

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FARM BILL
INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK AND FOREIGN
AGRICULTURE
OF THE
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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FARM BILL
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:01 a.m., in Room 1300 of the Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Jim Costa [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

Members present: Representatives Costa, Brindisi, Hayes, Cox, Craig, Harder, Plaskett, Panetta, Peterson (*ex officio*), Rouzer, Thompson, Marshall, Bacon, Hagedorn and Conaway (*ex officio*).

Staff present: Melinda Cep, Malikha Daniels, Isabel Rosa, Katie Zenk, Callie McAdams, Jennifer Tiller, Dana Sandman, and Jennifer Yezak.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JIM COSTA, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM CALIFORNIA**

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, everyone. And I want to thank all of you for being here this morning. The Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture will now come to order.

This morning's subject matter is the implementation of the farm bill international food assistance and development programs, an effort that our country has been engaged in for decades, and a program that I believe has—or programs, I should say, plural—real merit, and in so many different ways, addresses the basic needs of humanitarian assistance around the world, and really, as the richest nation in the world, puts America in responding to the needs that are so many out there and really shows us attempting to put the very best foot forward.

We want to hear from the testimony here this morning from our two witnesses on the implementation of last year's bipartisan reauthorization of the farm bill as it relates to international food assistance and the development programs that were part and parcel to that reauthorization.

Last year 80 million people around the world required food assistance that we participated. I suspect the number is greater than that. Over 150 million children under the age of 5 are stunted, it is believed, as a result of malnutrition by various international studies.

More than 11 million people alone who have been displaced in Syria and Yemen that are living in refugee camps, we know have been suffering for years as a result of that civil war. And clearly we and the European Union and others are doing what we can, but I suspect more needs to be done to address that. Certainly when I have spoken to the King of Jordan and others, they talk about the great impact that those refugee camps have had.

According to the United Nations, the risk of hunger and malnutrition could increase by up to 20 percent by the middle of this century as a result of climate change and increased population. And let me give you a little perspective on that. About 3 years ago, the planet clicked seven billion people. Now, to give you some perspective, over 200 years ago we had 1.7 billion. In 200 years we have gone from about 1.7 billion people to 3 years ago over seven billion people, and it is estimated by the middle of this century there will be an additional two billion people throughout the world. That is two billion more people that need nutrition and need a reliable source of nutrition that goes beyond subsistence.

That is the challenge out there. And obviously as the Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee participate, I also have the good fortune to be on the Foreign Relations Committee, and we look to see how we can mitigate and solve these programs through combining of the best of bipartisan leadership that we have in our country. And so that bipartisan leadership goes back decades. The McGovern-Dole Food for Education obviously was by Senator Dole and Senator McGovern that provided progress and Food for Peace to build a more prosperous world that provides assistance from the American people.

And when you look about that effort is going back in the 1980s to today and fast forward, last year we provided almost \$4 billion in assistance from the United States in a host of these different programs; \$4 billion. That is significant. In the Fiscal Year 2018, the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program reached over four million of the most vulnerable women, infants, and children. And Food for Progress provided nearly 70,000 people to apply improved technologies, and Food for Peace, and title II programs served over 35 million beneficiaries.

And to paraphrase a great comment that President Reagan indicated, it is, as opposed to providing food which is always so necessary, to teach people how to, using a fishing analogy, but if you teach people how to grow food then they can be subsistent on their own. And that is what these programs attempt to do, to enhance our national security, obviously, put our best food forward, and that increases global security, stability, resiliency, and cooperation.

Other efforts like the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the Borlaug Program, and the Cochran Fellowship help expand technical skills across agricultural value chains in the developing world. I have seen that firsthand in India, and it really is a program in which the Indians take a great deal of pride in and support, and it is has obviously changed India's ability to provide food for themselves.

Through these efforts, we are promoting international partnerships that are critical in this day and age, harmonizing standards that lead to mutually beneficial trading relationships, because when we have the same standard of food quality and food safety,

obviously we can engage in greater trade. Through these efforts we are providing international efforts that reflect Congress's bipartisan support.

We will request from this Administration that these programs continue to bring together a diverse set of important domestic stakeholders, and these stakeholders are American farmers, ranchers, dairymen and -women who provide that food, who produce that food. Nobody does it better than the American farmer. And in providing that support, we improve livelihoods and we build partnerships throughout the breadbasket of America, and at the same time we address disasters that occur for a combination of reasons around the world.

It is in that role that this Subcommittee will ensure, and we want to hear this morning how these programs, including changes from the 2018 Farm Bill, are fully implemented.

I look forward to hearing from our witnesses today, and I, in consultation with the Ranking Member, pursuant to Rule XI(e), excuse me, I want to make sure that Members of the Subcommittee are aware that other Members of the full Committee may join us today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Costa follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. JIM COSTA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM CALIFORNIA

Thank you all for joining us today as we evaluate the implementation of farm bill food international assistance and development programs.

Last year, 80 million people around the world required emergency food assistance. Over 150 million children under the age of 5 are stunted as a result of malnutrition. More than 11 million people in Syria and Yemen alone have been displaced due to conflict. And, according to the United Nations, the risk of hunger and malnutrition could increase by up to 20 percent by 2050 due to climate shocks.

As the chair of this Subcommittee and a Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have the privilege of overseeing how the U.S. is working to mitigate and solve these problems through impactful leadership around the globe.

Programs like McGovern-Dole Food for Education, Food for Progress, and Food for Peace help build a more prosperous world by providing assistance from the American people, and in the cases of many of these programs, providing assistance directly from American farmers.

In Fiscal Year 2018, the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program directly reached over four million of the most vulnerable women, infants, and children, Food for Progress helped nearly 70,000 people apply improved technologies, and the Food for Peace title II program served 35 million beneficiaries. With all our efforts included, the U.S. spent nearly \$4 billion on international food assistance programs in 2018.

These programs also help to enhance our national security by increasing global stability, resiliency, and cooperation. Other efforts like the Farmer-to-Farmer program and Borlaug and Cochran Fellowships help expand technical skills across agricultural value chains in the developing world.

Through these efforts, we are promoting international partnerships and harmonizing standards that lead to mutually beneficial trading relationships.

Despite past budget requests from this Administration, these programs continue to bring together a diverse set of important domestic stakeholders to improve livelihoods, build partnerships, and respond to the worst disasters around the world. It is the role of this Subcommittee to ensure these programs, including changes from the 2018 Farm Bill, are fully implemented.

The CHAIRMAN. I will defer to the Ranking Member for his comments at this time.

Mr. ROUZER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will defer to the former Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Ranking Member would like to defer to the Ranking Member of the full Committee, former Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, the gentleman from Texas.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM TEXAS**

Mr. CONAWAY. Thank you, Jim. David, I appreciate that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Many thanks to our witnesses for taking time to be here today.

I won't take much time, but I would like to say that we worked hard on the provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill that made adjustments to our international food assistance and agriculture development programs. And as a proud supporter of the important work these programs do, I am ready to hear more about how implementation is going.

There is a strong partnership between USDA and USAID to carry out these programs, which I am sure we will hear more about today. We also have a broad coalition of stakeholders both in the United States and internationally, which is essential. Still, it is critical and absolutely crucial that food assistance and agriculture development efforts focus on building resilience, whether it is for disaster, economic downturns, or conflicts. Those we are helping are in countries around the world in places like Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Jordan, and Cambodia. Our efforts must lead to greater capacity for them to weather their own challenges that come before them, and ultimately reduce hunger, poverty, and the need for U.S. intervention.

With that, I yield back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman from Texas and I will now defer to the Ranking Member of this Committee, Member Rouzer, for his opening statement.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID ROUZER, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA**

Mr. ROUZER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I want to thank our witnesses for being here today. I look forward to your testimony regarding international food assistance and development programs authorized in the farm bill and subsequent implementation by both the USDA and USAID.

Now, this is our first hearing on international food assistance and agriculture development in this Congress. The food we deliver and development activities we promote are critical tools that feed people, build agriculture capacity, and foster good will between the United States and our friends around the world.

This hearing today allows us an opportunity to review how the changes made in the farm bill have been executed thus far.

American farmers play an important role in producing the crops that are delivered through in-kind food aid. A bag of rice, wheat, flour, or any one of dozens of other products grown by U.S. farmers are powerful symbols of the productivity and generosity of America, but it is not just farmers who are involved.

As we know, in addition to the fine farm families and food processors here in the United States, food assistance and international agriculture development rely on partnerships among USDA,

USAID, the shippers and associated transportation industries, non-governmental organizations, international organizations such as the World Food Programme, host-country governments, other donor governments, third-party auditors, and American volunteers, among many, many others. This coalition of participation and support is what allows American agriculture assistance to fulfill such an important need around the world, and it is the rich history of U.S. generosity through in-kind food aid that makes this coalition possible.

Food for Peace, an example of this important coalition in action, celebrated its 65th anniversary this year. Many other programs like Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole, the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, and Farmer-to-Farmer have also built similar success.

These programs help those in other countries produce their own food, learn more about production agriculture, and in the case of McGovern-Dole, encourages school attendance and learning by delivering a nutritious meal.

This is, however, over time these programs lay the groundwork for individuals and families in impoverished countries to stand on their own two feet.

In recent years, particularly since 2010, the U.S. has provided locally and regionally-procured food and cash-based assistance in addition to in-kind food aid. Certainly, these are important tools in the toolkit of food aid delivery. There are certain circumstances, such as during conflict or where local markets are well functioning, where U.S. agriculture commodities may not be the best option. But overwhelmingly, overwhelmingly, in many cases, U.S. agriculture products are in fact the best option.

It is U.S. farm products covered with an American flag and delivered in countries of need that are the true backbone of the assistance the United States provides. It is critical that American agriculture in-kind assistance remains as the backbone for years to come.

Thank you again to our witnesses for being here today, and I look forward to your testimony.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman. And we will now begin with our witnesses and the presentation of their testimony.

The Members who request an opening statement, we have for the record they provide their testimony and we will forego so there will be ample time for questions.

I would like to obviously welcome our witnesses. The first is Ken Isley, Administrator of Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed March 2018 and he leads the agency staff not only here in Washington, but 93 offices around the world that expand trade and export opportunities for American agriculture. If he seems familiar, it is because he is. He has been around for a while and he grew up on his family's farm in Iowa. And so we look forward to hearing your comments, and please begin. You know the routine here. You have 5 minutes and when the light turns yellow you have a minute left, so, please proceed.

**STATEMENT OF KEN ISLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. ISLEY. Thank you very much, and good morning Ranking Member Conaway, Chairman Costa, and other Members of the Subcommittee.

I am pleased to appear today with my colleague Trey Hicks, Director of USAID's Office of Food for Peace. I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the implementation of the international food assistance and capacity-building programs administered by USDA.

As Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, I am proud to represent the dedicated and talented women and men from our agency, and I want to thank you for your continued support.

Last December when Congress passed and President Trump signed the 2018 Farm Bill, the Department immediately prioritized implementation and we hit the ground running. The bill includes authorization, and in some cases funding, for USDA's agricultural development and capacity-building programs. I am pleased to report that we effectively implemented all such programs for Fiscal Year 2019, publishing new regulations when necessary, and positioning ourselves to seamlessly implement programs as funded in Fiscal Year 2020.

Our reauthorized programs include the Food for Progress Program, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program. The farm bill also amended two important fellowship programs, the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program and the Cochran Fellowship Program. Each is being implemented without interruption.

In August we announced Fiscal Year 2019 Food for Progress awards of more than \$138 million to improve agriculture productivity in developing countries, and expand trade projects planned for Africa, Asia, and South America are intended to reach over 238,000 beneficiaries directly over the next 5 years.

Most recently, an updated Food for Progress regulation was published to reflect a farm bill required expansion of eligible entities to include U.S. public and nonprofit colleges and universities.

From McGovern-Dole, Fiscal Year 2019 awards of \$170 million were announced this summer to support school feeding programs in Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Togo, and Uzbekistan. These projects will provide school meals and nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children in countries with high food insecurity.

Entering Fiscal Year 2020, McGovern-Dole had a total of 40 active projects valued at \$961 million in 30 countries that are expected to reach over 4.5 million beneficiaries this year.

In November, FAS published an updated McGovern-Dole regulation to implement a 2018 Farm Bill required change to provide for not more than ten percent of program funds for local and regional procurement of commodities. This reflects new authority, separate from an existing stand-alone LRP program. Fifteen million of Fiscal Year 2019 funds were provided for that stand-alone local and regional procurement program.

USDA announced allocations in August for projects in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. These projects are estimated to reach more than 100,000 school children, augmenting over 20 million meals.

Cochran and Borlaug Fellowship programs offer mentoring to agribusiness representatives, researchers, policy makers, with the aim to promote food security, trade, and economic growth. Under the 2018 Farm Bill, the programs continued operating this year without interruption with fellowships awarded on a rolling basis.

Recent training of Cochran fellows from Brazil's food marketing and distribution industries at the University of Nebraska led to a Brazilian company's purchases of high-quality U.S. beef.

From selecting countries and priorities, to reviewing proposals, evaluating project performance, and reporting projects, USDA's food assistance staff coordinate with colleagues at USAID. Collaboration does not just occur in Washington. It occurs throughout the world.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I would be pleased to answer any questions, including providing examples to illustrate these programs implemented by USDA.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Isley follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEN ISLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chairman Costa, Ranking Member Rouzer, Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you with my colleague, Trey Hicks, Director of the Office of Food for Peace, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the implementation of the international food assistance and capacity building programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as authorized by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill). As Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), I want to thank the Subcommittee for your continued support for the work of the Agency and the Department.

Introduction

Last December, when Congress passed and President Trump signed the 2018 Farm Bill, the Department immediately prioritized implementing new, updated, and reauthorized programs quickly and effectively. The Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs mission area, which includes FAS, hit the ground running. The trade title of the 2018 Farm Bill includes authorization, and in some cases funding, for USDA's agricultural development and capacity building programs. I am pleased to report that we effectively implemented all such programs for Fiscal Year 2019. Additionally, we have published new regulations for USDA international food assistance programs that position the Agency to seamlessly implement these programs in Fiscal Year 2020 when full year appropriations are finalized.

International Food Assistance Programs

FAS-administered international food assistance programs reauthorized through FY 2023 by the 2018 Farm Bill include: the Food for Progress Program (FFPr); the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole); and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program (LRP). The 2018 Farm Bill also amended two fellowship programs which received FY 2019 funding: the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Borlaug) and the Cochran Fellowship Program (Cochran).

I would note that the President's 2020 Budget is focused on eliminating duplication and increasing efficiency, effectiveness, performance and accountability. The Budget prioritizes USAID bilateral assistance, including food security programs led by USAID's Bureau of Food Security (the interagency lead for Feed the Future), food aid, education, and related development programs and does not seek funds for the FFPr or McGovern-Dole.

Implementation Launch

With the challenges created by the late December reauthorization of farm bill programs, the partial government shutdown through most of January, and mid-February securing of full year 2019 appropriations behind us, FAS launched the implementation of our FY 2019 food assistance programs. Importantly, the programs are authorized to be implemented by Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), intergovernmental organizations, and other eligible entities. In March, we held a public meeting with eligible entities and stakeholders to solicit input on implementing farm bill programs.

Food for Progress

For FFPr, FAS issued the FY 2019 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in March.

Proposals were solicited to meet the two principal objectives of FFPr: to improve agricultural productivity in developing countries and emerging democracies and to expand trade in agricultural products. Donated U.S. agricultural commodities are shipped to recipient countries and sold on the local market in a process that is often referred to as monetization. The proceeds, which we recently reported averaged about 72 percent of the cost to U.S. taxpayers in FY 2018, support agricultural, economic, or infrastructure development projects. FFPr projects have trained farmers in animal and plant health, improved farming methods, developed road and utility systems, established producer cooperatives, provided microcredit, and developed agricultural value chains. FFPr project implementers have included PVOs, foreign governments, universities, and intergovernmental organizations.

In August, we announced awards of more than \$138 million to improve agricultural productivity in developing countries and expand trade in agricultural products. The countries to be covered through these projects in FY 2019 include Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Philippines, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Venezuela. There is also a project focused across the East African Community. The allocation for Venezuela is contingent upon initiation of a democratic transition. Together, these projects are intended to reach over 238,000 beneficiaries directly over the next 5 years.

A FFPr project in East Timor has helped to support the export of locally cultivated crops that do not compete with U.S. production and created opportunities for subsistence farmers to increase their income. USDA's FFPr activities in East Timor touch along the entire agricultural value chain from providing seedlings to farmers, to equipment purchases and assistance in exporting harvested crops. FFPr-supported activities have resulted in new commercial market relationships between U.S. companies and East Timor producers. The program benefits local producers of several commodities, including cloves, vanilla, coffee, black pepper, and cacao. After improved agricultural techniques were implemented, the project's first yields of organic, fair-trade certified coffee commenced in 2019 with more than 19 tons headed to international buyers, including U.S. importers. Each year thereafter production is expected to increase gradually to a total of 1,000 tons by 2029. U.S. companies have also recently purchased more than 50 tons of cloves and 4 tons of vanilla.

Most recently, an updated FFPr regulation was published in August to reflect a 2018 Farm Bill-required expansion of eligible entities to include U.S. public and nonprofit colleges and universities.

McGovern-Dole

The McGovern-Dole program's statutory objectives are to improve food security; reduce hunger; improve literacy and primary education, with an emphasis on girls; and carry out maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs. Awards are made for multi-year McGovern-Dole projects. Entering FY 2020, McGovern-Dole had a total of 40 active projects valued at \$961 million in 30 countries. The projects are expected to reach over 4.5 million beneficiaries in FY 2020.

FAS issued the FY 2019 NOFO for McGovern-Dole in March. Proposals were solicited to provide school meals for preschool and primary school children, and nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children 5 years of age or younger, in countries with high food insecurity. FY 2019 awards were announced in August. \$170 million in funding was awarded to support school feeding programs in Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Togo, and Uzbekistan.

Last year, Kenya, whose school feeding program was originally launched by the World Food Programme (WFP) in 1980 and which was funded by McGovern-Dole starting in 2004, became the first country in Africa to transition all schools previously supported by McGovern-Dole to a government-supported national school meal program. The Government of Kenya has become a leader in school feeding, de-

veloping home grown school meals policies and programs. USDA worked closely with our implementing partner, WFP, to support Kenya's efforts. McGovern-Dole projects in Kenya in the past have supported more than 4,000 schools.

In November, FAS published an updated McGovern-Dole regulation to implement a 2018 Farm Bill-required change to provide for not more than ten percent of program funds to be used directly for local and regional procurement of commodities. This reflects new authority separate from authority for an existing, stand-alone LRP program.

Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

First authorized as a permanent program in the 2014 Farm Bill, the LRP program was designed to provide a complementary mechanism for delivering international food assistance. Including local commodities, such as fruits and vegetables, can increase the acceptability and palatability of nutritious meals, strengthen supply chains, and boost local support for sustainability. LRP is also authorized to help expedite provision of safe and quality foods to populations affected by food crises and disasters. Some key objectives of LRP include strengthening the ability of local and regional farmers, community farmer groups, farmer cooperatives and associations, processors, and agribusinesses to provide safe and nutritious high-quality commodities. Funding preference is given to entities incorporating locally or regionally procured commodities into activities under McGovern-Dole, with the aim to strengthen the ability of local host governments to take ownership of McGovern-Dole projects.

The FY 2019 appropriations Act directed \$15 million of FY 2019 McGovern-Dole funds to be used to conduct the LRP program. USDA announced a preliminary allocation of these funds in August to projects in Burkina-Faso, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. These three USDA LRP projects are estimated to reach more than 105,000 school-age children, augmenting over 20 million meals.

A recent example of an LRP award was funding for a \$2 million, 2 year project designed to incorporate orange-fleshed sweet potatoes into daily school meals in Mozambique. Farmers received assistance growing sweet potatoes that were then harvested and purchased for use at schools, to improve the diet of 25,000 school-aged children. With the proceeds earned from selling the sweet potatoes, the farmers were able to reinvest in the following year's crops.

Borlaug and Cochran Fellowship Programs

Borlaug and Cochran fellowship programs offer mentoring to policymakers with the aim to promote food security, trade, and economic growth. Both programs award funds on a rolling-basis. Opportunities to host Borlaug and Cochran fellows are circulated through the U.S. Land Grant University System, USDA, other Federal Government agencies, the U.S. Agricultural Export Development Council, U.S. private agribusinesses, and agricultural consultants.

Under the 2018 Farm Bill, both programs were subject to minor amendments, but remained operating without interruption.

Cochran Fellowship Program

As directed, Cochran now allows for training in the U.S. or at colleges or universities overseas with specific U.S. ties. For FY 2019 funds, FAS published its first NOFOs in March and began to award funds under the 2018 Farm Bill amendments in April.

Since 1984, Cochran has provided short-term training for over 18,500 international Fellows from 126 countries worldwide. Cochran operates in middle-income and emerging market countries, providing training opportunities for senior and mid-level specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas representing the public- and private-sectors of interest to agriculture. Cochran supports existing and potential foreign trade partners to expand markets for U.S. exports and strengthen and assist eligible countries in developing agricultural systems that can strengthen and enhance trade opportunities for U.S. exporters.

For example, a 2018 Cochran program, conducted in partnership with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, provided training to eight Fellows from Brazil's food marketing and distribution industries. The objective of the training was to expose the Fellows to the marketing, usage, and availability of U.S. beef. As a result of this Cochran training, a Brazilian company purchased U.S. beef valued at \$200,000, marking the first sale of U.S. beef as a direct result of Cochran intervention.

Borlaug Fellowship Program

For Borlaug, FAS issued a NOFO for FY 2019 funds in May and began awarding funds under the 2018 Farm Bill in June.

The Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Borlaug) was established in March 2004 to honor the Nobel Laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug. The program promotes agricultural productivity, food security, trade, and economic growth by providing training and collaborative research opportunities to early and mid-career scientists, researchers, or policymakers from developing and middle-income countries. Borlaug Fellows spend 8 to 12 weeks in the United States and work individually with U.S. scientists in their fields to learn new research techniques, gain exposure to the latest scientific developments in agriculture, and access fully-equipped laboratories. Since the program's inception, USDA has supported more than 850 Borlaug Fellows from 69 countries.

