



United States Department of Agriculture

Fiscal Year 2022

International Food Assistance Report



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Cover Photographs: (Top Photo) Smallholder farmers under Local and Regional Food Aid Program in Honduras continuing to supply fruits and vegetables to McGovern-Dole supported schools. Photo by Catholic Relief Services Staff. (Lower Right Photo) A worker sorts cashews at a Food for Progress-funded cashew plant in Senegal. Photo credit: Société de Commercialisation des Produits Locaux. (Lower Left Photo) Bag of locally-procured mixed beans in Rwanda at a school supported by the McGovern-Dole program. Photo by USDA staff.

List of Abbreviations

ANACAFE	National Coffee Association
ASA	American Soybean Association
CAEX	Certification Program for Agricultural Extension Agents
CAFTA-DR	Dominican Republic-Central America FTA
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDSO	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DDGS	Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FFPr	Food for Progress
FY	Fiscal Year
HRW	Hard Red Winter Wheat
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
ITSH	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LRP	Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program
McGovern-Dole	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture (in the Dominican Republic)
MT	Metric Tons
NCBA CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NS	Northern Spring
PINEX	Pineapple Processing for Export
PVO	Public Voluntary Organization
SBM	Soybean Meal
THR	Take Home Rations
USAC	University of San Carlos
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program
YC	Yellow Corn

I. Introduction

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is pleased to provide this report to the U.S. Congress as required by Section 3112 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, [7 USC 1736a(f)]. USDA awarded more than \$443 million for food assistance programming overseas in FY 2022. These contributions helped provide school meals and supported capacity building initiatives that improved agricultural production and economic expansion in developing nations. USDA's international food assistance programs align with the Feed the Future food security initiative, providing donated U.S. and locally- or regionally-procured commodities for direct school feeding and U.S. commodities for sale in countries to build food and market systems with the goal of expanding trade and promoting economic growth in participating countries.

Overview of Fiscal Year 2022 Active USDA Government Food Assistance and Capacity-Building Programs

USDA international food assistance and capacity building programs supported more than 5.1 million direct participants in 51 developing countries in FY 2022. Implementing organizations carried out a wide variety of activities around the world, while monitoring their progress against established indicators and reporting back to USDA regularly. Independent third parties also evaluated food assistance projects that reached their baseline, mid-term, or final stages during FY 2022. These evaluations support accountability and provide learning that is applied to program improvement.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole) (7 USC 1736o-1) funds school meals, education, and nutrition programs that are implemented by private-voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other international organizations for women, infants, and children in countries with high food insecurity. The program's statutory objectives are to reduce hunger, increase literacy, and improve the health and dietary practices of school-age children, with an emphasis on girls. In FY 2022, McGovern-Dole reached more than 4.7 million participants with all active programming.

The 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided \$237 million in appropriated funds for McGovern-Dole in FY 2022, including a requirement of not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$23.7 million, of McGovern-Dole funds for local and regional procurement within the program. Congress did not provide FY 2022 funds for the separate USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (USDA LRP) program. In FY 2022, USDA awarded eight McGovern-Dole agreements valued at \$220 million, of which \$23.7 million will be used for local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities within McGovern-Dole awards. In FY 2022, USDA had five continuing USDA LRP agreements in five countries. The total number of direct participants reached by all five active USDA LRP projects in FY 2021 was 126,859. USDA LRP supports the development of infrastructure to strengthen the ability of host governments to take ownership of school feeding programs. Details on the USDA LRP program will be reported in the separate FY 2022 LRP Report to Congress.

The Food for Progress Program (FFPr) was originally authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-198). Congress most recently reauthorized the program through FY 2023 in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334). FFPr projects focus on improving agricultural productivity and expanding agricultural trade in developing countries and emerging democracies. The FFPr statute directs USDA, when awarding projects,

to consider a country's commitments to promote economic freedom and expand efficient domestic commodity markets.¹ Projects are funded primarily by proceeds from the sale of donated U.S. agricultural commodities, a process commonly referred to as monetization. The projects are intended to strengthen the capacity of foreign countries to engage in international trade and enhance global food security. In FY 2022, FFP reached more than 444,000 direct participants. Through FFP assistance, more than 317,000 individuals applied improved technologies or management practices, and farmers increased sales of their agricultural products.

In FY 2022, USDA awarded a total of \$443.35 million in new funding, including administrative expenses, to support the procurement and transport of 309,150 metric tons (MT) of U.S. commodities. The following table summarizes the FY 2022 awards for FFP and McGovern-Dole, including the types of commodities awarded.

Table 1: Overview of FY 2022 USDA Food Assistance Programs (FY 2022 Funding)

Program ²	Commodities (Volume/Value)	Total Available Funding
Food for Progress	267,800 MT / \$177,700,000*	\$223,350,000
McGovern-Dole	41,350 MT / \$38,243,134	\$220,000,000
Total	309,150 MT / \$213,773,134	\$443,350,000

*The Food for Progress FY 2022 Awards included two Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs).

Table 2: FY 2022 USDA Commodity Mix for Food Assistance Programs (FY 2022 Funding)

Group	Commodity	Food for Progress MT	McGovern-Dole MT
Blends	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	--	6,760
	Soy-Fortified Cornmeal	--	4,660
	Subtotal	--	11,420
Grains	Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles	4,000	--
	Fortified Rice	--	22,920
	Wheat	95,800	--
	Yellow Corn	10,000	--
	Subtotal	109,800	22,920
Oilseeds	Soybean Meal	66,900	--
	Whole Soybeans	38,100	--
	Subtotal	105,000	--
Pulses	Black Beans	--	720
	Great Northern Beans	--	460
	Pinto Beans	--	2,650

¹ 7 U.S.C. §1736o(c)-(d).

² USDA conducts its program solicitations and awards on a Fiscal Year cycle. USDA is reporting on costs and commodities for agreements signed in FY 2022.

Table 2 (Continued)

Group	Commodity	Food for Progress MT	McGovern-Dole MT
	Lentils	--	480
Subtotal		--	9,920
Vegetable Oil	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	53,000	--
	Fortified Vegetable Oil	--	870
	Vegetable Oil	--	1,830
Subtotal		53,000	2,700
Totals	All Commodities	267,800	41,350

II. Reporting on Program Activities

Food for Progress Program

Introduction

The Food for Progress Program (FFPr) was first authorized in the Food Security Act of 1985 and recently re-authorized through FY 2023 with the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill). FFPr assists developing countries and emerging democracies by introducing and expanding private enterprise in the agricultural sector. FFPr has two principal objectives: improving agricultural productivity and expanding the trade of agricultural products. Recent FFPr projects have trained farmers in animal and plant health, improved farming methods, developed science-based sanitary and phytosanitary practices and regulatory systems, modernized port infrastructure to improve agricultural trade, established producer cooperatives, and developed agricultural value chains.

Including the newly awarded FY 2022 projects, there are 38 active projects in 36 countries valued at more than \$1 billion. Together, these projects reached more than 444,000 direct participants and facilitated access for farmers and producer groups to more than \$130 million in private credit and work capital loans. FFPr's agricultural programming in FY 2022 also resulted in more than 317,000 individuals applying improved management practices or technologies, and more than 681,000 hectares under improved technologies or management practices.

