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U.S. International Food Assistance Report FY 2012



Cover Photograph: Food distribution in Madagascar (Catholic Relief Services)

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I. Introduction

U.S. Government (USG) international food assistance efforts are an expression of the compassion and good will of the American people, and are a visible example of America's commitment to helping those in need. Food aid programs implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) respond to a variety of needs in emergency and chronic food-insecure situations. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) uses its programs to improve nutrition and education for school children and to support agricultural development in food-insecure countries. More than 3 billion people have been reached through these programs since 1954.

Food assistance continues to evolve to address the changing context within which it works. Today, food assistance is part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF). Many food assistance results are being incorporated into the FTF monitoring and reporting system. Today, food assistance is a centerpiece of USAID's regional strategies in Africa to build resilience among vulnerable communities and thereby mitigate the impacts of ever more frequent and powerful natural disasters such as drought, which are tipping a growing number of families into acute hunger. Today, food assistance contributes increasingly to the Administration's focus on improving the nutritional status of women and children by prioritizing the 1,000 days between pregnancy and a child's second birthday.

Prior to USAID and the USDA submitting this report to Congress, the President proposed a major reform to USAID's food assistance in the context of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget appropriations process. The proposal aims to expand programming that helps farmers closer to the disaster provide commodities for food programs through "local and regional procurement," and helps beneficiaries access more local, healthful foods by providing them with a targeted cash transfer or food voucher. While not the subject of this report, the overall trend in food assistance globally is towards more flexible approaches that give responders a wider range of tools to assure the best response for each context. The Administration will continue to work with appropriators and authorizers to discuss the best ways to achieve this flexibility and to assure the United States sustains its global leadership role in food assistance.

Despite these proposed changes, the fundamental purpose of food assistance, to combat global hunger and undernutrition, remains unchanged. The United States has long understood that reducing hunger and poverty contributes to more stable societies. Populations emerging from the debilitating effects of hunger and disease are better able to meet their own needs, build assets, develop vibrant local and national economies, and become part of the global marketplace. Safe and stable communities and countries are in the best interests of not only the countries themselves but also the United States. Strong policies of food and agricultural

assistance from the United States set the context for a powerful and meaningful engagement with recipient countries beyond aid, creating new and more productive economic partnerships between the United States and other countries.

Overview of FY 2012 U.S. Government Food Aid

In Fiscal Year FY 2012, the USG provided \$2.0 billion of food aid, or 1.8 million metric tons (MT) of food, to a total of more than 52 million beneficiaries¹ in 52 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each U.S. food aid program for FY 2012.

PROGRAM²	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000)
Food for Progress Title I		----
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Development, IFRP)	1,428,200	\$1,609,900
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	----	\$10,000
Section 416(b)	----	----
Food for Progress CCC	264,590	\$245,671
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	66,224	\$191,651
USDA Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project	----	----
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	----	----
GRAND TOTAL	1,759,014	\$2,057,222

Countries in Africa and South and Central Asia received together more than 84 percent of the aid provided through USG food aid programs. African countries drew the lion's share, receiving 73 percent of all tonnage provided under food aid programs. Appendix D provides a complete breakdown of food assistance by region.

Wheat and wheat products represented almost half the commodities that were programmed or monetized in FY 2012. Grains, blended products, and fortified products were

¹ USAID reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with USAID program interventions. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. For example, the head of household might be the direct beneficiary but the dependent family members are considered indirect beneficiaries. USDA's Food for Progress reports on both direct and indirect beneficiaries and USDA's McGovern-Dole reports only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods, or services) provided by the program in each technical area or program activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries (e.g., families of producers).

² For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY 2012. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2012 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.

about one-quarter of the products programmed in FY 2012. Commodities were purchased from producers in more than 25 states in the United States. Appendix D provides a breakdown of USG commodity mix by type and by USAID and USDA programs.

USAID in FY 2012

USAID's 28 implementing partners delivered Title II emergency and development food assistance in 44 countries. While the Horn of Africa received the largest contributions of emergency and development assistance combined from USAID – \$466.3 million – the Sahel demanded the largest emergency response of the year, at over \$239 million including both Title II and International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds.³ An estimated 18.7 million people throughout the Sahel—in semi-arid areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal—experienced acute and moderate food insecurity resulting from high food prices stemming from a variety of complex factors beyond simply production. Poor families' difficulty accessing food was exacerbated in some areas by conflict and insecurity in Mali that spilled over into neighboring countries.

In FY 2012, USAID contributed more than \$295 million of food assistance to the Sahel—\$209.5 million in Title II in-kind food aid and \$86.1 million in IDA funding distributed in the form of cash transfers, food vouchers, and food stocks procured locally or regionally. These contributions supported 3 million acutely and moderately food insecure people in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Sudan and South Sudan remained high on the priority list for USAID, due to the continued effects of conflict, as well as below average 2011 harvests in both countries. In FY 2012, USAID provided \$164.9 million in Sudan and \$175.5 million in South Sudan in Title II assistance.

Other top Title II recipient countries included the Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$68.3 million), Afghanistan (\$59.2 million), and Yemen (\$54.8 million), where beneficiaries are affected by political and civil unrest as well as high food prices and fuel shortages.

Conflict-affected Syrians both within and outside Syria received significant aid from the USG in FY 2012 - \$47 million in food assistance – with needs continuing to expand dramatically in FY 2013. This assistance was not Title II in-kind food aid. Rather, most refugees received electronic or paper food vouchers to access healthful foods in local stores (many are in urban areas). Inside Syria, the United States supported the UN World Food Program (WFP) provision of family food baskets comprised of locally and regionally procured food. These programs are funded through the IDA account and therefore will not be discussed further in this report.

USAID began a number of new development (non-emergency) food assistance programs

³ Details of IDA funding are not included within this report.

in FY 2012 - two in Uganda, three in Niger, and two in Guatemala. With these new programs, USAID's development food assistance portfolio amounted to \$427 million in 19 countries for FY 2012. The goal of development food assistance programs is to reduce food insecurity among vulnerable groups. The programs are designed to improve food access and incomes through agriculture and other livelihoods initiatives; combat undernutrition, especially for children under 2 years and pregnant and lactating women; and mitigate disaster impact through early warning and community preparedness activities. The programs are increasingly associated with USAID's efforts to promote resilience among populations facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises, and the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) continues to play an important role in the development and implementation of USAID's resilience policy and program guidance⁴.

As mandated by the Food for Peace Act, USAID's International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) program continued in FY 2012, providing \$8.2 million in small grants to predominantly faith-based groups working on nutritional support programs. These grants supported the distribution of two forms of nutritious food – a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and a dried soup mix. The RUSF was used to complement breastfeeding for children ages 6-24 months to promote their physical and cognitive growth, given the lack of key micronutrients



in impoverished children of this age. Other targeted groups included pregnant and lactating women, HIV/AIDS-affected individuals, and other vulnerable groups living in institutional settings.

Finally, the Title V Farmer-to-Farmer program continued to bring American know-how to farmers in 47 countries through technical assistance and field exchanges.

Altogether, USAID provided more than 1.42 million MT of Title II assistance, valued at \$1.61 billion to more than 42.4 million beneficiaries in 44 countries. When combined with the IDA funds provided to FFP for emergency response, USAID reached more than 53 million people in 47 countries.

Resilience activities in Niger (USAID)

⁴ The resilience policy and guidance can be found here: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Policy%20%26%20Program%20Guidance%20-%20Building%20Resilience%20to%20Recurrent%20Crisis_Dec%202012.pdf

USDA in FY 2012

USDA provided a total of 330,814 MT of commodities representing \$437.3 million in food aid in FY 2012, through the Food for Progress (FFPr) and McGovern-Dole Food for Education programs. The funding from USDA was used by 20 organizations to implement agricultural development, trade capacity building, and school feeding programs. In total, more than 9.3 million people in 24 countries received food aid through USDA.

USDA's McGovern-Dole program provided \$191.7 million of support to 3.8 million recipients in 17 countries. Primary school children, mothers, infants, and preschool children received benefits through school feeding and nutrition programs, along with increasing emphasis on instructional and educational quality at the schools. Over 50 percent of the assistance went to nine countries in Africa.

FFPr, funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), assists developing countries and emerging democracies that are introducing and expanding private enterprise in the agricultural sector. In FY 2012, Food for Progress provided \$245.7 million in food aid to over 5.5 million people directly and indirectly, in twelve countries. Five countries in Africa received over 50 percent of the assistance.

II. Latest Developments for FY 2012

A. Food Aid and Food Security Assessment-2 Results

USAID's second Food Aid and Food Security Assessment (FAFSA-2) was completed in FY 2012. This report looked at accomplishments of Title II development programs from the period FY 2003-2009. During this period more than \$2.5 billion was made available to Title II development programs in 36 food insecure countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The report found that Title II development programs are unique among USAID programs in their mandate to address the breadth of causes of household food insecurity and undernutrition among vulnerable households. Improvements in household diets and incomes took place in more than three-quarters of the Title II development programs that reported on these indicators. Among programs that reported on household income, 80 percent exceeded their targets for increasing income. Overall, the FAFSA-2 demonstrated that programs that succeeded in increasing household incomes and/or reducing child undernutrition got the basics right. They focused first on the development of strong, commercially oriented, agriculture-based income generation interventions and/or delivered strong, community-based, preventive nutrition interventions.

The report reaffirmed the importance of approaching food insecurity through preventative rather than recuperative action. That is, programs focused solely on recuperating children identified as malnourished were less effective than programs that focus more broadly on all children under 2 and women who are pregnant or lactating in a food insecure community. Title II projects undertaking the preventative approach reduced stunting by 1.69 percentage points per year, twice that achieved in programs where the focus was on treatment only, and three times greater than the decline in stunting found in Demographic and Health Surveys in these countries.

The report also found successful interventions in a variety of other sectors including agriculture, natural resource management, water and sanitation, infrastructure, HIV/AIDS, income generation, and nutrition. A summary of the FAFSA-2 report can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/food-assistance/resources/research-and-policy-papers>.

B. Update on food products

USAID, in partnership with USDA, continues to revamp the USG in-kind food aid basket, in line with recommendations from the *Food Aid Quality Review* final report, which USAID issued in 2011. USAID and USDA now have available reformulated vegetable oil (with

both vitamins A and D added) as well as improved formulations of cornmeal, soy fortified cornmeal, wheat flour, bulgur, soy fortified bulgur, and corn-soy blend (CSB), referred to as CSB “plus.”

In addition, in FY 2012 USAID expanded procurement of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition. In FY 2012, USAID began work on procurement of RUSF—used for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition—that will come online in FY 2013. Other new, nutritious products are anticipated in FY 2014 and beyond. In keeping with its goal of assuring the most nutritious and cost effective foods are made available for food assistance programs, USAID is likewise expanding research on the cost effectiveness and impact of new food products, in cooperation with USDA and in partnership with Tufts University and WFP.



RUTF use in Sudan (WFP)

To ensure partners have adequate information on how to program these new and reformulated products, USDA and USAID have published new and updated commodity reference documents and related fact sheets on public websites for partner use. (Visit <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/food-assistance/resources/implementation-tools/commodity>)

C. Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot

In FY 2012, USDA funded programs under the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) program, which is administered through the McGovern-Dole program. This program is testing the delivery and use of vitamin and mineral enriched food in direct feeding programs to address micronutrient deficiencies in specific populations served by the McGovern-Dole program, including school-aged children, children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and infants. The fortified foods are developed in the U.S. using domestically grown commodities.