For example, a Borlaug Fellow from Thailand's National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards attended Oregon State University where she evaluated models to improve pesticide dietary risk assessments for maximum residue levels (MRLs). She developed a dietary risk assessment tool which supports the Thai Government when defending their pesticide MRLs from challenges. This contributes to strengthening the capacity of the Thai Government as a U.S. trading partner by establishing MRLs for pesticides through enhanced adoption of science-based standards.

Coordinating USDA Food Aid Programs

From selecting countries and priorities to reviewing proposals, monitoring agreements, evaluating project performance, and reporting progress, USDA's food assistance staff coordinate with colleagues across the Department and the U.S. Government, particularly USAID, as well as with donors, stakeholders, and recipients. USDA food assistance staff work daily with their colleagues at USAID and meet regularly with USAID's Office of Food for Peace to discuss issues related to priority country selections, commodity specifications, leveraging resources, and managing constraints. Collaboration with our interagency partners and stakeholders does not occur just in Washington. As Administrator of FAS, I know the benefits of FAS staff collaborating in posts around the world. USDA's food assistance program staff work also closely with our overseas posts and their overseas colleagues from USAID, the State Department, the Department of Commerce, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and numerous other agencies and stakeholders.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am pleased to report that the implementation of the international food assistance and capacity building programs administered by the USDA as authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill has been successful. I would be pleased to answer any questions of the Subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony.

And our next witness is Mr. Trey Hicks, Director of the Office of Food for Peace at the U.S. Agency for International Development. He was appointed Director on October 29, 2018. He brings more than a decade of experience to the United States Senate and he also served with Congressman Ted Poe, and so he is a familiar face. And we appreciate his oversight efforts on foreign assistance.

Thank you for your testimony, and please begin.

STATEMENT OF TREY HICKS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE, BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. HICKS. Chairman Costa, Chairman Peterson, Ranking Member Rouzer, Ranking Member Conaway, and other Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to discuss international food assistance programs.

My name is Trey Hicks. I am the Director of USAID's Office of Food for Peace, the largest provider of food assistance to the

world's most vulnerable people. Our work represents America's generosity and it is crucial and critical to our national security. We save lives, assist fragile countries recovering from crises, and help poor people take their first steps on their journey to self-reliance.

Most of our work helps the hungriest people affected by conflict and natural disasters, including refugees. This year, 90 percent of Food for Peace funding supported emergency responses in 55 countries, helping tens of millions of people.

We have also development programs that address the root causes of hunger in areas of chronic crisis. These programs equip people with the tools to feed themselves, reducing the need for future assistance.

Food for Peace provides life-saving food assistance in several ways. In some instances, we provide in-kind food grown in the United States or buy food locally or regionally. Other times we provide vouchers or money, usually through electronic debit cards, so people can buy food at local markets. None of these options are better than the other. It depends on the context of each emergency.

Given the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee, I will focus on title II programs which are primarily used to buy food in the United States. When Food for Peace uses U.S. commodities, we work with NGOs like Catholic Relief Services or international organizations like the World Food Programme. Our partners choose from dozens of U.S. commodities, which Food for Peace approves and buys on the open market. Next, we ship food from U.S. ports to a recipient country. Upon arrival, the food is prioritized to reach the most vulnerable, primarily young children, women, and the elderly.

U.S. food is critical in places like Yemen, where there are 20 million hungry people, more than the combined populations of Minnesota and North Carolina. In Yemen, conflict has led to less food in local markets, rising food prices, fewer job opportunities, and plummeting wages. Five years into this conflict, families have used up their savings and can't afford to buy food. In response, Food for Peace provided more than 775,000 metric tons of food to partners in Yemen this year alone. One partner, the World Food Programme, feeds up to 12 million people every month.

We invest U.S. tax dollars responsibly. Food for Peace works under very difficult circumstances, like in Yemen, but we try to mitigate the risk through rigorous oversight, including third-party monitoring, biometric registration, and hotlines. We work with partners, other donors, and our Inspector General to identify risks and take steps to protect our assistance.

We do not do this work alone. As Administrator Green has said, tackling hunger requires an all-hands-on-deck approach. We work with the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration on overseas refugee efforts. The U.S. Department of Agriculture helps us buy title II food. Our development activities are a central component of Feed the Future led by USAID's Bureau for Food Security.

USAID has a long history of working with U.S. farmers, food manufacturers, and others to buy and transport food. We also look for opportunities to partner with private companies.

While our programs are impactful, there is always room for improvement. The Famine Early Warning System Network predicts

more than 88 million people will need emergency food assistance in 2020. To meet these needs, our programs must continue to evolve.

The changes you have made to the Food for Peace Act in the last farm bill improved efficiency and effectiveness, allowing us to save more lives. For example, Provision 207(f) gives us more funds for early warning, monitoring, and oversight, which makes our programs more effective. And in the Fiscal Year 2020 budget request, we include a single international humanitarian assistance account that would give us maximum flexibility to program food assistance using the most appropriate tool for each context to best meet needs.

USAID is also undergoing a transformation to improve our work. Currently, Food for Peace works alongside the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. We provide emergency food and nutrition assistance while they tackle needs like shelter, medical care, and hygiene.

The forthcoming Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance will bring our offices together, streamlining our humanitarian response.

Before closing, I want to thank the Food for Peace team and our partners for delivering food assistance on behalf of the American people.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hicks follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TREY HICKS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE, BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Introduction

Chairman Costa, Ranking Member Rouzer, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to speak with you today about international food assistance programs.

My name is Trey Hicks, and I am the Director of the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the largest provider of food assistance to the world's most vulnerable people.

Overview of the Office of Food for Peace

For 65 years, our mission has been to save lives and end hunger by providing food assistance. We do this work because alleviating global hunger represents the best of America's generosity and goodwill. It can also advance U.S. security by helping to stabilize fragile regions, which can make the world a safer place. By helping them recover from crises, our work supports people as they take their first steps on the Journey to Self-Reliance. These efforts complement the work of other parts of USAID, including the Bureau of Food Security (BFS). My remarks today focus on DCHA/FFP's efforts and mainly on title II.

Responding to Emergencies

The majority of our work helps the hungriest people affected by conflict and natural disasters, including refugees. During Fiscal Year 2019, about 90 percent of DCHA/FFP's funding supported emergency responses in 55 countries, which helped tens of millions of people.

DCHA/FFP continuously monitors food insecurity levels worldwide and makes emergency funding decisions on a monthly basis, often to meet anticipated emergency food needs several months in the future. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, evolving conflicts, and political crises that result in population displacements often require immediate assistance. DCHA/FFP balances these changing needs by continuously adjusting programming priorities to ensure our food assistance is reaching the most vulnerable populations worldwide.

When making funding decisions, DCHA/FFP carefully considers many factors, including the severity of needs, the availability of funds, contributions from other do-

nors and the extent to which other donors are doing their fair share, access and security constraints in affected countries, as well as the capacity of our partners, all to ensure that we invest our humanitarian resources responsibly and effectively.

To anticipate food insecurity, DCHA/FFP uses data from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, or FEWS NET, which USAID funds—including analyses of weather, markets, and trade conditions—to inform our programmatic decisions. This information is critical in enabling DCHA/FFP to respond early and robustly so our assistance has maximum impact.

In addition to data from FEWS NET, DCHA/FFP often looks to a disaster declaration from a U.S. Embassy, an emergency appeal issued by the United Nations (UN), or a request from local authorities for assistance because they do not have the capacity to respond adequately. Most important, our staff and partners on the ground assess needs and serve as critical sources of information. All of these inputs are critical to help us determine if, when, and how to respond.

Tackling Chronic Hunger

We recognize that repeatedly responding to emergencies, while life-saving, is an expensive stop-gap measure that will not end hunger nor improve long-term food security. BFS leads Feed the Future, a whole-of-government food security effort, that seeks to reduce the root causes of hunger and future emergency food needs in areas subject to recurrent food crises. While the FY 2020 Budget has proposed to eliminate title II, Feed the Future programs include ongoing DCHA/FFP development programs that also equip people with the knowledge and tools to feed themselves.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, DCHA/FFP invested over \$365 million in development food security activities in 12 countries, including several Feed the Future target countries. These activities aim to reduce chronic malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women, increase and diversify household incomes, provide opportunities for microfinance and savings, and support agricultural programs to build resilience, reduce shocks, and the vulnerability to future shocks and stresses.

Options for Emergency Food Assistance

Typically, DCHA/FFP provides people with life-saving emergency food assistance in four ways: (1) food procured and shipped from the United States; (2) food procured near crises (locally or regionally from developing countries); (3) food vouchers; or, (4) cash or electronic transfers for families to buy food in local markets. How we respond depends on the context of the emergency, and includes factors such as appropriateness, timeliness, effectiveness, and efficiency. For example, access to vulnerable communities can be a challenge, especially in conflict areas, where security may be a concern and may make the logistics of moving in-kind assistance unmanageable. Increased flexibility allows us to use the right tool at the right time to feed more people. I'd like to share a few examples.

Even before the conflict began in Yemen, the country relied on imports for the vast majority of its food. Today, conflict has left more than 20 million Yemenis hungry, the largest food security emergency in the world. USAID-provided in-kind food aid, such as authorized under title II of the Food for Peace Act, is critical because many Yemeni households cannot support themselves and food is extremely expensive in local markets. In partnership with the UN World Food Program (WFP), we are reaching up to 12 million people in Yemen every month with title II and other types of food aid.

In Jordan, where local, urban markets are functioning, DCHA/FFP provides food assistance to refugees through electronic food vouchers. In-kind food assistance is not a feasible option, because it would be difficult to reach such a dispersed population in urban centers. Vouchers, however, allow people to buy food in markets that are close to where they live, while supporting the local economy in refugee-hosting areas.

In the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, DCHA/FFP uses different types of food assistance to respond to drought, displacement, and other shocks. For refugees in eastern Ethiopia, DCHA/FFP provides in-kind food, including U.S. title II food aid, as well as food purchased in local and regional markets, because refugees live in remote areas with limited local production, restricted access to markets, and high food prices. Where markets are functioning, DCHA/FFP uses market-based assistance to help people affected by drought or displacement. Cash and vouchers enable them to choose food that meet their needs best and provide dietary diversity, while bolstering local markets.

Funding for the Office of Food for Peace

DCHA/FFP provides assistance primarily via two types of funding: (1) Funds under title II of the Food for Peace Act, most recently amended by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, over which this Subcommittee has jurisdiction; and, (2) International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended.

Under title II, USAID provides U.S. commodities such as wheat, beans, sorghum, and vegetable oil to meet emergency food needs. We also use these funds to carry out development activities that address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

IDA funds finance the full spectrum of emergency humanitarian assistance operations in response to international crises, including emergency food security activities. The Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 recently amended the FAA and reauthorized IDA, as well as the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), USAID's market-based food assistance programs.

In his Budget Request for FY 2020, the President has not requested funds for title II, IDA, or overseas humanitarian assistance in the Migration and Refugee Assistance account, managed by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) at the U.S. Department of State. Instead, the President proposes to create a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account to provide food and non-food humanitarian assistance to all populations in need through the most effective and appropriate means for each crisis. The IHA account would consolidate all overseas humanitarian assistance funding into a single new, flexible account administered by USAID. Through the IHA account, we would continue to be the world's largest humanitarian donor and purchase food from U.S. farmers, which would remain a vital part of U.S. food assistance programs overseas.

I will provide highlights about our current food assistance operations including oversight, recent and forthcoming changes, and coordination efforts within and beyond the U.S. Government for DCHA/FFP's programs. Given the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee, I will start with our current procurement of title II commodities.

Procuring U.S. In-Kind Food Aid

Dozens of U.S. commodities are available for programs authorized under title II, and we work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), agriculture organizations, and university researchers to constantly improve them.

Once we assess and determine that a U.S. in-kind food assistance program is appropriate, we engage with partners to do the work—either Private Voluntary Organizations, such as Catholic Relief Services and World Vision, or international organizations, such as the WFP. Partners choose from the list of eligible commodities, based on local assessments of markets and needs. We help them to identify the types and amounts of U.S. commodities required, as well as a schedule for their delivery. Once approved by DCHA/FFP, they place an order for the commodities. Via USDA, we send a bid to U.S. producers, evaluate the resulting offers, and purchase the commodities on the open market.

After we procure the commodities, we work closely with our partners to ship them from a U.S. port to the recipient country. Upon arrival in that country—typically 4 to 6 months from when we decide to respond—the food is targeted to the hungriest people: children under age 5, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations.

Programmatic Oversight

USAID delivers emergency food assistance in accordance with the core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence. In short, we intend and design our assistance to reach the most vulnerable people. We take the responsibility of investing U.S. taxpayer dollars seriously, work to ensure that we are as effective and efficient as possible under current law, and target and monitor our assistance so it gets to those who need it most.

We deliver our assistance under very difficult circumstances, often in conflict environments, but we try to mitigate risks through monitoring and regular reporting. DCHA/FFP uses a variety of approaches to verify our aid is reaching its intended beneficiaries, including third-party monitoring, geo-tagged photos and videos of distributions, and feedback hotlines for beneficiaries. We also work closely with our partners, other donors, and our Inspector General to identify risks and take steps to protect our assistance.

Evolving To Meet Today's Crises

While our programs are stronger and more sophisticated than ever, that does not mean there is not room for improvement. According to FEWS NET, more than 88

million people will likely experience acute hunger and need urgent emergency food assistance in 2020. Many of them are among the 70 million people who are displaced. After they flee their homes, many rely on humanitarian assistance in the places they settle. Conflict is the largest driver of increased hunger and displacement. Conflict-driven crises are happening more frequently, often compounded by natural disasters like drought and can result in multiple displacements of families. As a result, today's crises are bigger, last longer, and are more complex. To meet the humanitarian needs of today, and the future, our programs continue to evolve and improve.

2018 Farm Bill

With respect to title II, the 2018 Farm Bill, the House Agriculture Committee made modest technical changes to the Food for Peace Act that helps DCHA/FFP be more efficient and effective with U.S. taxpayer dollars within the limits of the statute's constraints, which ultimately means that we can save more lives. Some of the key changes include the following:

- Eliminating the requirement to monetize food aid, which will help promote greater efficiency in the title II program;
- Increasing funds for programmatic monitoring and oversight of title II, from a cap of \$17 million to 1.5 percent of the annual title II appropriation, which also covers contracts for studies to improve the quality of food aid, FEWS NET, and others;
- Attributing Community Development Funds from the State, Foreign Operations appropriation for the Development Assistance account towards the title II non-emergency directive; and,
- Allowing more effective use of 202(e) funding by streamlining categories of associated costs by clarifying what are administrative costs and what are the costs of getting commodities to the final distribution point, including transportation, storage, and distribution.

USAID's Transformation

Through Transformation, USAID is positioning its structure, workforce, programs, and processes to advance our national security effectively and support host-country partners on their Journey to Self-Reliance. These efforts include significant improvements in the way USAID promotes food security and conducts humanitarian efforts.

Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

We work extremely closely with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within DCHA to respond to humanitarian emergencies. We tackle food insecurity, while OFDA addresses other sectors like shelter, medical care, and hygiene. We work together to save lives, reduce suffering, and help communities recover as quickly as possible.

The forthcoming Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will bring together FFP and OFDA, the two USAID humanitarian offices now within DCHA, by unifying and elevating our humanitarian assistance capabilities and expertise, eliminating the artificial distinction between emergency food and non-food response, and preventing unnecessary duplication in the field. The new Bureau will advance USAID's goal of creating a more strategic and seamless approach to delivering food and non-food international disaster aid in humanitarian crises. It will also manage certain programs that link humanitarian assistance to the rest of the Agency's work, like ongoing DCHA/FFP's development food security activities and DCHA/OFDA's programs to reduce the risk of disasters. BHA creates a strong platform for unified USAID humanitarian leadership and policy with respect to UN organizations, other implementers, and donors so USAID's humanitarian programs are effective, efficient and fully accountable.

Bureau for Resilience and Food Security

DCHA/FFP also coordinates closely with BFS to address the underlying root causes of hunger and malnutrition, while building the resilience of vulnerable populations. USAID's programs work with the *most* vulnerable households and families to reduce the risk of disasters and improve agriculture, livelihoods, maternal and child health, and women's empowerment. In the same country, BFS works at a systems level to improve agricultural productivity and supply-chain development to benefit poor farmers and businesses—people slightly farther along on the Journey to Self-Reliance than the populations DCHA/FFP typically serves. We also collaborate with BFS by co-investing Community Development Funds in places like Burkina Faso, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, and Uganda.

After USAID's Transformation, BFS will become the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) and we will work together even more closely. RFS and BHA will both fall under the Relief, Response, and Resilience (R3) suite of Bureaus at the Agency. Together, the R3 Bureaus will form an even more robust and comprehensive link across the development spectrum from mitigating to responding to crises through to sustainable development, including food security.

Coordinating the U.S. Government's Food Assistance Efforts

DCHA/FFP is the U.S. Government's leader in food assistance, but we do not do this work alone. As Administrator Green has said, "Tackling hunger requires an all-hands-on-deck approach."

DCHA/FFP's ongoing development food security activities are part of Feed the Future, led by BFS. Feed the Future brings together a broad array of partners, including other U.S. Government departments and agencies, to coordinate efforts to end global hunger.

At both the policy and programmatic levels, DCHA/FFP also works with PRM at the State Department, which has the primary responsibility for formulating policies on refugees. Together, we respond to assist refugees in need: DCHA/FFP addresses food needs and PRM tackles non-food needs.

We also work closely with USDA. In addition to USDA's role in purchasing title II commodities in coordination with USAID, we collaborate in other ways. For instance, USDA and USAID staff have the opportunity to review applications for each other's development food-security activities to increase coordination and alignment between our programs.

Beyond the U.S. Government, we also coordinate with other donors and private businesses to meet growing humanitarian needs more sustainably. Over the last 5 years, governments and European Union institutions have increased their humanitarian assistance by 30 percent. While we welcome the increased contributions many have already made in the last few years, the U.S. Government is putting more emphasis on working persistently and effectively to get other donors to do their fair share. We applaud France, which recently ratified the Food Assistance Convention, and as part of this commitment, announced a plan to increase its annual commitment to food assistance.

With respect to title II, DCHA/FFP has a long history of working alongside U.S. growers, commodity aggregators, logistics operators, food manufacturers, packagers, and others, to purchase and transport millions of tons of food commodities and nutrition products. For example, we work with companies like Edesia based in Rhode Island that produce a therapeutic, peanut-based paste we use to treat severely malnourished children. We also meet twice a year—including yesterday—with the Food Aid Consultative Group, comprised of members from the agriculture industry, maritime, and non-governmental organizations, to discuss U.S. Government international food assistance programs.

We are continually exploring mutually beneficial ways to bring new private-sector partners into our work, as well as to tap into private-sector technical expertise. For example, we are working with the Humanitarian Supply Chain Lab at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to test new and improved packaging for commodities, which, if successful, we would ultimately purchase from private-sector packaging companies.

Conclusion

Before closing, I want to take this opportunity to thank the Food for Peace team and our partners for delivering life-saving food assistance on behalf of the American people. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today, and I look forward to your questions.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Hicks, for your testimony. And we are pleased this morning to have both the Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Member of the full Committee here, because they obviously put a great deal of effort in last year's reauthorization of the farm bill and are very interested in the implementation of these programs.

As such, I will defer to the Chairman of the Committee for any questions that he may have at this time.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM MINNESOTA**

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you for your leadership.

A question I have, I don't know which one of you can answer this, if you can. Dry pea and lentil prices have dropped between 40 and 50 percent since we have had these trade tariffs put in place, and peas and lentils are a staple in a lot of international food assistance programming, and they have been since the 1980s because they are widely eaten in diets around the world.

But in recent years, Food for Peace and the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programs have purchased between 150,000 and 170,000 metric tons, but according to the industry estimates 2019 purchases of dry peas and lentils dropped to 110,000 metric tons without a major shift in recipient countries. Can you explain to me why there was such a drop in purchases on these commodities when you have extremely low prices and high stock levels?

Mr. HICKS. Sure. Currently, we purchase commodities using basically a zero-based budgeting approach where every year we assess what the needs are in all the different contexts where we respond. We look at the availability of what is on the market and we match the needs on the ground to what is available for purchase. We don't have any kind of quotas or like set parameters. Every year is new and we approach every year based on whatever the needs are.

We are limited to how much is appropriated to us every year for what we can go out and purchase with title II funding; but, year to year things are going to look different depending on the availability and kind of the context for each year. There isn't a decision to increase or decrease based on pricing, but it is more based on the context year to year based on need.

Mr. PETERSON. It doesn't make any sense to me. I mean, these countries have not reduced their demand for these products and they actually cost less, I don't get it. It doesn't make sense whatever you guys are up to.

Mr. HICKS. Well, the drivers are, is, the context, and so for example, in Yemen, the most appropriate commodity for the needs that are driven by the demand in the context is wheat, so wheat tends to be one of our higher commodities that we use because of the need in Yemen is so great and there aren't other alternatives for other commodities to be used in those kind of contexts.

Pulses and beans are our third-highest purchase right behind wheat as well as the fortified corn-soy blends. While there might be a greater availability on the market, we have to look at each of the contexts and what the driving demand is for our programs to determine which crops are appropriate for us, or which commodities are appropriate for us to purchase.

Mr. PETERSON. Well, as I understand it, there hasn't been a big shift in these recipient countries in terms of what they are asking for.

Mr. HICKS. There has been an uptick in the food insecurity in Yemen, for example. We did a review an IBC review in December of last year, and it did show a spike of increase of need in Yemen, for example. And Yemen, again, is heavily reliant on wheat commodities for the response there. Every year the context does shift

and change. We have sudden onsets that appear, like the response in Mozambique or the response in the Caribbean. And so the context is constantly shifting and changing, so there is changes in context. And I am happy to provide more information on——

Mr. PETERSON. Well, my time has expired, so I would appreciate that if you could get me some information.

Mr. HICKS. Sure.

[The information referred to is located on p. 45.]