Food for Progress released three Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in FY 2022. The primary program NOFO resulted in seven new cooperative agreements for projects to be implemented in Burundi, Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, and the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) valued at \$177.7 million. Utilizing its remaining apportionment for FY 2022, FFPr released two additional Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFO) to strengthen existing projects. The first involved the Standing Supplemental NOFO (USDA-FAS-0700-10606-22-S), which provided ongoing projects with a no-fault budget shortfall an opportunity to apply for additional funds. Awards for this NOFO were made to existing agreements operating in Ethiopia and Uganda. After addressing the programs with budgetary shortfalls, the remaining FY 2022 budget went to the Merit NOFO (USDA-FAS-0700-10606-22-M). This competitive process afforded current agreements that had completed monetization, had at least \$400,000 in remaining freight funds, and had

finalized their mid-term evaluations, a chance to apply for additional commodity and administrative funds. Merit awards were given to 10 projects in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Laos, Paraguay, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional (Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru), and a West Africa regional project (Senegal, Gambia and Guinea Bissau). These merit and standing awards include only additional commodity funds. The 2 Standing and 10 Merit NOFOs provided a total of \$46.35 million in additional funding and 51,800 MT of additional commodities.

Figure 1: Value of USDA Food for Progress FY 2022 Awards by Region

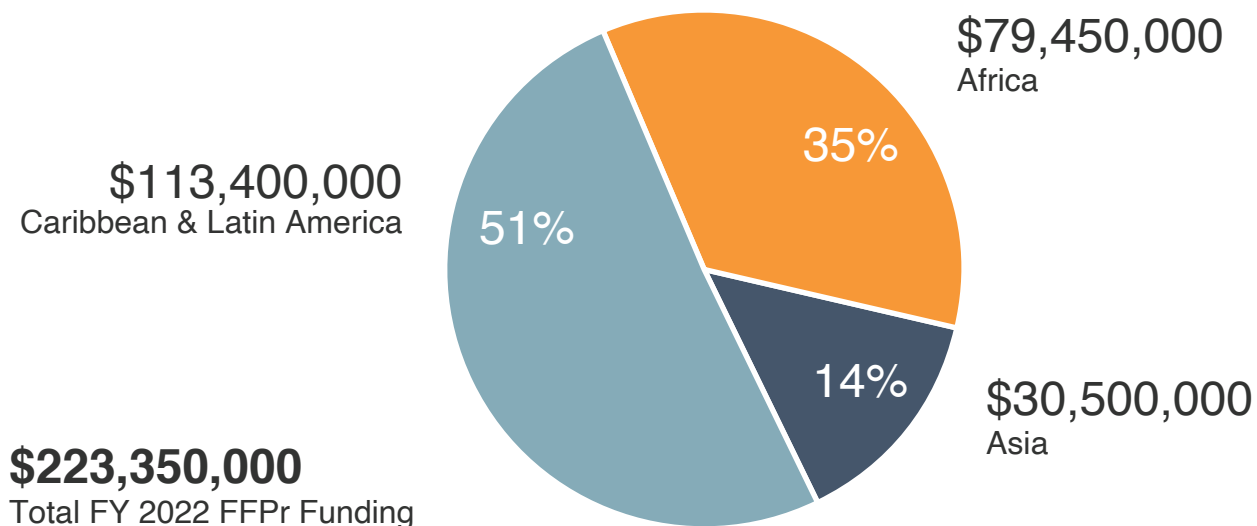


Figure 2: USDA Food for Progress FY 2022 Awarded Commodities by Region

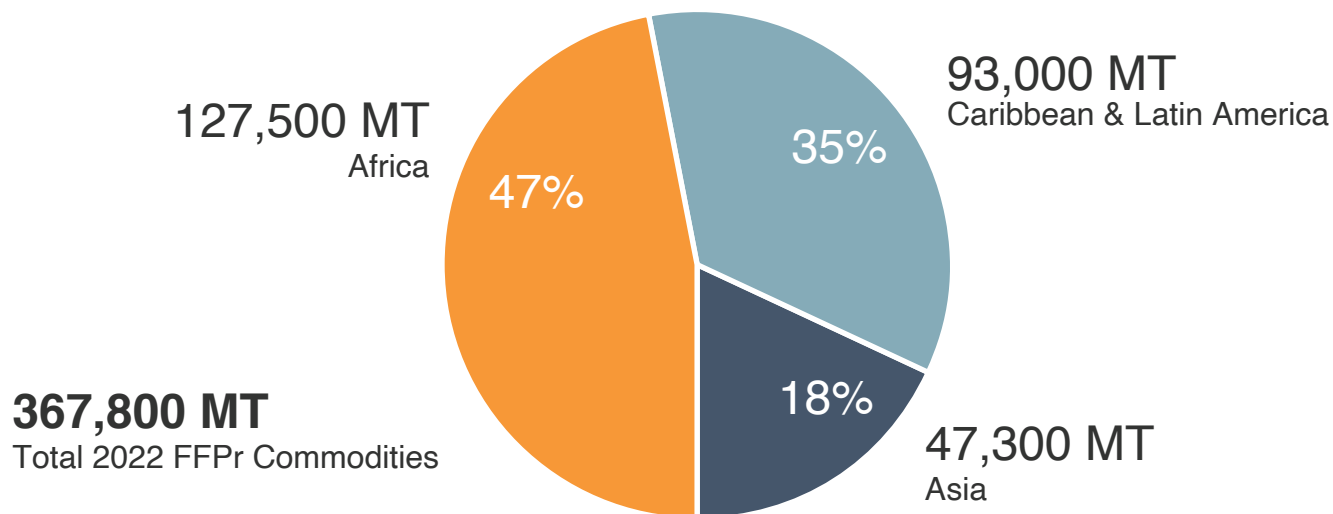
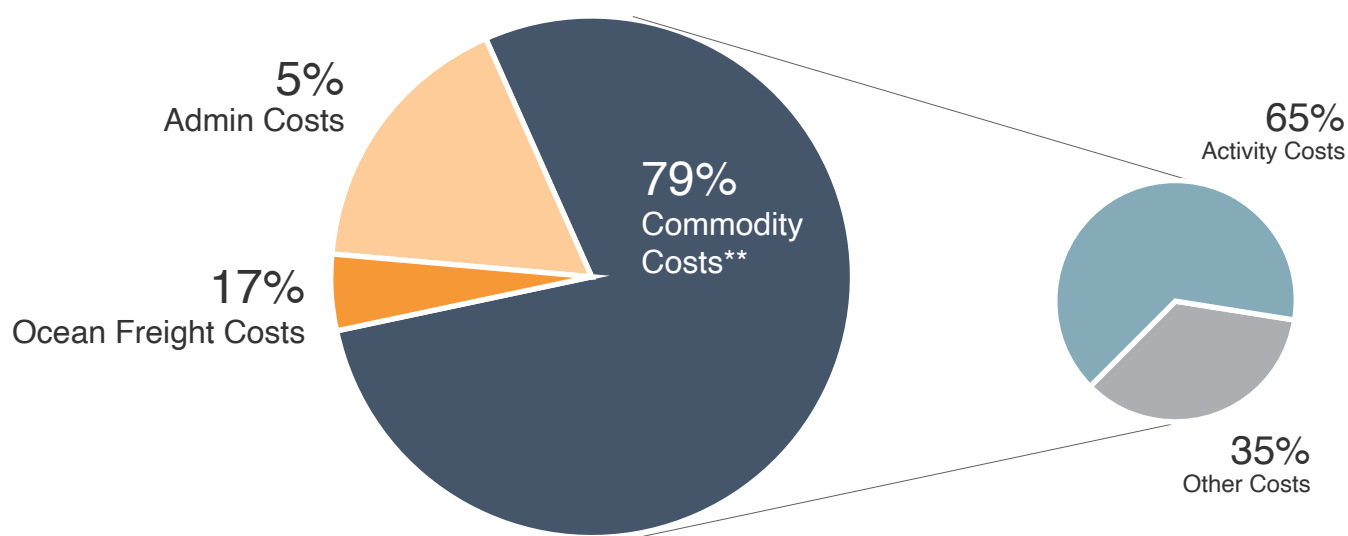