Each MFFAPP project involves anthropometrical and biochemical testing to evaluate the effectiveness of the fortified food product in improving baseline nutritional status. Additionally, the food products are evaluated for cultural acceptability and ease of use in different settings—

homes, institutions, and schools. Through the MFFAPP program, USDA expects to (1) develop a better understanding of effective and culturally acceptable fortified-food products; (2) develop nutritional intervention models that can be more widely used across the McGovern-Dole program; and (3) identify new products that can be used as part of regular school feeding to improve the nutrition of program beneficiaries. The nutritional, health and cognitive impact evaluations required by the grants throughout the course of the pilot will also help to address potential uses in other U.S. Government-funded humanitarian and development programs.

In FY2012, USDA executed grant agreements with five organizations to enable them to implement MFFAPP programs in Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Haiti, Cambodia, and Tanzania. By providing MFFAPP grants in FY 2011 and FY 2012, USDA fulfilled the Congressional requirement to use \$10 million to develop and field-test micronutrient-fortified products.

Also during FY 2012, under USDA's first MFFAPP grant with International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) in Guinea-Bissau, a ready-to-use dairy-based product was distributed to 4,800 school-aged children. A second phase of the Guinea-Bissau study funded in FY 2012 will test a different formulation of the dairy-based product in a population of 1,200 preschool-aged children 6–59 months and 600 pregnant and lactating women.

In Guatemala, USDA partner Hormel Foods Sales LLC (HFS), implemented a 1-year study developing and field testing a curry-flavored, poultry-based supplementary spread called *Spammy* in a population of 200 children 3 to 6 years old. This product will address iron and vitamin deficiencies in school-aged children.

In Haiti, USDA funded a 2-year study that will develop and field test a lipid-based ready-to-use product called *Vita Mamba* (or “vitamin peanut butter” in Creole) in a population of 1,200 school-aged children 4 to 8 years. The product will contain peanuts, palm oil, defatted soy flour, soy oil, sugar, and additional vitamin and mineral additives.

A 3-year USDA-funded study will develop and field test *Ultra Rice*, a rice fortification product. PATH: A Catalyst for Global Health (PATH) will implement the project in Cambodia. *Ultra Rice* will pack vitamins and minerals into rice-shaped “grains” that will be made from rice flour and manufactured with pasta-making equipment. When these fortified grains are blended with milled rice, the resulting fortified rice will be nearly identical to traditional rice in smell, taste, and texture. Cambodia has one of the highest per capita rice consumption rates in the world, and widespread consumption of fortified rice could have a large, positive nutritional impact in a country with high rates of child undernutrition.

In Tanzania, Kansas State University (KSU) will conduct a 3-year study to develop and field test new formulations of three fortified blended foods (FBFs), drawing on the nutritional

guidelines recommended in the Tufts *Food Aid Quality Review* final report. KSU's FBFs (sorghum-soybean, sorghum-cowpea and CSB) will be made into porridge mixes that can be used for supplemental feeding and nutrition programs for infants and children below the age of 5. The research will include an economic assessment on the cost of production for these FBFs as compared with existing blended foods used in Africa. This research will be important for both USAID and USDA programming and is a key component of the USG's efforts to achieve the *Food Aid Quality Review* recommendations.

D. Resilience

In the past few years, recurring hunger crises demanding high cost, expansive relief operations to alleviate suffering in both the Sahel region of West Africa and the Horn of Africa have brought the international community together to identify ways to better assist communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crisis. Throughout FY 2012, USAID focused on the development of the *Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis* policy and program guidance, which was issued in December 2012. The policy defines resilience as the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

The new policy stresses the importance of bringing relief and development practitioners together to define problem sets and develop a shared strategy that layers, sequences, or integrates relief and development efforts in ways that address root causes of the crisis. By breaking down walls and establishing new cross-cutting teams of development and humanitarian workers, USAID hopes to bring the best thinking from both "sides" of the house together to improve overall impact.

At the launch of the new policy guidance, U.S. Representative Jim McGovern highlighted FFP as an agency pioneer in resilience building, noting that FFP's longstanding investments in communities have already strengthened the resilience of many.

FFP is expanding its efforts to build resilience by incorporating resilience strategies not only in development food assistance programs but also in its emergency response. The second FFP Annual Program Statement Amendment issued specifically for the Sahel in FY 2012 called on FFP partners to incorporate resilience building activities into their emergency and recovery programs.⁵

⁵ Notably, all applications responding to this call for recovery programming requested IDA funds rather than Title II. This reflects the appropriateness of cash based programming in this context as well as the more limited parameters under which Title II can be programmed.

E. Incorporating Food Aid into Feed the Future

FTF's first progress report, issued in late FY 2012, presented FTF progress in terms of early performance against FTF indicators. This report captured results of USG development food assistance programs implemented by both USDA and FFP, recognizing the important contributions these programs make to improving food security.

The table below shows early data on how FFP and USDA programs contribute to the larger FTF results in the areas of agriculture and food security. Food assistance data will be more substantial once data from food programs adopting FTF indicators begins to accumulate.

Feed the Future Performance Indicators	FY 2012 Title II Contributions to FTF Results ⁶	FY 2012 FFPr Contributions to FTF Results	FY 2012 McGovern- Dole Contributions to FTF Results
Improved Agricultural Productivity			
Rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions	291,021		
Farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	27,009	14,754*	
Individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	540,767	30,507*	
Food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	12,339		
Members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	88,712		
Private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	1,945		
Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	72,775	616*	
Expanded markets and trade			
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation	\$ 4,383,340		
Kilometers of roads improved or constructed	1,717		
Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities			

* USDA program data reflect initial program evaluations as FTF reporting was begun only in FY 2012.

⁶ Table partially captures FFP programs in the following countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Not all countries reported on all indicators.

Feed the Future Performance Indicators	FY 2012 Title II Contributions to FTF Results⁷	FY 2012 FFPr Contributions to FTF Results	FY 2012 McGovern- Dole Contributions to FTF Results
Value of agricultural and rural loans	\$ 76,343	\$1,803,902	
Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households			
USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	1,559,526		4,171,024
Vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions	225,186		
Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services			
Children under 5 reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	1,017,865		
People trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	582,036		

I. USAID and USDA tighten links between development food assistance and FTF

The Bureau for Food Security (BFS), managing the FTF initiative, expanded the FTF “Zones of Influence” to include Title II development programs in four FTF countries where development food assistance awards were made in FY 2011 and 2012. These countries are Guatemala, Haiti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

In response, and to improve its overall ability to aggregate results within the FTF framework, FFP issued new guidance and requirements that development programs report on FTF indicators when program objectives make it appropriate to do so. In addition, FFP outsourced baseline surveys for new development programs for the first time, in order to standardize survey approaches and baseline quality across country programs. This new approach conforms with USAID requirements to use evaluation methods that guarantee the highest quality and most credible evidence, to improve data collection techniques and to conduct independent external evaluations.

In addition to working more closely on coordination of programs and reporting, BFS and FFP collaborated on the allocation of Development Assistance resources known as Community Development Funds (CDF) to FFP development programs. Starting in 2010 as part of the Feed the Future Initiative, USAID provides cash to Title II non-governmental organization (NGO) partners through CDF resources to help reduce the level of monetization. Partners then can continue to use food aid—that otherwise would be monetized—in a manner that is most appropriate for assisting those with unmet food needs. In FY 2012, CDF resources of \$40 million were used to offset monetization funds in Guatemala, Haiti, Mali, and Uganda. The

⁷ Table partially captures FFP programs in the following countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Not all countries reported on all indicators.

partners received funds equivalent to the total value of commodity and freight costs, rather than only the amount generated by monetization proceeds. These additional funds will be used for improved monitoring and evaluation and capacity building efforts to increase the sustainability of program impacts in highly vulnerable communities.

USDA works closely with USAID and other agencies in U.S. embassies that are located in FTF countries. In setting its annual priorities for the FFPr and McGovern-Dole programs, USDA consults with embassies and country investment plans to identify potential interventions that would contribute to the FTF efforts to improve food security. Increased integration of the FFPr and McGovern-Dole programs into the FTF efforts has been a key accomplishment over the past 2 years.

2. USDA Implements Results-Oriented Management

Beginning with the 2012 grant cycle, USDA has implemented results-oriented management for both the McGovern-Dole and FFPr programs. This formal process demonstrates accountability and transparency in the use of public resources, helps to ensure that the decision-making about aid programs, policies, and management is driven by evidence-backed strategy and not by anecdote, and allows for organizational learning over time to ensure that intended positive impacts on the target beneficiaries are achieved. In practice, each grant must (1) link project activities to the strategic objectives found in the food assistance program's results framework; (2) monitor and collect data on 'measurable indicators'; (3) report baseline, interim, and final performance monitoring on those indicators; and (4) conduct independent, third party, program evaluations.

The strategic objectives of the McGovern-Dole program include *Improved Literacy of School Age Children* and *Increased Use of Healthy and Dietary Practices*. The strategic objectives of FFPr include *Increased Agricultural Productivity* and *Expanded Trade of Agricultural Projects (Domestic, Regional and International)*. The achievement of the food aid programs' strategic objectives requires linkages among activities, intermediate results, and the high-level program results.

Projects are required to conduct baseline measurements followed by annual and final measurements of indicators. Midterm and final evaluations are requirements in the grants. The evaluation includes assessment of whether the project activities are aligned with the USG's and the country's development investment strategy. It examines whether the project achieved its objectives effectively and efficiently (with appropriate use of resources), and it assesses medium and long-term impacts of the project intervention.

Evaluation findings are viewed as a tool for learning and for accountability. Impact evaluations are required to include a well-defined control group to assess whether changes are

a result of the program actions or whether they are a result of other changes in the implementing environment. Evaluations also assess whether the project activities are aligned with the USG's program objectives and the country's development investment strategy.

F. Cargo preference changes

The July 2012 transportation bill, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act or MAP-21, (Public Law 112-141), passed by Congress changed several cargo preference requirements that impact food aid programs. Cargo preference is a requirement that a certain percentage of commodities supplied by the USG must be shipped on U.S.-flagged vessels, as established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Cargo preference changes include:

- A decrease from 75 percent to 50 percent the requirement to use U.S.-flagged ships
- A repeal of ocean rate differential reimbursement
- A repeal of the Great Lakes set-aside program

According to preliminary findings in late FY 2012, the changes have greatly increased competition and reduced freight rates by about 35 percent for USAID. USDA has also noticed more foreign flag offers but savings are not as apparent due to smaller lots shipped and fewer shipments needing to be transported.

G. USDA/USAID Coordination and Collaboration

USDA and USAID are working together to ensure that their food assistance efforts in countries are complementary. USDA and USAID field-based staff coordinate programs in-country and work together to develop country strategies. Project information, including implementing partner names, beneficiary numbers, commodity types and quantities, and costs are shared.

In December 2012, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report entitled, *International Food Assistance: U.S. Nonemergency Food Aid Programs Have Similar Objectives but Some Planning Helps Limit Overlap*. The report found there is coordination between the two agencies and notes "these agencies have established some processes to plan and coordinate country activities in efforts to limit overlap." The report noted USDA and USAID share information and seek comments from each other on program proposals throughout the solicitation phase. Over the past 3 years, USAID and USDA have adjusted specific programs to preclude duplicative or inconsistent activities.