Mr. PETERSON. As I understand it, these purchases have been kind of constant as a 150 to 170 metric ton ratio, so I don't understand why it is different. Get me whatever information you have, and I will see if I can make sense out of it.

Mr. HICKS. Sure. No problem.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

And at this time, we would like to defer to the Ranking Member of the full Committee, the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CONAWAY. Well, thank you, Jim. I appreciate that.

Mr. Hicks, there was some conversation in the 2018 Farm Bill process about how USAID distinguishes between the costs that are considered ITS[H], Internal Transportation Storage and Handling, and the funds that USDA is allowed to use to enhance program delivery through authorities under Section 202(e) of the Food for Peace Program. There have been concerns regarding the claiming of costs for the uncapped ITS[H]'s purposes that should more appropriately be considered under the capped section 202(e) spending.

Please walk us through how those costs fall under each account and how the funds are tracked in each country.

Mr. HICKS. Sure. The internal transportation storage and handling cost is the cost that we have when food arrives in the country where we are going to deliver the food, and it includes the transportation to get to the warehouse as well as the storage and the security for the warehouse. And then it also covers things now because of the change such as milling, which is extremely important in countries like Yemen where we are, even right now today we have 150,000 metric tons of wheat on the water on its way to Yemen, that if we weren't able to use the change that you made to the ITSH cost to include milling, we wouldn't have been able to use quite that large amount of wheat and have it last as long as we need it to last to get to all the people we need to send it to.

As far as like tracking, we require vigorous reporting and monitoring at every stage of our response, so not just during the transportation stage, but also when we are targeting beneficiaries or actually delivering the food. We have various stages where we ensure that the food is getting where it needs to go and——

Mr. CONAWAY. Yes, sir, I am familiar with that, but I didn't hear anything about the section 202(e) spending. What costs go under that program?

Mr. HICKS. The section 202(e) funding, the majority of that goes to the actual cost of administering the program, so it is staff salaries, it is monitoring and oversight, it is the programmatic overhead. Because of the changes that were made a couple of times, a couple of farm bills ago, a portion of section 202(e) does go to the flexibility of being able to use things like local regional purchases.

But that is only about seven percent of the total 20 percent. But the large majority of it goes to the actual administration of the program.

Mr. CONAWAY. A couple of times in your testimony, Mr. Hicks, you used the phrase, "the best or most appropriate tool or modality." I have always been concerned that there is a bias in your shop for cash and vouchers and that in-kind purchases are going to get short-shifted. Somebody has to decide *best*. There is no real definition of that. It comes to the eye of the beholder, and like Mr. Peterson was getting at, as we see actual food purchases drop in an era where the food costs have gone down, that doesn't make any sense to us that that would be the case.

And so I am worried that your shop will push the blend which is pretty close to 50/50 now and which is a lot higher than I thought it should be, but nevertheless, whatever we decided on it, that using your judgment that you will push it the other direction. How can you assure the Committee that those commodities which come in big 100 pound, or big 50-kilo sacks with an American flag on it, don't get pushed to the side? Because, the American people support those programs more so than they do necessarily cash or vouchers. How can you assure us that those of us who prefer in-kind aren't getting shut out in the decision making in your shop?

Mr. HICKS. Sure. Excellent question. I assure you, first and foremost, that we don't favor any type of response over the other. We sincerely look at every context individually to determine what the best response is, and when it comes to title II we use every dollar that you send us in the most efficient way we can to buy as much commodities as we can, to feed as many people as we can. But the increased cost is coming from, largely from, security and access. We are increasingly using title II in places like Yemen and South Sudan. We have to have title II U.S. commodities or we can't respond in places like Yemen and South Sudan, but there is also an increase in security costs. But every single dollar that we receive from you on title II, we are spending those dollars. We are not—

Mr. CONAWAY. I am really confident you are spending them. It is just whether the blend is being spent how we want. I want American farmers participating in this, and American people support these programs in large part because they think it is American-grown products that are being used over there. As you make those decisions, just know that American support for these programs lies in the fact that most folks think it is food that can't be stolen as easily as a hundred dollar bill can be stolen. I appreciate your efforts, but we are going to watch because we sense a push in the wrong direction.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back. Thank you for allowing me to ask questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Congressman Conaway. And the sentiment that you expressed is a concern that is shared on a bipartisan basis by this Committee, and I thank both you and the Chairman for your participation this morning.

When you provide, Mr. Hicks, that information for the Chairman that was referenced earlier, please provide it for the entire Committee. I think that is something that we would all like to be aware

of and we will continue to provide oversight as we are doing today on the efforts of these programs.

The farm bill, as a conferee, we all worked hard to ensure that various aspects were implemented, and on a bipartisan basis, the Ranking Member and I are carrying a resolution that will reflect the success of the Food for Peace Program. And obviously we welcome everyone's participation in that resolution.

Given the effectiveness of the Food for Peace Program, I believe, and the support from stakeholders, it is clear and important that we maintain that bipartisan effort. I am a little bit baffled, and I would like to ask this to both of you why the Administration's repeated budget request to zero out these programs, and it just doesn't make sense based upon both of your testimonies and the support that you noted here by the Subcommittee.

Mr. Hicks, would you like to respond, and then would you like your counterpart to also respond as well?

Mr. HICKS. Sure. No problem. The current budget request seeks to combine all humanitarian accounts, not just title II, but also IDA as well as the Population Refugee Migration account that the State Department manages. The request merges all of those accounts into one new account, but this reflects an effort that goes back two Administrations, back as far as 2008, where prior Administrations including the current Administration are seeking greater flexibility in how they can choose between the modalities of a response.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Isley, you can respond.

Mr. ISLEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is a question of efficiency in terms of the ability to effectively implement the program. I have some context in my written testimony in terms of the Administration's desire to consolidate these type programs under USAID and implement them on a more bilateral basis to improve efficiency, monitoring, evaluation.

The CHAIRMAN. How would the two of you work together then if in fact that were to take place?

Mr. HICKS. What we currently do, we would continue to do, we would continue to partner with USDA for purchasing of commodities. They would continue to provide technical expertise on such things as supply chain management, the improvements that we are doing to the bulk bags that we are using to keep pests out.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, my sense is when you zero it out, though, that sends an entirely different message.

Mr. Isley, in your written testimony you specifically noted that the President's 2020 budget does not seek funds for Food for Progress or McGovern-Dole and instead prioritizes, as you noted, the USAID bilateral assistance. Knowing that the programs help open doors to better trading relationships, why does the Administration want to diminish USDA and by proxy U.S. farmers' and ranchers' role in this international food assistance effort?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, we would continue that, Mr. Chairman, with the coordination with USAID, U-S-A-I-D, in terms of the implementation. In addition to the testimony from Mr. Hicks, USDA would be able to continue to assist because of our presence in the many Embassies and—

The CHAIRMAN. It seems that it is diminishing the role of the USDA.

Mr. ISLEY. Well, it would still include our Agricultural Marketing Service in terms of the procurement of the commodities that would go into the programs, and we would continue with our assistance with the expertise we have both in D.C. and around the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Due to instability and food insecurity as a result of conflict and climate change, what role do you think these programs play in our national security? And I guess you noted I heard in your testimony that you do consult with the State Department. Do you consult with the Defense Department when targeting and prioritizing? As I noted in my opening comments, the civil war in Syria has resulted in displacement of millions of people in refugee camps. How does that coordination take place between yourselves and the State Department and the Department of Defense based on prioritization and need?

Mr. HICKS. Sure. At USAID we participate in multiple inter-agency fora. We coordinate not only with ourselves but also Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, which is the other half of Humanitarian Assistance. And we have humanitarian advisers that are at all the—

The CHAIRMAN. You meet in real-time as these events take place?

Mr. HICKS. Real-time.

The CHAIRMAN. Okay.

Mr. HICKS. In real-time. We have advisors at all the COCOMs that help advise them.

The CHAIRMAN. And you meet periodically, and of course with your 93 offices around the world, you—

Mr. HICKS. Yes, sir, we meet periodically. Sometimes we have our staff in the field interfacing directly with DOD personnel at AFRICOM, different theaters.

The CHAIRMAN. My final question. I will take the liberty of the chair. I chair, another hat I wear, Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue. We work closely with the European Union. How well do you coordinate with the EU and other countries in different regions of the world?

Mr. HICKS. I actually hold regular bilateral meetings with the EU as well as others, and in fact later this week I am meeting with a representative from Germany that leads their humanitarian effort. It is something that we regularly do bilaterally. We also meet together at the World Food Programme board meetings and other type of donor meetings throughout the year.

The CHAIRMAN. So that is a regular occurrence? Because, certainly, our partnership with our allies allows us to do more where the need is the greatest.

Mr. HICKS. Absolutely. And we also coordinate with them in each response in the field as well.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. HICKS. There is a lot of coordination.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you. My time has expired.

I would like to now recognize the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Mr. Rouzer.

Mr. ROUZER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to identify myself with Ranking Member Conaway and his concerns about the split. That is in fact, as Chairman Costa mentioned, a major point of concern that is very much bipartisan, and I just want to stress that.

Let me focus in at a little broader level. I am quite concerned with efforts by China and the EU in terms of their efforts around the world, China in the case of putting in infrastructure in a lot of different places, EU in their anti-biotech bias, and the role that these programs play in helping to maintain American influence in the world.

Mr. Isley and Mr. Hicks, can either one of you be willing to respond to that?

Mr. ISLEY. Sure, Congressman Rouzer. The programs play an important role in addressing and reacting to some of the influences, and we share the concerns that you mentioned.

I would highlight in particular Food for Progress and some of the objectives in terms of the agricultural production regulations, the food safety regulations of some of the countries where we are implementing. These projects specifically address some of the influence of the EU around adoption of technology, key technologies like biotechnology, the responsible use of crop protection products in all. They are critical in our ability to fund and to educate policy makers, decision makers in these countries.

Also in terms of branding U.S. agriculture support for the school feeding and the Food for Progress projects, it is important to get recognition to the United States in terms of all the money, humanitarian and otherwise, that we provide. But it is real in the field, in the influence of the countries you mentioned.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Hicks?

Mr. HICKS. I would just add that China really isn't a donor, humanitarian donor. There are some places where there might be claims that they are providing humanitarian assistance, but it is not through humanitarian principles. There are a lot of strings attached.

I will also say that we at Food for Peace, we have no problem with using technology such as GMO and other types of technologies that maybe the EU is slow to take on. But Mr. Isley and I yesterday were at the swearing in of Ambassador Kip Tom, who is our Ambassador to Rome-based agencies for agriculture and food assistance, and he is a very strong supporter of pushing EU in the right direction to embrace technologies that could help us feed more people more safely, more efficiently.

Mr. ROUZER. Well, I just think it is important to underscore the role that these programs play in terms of maintaining and enhancing America's influence in the world when we have a lot of actors out there that don't share the same values that we have.

Mr. Hicks, moving on, you mentioned in your written testimony with regard to Food for Peace, the variety of approaches used to verify aid is reaching the intended beneficiary. You listed out some of those methods. Can you provide some examples of how those programs are monitored to ensure the right aid is getting to the correct recipients? That is obviously the key component.

Mr. HICKS. Yes, sir, I agree. We actually do monitoring and oversight at every stage of our delivery. And the most important stage

is at the beginning when we actually identify who the beneficiary is. We use an extensive amount of data collection through our Famine Early Warning Systems Network which many of you are familiar with. We have staff in the field, our partners assist us and help us to identify exactly who has the highest need of food insecurity, and we target those people and those are our beneficiaries.

During the food distribution itself, we use things like biometrics, either iris scans, thumbprints. We have many ways that we go. We have onsite visits to make sure that during the distribution the right people that we have targeted at the beginning are getting the food when we are distributing the food.

We also do re-verification of beneficiaries throughout the program, so just because we started with a beneficiary list, we then verify it throughout the course of the program to make sure that there is no deviation in the targeting of the beneficiary.

And then after the beneficiary, we also do constant monitoring. We have hotlines in places like Yemen where it is hard to get access, or people that our beneficiaries can call. We do random calls to beneficiaries if they have phone lines. We have the Inspector General that goes and does independent assessments. And we have third-party monitoring. There is quite a wide variety of tools that we have that we are constantly making sure that our program is working the way it should be working.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back because time has expired.

And the chair will now recognize the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Mrs. HAYES. Thank you for being here.

I have spoken on many occasions about my commitment to ensuring that all children receive healthy meals, because I have been on the other side of a classroom where a kid returned on a Monday morning having not eaten, with their head on a desk, and the one thing that I know for sure is that hungry kids do not learn. That reality holds true across international borders as well.

In 2016 I was the National Teacher of the Year and I traveled with the USDA Department to many of the countries that we are discussing today, and I saw firsthand how our aid improves the safety and stability of nations across the globe, and fosters goodwill. I also saw how those communities relied on this aid.

Right now in many of those countries that I visited, I see how drought has caused food shortages, jeopardizing school meals for more than 800,000 children. McGovern-Dole is one of the most effective tools to prevent against such threats and ensure students across the globe are not distracted from learning because they are wondering where their next meal will come from.

Since the establishment of this program we have fed more than 40 million children in 41 countries. The budget that was proposed in March suggested cutting this program completely.

Mr. Isley, what would have happened to children in those—I guess if we had cut this program as the budget suggested, can you just tell us a little bit what that looks like and estimate how many children in schools would have lost access to school meals and nutrition programs?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, with—thank you, Congresswoman. And with respect to the ongoing projects, we would have continued to implement those and work with the host governments on transitioning those programs.

One of the key goals of the Administration is to work very closely with those host countries and to work with them actually on the implementation of laws, the appropriation of money to take over those programs, and for them to graduate from U.S. assistance. We would have continued to implement the programs existing but would not have put in place new programs with respect to new countries or continued existing.

Mrs. HAYES. It is your belief that none of those children would have lost access to meals if the funding had been cut?

Mr. ISLEY. Not the existing programs that have been already awarded and implemented, but with respect to any future new programs, correct, they would not have received new awards. Any programs that would have required rollover, if they would have been at their expiration, they obviously would have not received U.S. funding. We would have worked very hard though to see if there was an alternative with respect to our implementing partner or with respect to the host government in terms of taking over that responsibility.

Mrs. HAYES. They are very important programs. In the USDA's latest *International Food Assistance Report* it noted that, and I quote, "USDA food assistance and capacity-building programs are embedded with strategies intended to promote sustainability so recipient countries could continue to benefit well beyond the funding period." Much like what you just said.

And you mentioned that Kenya was a major success story in those efforts. Can you please share some examples of these strategies and your efforts in other nations to promote sustainability of these programs and continued support from those domestic governments?

Mr. ISLEY. Yes, Congresswoman. Another example besides Kenya, and Kenya was implemented by USDA I believe starting in 2004, and this past year we celebrated the turnover of that program to the Government of Kenya, which is a key graduation success story.

Another one I would highlight is in Burkina Faso where we are improving literacy, health, and dietary outcomes. Since 2011, a McGovern-Dole project has aimed at improving literacy, health, dietary outcomes for preschool and primary school students in north-central Burkina Faso. As of 2018, the project covers nearly 1,000 schools and preschools, serving nearly 40 million meals to more than 265,000 children. The multifaceted program has enabled a 17 percent rise in on-grade level literacy rates. The Government of Burkina Faso has increased its public spending on school feeding in the country, allocating a budget of more than \$36 million for 2018–2019 school year to cover 3 months of healthy meals for schoolchildren in 43 out of the nation's 45 provinces. That would be an example of us working with the Government of Burkina Faso on school feeding and nutrition.

Mrs. HAYES. Thank you. My time has expired, but I would just ask that as you look towards the next round of identifying priority

countries that you develop a system of feedback and soliciting input so that we can make sure that we are addressing the countries that are most in need.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. And I thank the gentlewoman for her line of questioning, and it would be helpful for the Subcommittee, Mr. Isley, if in fact you provided that feedback as we go forward in your implementation of the programs you administer.

Mr. ISLEY. Very good, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The next Member of the Subcommittee is Mr. Hagedorn from Minnesota. The gentleman has 5 minutes.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Rouzer. Pleasure to be with you today. Thanks for your testimony.

I think that the programs that you are implementing are kind of twofold; show the greatness of America. First, the generosity of the American people, that we work so hard to try to make sure that our own citizens have food and are in good shape, but also millions of people around the world. And these programs also demonstrate the wonderful system of agriculture that we have, the expertise and the technology and in ag land with our farmers' hard work and the work that is done by our agribusinesses puts us in a position not just to trade with other countries and help provide food, but to literally give it away in many instances here to help people all around the world.

So, those are two things that we should always keep in mind. And that second one, I know the Committee works very hard to make sure that we do everything to sustain our way of agriculture and that we continue to do that on behalf of literally everyone around the world.

With that having been said, I also want to associate myself with the comments of the folks on the Committee. We are very much interested in you taking products from our farmers and sending them to other countries, and not necessarily distribute cash payments. We think that that is very important.

With that, how do you select which commodities are utilized, and how do you also make sure that when we send those commodities around the world that they are not taken by some foreign leader and used for other purposes. What types of steps do you take to protect from that type of corruption?

I will leave it up to both of you.

Mr. HICKS. Sure. To answer the first question, we, like as I said earlier, we do a basic zero-based budget approach. Every year we don't start with any assumption. We just look out at the world and see what the needs are and we do an assessment on what the needs are. Each context is different, so in Yemen there is no local market to really rely upon to provide food, so we must provide food from U.S. farmers. And in this case, it is wheat, and right now on the water we have 150,000 metric tons of wheat on its way to Yemen, coming directly from U.S. farmers. It is a very important part of our response there. We can't respond without it.

Same thing goes in south Sudan. But if you look at a different context, like in Lebanon or Jordan, most of the refugees from Syria in those two countries are dispersed in urban areas. They are not in a central location, so it would be impossible to utilize a central-

ized food distribution program with large bags of commodities to reach such a dispersed population. It also has a very vibrant market, food market system there, so in that context we wouldn't be able to meet the refugees with U.S. commodities, but we can meet them using debit cards at local markets.

And when it comes to the oversight, it again depends on the commodity, but in places like Yemen we utilize third-party monitoring. We have hotlines that are very successful and people calling in to let us know if there are problems. In places like Jordan and Lebanon, the debit cards use electronic banking systems where we are immediately alerted if anyone is trying to abuse those systems.

It depends on the context and the modality, but we have a whole buffet of options that we can use to conduct very rigorous oversight at every stage of the response.

Mr. ISLEY. Yes, and with respect to the two USDA programs, both of those are implemented with in-kind commodities. From McGovern-Dole we have a list of eligible commodities that are appropriate to go into school meals based on nutrition. There is a set of criteria if we want to add eligible commodities to that list that is in the interagency process.

For Food for Progress it is a little more complicated because it is a monetization program, so we purchase the U.S. commodities, donate those in the local markets that are then sold to generate the money to implement those programs. There are several criteria for that in terms of rate-of-return at least 70 percent. But also one that is very important and impacts seasonality and other things, is we have to undergo a study to ensure there is no disruption to the local marketplace. It is a combination of those factors in terms of which commodities we select, but we implement fully with commodities we purchase.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Do you account when certain ag sectors are maybe at a little bit of a low point and there is excess production? Would that be an area where you would go in and especially try to utilize those?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, yes. That could be one of the criteria. It is also the criteria in terms of impact on the ground where we are implementing in terms of what the market reaction would be to the sale of that size of commodity purchases. And often we are working with host governments in that respect as well.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Thanks. My time is up. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back.

And the chair will now recognize the gentlewoman from Minnesota, Ms. Craig.

Ms. CRAIG. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. And thank you both for being here this morning. It is always a pleasure to talk about farm bill oversight and the need for international food aid.

I am fiercely passionate about career skills and technical education and finding ways to add opportunities for our young people in agriculture in particular.

Section 3307 of the farm bill creates the International Agricultural Education Fellowship Program to build capacity for school-based ag education in developing countries. Our public commitment to land-grant universities and school-based ag education programs

such as 4-H and FFA help prepare American students for careers in agriculture.

Mr. Isley, what steps has the agency taken to develop this fellowship program and ensure its focus remains on school-based agricultural education capacity-building efforts?

Mr. ISLEY. Thank you, Congresswoman. I am equally passionate about child education in agriculture. I was a member of 4-H, I was a member of FFA growing up on a farm in Iowa, so I understand the importance of those.

I have had meetings with people that are familiar with this program. USDA stands ready, willing, and able to implement. Of course, as you know, it was not appropriated money in the 2019 period. We are awaiting for, if that appropriation occurs, and will rapidly implement and provide that assistance as laid out in the farm bill. It is just a matter of receiving the appropriation and we will swiftly put in place the program when necessary to implement.

Ms. CRAIG. I look forward to hopefully seeing that happen and to that swift implementation.

I would also just like to continue this dialogue and continue working with the agency on this important issue. Thank you again both for being here.

And, Mr. Chairman, I will yield the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. The gentlewoman yields the remainder of her time, and the chair will now recognize the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Marshall.

Mr. MARSHALL. Okay, thank you so much, Chairman Costa.

Kansas has a long, long reputation for working with Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole. The Food for Peace actually started in 1953 when a farmer from Cheyenne County, Kansas, Peter O'Brien, had the concept of sharing our commodities with people in need around the world. He went through his local county farm bureau, the state farm bureau, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and eventually a Senator from Kansas, Andy Schoepfel, introduced it and it became legislation in 1954, signed by then, another Kansan, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. And of course the McGovern-Dole bill is a phenomenal legislation that supports almost a billion dollars a year helping millions of people.

With that in mind I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman, a letter from 26 nonprofit, non-governmental organizations working to end hunger, poverty, and malnutrition throughout the world in support of our House Resolution 189, which recognizes the importance of sustaining United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition.

[The letter referred to is located on p. 37.]

Mr. MARSHALL. As an obstetrician, those first thousand days are so important, from the moment of conception being day number one, the moment of conception when the neurological systems in those babies are developing inside the woman's womb, all the way to breastfeeding, making sure that mom has proper nutrition in those first thousand days of life. I want to submit these for the record, please.

