\$5,023,254	\$5,424,098	
	CRS	76,344	0	\$603,103	\$4,363,719	\$4,966,822	
Malawi	CARE	540,485	0	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,000,000
Mali	SCF	95,959	0	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,550,322
Mozambique	SCF	*	4,740	\$-	\$-	\$7,528,034	\$-
Niger	CARE	94,267	0	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$6,249,678
	CRS	146,819	0	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,700,000
	SCF	80,569	0	\$-	\$11,694,962	\$11,694,962	\$-
Uganda	AVSI	43,961	0	\$-	\$3,139,101	\$3,139,101	\$-
	Mercy Corps	202,964	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	CARE	232,309	430	\$482,478	\$12,662,684	\$13,712,033	\$-
	CNFA	169,971	1,620	\$564,937	\$17,634,513	\$20,913,309	\$-
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>			<i>76,130</i>	<i>\$20,623,263</i>	<i>\$171,887,590</i>	<i>\$257,178,134</i>	<i>\$75,181,503</i>
<b>Office of ALAC</b>							
Haiti	CRS	63,722	5,840	\$810,698	\$5,003,904	\$10,633,080	\$-
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>			<i>5,840</i>	<i>\$810,698</i>	<i>\$5,003,904</i>	<i>\$10,633,080</i>	<i>\$-</i>

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries*	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost	CDF
<b>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support</b>							
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support			0	\$-	\$2,787,500	\$4,287,500	\$4,818,497
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>\$-</i>	<i>\$2,787,500</i>	<i>\$4,287,500</i>	<i>\$4,818,497</i>
<b>Total</b>			<b>81,970</b>	<b>\$21,433,961</b>	<b>\$179,678,994</b>	<b>\$272,098,714</b>	<b>\$80,000,000</b>

The figures above include \$1,568,000 in carryover Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) funding from the commodity cost savings on the FY 2022 BEHT drawdown.

\*Denotes estimated beneficiaries reached during FY 2023, which may include beneficiaries reached with funding from previous fiscal years. Blank values indicate new awards that have been issued but that have not yet reached beneficiaries during the reporting period.



## Appendix F: USAID/BHA Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage for FY 2023

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries*	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost
<b>Office of Africa</b>						
Burkina Faso	UNWFP	276,000	5,820	\$1,468,691	\$1,025,748	\$11,779,194
Burundi	UNWFP	82,839	2,260	\$956,742	\$653,527	\$4,459,053
Cameroon	UNWFP	161,739	5,310	\$3,011,010	\$1,176,947	\$11,335,053
Central African Republic	UNICEF	20,501	101	\$87,322	\$495,043	\$1,066,979
	UNWFP	328,841	10,950	\$6,376,296	\$3,052,142	\$26,420,533
Chad	UNICEF	28,986	403	\$373,600	\$464,300	\$837,900
	UNWFP	392,471	8,050	\$4,879,482	\$1,950,736	\$18,816,186
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNICEF	131,162	1,123	\$3,881,054	\$3,179,992	\$12,481,440
	UNWFP	899,211	97,011	\$80,719,486	\$23,024,458	\$186,742,640
Djibouti	UNICEF	1,372	0	0	0	0
	UNWFP	42,586	1,350	\$562,879	\$441,409	\$2,565,938
Ethiopia	CRS	8,185,866	207,119	\$62,482,994	\$12,912,257	\$229,228,059
	UNICEF	2,979,655	1,961	\$457,660	\$4,955,014	\$13,470,569
	UNWFP	816,493	90,122	\$31,642,554	\$15,537,648	\$159,631,185
Kenya	UNWFP	3,549,685	19,108	\$7,206,831	\$3,894,726	\$36,508,942
Madagascar	CRS	254,469	0	\$423,984	\$1,740,042	\$2,164,026
	UNICEF	30,523	0	0	0	0
	UNWFP	583,879	2,670	\$745,707	\$803,760	\$3,506,235
Mali	UNICEF	25,550	0	0	0	0
	UNWFP	30,369	3,290	\$2,098,305	\$1,060,650	\$10,853,287
Niger	UNWFP	73,615	4,990	\$1,749,419	\$925,396	\$10,058,652
Nigeria	UNICEF	38,160	530	\$143,312	\$565,316	\$2,525,173
	UNWFP	159,253	2,080	\$2,385,276	\$894,354	\$10,174,962
Republic of the Congo	UNWFP	37,261	0	0	0	0
Somalia	UNICEF	1,290,420	1,389	\$1,209,819	\$3,859,231	\$10,127,804
	UNWFP	547,521	22,437	\$28,107,643	\$8,575,673	\$68,125,122