Table 3: Use of Funds Definitions Food for Progress Awards

Commodity Costs	Cost for purchase of commodities.
Ocean Costs	Cost to ship from the United States to a port of entry.
Admin. Costs	Each program receives 5 to 7 percent of its award in cash to assist with initial start-up administrative duties associated with project implementation.
Activity Costs	Cost of activities performed in direct support of project implementation. The proceeds from monetization go to support the implementer’s activity costs.
Other Costs	These include both the direct and indirect costs of the organization implementing the project, including staffing, travel, office supplies, rent, consulting fees, and other related expenses.

Figure 3: FY 2022 Composition of Funding for USDA Food for Progress Awards*



*See Table 3 (above): Use of Funds Definitions for category descriptions.

** Note that Activity Costs and Other Costs are funded predominantly by the monetization proceeds from the sale of the awarded commodities.

Table 4: FY 2022 USDA Food for Progress Awards for New Projects (\$ Millions)*

Country	Organization	Estimated Beneficiaries	Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin. Cost	Total Obligated
Burundi	TechnoServe	60,000	Hard Red Winter Wheat	40,000	\$16.21	\$5.89	\$1.40	\$23.50
Jamaica	ACDI/VOCA	7,500	HRW/ YC, SBM, DDGs	14,000/ 10,000/ 12,000/ 4,000	\$15.27	\$5.70	\$1.00	\$21.97
Malawi	Winrock	35,000	HRW, NS	40,000	\$15.55	\$5.55	\$1.50	\$22.60

Table 4: Continued

Country	Organization	Estimated Beneficiaries	Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin. Cost	Total Obligated
Nigeria	Lutheran World Relief	57,000	SBM	30,000	\$15.30	\$4.50	\$1.50	\$21.30
Northern Triangle	IESC	22,486	CDSO	21,000	\$29.85	\$5.82	\$2.20	\$37.87
Peru	NCBA CLUSA	12,000	CDSO	15,000	\$22.50	\$4.06	\$1.50	\$28.06
Thailand	Winrock	30,000	Soybeans	30,000	\$14.50	\$6.20	\$1.00	\$21.70
Total				216,000	\$129.18	\$37.72	\$10.10	\$177.00

* See Table 3: Use of Funds Definitions for category descriptions.

Table 5: FY 2022 Food for Progress Merit and Standing Awards

Country	Organization	Award Type	Planned Commodity	Newly Allocated Quantity (MT)	Commodity Cost (\$ millions)	Obligated Freight Costs (\$ millions)	Obligated Admin Costs (\$ millions)	Total Obligated Costs (\$ millions)
Ethiopia*	Technoserve	Standing	HRW, NS	1,800	\$1.75			\$1.75
Uganda*	CRS	Standing	HRW, NS		\$2.50			\$2.50
Burkina Faso	Lutheran World Relief	Merit	SBM	2,900	\$1.35			\$1.35
Cambodia	ASA	Merit	Soybeans	3,600	\$1.60			\$1.60
Egypt	Venture37	Merit	SBM	2,800	\$1.45			\$1.45
Haiti	CRS	Merit	CDSO	3,100	\$5.00			\$5.00
Georgia	Venture37	Merit	SBM	9,200	\$4.60			\$4.60
Honduras	Technoserve	Merit	CDSO	1,300	\$2.10			\$2.10
LAC Regional	Technoserve	Merit	CDSO	9,000	\$12.00			\$12.00
Laos	Winrock	Merit	Soybeans	4,500	\$2.60			\$2.60
Senegal, Gambia, Guinea	Shelter for Life	Merit	SBM	10,000	\$5.00			\$5.00
Paraguay	IESC	Merit	CDSO	3,600	\$6.40			\$6.40
Total				51,800	\$46.35			\$46.35

*The programs in Ethiopia and Uganda will utilize remaining tonnage from their initial NOFO awards, including 3,200 MT (Ethiopia FY 2019) and 7,000 MT (Uganda FY 2020).

Table 6: Actual Rate of Return on Monetization by Commodity in FY 2022 (\$ millions) *

Country	Shipment Approval Date	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Commodity Cost (\$ millions)	Freight Cost (\$ millions)	Total Cost to USDA (\$ millions)	Actual Proceeds (\$ millions)	Rate of Return
Burkina Faso	02/03/2022	Milled Rice	13,930	\$8.57	\$3.21	\$11.78	\$5.99	51%
Cambodia ¹	10/13/2021	SBM	8,000	\$3.41	\$2.18	\$5.59	\$3.59	64%
Dominican Republic ²	01/05/2022	CDSO	12,000	\$16.66	\$1.59	\$18.25	\$16.44	90%
Dominican Republic ³	01/20/2022	SBM	23,560	\$12.49	\$1.34	\$13.83	\$9.40	68%
Ghana	03/09/2022	SBM	13,620	\$8.40	\$2.07	\$10.47	\$6.48	62%
Honduras ³	01/20/2022	SBM	10,260	\$5.44	\$0.58	\$6.02	\$4.00	66%
Uganda ⁴	03/30/2022	Wheat, HRW	7,190	\$4.28	\$1.73	\$6.01	\$3.27	54%
Total			88,560	\$59.24	\$12.71	\$71.95	\$49.17	68%

* Costs, proceeds, and their respective totals are rounded to the nearest \$10,000. Column totals reflect the actual whole number value rounded to the nearest \$10,000. Average rate of return is rounded to nearest 1%.

¹ The Cambodia shipment was consolidated with an FY 2021 shipment to Bangladesh.

² This shipment represented a consolidated sale to four buyers in support of five separate projects operating in Haiti and the CAFTA-DR region.

³ These two sales shipped together to four separate buyers in support of two projects operating in Guatemala and Honduras, respectively.

⁴ This shipment was consolidated with a USAID food assistance shipment to East Africa.

