



U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2011



Productive Safety Net Program Food Distribution in Ethiopia (USAID)



Food for Progress Agricultural Development Project in Ethiopia (USDA)

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Table of Contents

I. Introduction	1
II. Current Trends	5
A. Hunger, Climate, and Crisis Linkages.....	5
B. Food Prices	6
C. Building Resilience	6
D. Increased Focus on Gender	8
E. Increased Focus on Nutrition	8
F. New Leadership from Developing Countries.....	9
III. Highlights of Accomplishments	11
A. Country Case Studies.....	11
East Africa.....	11
Ethiopia	12
Somalia	14
Kenya.....	15
Bangladesh.....	17
Guatemala.....	19
B. Improved Food Aid Quality	21
C. Increased Effectiveness of Monitoring and Evaluation.....	23
Results-Oriented Management.....	23
Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) System.....	24
Impact Indicators	24
D. Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program.....	25
IV. Appendices	27
Appendix A: Legislative Framework	27
Appendix B: List of Abbreviations	29
Appendix C: List of Awardees	30
Appendix D: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2011	32
Appendix E: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2011	33
Appendix F: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2011	37

Appendix G: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants— Fiscal Year 2011	40
Appendix H: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2011 Donations by Country and Commodity	41
Appendix I: Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Program—Fiscal Year 2011	42
Appendix J: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2011	43
Appendix K: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs under the FFP Act—Fiscal Year 2011	44

I. Introduction

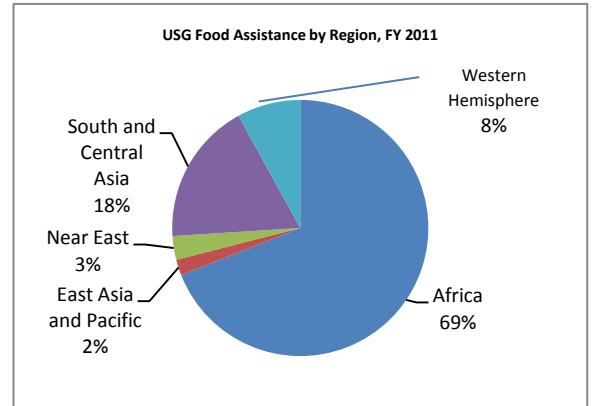
In fiscal year (FY) 2011, the United States Government (USG) provided \$2.1 billion in assistance, or 1.9 million metric tons (MT), to a total of more than 53 million beneficiaries in 82 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each U.S. food aid program for FY 2011.

PROGRAM	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000)
Food for Progress Title I	50,000	\$28,100
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Development, IFRP)	1,461,660	\$ 1,659,600
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	----	\$ 12,500
Section 416(b)	----	----
Food for Progress CCC	242,495	\$162,489
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	126,590	\$205,482
Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project	19,941	\$23,410
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	----	----
GRAND TOTAL	1,900,686	\$2,091,581

Overview of U.S. Government Food Aid

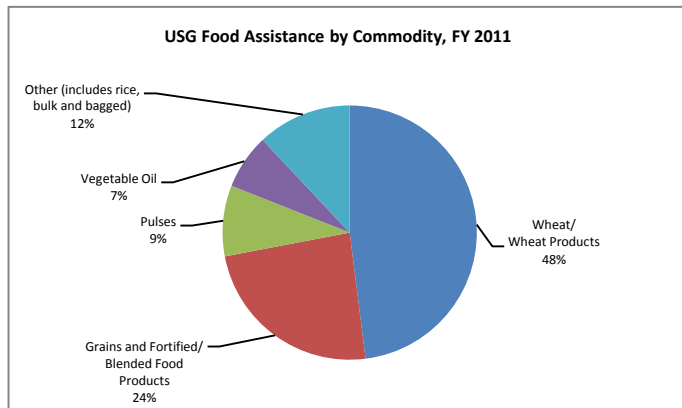
Countries in Africa and the Western Hemisphere received more than three-quarters of the aid provided through the USG food aid programs. African countries received 68 percent of the tonnage under the food aid programs. Countries in the Western Hemisphere received about 8 percent of the aid, and South and Central Asian countries received 18 percent of the aid.

Wheat and wheat products (48 percent) represented the main commodities that were programmed in FY 2011. Grains, blended products, and fortified products were about one-quarter of the products programmed in FY 2011. Commodities were purchased from producers in more than 25 states in the United States.



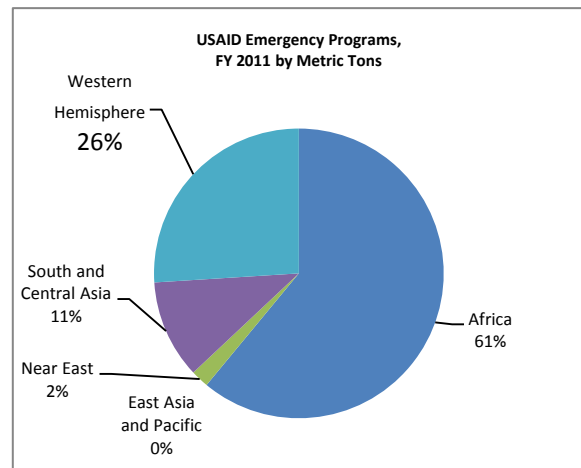
USAID in FY 2011

USAID's 31 implementing partners delivered Title II emergency and development food aid in every region of the world. By far the largest emergency response was in the Horn of Africa. In 2011, severe drought struck Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Djibouti, and the United Nations (UN) declared parts of Somalia as famine areas. In FY 2011, USAID contributed \$435 million in food assistance to the region, supporting relief efforts for more than 13 million people. Both Ethiopia and Kenya were among the top five recipients of food aid in FY 2011 because of this crisis.



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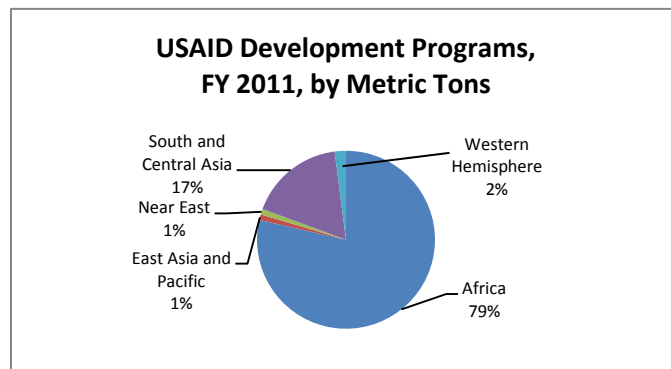
Sudan and South Sudan (\$247.5 million combined) received the largest amount of Title II emergency food aid in FY 2011 due to conflict, displacement, insecurity, and natural disasters. Internally displaced populations (IDPs) were among the most food insecure; the five million IDPs who received Title II emergency food aid comprised the largest beneficiary group in these countries.



Other top recipient countries included Afghanistan (\$108.9 million), which experienced drought and conflict, and Pakistan (\$115 million), where beneficiaries included populations recovering from the 2010 massive flooding and additional populations affected by 2011 flooding and conflict.

While Haiti received substantial aid in FY 2010 due to an earthquake, USAID emergency food contributions declined significantly in FY 2011 as programs shifted toward recovery and

development. Overall, women and children remained the primary beneficiaries of our emergency response programs.



USAID opened four new 5-year development programs in FY 2011, bringing its total development food aid portfolio to \$426 million in 21 countries. New programs were initiated in Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Development food aid programs are designed to raise incomes of vulnerable groups through improved and expanded

livelihoods; to combat undernutrition, especially for children under two and pregnant and lactating women; and to mitigate disaster through early warning and community preparedness activities. Section III provides highlights of some emergency and development programs.