Additionally, USDA and USAID have collaborated to respond to a GAO report on monetization, which addresses long-held concerns that monetization may be inefficient and not cost-effective. In 2012, USDA and USAID developed a plan to begin post-monetization evaluations to assess the market impact of ongoing USG monetization. USDA and USAID will continue to work together to address monetization and other shared food assistance concerns in order to maximize U.S. progress towards combatting hunger.

III. Regional Highlights

Below are examples of USAID and USDA projects in several key regions. In several of the examples, both USAID and USDA fund programs to address emergency situations and chronic food security issues. In these situations, USAID and USDA coordinate with the country offices to leverage results and to prevent redundancies. In the Sahel, USAID and USDA both worked in Mali and Senegal while USAID conducted emergency projects in Niger. USAID also worked in Yemen's complex security situation conducting nutrition projects and interventions to aid recovery from recent conflict. In the Americas, USAID worked in Columbia targeting those affected by internal violence, and USDA worked in Honduras conducting interventions to help develop the coffee industry. USAID and USDA both worked in Mozambique conducting a variety of development projects, and USAID conducted emergency food assistance projects in Zimbabwe.

A. Sahel

In December 2011, USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network warned that "crisis-level" food insecurity was likely between March and August 2012 in the Sahel region of West Africa. The crisis stemmed from complex factors beyond simply production. These included delays in marketing the 2011/12 harvest, and the high cost of production due to multiple sowings, increases in wages, and traders' "holding" of stocks. The emergency that enveloped the region ultimately affected more than 18.7 million people in seven countries. Conditions were worsened by the fact that the coping strategies of many of those affected were already severely weakened by two prior food crises in the last 10 years.



Safia and her agro-enterprise group in Niger (CRS)

The USG and other donors responded with a diverse array of interventions, all playing critical roles. They included targeted cash transfers and food vouchers, general food distributions, special nutrition programs for the prevention and treatment of severe malnutrition, and food-for-assets programs, or programs that provide food in exchange for infrastructure or other community-oriented work. These activities reinforced smallholder farmers' self-reliance and mitigated negative labor migration coping strategies. WFP recognized the USG's role in the response, stating in a March 2012 press release, "The cash contribution and use of pre-positioned stocks [by the United States] enables us to deliver quick, lifesaving

assistance in the short term, with significant in-kind food assistance arriving just at the peak of the crisis when the needs are greatest.” At the peak of the crisis USAID’s food assistance was reaching three million people.

A recent analysis of the Sahel response by the Cash Learning Partnership states the Sahel is an example of an emergency where cash was used “at scale,” noting that 50 percent of the overall response involved cash transfers. For WFP the number of people benefiting globally from its cash and/or voucher programming—food assistance in the form of coupons or cash vouchers for purchase of food at local markets—grew by 36 percent in 2012, from 4.4 million beneficiaries to 6 million, with women and children accounting for 85 percent of the beneficiaries⁸. Many of these beneficiaries were in the Sahel.

The U.S. food response totaled \$209.5 million in Title II assistance and \$86.1 million in Emergency Food Security Program funding from the IDA account, supporting both NGO and WFP response efforts in seven countries across the Sahel. The United States supported the full range of response tools, choosing the most appropriate tool based on local food availability and market conditions as well as the planting season and harvest period. For example, conditional transfers (food or a cash payment in exchange for work on a community asset such as a road or water point) were more common prior to the planting season and after the harvest, so as not to draw farmers away from their fields. Unconditional, in-kind food transfers were most common during the height of the lean season when food was less available and planting was underway, allowing farmers to tend their crops and not have to migrate in search of food. Local and regional procurement and market based approaches that allowed beneficiaries to select local food in their own markets were emphasized when local goods were available (e.g. post harvest). Specialized food products were provided throughout the crisis to pregnant and lactating women and children under 2, both for treatment of and protection against malnutrition.

Niger was the hardest hit in terms of numbers in need of assistance and the U.S. Sahel response was largest in that country. An expansive WFP monitoring effort conducted in partnership with the government’s statistics office was able to show measureable declines in morbidity and mortality in affected communities as the response unfolded.

A February 2013 “after action” review of the Sahel response hosted by the United Nations (UN) found that accurate early warning analysis and an early and large scale response to the food security crisis averted catastrophe. A senior official from the region noted that the international community proved that drought need not become famine.

⁸ World Food Programme. Annual Performance Report for 2012. June 6, 2013
<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfpdoc062506.pdf>

Among the key factors for success were:

- Early warning and early action
- Government leadership sounding the alarm and assuring national and regional platforms were in place for strategic and coordinated action by all stakeholders
- Multi-sectoral interventions beyond food assistance
- Focus on the most vulnerable, especially children under 5 and women
- Flexibility to respond with a variety of modalities, including Title II food aid, cash, vouchers, or locally or regionally purchased food.

The after action review of the Sahel response also highlighted the challenges that remain. A sustained commitment to building resilience of vulnerable communities through multi-sectoral development, the establishment of safety net systems, good governance and sound policies will be needed to avert future crises. The UN estimates 10.3 million remain in need of food assistance in FY 2013.

I. Mali

In addition to the drought response across the Sahelian region of Mali, USAID also responded to emergency needs generated by the March 2012 coup d'état and rebel occupation of northern Mali that generated hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. With development food programs suspended due to conflict, FFP authorized its development food partners to “pivot” to emergency response. A Title II consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in collaboration with Save the Children Federation, Inc. (SCF) and Helen Keller International (HKI) registered IDPs, distributed food and non-food items to both IDPs and host families, assisted displaced students, tested and treated for malnutrition, built camp infrastructure, and participated in the Mopti Regional Crisis Committee in order to coordinate interventions with government and other humanitarian actors.

Beyond Food Relief: Building Community Resilience

Kiasy Mounkous is a village chief of one of the provinces in southern Mali that was hardest hit by the food crisis in West Africa. “Last year it was very difficult. A lack of rain caused the food crisis,” recalls Mounkous. “During the past years we worked hard. It’s not because we are lazy. We do not receive the amount of rain that this region is supposed to receive,” he explains.

After community leaders identified land preparation and soil conservation needs, USAID, through partner World Vision, provided cash transfers and basic food to individuals registered in a Food-for-Work program. These individuals helped build stone hedges in between farm plots to prevent soil erosion and flooding during heavy rains. They prepared the land and planted Jatropha trees known to withstand drought and pests. For 20 working days, 723 individuals contributed to a farming system that will help them survive another food shortage.

The Food-for-Work program concluded in July 2012, but those who benefited from it continue to till the land, as ultimately this is where their food security lies. With good rains this year, the Malian regional Department of Agriculture is optimistic about upcoming harvests. “We expect that harvests are good. Production this year will be twice as much as consumption,” says Arouna Sangare, Chief of Agriculture.

In spite of the internal crisis and instability in the country, USDA was able to maintain its investment in the development of Mali's agricultural markets in the southern regions less affected by unrest and military operations. FFPr started a \$7.8 million project in FY 2010 to increase production and raise the productivity of fonio and sesame farmers. This project has stimulated the exports of fonio and sesame not only to the region, but also to France. Over 7,000 farmers were introduced to improved seed varieties and trained in modern agronomic techniques and improved equipment for harvesting crops as well as post-harvest storage and handling. These farmers saw yield/hectare increases of 25 percent and income increases of 25 percent. Women processors were assisted through improvements to small-scale processing capabilities for sesame and fonio seeds and training in credit management. The volume of seeds they are able to process with new infrastructure went from 28 kg/day to 100–250 kg/day. The women produced more diversified products including soap, oil, beauty cream, drinks, cake, biscuits, and pre-cooked fonio. Women processors took their products to trade fairs across West Africa, sold thousands of dollars of product and secured supply contracts from



Food-for-work in Mali (WVI)

restaurants. The women were also invited to participate in trade fairs in Paris which gave larger multinational food suppliers/processors exposure to their products.

A multi-year school feeding project in Mali implemented by CRS exemplifies the impact that the McGovern-Dole program has on long-term community advancement. CRS has been operating in Mali since 2008 in 300 schools. It has provided over 4.2 million hot meals, as well as vitamin A and de-worming

medications to 26,375 students. Under an FY 2011 USDA grant, CRS continued to provide lunch for 70,000 children in grades one through six, 5 days a week during the 9-month school year stretching into 2012. CRS has signed agreements with nearly 300 school management committees to carry out school projects and train staff and Ministry of Education technical advisors on school management, food management, attendance record keeping, hygiene, and sanitation. School gardens were established, many of which continue to function without USDA assistance as part of the school infrastructure development. Women's savings and internal lending communities, which are vital for women to access funds and loans to pay for school supplies for children, are receiving operational training.

The McGovern-Dole program in Mali also exemplifies the increasing emphasis on enhancing education, which helps to maximize children's potential at schools. In an example of USDA-USAID collaboration, CRS is dovetailing with USAID's Programme Harmonise d'Appui

au Renforcement de l'Education education program in Mali to ensure that targeted schools are receiving books, supplies, and curriculum implementation resources in addition to school feeding. To encourage parent participation and improve student achievement levels, CRS is collaborating with the Mali Ministry of Education to develop a report card format to enable illiterate parents to track their child's academic performance at school.

2. Senegal

Due partly to a reliance on imports and high food prices throughout the region, Senegal remains vulnerable to food crises and malnutrition. In FY 2012, while USAID contributed to emergency relief efforts targeting vulnerable populations, USDA's FFP program continued to support a variety of agricultural development interventions, and the McGovern-Dole program helped make strides in the number of children attending school and learning effectively in the Matam region where subsistence farming communities face great challenges.

FFPr funded Counterpart International (CPI) grants to support such activities as agronomic techniques training, seed and tool banks, and micro-credit opportunities for farmers and micro-entrepreneurs. The small loans are typically used to purchase fertilizers, seeds, herbicides, pesticides, equipment rentals, post-harvest technologies, and small-scale irrigation systems. Over 800 lines of credit were disbursed, and as of September 2012, \$112,259 of loan guarantees leveraged approximately \$450,000 worth of credit for local farmers and agribusinesses. Farmers' access to credit increased the production and processing of major cash crops such as rice, tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, and okra, and dairy products. In Podor in particular, training and micro-credit lending helped many women entrepreneurs and their households by improving the appeal and competitiveness of their food products. Over 4,800 members of 50 farmers associations received training in production techniques, such as basic animal health, micro-gardens, sweet potato and tomato processing, milk, onion and sesame seed production, and low-cost animal feed production.

FFPr supported a project by International Relief and Development (IRD) to develop the cashew growing and processing sector in Senegal and the bordering areas of the Gambia. The project strengthened producer associations' technical, organizational, and financial management capabilities and improved market linkages between processors and exporters. The project also introduced agronomic technologies that improved cashew yields and crop quality and assisted producer groups with marketing their crops. More farmers are now using seeds from nurseries that cultivate more robust varieties of cashew. Cashew processing plants are modernizing their facilities to support the production of more diversified cashew products. Small farmers can now access a market information system to help them predict and quantify export market requirements. An unexpected highlight for the project was that the IRD-produced cookbook of recipes based on Senegalese/Gambian locally-sourced cashews and cuisine style was featured in the New York Times food blog *Diner's Journal* in January 2013. Such high profile recognition

helps to boost demand for the cashew product and build awareness of its production in Senegal and Gambia in export markets around the world.