Table 7: USDA Food for Progress Participants in FY 2022, by Agreement Year

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 ¹
2014	East Africa Regional (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania)	Cooperative Housing Foundation / Global Communities	1 ²
	Nicaragua	Catholic Relief Services	932
	Tanzania	Small Enterprise Assistance Funds	5,613
2015	Benin	TechnoServe	129,374
	Benin	Partners for Development	34,870
	Dominican Republic	National Cooperative Business Association	1,741
2016	Bangladesh	Winrock International	496
	Burkina Faso	Lutheran World Relief	2,668
	Guatemala	Counterpart International	9,801
	Haiti	Catholic Relief Services	8,299
	Pakistan	Winrock International	3,792

Table 7: Continued

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 ¹
2017	Honduras	TechnoServe	6,770
	Laos	Winrock International	10,137
	SeGaBe Regional (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau)	Shelter for Life	12,402
	Sri Lanka	International Executive Service Corps	30,287
2018	Andean and Central America Regional (Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru)	TechnoServe	52,365
	Cambodia	American Soybean Association	921
	Egypt	Land O'Lakes Venture 37	1,120
	Georgia	Land O'Lakes Venture 37	21,810
	Philippines	ACDI/VOCA	7,220
2019	East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Land O'Lakes Venture 37	1258
	Ethiopia	TechnoServe	36,652
	Indonesia	National Cooperative Business Association	3,808
	Paraguay	International Executive Service Corps	1,591
	Philippines	Winrock International	2,772
	West Africa Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria)	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture	49,155
2020	Bangladesh	Land O'Lakes Venture 37	570
	Colombia	Partners of the Americas	0 ³
	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria	TechnoServe	877
	Dominican Republic	International Executive Service Corps	1,786
	Uganda	Catholic Relief Services	5,835
2021 ⁴	Government of Sudan	NA	NA
2022 ⁵	Burundi	TechnoServe	NA
	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	International Executive Service Corps	NA
	Jamaica	ACDI/VOCA	NA

Table 7 Continued

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	FY 2020 Beneficiaries ¹
	Malawi	Winrock International	NA
	Nigeria	Lutheran World Relief	NA
	Peru	NCBA/CLUSA	NA
	Thailand	Winrock International	NA
	Countries	Active Projects	Participants
FY 2022 Totals	36	38	444,923

- ¹ Direct participants reached during FY 2022 are reported by implementers against established standard indicators.
- ² The East Africa Regional project implemented by Cooperative Housing Foundation/ Global Communities was mostly finished by the start of FY 2022, operating only in Malawi and reaching one person directly before concluding activities.
- ³ The Partners of the Americas project in Colombia suffered delays in starting, so did not reach participants during FY 2022, and will during FY 2023.
- ⁴ The only new award in FY 2021 was to the Government of Sudan, and it is not listed here because this participant table doesn't typically include government-to-government awards. During FY 2022, Food for Progress supported eight active government-to-government awards not listed in this table, including the FY 2021 funded award in Sudan. These projects are awarded and implemented differently than PVO-led awards; one difference is that each government-to-government award includes a customized monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system, and USDA does not systematically collect participant numbers from these foreign government led awards.
- ⁵ The seven projects funded in FY 2022, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2022 at 38, were negotiated and agreements signed in September 2022. Signing agreements late in the fiscal year is standard practice in the International Food Assistance Division, and therefore these projects are not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2022 by design.

Project Example

Food for Progress: Guatemala

In 2016, USDA's Food for Progress program launched the PRO-CAMPO Project, a \$22,688,388, 7-year project implemented by Counterpart International aimed at improving the livelihoods of small-holder farmers in the coffee and horticultural value chains. The project's key strategies are supporting the rebuilding of the national agriculture extension system, increasing agricultural productivity via improved agricultural techniques and technologies, strengthening market linkages, and providing access to finance. Focused on the Western Highlands of Guatemala, the project works with and through key Guatemalan institutions – the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), the University of San Carlos (USAC), the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), and the biggest credit union federation in Guatemala (MICOOPE) – which in the process are strengthened to continue offering improved services to farmers.



Training of MAGA extension agents on biointensive methods, organic compost, and production of vegetable polyculture orchards at USAC facilities under CAEX program, Guatemala City. Photo credit: Counterpart International staff

Since 2016, PRO-CAMPO – in partnership with the University of California at Davis – has strengthened MAGA's National Rural Extension System by developing the Certification Program for Agricultural Extension Agents (CAEX) program, the only academic professional extension training program in Guatemala. In partnership with USAC, the CAEX program has certified 326 Ministry of Agriculture and private sector extension agents to provide technical support to targeted municipal level producer groups, cooperatives, and agricultural associations, and will continue to do so. As a result, MAGA has hired an additional 310 long-term agricultural extension agents.

Working directly with Rural Development Learning Centers (CADERs) and other agricultural producer groups, PRO-CAMPO has increased agricultural yields by more than 20 percent, created more than 2,918 jobs, and increased program participants' coffee sales to \$6.1 million. In addition, PRO-CAMPO has improved market access to 37,719 individual farmers through organizational development, farm management, agricultural techniques and technologies, and marketing training. With ANACAFE, the program provided direct support on production and commercialization to more than 2,400 small coffee growers and helped 10 coffee grower associations gain international certification for production and export of coffee.



At CADER Kamolo Ajsamajela's greenhouse in Solala, provided through an in-kind grant from the PRO-CAMPO Project, members learn greenhouse management and work with onion, broccoli, and lettuce seedlings. Photo credit: Counterpart International staff

PRO-CAMPO provides additional support to farmers and producer groups with cash and in-kind grants with the goal of enhancing farm efficiency and productivity. To date, PRO-CAMPO has awarded 185 cash and in-kind grants valued at more than \$1 million. PRO-CAMPO has also worked with MICOOPE to develop their first-ever loan products aimed at serving the financial needs of small-holder farmers. To date, MICOOPE has designed four loan products and issued 7,765 agricultural loans valued at \$41.5 million.

Project Example

Food for Progress: Benin



A pineapple producer who has benefited from technical assistance provided by PINEX harvesting pineapple from his plot in Agbame, Benin. Photo Credit: Alain Soglo, PfD

Pineapple Processing for Export (PINEX) is a \$15.6 million Food for Progress project in Benin, West Africa, being implemented by Partners for Development (PfD). Started in late 2015, PINEX's goal is to strengthen Benin's pineapple value chain with the strategic objectives of increasing productivity and trade of pineapple. USDA's investment in the project supports Benin's goal of increasing agricultural diversification with less dependence on cotton alone.

The foundation of PINEX is the project's partnership with and capacity building of key stakeholders, including especially Benin's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and approximately 6,000 producers, 100 processors, and 13 exporters and the associations for these groups. PINEX provides training and technical assistance to these partners and improves their access to key inputs, such as fertilizer and credit.

The project achieved significant increases of fresh and processed pineapple and yield per hectare, while also improving net income by household. Processors' net income per metric ton of processed pineapple increased by 345 percent, and producers' net income per hectare of cultivated pineapple increased by 38 percent. Pineapple yield per hectare increased by 30 percent since the beginning of the project. These increases have also significantly boosted jobs with Benin's pineapple value chain having almost 46,000 seasonal jobs and nearly 22,000 permanent jobs in 2022. Increases in productivity have also led to greater demand for affordable credit with producers' loans valued at over \$3.5 million.

PINEX has helped where necessary with physical infrastructure to support the pineapple value chain, including provision to the government



Employees of Eyram Service & Fils, a pineapple processing company based in Abomey-Calavi, Benin, during a PINEX training on improved processing practices for dried pineapple. Photo credit: Epiphane Adjadj, PfD

of Benin of a solar cooler to facilitate air transport of agricultural goods from Benin to international markets, construction of four large community training and storage centers, and building market stalls for women’s groups.



Manager of a pineapple export company assisted by PINEX staff negotiates with a potential buyer at the Fruit Logistica Trade Fair in Berlin, Germany. Photo credit: Mechak Ahlonsou, PfD

Over the years, PINEX has led groups of stakeholders to several international trade fairs in Nigeria, Togo, Senegal, Morocco, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Spain, with value of contracts signed between Beninese businesses and international partners at these fairs estimated at almost \$19 million. The value of all pineapple products from Benin, fresh or processed, have increased about six times since the start of PINEX, with that value at about \$137 million by 2022.