My question is, always in Congress we are happy to help other people out, want to make sure that we are doing this as most efficiently as possible, and one of my concerns is that indeed we are

using agriculture products made here, and that is obviously a theme going on around here. I am trying to go back to the big picture. It looks like a lot of the cash is spent in emergency situations. And my question is, do you all—I worked with Rotary, something called a shelter box, and we didn't know exactly where the emergency was going to happen, but you could pretty much count on there was going to be one or two in Africa, the Middle East, the Far East, Central America, the Caribbean. We would have warehouses of these shelter boxes ready and waiting. Do we have warehouses like that across the world full of commodities ready to respond as opposed to always just throwing dollars at it?

Mr. HICKS. Excellent question. We absolutely do preposition commodities. There are different types of responses. They are all emergency responses. Some of them are these long protracted conflicts, like in Syria and Yemen, but some of them are sudden onset that happen very quickly like hurricanes like we had in the Caribbean with Dorian or the earthquake a few years ago in Haiti. And so we have to be ready for everything. Again, context matters. In certain circumstances we are going to need a lot of commodities to respond and if we don't have them already nearby we can glean into what we have—

Mr. MARSHALL. Could you get us a map of where those are staged at?

Mr. HICKS. Of course. There is Djibouti, Durban, Malaysia and Houston are where our warehouses are, but I can provide you information on the numbers and kind of how we utilize those.

Mr. MARSHALL. If we had more warehouses, would we be able to use more American commodities?

Mr. HICKS. If we needed more warehouses, we would procure more warehouse space. Right now we are operating at the most efficient capacity that we can have for prepositioning *versus* actually using the commodity.

Mr. MARSHALL. Well, what else could we do to use more American commodities as opposed to cash?

Mr. HICKS. The costs that go into using commodities, a lot of it is security, a lot of it is transportation. In fact, half of it is transportation, [storage] and handling plus the administrative costs, so anything we can do to reduce those costs. Having to rely more on U.S. flag vessels, for example. They are twice as expensive as normal vessels from other countries. That is a significant driver. Security is a significant driver. It is the overhead costs that prevent us from using more commodities in title II.

Mr. MARSHALL. Last question: Could you get us a graph of since its conception in 1954, year-to-year basis, how much of the budget is being spent on Kansas—no, Kansas—American commodities *versus* cash. And I am just trying to get a feel for where we are today compared to a decade ago.

Mr. HICKS. Sure, just real quickly, title II is only U.S. commodities, so except for about one percent is used for the flexibility, the only cash comes from the IDA account which is a separate account, and that started probably around 2009 or 2010.

Mr. MARSHALL. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back. His time has expired. And the chair will now recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. THOMPSON. You skipped Ms. Plaskett.

Ms. PLASKETT. No, that is okay.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, I am sorry.

Ms. PLASKETT. No, that is fine.

The CHAIRMAN. No, no, no, we are glad to have you here. Excuse me. The chair recognizes the gentlewoman, please.

Ms. PLASKETT. Yes. Good afternoon, gentlemen. Good morning, gentlemen.

Mr. ISLEY. Good morning.

Ms. PLASKETT. I wanted to ask a couple of questions about Food for Progress, and I was hoping that some of you could tell us, either of you could tell us, as individual food programs conclude, how is the team working to bridge those efforts into mutually productive training technology relationships?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, thank you, Congresswoman. And that is a key objective is to ultimately bridge to trading relationships.

We have numerous examples in terms of the Food for Progress Project's objectives that fit that objective. The sanitary and phytosanitary objectives of some of the programs establish or help establish regulations in country. This support trade enables our farmers to utilize the technology that is approved in the U.S. to be ultimately traded with those partners. We have projects that are implementing spice, coffee, cacao, that don't directly compete with U.S. agriculture that ultimately are available for purchase from a lot of our U.S. companies to utilize within the United States on their food processing and ultimate sale. Those are a couple key examples.

The programs also that are extraordinarily important but smaller are Cochran and Borlaug, the Fellowship Exchange Programs where we are working with key thought leaders in foreign countries around adoption of technologies and some of the food safety production agriculture practices that we implement in the U.S. They take those back to host countries, implement those, and we continue to stay engaged with them throughout their careers that build those relationships that are critical ultimately to trade.

Ms. PLASKETT. Do you do any of that in the Caribbean Basin?

Mr. ISLEY. Yes. We have projects, I believe, in the Caribbean Basin.

Ms. PLASKETT. I would love to get some information about that, as well.

Mr. ISLEY. Okay. We will follow up on that.

[The information referred to is located on p. 44.]

Ms. PLASKETT. Thank you. And then, Mr. Hicks, I wanted to ask you if you could provide some examples in Food for Peace in recent situations where in-kind food aid has been the most effective source of aid to meet the demands of the region in need.

Mr. HICKS. Sure. I have mentioned Yemen several times, but Yemen is a great example of where we don't have other options, but we have to use U.S. commodities. When it comes to nutrition, our nutrition programs use U.S. peanut-based products to do therapeutic foods for that first thousand days that was mentioned ear-

lier. And in a lot of contexts like in Ethiopia and other places, we have a mixture and it really just depends on if there are any other—if there aren't other options, we have to use U.S. commodities.

Ms. PLASKETT. Yes.

Mr. HICKS. And so it is context-specific, but a lot of the countries where we do respond, we use a mixture of everything. The needs are growing. They are not shrinking, and so we have to use every single dollar that you give us. We have title II which is for U.S. commodities. We have IDA which is market-based responses. We are going to use every single dollar you give us because the need is huge, but we have to look at the responses to be able to use the, wherever the modality is going to get us the farthest, what can we use to feed the most people in each response.

Ms. PLASKETT. Yes.

Mr. HICKS. That flexibility and efficiency that drives our decision.

Ms. PLASKETT. And if you could tell me, Mr. Isley, what are the lasting impacts on the programs where they build technical capacities for local innovation?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, there are many lasting impacts in terms of the targeted objectives under Food for Progress. As indicated, we specifically try to build with the foreign governments' regulatory systems and processes that are very similar that provide food safety, that provide standardization, that allow trade among the U.S. with them and other countries. They also develop agriculture sectors. They develop the capacity of those agricultural sectors that provide stability for those local farmers. I mentioned spices, coffee, cacao.

Ms. PLASKETT. Yes.

Mr. ISLEY. Some of those displace alternatives that are less palatable like drugs and other things and provide that economic stability and local market opportunities for the farmers there.

Ms. PLASKETT. Thank you. Thanks for the time and thank you for the work that you are doing.

I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I thank the gentlewoman and her question as it relates to the comments of your efforts in the Caribbean. I think we are all interested in.

The Representative from the American Virgin Islands has told us firsthand of the devastation that they have felt as a result of the hurricane and still are recovering from. And so it is other parts of the Caribbean that have also as well been impacted, but we also need to take care of our own citizens and we can and should do a better job, and we thank you for your valued input in all of these areas.

The chair will now recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson, for the second time.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, thank you. Thank you, Ranking Member, and thank you gentlemen for being here. Thank you for your leadership with these programs. These are the programs that you have been entrusted to assist in leading are incredibly important, obviously. Important part of the farm bill really deals with food insecurity.

I have had the opportunity to visit the warehouse in Djibouti, Africa, and quite frankly, that food is pretty effective diplomacy. And the way it is labeled, the American flag, the nutrition, it is most important the nutrition that is inside those packages, but how they are packaged as well and labeled are incredibly important.

I have been to Yemen, and so, we know that how—I have seen the, in countries such as Djibouti, Africa and Yemen, other places, I have seen the end result of food insecurity and it is not good. And I know that our mission is about dealing with hunger, but I was curious to get just some quick responses from each of you, your thoughts of in serving the greater good and addressing hunger, what other positive outcomes are we seeing in those countries? Because I believe there are some real tangible deliverables that happen as a result of these programs beyond making sure that individuals and families have access to nutrition and have achieved food security.

Mr. HICKS. Sure. I would love to answer that question. Thank you.

When people are trying to escape the conflicts and the disasters, they are on the run and they are going to keep running until they find shelter and food and a safe place away from the conflict. And so if we are able to provide food closer to where they are at, they are not going to keep running and destabilize areas where we have very keen national security interest, so we definitely have a stabilizing effect. But there are other aspects of title II that have long-lasting change effects on the population, and I want to talk a little bit about the non-emergency side that you guys also authorize.

Mr. THOMPSON. Right.

Mr. HICKS. And have oversight of. This is where we are spending development funding that you provide. We are spending development funding to places where there is recurrent shocks like drought, for example, and we are teaching those communities how to adapt so they don't fall into humanitarian need. And that is a very important piece of the program that you all administer and provide for us. It is our way of preventing future hunger and future problems. It is a preventative measure and it is also our way to connect the programs that you guys authorize into the greater development piece. It is that resilience piece that links our programs into the other development programs that get communities on their journey to self-reliance, which is something Administrator Green has made a very top priority.

The programs you have, yes, we are resolving the hunger issue, but there is national security, there is stabilization, we are creating markets, we are creating communities that are resilient and able to withstand shock. It is having a very significant impact in the world.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Isley?

Mr. ISLEY. Yes, thank you very much. Going back to the Food for Progress Program, one of the key stabilities is economic stability and building capacity of agriculture industries in some of these countries. Northern Triangle is an example. Pakistan, we have an aquaculture project going where they are developing a whole source of protein through aquaculture, which ties directly to soybean meal coming from the United States. It has expanded trade in soybeans.

We are now up to \$700 million of exports of U.S. soybeans to Pakistan, and that is one just example of how that can be developed and built.

But it is that economic stability of teaching those practices, and also our technologies that we help implement, provide environmental stability around preventing soil erosion, water conservation and things of that nature; long-term lasting effects that provide for the sustainability of agriculture in those locations.

Mr. THOMPSON. My observation, having been in countries of Iraq, Afghanistan, the two that I mentioned, Pakistan, where you have food insecurity, you have civil unrest, you have not just hunger but you wind up with infant mortality, with illiteracy, and quite frankly, it creates conditions where terrorism is fostered. Our investments that we proudly authorize within the farm bill process are the return on investment of that of working towards stability, preventing terrorism which is something that we are going to have to live with as a world for some time. We try to manage that and mitigate it and the programs we have in the farm bill are to go a long way.

Just one last question, just a yes or no. Just kind of curiosity. Do either of the agencies partner with our Institute for Peace, which is not authorized through the Agriculture Committee, it is through the Education and Labor Committee? I would recommend because of what you do you all need to be talking, because Institute for Peace is about conflict resolution and identifying the, sort of these variables, and food security is obviously a part of that.

Thank you, Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a nod that the two of you—

Mr. HICKS. USAID definitely partners with USIP on all kinds of issues including conflict issues. Yes.

Mr. ISLEY. Not that I am aware of in terms of USDA's programs.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. All right.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Costa, may I just say, just your indulgence?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Thompson talking about those ROIs was really important to our nation in these food programs, and I just want to also add that we just received a blessing by being that for the rest of the world. Thank you for recognizing that.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

The, I believe the last Member of the Subcommittee here, although he didn't make it before 11 o'clock and it was kind of a close call here by your colleagues as to whether or not you should be given 5 minutes. But the chair is in a holiday spirit, so I recognize the gentleman from Nebraska for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Well, Mr. Chairman, thank you, and I appreciate your holiday spirit. We embrace it.

I was in an Afghanistan hearing from the Commander of Afghan, our forces in Afghanistan, so, but this also important.

I will tell you that Nebraska is proud of being like the lead exporter for beef, and go up and down the line and agriculture is one of our nation's strengths and it is a source of our nation's power and prosperity. And I just tell you, our farmers and our agriculture sector in Nebraska are proud to help feed the world, and we prefer not handing a check. We like providing our surplus, which we

have. And so I really appreciate y'all's part in doing that. It is a blessing, as was just mentioned, that we can help so many people out of hunger and poverty and be a, just a real aid to millions of people across this globe.

My first question is for Mr. Hicks. There is a crucial coalition of American farmers, shippers, non-governmental, and international organizations who work together to deliver food aid. How does USAID coordinate and accept input from all these stakeholders?

Mr. HICKS. That is a great question. Yesterday we actually held, the way we coordinate, it is called the Food [Aid] Consultative Group, where we bring in the maritime industry and the commodity groups and USDA, as well as our implementing partners. It is something we do [bi]annually where we have various committees that look at different issues and we exchange the best and latest data and information and techniques that we do on a regular basis. And we just did it yesterday. We just chaired it yesterday, Ken and I.

Mr. BACON. Okay, thank you very much. And turning over to our USAID leadership. Can you give some examples of typical McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program and how these programs help achieve U.S. assistant goals?

Mr. ISLEY. Yes, I would be happy to. We awarded eight McGovern-Dole projects this past year based on the priority countries. I gave an example earlier in terms of a project we have going in Burkina Faso, and the number of children that are impacted by that at 265,000. There was also mentioned earlier in the hearing, the project in Kenya that World Food Programme, who is one of our implementing partners on McGovern-Dole, has implemented for many years before USDA assistance. We got involved in 2004 and worked very closely with the Government of Kenya to graduate that program and turn it over to them, and that is continuing through funding through Kenya.

Numerous projects, numerous programs throughout the world that we implement with World Food Programme, Catholic Relief Services, many other implementing partners to deliver those nutritious meals.

Mr. BACON. Thank you very much. And I will just close again with a statement. America has the ability to help so many in need and so I appreciate you both for giving Nebraska farmers and ranchers and our ag industry a chance to be a part of that, and a force for good, and we have the ability to do it, so we ought to.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska, and I was making light earlier. Obviously your meeting, getting with Afghanistan, is important. I have been there multiple times and it is a real challenge for our country as we try to assess where we are in that difficult part of the world.

I will defer to the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee now for a closing statement and then I will conclude the hearing.

Mr. ROUZER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I just want to thank our witnesses for being here today.

This is a very important topic. These programs are critically important to our maintaining and enhancing our influence in the world, in addition to the humanitarian aspect and the economic de-

velopment aspect of them. We take this very, very seriously, and as I stated and Ranking Member Conaway addressed and Chairman Costa has too, there is strong, strong bipartisan support for as much in-kind food aid as possible, and I look forward to working with you to enhance that aspect as we move forward.

And if I can add, Mr. Chairman, just a quick request from both of you. If you can, for example, and to preface this and give you an idea of what I am looking for, when a bank makes a loan they know there is a two percent default, three percent default, whatever it may be. I would be curious to get the information from you all in terms of in-kind food aid, what percentage has been abused or misused, and then also from a cash standpoint or voucher standpoint, what percentage have you identified has been abused or misused? I would like to know those metrics and how they stack up over time.

With that, I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. If you could provide that information to the Subcommittee so that we can share that, the Ranking Member and I, with the full membership of the Committee? Obviously, there is an interest in that as well as some of the other information that we have requested from you. If you can coordinate that.

[The information referred to is located on p. 44.]

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to make a close, but before I do I would like to make a statement that probably everyone is aware of at this point in time because it was released I believe at about 10:30, but we reached an agreement, Chairman Richie Neal from House Ways and Means Committee, with the Administration on the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement. There were important negotiations that took place here over recent months to try to ensure that issues of enforcement, production of American workers, a monitoring system, accountability, and preserving Congress's power to legislate in this area as we all work to ensure fair competition was reached, and we are pleased it was reached. And my understanding is that we will get a chance to vote on this bipartisan agreement next week, which is a good sign as we see the new year coming soon.

In closing, I would like to indicate to both witnesses today, we thank you for your good work and for your efforts. We will obviously continue to provide our oversight role as it relates to USDA's efforts in the International Food Assistance Program. Some of the points that we are talking about in terms of the various types of assistance that we use, and which is most effective, will be a continuing focus.

And we will also monitor the implementation of the new flexibilities that we provided last year in the reauthorization of the farm bill, which was part of our efforts to make our efforts more effective in the totality of the food aid that we provide, as I noted, almost \$4 billion in the last fiscal year, and how it relates to local regional procurement.

When we talk about all the various modes of assistance that we provide, as I noted, as the Chair of the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue, I am very interested in, we had this as part of our conversation with our allies within the European Union that we co-

ordinate, because when we coordinate well we are more effective at providing that assistance where it is needed.

While it wasn't discussed here today, although it was noted that transportation is another important question, and the cost of that transportation obviously is important as we try to get that food to where it is needed as efficiently and as effectively as possible. And that is something that we need to have a further discussion about.

Overall, we noted this morning that there is strong bipartisan support as the Ranking Member stated in his close. And we will look forward to continuing to find ways to promote America's efforts as we put our best foot forward in terms of our responsibility as the richest country in the world to provide support where it is most needed for humanitarian efforts, whether it be as a result of civil strife or natural disasters or the impacts of climate change. All of the above clearly are things that we have a role and a responsibility to play, and American farmers, ranchers, dairymen and -women throughout the country feel a great sense of pride when they can not only produce enough of the finest food in the world for America's dinner table, but also enough to provide for others who are in hunger and who need it.

And so for all of those reasons, we are moving forward with the resolution which is a bipartisan resolution as it relates to our responsibility and role that we play, and we will continue to work with all of you. Please provide that information.

And we have, what is it, how many working days under the Rules of the Committee for the record today's hearing? The record will be open for 10 calendar days. We will receive any additional material, supplementary written responses from witnesses to any question posed by a Member.

This hearing of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture is now adjourned.

Thank you for your testimony.

[Whereupon, at 11:32 a.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

[Material submitted for inclusion in the record follows:]

SUBMITTED LETTER BY HON. ROGER W. MARSHALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM KANSAS

November 12, 2019

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.;

Hon. STENY H. HOYER,
Majority Leader,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.;

Hon. JAMES E. CLYBURN,
Majority Whip,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.;

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.;

Hon. STEVE SCALISE,
Minority Whip,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Speaker Pelosi, Majority Leader Hoyer, Minority Leader McCarthy, Majority Whip Clyburn, and Minority Whip Scalise:

As nonprofit, non-governmental organizations working to end hunger, poverty, and malnutrition throughout the world, we join together to support House Resolution 189 (H. Res. 189), a resolution recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy. This resolution unanimously passed out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Wednesday, October 30.

Maternal and child nutrition, especially in the 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday, is foundational to our shared goals of prosperity and well-being for all people, regardless of where they were born.

While child mortality has been cut in half over the last decades, malnutrition continues to be responsible for nearly ½ of child deaths each year. Nearly one in four children around the world suffers from stunting, a consequence of chronic childhood malnutrition. This impairs a child's physical development as well as her brain development during this critical time for growth. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, continues to threaten the lives of 49 million children, yet only ¼ of malnourished children have access to treatment.

We urge you to take up and pass this strongly bipartisan global nutrition resolution, which, as of this date, has 140 cosponsors. Passage of this resolution would recognize the importance of continued U.S. leadership in developing innovative nutrition solutions to save and improve lives. Now is the time to build on America's legacy as a leader in the fight against global hunger, disease and poverty.

Sincerely,

1. 1,000 Days
2. Action Against Hunger
3. American Academy of Pediatrics
4. Bread for the World
5. CARE USA
6. Church World Service
7. Edesia Nutrition
8. Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
9. Farm Journal Foundation
10. Feed the Children
11. FHI 360
12. Food for the Hungry
13. Global Communities

14. Helen Keller International
15. Harvest Plus
16. Interaction
17. John Snow, Inc.
18. Management Sciences for Health
19. RESULTS
20. RTI
21. Save the Children
22. The Hunger Project
23. UNICEF USA
24. WFP USA
25. Women of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
26. World Vision

SUBMITTED LEGISLATION BY HON. ROGER W. MARSHALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM KANSAS



IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION **H. RES. 189**

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2019

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

Whereas 151 million children under the age of 5 in the world—22 percent—are stunted, or chronically undernourished, and in countries highly affected by undernutrition, stunting affects 1 in every 3 children;

Whereas wasting, or acute malnutrition, continues to threaten the lives of an estimated 7.5 percent or nearly 51 mil-

lion children under the age of 5 globally, and more than 38 million children under the age of 5 are overweight;

Whereas malnutrition directly or indirectly causes 45 percent of all deaths—2.6 million—of children under age 5 annually and puts those who survive at risk of impaired brain development, lower IQ, weakened immune systems, and greater risk of serious diseases;

Whereas undernourished adolescent girls have impaired cognitive ability and productivity and their future babies are at increased risk for low birth weight and death;

Whereas iron deficiency anemia, associated with undernutrition, contributes to 1 in 5 maternal deaths (or 20 percent of maternal mortality);

Whereas poor maternal nutrition contributes to poor fetal development and low birth weight, and an estimated 60 to 80 percent of neonatal deaths occur in low birth weight babies;

Whereas a large body of scientific evidence supports the benefits of improved breastfeeding practices on the short-term and long-term health and development of children and their mothers;

Whereas a growing evidence base demonstrates that reducing maternal and child malnutrition, especially in the critical 1,000 days between pregnancy and age 2, is imperative to ending preventable maternal and child deaths, improving cognitive and physical development, and strengthening children's immune systems to bolster resistance to disease;

Whereas leading economists and Nobel Laureates have identified improving child nutrition as the most cost-effective way to enhance global health and development;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy's approach addresses both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and its focus on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities;

Whereas malnutrition is a universal issue that no country in the world can afford to overlook, and countries with high burdens of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, anemia, and micronutrient deficiency, will struggle to achieve sustainable and equitable economic growth;

Whereas the United States plays a lead role supporting the goals of Sealing Up Nutrition, a global movement of 60 countries to prioritize nutrition, particularly during the 1,000-day window of opportunity between a mother's pregnancy and her child's second birthday, through effective policy and dedicated national resources; and

Whereas the world has reduced undernutrition since 1990, yet global progress has been too slow to ensure each child can attain a full and prosperous future regardless of where he or she was born and at the current pace, the global community will not reach its global nutrition targets set for 2025: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms that—

3 (A) food security and good nutrition in
4 early childhood saves lives and lays the founda-
5 tion for healthy physical and cognitive growth
6 and development;

1 (B) the potential benefit of good nutrition
2 is life-long and influences a child's entire fu-
3 ture, with entire communities and nations ul-
4 timately prospering;

5 (C) the right nutrition helps children learn,
6 helps protect them from illness, increases their
7 productivity and earning potential, and sup-
8 ports the well-being and health of their future
9 offspring; and

10 (D) women who are well-nourished and do
11 not suffer from anemia are less likely to die in
12 childbirth and to give birth to children who are
13 malnourished, breaking the intergenerational
14 cycle of malnutrition;

15 (2) reaffirms that—

16 (A) good nutrition is also an economic
17 issue central to reducing poverty and putting
18 countries on path to economic development;

19 (B) adults who were well-nourished as chil-
20 dren earn up to 46 percent more than those
21 who were malnourished;

22 (C) countries with a very high burden of
23 early childhood malnutrition have lower eco-
24 nomic growth rates due to lost income and pro-
25 ductivity; and

1 (D) the cost to nations is substantial with
2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses esti-
3 mated between 3 to 16 percent with overall po-
4 tential impacts to the global economy as high as
5 \$3.5 trillion per year;

6 (3) commends United States leadership in help-
7 ing developing countries meet the nutritional needs
8 of women and children, and supports continued ef-
9 forts;

10 (4) commends United States Agency for Inter-
11 national Development's (USAID) recognition that
12 nutrition interventions are among the lifesaving
13 interventions that can have the greatest impact in
14 ending preventable child and maternal deaths;

15 (5) recognizes the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutri-
16 tion Strategy, the United States Government Global
17 Nutrition Coordination Plan, and the Global Food
18 Security Strategy as platforms through which to
19 help reach global nutrition targets by 2025, as
20 agreed to at the World Health Assembly in 2012;

21 (6) recognizes the vision and goals of the Scal-
22 ing Up Nutrition movement as a global partnership
23 to support country-led efforts to improve maternal
24 and child nutrition involving governments, civil soci-

1 ety, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and re-
2 searchers;

3 (7) recognizes that progress against global mal-
4 nutrition must be accelerated using innovative,
5 scaled-up approaches to improve the systems that af-
6 fect the nutritional status of women and children;
7 and

8 (8) calls for transformative efforts across sec-
9 tors at USAID—

10 (A) to accelerate progress to end maternal
11 and child malnutrition, including through Coun-
12 try Development Cooperation Strategies that
13 align with country’s national nutrition plans;
14 and

15 (B) to include improved and clear methods
16 to track nutrition funding and outcomes across
17 all United States Government global nutrition
18 programs, especially those in global health, food
19 security, agriculture, basic education, food as-
20 sistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene
21 (WASH).