Country	Awardee	Beneficiaries*	Metric Tons	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Title II Total Cost
South Sudan	UNICEF	21,600	0	0	0	0
	UNWFP	2,181,386	46,780	\$61,212,044	\$14,452,230	\$140,441,390
Sudan	UNICEF	150,000	1,700	\$1,400,000	\$7,763,000	\$15,150,145
	UNWFP	2,356,107	103,170	\$62,453,769	\$16,037,256	\$146,937,569
Tanzania	UNWFP	206,862	28,000	\$13,012,422	\$4,828,753	\$29,498,615
Uganda	UNWFP	72,919	570	\$203,295	\$110,908	\$871,640
Zimbabwe	UNWFP	200,502	5,940	\$2,277,196	\$1,489,974	\$9,710,666
Operations and Program Support			0	\$-	\$-	\$375
<i>Office of Africa Subtotal</i>			<i>672,802</i>	<i>\$381,155,193</i>	<i>\$135,406,190</i>	<i>\$1,174,651,431</i>
<b>Office of ALAC</b>						
Bangladesh	UNICEF	92,572	0	\$-	\$139,364	\$139,364
Haiti	UNWFP	122,475	3,250	\$5,428,242	\$1,167,852	\$10,137,147
<i>Office of ALAC Subtotal</i>			<i>3,250</i>	<i>\$5,428,242</i>	<i>\$1,307,216</i>	<i>\$10,276,511</i>
<b>Office of MENAE</b>						
Syria	USAID Implementing Partner	*	285	\$185,700	\$812,510	\$1,939,591
Yemen	UNICEF	144,000	2,000	\$474,378	\$1,972,262	\$9,443,280
	UNWFP	13,917,084	389,380	\$117,072,358	\$28,747,241	\$360,493,299
<i>Office of MENAE Subtotal</i>			<i>391,665</i>	<i>\$117,732,436</i>	<i>\$31,532,013</i>	<i>\$371,876,170</i>
<b>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support</b>						
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support			0	\$-	\$7,483,468	\$66,569,148
<i>Global Programs, Operations and Program Support Subtotal</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>\$-</i>	<i>\$7,483,468</i>	<i>\$66,569,148</i>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,067,717</b>	<b>\$504,315,871</b>	<b>\$175,728,887</b>	<b>\$1,623,373,260</b>

The figures above include \$49,346,050 in carryover Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) funding from the commodity cost savings on the FY 2022 BEHT drawdown. IFRP funding is reported separately in Appendix G.

\*Denotes estimated beneficiaries reached during FY 2023, which may include beneficiaries reached with funding from previous fiscal years. Blank values indicate new awards that have been issued but that have not yet reached beneficiaries during the reporting period.