The project assisted processors with standardization and certification. To enable Benin’s fresh pineapple and products to effectively compete in domestic and international markets, PINEX emphasizes good agricultural practices (Global G.A.P.) and key certifications such as Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Point and ISO22000 (ISO 22000 is a food safety standard that maps out what an organization needs to do to demonstrate its ability to control safety food hazards to ensure that food is safe). PINEX also emphasizes climate-smart agricultural practices, including use of mulch to protect against soil exhaustion; and ensuring there are at least 10 trees per hectare of pineapple fields to promote biodiversity. PINEX seeks to meaningfully involve more women and youth, the latter in part through an Innovation Fund which provides small grants in a competitive process. Since the beginning of the project, the number of female producers increased from 331 to 911 and the number of female processors increased from 15 to 60.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Introduction

First authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, McGovern-Dole provides U.S. donated commodities for direct feeding projects and funds complementary activities to help communities in developing countries create sustainable school meals programs. McGovern-Dole is directed by statute to provide “financial and technical assistance to carry out (1) preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger, and improve literacy and primary education, particularly with respect to girls; and (2) maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for nursing mothers, infants, and children who are 5 years of age or younger.”

McGovern-Dole integrates improved education, health, and dietary practices into school meals projects, and works to ensure that U.S. donated food is safely stored and properly prepared. Projects also work to develop local infrastructure intended to allow children access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities at school to prevent illness. The McGovern-Dole program seeks to achieve sustainability by promoting school feeding programs, through working with local partners and host governments on capacity building to establish school feeding laws and policies. In addition, technical assistance to host governments and communities is provided to support the eventual hand-over of school feeding activities to the host country. USDA prioritizes programming in countries committed to providing school meals, especially where host governments have already established school feeding laws and financial contributions to school feeding. In addition, prioritizing girls’ education is a significant component of McGovern-Dole. The program is intended to promote gender equity in education in

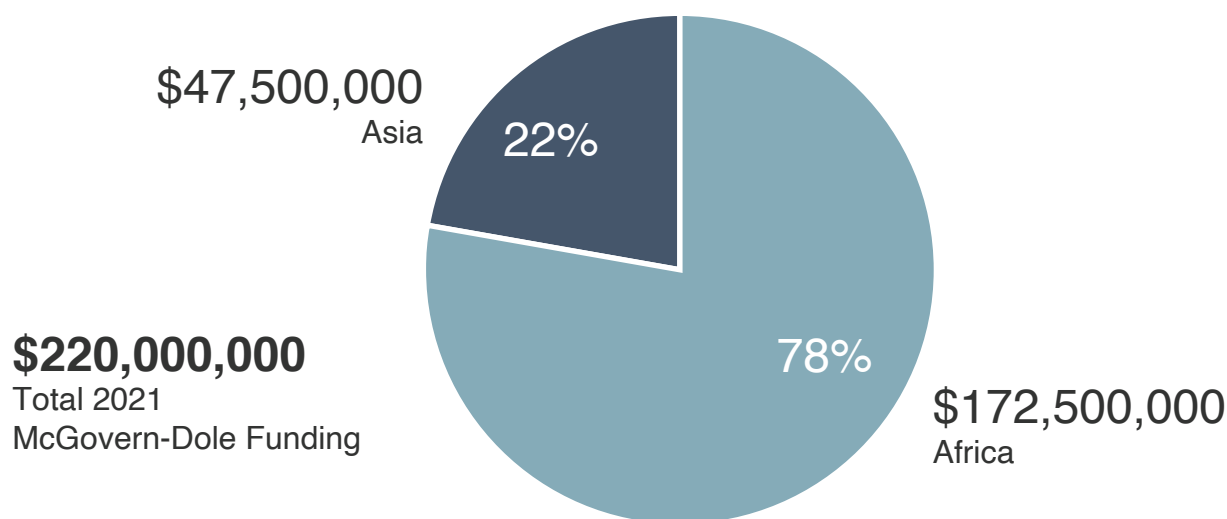
response to the reality in many countries that fewer girls attend school compared to their male peers. McGovern-Dole includes various strategies aimed at encouraging families to send their girls to school, such as providing take-home rations to families whose girls regularly attend school.

In FY 2022, USDA awarded eight McGovern-Dole agreements valued at \$220 million, of which exactly \$23.7 million³ is budgeted to be used for the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities within McGovern-Dole awards. In March 2022, the 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided that of the \$237,000,000 directed to McGovern-Dole, “not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$23,700,000, shall remain available until expended to purchase agricultural commodities.”, requiring USDA and implementers to be precise in spending exactly \$23.7 million on the local and regional procurement of commodities and associated costs in a challenging environment of inflation and unpredictable foreign currency fluctuations. A total of 41,350 MT of U.S. donated commodities were awarded under these agreements. Countries where McGovern-Dole agreements were awarded include Burundi, Cambodia, The Gambia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Timor Leste.

Including the projects awarded in FY 2022, there were 55 active projects in 34 countries during FY 2022, valued at a total of nearly \$1.3 billion across the duration of the programs. Together, these McGovern-Dole projects directly reached more than 4.7 million children and community members in FY 2022. In FY 2022, McGovern-Dole projects provided school meals to more than 2.7 million food-insecure children, trained more than 16,000 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) on how to advocate for education and school feeding in their communities, and trained more than 22,500 teachers on how to improve literacy. McGovern-Dole projects also supported the creation and rehabilitation of more than 6,200 facilities including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, and classrooms, and provided deworming medication to more than 1.2 million children this year. In FY 2022, active McGovern-Dole projects continued to adjust to different local contexts as some schools remained closed, some schools reopened fully, and some schools moved to a hybrid in-person school meals system, distributing take-home rations to over 1.5 million children and community members during the global COVID-19 pandemic. McGovern-Dole projects worked in more than 17,900 schools globally during FY 2022. USDA will provide additional information on McGovern-Dole in this year’s annual report to Congress on the Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance.

Commodities Provided

Figure 4: FY 2022 Value of USDA McGovern-Dole Awards by Region



³This \$23,700,000 for the local and regional procurement component of the eight active McGovern-Dole projects includes approximately \$15.46 million for the cost of the procured commodities, plus associated costs specific to the procured commodities, including internal transportation, storage, and handling (ITSH), administrative and indirect costs.