○

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY KEN ISLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Insert 1

Ms. PLASKETT. I wanted to ask a couple of questions about Food for Progress, and I was hoping that some of you could tell us, either of you could tell us, as individual food programs conclude, how is the team working to bridge those efforts into mutually productive training technology relationships?

Mr. ISLEY. Well, thank you, Congresswoman. And that is a key objective is to ultimately bridge to trading relationships.

We have numerous examples in terms of the Food for Progress Project's objectives that fit that objective. The sanitary and phytosanitary objectives of some of the programs establish or help establish regulations in country. This support trade enables our farmers to utilize the technology that is approved in the U.S. to be ultimately traded with those partners. We have projects that are implementing spice, coffee, cacao, that don't directly compete with U.S. agriculture that ultimately are available for purchase from a lot of our U.S. companies to utilize within the United States on their food processing and ultimate sale. Those are a couple key examples.

The programs also that are extraordinarily important but smaller are Cochran and Borlaug, the Fellowship Exchange Programs where we are working with key thought leaders in foreign countries around adoption of technologies and some of the food safety production agriculture practices that we implement in the U.S. They take those back to host countries, implement those, and we continue to stay engaged with them throughout their careers that build those relationships that are critical ultimately to trade.

Ms. PLASKETT. Do you do any of that in the Caribbean Basin?

Mr. ISLEY. Yes. We have projects, I believe, in the Caribbean Basin.

Ms. PLASKETT. I would love to get some information about that, as well.

Mr. ISLEY. Okay. We will follow up on that.

A McGovern-Dole (MGD) program in Haiti that was awarded to the World Food Program[me] in FY19 plans to utilize 7,600 metric tons of U.S. commodities to provide school meals for more than 100,000 children across more than 400 schools. The program, which follows a previous MGD award in Haiti, is designed to improve the literacy of school age children and the quality of instruction in classrooms through teacher trainings and an early grade reading curriculum; promote good nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene and school level interventions; and strengthen national capacities and institutions with a view of enabling a lasting school feeding program.

USDA currently administers two active Food for Progress (FFPr) projects in the Dominican Republic: "Export Quality" (2015–2019) and "Safe Agricultural Food Export" (2015–2020). Together, these programs are monetizing 47,390 MT of U.S. soybean meal, crude degummed soybean oil and yellow grease tallow to fund activities. The Export Quality program works to improve product quality, increase production efficiency, increase the value of post-harvest products, and improve marketing and market linkages in the strategic value chains of avocado, cocoa, pineapple, and greenhouse and oriental vegetables. The Safe Agricultural Food Export Program works with dairy and beef sector across 11 provinces to improve agricultural productivity for livestock.

Insert 2

Mr. ROUZER. . . .

And if I can add, Mr. Chairman, just a quick request from both of you. If you can, for example, and to preface this and give you an idea of what I am looking for, when a bank makes a loan they know there is a two percent default, three percent default, whatever it may be. I would be curious to get the information from you all in terms of in-kind food aid, what percentage has been abused or misused, and then also from a cash standpoint or voucher standpoint, what percentage have you identified has been abused or misused? I would like to know those metrics and how they stack up over time.

With that, I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. If you could provide that information to the Subcommittee so that we can share that, the Ranking Member and I, with the full membership of the Committee? Obviously, there is an interest in that as well as some of the other information that we have requested from you. If you can coordinate that.

Each Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole, and Local and Regional Procurement program includes a requirement for semi-annual performance reports. These reports

are reviewed by our professional monitoring and evaluation staff. Further, USDA conducts regular site visits to ensure compliance. Specifically, our compliance staff conducts headquarters-based financial monitoring visits with our implementing partners; our monitoring and evaluation staff conduct in-the-field, performance-based monitoring visits; and our program team conducts program and administrative-based monitoring visits to the projects in the field. As a result of these compliance visits and the reviews of the semi-annual reports, our programs have not incurred any direct defaults or clear abuses of funds.

Our programs do, however, encounter periodic commodity losses that can be attributed to various factors ranging from theft, to shipping and handling issues, and other unforeseen circumstances or incidents. On an annual basis, our programs' commodity losses average less than two percent of the overall tonnage. If an implementing partner incurs a commodity loss in excess of \$1,000, they are required to report it within 15 days. At that point, our program analysts will determine an appropriate course of action. For damaged commodities, this will require a plan from the implementing partner for destruction of said commodities. For theft or other potentially preventable incidents, the implementing partner will be required to develop a plan to mitigate the likelihood of a similar event reoccurring. This entire process is also included as part of the semi-annual reports.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY TREY HICKS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE, BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. PETERSON. . . .

A question I have, I don't know which one of you can answer this, if you can. Dry pea and lentil prices have dropped between 40 and 50 percent since we have had these trade tariffs put in place, and peas and lentils are a staple in a lot of international food assistance programming, and they have been since the 1980s because they are widely eaten in diets around the world.

But in recent years, Food for Peace and the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programs have purchased between 150,000 and 170,000 metric tons, but according to the industry estimates 2019 purchases of dry peas and lentils dropped to 110,000 metric tons without a major shift in recipient countries. Can you explain to me why there was such a drop in purchases on these commodities when you have extremely low prices and high stock levels?

* * * * *

Mr. HICKS. Well, the drivers are, is, the context, and so for example, in Yemen, the most appropriate commodity for the needs that are driven by the demand in the context is wheat, so wheat tends to be one of our higher commodities that we use because of the need in Yemen is so great and there aren't other alternatives for other commodities to be used in those kind of contexts.

Pulses and beans are our third-highest purchase right behind wheat as well as the fortified corn-soy blends. While there might be a greater availability on the market, we have to look at each of the contexts and what the driving demand is for our programs to determine which crops are appropriate for us, or which commodities are appropriate for us to purchase.

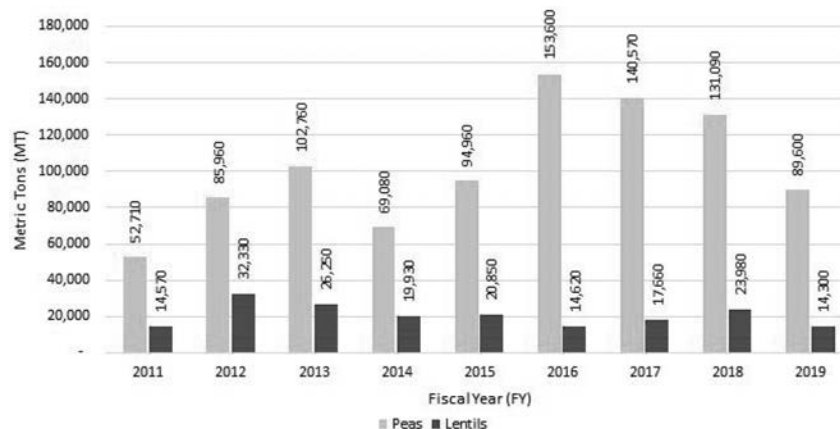
Mr. PETERSON. Well, as I understand it, there hasn't been a big shift in these recipient countries in terms of what they are asking for.

Mr. HICKS. There has been an uptick in the food insecurity in Yemen, for example. We did a review an IBC review in December of last year, and it did show a spike of increase of need in Yemen, for example. And Yemen, again, is heavily reliant on wheat commodities for the response there. Every year the context does shift and change. We have sudden onsets that appear, like the response in Mozambique or the response in the Caribbean. And so the context is constantly shifting and changing, so there is changes in context. And I am happy to provide more information on—

Mr. PETERSON. Well, my time has expired, so I would appreciate that if you could get me some information.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) purchased 103,900 metric tons (MT) of peas and lentils in FY 2019 (89,600 MTs of peas and 14,300 MTs of lentils). The quantities of peas and lentils purchased since FY 2011 are provided below:

Title II Procurement of Peas and Lentils from FY 2011–2019



Peas and lentils are two of the twenty-five commodities eligible for procurement under the title II program. Food for Peace implementing partners select which commodities to use from these eligible items based on country context and need. Decisions are not based on country demand for a specific commodity. Food security needs assessments, market assessments, and gender analyses help determine the composition and quantity of the food assistance basket for each country. Implementing partners ensure proposed food and nutrition assistance aligns with cultural preferences and host government priorities and programs.

USAID coordinates with USDA to monitor price and availability of title II commodities. USAID receives quarterly price estimates from USDA and shares these estimates with implementing partners. Final commodity selections are made based on all of the factors mentioned above, including estimated purchase price. The largest title II response in FY 2019 was in Yemen, which relied heavily on wheat, mainly procured in the United States.

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

Response from Ken Isley, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Questions Submitted by Hon. Jim Costa, a Representative in Congress from California

Question 1. Food for Progress and McGovern Dole Food for Education programs are currently being implemented in some fragile contexts like Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. And Venezuela was also on the list of countries that FAS was considering programming in over the last year. Please describe how you work in these environments and to what extent you coordinate with USAID's ongoing humanitarian and development efforts in these more fragile contexts.

Answer. USDA works alongside our award recipients in difficult environments to assist them in undertaking projects under USDA's food assistance programs. Whether they are U.S.-based Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) or International Organizations such as the World Food Program, these award recipients are required to provide updates as well as performance metrics throughout the life of agreements. USDA's program staff also coordinate with the U.S. Embassy representatives in each country where we maintain programs. USDA's program staff and foreign service officers working in U.S. embassies collaborate with host-country government officials to ensure the programs receive governmental support. As part of our country prioritization analysis and development of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), USDA consults directly with USAID's Office of Food for Peace and the Bureau of Education to coordinate programmatic efforts and leverage efficiencies to increase program impact.

During times of urgent or fragile security situations, USDA relies on U.S. Embassy security, including the Regional Security Officer (RSO) who is the principal security attaché and advisor to the U.S. Ambassador at American embassies and

consulates. If security situations warrant, USDA program activities can be modified depending on the RSO assessment of safety concerns.

Question 2. Degraded lands and the impacts of desertification are increasing, threatening the food security of farmers and communities around the world. Please provide an explanation of the efforts your offices are taking to proactively tackle this issue, especially to promote good soil management.

Answer. Each year, Food for Progress (FFPr) Program projects train over 100,000 farmers in improved farm production practices and good soil management techniques such as intercropping, crop rotations, maintaining soil cover, planting perennials, establishing live barriers, and installing water catchments.

Our investment in the West African cashew sector provides one example. The Benin Cashew Program established nurseries to promote replanting and revival of old trees to maintain a live tree barrier that slows erosion and desertification at the foot of the Sahel in Benin. As part of this project, over 26,000 farmers and agricultural extension agents were trained on soil fertility management, water conservation, tillage practices, and other good soil management techniques.

USAID, which is the interagency lead for the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy, is providing a separate response.¹

Question 3. With several countries around the world having been declared a famine or on the verge of being declared a famine, please share a detailed explanation on how you prioritize the limited resources available.

Answer. USDA food assistance programs are authorized as development programs and not targeted at countries on the verge of, or already in, a famine environment. USAID programs, such as Food for Peace, are designed to address these immediate humanitarian needs. USAID is providing a separate response.²

Question 4. Please provide a detailed explanation as to how USAID, USDA, and your implementing partners determine which modality is most appropriate for each emergency response project, and how USAID, USDA, and your implementing partners determine which commodity to use for in-kind projects.

Answer. USAID is the lead agency on emergency responses and deciding appropriate modalities. USDA programs promote non-emergency, capacity building assistance. For McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress, potential award recipients must justify commodities as appropriate in their application. USAID is providing a separate response.³

Question 5. Given that USDA is in the process of streamlining the proposal and award process for McGovern-Dole Food for Education projects that use Local Regional Procurement instead of requiring multiple proposals, how will these changes impact McGovern-Dole projects that are already being implemented?

Answer. Previous awards will operate under the terms of existing agreements without impact. Fiscal Year 2020 awards will be governed by revised program regulations. These regulations, which implement the authority for local and regional procurement that was added to the McGovern-Dole Program by the 2018 Farm Bill, will facilitate a streamlined process.

Question 6. Please provide an explanation for how USDA and USAID obligate funding for multi-year projects, and what potential impacts decreases in program funding could have on funding for multi-year projects.

Answer. USDA obligates funding for its food assistance programs through awards that enable recipients to implement projects with a duration of 3–5 years. Our multi-year approach is critical for creating sustainable investments in agriculture capacity building and school feeding programs. Since our programs provide for multi-year funding of projects, and the funding for a multi-year project is obligated in full upon signature of the award agreement, a decrease in future year funding generally will not impact USDA's ability to support a currently active multi-year project. USAID is providing a separate response.⁴

Question 7. Please provide an outline of how USDA plans to solicit and review stakeholder input in the selection of priority countries and objectives for Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programs.

Answer. USDA will issue a Request for Information (RFI) for Fiscal Year 2020, seeking stakeholder input on priority countries. USDA will review the responses received from the RFI prior to finalizing the Fiscal Year 2020 priority countries.

¹ See Mr. Hicks's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 2, p. 52.

² See Mr. Hicks's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 3, p. 53.

³ See Mr. Hicks's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 4, p. 53.

⁴ See Mr. Hicks's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 5, p. 54.

USDA will hold a public meeting on the selection of the priority countries and the feedback will be considered in our evaluation based on program guidelines.

Question 8. Please provide an explanation of the guidance USDA provides to implementers on closing out Food for Progress projects in order to support continued success and capacity building, including guidance specifically related to building trade capacity.

Answer. USDA requires award recipients to perform a final evaluation to document overall project activity success and impact. The evaluations include quantitative and qualitative data related to trade capacity building. The evaluations are made available to the public and uploaded to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse system for the purposes of continued learning and providing future programs with insight on how capacity building efforts can leverage past efforts and existing resources. In the Notice of Funding Opportunity, applicants are advised to leverage past, current, and planned capacity building projects and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Question 9. As you noted in your testimony, the 2018 Farm Bill expanded the list of Food for Progress implementing eligible entities to include colleges and universities. Please share a detailed accounting for what outreach you have conducted to make these entities aware of their ability to participate.

Answer. At the end of Fiscal Year 2019, U.S. Land-Grant Colleges and Universities (LGCUs) were visited to promote partnership opportunities with FAS global programs. During these visits, USDA highlighted LGCU eligibility to apply for Food for Progress (FFPr) Program awards. USDA staff visited the University of Georgia; the University of California, Berkeley; the University of California, Davis; and the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez. Each of the universities have specialized programs that are relevant to FFPr thematic areas or have previously collaborated on FFPr projects. In visiting these institutions, USDA sought to understand their experiences and potential challenges to LGCU participation. The FFPr Program objectives, Notice of Funding Opportunity application process, proposal selection criteria, and monetization details were presented and discussed. USDA also provided the LGCUs with program area points of contact to reach with any additional questions. The new LGCU eligibility to apply for awards under the FFPr Program was highlighted in the FY 2019 NOFO. USDA will continue to provide outreach to LGCUs throughout the U.S., including Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Questions Submitted by Hon. Collin C. Peterson, a Representative in Congress from Minnesota

Question 1. Please provide a detailed explanation on how commodities are selected for donation in each local context and what bearing commodity price and availability have on these considerations.

Answer. USDA includes specific requirements in the annual Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the McGovern-Dole Program to ensure the appropriateness of the commodities selected. Applicants must offer a combination of USDA-approved commodities to be utilized in a food basket that includes at least three separate items. The requested commodities and ration size must address the nutritional deficiencies of the beneficiaries. The list of available commodities is maintained by the Kansas City Commodity Office and USDA requires applicants to provide a justification of the appropriateness of commodities selected for projects.

As stated in the NOFO, each McGovern-Dole Program project is required to meet $\frac{1}{3}$ of age-appropriate daily nutritional requirements if one meal is provided or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the daily requirements if a snack is provided. If a preferred commodity either becomes cost-prohibitive or otherwise unavailable, USDA works with the award recipient to identify a cost-effective alternative that provides the requisite nutritional value.

USAID is providing the responses for Food for Peace programs separately.⁵

Question 2. Please provide a detailed accounting of the commodities used in Food for Peace Emergency, Food for Peace Non-emergency, Food for Progress, and McGovern-Dole Food for Education programs, disaggregated by program and country, for each of the last 5 fiscal years.

Answer. A detailed accounting of the commodities used in USDA's Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Food for Education programs is provided in *Attachment 1*. No local-sourced commodities were sourced under McGovern-Dole authority in the last 5 years. This authority became available in the 2018 Farm Bill, and the first funding to be used under this new authority will be made available in 2020.

⁵ See Mr. Hicks's *Answer* to Mr. Peterson's *Question 1*, p. 55.

USAID is providing the responses for Food for Peace programs separately.⁶

ATTACHMENT 1

McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program

Country	Commodities	Metric Tons
Fiscal Year 2015		
Africa:		
Cameroon	Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	1,910
Côte d'Ivoire	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	22,350
Guinea-Bissau	Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	12,583
Mali	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil, Green Split Peas, Lentils	8,840
Mozambique	Corn Soy Blend Plus	4,810
Mozambique	Corn Soy Blend Plus	7,950
Rwanda	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil	5,195
Sierra Leone	Fortified Rice, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	3,400
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		<i>67,038</i>
Caribbean:		
Haiti	Bulgur, Green Whole Peas, Roasted Peanuts, Vegetable Oil	6,050
<i>Subtotal Caribbean</i>		<i>6,050</i>
Central America:		
Honduras	Corn Soy Blend, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Milled Rice, Red Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Corn	13,380
<i>Subtotal Central America</i>		<i>13,380</i>
Worldwide		86,468
Fiscal Year 2016		
Africa:		
Guinea Bissau	Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Bagged Rice	1,258
Ethiopia	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil	19,635
Kenya	Bulgur, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	23,220
Malawi	Corn Soy Blend Plus	10,570
Tanzania	Pinto Beans, Sunflower Seed Oil, Rice	6,200
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		<i>60,883</i>
East Asia:		
Cambodia	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil	6,230
Laos	Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	6,390
<i>Subtotal East Asia</i>		<i>12,620</i>
Central America:		
Guatemala	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Rice, Soybean Meal, Textured Soy Protein, Vegetable Oil	19,880
Guatemala	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Rice, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil	6,230
<i>Subtotal Central America</i>		<i>26,110</i>
Caribbean:		
Haiti	Vegetable Oil, Bulgur, Green Peas, Peanuts	6,050
Haiti	Bulgur, Whole Green Peas, Vegetable Oil	5,440
<i>Subtotal Caribbean</i>		<i>11,490</i>
Worldwide		111,103
Fiscal Year 2017		
Africa:		
Benin	Fortified Rice, Green Split Peas, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	6,610
Republic of Congo	Fortified Milled Rice, Split Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil	9,950

⁶See Mr. Hicks's Answer to Mr. Peterson's Question 2, p. 55.

McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program—Continued

Country	Commodities	Metric Tons
Liberia	Split Yellow Peas, Fortified Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil	7,520
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		24,080
Asia:		
Bangladesh	Soft White Wheat	4,900
Kyrgyz Republic	Sunflower Seed Oil, Split Green Peas, Fortified Milled Rice, Flour	2,290
Laos	Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil, Lentils	8,750
Nepal	Fortified Milled Rice, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	15,640
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>		31,580
Central America:		
Nicaragua	Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Fortified Milled Rice, Wheat (HRW), Beans, Vegetable Oil	4,340
<i>Subtotal Central America</i>		4,340
Worldwide		60,000
Fiscal Year 2018		
Africa:		
Burkina Faso	Cornmeal, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	8,910
Cameroon	Corn-Soy Blend Plus, Fortified Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	9,290
Senegal	Fortified Milled Rice, Green Split Peas, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	3,380
Sierra Leone	Fortified Milled Rice, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	6,940
Ethiopia	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil, Corn Soy Blend Plus	15,570
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		44,090
Central America:		
Guatemala	Black Beans, Fortified Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil	7,740
<i>Subtotal Central America</i>		7,740
East Asia:		
Sri Lanka	Pink Salmon, Split Yellow Peas	4,220
Timor-Leste	Dark Red Kidney Beans, Fortified Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil	3,240
<i>Subtotal East Asia</i>		7,460
Worldwide		59,290
Fiscal Year 2019		
Africa:		
Guinea-Bissau	Fortified Rice, Lentils, Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil	7,870
Malawi	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil, Fortified Rice, Peanut Paste	5,130
Mauritania	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Yellow Peas, Lentils	5,800
Mozambique	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil	6,210
Togo	Soy Bulgur, Green Peas, Lentils, Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil, Fortified Rice	5,060
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		30,070
Caribbean:		
Haiti	Black Beans, Lentils, Soy Bulgur, Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil	7,600
<i>Subtotal Caribbean</i>		7,600
Asia:		
Uzbekistan	Flour, Fortified Rice, Yellow Peas, Sunflower Seed Oil	1,590
Cambodia	Fortified Rice, Vegetable Oil	6,280
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>		7,870

McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program—Continued

Country	Commodities	Metric Tons
Worldwide		45,540

Question Submitted by Hon. Jahana Hayes, a Representative in Congress from Connecticut

Question. Please submit a detailed plan for soliciting public input and reviewing feedback to inform USDA's identification of priority countries for Foreign Agricultural Service programs.