In the Matam province where subsistence farming is challenging, and food insecurity is high, children face some of the highest malnutrition rates in the country. Itinerant pastoral families with very little resources are often not able to send their children to school consistently. The McGovern-Dole school feeding program conducted by CPI has been investing in feeding children and educating them in this context. From modest beginnings, the program in 2012 gave hot school lunches to more than 22,000 children in 105 schools in Senegal. Positive results are not only being seen in children's health, but also their academic performance. Teachers, parents, administrators, and community members are involved in everything from preparing meals to deciding long-term strategy for maintaining the school program. They have been crucial in setting up numerous school gardens. Senegal's Ministry of Education has also been learning from the USDA-sponsored feeding program and has set up a budget for school feeding programs.

3. Niger

In Niger, USAID's emergency response to the 2012 crisis was complemented by ongoing Title II development food programs. The end of project evaluation for the 2007-2012 CRS development program showed significant results. Over the life of the program stunting was reduced by six percent and the rate of underweight children decreased by almost 30 percent in three regions of

From Housewife to Business Woman

As one of the poorest countries in the world, Niger faces many challenges. Half of the population does not have enough food to eat on a regular basis. Because women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, USAID and its partners launched a food security activity in the Dosso, Tahoua, and Zinder regions of Niger in 2007. The program targeted 150,000 people from 140 of the most vulnerable rural Nigerien communities, with a particular focus on providing women the tools to support their families.

One key effort helped rural women form agro-enterprise groups to process raw agricultural products such as peanuts into higher value products like cakes, oils, and peanut butter to then sell. The women also receive intensive training in the basics of business planning and management.

Safia Ousman, a 40-year-old housewife and mother of seven, lives in Boubaram, a small rural village in Niger that is regularly hit by devastating food and nutrition crises. Ousman is one of many rural women in Niger with little access to land who have no other means to connect to the local economy, due to family and community responsibilities that necessitate she stay close to home rather than engage with the local markets. She says her agro-enterprise group, which processes and markets peanut products, changed her life.

"At first I thought it was a joke, but I can assure you that this was the best decision of my life ...," Ousman said. "I was able to start another business from the profits already generated by this activity. Our household production will be high this year, as I was able to hire labor to make my own farm." Ousman and the other women earn roughly 40 percent more income by processing the products into other goods than if they simply harvested and sold the peanuts. This value addition to crops grown in the community, such as peanuts and sesame, has helped women develop thriving small businesses.

Niger: Dosso, Tahoua, and Zinder. In addition, the percentage of women who reported practicing exclusive breastfeeding for children less than six months almost doubled, from 41 to 79 percent. In some areas this was as high as 96 percent.⁹

USAID partners CRS and Africare helped farmers increase sustainable farming practices such as crop fertilization techniques, livestock health, productive and diversified farming systems, and agro-enterprise in order to increase agricultural yields. Through Africare's program, agricultural assistance resulted in 2,606 more hectares of land available for farming. A cash-for-work program increased engagement in cereal banks and literacy groups. CRS and Africare also worked to improve local community preparedness and response to shocks through the development of village based response mechanisms. Local village committees were part of a new decentralized early warning system. According to a recent evaluation, 90 percent of committees set up by Africare are successfully functioning in their communities. At the end of the fiscal year, USAID awarded three new Title II development programs for Niger to further deepen the resilience of vulnerable groups affected by recurrent crises and chronic poverty.

B. Yemen

In the face of an increasingly complex environment, USAID food assistance contributions for Yemen have expanded dramatically in recent years, from \$2.4 million in FY 2009, \$12.7 million in FY 2010, and \$25.0 million in FY 2011 to \$54.8 million in FY 2012. In 2012, WFP conducted a comprehensive food security survey which found more than ten million Yemenis—nearly half the population—to be food insecure and 22 percent were severely so, unable to produce or buy the food they need. Child malnutrition rates are now among the highest in the world, with almost half the children under 5, nearly two million children, chronically malnourished and one million children acutely malnourished.



Mariam Abdi Ali in Yemen (WFP)

Yemen's volatile political-security context, which has generated significant displacement and disrupted economic livelihoods for millions of people, rising food and fuel prices, a dwindling water supply, and the breakdown of social services all contribute to these dramatic indicators of food insecurity. The

⁹ Food and Nutritional Security Program, PROSAN- Rayuwa Final Evaluation Report, TANGO International, October 2011.

presence of significant numbers of refugees further complicates the situation. Since 2011, an estimated 183,000 refugees have arrived, raising the total refugee population to 237,000 countrywide, according to UN figures. While some refugees remain in camps, the majority are scattered throughout Yemen's major urban centers, particularly in Aden.

Within this complex frame, the government has improved security and access across southern Yemen, routing out terrorist-affiliated groups and allowing humanitarian agencies to scale up their efforts in reaching larger populations of IDPs and refugees. Improved stability allowed more than 106,000 of Yemen's estimated 485,000 IDPs to return home in 2012.

A Second Chance for Mariam

Volatility in the Horn of Africa continues to add to Yemen's complex humanitarian crisis, with more than 22,500 Somali refugees living in Yemen.

Mariam Abdi Ali is one of those refugees. A single mother of four, Mariam escaped Somalia 6 years ago on a smuggler's boat. Upon arrival on the Yemen coast, Mariam was eventually relocated to Basateen, near Aden. She tried to find a permanent job to feed her children, but with no success resorted to begging in the streets. She ultimately decided to go to the Kharaz refugee camp where assistance, including USAID food, was provided through WFP. Her children were able to go to school where they also received meals.

Now that Mariam is able to stop begging, she is working to establish a small business of her own, selling homemade cookies at the school compound. Mariam is thankful to WFP for saving her family and giving them another chance.

To promote early recovery in conflict-affected areas, WFP, with USAID support, initiated small-scale food-for-work activities for reconstruction of community infrastructure and food-for-training activities to improve vocational skills, health, nutrition, sanitation, and literacy for affected populations as a way to both address acute food security and tackle some of the underlying causes for it beyond the conflict-generated displacement. In addition, USAID is supporting both WFP and NGOs who are reinforcing and expanding a government-established safety net program to address needs for those that are acutely food insecure throughout the country. WFP is providing an in-kind food transfer while NGOs have adopted a voucher-based or cash transfer system. Analysis is underway to assess which transfer modalities are most appropriate in terms of efficiency and effectiveness and will lay the foundation for out-year programming.

USAID is also supporting specialized nutrition assistance programs for children ages 6 to 24 months and pregnant and lactating women, school meals, and food assistance for refugees. All told USAID contributions supported assistance for 257,400 IDPs, refugees, returnees, and other conflict-affected and food insecure individuals, including women and children, in Yemen.

C. Americas

I. Colombia

USAID continues to provide support to WFP to help those affected by internal displacement and violence. Colombia has one of the highest levels of internal displacement in the world, with an estimated 3.9 million IDPs. In FY 2012, USAID provided \$5.3 million in Title II funds to WFP to assist 470,400 beneficiaries among the most vulnerable populations across 13 departments. USAID supported food distributions, school and supplementary feeding, food-for-work and food-for-training activities.

Beneficiaries of the program included newly displaced people, IDPs in the process of returning to their places of origin, as well as highly food-insecure Afro-Colombian and other indigenous groups. This 2-year WFP program has begun to improve dietary diversity and helped individuals access food. The program also addressed micronutrient deficiencies in children and helped internally displaced children and those affected by violence to return to primary education by promoting emergency school feeding. Importantly, for those displaced by conflict, the program linked them to national social protection programs, to further assist communities beyond the life of this program.



Dairo's Cane Crops (WFP)

2. Honduras

Honduran coffee farmers were previously unable to take advantage of price premiums for their agricultural output due to a lack of infrastructure for post-harvest processing of beans, limited information on coffee markets, and lack of financial services. They primarily sold their coffee through local buyers at low prices and were vulnerable to price swings. In FY 2012, USDA provided TechnoServe (TS) with a \$20.4 million FFPr grant to improve the competitiveness of both coffee and coffee bean value chains. The TS program builds on programs previously funded by USDA, and over 3 years is expected to directly benefit over 27,000 agricultural producers and 140 cooperatives, particularly small-scale producers.

The project is providing technical agronomic training in concert with the agricultural programs of the Government of Honduras and the Honduran Coffee Institute. The training helped coffee bean farmers cope with an outbreak of coffee leaf rust in 2012 in Honduras that

threatened 980,000 acres. The project is also expanding access to credit for small farmers, who typically do not have the required guarantees for access to credit from the banks and other financial entities to help them address the coffee rust problems they face.

The Honduran National Coffee Association emphasizes specialty coffee and improved post-harvest handling. Over the course of its projects, TS has helped producers expand their access to credit, learn profitable marketing strategies, and gain connections with international buyers. Farmers have benefited from higher incomes, and have made gains in better nutrition, health, and educational opportunities. Members of one coffee cooperative used their increased income to bring potable water and electricity to their mountainous village.

In the cocoa sector, TS used FFPr funds to reinvigorate farmers' productive assets—trees. TS trained farmers in grafting techniques to reproduce the genetic material of strong local varieties of cocoa. Producers planted more than 7,400 acres of cocoa trees, which yielded environmental benefits by stabilizing soil in erosive areas where deforestation had occurred.

TS helped improve post-harvest cocoa processing in order to access specialty, higher-value cocoa markets. TS helped to build a cocoa quality control laboratory with the Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research, which has helped many producers to expand their agricultural trade prospects.

D. Mozambique

Four development food assistance programs funded by USAID and that are scheduled to close in 2013 are demonstrating how effective a multi-sectoral approach can be to addressing food insecurity among chronically vulnerable groups. Administered by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), SCF, and World Vision (WVI), these 5-year programs combined income generating activities, agricultural support, health and nutrition programming, and disaster risk reduction activities to help 744,300 people in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia. In these areas, recurrent natural disasters, poor infrastructure, and poor nutrition and agricultural practices contribute to large-scale food insecurity.

In the area of Cabo Delgado, for example, FHI's program facilitated the creation of 196 savings groups with a combined total of 3,500 members. These groups generated a cumulative total of approximately \$201,150 in savings, \$44,500 in interest income, and \$13,915 in social investment funds (i.e., a safety net for emergencies or unexpected events) during the life of the program. These savings groups have also helped families reduce their vulnerability during lean periods by providing families the capital needed to invest in high-value cash crops such as sesame. These investments have boosted family income and smoothed consumption patterns during the difficult lean season when families have already consumed most or all of what they will produce themselves.

Over the life of the programs, USAID and its partners worked with almost 99,000 farmers to form more than 4,300 registered producers associations. This enabled farmers to access capital from banks and government programs. With program facilitation of bulk sales from these associations, in 2011 farmers sold 4,480 MT of maize, groundnut, pigeon pea, and cashew nuts, and are now able to reach national and international markets. The value of these sales equaled \$1,976,965. Overall, these and other agriculture activities have resulted in a 145 percent increase in farmer incomes.

Coupling the agricultural support with behavior change messaging around nutrition, the programs also had an impact on household food consumption. For example, in one project area, on average households are consuming almost two more food groups now than they did at the program start, and families are able to provide adequate food to family members 11.16 months out of the year, compared to 9.87 months at the start of the program.