Figure 5: FY 2022 USDA McGovern-Dole Food Assistance Metric Tons per Region

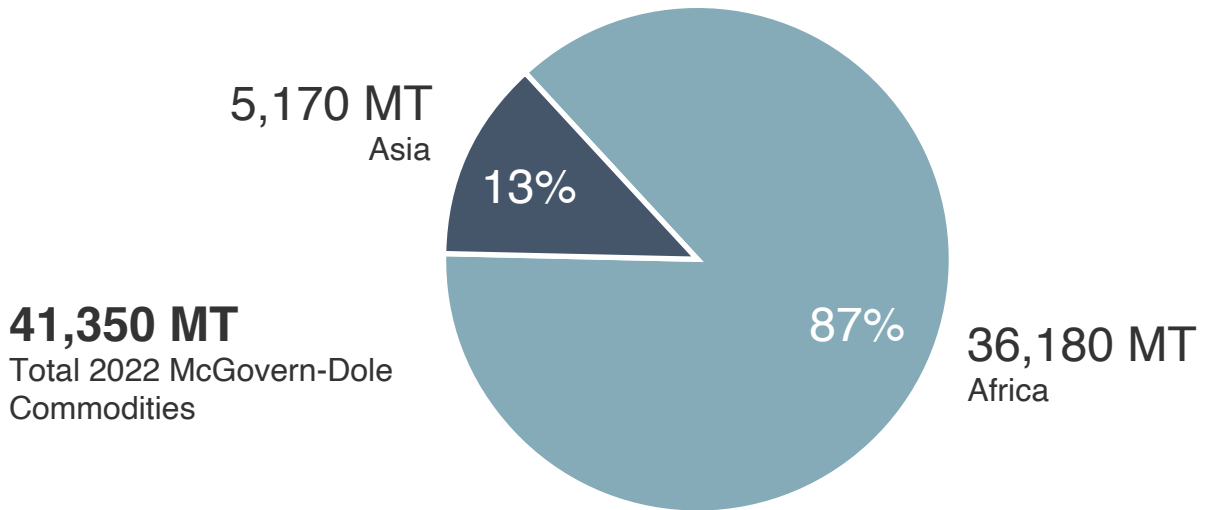


Table 8: Use of Funds Definitions McGovern-Dole Awards

Commodity Costs	Cost for purchase of commodities.
Ocean Freight Costs	Cost to ship from the United States to a port of entry.
Admin. Costs	Funds for meeting the specific administrative, management, personnel, storage, and distribution costs of projects.
Activity Costs	Cost of activities performed in direct support of project implementation.
ITSH Costs	(Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling) The costs of transporting commodities from the implementer's warehouse to each school.

Figure 6: FY 2022 Composition of Funding for USDA McGovern-Dole Awards*

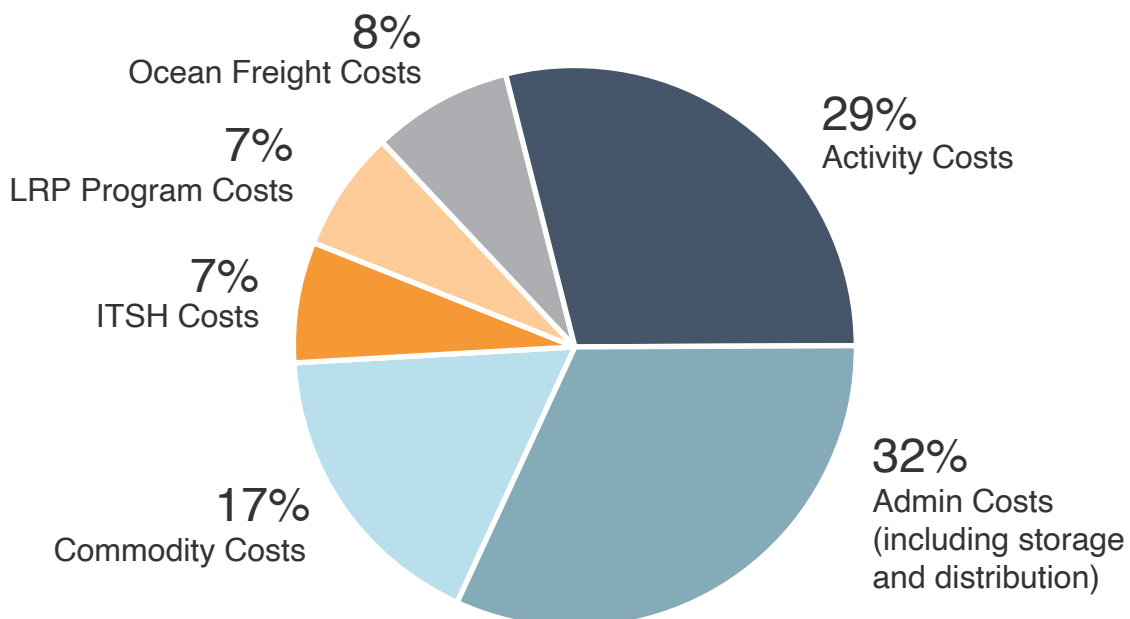


Table 9: FY 2022 USDA McGovern-Dole Use of Funds (Costs in millions of dollars) *

Country and Awardee	U.S. Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	U.S. Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin Cost **	Activity Cost	Procured Commodity Cost***	ITSH	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Africa									
Burundi, CRS	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	2,390	\$2.51	\$1.25					
	Fortified Rice	3,580	\$2.39	\$1.88					
	Vegetable Oil	150	\$0.40	\$0.79					
Total		6,120	\$5.30	\$3.21	\$9.09	\$6.81	\$2.54	\$2.05	\$29.00
The Gambia, CRS	Soy Fortified Cornmeal	4,660	\$4.43	\$1.54					
	Pinto Beans	330	\$0.39	\$0.11					
	Vegetable Oil	490	\$1.39	\$0.16					
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	1,470	\$1.57	\$0.49					
Total		6,950	\$7.78	\$2.29	\$7.86	\$6.39	\$2.35	\$1.83	\$28.50
Lesotho, CRS	Soy Fortified Cornmeal	4,660	\$4.43	\$1.54					
	Pinto Beans	330	\$0.39	\$0.11					
	Vegetable Oil	490	\$1.39	\$0.16					
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	1,470	\$1.57	\$0.49					
Total		6,950	\$7.78	\$2.29	\$7.86	\$6.39	\$2.35	\$1.83	\$28.50
Madagascar, CRS	Fortified Rice	4,250	\$2.71	\$2.75					
	Pinto Beans	840	\$0.96	\$0.54					
	Vegetable Oil	410	\$1.18	\$0.27					
Total		4,020	\$4.85	\$3.56	\$9.01	\$6.39	\$1.65	\$3.16	\$28.50
Mauritania, Counterpart International	Fortified Rice	2,570	\$1.65	\$0.90					
	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	2,900	\$3.01	\$1.02					
	Great Northern Beans	460	\$0.37	\$0.16					
	Fortified Vegetable Oil	580	\$1.59	\$0.20					
	Fortified Vegetable Oil	430	\$0.77	\$0.13					
Total		6,510	\$6.62	\$2.28		\$5.48	\$1.36	\$1.77	\$25.00

Table 9: Continued

Country and Awardee	U.S. Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	U.S. Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Admin Cost **	Activity Cost	Procured Commodity Cost***	ITSH	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Tanzania, Global Communities	Fortified Rice	2,880	\$1.82	\$1.09					
	Pinto Beans	830	\$.94	\$.32					
	Fortified Vegetable Oil	120	\$.32	\$.05					
Total		2,870	\$3.08	\$1.46	\$10.91	\$9.55	\$1.08	\$2.43	\$28.50
Africa Total		36,180	\$33.89	\$15.49	\$55.22	\$42.53	\$12.04	\$13.34	\$172.50
Asia									
Cambodia, World Food Program	Fortified Rice	3,120	\$1.90	\$.84					
	Fortified Vegetable Oil	170	\$.44	\$.5					
Total		3,290	\$2.35	\$.89	\$3.64	\$11.08	\$2.07	\$.98	\$21.00
Madagascar, Global Communities	Fortified Rice	3,030	\$1.82	\$1.08					
	Vegetable Oil	320	\$.58	\$.11					
	Pinto Beans	670	\$1.00	\$.24					
Total		1,880	\$2.01	\$.51	\$11.40	\$9.15	\$1.35	\$2.08	\$26.50
Asia Total		5,170	\$4.36	\$1.40	\$15.03	\$20.23	\$3.42	\$3.06	\$47.50
Worldwide Total		41,350	\$38.24	\$16.88	\$70.25	\$62.76	\$15.46	\$16.40	\$220.00

*All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest \$10,000 dollars. As such the regional totals do not represent the sum of the individual columns. The regional and worldwide totals reflect the actual figures rounded to the nearest 10,000 dollars.