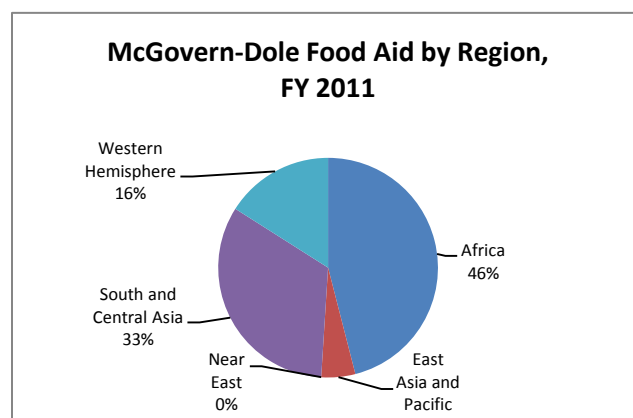
USAID’s International Food Relief Partnership program provided \$8 million in small grants to predominantly faith-based groups working on nutritional support programs. These grants supported the distribution of two forms of nutritious foods—a ready-to-use supplementary food and a dried soup mix. The ready-to-use supplementary food was used to complement breastfeeding for 6- to 24-month-old children to promote their physical and cognitive growth, given the lack of key micronutrients in poor 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 more than 50 countries through technical assistance and field exchanges.

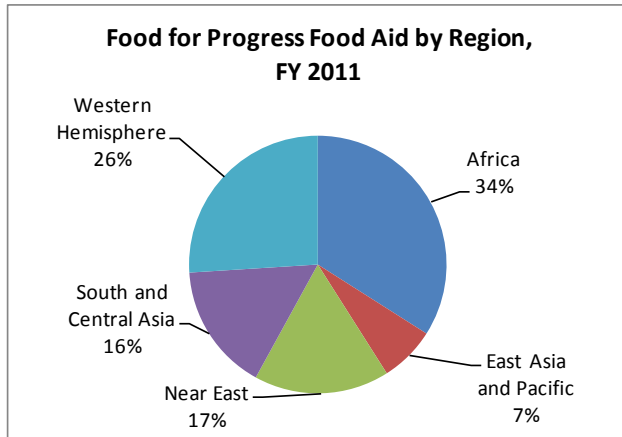
Altogether, USAID provided more than 1.46 million metric tons of assistance, valued at \$1.66 billion to more than 46.4 million beneficiaries in 48 countries.

USDA in FY 2011

USDA provided a total of \$420 million of food aid in FY 2011 through the Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition, and Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Programs. Twenty-two organizations used this funding from USDA to implement agricultural development, school feeding, and local procurement. The aid helped more than 7 million people in 25 countries.

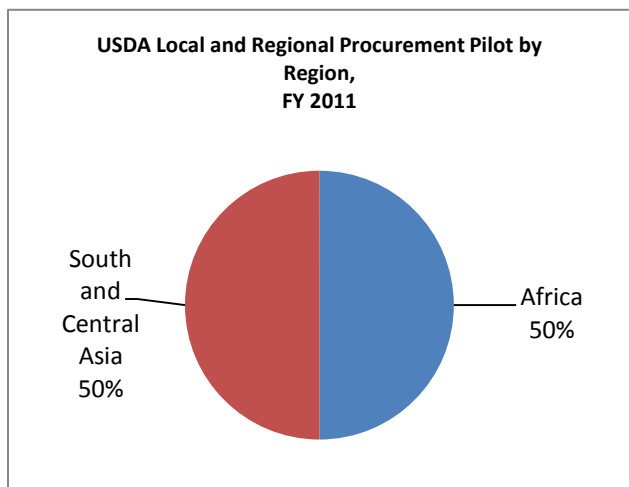


USDA's McGovern-Dole program provided more than \$200 million of support to more than 4 million recipients. Children, mothers, and infants received benefits through school feeding and nutrition programs. About one-half of the assistance went to eight countries in Africa.



The Food for Progress program, funded through Title I and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), assists developing countries and emerging democracies by introducing and expanding private enterprise in the agricultural sector. In FY 2011, Food for Progress programs provided about 300,000 MT of food aid valued at more than \$190 million. Countries in Africa and the Western Hemisphere received about 60 percent of the assistance.

USDA completed its final programming year in FY 2011 for the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (USDA LRP Project). In FY 2011, USDA provided more than \$23.4 million of funding to organizations in six African countries and Pakistan. The funding allowed for the purchase of local and regional food products to help with emergency and non-emergency food needs. As required, USDA is working with a third-party evaluator and will submit a final evaluation of the pilot to Congress.



II. Current Trends

A. Hunger, Climate, and Crisis Linkages

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 925 million people were undernourished in 2010-11. Although 2010 saw a decline from the 2009 estimate of 1.2 billion, the number currently undernourished is still higher than before the food and economic crisis of 2008-2009—a result of the recession (meaning wage cuts and lost jobs), household income decline, decrease in credit availability, and dwindling remittances.¹

The increasing number of natural disasters and the protracted length of conflicts have exacerbated hunger trends. In the last 20 years, the number of natural disasters has risen steadily. Research funded through USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) shows that weather variability is increasing the frequency of extreme weather events in such places as the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. The Horn of Africa now faces serious drought every one to three years rather than every decade or more.

Disasters not only kill and displace people, but can also disrupt social services and food production, the availability of food in markets, or a household's ability to purchase food. In cases where disasters such as drought are occurring more frequently, communities have little time to recover before the next drought begins. Households survive in the short term by depleting their assets (e.g., selling off livestock and other items of value). These households can become increasingly reliant on external assistance for survival, because they have no assets with which to rebuild.

Conflict also leads to food insecurity. While the overall number of conflicts has been on the decline, those ongoing conflicts are often protracted, some lasting more than a decade. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of people uprooted from their homes and forced to flee natural disasters, conflict, or violence has increased from 17.4 million in 1997 to 27.5 million in 2010, and displacements are increasingly prolonged.

Whether the cause is poverty or inequality, scarcity or depletion of natural resources, climate variability, weak governments or poor infrastructure, or conflict, global trend lines show clear and continuing growth in emergency food needs. These trends are reflected in the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) Appeal funding requirements, which have increased steadily over the last decade, from just under \$1 billion in 2000 to nearly \$6 billion today.

¹ United Nations. 2011. *The Global Social Crisis: A Report on the World Social Situation 2011*. New York, NY. <http://social.un.org/index/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=v0LQqd2FT3k%3D&tabid=1561>.

B. Food Prices

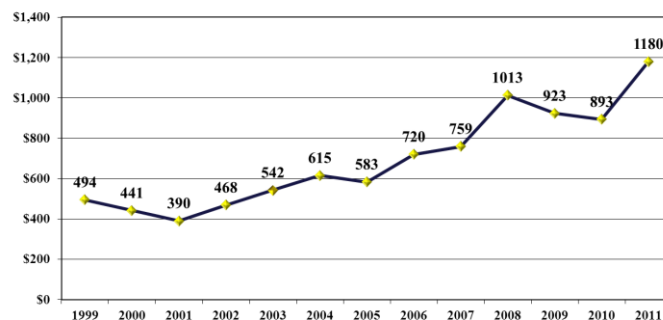
Experts from the World Bank, FAO, and other institutions recognize that the level and volatility of food prices remained high in 2011. This is due to factors such as floods in Australia, drought in Russia, growing demand from a growing middle class, and smaller-than-expected harvests in countries such as China. The type and extent of rising food price impacts have depended on how individuals interact with the market. According to multiple sources, the impacts have been country and commodity specific and have depended on the local market connection to the global market.

Although the impacts of prices and volatility on food insecurity were less severe than the food price crisis of 2008, those affected have experienced diverse impacts, from social unrest, to slowing economic growth and agricultural investment, to decreasing household incomes and purchasing power, declining nutrition, and increased vulnerability.

Title II average cost/metric ton (delivered)

Source: USAID

For the USG, higher prices mean cash used for food aid programs, whether by the USG, WFP, or nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners, buys less food. In 2011, purchasing power went down sharply, and the cost of food rose from \$893 per metric ton in 2010 to \$1,180 in 2011. As shown, the overall cost per metric ton has increased fairly steadily over the last 10 years. WFP estimates every 10-cent increase in the price of its food basket adds \$200 million to the cost of its programs throughout the world.



For those who are already vulnerable to shocks, the higher prices and volatility mean they are providing less or poorer quality food to their families. They may also be less likely to receive international assistance because donors are giving less food. Looking ahead to 2012, the FAO predicts prices will remain volatile, but some commodities will likely fall in price; therefore, it is unlikely that purchasing power will change substantially.

C. Building Resilience

In the last year there has been an impressive convergence of interest on the part of governments, civil society, donors, and the private sector around building the resilience of communities and countries to better cope with the trend of more frequent and intense disasters. The devastating drought in the Horn of Africa has fueled the sense of urgency among stakeholders to act in a concerted fashion to build resilience so that communities and countries can resist, recover from, and adapt to shocks. This is seen as fundamental for both stability and growth.

