1. **Prepackaging** involves taking commodity from standard units (e.g., 50-kg bags) and creating new, smaller packages of commodity based on ration size. While prepackaging can make distributions faster and more hygienic (as no scooping is required at distribution site), prepackaging may be costly and can result in inconsistent packages, delays, or loss of commodity.
2. Prepackaging requires approval from FFP and available budget.
3. Prepackaged commodities must be branded with the same markings as the original containers from which the commodity was taken. Please refer to the approved BS/MP for container labeling requirements, and consider local government prepackaging requirements (if any).
4. Food processing service providers can prepackage food for distribution ifthe Awardee has a written agreement for such services. The agreement must include a clause stating that the party providing such services will:

* Fully account to the Awardee for all commodities delivered to its possession and be liable for the value of all commodities not accounted for.
* Return or dispose of the containers in which the commodity is received, according to instructions from the Awardee.
* Plainly label carton, sacks or other containers containing the end product with the USAID logo and (if practicable) with the following information in the language of the country:
  + Name of commodity
  + “Not to be sold or exchanged”
  + Emblems or other identification of the Awardee (if desired)
  + BUBD (if applicable)

1. If possible, engage the services of the national bureau of standards to ensure quality is maintained and stated weight of new packages is accurate.