## Appendix G: USAID/BHA Title II International Food Relief Partnership Countries and Funding for FY 2023

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
Cameroon	ALIMA	35	\$180,000
	Mary Dinah Foundation	69	\$297,248
Chad	ALIMA	35	\$180,900
	MDF	28	\$148,156
Dominican Republic	Batey Relief Alliance	150	\$198,856
	CitiHope	150	\$258,658
Ecuador	CrezcoNut	69	\$301,255
El Salvador	Outreach Aid to the Americas	150	\$186,058
Guatemala	Food for the Poor, Inc.	150	\$198,856
	Outreach Aid to the Americas	150	\$179,174
Honduras	Evangelistic International Ministries	150	\$198,784
Kyrgyzstan	RPX	131	\$221,740
Nigeria	Mary Dinah Foundation	69	\$297,245
Peru	Children's Hunger Fund	94	\$128,270
Somalia	USAID Implementing Partner	52	\$225,000
South Sudan	World Concern Development Organization	28	\$200,266
Syria	USAID Implementing Partner	69	\$313,884
Uzbekistan	RPX	131	\$221,740
Worldwide	Breedlove Foods		\$4,109,020
	Edesia, Inc.		\$2,980,080
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,711</b>	<b>\$11,025,190</b>

## Appendix H: USAID/BHA Title II Legislative Mandates FY 2023<sup>8</sup>

	Minimum	Subminimum	Value-Added	Bagged in the United States
FY 2023 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	75 percent	50 percent
Final FY 2023 Level	1,149,687	81,970	36 percent	22 percent

- **Minimum:** Total approved MT programmed under Title II.
- **Subminimum:** MT for approved non-emergency programs through private voluntary organizations, community development organizations, and WFP.
- **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.

<sup>8</sup> 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 2023. 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 2023 and the food assistance needs of beneficiary populations.

## Appendix I: Use and Impact 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 2023, BHA invested more than \$20 million in Title II funds under Section 207(f) authorities.

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 decision makers 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) also funds the generation, capture, sharing and application of evidence and learning to improve BHA and partner capacity in and guidance for key approaches, and ensure adaptive management based on new information and lessons learned. These efforts include program reviews, assessments and evaluations, technical sector reviews, third-party monitoring, process improvement efforts and lessons learned efforts for both short term humanitarian response and multi-year programming.

## Appendix J: Oversight, Monitoring, and Evaluation

BHA requires its partners to conduct programmatic and 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 2023, with M&E staff based in the United States, 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 useful and relevant indicators, requiring all applications to develop and implement a robust M&E system, updating M&E guidance for BHA and implementing partners, reviewing partners' monitoring plans, strengthening partners' monitoring capacities, developing additional guidance, toolkit, and trainings for both BHA and partner staff on topics that strengthen M&E capacity. BHA draws on the capacity of reputable private firms to conduct rigorous evaluations and build implementing partners' capacities on impact evaluations through the Title II-funded Implementer-Led Evaluation and Learning (IMPEL) award.

**Significant Developments**—Some notable achievements in FY 2023 to improve BHA program efficiency and effectiveness include an M&E capacity-building workshop and technical assistance for emergency programming implementing partners in the Middle-East North Africa – Europe Region (August 2023). BHA technical specialists also led M&E workshops in Mozambique (April 2023), and Kenya (March 2023) for non-emergency programming implementing partners.

**Monitoring**—BHA requires implementing 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 2023, the M&E team reviewed approximately 120 Title II funded emergency applications, including applications from Public International Organizations (PIOs), to assess the robustness of their proposed M&E approach, indicators, and to ensure that the proposed M&E plan is in compliance with BHA guidance.

BHA partners identify food distribution beneficiaries using context-specific vulnerability criteria, and monitor the safety and quality of commodities and functionality of commodity supply chains. Partners conduct internal and external market analyses to minimize the effect of food assistance on local markets. During food distributions, partners use several tools to ensure the intended beneficiaries receive assistance including biometrics such as identification cards, fingerprints, or iris scans; electronic distribution systems; and other measures. Following distributions, partners conduct post-distribution monitoring, including by conducting randomized follow-up phone calls or visits. Partners periodically re-verify program beneficiaries to make sure that they are still in need of food assistance. Implementing

partners are also required to institute community feedback mechanisms to receive program related feedback and complaints from beneficiaries. The USAID Office of Inspector General also conducts independent audits and investigations that result in recommendations to which BHA is committed to respond.