Importantly, in September 2011, the government of Kenya hosted a summit on the Horn of Africa drought and invited the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and East Africa Community ministers and heads of state to discuss long-term solutions to drought and famine. The summit resulted in an agreement on a set of key strategies to overcome drought emergencies in the Horn. It called for development partners, the private sector, and civil society to “walk and work with the African Union, IGAD, and national governments in the Horn to coordinate planning and investments to achieve stability, resilience, and growth.”

A follow-up April 2012 Joint IGAD Ministerial and High-Level Development Partners Meeting on Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa was then held in Nairobi, Kenya.

The meeting was designed to mobilize a group of committed stakeholder partners to support and facilitate the African-led plan for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. At the meeting, USAID, IGAD, African partners, and the international community announced a new partnership to promote resilience against disasters. The partnership—the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth—will strengthen coordination among development partners, increase economic growth, build new partnerships with the private sector, and reduce food insecurity. This partnership capitalizes on the great progress that has been made by African governments and international organizations in implementing agricultural strategies and investments.

USAID has already begun exploring successful strategies, enabling conditions, and policies that can help strengthen resilience. In December 2011, USAID hosted a related workshop that involved multiple U.S. Government agencies, academia, civil society, other donors, and representatives from developing countries. Focusing on the Horn of Africa, the evidence of what is working in emergency and development programs (especially food assistance programs) was presented with an eye toward building on what we know works and better integrating emergency and development responses.

USAID began a joint planning process for better linking humanitarian and development programs and is now supporting a newly established consortium of research institutions, international organizations, and nongovernmental partners to provide analytical support for country- and regional-level programming. USAID is creating a resilience policy team to look at best practices, lessons learned, and better application of what works to shock-prone regions of the world.

Other donors and civil society consortia are likewise refining resilience-related conceptual frameworks. The United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) announced that disaster resilience is a “new and vital component of [its] humanitarian and development work,” committing to embed resilience in all DFID country programs by 2015. Australia also recently issued a new humanitarian strategy that emphasizes resilience.

D. Increased Focus on Gender

The 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, prepared jointly by the State Department and USAID, placed women at the center of U.S. diplomacy and development, not simply as beneficiaries but as agents of peace, reconciliation, economic growth, and stability. USAID institutionalized this principle in its 2011-15 Policy Framework by making “Promote Gender Equality and Female Empowerment” its first operational principle. Further, USAID issued a policy on Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in spring 2012.

In FY 2011, an external evaluator reviewed the evidence base for influence of gender on food security in USAID food aid programs. The resulting paper noted the significant correlation between gender inequality and hunger, showing that countries with the highest levels of gender inequality have the highest levels of hunger. The paper also provided recommendations to USAID as to how to strengthen its leadership in advancing a focus on gender constraints in relation to food aid programs.

USAID’s Office of Food for Peace began requiring the integration of gender considerations into Title II development food aid programs in FY 2010. It also included for the first time an analysis of gender constraints in its food security country frameworks that year. USAID is deepening its effort to ensure gender integration at all stages of program development and implementation. Food for Peace’s capacity-building mechanism is working this year on developing a strategy for capacity building in integrating gender into development food aid programs. And, new gender-related questions for baseline surveys for food security programs are in development.

Focusing on gender is not just a rights issue but also increasingly a requirement for development agencies. A World Bank study² notes that eliminating gender-based inequalities in education and access to agricultural inputs could result in an initial increase in GDP growth of 4.3 percentage points, followed by a sustained annual increase of 2-3.5 percentage points in GDP growth. Given these benefits, addressing gender inequality will continue to be a key focus area for future USAID food aid programs.

E. Increased Focus on Nutrition

In the last several years, the international community has united behind research recognizing the impact nutrition can have—both positive and negative—on an individual’s life. This has led to increased funding from donors for nutrition programs and better targeting of assistance. The World Bank is also highlighting nutrition as central to development, recognizing nutrition’s key role in achieving all development goals. For its part, the USG has taken several steps to address nutrition in its foreign assistance.

² World Bank. 2007. *Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya: Unleashing the Power of Women*. Washington, DC. [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/p_GEM_GenderandEconomicGrowthinKenya/\\$FILE/Gen+der+and+Economic+Growth+in+Kenya.pdf](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/p_GEM_GenderandEconomicGrowthinKenya/$FILE/Gen+der+and+Economic+Growth+in+Kenya.pdf).

Launched in September 2010 by the United States and others, the public-private partnership is called 1,000 Days. This initiative aims to improve nutrition during the critical period from pregnancy through a child's second birthday, during which adequate nutrition has the greatest impact on saving lives, developing a child's cognitive and physical capacity, and mitigating the risk of chronic disease. The United States is a champion of this effort.

The USG has also “fundamentally changed the way we are doing business,” according to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, by making nutrition a core element of the Global Health Initiative, the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), and food aid programming. This includes nutrition education for expectant mothers, diversifying crops grown to improve the nutrition of families, and supplementing diets with highly fortified food products from the USG, as appropriate, to address the most acute nutrition problems. Importantly, the USG is leading programs that focus on preventing malnutrition before it occurs by improving the quality and use of health services, caretaker education and behaviors, and dietary intake.

As USAID increasingly focuses on nutrition in emergency situations, we now have a broader range of tools to address malnutrition and undernutrition. These include reformulated food aid commodities and new food aid products such as ready-to-use therapeutic food, emergency bars, and emergency pastes.

Along with USAID's increased focus on nutrition in emergency situations, USDA is also paying greater attention to the nutritional quality of its international food aid contributions. USDA is providing funding through the McGovern-Dole program and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to develop more nutritious and micronutrient-fortified food aid products. In several countries around the world, USDA will fund the field testing of new or improved micronutrient-fortified food aid products. These innovations will include reformulated fortified blended foods, ready-to-use supplementary foods, micronutrient powders, and improved rice fortification products. Upon completion, these new products will improve the nutritional delivery and functional form of all USG food assistance activities.

F. New Leadership from Developing Countries

In the last decade, emerging donors have begun to take the spotlight for their forays into new and important development initiatives. Brazil and India are two of the leading emerging market countries to join the ranks of donors of humanitarian and development assistance. Both contribute much of their aid as in-kind food aid or technical assistance in the agriculture sector. Historically, the United States has been the largest donor to WFP. But, over the years, the percentage of WFP's budget coming from U.S. contributions has declined as a result of new donors coming on board. According to WFP, in 2011 Brazil was WFP's ninth largest contributor.

With Brazil, India, and others continuing to increase their aid contributions, the profile of the donor community is changing. In the case of Brazil and India, which are both recipients and providers of aid, they argue that this dual perspective helps them better understand the

needs and constraints of the countries to which they provide assistance. Both countries are also making strides to institutionalize this aid within their government structures.

Governments are also working to help their own populations improve their food security. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB), for example, has several social safety net programs that aim to address mainly transient food insecurity stemming from shocks, through efforts such as vulnerable group feeding and cash or food for work programs. It provides \$17 million to USG Title II food aid partners to expand their programming. At the same time, the GoB buys the monetized Title II food aid commodities for distribution through its own safety net programs, which is unique among Title II programs. After the rise of food prices in 2007-2008, these safety nets were significantly scaled up to help the rising number of Bangladeshis negatively impacted by high prices.

Latin American countries are also working to combat food insecurity. In Brazil, José Graziano da Silva led the “Zero Hunger” plan, which reduced hunger in Brazil by half and cut the portion of people living in extreme poverty from 12 percent in 2003 to just 4.8 percent in 2009. Mr. Graziano da Silva hopes to bring programs such as this to the global level in his new role as Director-General of the FAO.

In Africa, recipient countries are contributing to efforts to establish domestic school feeding programs. Kenya and the Republic of Congo have worked with USDA’s McGovern-Dole grants to provide their own resources to transition to country-owned school feeding programs.

III. Highlights of Accomplishments

A. Country Case Studies

East Africa

In August 2010, FEWS NET, in conjunction with its partners the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, warned of famine as a potential outcome if a specific sequence of weather events hit the Horn of Africa. FEWS NET was monitoring the timing of the La Niña weather condition, which reflects a change in sea-surface temperatures in the Pacific Ocean and is associated with an enhanced chance of drought in the Horn. FEWS NET warned that if the fall 2010 rains did fail, and if they were followed by another drought in spring 2011, already extremely food-insecure parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya could face famine.