In addition, more than 79 percent of women in project areas now exclusively breastfeed their children between 0-6 months (compared to 9.4 percent in 2008), exceeding the national average (42.8 percent) by more than 35 percentage points. Exclusive breastfeeding is a high priority essential nutrition practice that reduces infant mortality and enables quicker recoveries during illness.



Farmer Field School training in Mozambique (FH)

As the Title II development programs close, USAID seeks to assure sustainability of these results and strengthen these gains by working with farmers on targeted value chain activities and reinforcing nutrition messaging through

Feed the Future activities in these areas.

USDA's FFP program continues to invest in the expansion of two major agricultural industries (poultry and dairy milk) and support new development in the grain industry. Since 2007, FFP has been helping to improve the poultry industry, resulting in income increases for poultry producers, the expanded use of better bio-security and disease prevention practices, expanded technical and managerial capacity in government ministries, better marketing, and an improved value chain.

Poultry industry development had the additional effect of creating growth in the poultry feed growing and processing industries, which in turn supports thousands of poultry producers and increases income and value. FFP supported TS with nearly \$28 million in FY 2010 funding

and a further \$7.1 million in FY 2012 funding, in order to develop the Mozambican plantation forestry industry. With this support TS is cultivating local enterprises that provide services to forest plantation companies and providing forestry companies technical assistance in quality and financial management, as well as product improvement.

In 2012, Land O'Lakes International (LOLI) received a \$20.6 million FFPr grant to help dairy cooperatives improve milk sales and develop efficient marketing channels for the perishable product. The focus is on improving dairy production, milk quality, financial management, and marketing opportunities.

Over 5,322 small businesses, 27,000 producers, and 300 extension agents are directly benefitting from this assistance with thousands of additional indirect beneficiaries. This most recent grant continues USDA's work with LOLI in improving Mozambican dairy herd management, pasture fodder management, animal husbandry, and milk production.

Since 2007, the McGovern-Dole program has invested \$45 million in Mozambique through Joint Aid Management (JAM), to reduce child hunger and disease and empower local communities and the Mozambican government to support sustainable school feeding programs. In 2012, 320,000 children were fed daily in 1,050 schools. The program also trained 5,630 parent-teacher association members in school feeding management, hygiene, and practice.

In 2012, Planet Aid, Incorporated (PAI) received \$20 million from the McGovern-Dole program to undertake a 3-year school feeding and school support program, with increased focus on the quality of literacy education, and teacher training in sanitation, dietary practices, nutrition, and health. Approximately 60,000 students will receive school meals and over one million Mozambicans will benefit from nutrition education. Also in 2012, WVI received \$20 million in McGovern-Dole funding to conduct school feeding, improve the quality of instruction, and provide school materials and libraries. WVI will provide school meals to 70,000 primary school students.

Both programs will address capacity building at the local community level and at the government level in order to build long-term support for literacy and school feeding programs, which are vital to child and community development.

E. Zimbabwe

In an effort to address food insecurity for Zimbabweans suffering from political violence, years of negative economic growth, and near collapse of the agriculture sector, USAID in collaboration with an NGO consortium led by CRS, began a 3-year emergency food assistance project in 2010.

The program began with emergency food distributions to meet short-term food needs, and then transitioned to longer-term recovery efforts through “food-for-asset” activities that strengthened families’ ability to cope with shocks. Families were provided food in exchange for repairing and creating community assets such as wells, irrigation systems, and livestock sale pens. Water-related assets provided improved access to water for irrigation, while repair and expansion of irrigation schemes allowed more farmers to produce food throughout the year, not just during the traditional rainfed season. Livestock-related assets such as dip tanks, structures built to clean cows using minimal amounts of water, led to improved quality of livestock.

As the program closes, a recent evaluation shows that despite challenges like a recent drought, USAID and the CRS consortium impressively decreased food insecurity and strengthened coping capacity for families in the program. Farmers reported that they now determine agricultural production by market trends and, in some instances, they only produce a crop if they have marketing agreements with potential buyers. This commercialization of their crops meant they began averaging incomes of \$82.50 per month, \$14 higher than the average monthly income for families not part of the program in the same districts.

Through village savings and loan groups set up by the program, individuals also increased the average amount of money they saved by 281 percent over the course of the program, helping vulnerable households during the hunger season by providing them an extra injection of cash to buy food. Equally importantly, these groups expanded families’ saving options beyond livestock assets, which are highly vulnerable to drought and disease. Evidence from the program showed communities had improved capacity to withstand shocks, as they used savings to buy food during peak hunger months. Program participants had more access to food compared on average to national households: 95 percent of these families ate at least two meals a day, compared to 87 percent of families nationally.

IV. Farmer to Farmer

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries to promote sustainable improvements in food processing, production, and marketing. The program relies on the expertise of volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses, and nonprofit farm organizations to respond to the needs of host-country farmers and organizations. Volunteers are recruited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In general, these volunteers are not overseas development professionals but rather individuals who have domestic careers, farms, and agribusinesses, or are retired persons who want to participate in development efforts. Typically, volunteers spend about 20 to 30 days in the host country.

The Farmer-to-Farmer Program was first authorized by the U. S. Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide for the transfer of knowledge and expertise of U.S. agricultural producers and businesses on a voluntary basis to developing and middle-income countries and emerging democracies. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program supports the global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future.

During FY 2012, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program provided 786 volunteer assignments in 47 countries. Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services with an estimated value of over \$6.7 million out of a total \$10 million allocated to the program. Volunteers completed 14,342 volunteer days in FY 2012.

The 786 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (59 percent), business/enterprise development (21 percent), organizational development (16 percent), financial services (2 percent), and environmental conservation (2 percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including: on-farm production (43 percent), rural support services and input supply (34 percent), marketing (12 percent), and storage and processing (11 percent).

The FY 2012 volunteers provided technical assistance services to diverse host organizations. Since assistance to hosts continues through multiple volunteer assignments, continued contacts, and follow-up by Farmer-to-Farmer staff, host organization data is cumulative for the 4 years of the project. A total of 1,357 host organizations have received technical assistance from Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers. These include: 377 farmer cooperatives and associations (28 percent); 346 other private enterprises (25 percent); 324 individual private farmers (24 percent); 212 NGOs (16 percent); 47 educational institutions (3 percent); 43 public sector agencies (3 percent); and 8 rural financial institutions (1 percent). During FY 2012 volunteers provided direct formal training to 34,113 beneficiaries (39 percent women). A total of 50,541 persons were directly assisted (36 percent women).

Country	No. of FY 2012 Volunteers
Bangladesh	54
Nicaragua	51
Egypt	47
Dominican Republic	38
Guyana	37
Haiti	36
Ghana	35
Kenya	34
Mozambique	31
Uganda	31
Moldova	30
Senegal	30
Georgia	27
Tanzania	25
Ethiopia	24
Malawi	24
Angola	23
Lebanon	23
South Africa	20
Nigeria	20
Tajikistan	17
El Salvador	16
Liberia	15
Zimbabwe	10
Bolivia	8
Dominica	8
Nepal	7
Peru	7
Kosovo	6
Ukraine	6
Zambia	6
Jordan	5
St. Kitts and Nevis	5
Costa Rica	4
Uzbekistan	4
Belarus	3
Colombia	3
Mali	3
Chile	2
Honduras	2
Jamaica	2
Rwanda	2
Belize	1
Ecuador	1
Grenada	1
Morocco	1
Niger	1
TOTAL	786

V. Appendices

Appendix A: Legislative Framework

Since the passage of Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. The most recent changes came with the Food for Peace Act of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Commonly known as the 2008 Farm Bill, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 restated the objectives that guide U.S. food assistance programs. These objectives are to:

- Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;
- Promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development;
- Expand international trade;
- Foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries; and,
- Prevent conflicts.

U.S. International Food Assistance

The U.S. international food assistance programs were established by several legislative authorities and are implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act. USDA administers Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Food for Progress, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, and the USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

I. Food for Peace Act

- **Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
- **Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
- **Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.

- **Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program**—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.
2. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—overseas donations of surplus food and feed grain owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation.
 3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—commodity donations or concessional financing available to emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.
 4. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program**—donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income countries.
 5. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust**—reserve of commodities or funds administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. Under the 2008 Food for Peace Act, the Administrator of USAID oversees the release and use of these funds.
 6. **USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project**—local and regional purchase of commodities to help meet urgent food needs due to food crises and disasters. This program was authorized as a 5-year pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill.

Appendix B: List of Abbreviations

BFS	Bureau for Food Security
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDF	Community Development Funds
CSB	Corn-Soy Blend
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAFSA-2	Food Aid and Food Security Assessment-2
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFPr	Food for Progress
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Program (UN)
WFP CP	WFP Country Programme
WFP DEV	WFP Development Operation

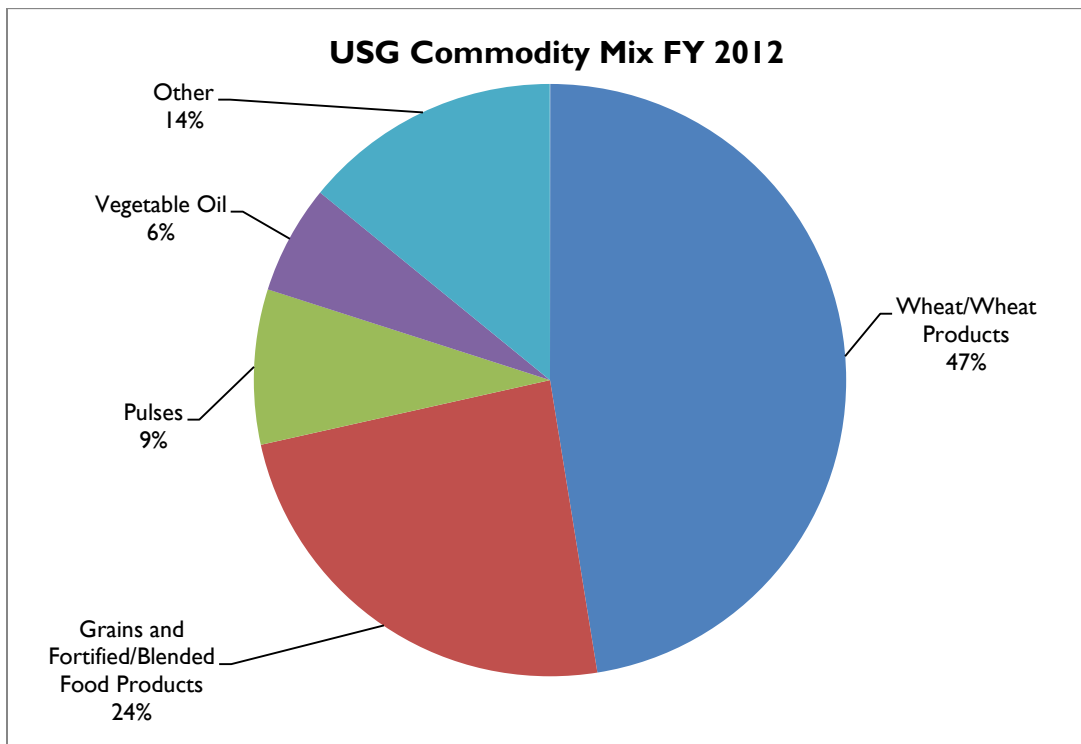
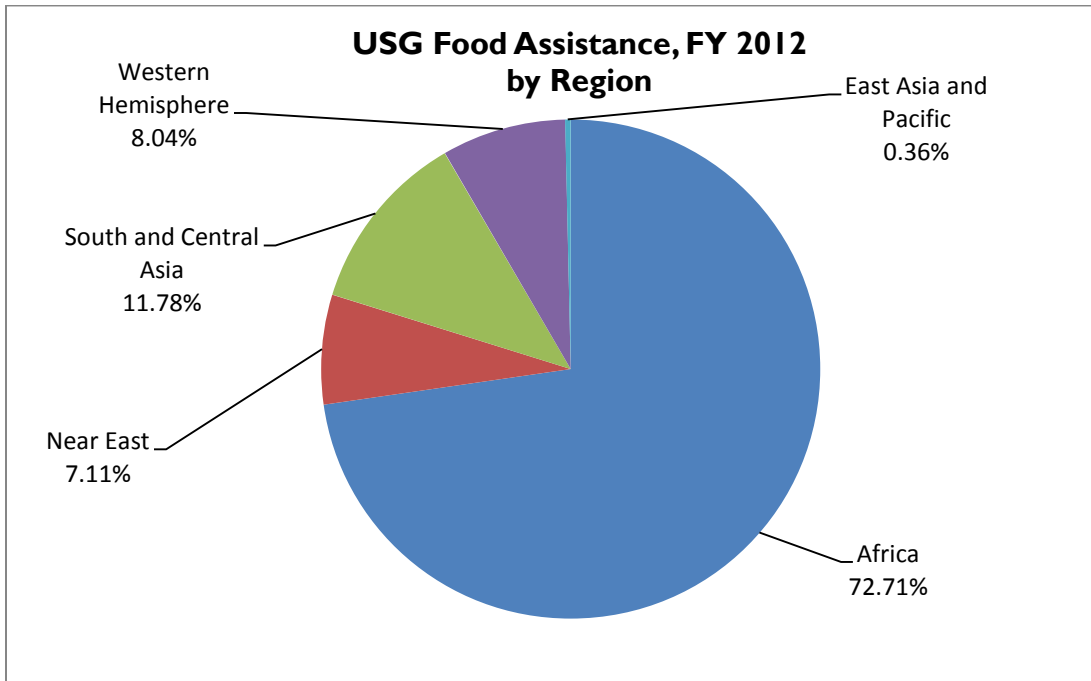
Appendix C: List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2012:

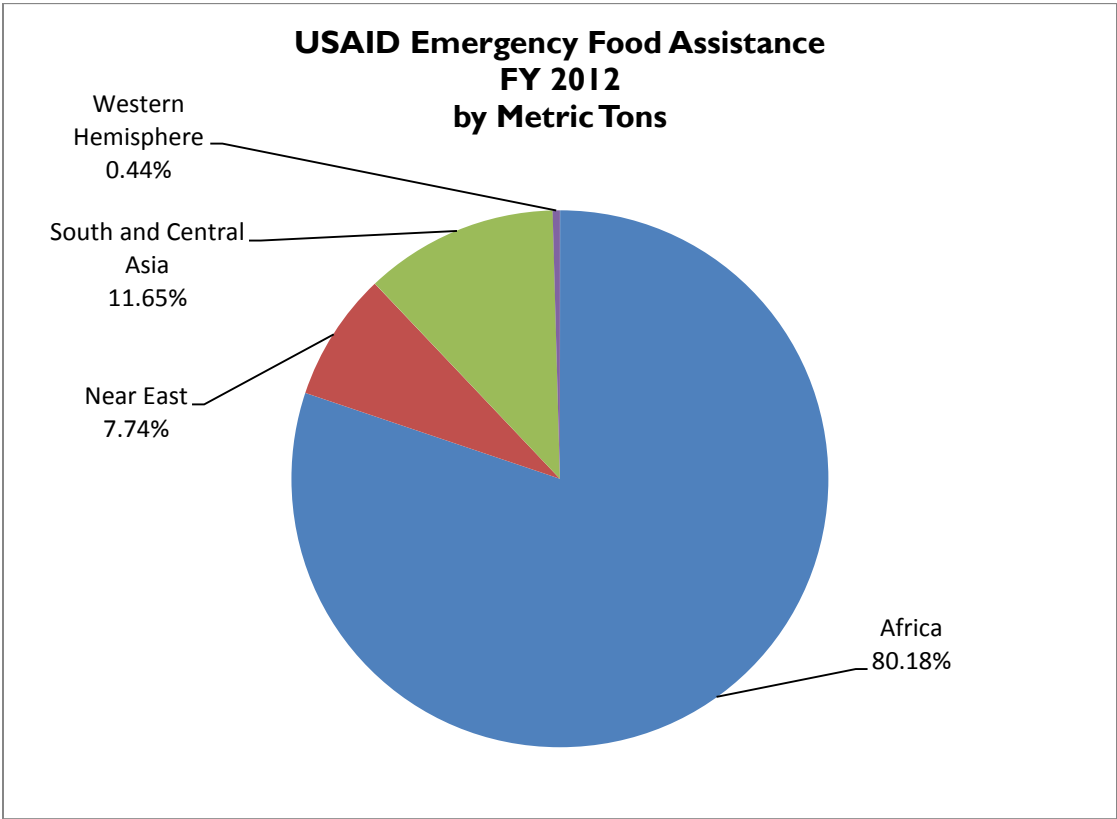
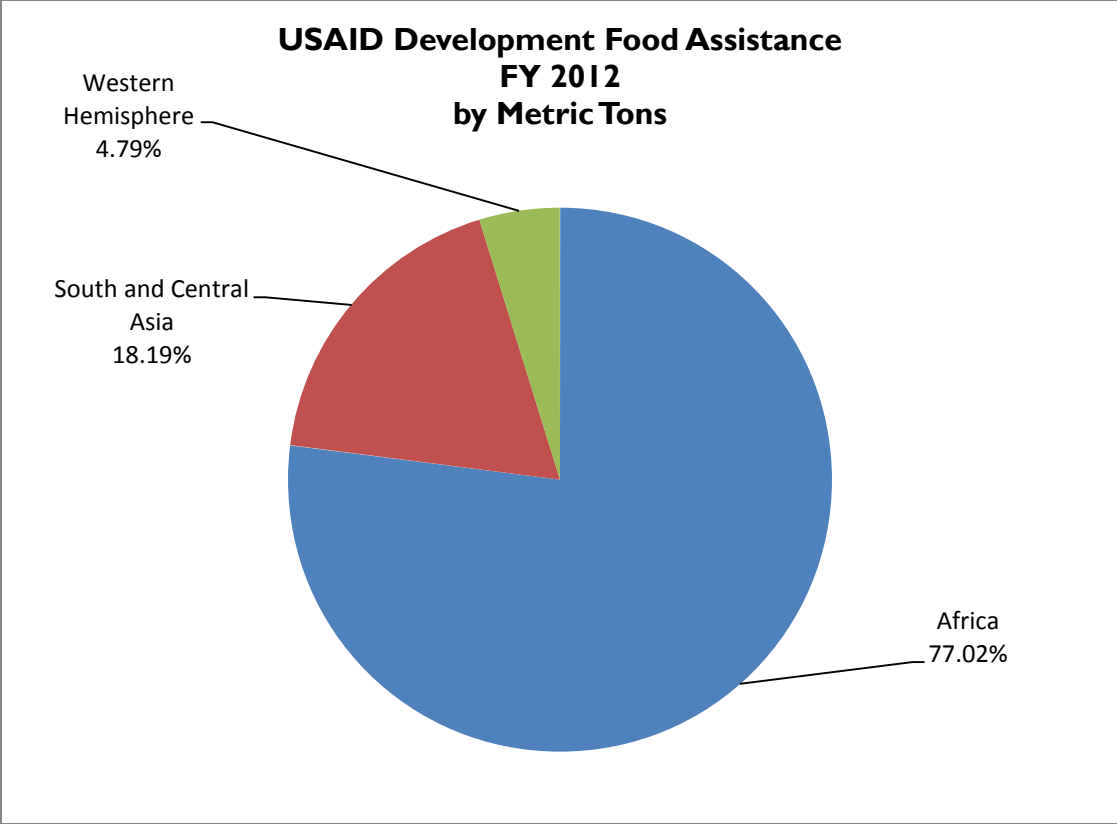
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA.....	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare	Africare
AI	Amigos Internacionales
AKF.....	Aga Khan Foundation
ASA.....	American Soybean Association
BRA.....	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE.....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CBU	Church of Bible Understanding
CHF.....	Children’s Hunger Fund
CHI.....	CitiHope International
CPI.....	Counterpart International
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EVM.....	Evangelistic International Ministries
FHI.....	Food for the Hungry International
FINCA	FINCA International
GOJ.....	Government of Jordan
HFS.....	Hormel Food Sales, Inc.
HKI.....	Helen Keller International
IOM.....	International Organization for Migration
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IRD	International Relief and Development
JAM.....	Joint Aid Management
KSU.....	Kansas State University
LOLI.....	Land O’Lakes International
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MFK.....	Meds and Food for Kids
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PAI.....	Planet Aid Incorporated
PATH.....	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PCI.....	Project Concern International
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RPX.....	The Resource & Policy Exchange
SCF.....	Save the Children Federation
SHARE.....	Asociación SHARE de Guatemala

SLI.....Shelter for Life International
TSTechnoServe
UNICEF.....UNICEF (United Nations)
UVGUniversidad Del Valle De Guatemala
WCCU.....World Council of Credit Unions, Inc.
WFPWorld Food Program (United Nations)
WHWorld Help
WVUSWorld Vision US
WVI.....World Vision International