Answer. In late January, USDA issued a Request for Information (RFI) seeking stakeholder input on country-specific opportunities and challenges for McGovern-Dole. USDA is reviewing the responses received from the RFI, prior to finalizing the Fiscal Year 2020 priority countries. USDA intends to announce the finalized FY 2020 priority country list in mid-March, via publication on the FAS website. Once USDA releases the FY 2020 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), also expected in mid-March, USDA will schedule a public meeting to allow for public questions from stakeholders, including private voluntary organizations, eligible universities, and interested stakeholders regarding the NOFO. The meeting is scheduled to be held in early April, approximately 2 weeks after publication of the NOFO. This meeting will be publicized through the NIFA university listserv, the Food Aid Consultative Group, and on the FAS and FAIS websites.

In 2019, as Food for Progress sought to develop multi-year thematic areas around which to focus its programming, USDA published two Requests for Information and then held two public sessions to deepen the understanding around proposed themes. Additionally, USDA published RFIs under FFPr in February 2019 and again in February 2020 to capture stakeholder input into the NOFO process. USDA is reviewing the responses received from the RFI, prior to finalizing the Fiscal Year 2020 priority countries. USDA intends to announce the finalized FY 2020 priority country list in mid-March, via publication on the FAS website. Once USDA releases the FY 2020 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), also expected in mid-March, USDA will schedule a public meeting to allow for public questions from stakeholders, including private voluntary organizations, eligible universities, and interested stakeholders regarding the NOFO. The meeting is scheduled to be held in early April, approximately 2 weeks after publication of the NOFO. This meeting will be publicized through the NIFA university listserv, the Food Aid Consultative Group, and on the FAS and FAIS websites.

Questions Submitted by Hon. Jimmy Panetta, a Representative in Congress from California

School Meals in Protracted Crises

Question 1. Protracted crises—the result of armed conflict, forced displacement, and natural disasters—are disrupting both the food security and education of millions of children around the world. We are seeing today in both Syria and Yemen, where the United Nations has declared system-wide Level 3 Emergencies. In these contexts, missing school meals has more than a physical impact on children. Chronic food insecurity impacts a child's ability to learn and their overall well-being. The United Nations World Food Programme administers the majority of American emergency food aid.

I was pleased to learn that earlier this year, WFP announced a partnership with an education nonprofit called Education Cannot Wait, to address this very issue. Through this partnership, the two organizations will work together to increase access to both quality education and quality nutrition for vulnerable children in emergency and crisis settings.

Mr. Isley, I know USDA's Food for Education program looks to support similar goals. How does that program build on work done in emergency settings and eventually 'graduate' countries from needing this level of fundamental assistance?

Answer. The McGovern-Dole Program, as a development program, ensures that coordination with the local government and other agencies is established to build upon work accomplished through humanitarian efforts. This includes activities to support the local government in developing a graduation strategy and sustained handover.

USDA Technical Assistance to Build Safety Net Systems

Question 2. U.S. policy with regard to international food assistance has evolved over its long history. Today, food assistance is linked to international stability, cli-

mate-smart agricultural practices, market development, poverty reduction, nutritional improvement, and even our own national security interests.

The broad array of missions at USDA include many that could be used to address world hunger. Among them are the traditional safety net systems that we all recognize throughout America such as school lunch programs and other nutrition-based programs that meet the needs of all our citizens. The expertise at USDA that has developed alongside these programs is the best in the world. International agencies, humanitarian organizations, academics, and other commentators today speak of the importance that safety net systems can provide to make international food security a reality and, equally important, a permanent part of social and economic development throughout the world.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 included section 3308 which provides for the compilation and dissemination of USDA expertise on the use of safety net systems as a way to promote international food security through the provision of technical assistance to relevant organizations.

Mr. Isley, can you explain what steps USDA is taking to implement this provision and the date by which we should expect to see an announcement by USDA on when the program will become effective?

Answer. USDA is aware of Section 3308 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, which authorizes appropriations for this purpose. In Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020, Congress did not appropriate funding for Section 3308 activities.

Response from Trey Hicks, Director, Office of Food for Peace, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development

Questions Submitted by Hon. Jim Costa, a Representative in Congress from California

Question 1. As you noted in your testimony, the 2018 Farm Bill expanded the list of Food for Progress implementing eligible entities to include colleges and universities. Please share a detailed accounting for what outreach you have conducted to make these entities aware of their ability to participate.

Answer. I defer to USDA to answer this question, as USDA implements Food for Progress.¹

Question 2. Degraded lands and the impacts of desertification are increasing, threatening the food security of farmers and communities around the world. Please provide an explanation of the efforts your offices are taking to proactively tackle this issue, especially to promote good soil management.

Answer. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) targets the most vulnerable people and communities who typically live and farm in degraded areas with a broad range of tools to address both the immediate impacts and long-term solutions to degraded lands and desertification.

USAID addresses the immediate impacts by supporting short-term interventions to re-establish productive capacity to farmlands degraded by disaster. For example, after Tropical Cyclone Idai destroyed farm fields across Mozambique, USAID supported rapid restoration of communal planting areas, recovery of erosion-prevention terraces, and rehabilitation of soil and water management infrastructures. In Somalia, food-insecure farmers participated in Cash-for-Assets (CFA) programming to rehabilitate community rangelands which support food production, and to implement improved grazing practices to promote soil conservation. Quickly restoring productive capacity to those affected by weather events is integral to restoring food security and preventing further land degradation. In Niger and Burkina Faso, USAID supports rehabilitation of degraded land, soil, and water management, as well as land use planning to better manage resources and reduce conflict. This work includes partnerships with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to take advantage of U.S. Government (USG) expertise in satellite information and mapping.

USAID addresses longer-term impacts through the Global Food Security Strategy, including Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs) that layer multiple objectives over a 5 year period, targeting the roots of food insecurity (including mitigation of degraded lands), and longer-term resilience programming aimed at areas of recurrent food insecurity. USAID trains farmers to conserve soil, and improve productivity and sustainability all around the world. In Malawi, for example, crop rotations and mulching-enhanced crop production reduced soil erosion, helped conserve soil moisture, and protected crops from being washed away by storms. In Ethiopia, USAID supports large-scale, whole watershed development. This holistic approach

¹ See Mr. Isley's *Answer* to Mr. Costa's *Question 1*, p. 46.

combines soil conservation, water harvesting, tree planting, and community infrastructure development with community-driven efforts to manage the improved resources sustainably. Ethiopian communities have experienced notable improvements including reduced flood hazards, improved soil quality, increased ground water availability, and increased feed supply for livestock that benefit everyone living in the watershed.

These longer-term efforts support the Global Food Security Strategy, which is implemented through Feed the Future. Feed the Future draws on the agricultural, trade, investment, development, and policy resources and expertise of a number of USG [U.S. Government] Departments and Agencies and their related programs (including USDA). USAID's Bureau for Food Security is the interagency lead for these long-term food security and resilience efforts, to which FFP's DFSAs contribute.

Throughout its programming, FFP promotes interventions including permacultures, hillsides restoration to prevent erosion, agroforestry, farmer field schools (teaching soil and water conservation), rotational grazing, rangeland management, terracing, mulching, intercropping, crop rotations, and many more—all of which protect and/or regenerate soil. Layering these interventions with those to improve health and economic well-being helps promote the sustainability and impact of conservation practices that address many of the underlying causes of land degradation and desertification.

Question 3. With several countries around the world having been declared a famine or on the verge of being declared a famine, please share a detailed explanation on how you prioritize the limited resources available.

Answer. There are currently no countries with famine declarations, though the Famine Early Warning Systems Network notes that famine threatens South Sudan, Yemen, and northeast Nigeria in 2020, should conditions in those countries continue to deteriorate.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace continuously monitors food insecurity levels worldwide and makes emergency funding decisions on a monthly basis, often to meet anticipated emergency food needs several months in the future. If agricultural, market, or political indicators improve, future emergency contributions are reconsidered. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, and political crises resulting in population displacements often require immediate assistance to meet life-saving food needs. USAID balances these changing needs, adjusting programming priorities and plans to ensure that food assistance is reaching the most vulnerable populations worldwide.

Recognizing that the United States will not and should not meet the need for emergency food assistance alone, the United States engages with fellow donors and actors in the international humanitarian architecture in a variety of fora, including organized coordination mechanisms and ad hoc gatherings. USAID is working closely with the U.S. Department of State to develop and implement a robust global burden-sharing strategy during FY 2020 that includes utilizing bilateral and multilateral fora to encourage other countries and stakeholders to take on a greater share of humanitarian assistance funding. Among other fora, the United States holds permanent seats on the executive boards of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and participates in the Food Assistance Convention, a 16-member donor group committed to promoting food security. These positions provide ongoing opportunities for donor engagement and coordinated evaluation of and response to needs worldwide.

Question 4. Please provide a detailed explanation as to how USAID, USDA, and your implementing partners determine which modality is most appropriate for each emergency response project, and how USAID, USDA, and your implementing partners determine which commodity to use for in-kind projects.

Answer. USAID aims to use the right tools, in the right place, at the right time. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) makes food assistance decisions by using data and context from the field to determine which combination of tools (in-kind commodities, cash, and vouchers) will be most effective to combat acute food insecurity. When deciding which tool to use, FFP applies the following criteria: (1) whether the modality is appropriate, given market conditions; (2) whether the proposed modality and delivery mechanism is likely to be successful, considering the context, infrastructure, and programming risks; (3) whether the modality is best-suited to meet programming objectives; and (4) whether the modality is cost-efficient and/or cost-effective, relative to others. Our implementing partners use these criteria to determine which combination of modalities to use in each response. The decision justification is detailed in Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) applications and award documentation. The flexibility to use a combination of modalities allows us

to spend U.S. taxpayer dollars efficiently and responsibly, and target in-kind assistance where it can be most effective.

Our implementing partners determine which commodities are appropriate for in-kind programming. The implementing partners conduct needs assessments, market assessments, and gender analyses to determine the composition and quantity of the food assistance basket. They ensure proposed food and nutrition assistance aligns with host government priorities and programs and meet the demonstrated need.

I defer to USDA to respond to how they determine which modality is most appropriate.²

Question 5. Please provide an explanation for how USDA and USAID obligate funding for multi-year projects, and what potential impacts decreases in program funding could have on funding for multi-year projects.

Answer. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provides development food assistance to help vulnerable communities address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition so people are able to feed themselves in the long-term. These activities aim to reduce chronic malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women, increase and diversify household income, provide opportunities for micro-finance and savings, and support agricultural programs that build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks and stresses.

For multi-year development projects, USAID first selects countries that meet three criteria: (1) align with the Global Food Security Strategy and USAID's Resilience Strategy; (2) are defined as "low-income" by the World Bank; and (3) have received recurrent FFP emergency assistance in the past 5 years. For the countries that meet these criteria, FFP undertakes a comprehensive review of the operational context, staffing, and resource requirements associated with potential activities, opportunities to positively and sustainably influence the food security situation in-country, and the allowability and appropriateness of FFP resources. This diligent review informs country selection for multi-year development projects. Upon successful application, awards are incrementally funded on an annual basis based on the availability of funds. Awardees submit Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposals (PREPS) each year, which include updated implementation plans and budgets for annual funding. Development programming levels can be adjusted as necessary to prioritize emergency needs. USAID also funds substantial multi-year food security and resilience programming through Feed the Future with Development Assistance funding using similar criteria.

I defer to USDA to respond to how they obligate funding for multi-year projects.³

Question 6. Given the pending reorganization of USAID, please share how your office view its responsibility for Food for Peace non-emergency programs and what role will those programs fill in the future.

Answer. USAID is restructuring as an Agency and, as part of this, is bringing together our two offices focused primarily on emergency response—the Office of Food for Peace and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance—into one elevated Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). BHA's mission is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of rapid and slow-onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations to build stable foundations for their Journey to Self-Reliance. In addition, USAID is standing up a sister bureau, the Bureau of Resilience and Food Security, to address related longer-term development.

Under USAID's reorganization, BHA remains responsible for all food assistance programming, including title II non-emergency programs. As BHA, we have access to remarkable technical expertise and capabilities, as well as diverse acquisition and assistance mechanisms. This enables a comprehensive and holistic approach linking relief and development programming in partnership with USAID Missions, other field offices, and other USAID bureaus. The proposed structure improves collaboration within BHA and across bureaus on stabilization, resilience, and food security. Our close collaboration with Missions will improve our effectiveness in addressing crises, building resilience, and providing more cohesive engagement on high-level policy and planning issues.

Questions Submitted by Hon. Collin C. Peterson, a Representative in Congress from Minnesota

Question 1. Please provide a detailed explanation on how commodities are selected for donation in each local context and what bearing commodity price and availability have on these considerations.

² See Mr. Isley's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 4, p. 47.

³ See Mr. Isley's Answer to Mr. Costa's Question 6, p. 47.

Answer. Before providing in-kind assistance, USAID and its partners undertake market analyses to ensure that our assistance will not have adverse impacts on local markets. We look at a number of factors—including commodity prices and food availability—to determine whether it is appropriate to provide in-kind resources.

There are currently 25 items eligible for procurement under the title II program. These food items range from wheat and sorghum to therapeutic peanut-based products. Many products, programming, and process updates are based on recommendations from the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR), an ongoing stakeholder consultation process that expands the body of scientific and programmatic evidence and helps drive continuous improvements in programming and procurement. The implementing partners select which commodities to use from these eligible items, based on country context and need. Food security needs assessments, market assessments, and gender analyses help determine the composition and quantity of the food assistance basket. Implementing partners ensure proposed food and nutrition assistance aligns with cultural preferences and host government priorities and programs. Cooking times and the amount of water and fuel required for cooking are also considerations.

USAID works in close coordination with USDA to monitor the price and availability of title II commodities. USAID receives quarterly price estimates from USDA and shares these estimates with implementing partners. Final commodity selections are made based on all of the factors mentioned above, including estimated purchase price.

Question 2. Please provide a detailed accounting of the commodities used in Food for Peace Emergency, Food for Peace Non-emergency, Food for Progress, and McGovern-Dole Food for Education programs, disaggregated by program and country, for each of the last 5 fiscal years.

Answer. Please see the [following] table on commodities used in Food for Peace's emergency and non-emergency programming, disaggregated by program and country, for the last 5 fiscal years.

<i>By Country</i>			
FY15 Programs			
Recipient Country Name	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Afghanistan	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	710	\$532,535
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	3,270	\$3,833,649
	Wheat, Soft White	30,920	\$7,228,635
		3,000	\$1,972,523
Burkina Faso	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	150	\$86,193
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	440	\$540,448
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,310	\$709,354
	Rice	1,100	\$636,528
		5,560	\$3,066,106
Burundi	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	20	\$12,029
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	220	\$88,888
	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP, 25 Kg	750	\$277,675
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,080	\$2,068,783
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	50	\$168,450
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	390	\$422,708
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	50	\$27,573
		4,260	\$2,008,538
Central African Republic	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,700	\$609,074
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	250	\$309,578
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	610	\$335,274
	Rice	1,700	\$754,613
		11,950	\$7,700,363
Cameroon	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	240	\$137,909
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	490	\$586,322
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,420	\$757,371
	Rice	9,800	\$6,218,762
		11,340	\$4,628,133
Chad	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	660	\$392,080
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,650	\$2,006,553
	Sorghum	9,030	\$2,229,500
		1,200	\$831,525
Colombia	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	200	\$246,826
	Rice	1,000	\$584,699
		20,710	\$10,663,167
Democratic Republic of Congo			

Recipient Country Name	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Djibouti	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP, 25 Kg	16,120	\$8,068,612
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	290	\$158,236
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	840	\$1,026,298
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	300	\$118,489
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,660	\$938,043
	Sorghum	1,500	\$353,490
	130	\$89,990	
Ethiopia	Wheat-Soy Blend Bag, 25 Kg	130	\$89,990
		311,390	\$91,891,618
Guatemala	Bulgur bag, 50 Kg	610	\$200,147
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	7,440	\$4,108,371
	Hard Red Wheat	169,340	\$38,801,456
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	5,070	\$6,067,560
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	43,970	\$22,714,798
	Rice	130	\$67,210
	Sorghum	84,830	\$19,932,077
	5,840	\$3,605,361	
Haiti	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	1,640	\$1,039,593
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,460	\$812,447
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	630	\$797,091
	Rice	2,110	\$956,229
	3,720	\$1,989,180	
Kenya	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	1,220	\$407,204
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,710	\$883,701
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	380	\$250,801
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	410	\$447,474
		57,880	\$21,064,387
Liberia	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	80	\$269,520
	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	10,910	\$5,145,810
	Flour, Bread	1,870	\$854,129
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	2,120	\$2,364,296
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	7,810	\$3,802,720
	Sorghum	35,090	\$8,627,912
		3,170	\$1,716,725
Madagascar	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	320	\$394,752
	Rice	2,850	\$1,321,973
	7,090	\$4,035,860	
Malawi	Beans, Great Northern Bag, 50 Kg	70	\$69,666
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,080	\$1,617,121
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	660	\$771,462
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	450	\$225,633
	Rice	2,830	\$1,351,978
	4,450	\$3,161,798	
Mali	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	860	\$559,081
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,670	\$882,958
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,070	\$1,272,401
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	850	\$447,358
	3,620	\$2,610,658	
Mauritania	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	300	\$178,218
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,020	\$1,238,494
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,300	\$1,193,945
		4,300	\$1,882,772
Niger	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	500	\$233,920
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	160	\$194,028
	Rice	1,600	\$710,224
	Wheat, Soft White	2,040	\$744,600
	19,000	\$10,498,818	
Pakistan	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	710	\$253,713
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	10,360	\$5,709,861
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	50	\$27,327
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	880	\$1,002,840
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	470	\$270,284
	Rice	6,530	\$3,234,793
	530	\$1,766,455	
Somalia	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	530	\$1,766,455
		29,670	\$10,166,288
South Sudan	Corn	5,330	\$1,059,444
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,360	\$768,464
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,560	\$1,849,480
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	4,180	\$2,137,728
	Sorghum	17,240	\$4,351,172
		42,170	\$11,559,078
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUSF	180	\$448,800
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	540	\$659,000
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,800	\$917,329

Recipient Country Name	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Sudan	Sorghum	39,650	\$9,533,950
		128,950	\$38,623,872
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	250	\$835,230
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	13,950	\$11,297,223
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,040	\$1,211,756
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	110	\$57,674
Uganda	Sorghum	113,600	\$25,221,990
		4,480	\$2,029,304
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,510	\$496,060
	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,600	\$542,449
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	520	\$237,318
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	510	\$373,408
West Bank Gaza	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	340	\$380,070
		4,740	\$2,283,511
	Beans, Garbanzo, Kabuli Bag-50 Kg	210	\$145,285
Yemen	Flour, Bread	4,530	\$2,138,225
		36,840	\$8,364,144
Zimbabwe	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,040	\$513,562
	Wheat, Soft White	35,800	\$7,850,582
		6,020	\$2,914,592
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,280	\$1,123,009
Grand Total	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	630	\$817,535
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	800	\$341,600
	Sorghum	2,310	\$632,448
		766,910	\$262,719,584

FY15 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,000	\$1,701,409
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	3,000	\$5,490,601
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUSF	1,320	\$3,762,565
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	4,500	\$14,269,593
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	250	\$192,333
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	7,240	\$9,053,084
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,250	\$1,135,066
		113,790	\$61,264,108
Foreign Prepo.	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	9,000	\$4,534,942
	Hard Red Wheat	4,530	\$1,132,409
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	5,000	\$3,666,817
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	21,000	\$25,727,011
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	28,260	\$14,633,289
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg, F	1,000	\$477,190
	Sorghum	45,000	\$11,092,450
		135,350	\$96,868,758
	Grand Total		

FY16 Programs

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Afghanistan		13,870	\$7,879,301
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,090	\$4,728,683
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,780	\$1,784,918
	Wheat, Soft White	7,000	\$1,365,700
Bangladesh		165,160	\$35,671,509
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	470	\$541,843
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	710	\$442,066
Burkina Faso	Wheat, Soft White	163,980	\$34,687,600
		1,310	\$737,200
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	120	\$52,952
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	100	\$112,938
Burundi	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	240	\$192,405
	Rice	850	\$378,905
		3,720	\$2,012,894
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	450	\$276,390
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	50	\$14,453
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,050	\$311,546
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,880	\$834,947
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUSF	150	\$424,950