**Third-Party Monitoring (TPM)**—BHA uses third-party monitoring mechanisms to monitor its investments in non-permissible environments, where USAID staff is not allowed. BHA had 20 TPMs in FY 2023 (including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, among others). TPM mechanisms critically contribute to BHA’s oversight, accountability to affected populations, and learning in restricted environments. The M&E Team also convenes a TPM Working Group with members across BHA’s geographic offices. The Working Group has allowed TPM managers to share lessons learned and good practices across BHA’s portfolio of TPM mechanisms and has resulted in improved TPM management, implementation, and design. In FY 2023, BHA’s Design, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Applied Learning (DMEAL) Division in the Office of Technical and Program Quality hosted six sessions in a Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Learning Event series where BHA staff and TPM contractors convened to discuss topics of common concern, exchange information, and build relationships.

**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 and final evaluations of all its non-emergency programs funded since 2012. During FY 2023, BHA launched an impact evaluation in Haiti and continued managing impact evaluations across Ethiopia, Madagascar and Uganda. As part of the Madagascar impact evaluation, a midline study was conducted in FY 2023 on two BHA Resilience Food Security activities. The midline study examined a smaller set of intermediate indicators than those collected at the baseline, focusing exclusively on indicators where researchers expected the most progress. Indicators studied at the midline include food security; child nutrition and health; women’s maternal nutrition and reproductive health; water, sanitation, and hygiene practice; agricultural practices; and gender dynamics. In one award, observations among surveyed households suggested that treatment positively impacted the Dietary Diversity Score and the likelihood of meeting the threshold for a diet of minimum diversity.

### **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. For PIOs, an Organizational Capacity Review (OCR) is conducted as a high-level assessment to ensure a new or existing PIO partner is capable of adequately safeguarding USAID resources,



and to highlight any significant concerns, considerations, or risks that should be taken into account prior to engaging with the partner.

- **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. PIO partners are required to submit a risk assessment and management plan (RAMP) to support applications for funding activities in high-risk environments. The RAMPs demonstrate appropriate and necessary steps PIO partners intend to take to ensure the provision of U.S. foreign assistance does not result in a violation of applicable sanctions.
- **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 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 (FACG)

The FACG was established by Section 205, of Title II of the Food for Peace Act. (7. U.S.C. 1725). Pursuant to the statute, the FACG is required to meet biannually to review and address issues concerning the effectiveness of the regulations and procedures that govern USAID's Title II food assistance programs and the implementation of Title II programs.

The FACG Executive Committee is co-led by USAID and USDA. The full executive committee includes: the Assistant to the Administrator for BHA, Director of USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), Director of USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), two agricultural commodity representatives, two private voluntary organization representatives, and two maritime industry representatives.

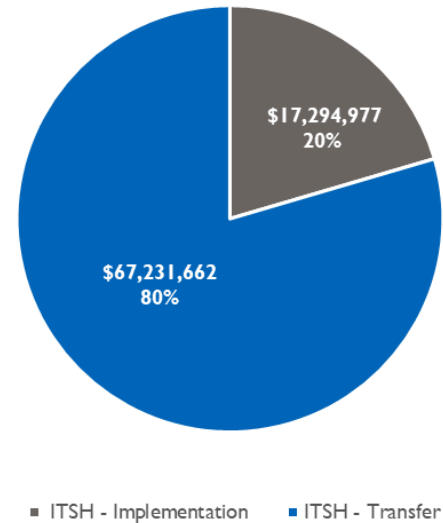
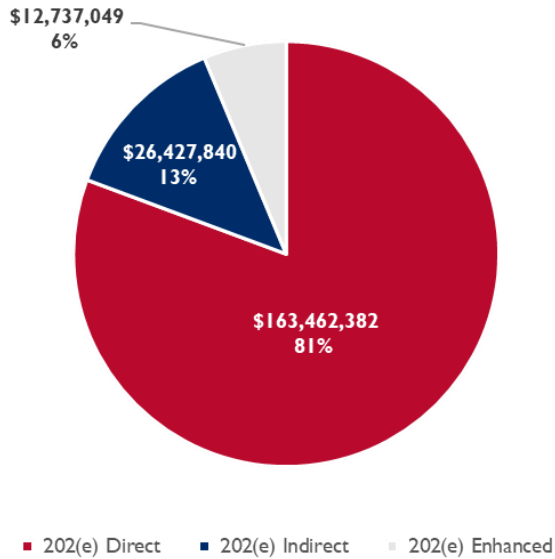
FACG membership is open to all organizations with a relationship to Title II food assistance programming and implementation of Title II programs. This includes: Public Voluntary Organization (PVO) partners, Public International Organization (PIO) partners, commodity groups, maritime industry members, USG representatives, and others with interest in the U.S. Government food assistance programs. Currently, there are over 670 FACG members.