The fall 2010 and spring 2011 rains both failed, producing the worst drought the region had seen in 60 years. The drought affected more than 13.3 million people at the peak of the crisis in fall 2011, with famine conditions being observed in southern Somalia.

While food insecurity reached emergency levels in Kenya and Ethiopia, famine was narrowly averted. Thanks to early warning, we were not only able to predict the likelihood of severe droughts many months in advance, but also use information on markets, crop/livestock production, and local livelihood patterns to forecast how severely this drought was likely to impact household food consumption, malnutrition, and mortality. Starting in October 2010, USAID began prepositioning food in the region and ramped up food assistance and other relief programs in Ethiopia and Kenya to respond as the crisis deepened. The challenges were great, as the droughts were widespread and among the most severe ever. Humanitarian organizations struggled to gain access to the most affected areas of southern Somalia, from which more than 725,000 Somali refugees fled to neighboring countries.

Substantial amounts of multi-sectoral humanitarian aid, including food assistance, and good autumn 2011 rainfall have led to considerable improvement of conditions in most of the region. Several areas previously at Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4³) or higher have shown considerable improvement in conditions. In February 2012, the UN and FEWS NET



Food distribution for safety net program in Ethiopia (USAID)

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is an innovative tool for improving food security analysis and decision-making. It is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition, and livelihood information into a clear statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response.

downgraded areas in Somalia previously found to be in a Famine condition (IPC 5) to Emergency (IPC 4).

Despite this progress, the food security situation of the entire region remains fragile, particularly in Somalia, where a third of the population still remains in Crisis or Emergency conditions. Continued assistance will be needed to ensure that those affected are able to get back on their feet again.

Ethiopia

The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is the main tool being used to counter the worst effects of the drought in Ethiopia. Created in 2003 after another severe drought, the PSNP is now the biggest social safety net program in Africa and the flagship component of the Ethiopian government's food security program. USDA and USAID contributed funding through their food aid programs to help Ethiopia establish the PSNP.

Operating since 2005 to support chronically food insecure households in 318 food insecure *woredas* (districts), this program has been successful in addressing food insecurity in several ways. Through the efforts of Title II implementing partners and others, it has smoothed the food gaps for the most vulnerable people, successfully increasing the number of months families have sufficient food from an average 5.88 months a year in 2005 to 7.55 months in 2010. The program has also increased dietary diversity by an average 1.5 food groups.

USAID's Title II resources support 2.3 million of the 7.5 million chronically food insecure individuals supported by the PSNP, with food for 3 to 6 months and funding for public works projects in 41 districts. The bulk of the public works projects are concentrated on soil and water conservation and rural feeder roads, which aim to improve crop yields and market access for farmers.

While there remain concerns about the ability of the program to enable retention and growth of assets among beneficiaries, or improve the nutritional status of children under five, Ethiopia has been better prepared over the last 5 years to deal with natural disasters. Even with the current severe drought, 7.5 million fewer people require emergency food aid because of this safety net program.

Single Mother Loses her Land, Keeps her Children Alive

Faxuma Abdo is a 45-year-old woman living in Afura village in the Oromia region with her four children. She had been the head of her household for four years when her husband married another woman. While polygamy is a culturally accepted norm in Somali Region, it was unacceptable to Faxuma. She divorced her husband, putting a strain on her household. With limited income generation opportunities and back-to-back failure of the main harvest, there was not enough water to sustain her one hectare of cultivable land. Her luck got worse: in the fallout of an inter-clan conflict between her clan, the Gebra, and the Borena, she lost her land after she led her family to safety. With only one female camel and three goats, Faxuma struggles to meet her family's food needs.

During the drought of 2011, Faxuma's household was targeted and registered for emergency relief food assistance by the government. Food rations provided by USAID included sorghum, pulses, and vegetable oil for her family of five. "The food assistance saved my family from starvation," commented Faxuma. Before the food relief assistance, she collected milk locally and sold it in the traditional gold mining area of Hanqore to get the best price. She travelled on foot more than a day to reach the mining area and returned home after four days. In performing this task twice a month she only earned about 300 birr (\$17.60), enough for 15 days of food for the family. "A number of days my children slept without any food and milk," recalled Faxuma. "If it was not for the support from [the program], I would have this terrible, demanding, and exhaustive work to do and all my three goats would have been sold by now." Faxuma is now very happy because she has food to give her children, who are healthy and attending school.

In addition to the PSNP, USAID is providing substantial relief for refugees in Ethiopia: Eritreans in the north, Sudanese in the west, and Somalis in the south. USAID also provides Title II commodities for an emergency food program through WFP in the Somali region and through a consortium of NGOs in other parts of the country. (See box.)

USDA's Food for Progress program is funding an ACDI/VOCA project expected to increase the income of smallholder farmers. Improved access to consistent, affordable, and high-quality animal feeds is boosting livestock productivity and efficiency. The project started in 2008 and has reached

more than 70,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. An interim assessment indicated that the average area cultivated for improved forage species increased by more than ten-fold to 1,480 square meters per household. Cows owned by project participants increased milk production by approximately two liters per cow per day (a 20-percent increase) due to the improved feed.

The McGovern-Dole program is contributing to WFP's school feeding program in Ethiopia. WFP is feeding nearly 375,000 school children each day, and McGovern-Dole funding supports about one-third of this effort. Local government and community resources built classrooms, latrines, kitchens, and other infrastructure improvements. The school program has expanded into regions with limited educational opportunities. In these areas, 35 percent or fewer of the children are enrolled in schools. WFP has also been successful in bringing women into leadership positions to help reduce gender disparities.

President Barack Obama's Feed the Future Initiative (FTF) complements these food assistance programs. In Ethiopia, FTF is also promoting long-term resilience by targeting investments to strategically strengthen selected value chains—including maize, wheat, coffee, honey, livestock, and dairy—while working to encourage private sector engagement and improve market functioning.

Some FTF programs complement and build on the Title II-supported PSNP program. For example, FTF supports the government Household Asset Building Program (HABP), which aims to spur graduation from the PSNP by helping chronically food insecure populations build resilience through improved risk management and an increase in household

assets. Furthermore, by promoting skills and linkages that make vulnerable households more “market ready” and better able to connect with market opportunities and appropriate microfinance, the program seeks to promote the development of more sustainable livelihoods. Graduates of the PSNP-HABP are able to participate in more advanced value chain opportunities developed in the FTF agriculture growth programs in neighboring areas.

Somalia

In response to the devastating food security crisis—including famine in some regions of Somalia in 2011—USAID launched innovative and multi-faceted food assistance programming designed to address critical emergency needs and save lives. These programs helped to mitigate the risk of violence to some beneficiary groups, reinforced local markets, and built the resilience of vulnerable populations. The stakes were high, with a total of four million people in crisis in Somalia as of September 2011, of which 750,000 people were at risk of death in the absence of an adequate response.

Shortly after initial FEWS NET early warning alerts, in late 2010, USAID prepositioned approximately 19,000 metric tons of in-kind food aid in the region to respond to needs in the Horn of Africa. In FY 2011, USAID contributed more than 31,000 metric tons of in-kind food aid—much made available quickly through prepositioned stocks—for WFP distribution in accessible areas of the country, including Somaliland, Puntland, Mogadishu, border areas with Kenya and Ethiopia, and some central areas.

In 2011, WFP continued its movement away from general food distributions in much of Somalia; as of January 2012, this mode of assistance comprised only 14 percent of their overall emergency operation. Instead, WFP provided targeted household rations to the families of moderately malnourished women and children identified in health clinics and other referral settings in areas of high food and nutrition vulnerability. In areas with lower food and nutrition vulnerability, WFP targeted women and children for specialized food assistance in maternal child health settings. In addition, WFP undertook food for work and food for assets livelihood activities as well as support for social safety nets such as school meals. For the most vulnerable in Mogadishu, WFP provided a daily hot meal—called “wet feeding” —to ensure that those who needed it most were eating. These approaches obviated the need for large-scale dry ration distributions in crowded, and often dangerous, settings.