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Central African Republic	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	130	\$146,713
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	10	\$3,897
		8,270	\$4,529,622
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,520	\$848,184
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,200	\$570,758
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	550	\$878,094
Cameroon	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	300	\$355,992
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,100	\$740,332
	Rice	2,600	\$1,136,262
		14,740	\$7,511,754
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	440	\$209,194
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	120	\$179,291
Chad	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,740	\$1,951,615
	Rice	11,440	\$5,171,654
		22,760	\$6,709,713
	Corn, Yellow Bag, 50 Kg	1,970	\$561,194
Colombia	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,290	\$1,081,577
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	320	\$394,896
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,160	\$2,103,207
	Sorghum	15,020	\$2,568,840
		2,650	\$1,314,809
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	680	\$380,537
Democratic Republic of Congo	Rice	1,970	\$934,273
		8,360	\$3,689,390
Congo (Republic of)	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	5,740	\$1,983,750
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	640	\$292,277
	Emergency Fd., RUSF	170	\$427,000
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,410	\$795,164
	Rice	400	\$191,200
		460	\$248,424
Djibouti	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	120	\$88,199
	Rice	340	\$160,225
		2,010	\$888,846
El Salvador	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	1,300	\$552,559
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	150	\$180,311
	Sorghum	560	\$155,977
Ethiopia		600	\$257,670
	Rice	600	\$257,670
Guatemala		602,750	\$141,826,107
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,230	\$539,942
	Hard Red Wheat	448,390	\$88,725,637
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,680	\$5,591,886
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	39,290	\$27,337,318
	Sorghum	109,160	\$19,631,323
Haiti		710	\$426,863
	Beans, Black Bag, 50 Kg	350	\$249,340
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	360	\$177,523
Honduras		1,820	\$1,018,847
	Bulgur bag, 50 Kg	1,200	\$343,692
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	180	\$162,000
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	200	\$237,460
	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS, 6/4 L 670, F	240	\$275,695
		430	\$212,286
Kenya	Beans, Small Red Bag, 50 Kg	60	\$48,985
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	60	\$27,459
	Rice	310	\$135,842
		41,670	\$11,010,005
Madagascar	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	5,400	\$2,372,738
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,200	\$1,468,152
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,020	\$1,197,661
	Sorghum	31,080	\$5,492,666
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	1,970	\$478,789
		10,470	\$5,438,305
Malawi	Beans, Great Northern Bag, 50 Kg	120	\$108,939
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	510	\$162,533
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,160	\$1,430,327
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,160	\$1,398,273
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	630	\$294,237
	Rice	4,890	\$2,043,996
		19,900	\$11,498,589
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	4,030	\$3,233,167
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	8,160	\$2,564,891
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,530	\$1,160,144
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	2,130	\$2,454,344

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Mali	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,050	\$2,086,044
		3,630	\$2,118,687
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,500	\$678,511
Mauritania	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	370	\$446,971
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	1,760	\$993,205
		2,100	\$1,468,042
Mozambique	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	70	\$30,889
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	430	\$619,328
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	100	\$139,586
	Rice	1,500	\$678,240
Niger		750	\$651,135
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	750	\$651,135
Pakistan		21,920	\$11,370,921
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	670	\$223,144
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,710	\$1,748,121
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	580	\$919,027
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	160	\$194,065
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,530	\$2,364,075
	Rice	13,270	\$5,922,490
Somalia		1,150	\$765,975
	Wheat-Soy Blend Bag, 25 Kg	1,150	\$765,975
South Sudan		10,430	\$3,522,022
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	390	\$169,346
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	720	\$876,842
	Sorghum	9,320	\$2,475,834
Sudan		111,690	\$28,755,080
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	2,250	\$2,368,360
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,170	\$5,104,646
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	4,240	\$2,625,172
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	2,310	\$1,093,970
Tanzania	Sorghum	98,720	\$17,562,931
		121,250	\$36,357,562
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	10,840	\$14,179,717
Uganda	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	2,910	\$3,253,995
	Sorghum	107,500	\$18,923,850
		8,250	\$3,940,678
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,360	\$1,502,428
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	200	\$295,628
Yemen	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	680	\$821,460
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	3,010	\$1,321,161
		9,270	\$3,903,677
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	1,300	\$978,529
Zimbabwe	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,240	\$688,330
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,100	\$487,586
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	630	\$771,057
	Sorghum	1,600	\$394,880
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	2,400	\$583,296
		167,040	\$48,268,726
Grand Total	Hard Red Wheat	86,900	\$17,820,113
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	8,050	\$9,493,664
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	12,480	\$8,277,988
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	1,970	\$704,236
		10,530	\$4,301,952
Domestic Prepo.	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	320	\$149,354
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	1,590	\$2,295,363
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	200	\$231,740
	Sorghum	8,420	\$1,625,495
Grand Total		1,389,670	\$388,306,590

FY16 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		50,130	\$27,264,954
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	6,880	\$2,370,413
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	6,170	\$2,938,078
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	200	\$325,348
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	920	\$1,142,447
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	8,220	\$10,122,203
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	740	\$382,589
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	10,000	\$5,659,476
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD Bag, 50 Kg	2,000	\$957,800
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	15,000	\$3,366,600

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Foreign Prepo.		318,650	\$123,121,132
	Beans, Great Northern Bag, 50 Kg	400	\$356,678
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	8,000	\$6,530,762
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	10,700	\$3,472,728
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	12,480	\$5,570,450
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	5,340	\$7,921,799
	Hard Red Wheat	82,860	\$14,969,471
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	26,500	\$30,838,371
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	56,300	\$32,342,975
	Rice	1,000	\$433,420
	Rice, Fort.	1,000	\$528,410
	Sorghum	114,070	\$20,156,068
Grand Total		368,780	\$150,386,086
FY17 Programs			
Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Bangladesh		73,140	\$18,164,466
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	360	\$380,603
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	540	\$253,087
	Wheat, Soft White	72,240	\$17,530,776
Burkina Faso		200	\$204,684
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	60	\$36,832
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	120	\$159,991
	Rice	20	\$7,862
Burundi		10,400	\$6,600,574
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	210	\$88,402
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,540	\$587,685
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	7,870	\$5,000,267
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	220	\$311,282
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	540	\$602,587
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	20	\$10,352
Central African Republic		5,420	\$2,656,811
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,400	\$1,827,313
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	400	\$271,277
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	120	\$148,086
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	500	\$410,135
Cameroon		16,890	\$7,132,075
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,470	\$993,044
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	890	\$1,384,186
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	980	\$1,209,369
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	2,850	\$1,271,405
	Sorghum	10,700	\$2,274,071
Chad		17,090	\$6,704,934
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,960	\$1,326,920
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,060	\$1,323,532
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,820	\$1,420,006
	Rice, Fort.	150	\$62,864
	Sorghum	12,100	\$2,571,613
Colombia		1,270	\$675,838
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	160	\$130,160
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	40	\$31,715
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	100	\$132,676
	Rice	970	\$381,288
Democratic Republic of Congo		16,680	\$8,477,052
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	11,830	\$4,632,953
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,510	\$1,813,927
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	240	\$130,800
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,100	\$1,899,372
Congo (Republic of)		540	\$373,425
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	60	\$37,652
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	10	\$16,105
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	100	\$129,123
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	70	\$59,220
	Rice, Fort.	300	\$131,325
Djibouti		2,960	\$1,227,842
	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	1,240	\$517,350
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	260	\$323,489
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	230	\$122,236
	Sorghum	1,230	\$264,767
Ethiopia		447,710	\$103,504,130

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Haiti	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,630	\$845,623
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	500	\$302,921
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	9,820	\$12,043,718
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	29,140	\$16,958,196
	Sorghum	66,240	\$11,293,395
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	340,380	\$62,060,276
	800	\$445,961	
Kenya	Bulgur bag, 50 Kg	200	\$57,118
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	400	\$232,479
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	150	\$95,390
Madagascar	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	50	\$60,975
		54,030	\$18,888,629
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	5,200	\$6,458,122
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	8,580	\$5,041,664
	Sorghum	30,720	\$5,309,715
Malawi	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	9,530	\$2,079,128
		8,810	\$6,013,416
	Beans, Great Northern Bag, 50 Kg	60	\$44,970
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,700	\$2,134,216
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,740	\$2,151,136
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,470	\$902,140
	Rice	1,840	\$780,954
Mali		4,110	\$3,347,077
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	860	\$672,825
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,200	\$1,408,157
Mauritania	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,050	\$1,266,096
		4,960	\$3,679,376
Mozambique	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,750	\$1,685,787
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	710	\$943,484
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,500	\$1,050,106
		2,010	\$1,039,043
Niger	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	50	\$24,584
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	50	\$75,751
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	160	\$212,616
	Rice, Fort.	1,750	\$726,093
Nigeria		3,810	\$631,241
	Sorghum	3,810	\$631,241
		24,360	\$15,892,699
Somalia	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,260	\$2,596,188
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	910	\$1,399,830
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	4,600	\$4,039,796
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,980	\$2,604,389
	Rice, Fort.	12,610	\$5,252,497
South Sudan		5,600	\$6,489,600
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	770	\$483,198
Sudan	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,830	\$6,006,402
		31,470	\$12,788,425
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	7,990	\$5,044,625
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,700	\$2,081,798
Tanzania	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,140	\$1,834,423
	Sorghum	18,640	\$3,827,578
		109,420	\$26,760,391
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,170	\$5,085,709
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,030	\$1,856,787
Uganda	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	5,250	\$2,271,395
	Sorghum	96,970	\$17,546,499
		89,470	\$21,451,294
Yemen	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	7,870	\$6,259,043
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,670	\$2,102,615
	Sorghum	79,930	\$13,089,636
Zimbabwe		5,430	\$3,200,825
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	200	\$281,102
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	510	\$654,101
Yemen	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	4,720	\$2,265,623
		15,650	\$9,928,317
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,360	\$1,660,567
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	6,140	\$3,820,810
Yemen	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	2,720	\$3,356,616
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	2,430	\$1,090,324
		319,580	\$104,738,818
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	27,080	\$33,349,599
Zimbabwe	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	18,540	\$11,507,013
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	17,200	\$9,904,734
	Wheat, Soft White	256,760	\$49,977,472
	7,590	\$3,460,848	

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,930	\$1,216,356
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	760	\$916,539
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	700	\$351,775
	Sorghum	4,200	\$976,178
Grand Total		1,279,400	\$394,477,791

FY17 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		14,500	\$11,823,073
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,000	\$634,110
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	2,000	\$1,611,200
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,500	\$5,929,579
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	2,000	\$837,532
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	5,000	\$2,810,652
Foreign Prepo.		107,340	\$54,514,976
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,000	\$381,581
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	10,250	\$6,397,692
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	230	\$334,540
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	2,500	\$2,063,668
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	15,500	\$19,009,085
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	5,500	\$2,400,708
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	23,000	\$14,441,092
	Rice	500	\$195,220
	Sorghum	40,000	\$7,559,350
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	8,860	\$1,732,041
Grand Total		121,840	\$66,338,048

FY18 Programs

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Bangladesh		101,000	\$23,531,067
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	310	\$341,569
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	460	\$201,728
	Wheat, Soft White Bag, 50 Kg	2,030	\$558,149
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	98,200	\$22,429,621
Burkina Faso		810	\$436,539
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	60	\$66,922
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	130	\$61,868
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	620	\$307,749
Burundi		4,360	\$2,391,593
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	1,160	\$732,099
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	3,200	\$1,659,494
Central African Republic		5,400	\$2,643,353
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,790	\$1,806,107
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	1,610	\$837,246
Cameroon		8,840	\$4,983,808
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	480	\$303,065
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	1,540	\$2,763,117
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	1,520	\$618,013
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	5,300	\$1,299,613
Chad		5,800	\$2,949,984
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	950	\$1,840,839
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	4,850	\$1,109,145
Colombia		1,090	\$572,122
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	270	\$165,099
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	820	\$407,023
Congo, Dem. Repub.		23,220	\$12,047,497
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	6,460	\$3,083,244
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,060	\$1,426,942
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	50	\$56,108
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	120	\$125,353
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	690	\$296,887
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	410	\$194,516
	Rice, Milled Bulk	13,430	\$6,864,447
Congo, Repub. of		340	\$157,104
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	340	\$157,104
Djibouti		900	\$309,691
	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	420	\$191,990

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Ethiopia	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	480	\$117,701
		291,610	\$82,585,491
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,800	\$2,492,278
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	870	\$1,708,428
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	11,050	\$12,879,861
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	400	\$427,374
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	30,700	\$13,848,907
	Sorghum Bulk	58,200	\$10,889,220
Kenya	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	186,590	\$40,339,423
		68,180	\$16,367,916
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	470	\$570,028
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	7,460	\$3,416,164
Madagascar	Sorghum Bulk	46,800	\$9,755,209
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	13,450	\$2,626,516
		6,390	\$1,739,189
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	200	\$139,169
	Oil, Vegetable Pail, 20 L	70	\$92,752
Malawi	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	290	\$137,585
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	450	\$261,189
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	5,380	\$1,108,495
		1,680	\$1,345,296
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,270	\$887,145
Mauritania	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	410	\$458,151
		1,790	\$1,309,310
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	40	\$25,648
Mozambique	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	140	\$285,154
	Oil, Vegetable Pail, 20 L	210	\$304,808
	Rice, 3/15 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	1,400	\$693,700
		1,880	\$932,068
	Rice, 3/15 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	1,880	\$932,068
Niger		20,590	\$13,473,440
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,520	\$2,564,109
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	1,100	\$2,155,262
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	3,660	\$2,036,497
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,350	\$1,527,440
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	10,960	\$5,190,133
Nigeria		6,260	\$6,641,517
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,630	\$2,521,235
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	1,300	\$2,552,516
Republic of South Sudan	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,330	\$1,567,766
		51,460	\$11,979,853
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	930	\$1,061,292
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	5,090	\$2,269,787
Somalia	Sorghum Bulk	45,440	\$8,648,773
		42,570	\$16,644,726
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	11,110	\$7,621,786
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	2,120	\$2,388,986
Sudan	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	3,780	\$1,733,947
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	6,720	\$1,506,098
	Sorghum Bulk	18,840	\$3,393,910
		147,470	\$45,505,515
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	20,320	\$10,882,627
Tanzania	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	8,650	\$10,410,213
	Sorghum Bulk	118,500	\$24,212,676
		8,690	\$4,653,829
Uganda	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	820	\$914,866
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	7,870	\$3,738,963
		16,020	\$10,222,964
Yemen	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,970	\$1,369,408
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,720	\$5,506,903
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	8,330	\$3,346,654
		315,550	\$101,377,577
Zimbabwe	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	28,320	\$32,593,721
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	23,620	\$12,448,801
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	263,610	\$56,335,055
		9,440	\$4,023,432
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,970	\$1,305,941
Grand Total	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	840	\$945,153
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	1,180	\$462,674
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	5,450	\$1,309,665
		1,141,340	\$368,824,882

FY18 Prepo.				
Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost	
Domestic Prepo.	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	47,650	\$35,543,982	
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	9,000	\$6,150,759	
	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	1,650	\$2,989,942	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	5,000	\$2,545,371	
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	9,500	\$11,973,592	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	8,000	\$5,035,768	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	14,000	\$6,593,106	
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	500	\$255,445	
Foreign Prepo.		83,900	\$40,039,910	
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,000	\$1,300,587	
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	9,000	\$6,111,739	
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box, 10/1.5 Kg	500	\$986,125	
	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 50 Kg	630	\$296,024	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	13,770	\$15,904,565	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	18,260	\$8,081,590	
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	740	\$170,970	
	Sorghum Bulk	38,000	\$7,188,310	
	Grand Total		131,550	\$75,583,893
	FY19 Programs			
Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost	
Bangladesh	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS, 6/4 L	92,430	\$18,912,495	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	50	\$49,711	
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	20	\$9,500	
Burkina Faso		92,360	\$18,853,285	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	3,160	\$1,764,285	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	160	\$212,403	
Burundi	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	480	\$181,620	
		2,520	\$1,370,262	
Cameroon	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	1,070	\$629,757	
		1,070	\$629,757	
Central African Republic		17,060	\$6,248,298	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	160	\$207,643	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	740	\$300,067	
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	2,340	\$911,984	
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	5,370	\$2,856,896	
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	8,450	\$1,971,707	
Chad		12,950	\$5,440,082	
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	10,850	\$4,544,514	
Colombia	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,100	\$895,569	
		1,670	\$2,017,410	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	3,500	\$1,327,654	
Democratic Republic of Congo	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	12,230	\$2,296,305	
	Sorghum Bulk	880	\$485,381	
	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	180	\$115,409	
	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	80	\$33,337	
Djibouti	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	90	\$108,783	
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	530	\$227,852	
		37,140	\$17,023,473	
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	32,040	\$14,854,297	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	30	\$34,133	
Ethiopia	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	120	\$140,094	
	Peas, Green, Split Bag, 50 Kg	600	\$282,317	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	4,020	\$1,593,770	
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag, 50 Kg	330	\$118,863	
		2,270	\$1,108,486	
Haiti	Flour, All Purpose Bag, 25 Kg	2,270	\$1,108,486	
		437,230	\$103,023,369	
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	5,650	\$7,023,367	
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	440	\$513,137	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	27,230	\$11,052,335	
Haiti	Sorghum Bulk	82,170	\$18,204,701	
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	321,740	\$66,229,829	
		2,560	\$1,310,896	
Haiti	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	290	\$328,590	
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	770	\$356,641	

Recipient Country	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Kenya	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	290	\$328,590
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	770	\$356,641
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD Bag, 50 Kg	1,500	\$625,665
		47,530	\$16,129,915
Madagascar	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	4,930	\$5,959,537
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	9,470	\$4,022,083
	Sorghum Bulk	27,300	\$4,808,036
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	5,830	\$1,340,259
	14,690	\$5,108,804	
Niger	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	1,680	\$1,002,006
	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS, 6/4 L	210	\$223,803
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	520	\$603,642
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	210	\$244,906
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,390	\$499,164
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	660	\$319,229
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	10,020	\$2,216,053
	18,750	\$11,072,155	
Nigeria	Beans, Small Red Bag, 50 Kg	2,400	\$2,125,998
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	3,070	\$1,707,655
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,490	\$1,853,451
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable, 6/4 L	80	\$92,044
	11,710	\$5,293,008	
	11,860	\$9,569,395	
Republic of Congo	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	8,030	\$4,993,084
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	3,830	\$4,576,311
Republic of South Sudan		840	\$671,950
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W-MLD., Prbl. Bag, 50 Kg	840	\$671,950
	29,890	\$9,835,330	
Somalia	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	3,630	\$4,218,731
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	650	\$250,634
	Sorghum Bulk	25,610	\$5,365,965
		72,200	\$23,393,536
Sudan	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	4,400	\$3,074,192
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	5,640	\$6,844,341
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	7,720	\$3,198,758
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	600	\$139,878
	Sorghum Bulk	53,840	\$10,136,367
		148,320	\$41,006,668
Tanzania	Lentils Bag, 50 Kg	14,220	\$6,572,104
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	6,940	\$8,019,013
	Sorghum Bulk	127,160	\$26,415,551
	1,930	\$720,449	
Uganda	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	1,930	\$720,449
		2,940	\$1,778,245
Yemen	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	1,020	\$1,179,905
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag, 50 Kg	1,920	\$598,340
		585,020	\$195,362,942
Zimbabwe	Beans, Great Northern Bag, 50 Kg	12,370	\$12,147,093
	Beans, Kidney, Light Red Bag, 50 Kg	620	\$847,341
	Beans, Pea Bag, 50 Kg	5,520	\$4,835,596
	Beans, Small White Bag, 50 Kg	60	\$36,062
	Beans, Substitutable Bag, 50 Kg (Pea Bag)	7,090	\$6,335,800
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	48,480	\$57,619,899
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	510,880	\$113,541,150
		18,040	\$4,676,991
Grand Total	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	600	\$692,433
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	2,420	\$951,579
	Sorghum Bag, 50 Kg	4,020	\$932,640
	Sorghum Bulk	11,000	\$2,100,340
	1,576,160	\$480,914,271	

FY19 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.	Beans, Pinto Bag, 50 Kg	2,100	\$1,497,817
	Cornmeal Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,200	\$1,140,570
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP, 25 Kg	2,350	\$1,816,756
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	6,100	\$7,535,233
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	7,500	\$3,291,944
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD Bag, 50 Kg	3,530	\$1,749,550
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD, Fort. Bag, 50 Kg	7,000	\$3,340,431
		94,792	\$53,935,982
Foreign Prepo.			