**Administration costs include indirect costs, as well as funds for critical monitoring and evaluation activities of projects.

***Procured Commodities Cost represent the cost of the locally- and regionally- procured commodities allowable under McGovern-Dole awards. The indirect, ITSH, and admin costs associated with procured commodities are included in the ITSH and admin totals.

Total Participants Reached in FY 2022

Table 10: USDA McGovern-Dole Participants in FY 2022, by Agreement Year

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 ⁴
2015	Cote D'Ivoire	World Food Program	65,859
	Rwanda	World Food Program	82,716
2016	Guatemala	Project Concern International	53,732
	Kenya	World Food Program	3,168
	Laos	Catholic Relief Services	45,106
	Tanzania	Project Concern International	193,732
2017	Benin	Catholic Relief Services	54,865
	Laos	World Food Program	90,434
	Liberia	Save the Children	53,804
	Nepal	World Food Program	78,791
	Nicaragua	Project Concern International	67,586
	Republic of Congo	World Food Program	88,662
2018	Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	182,873
	Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	354,820
	Ethiopia	World Food Program	141,620
	Guatemala	Save the Children	58,075
	Senegal	Counterpart International	60,398
	Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	66,369
	Sri Lanka	Save the Children	478,351
	Timor Leste	CARE	367,899
2019	Cambodia	World Food Program	141,354
	Guinea-Bissau	Catholic Relief Services	98,693
	Haiti	World Food Program	139,109
	Malawi	Nascent Solutions	382,490
	Mauritania	Counterpart International	77,269

⁴ Direct participants reached during FY 2022 are reported by implementers against established standard indicators.

Table 10: Continued

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 ⁴
	Mozambique	World Vision	150,280
	Togo	Catholic Relief Services	70,282
	Uzbekistan ⁵	Mercy Corps	0
2020	Bangladesh	World Food Program	49,162
	Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	126,794
	Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	94,189
	Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	69,251
	Laos	World Food Program	69,340
	Mali	Catholic Relief Services	97,814
	Mozambique	Counterpart International	73,194
	Nepal	World Food Program	368,746
	Rwanda	World Food Program	135,978
2021 ⁶	Benin	Catholic Relief Services	0
	Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	0
	Guatemala	Global Communities	0
	Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps	94
	Laos	Catholic Relief Services	0
	Liberia	Save the Children	3445
	Madagascar	Global Communities	0
	Republic of Congo	World Food Program	0
	Senegal	Counterpart International	0
	Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	6347
2022 ⁷	Burundi	Catholic Relief Services	NA
	Cambodia	World Food Program	NA
	The Gambia	Catholic Relief Services	NA

⁵The Mercy Corps project in Uzbekistan suffered delays in starting, so did not reach participants during FY 2022, and will during FY 2023.

⁶Implementation for FY 2021 projects typically remains in the start-up phase during FY 2022. This includes activities such as conducting baseline evaluations, establishing partnerships and agreements, preparing curricula, etc. These projects typically reach very few participants during their first year, FY 2022, and will reach more in FY 2023.

⁷The eight projects funded in FY 2022, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2022 at 55, were negotiated and agreements signed in September 2022. Signing agreements late in the fiscal year is standard practice in the International Food Assistance Division, and therefore these projects are not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2022 by design. evaluations, establishing partnerships and agreements, preparing curricula, etc. These projects typically reach very few participants during their first year, FY 2022, and will reach more in FY 2023.

Table 10 (Continued)

Agreement Year	Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 ⁴
	Lesotho	Catholic Relief Services	NA
	Madagascar	Catholic Relief Services	NA
	Mauritania	Counterpart International	NA
	Tanzania	Global Communities	NA
	Timor Leste	CARE	NA
	Countries	Active Projects	Participants
FY 2022 Totals	34	55	4,742,691

Project Example

McGovern-Dole: Mozambique

World Vision is implementing the Educating Children Together – Phase III (ECT-3) project in the Muecate and Nacarôa districts, in Nampula province, north of Mozambique, since 2019 with an award of \$25.3 million from the McGovern-Dole Program. The project’s goal is to contribute to the improvement of literacy of school-aged children in the Nacarôa and Muecate districts.

During FY 2022, the project continued covering 160 schools in the districts of Muecate and Nacarôa, reaching 150,280 direct beneficiaries, of which 103,797 are children (86,957 school-aged children, 16,840 children under two). World Vision had participation of 2,484 community volunteers (community health volunteers, reading camp promoters and kitchen volunteers) who were involved in various project activities. World Vision also focused on assisting 17,849 pregnant and lactating women with take-home rations.



In Nacarôa District, students eat Corn-Soy Blend Plus porridge in school. Photo credit: Benjamim Capito, World Vision

To help reduce short-term hunger and improve attentiveness during classes, the project provided approximately 13.6 million daily school meals to children during the year. The number of school-aged children receiving daily school meals increased by 6.6 percent (from 81,589 to 86,957 students) when compared to the previous year. This increase means that the project boosted the enrollment in schools and predisposition to learn for a growing number of children in need, thus enhancing their opportunities to access education and remain in school for a longer term.

To help improve literacy, about 25,000 school-aged children were regularly exposed to various after-school reading activities, including participation in reading camps, use of mini school libraries, and reading competitions. World Vision established 324 reading camps and trained 648 reading camp promoters/volunteers who helped strengthen children’s literacy skills after school. The project also distributed 49,614 teaching and learning materials to the 160 target schools to enhance students’ reading and writing skills, as well as provide teachers with necessary teaching resources.



A girl from Calisto community washes her hands at one of the water facilities constructed by the project in Muecate District. Photo credit: Benjamim Capito, World Vision

In the area of advocacy, the project in FY 2022 supported the elaboration of 59 policies and regulations or administrative procedures in the Nacarôa and Muecate districts. These regulations focus on procedures to address girls' retention in school, discourage early marriage, improve teachers' attendance in school, eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse, and improve the community's role in monitoring project resources/ interventions both at school and community levels. As a result of some of these advocacy interventions, 15 children with special needs were supported with funds and school materials to facilitate their school attendance.

During FY 2022, 91,140 students (43,899 girls and 47,241 boys) were dewormed with albendazole and received medical examination (screening). A total of 10,200 individuals (2,040 households) benefited from the construction of 10 boreholes

and six Small Water Supply Systems in FY 2022. Also, 3,000 students benefited from the construction of 30 classrooms and 30 blocks of latrines during the year.

To ensure communities take ownership of project models and activities, ECT-3 developed a graduation and sustainability portfolio, as well as a matrix and roadmap that guides the communities and government during and after a project phases out. Some evident signals of sustainability of this project include the provision of food by farmer groups to schools, and provision of sanitation materials to schools by saving and loans groups. The project trained and equipped local artisans, water management committees, and community health committees on how to maintain and repair damages of boreholes and water systems, and promote proper hygiene practices and nutrition in schools and surrounding communities.