Through FFP, USAID also supported conditional cash transfers to assist households in meeting immediate food needs while restoring productive capacities through the rehabilitation of infrastructure such as water catchments, irrigation canals, and feeder roads. This investment in productive infrastructure, complemented by the provision of agricultural inputs through other offices in USAID, was designed to enable farmers to plant when the rains finally came. Additionally, in response to a functioning and responsive market, USAID provided unconditional cash transfers and food vouchers to vulnerable households to ensure their short-term food security. These cash-based interventions were employed in areas of Somalia where more traditional relief actors could not bring in in-kind food aid and other relief supplies.

As of February 2012, the UN and FEWS NET have found that large-scale humanitarian assistance, coupled with good short rains and a successful short rains harvest, has improved conditions for many in Somalia. While famine has subsided, nearly a third of the population remains in crisis, unable to fully meet essential food and non-food needs. The recent improvements in food security are fragile and are threatened by insecurity, constraints on humanitarian accesses, and the potential for poor long rains in the coming months. Continued vigilance on the part of humanitarian actors will be needed.

Kenya

USAID's food assistance programs in Kenya focus on emergency needs of refugees and drought-affected Kenyans. Terrible drought in the region saw the need for food assistance grow tremendously in Kenya, where WFP targeted 3.75 million food-insecure Kenyans for food assistance, in addition to 556,000 Sudanese and Somali refugee populations located in camps in the northwest and northeast of the country, respectively. The Somali refugee population in Dadaab, the largest refugee camp in the world and now the third largest "city" in Kenya, grew to more than 422,000 refugees as people fled famine and conflict in that country. Health conditions of many new arrivals were well above emergency threshold levels. Many told stories of family members dying along the way.

Emergency lifesaving assistance has been delivered increasingly through a Food for



A woman collects a portion of the initial ration for new arrivals at Dadaab (USAID)

Assets (FFA) approach in the Arid & Semi-Arid Lands region for drought-affected Kenyans, with support from USAID and other donors. The proportion of FFA beneficiaries in WFP's program grew from 16 percent in 2009 to 44 percent by June 2011 in 15 targeted districts. This approach constitutes a shift in focus designed to create livelihood assets that address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and allows for restored livelihoods and better resilience to future shocks. FFA offers food aid-subsidized labor for activities that address improved access to water for human and livestock consumption, improved pasture land for livestock feed, increased crop production, and reduced environmental degradation, among other things.

A recent impact assessment by WFP shows that FFA activities delivered increased water supply through water pans and earth dams and reduced distance and time spent by women for fetching water. Other improvements included improved crop production and diversification of crops among vulnerable communities, and improved livestock health due to reduced trekking distances for livestock and improved pasture management. The WFP impact assessment notes the FFA program has led to a paradigm and cultural shift from food aid dependency to asset creation and sustainable livelihoods. FFA beneficiaries "require less frequent supply of relief food, and some have completely graduated

from relief food, especially those benefiting from irrigation schemes.”⁴ There is a multiplier effect taking place, with more communities requesting FFA support instead of general food distributions after realizing the positive impact it has had on their neighbors.

For its part, USDA provided approximately \$2 million to World Vision for a 7-month protracted relief program, as a part of its LRP Project. World Vision used the funds to locally procure 1,685 MT of commodities for distribution to 3,356 drought-affected households in the northern Moyale region. More than 60 percent of the households targeted for assistance contained malnourished children, and the remaining households included individuals suffering from disability or chronic disease. This project provided support during one of the most critical phases of the drought. At the end of the project, the Global Acute Malnutrition rate among beneficiaries served by this program was much lower than the rate in neighboring districts.

In parallel to the relief and recovery programs, over the past 5 years USDA has invested in Kenya’s dairy sector through the Food for Progress program. USDA provided funding to Land O’Lakes, Inc., to improve productivity and marketing, develop cold chain systems, increase access to water, and link producers with financial markets. Over 80 percent of the participating farmers adopted conservation feed technologies, and 87 percent reported increased yield in spite of the drought conditions in Kenya. Household incomes increased by 69 percent. Similar to the FFA programs, farmers in the Food for Progress program reduced their average walking distance to a water point from 14km to 2.5km. Because of the communal water, children spent more time in school, and women spent less time getting water. Finally, 13,500 farmers were linked to financial resources.

Additionally, approximately 700,000 primary and pre-primary school children are being fed through a WFP program in Nairobi and the Arid and Semi-Arid lands. The McGovern-Dole program is donating a variety of commodities and financial resources to support the program. To build capacity and to transition the program to the Government of Kenya, McGovern-Dole funds are being used by the WFP to strengthen the Ministry of Education’s capacity to take over the program.

These relief, recovery, and development programs of USAID and USDA complement other Feed the Future efforts in Kenya. Feed the Future also supports projects that build food security by improving key agricultural value chains, supporting crop research by in-country partners, promoting innovative natural resource management, and implementing improved water management processes.

USAID has recently created joint planning committees that bring relief and development practitioners together to identify new ways to integrate relief and development activities. Their goal is to help beneficiaries move beyond the cycle of dependency that frequent droughts in the Horn region have created. Food for Peace, the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, and USAID development offices are actively participating in these committees, focusing on

⁴ Kenya Rainwater Association. 2011. *Food for Assets Project (PRRO 10666): FFA Impact Evaluation Report*. Nairobi, Kenya.

populations in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya and Ethiopia, where ever more frequent drought cycles are decimating livelihoods and increasing vulnerability.

Bangladesh

A Story of Positive Change

For the last 6 months Tashmina, 25, has been bringing her son Tarikul to be weighed as part of Save the Children's Title II program. This program combats childhood malnutrition and food insecurity in rural Bangladesh, offering services that include nutritional counseling, food rations, and support for income-generating activities. Tarikul's weight is tracked on a growth chart that Tashmina carries. She also attends monthly discussion groups with other mothers.

Other mothers in the village see that her son is very healthy and active, and they admire Tashmina for how she cares for him. She says that she is very proud of her son and what she is learning. "I think this is a positive change in my family," she says. She and her husband share a house with six other family members. Tashmina shares what she learns about nutrition and sanitation. She proudly says they "all practice being neat and clean."

Tashmina and her husband also decided to expand the scale of their small family garden because of what she learned at the monthly health and nutrition discussion groups. They now grow more of their own vegetables, and their family expenditures have decreased. The extra production is sold for some additional family income.

A 28-percent decrease in the prevalence of stunting, an 18-percent decrease in wasting, and a 30-percent decrease in the prevalence of underweight children in the communities where it worked has made the CARE program in Bangladesh one of the most successful Title II programs to date in combating childhood undernutrition. The achievements accomplished within this 5-year program make the case that a multi-dimensional approach of combining direct nutrition interventions with activities that address structural causes of undernutrition works. CARE's program continues for a second 5-year period with new beneficiaries in north, central, and southern coastal areas, benefiting an estimated 1.85 million people.

A peer-reviewed article by the Institute for Development Studies compared stunting results from CARE's first Title II development



USAID Beneficiary in Bangladesh (USAID)

food aid program (2006-2010) to national-level trends. At the national level, stunting showed no decline or increased, while CARE's targeted areas show marked improvement. In addition to reducing stunting, the CARE program increased households' access to food by nearly 3 and a half months. One of the most significant findings of the evaluation was that women's empowerment activities had the single largest impact on stunting, even in the absence of maternal-child health and nutrition interventions. USAID is deepening its commitment to incorporate gender considerations into food aid programming.

The Save the Children Federation (SCF) is also achieving impressive nutrition results in its development program. SCF has reduced stunting by 12 percent in the Southern Delta region, impacting more than 400,000 children from 2004 to 2010. In total, SCF's program benefits approximately one million of the poorest people in the south.

Beyond improving health and nutrition of women and children and other efforts around disaster risk reduction, governance, and empowerment of women, both SCF and CARE are focusing on income generation. This is particularly important in the communities where Save the Children works, because of high levels of household debt, landlessness, and migration. SCF's support for small business development has meant families have a regular source of income, and in some cases are able to leverage one new business to create a second, thereby increasing their income.

The Government of Bangladesh has been a key partner in combating childhood malnutrition and food insecurity. In addition to contributing a total of \$17 million toward the programs, the government also buys food aid monetized through the Title II programs to distribute through its safety net programs. The proceeds generated from the government's purchase fund the livelihoods, nutrition, and disaster risk reduction activities implemented through USAID's partners, thus creating a double benefit from the food and cash. More broadly, the government's country investment plan includes a number of key areas of intervention related to food security, including diversified agriculture, improved water resource management, community-based nutrition programs, and others.