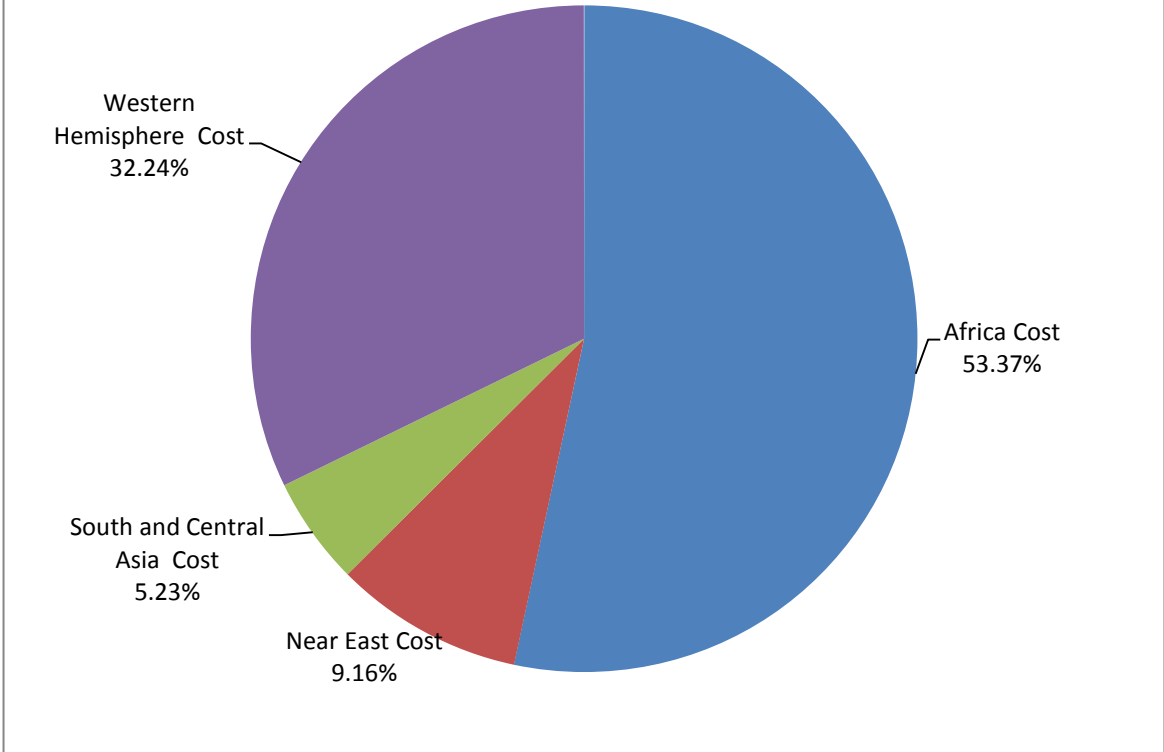
Appendix D: USG Food Assistance Graphs



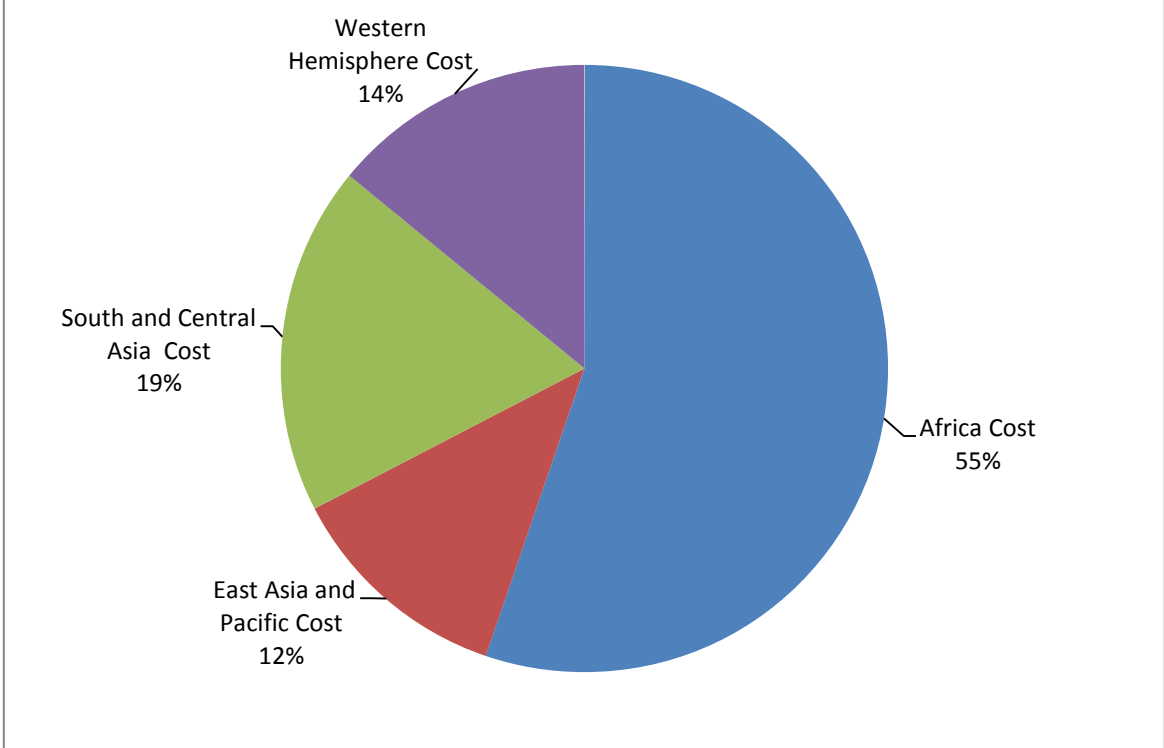
Wheat/Wheat Products include: Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat Flour Bread, Wheat-Soya Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, and Soft White Wheat. **Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products include:** Corn-Soya Blend, Corn-Soya Blend Plus, Cornmeal, Corn, Sorghum, and Soy-Fortified Cornmeal. **Pulses include:** Beans, Peas, and Lentils. **Other includes:** Rice and RUTF



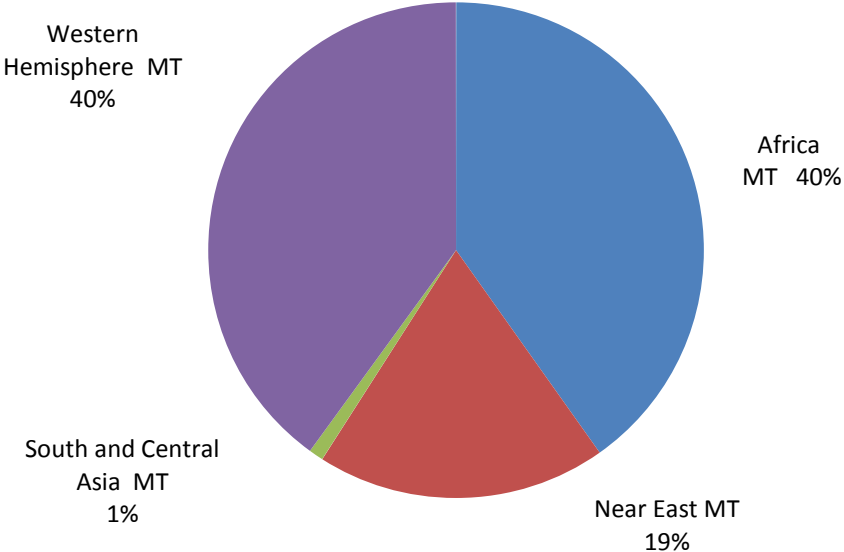
Food for Progress: Total Cost by Region FY 2012



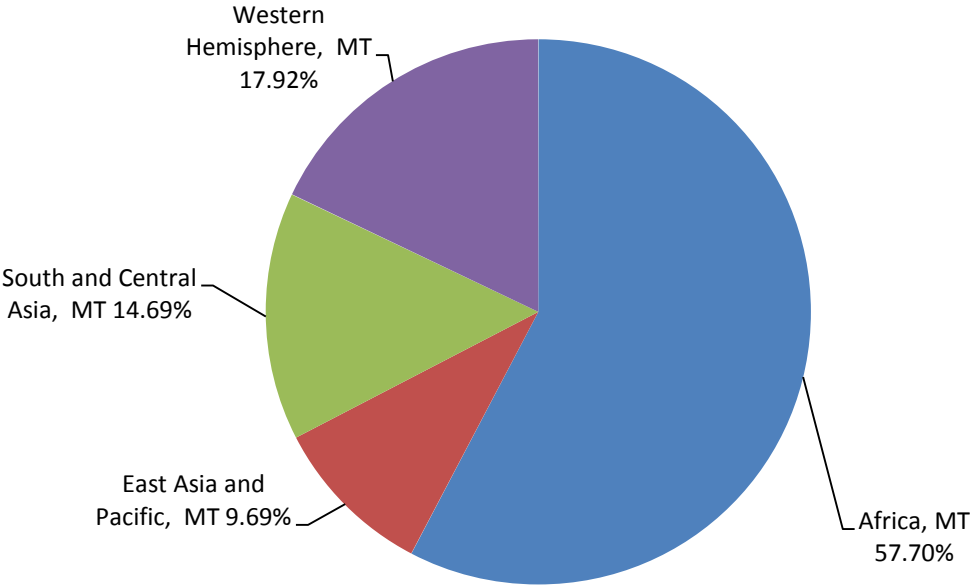
McGovern-Dole Total Cost by Region FY2012



**Food for Progress Food Assistance
Commodities by Region FY2012
Metric tons**



**McGovern Dole Food Assistance Commodities by Region
FY 2012 Metric Tons**



Appendix E: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2012

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	38.1	3,010	\$5,059.4
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	24.0	2,630	\$5,001.0
Burundi	UNICEF	Therapeutic Food	----	80	\$475.5
	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	91.5	5,390	\$7,685.4
Cameroon	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend	14.8	600	\$951.7
Central African Republic	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	109.2	4,990	\$10,027.9
Chad	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,338.0	53,180	\$74,840.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	WFP EMOP	----	53.5	----	----
	WFP EMOP	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	67.5	1,220	\$2,449.4
	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,354.5	15,770	\$27,087.8
Cote d'Ivoire	WFP EMOP	Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	239.8	11,900	\$17,302.3
Djibouti	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend, Sorghum, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	84.9	2,140	\$2,349.6
Ethiopia	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	956.7	98,840	\$70,671.5

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Ethiopia (continued)	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	4,609.7	139,470	\$109,729.7
Kenya	UNICEF	Therapeutic Foods	----	340	\$2,052.2
	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	4,399.1	66,090	\$75,401.1
Liberia	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	91.5	6,280	\$9,346.9
Malawi	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Yellow Split Peas	167.9	7,777	\$11,971.2
Mali	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	32.6	2,220	\$3,671.7
	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	159.0	12,370	\$17,630.3
Mauritania	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	37.1	4,730	\$6,599.6
Niger	WFP EMOP	Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Soy- fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	2,019.6	18,880	\$26,813.5
	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend, Soy- fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	918.2	5,890	\$10,683.3
Rwanda	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas	71.1	1,350	\$1,890.1
Senegal	WFP PRRO	Corn-soy Blend	11.2	1,500	\$2,856.8
Somalia	IOM	Sorghum	117.4	27,350	\$21,591.9
	WFP EMOP	Corn, Corn-soy Blend, Corn-soy Blend Plus, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	524.1	37,890	\$58,350.8

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
South Sudan	WFP EMOP	Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	996.6	86,320	\$155,523.0
Sudan	UNICEF	Therapeutic Foods	----	460	\$2,545.3
	WFP EMOP	Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	5,811.8	144,010	\$162,378.7
Tanzania	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	112.8	6,270	\$7,785.6
Uganda	UNICEF	Therapeutic Food	6.1	110	\$839.9
	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	380.3	8,810	\$11,547.9
Zimbabwe	CRS	Bulgur, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	44.3	4,190	\$14,554.3
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	1,009.3	10,860	\$17,461.4
Sub-Total Africa			25,892.2	792,917	\$955,126.7
East Asia and Pacific					
Europe and Eurasia					
Near East					
Algeria	WFP PRRO	Garbanzo Beans, Great Northern Beans, Lentils, Rice, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil,	125.0	8,530	\$8,680.2
Gaza	WFP EMOP	Garbanzo Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour Bread	140.0	8,500	\$9,661.7
West Bank	WFP EMOP	Garbanzo Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour Bread	44.9	4,000	\$4,895.2
Yemen	WFP EMOP	Kidney Beans, Pinto Beans, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	241.4	35,710	\$35,852.6

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Yemen (continued)	WFP PRRO	Great Northern Beans, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy Blend	16.0	19,580	\$18,950.2
<i>Sub-Total Near East</i>			<i>567.3</i>	<i>76,320</i>	<i>\$78,039.9</i>
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	WFP PRRO	Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Green Peas, Yellow Split Peas	2,708.7	47,680	\$58,648.5
Bangladesh	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	24.4	1,600	\$1,458.6
Nepal	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil	217.6	4,090	\$6,641.3
Pakistan	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas	1,295.3	61,440	\$68,067.9
<i>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</i>			<i>4,246.0</i>	<i>114,810</i>	<i>\$134,816.3</i>
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	WFP PRRO	Green Peas, Rice, Vegetable Oil	470.4	3,730	\$5,281.5
Ecuador	WFP PRRO	Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	31.1	560	\$1,018.4
Guatemala	CRS	----	86.4	----	----
	PCI	----	25.3	----	----
	SCF	----	66.8	----	----
Haiti	WVI	----	50.4	----	----
<i>Sub-Total Western Hemisphere</i>			<i>730.4</i>	<i>4,290</i>	<i>\$6,299.9</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			31,435.9	988,337	\$1,174,282.8
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, December 20, 2012. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from Food for Peace Information System report, November 14, 2012. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.					
Table does not include IFRP awardees. See Appendix C for a list of awardees and Appendix J for the country list.					
Note: USAID tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.					