McGovern-Dole: Cote d'Ivoire

Since 2015, USDA has awarded the World Food Program (WFP) two consecutive awards for projects in Côte d'Ivoire. The second award in FY 2020 valued at \$25 million is working to reinforce the achievements of the first phase and is proceeding with a gradual hand-over of the school feeding program to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. The school feeding program is implemented in 613 schools located in the seven most vulnerable regions, including rural areas in the north that were targeted based on the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity, and gender disparities, which converge with the low education indicators. The FY20 award focuses on four main areas including (i) the provision of hot and balanced meals to 125,000 pupils, (ii) the promotion of improved health and nutrition, (iii) the promotion of literacy, and (iv) the capacity strengthening of the Government for a successful transition to national ownership of an integrated school meal program.



A young female student in Côte d'Ivoire having her USDA funded school meal. Photo credit: Soulemene Berthe, WFP Cote d'Ivoire

In 2022, with the financial support of USDA, WFP provided hot meals to 126,794 school children (64,171 girls and 62,623 boys) surpassing the goal of 125,000. In addition, 221 new staff (cooks, canteens managers, and counselors) in charge of the implementation of the project, were trained in nutrition and the preparation of dishes based on local beans. This training provided new staff members with the required knowledge to prepare nutritious and balanced menus for the students. Twenty-five counselors and masons were trained



Cook using a fuel-efficient stove in the school kitchen.
Photo credit: Marina Mea, WFP

in construction and maintenance of energy efficient stoves. Seventy-five fuel efficient stoves were built to contribute to the protection of the environment and to preserve the health of the cooks.

Another impactful component of the project is WASH. In FY 2022, 300 handwashing devices have been provided to schools so that children can wash their hands before eating and when needed. In addition, 29 latrines have been rehabilitated and have given students access to better facilities across the seven regions covered by the project. The latrines rehabilitation activity was carried out in a participatory manner with involvement of the surrounding communities who have been providing part of the construction material and workforce. In addition, 234 villages' committees for water management were set up and 4,186 adults, including 2,577 men and 1,609 women, were trained as members of these committees.

For the capacity strengthening component, 50 women's small-holders' farmers groups would be supported for the life of the project, of which 20 groups were selected in 2022. The women's small-holder groups are mobilized around the canteens to ensure support and recognition of project ownership by the communities. After selecting the FY 2022 women's groups, joint missions with two NGOs were organized to inform villagers on the project's approach, goals, and the communities' commitment to supply food to school canteens.

At the policy level, the first steps toward the progressive hand-over of the school feeding implementation to the government have started. During this first year of the hand-over, the food supply was still entirely covered by WFP, but as of the upcoming school year (2022-2023), the government is to cover 25 feeding days from its own resources. A budget has been submitted by the School Canteen Directorate to the National Budget Conference to fulfill this commitment to the program. Advances were also made regarding the law with discussions around the strategy and consultations on the road map for the law on school feeding. In addition, to ensure a sustainable financial framework, a cost/benefit study is underway with the Harvard University as an advocacy tool.



Literacy activity. Photo credit: Marie Dasylyva, WFP

For the reading component, the main activity for 2022 was teachers' monitoring and evaluation. Based on an NGO monitoring report, 3,004 trained teachers are maintaining lesson preparation sheets, can evaluate pupils' learning, and organize remedial reading courses for pupils with reading difficulties. This represents close to 70 percent of teachers trained since the inception of the program.

Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement

Under the authority of Section 3206 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, as amended, the USDA LRP program provides a complementary mechanism for delivering international food assistance. The objectives of USDA LRP include strengthening the ability of local and regional farmers, community farmer groups, farmer cooperatives and associations, processors, and agribusinesses to provide high-quality commodities, and enhancing the ability of organizations and governments to procure such commodities in support of school feeding programs. The funding authorization allows field-based development projects to procure eligible commodities produced within the target region. At the time of award, preference for funding has been given to active McGovern-Dole projects to leverage opportunities within existing projects, and open new school feeding markets to local and regional producers. USDA LRP has not received appropriated funds the past 3 fiscal years.

The FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, the 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act, and the 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act did not appropriate funds for the USDA LRP program.

In FY 2022, USDA had five continuing USDA LRP agreements in five countries. Across the five active agreements, USDA LRP programs reached 126,859 direct participants. See table 10 for active programming in FY 2022. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, several projects had to adjust all or some activities to the local context as some schools remained closed, some schools fully reopened, and some schools moved to hybrid in-person learning. To respond to the needs of the served population, USDA authorized the distribution of locally- or regionally-procured commodities as take-home rations to children, cooks, and teachers who would normally be attending pre- and primary schools supported by the USDA LRP program.

Table 11: Active Prior-Year-Funded USDA LRP Projects in FY 2022

Implementer	Country – FY	Award (Value)	Procured Commodities
Global Communities	Guatemala – FY 2018	\$4,000,000	Fruits, Vegetables, Animal based protein
Counterpart International	Senegal – FY 2018	\$3,600,000	Millet and Cow Peas
Catholic Relief Services	Burkina Faso – FY 2019	\$4,800,000	Cottonseed Oil, Millet, Rice, Cowpeas
World Food Program	Cambodia – FY 2019	\$4,700,000	Animal Protein, Fresh Vegetables, Iodized Salt
Project Concern International	Nicaragua – FY 2019	\$5,500,000	Dry Beans, Vegetables, Animal Based Proteins

Project Example

Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement: Guatemala

In FY 2018, USDA awarded \$4 million to Global Communities (formerly known as Project Concern International) to lead a partner consortium with subrecipients CRS and Save the Children to implement an LRP project in Guatemala called Nuestra Cosecha (meaning Our Harvest). Feeding started in September 2018, and the project ended in May 2022. During FY 2022, the project delivered 82.46 MT of fresh food (fruits, vegetables, and eggs) to complement meals, benefiting 4,030 students from 17 schools in Huehuetenango that are also supported by the McGovern-Dole Program. This effort included the distribution of 48,684 take-home rations to the families of students to provide meals during the COVID-19-related school closures. The project conducted regular price monitoring in local markets for all parties to reference and utilize price information within their negotiations. In addition, the project worked to increase the capacity of government institutions. In FY 2022, 22 project schools also used approximately \$88,290.40 of Ministry of Education-provided funds to locally procure 56.15 MT of fresh food for school meals using the LRP project-developed model, procuring a total of 602.86 MT during the life of the project, valued at \$1,216,548.30.

In FY 2022, 196 individuals received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training as a result of USDA assistance. Throughout the duration of program, the project reached 2,021 people. Through project-supported trainings and capacity strengthening, the local procurement model has been scaled beyond the 52 targeted schools. By the close of the LRP project in May 2022, the local procurement model was implemented in a total of 162 schools, whereby schools purchased fresh food from local producers within their surrounding communities.

Through this USDA LRP project, parent associations have also received training on quantifying food received, providing records of acceptance or rejection of the food deliveries, carrying out quality controls by using technical specifications, participating in meetings for school menu selection, and selecting fresh food suppliers. The project has conducted trainings on good farming practices and good manufacturing practices to help ensure the quality and safety of the foods offered by the producers. The project has also created technical food guides that illustrate the criteria and quality checks for their products' acceptance to avoid putting students' health at risk, which are managed by parents and the producers supplying the food commodities.

IV. Appendices

FY 2022 New Awards by Program

CCC-Funded Food for Progress

McGovern-Dole

Local Regional Procurement

Burundi
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Jamaica
Malawi
Nigeria
Peru
Thailand

Burundi
Cambodia
The Gambia
Lesotho
Madagascar
Mauritania
Tanzania
Timor Leste

None