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
	Oil, Vegetable Can, 6/4 L	9,500	\$10,901,429
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag, 50 Kg	14,800	\$6,012,940
	Sorghum Bulk	50,000	\$9,114,600
Grand Total		125,572	\$74,308,283

By RUTF & RUSF Purchases**

Fiscal Year	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
FY 2016		5,318	\$24,598,936
	RUSF	3,090	\$20,043,068
	RUTF	2,228	\$4,555,868
FY 2017		11,850	\$32,176,169
	RUSF	4,375	\$11,396,245
	RUTF	7,475	\$20,779,924
FY 2018		11,291	\$30,513,644
	RUSF	1,670	\$4,073,215
	RUTF	9,621	\$26,440,429
FY 2019		18,504	\$49,879,132
	RUSF	9,082	\$23,522,453
	RUTF	9,421	\$26,356,679

By Partner**FY15 Programs**

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA		2,860	\$1,761,103
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	780	\$264,139
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	300	\$136,914
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	250	\$182,018
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	520	\$625,899
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	1,010	\$552,133
ADRA		1,690	\$1,061,838
	Beans, Great Northern Bag—50 Kg	70	\$69,666
	Cornmeal, Soy-Fort. Bag—HP—25 Kg	70	\$20,860
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	660	\$362,328
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	190	\$255,372
	Rice	700	\$353,611
CRS		152,460	\$50,162,226
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	750	\$471,169
	Bulgur bag—50 Kg	610	\$200,147
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	400	\$151,931
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	12,220	\$6,315,443
	Hard Red Wheat	88,670	\$21,277,336
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	5,190	\$6,164,555
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	15,930	\$8,196,410
	Rice	3,110	\$1,453,370
	Sorghum	25,580	\$5,931,866
CNFA		1,000	\$658,769
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	810	\$395,021
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	190	\$263,749
CARE		3,720	\$1,989,180
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	1,220	\$407,204
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,710	\$883,701
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	380	\$250,801
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	410	\$447,474
FHI		29,580	\$8,621,004
	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP—25 Kg	2,050	\$731,916
	Hard Red Wheat	21,350	\$4,519,178
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	150	\$178,923
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	300	\$118,489
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	5,730	\$3,072,498
Mercy Corps		3,230	\$1,488,341
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	130	\$50,574
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	730	\$231,921
	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP—25 Kg	970	\$344,740
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	600	\$277,517
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	310	\$218,717
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	200	\$218,327
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	290	\$146,546

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost	
PCI		1,530	\$1,142,039	
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	860	\$559,081	
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	320	\$175,117	
REST	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	350	\$407,841	
		55,680	\$15,785,288	
	Hard Red Wheat	44,910	\$9,779,756	
Save The Children	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	10,770	\$6,005,532	
		31,510	\$9,876,054	
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	890	\$568,425	
UNICEF	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	400	\$140,096	
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,350	\$712,722	
	Hard Red Wheat	14,410	\$3,225,186	
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	480	\$546,062	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	5,410	\$2,574,764	
	Rice	1,260	\$568,436	
	Sorghum	7,310	\$1,540,363	
		910	\$3,039,655	
	WFP	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	910	\$3,039,655
			477,970	\$165,090,251
World Vision	Beans, Garbanzo, Kabuli Bag—50 Kg	210	\$145,285	
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	20	\$12,029	
	Corn	5,330	\$1,059,444	
	Cornmeal, Soy—Fort. Bag—HP—25 Kg	17,080	\$8,400,293	
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	16,660	\$9,411,836	
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUSF	180	\$448,800	
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	10,910	\$5,145,810	
	Flour, Bread	6,400	\$2,992,355	
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	14,660	\$11,829,757	
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	15,860	\$18,778,633	
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	28,890	\$14,500,764	
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag—50 Kg	800	\$341,600	
	Rice	24,580	\$13,461,591	
	Sorghum	267,500	\$62,648,247	
	Wheat, Soft White	68,760	\$15,823,817	
	Wheat-Soy Blend Bag—25 Kg	130	\$89,990	
		4,770	\$2,043,836	
		Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,470	\$727,988
		Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	440	\$553,786
		Sorghum	2,860	\$762,061
Grand Total		766,910	\$262,719,584	

FY15 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		21,560	\$35,604,650
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	3,000	\$1,701,409
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	3,000	\$5,490,601
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUSF	1,320	\$3,762,565
	Emerg[e]ncy Fd., RUTF	4,500	\$14,269,593
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	250	\$192,333
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	7,240	\$9,053,084
Foreign Prepo.	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	2,250	\$1,135,066
		113,790	\$61,264,108
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	9,000	\$4,534,942
	Hard Red Wheat	4,530	\$1,132,409
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	5,000	\$3,666,817
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	21,000	\$25,727,011
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	28,260	\$14,633,289
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD Bag—50 Kg—F	1,000	\$477,190
	Sorghum	45,000	\$11,092,450
	Grand Total		135,350

FY16 Programs

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ADRA		3,140	\$1,682,854
	Beans, Great Northern Bag—50 Kg	120	\$108,939
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,770	\$806,958
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	240	\$343,340

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CRS	Rice	1,010	\$423,617
		522,190	\$131,484,473
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	50	\$14,453
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	7,060	\$3,185,691
	Hard Red Wheat	448,390	\$88,725,637
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	6,620	\$7,860,991
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	39,770	\$27,184,506
CNFA	Rice	3,880	\$1,620,379
	Sorghum	16,420	\$2,892,816
		520	\$381,094
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	320	\$149,354
CARE	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	200	\$231,740
		81,500	\$18,808,036
HK	Bulgur Bag—50 Kg	1,200	\$343,692
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	180	\$162,000
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	670	\$779,303
	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS—6/4 L 670—F	240	\$275,695
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	710	\$442,066
	Wheat, Soft White	78,500	\$16,805,280
		11,000	\$2,310,000
Mercy Corps	Wheat, Soft White	11,000	\$2,310,000
		900	\$416,664
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	490	\$159,021
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	30	\$14,002
PCI	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	30	\$37,022
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	350	\$206,620
		1,550	\$1,148,672
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	860	\$565,666
Save The Children	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	330	\$144,385
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	360	\$438,620
		530	\$278,232
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	180	\$64,123
WFP	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	250	\$115,928
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	40	\$48,321
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	60	\$49,860
		693,860	\$216,224,246
	Beans, Black Bag—50 Kg	350	\$249,340
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	6,350	\$4,954,091
	Beans, Small Red Bag—50 Kg	60	\$48,985
	Corn, Yellow Bag—50 Kg	1,970	\$561,194
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	24,580	\$8,061,661
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	11,240	\$5,224,587
CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	3,040	\$4,567,403	
Emergencejncy Fd., RUSF	320	\$851,950	
Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	6,700	\$2,925,297	
Hard Red Wheat	86,900	\$17,820,113	
Lentils Bag—50 Kg	13,520	\$17,167,405	
Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	24,760	\$29,206,179	
Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	3,010	\$1,321,161	
Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	36,620	\$24,401,245	
Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag—50 Kg	6,040	\$2,791,411	
Rice	33,280	\$14,966,759	
Sorghum	364,960	\$65,938,980	
Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	4,370	\$1,062,085	
Wheat, Soft White	64,640	\$13,338,426	
Wheat-Soy Blend Bag—25 Kg	1,150	\$765,975	
	74,480	\$15,572,320	
World Vision	Wheat, Soft White	74,480	\$15,572,320
Grand Total		1,389,670	\$388,306,591

FY16 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		50,130	\$27,264,954
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	6,880	\$2,370,413
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	6,170	\$2,938,078
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	200	\$325,348
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	920	\$1,142,447
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	8,220	\$10,122,203
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	740	\$382,589
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	10,000	\$5,659,476
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	2,000	\$957,800

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Foreign Prepo.	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	15,000	\$3,366,600
		318,650	\$123,121,132
	Beans, Great Northern Bag—50 Kg	400	\$356,678
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	8,000	\$6,530,762
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	10,700	\$3,472,728
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	12,480	\$5,570,450
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	5,340	\$7,921,799
	Hard Red Wheat	82,860	\$14,969,471
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	26,500	\$30,838,371
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	56,300	\$32,342,975
	Rice	1,000	\$433,420
Rice, Fortified	1,000	\$528,410	
Sorghum	114,070	\$20,156,068	
Grand Total		368,780	\$150,386,086

FY17 Programs

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ADRA		1,300	\$899,037
	Beans, Great Northern Bag—50 Kg	60	\$44,970
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	430	\$274,416
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	200	\$307,371
CRS	Rice	610	\$272,280
		294,260	\$73,059,614
	Bulgur, Soy—Fort. Bag—50 Kg	210	\$88,402
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	12,370	\$7,789,679
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	500	\$302,921
CNFA	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	6,130	\$7,421,039
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	18,030	\$10,891,022
	Rice	1,230	\$508,673
	Sorghum	6,060	\$1,175,481
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	249,730	\$44,882,396
		780	\$584,505
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	630	\$403,664
CARE	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	150	\$180,842
		23,710	\$6,514,390
FHI	Bulgur Bag—50 Kg	200	\$57,118
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	400	\$232,479
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	150	\$95,390
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	410	\$441,577
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	540	\$253,087
	Wheat, Soft White	22,010	\$5,434,739
		22,480	\$5,489,510
HK	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	720	\$275,365
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	590	\$678,943
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	160	\$87,200
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	1,560	\$775,064
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	19,450	\$3,672,938
Mercy Corps		11,430	\$2,750,858
	Wheat, Soft White	11,430	\$2,750,858
		470	\$227,769
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	360	\$147,961
PCI	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	30	\$36,208
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	80	\$43,600
		1,210	\$1,093,445
REST	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	860	\$672,825
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	350	\$420,621
WFP		50,470	\$11,982,546
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	1,180	\$1,465,023
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	3,930	\$1,892,206
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	45,360	\$8,625,316
	802,990	\$273,994,342	
WFP	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	160	\$130,160
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	21,050	\$8,285,192
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	28,510	\$17,645,085
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	2,280	\$3,468,255
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	1,240	\$517,350
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	12,510	\$10,330,554
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	59,080	\$73,142,237
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	18,540	\$11,507,013
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	7,570	\$3,537,028
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	44,400	\$26,971,712

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
World Vision	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag—50 Kg	7,680	\$3,361,719
	Rice	990	\$389,149
	Rice, Fortified	14,810	\$6,172,778
	Sorghum	317,880	\$56,479,511
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	9,530	\$2,079,128
	Wheat, Soft White	256,760	\$49,977,472
		70,300	\$17,881,777
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,300	\$812,692
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	1,180	\$1,423,436
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	2,580	\$1,291,141
	Sorghum	600	\$129,702
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	25,840	\$4,879,626
Wheat, Soft White	38,800	\$9,345,179	
Grand Total		1,279,400	\$394,477,791

FY17 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		14,500	\$11,823,073
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,000	\$634,110
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	2,000	\$1,611,200
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	4,500	\$5,929,579
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	2,000	\$837,532
Foreign Prepo.	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	5,000	\$2,810,652
		107,340	\$54,514,976
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,000	\$381,581
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	10,250	\$6,397,692
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	230	\$334,540
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	2,500	\$2,063,668
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	15,500	\$19,009,085
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	5,500	\$2,400,708
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	23,000	\$14,441,092
	Rice	500	\$195,220
	Sorghum	40,000	\$7,559,350
	Wheat, Soft Red Winter	8,860	\$1,732,041
Grand Total		121,840	\$66,338,048

FY18 Programs

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ADRA		720	\$493,109
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	200	\$139,169
	Oil, Vegetable Pail—20 L	70	\$92,752
CRS	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	450	\$261,189
		161,200	\$49,571,544
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	2,910	\$1,942,485
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	870	\$1,708,428
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	7,780	\$8,949,758
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	21,630	\$9,818,553
	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	2,490	\$513,040
CNFA	Sorghum Bulk	7,060	\$1,226,463
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	118,460	\$25,412,818
		1,590	\$1,203,501
CARE	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,240	\$809,533
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	350	\$393,969
		46,300	\$10,233,483
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	310	\$341,569
FHI	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	460	\$201,728
	Wheat, Soft White Bag—50 Kg	2,030	\$558,149
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	43,500	\$9,132,037
		3,970	\$2,001,291
HK	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,630	\$675,878
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	520	\$552,727
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	480	\$197,703
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	1,340	\$574,983
Mercy Corps		18,660	\$4,417,259
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	18,660	\$4,417,259
		670	\$349,808
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	50	\$56,108

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
REST	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	210	\$99,184
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	410	\$194,516
		38,560	\$10,613,902
WFP	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	1,020	\$1,257,374
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	3,410	\$1,431,883
WFP	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	34,130	\$7,924,645
		792,080	\$270,359,678
World Vision	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	1,430	\$897,198
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	11,590	\$5,582,881
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	23,000	\$15,899,722
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	5,030	\$9,596,888
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	420	\$191,990
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	23,980	\$12,919,123
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	51,200	\$59,407,796
	Oil, Vegetable Pail—20 L	210	\$304,808
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	23,620	\$12,448,801
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	7,870	\$3,738,963
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	18,650	\$8,534,143
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag—50 Kg	11,030	\$4,427,341
	Rice, 3/15 Lg., W-MLD Bag—50 Kg	3,280	\$1,625,768
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD Bag—50 Kg	11,300	\$5,347,236
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	5,100	\$2,634,325
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W-MLD Bag—50 Kg	1,440	\$714,773
	Rice, Milled Bulk	13,430	\$6,864,447
	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	25,690	\$5,937,677
	Sorghum Bulk	285,720	\$56,563,825
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	47,450	\$9,628,476
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	263,610	\$56,335,055
		39,620	\$11,230,248
		Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	730
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	720	\$882,404
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	2,130	\$971,112
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	36,040	\$8,880,324
Grand Total		1,103,370	\$360,473,824

FY18 Prepo.

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.		47,650	\$35,543,982
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	9,000	\$6,150,759
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	1,650	\$2,989,942
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	5,000	\$2,545,371
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	9,500	\$11,973,592
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	8,000	\$5,035,768
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	14,000	\$6,593,106
Foreign Prepo.	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W-MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	500	\$255,445
		78,900	\$39,149,410
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	3,000	\$1,300,587
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	9,000	\$6,111,739
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	500	\$986,125
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—50 Kg	630	\$296,024
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	13,770	\$15,904,565
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	18,260	\$8,081,590
	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	740	\$170,970
	Sorghum Bulk	33,000	\$6,297,810
Grand Total		126,550	\$74,693,393

FY19 Programs

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CRS		241,080	\$56,384,907
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,310	\$800,572
	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS—6/4 L	210	\$223,803
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	2,610	\$3,205,957
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	210	\$244,906
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	13,770	\$5,621,220
	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	4,110	\$936,538
	Sorghum Bulk	6,490	\$1,392,607
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	212,370	\$43,959,303

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CARE	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	54,420	\$11,024,380
	Oil, Vegetable Bottle, PLS—6/4 L	130	\$72,024
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	50	\$49,711
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	30	\$35,024
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	20	\$9,500
FHI	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	54,190	\$10,858,122
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	31,930	\$8,024,139
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,600	\$760,910
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	560	\$653,231
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	510	\$235,008
Mercy Corps	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	1,440	\$562,122
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	27,820	\$5,812,868
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	450	\$200,305
	Peas, Green, Split Bag—50 Kg	30	\$34,133
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	90	\$47,309
REST	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	330	\$118,863
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	39,870	\$9,435,918
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	1,060	\$1,272,360
Save The Children	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	3,530	\$1,381,756
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	35,280	\$6,781,802
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	1,150	\$701,419
WFP	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	1,070	\$609,696
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	30	\$34,704
	Oil, Vegetable Substitutable—6/4 L	50	\$57,019
World Vision	Beans, Great Northern Bag—50 Kg	1,119,680	\$375,576,866
	Beans, Kidney, Light Red Bag—50 Kg	12,370	\$12,147,093
	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	620	\$847,341
	Beans, Pea Bag—50 Kg	5,520	\$4,835,596
	Beans, Small Red Bag—50 Kg	1,250	\$745,166
	Beans, Small White Bag—50 Kg	2,400	\$2,125,998
	Beans, Substitutable Bag—50 Kg (Pea Bag)	60	\$36,062
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	7,090	\$6,335,800
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	41,290	\$18,637,900
	Flour, All Purpose Bag—25 Kg	14,670	\$9,294,646
	Lentils Bag—50 Kg	2,270	\$1,108,486
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	14,300	\$6,605,441
	Peas, Green, Whole Bag—50 Kg	80,650	\$95,987,561
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	770	\$356,641
	Peas, Yellow, Whole Bag—50 Kg	40,520	\$16,498,142
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	4,260	\$1,510,324
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	19,110	\$9,003,421
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	660	\$319,229
	Rice, 5/20 Mg, W—MLD, Prbl Bag—50 Kg	2,520	\$1,370,262
	Sorghum Bag—50 Kg	840	\$671,950
	Sorghum Bulk	18,980	\$4,323,740
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	332,820	\$67,934,658
	Wheat, Soft White Bulk	5,830	\$1,340,259
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	510,880	\$113,541,150
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	87,580	\$19,566,338
	Wheat, Hard Red Winter Bulk	750	\$964,878
		2,390	\$930,441
	84,440	\$17,671,019	
Grand Total		1,576,160	\$480,914,271

FY19 Prepo.*

Prepo. Location	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Domestic Prepo.	Beans, Pinto Bag—50 Kg	30,780	\$20,372,300
	Cornmeal Bag—HP—25 Kg	2,100	\$1,497,817
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	2,200	\$1,140,570
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	2,350	\$1,816,756
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	6,100	\$7,535,233
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD Bag—50 Kg	7,500	\$3,291,944
	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	3,530	\$1,749,550
Foreign Prepo.	Rice, 5/20 Lg., W—MLD, Fort. Bag—50 Kg	7,000	\$3,340,431
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus Bag—HP—25 Kg	94,792	\$53,935,982
	CSB Super Cereal Plus Box—10/1.5 Kg	8,500	\$5,923,361
	Oil, Vegetable Can—6/4 L	11,992	\$21,983,653
	Peas, Yellow, Split Bag—50 Kg	9,500	\$10,901,429
	Sorghum Bulk	14,800	\$6,012,940
	50,000	\$9,114,600	

Partner	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Grand Total		25,572	\$74,308,283
By RUTF & RUSF Purchases**			
Fiscal Year	Commodity Type	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
FY 2016	RUSF	5,318	\$24,598,936
	RUTF	3,090	\$20,043,068
FY 2017	RUSF	11,850	\$32,176,169
	RUTF	2,228	\$4,555,868
FY 2018	RUSF	11,291	\$30,513,644
	RUTF	4,375	\$11,396,245
FY 2019	RUSF	18,504	\$49,879,132
	RUTF	7,475	\$20,779,924
	RUSF	1,670	\$4,073,215
	RUTF	9,621	\$26,440,429
	RUSF	9,082	\$23,522,453
	RUTF	9,421	\$26,356,679

Note: total costs and metric tons may differ from those listed in the International Food Assistance Reports (IFAR), as commodities may be purchased in fiscal years different than awards.

In addition, USDA tracking of individual commodity purchases does not differentiate between emergency and development programs.

*Note: FY 19 numbers are estimates and will change as actuals are reconciled.

**Note: Starting in FY16, the majority of ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary food (RUTF & RUSF) were purchased by OAA/T under BPAs (Blanket Purchase Agreements). USDA no longer purchases RUSF or RUTF.

Question 3. Given that U.S. dollars cannot be used to purchase commodities where sanctions have been imposed by the U.S. Government, please describe how USAID is monitoring cash purchases to ensure that commodities from these sanctioned countries are not being transshipped through eligible countries.

Answer. USAID partners are required to buy from a specified list of developing countries near crises and to provide detailed information on planned procurement locations, quantities, and other details when applying for assistance. Both the source (where the commodity is being purchased) and origin (where the commodity was produced) of any procured commodities are incorporated into the actual award agreement. Deviations from the agreed-upon terms would require USAID approval. By requiring this information, USAID ensures the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is not inadvertently purchasing food from sanctioned countries.

When procuring food locally, regionally, or internationally, FFP has a preference for supporting markets impacted by the crisis, and second for commodities produced in countries near the crisis-affected area and on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—Development Assistance Committee (OECD–DAC) list for Least Developed, Other Lower Income, and Lower-Middle Income countries. Procurement from a non-OECD DAC Least Developed, Other Lower Income, or Lower-Middle Income country requires a waiver. FFP Information Bulletin 19–03 further states that partners must procure from countries that are not on the U.S. government's list of foreign policy restricted countries.

Questions Submitted by Hon. Jimmy Panetta, a Representative in Congress from California

School Meals in Protracted Crises

Question 1. Protracted crises—the result of armed conflict, forced displacement, and natural disasters—are disrupting both the food security and education of millions of children around the world. We are seeing today in both Syria and Yemen, where the United Nations has declared system-wide Level 3 Emergencies. In these contexts, missing school meals has more than a physical impact on children. Chronic food insecurity impacts a child's ability to learn and their overall well-being. The United Nations World Food Programme administers the majority of American emergency food aid.

I was pleased to learn that earlier this year, WFP announced a partnership with an education nonprofit called Education Cannot Wait, to address this very issue. Through this partnership, the two organizations will work together to increase access to both quality education and quality nutrition for vulnerable children in emergency and crisis settings.

Mr. Hicks, how is USAID and the Office of Food for Peace supporting innovative partnerships like this to better address the nexus of child nutrition and education in emergency contexts?

Answer. In line with the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) nutrition programming prioritizes the 1,000-day period from pregnancy to age 2, as well as children under 5. These groups remain most vulnerable in emergencies, with children under 2 having a much higher risk of mortality than other population groups. In addition, USAID recognizes that good nutrition in the first 1,000 days is critical to the cognitive development needed for successful educational outcomes.

As outreach through traditional education does not reach the youngest children, FFP has supported a number of innovative partnerships with international NGOs, such as Save the Children, World Vision, and Catholic Relief Services, to assure that these groups are reached either through maternal and child health programs and/or Early Child Development (ECD) programs. For many years, USAID has utilized schools as an entry point for reaching displaced and/or refugee families in emergencies.

FFP is currently exploring how ECD programs can be more explicitly incorporated into emergency response, and is reaching out to the U.S. Government (USG) Children in Adversity coordination group as well as to counterparts at the World Bank to look at best practices in supporting growth and development for this vulnerable age group even during emergencies. The transition to the new Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance will unlock additional opportunities for innovative, multi-sectoral programming in emergencies.

Benefits of Both Commodity and Cash-Based Food Assistance

Question 2. Since 2010, USAID has deployed both commodity and cash-based assistance to address food security crises in developing nations.

Mr. Hicks, can you speak to the value of having both of these tools available to fight global hunger?

Question 2a. Additionally, if there is value in having a mixed toolkit of commodity and cash-based assistance, why does this Administration continue to eliminate funding for title II in their budget submission to Congress?

Question 2b. How do these proposed title II cuts affect the way the Office of Food for Peace administers its programs?

Question 2c. Without the threat of program elimination, would your office program funds differently?

Answer 2-2c. Given the growing complexity and number of global humanitarian crises, flexibility to use both commodity and market-based assistance to address food security crises allows USAID to respond with the most appropriate tool to meet emergency needs around the world. Where markets are functioning, food vouchers or cash transfers for food can be quicker, highly effective, and more efficient, while bolstering local markets. Where markets are not functioning and providing cash may drive up local food prices, in-kind commodities may be more appropriate and can help stabilize markets. Flexibility is critical for USAID to be able to use the right tools, in the right place, at the right time, based on the conditions on the ground.

The FY 2020 budget request consolidates the Food for Peace title II account, the International Disaster Assistance account (IDA), and overseas humanitarian assistance portion of the Migration and Refugee Assistance account (MRA) into a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account, from which food assistance will be provided. This request reflects USAID's transformation plans to merge the Office of Food for Peace and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) into the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and optimize U.S. humanitarian assistance responses. The IHA account would provide maximum flexibility and allow for the most appropriate tool depending on the context, maintaining the flexibility to use both commodity and cash-based assistance to reach as many people in need as possible.

USAID will continue to program all available resources to use the most appropriate modality to meet emergency food needs—including commodities from U.S. farmers. Humanitarian resources are programmed on a contingency basis to meet the most urgent needs around the world.