Volunteer Duke Bauer training fish farmers (Winrock)

Through Title V, the Farmer-to-Farmer program, USAID has also been helping the rural poor in Bangladesh generate income and improve their food security through technical assistance in aquaculture. In Bangladesh, aquaculture plays an important role in human nutrition, directly through the consumption of the products by fish farmers and their families, and indirectly through the sale of fish to generate a source of income. The off-take of aquaculture and sale of surplus from aquaculture products enable poor rural families, and particularly women, to enter the cash economy.

USAID supplied funding through the Farmer-to-Farmer program, and USDA and the Government of Bangladesh provided monetization proceeds from an earlier Section 416(b) program, to support Winrock International. These efforts, through the Farmer-to-Farmer program, a USDA-funded project, and the Bangladesh Department of Fisheries, improved fish production and increased incomes and food security.

USDA also provided Food for Progress funding to Cornell University for activities to increase food security and improve the livelihoods of small farmers. Cornell is providing training and loans to farmers to adopt liming, raised bed, and arsenic management technologies. Cornell is also developing machinery, tillage service businesses, and input supply chains. Additionally, the project is building the capacity of national agricultural institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and input supply dealers so that they can provide technical and knowledge support to farmers. This program is expected to directly benefit 826,000 farmers. Farmers are already realizing the benefits of applying lime. Yields from limed study plots have

increased by 20 to 55 percent. Net profitability increases have varied among commodities, but farmers can realize increases of \$60 to \$500 per hectare by liming their fields.

USDA's McGovern-Dole program is funding a substantial portion of a WFP project distributing locally produced, high-energy, fortified biscuits to 350,000 primary school children. The school feeding program has helped to alleviate primary school children's short-term hunger and micronutrient deficiencies. Other positive outcomes include improved learning capacity, increased school enrollment and attendance, and lower drop-out rates. The McGovern-Dole program has also contributed capacity building funds to support WFP's efforts to transition the school feeding program to the national government.

These USG partners' results are achieved in the context of an extremely challenging environment. Results from a 2011 National Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance Project indicate that, despite an increase in grains production, 60 percent of households were still food insecure in 2010.

Guatemala

In the face of huge challenges—the fourth highest rate of chronic undernutrition in the world and a host of natural disasters—Title II partners have made impressive gains in Guatemala. According to a preliminary final evaluation, Title II partner SHARE, a Guatemalan NGO in its final year of a 5-year program, has so far reduced childhood malnutrition rates by an average of 7 percent in children under five, and 8.3 percent in general malnutrition rates for children under 36 months.

SHARE has had a positive impact in the communities where it works due to a multi-sector approach to addressing food insecurity. In addition to traditional maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities, SHARE also focuses on incomes and asset production, community capacity building for disaster preparedness, and improved basic community infrastructure.

Over its 5-year Title II program, SHARE has been adapting its program activities based on lessons learned in order to improve results. For example, in FY 2010, SHARE introduced several changes to its MCHN activities: an incentive-based ration given to those who improved their families' nutritional status from the month prior; and an increased number of home visits, which resulted in reduced days of illness and convalescence in households. The incentive-based ration has provided a powerful incentive for mothers to ensure that their children gain weight according to program recommendations. Of mothers surveyed, more than 67 percent reported improvement in their child's nutritional status. The home visits have been particularly useful for addressing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), as malnutrition can be treated earlier and more consistently.



SHARE beneficiary receiving monthly food ration (Fintrac)

To increase household food availability and diversify families' diets, SHARE worked with over 4,600 families on an integrated program introducing household gardens and poultry production. This has led to a new source of income for families, and, in combination with the nutrition education provided, has led to better nutritional status of family members. These multiple interventions have led to the impressive gains against stunting.

SHARE is one of four Title II development food aid partners working in Guatemala to reduce food insecurity. Others include Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and SCF. All these programs are part of the USAID Guatemala Food Security Program, one of the largest Title II food security programs in the Western Hemisphere. It coordinates with other USAID programs in health, local governance, enterprise, and trade, as well as with

Government of Guatemala entities, international organizations, and NGOs, to reduce food insecurity among at-risk Guatemalans. To better align food security efforts, new food assistance and food security activities supported through Food for Peace and the Feed the Future initiative will be concentrated in the Western Highlands. These resources will be used to further a common approach to market-oriented activities to improve household income and dietary diversity for beneficiaries targeted by both programs, but the poorest households will also be supported through food assistance as a safety net.

SHARE also continues to implement a McGovern-Dole school feeding program. Last year, SHARE provided nearly eight million meals and over five million hot drinks to students participating in its school feeding program. Attendance rates remain consistently high (often above 90 percent) at schools benefiting from USDA resources. SHARE assisted approximately 180 schools in establishing school gardens, and the vegetables harvested will be used in the preparation of the school meal. SHARE also provided training to Parent Teacher Associations in project management, particularly as it relates to maintaining a successful school feeding program. Many of SHARE's efforts are in collaboration with other entities, including the Government of Guatemala's Social Cohesion Program, Colgate, and Target.

Project Concern International (PCI) is also feeding school children in regions that are not targeted by Guatemala's Social Cohesion Program or by SHARE. PCI is improving school enrollment and attendance in the classroom by providing a nutritionally balanced daily breakfast. Currently, there are 162 schools with nearly 30,000 students enrolled in the school feeding program. Municipal governments and parents contributed valuable resources to build new kitchens with energy-efficient stoves and install water storage systems for hand washing, hygiene, and cooking.

USAID also funded several short-term programs, distributing food and providing agricultural technical assistance to address immediate food needs resulting from early onset of the lean season and reduced income-earning opportunities.

Leading into 2012, the Government of Guatemala launched Pacto Hambre Cero (Zero Hunger Pact), one of the three major initiatives of President Otto Pérez Molina and his new Administration, in an effort to reduce poverty and malnutrition.

B. Improved Food Aid Quality

USAID's in-kind food aid program is undergoing its largest transformation since its inception in 1954. By applying the best of nutrition science, we are targeting the special nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, with a focus on women and children under two. Nine new or reformulated products are on line or coming on line in the next 18 months. This includes new ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary foods, better fortification of blended foods, and an improved micronutrient reformulation for milled grains and vegetable oil. These products will ensure that the most nutrition-smart products are available for those most in need.

A major driver behind this effort has been an extensive review of the quality of U.S. food aid. In spring 2011, USAID and the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy released recommendations from this 2-year Food Aid Quality Review, which outlined concrete ways USAID and USDA can enhance the impact of U.S. food assistance.

The increased focus on better nutrition for children under 2 years old will have a measurable and positive impact on their quality of life and human potential for the rest of their lives. This was documented, among other places, in a series of articles on maternal and child nutrition published in the British medical journal *The Lancet* in 2008. *The Lancet* series challenged the international community to better serve the most needy and vulnerable groups, and the Food Aid Quality Review makes recommendations to help meet that challenge.



In fall 2011, USAID began implementing some of the product improvements, working closely with USDA and industrial partners, to ensure that the new products are cost effective and practical to produce. Product reformulations include adding vitamin D to vegetable oil, enhancing the fortification of milled flours and corn meal, and reformulating corn-soya blend to make it better suited as a complementary food for older breastfeeding infants and young children.

Strengthening existing products is just the first step in broadening USAID's options for humanitarian food assistance. In August 2011, USDA awarded contracts to three U.S.-based companies to produce Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF). RUTF is a product specifically formulated for community-based treatment of SAM in children. Historically, children with severe acute malnutrition have had to

go to a hospital or clinic and receive a therapeutic milk product under safe and sanitary conditions. With RUTF, as long as the malnourished children have appetites, families or caregivers can treat them at home. This not only relieves the health care system of cost and burden, it also allows children to remain in a more familiar and comfortable environment with their families.

In addition to RUTF, emergency food bars are another product newly available to USAID. The compressed bars, similar to dense shortbread, are highly fortified and ready to eat. Emergency responders can use these bars as meal replacements for vulnerable populations during the initial onset of emergencies, when other humanitarian food assistance is not yet available. The bars are designed for any age group and do not need preparation or cooking, so they are ideally suited to prevent malnutrition in populations that are displaced due to conflict or natural disaster until they can reach a place where more traditional food assistance can be provided.