Appendix F: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2012

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	21.7	4,500	\$5,774.8
	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	192.3	6,720	\$9,973.8
Burundi	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil,	1,026.0	8,580	\$11,244.4
Chad	Africare	Soy Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread	261.3	4,530	\$9,586.9
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	ADRA	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	24.3	20,220	\$14,237.2
	FHI	Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	152.0	20,090	\$14,339.2
	MCI	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	18.3	11,330	\$10,232.6
Ethiopia	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	326.2	18,130	\$18,435.4
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	497.0	23,120	\$25,474.5
	REST	Lentils, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	705.2	53,870	\$50,104.3
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	351.3	31,970	\$32,220.8
Liberia	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	103.1	3,690	\$7,715.5
	OICI	Rice, Wheat Flour	8.0	7,410	\$7,943.6

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Madagascar	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Crude Degummed Vegetable Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	655.6	20,180	\$18,871.7
Malawi	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	355.5	23,620	\$21,418.3
Mali	Africare	Soy Fortified Bulgur	59.0	650	\$1,596.1
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	39.8	1,770	\$3,369.7
Mauritania	CPI	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	58.3	1,610	\$5,082.5
Mozambique	ADRA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	126.1	9,650	\$4,556.3
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat	72.2	6,930	\$3,200.8
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat	308.0	14,920	\$6,721.2
	WVUS	Hard Red Winter Wheat	238.0	7,620	\$3,307.3
Niger	Africare		89.0		
	CPI	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	17.4	5,150	\$6,361.2
	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	45.9	3,500	\$5,298.4
	MCI	Rice	----	2,000	\$4,453.5
	SCF	Rice	----	1,000	\$3,872.2
Sierra Leone	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	178.4	11,650	\$12,204.2
South Sudan	ADRA	----	237.7	----	----
	CRS	Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	4.5	2,660	\$19,989.5
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Commeal, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	----	600	\$3,621.3
	MCI	Commeal, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	187.5	9,940	\$12,369.0
Sub-Total Africa			6,359.6	337,610	\$353,576.2

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	WVUS	----	131.1	----	\$550.8
Bangladesh	ACDI/VOCA	Lentils, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil	86.0	17,290	\$8,918.9
	CARE	Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,687.7	45,480	\$22,640.3
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,223.3	16,980	\$9,822.8
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			3,128.1	79,750	\$41,932.8
Western Hemisphere					
Guatemala	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	21.2	1,810	\$2,462.9
	MCI	Corn-soy Blend, Crude Degummed Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	142.1	7,280	\$9,280.3
	SCF	Corn-soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	65.6	1,780	\$2,466.0
	SHARE	----	95.3	----	----
Haiti	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-soy Blend, Corn- soy Blend Plus, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	81.5	2,990	\$3,662.5
	CRS	Soy Fortified Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend	125.9	2,850	\$6,274.2
	WVUS	Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend	188.4	4,290	\$7,726.8
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			720.0	21,000	\$31,872.7
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			10,207.7	438,360	\$427,381.7
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, December 20, 2012. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from Food for Peace Information System report, November 14, 2012. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.					
Table does not include IFRP awardees. See Appendix C for a list of awardees and Appendix J for the country list.					
Note: USAID tables report on both direct and indirect and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.					

Appendix G: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2012¹⁰

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Ethiopia	WCCU ¹	---	---	---	\$821.2
Mali	IRD ¹	---	---	---	\$4,800.0
	AKF ¹	---	---	---	\$5,300.0
	AKF	Vegetable Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat	571.1	15,000	\$20,900.0
Mozambique	TS ¹	---	---	---	\$7,100.0
	LOLI	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	941.9	11,070	\$20,600.0
Senegal	SLI	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	442.1	8,360	\$14,600.0
	IRD	Soybean Meal	308.2	18,200	\$17,300.0
Tanzania	CRS	Hard Red Winter Wheat, DNS Wheat	541.7	25,730	\$20,200.0
	FINCA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	744.0	27,930	\$19,500.0
Sub-Total Africa			3,549.0	106,290	\$131,121.2
Near East					
Jordan	GOJ	Hard Red Winter Wheat	25.4	50,000	\$22,500.0
Sub-Total Near East			25.4	50,000	\$22,500.0

¹⁰ For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY 2012. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2012 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	ASA ¹	----	----	----	\$5,750.0
Mongolia	MCI	Vegetable Oil	147.1	2,500	\$7,100.0
<i>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</i>			<i>147.1</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>\$12,850.0</i>
Western Hemisphere					
El Salvador	FINCA	Dark Northern Spring Wheat	90.7	17,300	\$12,400.0
Guatemala	CPI	Soybean Meal	34.0	12,000	\$10,900.0
Honduras	TS	Soybean Meal	164.9	24,500	\$20,400.0
Nicaragua	TS	Soybean Meal	135.1	18,000	\$14,900.0
	CRS	Yellow Corn, Soybean Meal	1,381.1	34,000	\$20,600.0
<i>Sub-Total Western Hemisphere</i>			<i>1,805.8</i>	<i>105,800</i>	<i>\$79,200.0</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			5,527.3	264,590	\$245,671.2
Source: USDA total costs include all FY2012 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2012. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements.					
¹ Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY 12. Beneficiaries and commodities are reported only in the year that the agreement was signed.					
Note: USDA's Food for Progress tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area or program activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries (e.g., families of producers).					

Appendix H: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Grants—Fiscal Year 2012¹¹

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Cameroon	CPI	Vegetable Oil, Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Dehydrated Potato Granules	237.0	7,030	\$16,700.0
Guinea-Bissau	IPHD	Micronutrient-rich Ready-to-use Supplementary Food	1.4	15	\$1,200.0
Kenya	WFP CP	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	650.0	8,250	\$9,683.3
Liberia	WFP DEV	Bulgur, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	338.0	4,120	\$7,069.5
Malawi	WFP CP	Corn-soy Blend	340.0	5,590	\$8,663.6
Mozambique	PAI	Corn-soy Blend	180.0	3,600	\$21,400.0
	WVI	Corn-soy Blend	222.0	5,200	\$22,300.0
Niger	WFP ¹ CP	----	----	----	\$3,794.3
Sierra Leone	CRS	Vegetable Oil, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Bulgur	120.9	4,200	\$11,000.0
Tanzania	KSU	Sorghum Cowpea Blend, Corn-soy Blend	1.4	205	\$4,100.0
Sub-Total Africa			2,090.7	38,210	\$105,910.7
East Asia and Pacific					
Cambodia	IRD	Vegetable Oil, Pink Salmon, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils	83.2	2,210	\$8,000.0
	PATH	Original Ultra-rice	4.0	4	\$2,900.0
Laos	CRS	Vegetable Oil, Milled Rice, Green Split Peas, Lentils	117.0	4,200	\$12,300.0
Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific			204.2	6,414	\$23,200.0

¹¹ For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY 2012. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2012 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	WVI	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	196.0	4,060	\$18,310.0
Kyrgyz Republic	MCI	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Milled Rice, Wheat Flour, MG Parboiled Rice	420.0	1,780	\$11,300.0
Nepal	WFP CP	Corn-soy Blend	278.3	3,890	\$6,000.0
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			894.3	9,730	\$35,610
Western Hemisphere					
Guatemala	HFS	Poultry-spread (Spammy)	0.2	2	\$131.0
Haiti	WFP DEV	Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil	400.0	4,770	\$8,000.0
	MFK	Ready-to-use Supplementary Food	1.6	18	\$1,100.0
Honduras	CRS	Vegetable Oil, Milled Rice, Corn-soy Blend	161.6	7,080	\$17,700.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			563.4	11,870	\$26,931.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			3,752.6	66,224	\$191,651.7
Source: USDA total costs include all FY 2012 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2012. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements.					
¹ Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY 2012. Beneficiaries and commodities are reported only in the year that the agreement was signed.					
Note: USDA's McGovern-Dole tables report only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who receive food rations directly, including direct feeding at schools or take home rations through the life of the program.					

Appendix I: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2012

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2012 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Final 2012 Level	1,713,641	491,782	52.7%	55.5%	21.6%

Minimum: Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.

Subminimum: Metric tons for approved nonemergency programs through PVOs and community development organizations and WFP. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.

Monetization: Percentage of approved Title II programs that are monetization programs.

Value-added: Percentage of approved nonemergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

Bagged in U.S.: Percentage of approved non-emergency bagged commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

Source: FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, December 12, 2012.

Appendix J: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2012

* Active program(s) funded in previous fiscal year(s)

Title II (37 countries)

Afghanistan*
Algeria*
Bangladesh*
Burkina Faso*
Burundi*
Cameroon*
Central African Republic*
Chad*
Colombia*
Cote d'Ivoire*
Democratic Republic of the Congo*
Djibouti*
Ecuador*
Ethiopia*
Guatemala*
Haiti*
Kenya*
Liberia*
Madagascar*
Malawi*
Mali*
Mauritania*
Mozambique*
Nepal*
Niger*
Pakistan*
Rwanda*
Senegal
Sierra Leone*
Somalia*
South Sudan*
Sudan*
Tanzania*
Uganda*
West Bank/Gaza*
Yemen*
Zimbabwe*

Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (13 countries)

Dominican Republic*
Ethiopia
Guatemala*
Haiti*
Honduras*
Kyrgyz Republic*
Malawi
Nicaragua*
Niger
Peru
Senegal
Tajikistan*
Uzbekistan*

Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer (47 countries)

Angola*
Bangladesh*
Belarus*
Belize
Bolivia*
Chile
Colombia*
Costa Rica*
Dominica*
Dominican Republic*
Ecuador
Egypt*
El Salvador*
Ethiopia*
Georgia*
Ghana*
Grenada*
Guyana*
Haiti*
Honduras*
Jamaica*
Jordan*
Kenya*
Kosovo*

Lebanon*
Liberia*
Malawi*
Mali*
Moldova
Morocco*
Mozambique*
Nepal*
Nicaragua*
Niger*
Nigeria*
Peru*
Rwanda*
Senegal*
South Africa*
St. Kitts & Nevis*
Tajikistan*
Tanzania*
Uganda*
Ukraine*
Uzbekistan*
Zambia
Zimbabwe*

CCC-Funded Food for Progress (12 countries)

Afghanistan
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Honduras
Jordan
Mali
Mongolia
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Senegal
Tanzania

McGovern-Dole (17 countries)

Afghanistan
Cambodia
Cameroon
Guatemala

Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Kenya
Kyrgyz Republic
Laos
Liberia
Malawi
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Sierra Leone
Tanzania