In FY 2023, FACG was convened in January and June 2023. In January, the FACG hosted discussions on the impacts of climate change on food assistance, food infestation issues, and innovative approaches to sustainable humanitarian assistance. In June, the FACG hosted discussions on priorities for reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act as part of the Farm Bill, the key drivers of global acute food insecurity in 2023, and areas of highest food insecurity concern, which included the Horn of Africa, Sudan, and Burkina Faso.

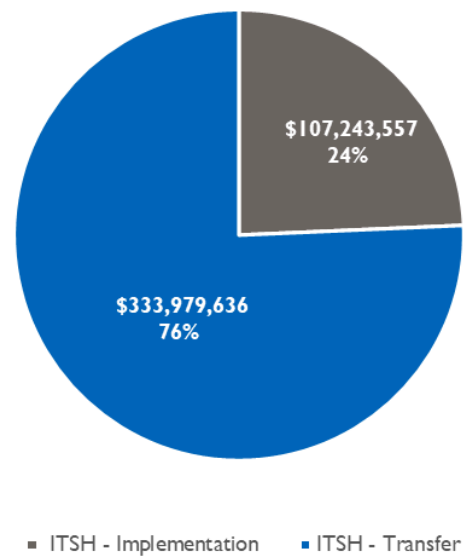
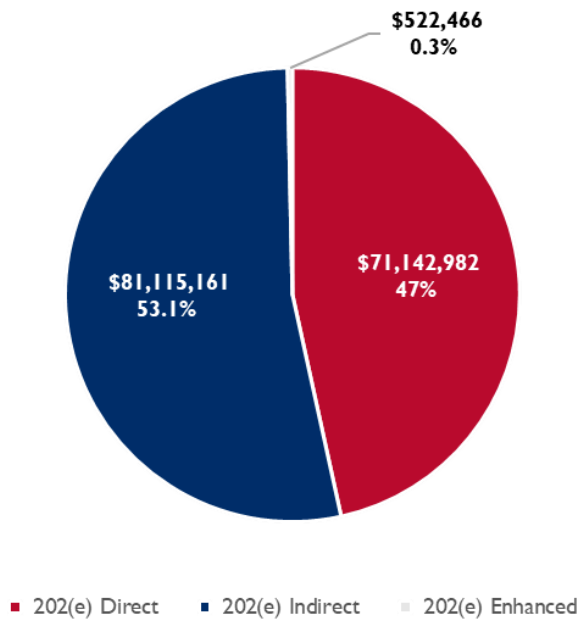
## Appendix L: PIO and PVO Section 202(e) and ITSH Breakdown

Breakdown of expenditures under Section 202(e) and for ITSH in FY 2023<sup>9</sup>

### PVOs



### PIO



<sup>9</sup> "ITSH - Transfer" reflects all costs associated with the movement, storage, and distribution of U.S. food assistance procured under Title II. "ITSH - Implementation" includes the relevant costs to process and use the commodities successfully (such as milling or post-distribution monitoring).