The emergency food bars, and eventually an emergency meal replacement spread, will be stored in strategic locations where they will be ready for an immediate response during a disaster, such as the 2010 and 2011 floods in Pakistan or the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

An additional product USAID has been using in the last year to improve nutrition is a supplement called Nutributter. One 20-gram packet of Nutributter (a lipid-based nutritional supplement, or LNS) has a full day's vitamin and mineral requirements for children between ages 6 months and 24 months old. The LNS is meant to complement breastfeeding by being added to foods traditionally given to very young children. Since fortified foods are often inaccessible to families in developing countries, the LNS can provide the needed nutrition during that critical 1,000-day window to promote healthy growth and development.

USAID will continue to expand its food assistance toolbox in the coming months with the addition of Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food, designed to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent severe acute malnutrition in children over 6 months old.

These and other specialized products are meant to be used in a specific context to achieve explicit nutritional outcomes in targeted populations, particularly older infants and young children, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. They are not meant to replace the traditional humanitarian assistance food basket of cereals, legumes, and vegetable oil.

In fiscal year 2010, USDA also began implementing some of the new product improvements outlined in the *Lancet* series and the Food Aid Quality Review. USDA initiated a Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) administered through the McGovern-Dole program. The MFFAPP provides participants with access to resources to develop and field test new or improved micronutrient-fortified food aid products designed to address the nutrient requirements of McGovern-Dole beneficiaries. Through this effort, USDA hopes to identify new products that would be readily available for distribution through the McGovern-Dole program.

USDA awarded more than \$10 million in grants to six organizations working in Cambodia, Haiti, Guatemala, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Guinea-Bissau. The first MFFAPP grant for \$1.8 million was awarded to the International Partnership for Human Development, Inc. (IPHD), to test a ready-to-use supplementary dairy paste. IPHD's 18-month pilot targets 4,800 school-aged children in Guinea-Bissau. Distribution of the product began in October 2011 with activities scheduled to continue through fiscal year 2012. USDA provided a \$1-million grant to Meds and Food for Kids (MFK) in Haiti. MFK plans to develop a ready-to-use supplementary lipid-based paste designed to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and malnutrition in Haitian school children.

Along with piloting ready-to-use foods, USDA is also looking to develop and improve fortified blended foods (FBFs) following the nutritional guidelines contained in the *Food Aid Quality Review*. Utilizing a \$3 million MFFAPP award, Kansas State University will develop and field test new formulations of three FBFs in Tanzania. These FBFs (sorghum-soybean, sorghum-cowpea, and corn-soy blends) will be made into porridge mixes that can be used for supplemental feeding and nutrition programs for infants and children below the age of five. Activities on these micronutrient pilots will continue over the next 3 years with most of the field-testing of the products starting in fiscal year 2013.

C. Increased Effectiveness of Monitoring and Evaluation

Results-Oriented Management

USDA initiated a results-oriented management process for the McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress programs in June 2011, when it released its solicitation for FY 2012 proposals. Applicants had to demonstrate how their proposals would contribute to the intended results of Food for Progress (improving agricultural productivity and expanding trade) or McGovern-Dole (improving literacy and improving dietary practices). The rollout of the solicitation included the release of program-level results frameworks and the need for applicants to submit project-level results to show their potential contributions. The implementation of the results-oriented process was the product of a 3-year effort that included stakeholders in the development of results frameworks. The process will allow USDA to set improved expectations for its programs and manage the programs more effectively. USDA will also be able to measure and report on the results of the programs.

USDA also brought its Food Aid Information System (FAIS) on line in FY 2011. FAIS encompasses budgeting and planning, proposal solicitation and submission, proposal evaluation, agreement negotiation, reporting, and closeout. FAIS reduces redundancies in the entry of information and enables grantees and USDA to monitor programs and results more effectively. FAIS is electronically linked to the Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) system so that commodity and freight procurements are authorized in accordance with sound business and funds control rules.

Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) System

In April 2011, USDA replaced its 20-year-old procurement system with the WBSCM system. The changeover was needed because the prior system was obsolete, and improved financial management and funds controls were needed. The WBSCM handles the procurement of commodities and freight for both domestic and international U.S. food assistance programs. The system includes the requests for commodities and freight by the grantees, the offers from industry, the evaluation of offers, contracting, and payments.

The WBSCM system has potential to become a powerful and information intense management system that can offer real-time monitoring of finances, purchases, and shipments. However, the amount of information within the system has increased the burden for industry and government entities. USDA, USAID, and the industry are working together to streamline numerous processes to reduce the burden and simplify screens within the system.

Impact Indicators

A new set of USG food security indicators was introduced as part of the President's Feed the Future initiative in 2011. There is now a set of shared indicators that USAID and USDA food aid partners can draw from that will allow for reporting linked to the Feed the Future results framework. The kinds of impact the USG is seeking in these programs include the following:

- Improved household access to food by measuring percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger
- Improved nutritional status of children by measuring percentage of underweight children aged 0-59 months and percentage of stunted children aged 0-59 months
- Improved child feeding behaviors by measuring percentage of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed and percentage of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet
- Improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age by measuring percentage of underweight women of reproductive age

Both USAID and USDA require population-based baseline surveys and end-of-project evaluations, as well as mid-term evaluations, to ensure that programs are having the desired impact.

D. Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Volunteer Assignments by Country (FY 2011)	
Country	# of Assignments
Angola	20
Bangladesh	23
Belarus	3
Bolivia	7
Brazil	3
Colombia	2
Costa Rica	3
Dominica	3
Dominican Republic	36
Egypt	29
El Salvador	13
Ethiopia	3
Georgia	26
Ghana	25
Grenada	6
Guyana	21
Haiti	22
Honduras	3
India	1
Indonesia	3
Jamaica	3
Jordan	8
Kenya	36
Kosovo	3
Lebanon	26
Liberia	18
Malawi	23
Mali	11
Mexico	1
Moldova	27
Mongolia	3
Morocco	5
Mozambique	25
Nepal	3
Nicaragua	38
Niger	3
Nigeria	7
Paraguay	2
Peru	1
Philippines	1
Rwanda	2
Senegal	17
South Africa	16
St. Kitts and Nevis	1
Tajikistan	15
Tanzania	23
Trinidad & Tobago	1
Uganda	32
Ukraine	11
Uzbekistan	5
Zimbabwe	10
Total	629

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 are 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 initially authorized by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985. The U.S. Congress authorized the current FY 2008-2012 phase of the Farmer-to-Farmer Program in the 2008 Food for Peace Act. During FY 2011, the Farmer-to-Farmer program and administrative support was \$12.5 million.



Volunteer trains hatchery staff on how to disinfect first-hatched fry in Bangladesh (USAID)

During FY 2011, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program provided 629 volunteer assignments in 51 countries. The 629 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (59 percent), organizational development (15 percent), business/enterprise development (20 percent), financial services (2 percent), and environmental conservation (one percent). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing

chain, including: on-farm production (42 percent), rural support services and input supply (34 percent), storage and processing (12 percent), and marketing (12 percent).

The FY 2011 volunteer assignments provided technical assistance services to diverse host organizations. Since assistance to hosts continues over the course of multiple volunteer assignments, continued contact, and follow-up by Farmer-to-Farmer staff, host organization data is cumulative for the 3 years of the project. A total of 914 host organizations received technical assistance from Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers. These included the following: 273 farmer cooperatives and associations (30 percent), 256 individual private farmers (28 percent), 166 other private enterprises (18 percent), 128 NGOs (14 percent), 51 educational institutions (6 percent), 32 public sector agencies (4 percent), and eight rural financial institutions (one percent). During FY 2011, volunteers provided direct formal training to 25,376 beneficiaries (36 percent women). A total of 49,323 persons were directly assisted (40 percent women).

IV. 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
- Prevent conflicts

U.S. International Food Assistance

The U.S. international food assistance program was established by several legislative authorities and is 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 (CCC).
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 (LRP)**—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

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
FAIS	Food Aid Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
LNS	Lipid-based Nutritional Supplement
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement
MCHN	Maternal/Child Health and Nutrition
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
UN	United Nations
WBSCM	Web-Based Supply Chain Management
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix C: List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2011:

ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
ACTS	A Call To Serve International
Africare	Africare
AI	Amigos Internacionales
BRA	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CBU	Church of Bible Understanding
CPI	Counterpart International
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FFTP	Food for the Poor
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FINCA	Finca International
GOES	Government of El Salvador
GOH	Government of Honduras
GOJ	Government of Jordan
HVI	Haiti Vision International
IICA	International Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRT	International Relief Teams
LOL	Land O' Lakes International
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MFK	Meds and Food for Kids
NCBA	National Cooperative Business Association
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PAI	Planet Aid International
PFD	Partners for Development
PCI	Project Concern International
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RPX	The Resource & Policy Exchange
SEAF	Small Enterprise Assistance Fund
SM	Salesian Missions
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SCF-UK	Save the Children UK
SHARE	Asociación SHARE de Guatemala
TS	Technoserve
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
WIN	Winrock International

WFP.....World Food Program (United Nations)
WCDO.....World Concern Development Organization
WH.....World Help
WK.....Wuqu' Kawoq
UNHCR.....United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF.....United Nations Children's Fund
UVG.....Universidad Del Valle De Guatemala
WVI.....World Vision International
WVUS.....World Vision US

Appendix D: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants— Fiscal Year 2011

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
East Asia and Pacific					
Philippines	CRS	Soybean Meal	65	20,000	13,600.0
Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific			65	20,000	\$13,600.0
Western Hemisphere					
El Salvador	GOES	Wheat	50	30,000	\$14,500.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			50	30,000	\$14,500.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			115	50,000	\$28,100.0
<p>Source: USDA figures are reported in metric tons, and total costs include obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and grantees' administrative expenses recorded in USDA's financial system in October 2011. Recipients are reported according to the planned levels in the grant agreements.</p>					

Appendix E: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2011

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burundi	WFP PRRO*	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas	407.9	7,630	\$8,797.7
Cameroon	WFP PRRO	Rice	28.5	----	\$1,930.3
Central African Republic	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	124.2	3,980	\$6,775.3
Chad	WFP PRRO*	Corn, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	39.4	32,130	\$46,975.0
	WFP EMOP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,208.6	24,900	\$36,519.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	WFP EMOP	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	205.4	2,910	\$5,113.5
	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	807.9	21,100	\$32,272.1
Cote d'Ivoire	WFP EMOP	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	149.8	2,620	\$4,718.5
Djibouti	WFP PRRO	Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas,	88.4	4,380	\$4,823.2
Ethiopia	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	633.8	97,100	\$64,942.5
	REST	Undesignated Commodities	----	----	\$3174.7
	SCF	Undesignated Commodities	----	----	\$6,837.3
	WFP PRRO	Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils, Yellow Split Peas	1,709.3	152,120	\$132,495.60

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Kenya	WFP PRRO*	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	1,570.8	103,820	\$124,776.1
Liberia	WFP EMOP	Bulgur, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	281	7,590	\$11,723.8
Madagascar	WFP PRRO	Sorghum, Yellow Split Peas	210.3	3,800	\$2,675.8
Niger	CPI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils	73.5	3,420	\$5,486.7
	WFP EMOP	Bulgur, Great Northern Beans, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils, Yellow Split Peas	982.7	23,060	\$28,295.9
Rwanda	WFP PRRO	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	91.2	3,890	\$6,058.0
Somalia	WFP EMOP	Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	515.8	31,420	\$46,488.7
South Sudan	WFP EMOP*	Red Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	----	24,540	\$38,376.9
Sudan	WFP EMOP**	Corn Soy Blend, Red Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils, Yellow Split Peas	12,500.6	189,140	\$209,133.4
Tanzania	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	108.1	7,040	\$7,875.8
Uganda	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	250.2	7,260	\$9,599.6
Zimbabwe	CRS	Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	267.7	7,590	\$14,830.8
	WFP PRRO	Bulgur, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils, Yellow Split Peas	1221.3	21,990	\$30,257.4
Sub-Total Africa			23,476.4	783,430	\$890,954.0
East Asia and Pacific					
Laos	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil	60.5	1,560	\$1,669.3
Philippines	WFP PRRO	Rice	791.2	7,090	\$7,309.5
Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific			851.7	8,650	\$8,978.8

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Near East					
Algeria	WFP PRRO	Garbanzo Beans, Great Northern Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Lentils	125	7,140	\$8,232.2
Libya	WFP EMOP	Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	415.5	4,260	\$5,654.4
West Bank/Gaza	WFP EMOP*	Garbanzo Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	295	4,480	\$4,428.9
Yemen	WFP EMOP	Great Northern Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas	374.2	17,430	\$20,013.3
Sub-Total Near East			1,209.7	33,310	\$38,328.8
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	WFP PRRO	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	2,535	61,410	\$108,912.9
Bangladesh	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	24	1,820	\$1,791.3
Nepal	WFP PRRO*	Garbanzo Beans, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	67	9,450	\$13,831.8
Pakistan	WFP EMOP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	6,235	55,000	\$58,371.9
	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas	1,083	47,730	\$56,700.8
Sri Lanka	WFP EMOP	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	493	320	\$416.5
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	201	10,780	\$10,279.3
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			10,638	186,510	\$250,304.5
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	WFP PRRO	Lentils, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	688.4	7,500	\$10,442.6
Ecuador	WFP PRRO	Kidney Beans, Pinto Beans, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils	20	1,230	\$1,585.0
Guatemala	CRS Emergency*	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	123.5	3,120	\$6,167.0

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
	PCI Emergency	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	18.4	1,160	\$2,960.1
Guatemala (continued)	SCF Emergency*	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	54	2,490	\$6,159.3
Haiti	CRS		83.5		
	WFP PRRO*	Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	---	1,610	\$3,416.1
	WVUS	Bulgur, Red Lentils, Vegetable Oil	685.9	4,340	\$6,160.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			965.3	21,450	\$36,890.1
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			37,141.1	1,033,350	1,225,456.2
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2012. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 18, 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.					
*Partial or no FY11 distribution					
**Burundi and Sudan include numbers for FY10 but had contributions distributed in FY11					
Table does not include IFRP awardees. See Appendix K for the country list. IFRP awardees are listed among other Title II awardees in Appendix C.					
Note: 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. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.					

Appendix F: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2011

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	ACDI*	Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Rice, Vegetable Oil	----	5,190	\$9,338.4
	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils	64.6	2,240	\$2,313.3
Burundi	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	508.1	8,090	\$5,909.8
	CRS PM2A	Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	419.1	10,460	\$12,640.4
Chad	Africare	Bulgur, Wheat Flour	173	4,470	\$6,069.7
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	ADRA	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	60.5	12,280	\$9,465.5
	FHI	Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	114	14,590	\$12,220.0
	MCI	Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	55.7	9,880	\$8,178.7
Ethiopia	CRS Development*	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	367.1	21,450	\$20,263.1
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	189.9	32,460	\$29,815.4
	REST	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	898.8	59,440	\$47,138.3
Liberia	ACDI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	15.4	6,180	\$8,420.8
	OICI	Rice, Wheat Flour	5	6,950	\$7,302.4
Madagascar	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	681.3	17,280	\$20,256.3
Malawi	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	275.5	21,220	\$20,727.9

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Mali	Africare	Bulgur	50	650	\$2,544.8
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	112	1,690	\$7,524.6
Mauritania	CPI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils	38.1	7,400	\$5,057.6
Mozambique	ADRA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	88.6	8,380	\$4,894.3
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat	107.4	6,580	\$3,697.0
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat	191.1	14,460	\$7,926.7
	WVUS	Hard Red Winter Wheat	185.4	7,480	\$3,930.6
Niger	Africare	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice	121	5,350	\$4,803.6
	CPI	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	25	3,500	\$3,128.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Rice	159.4	7,510	\$7,764.5
Sierra Leone	ACDI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	13.8	12,400	\$11,907.8
South Sudan	CRS*	Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	92.4	6,620	\$16,257.6
Uganda	ACDI	Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat	114.7	14,720	\$10,675.7
	MCI	Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat	41.8	9,330	\$5,632.6
Zambia	CRS	----	43.2	----	\$6,598.4
Sub-Total Africa			5,211.9	338,250	\$322,403.8
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	WVUS	Undesignated Commodity	130.9	----	\$3,635.9
Bangladesh	ACDI	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Lentils	923	14,400	\$7,373.4
	CARE	Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	329.5	28,690	\$23,715.4
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	198.4	14,170	\$10,176.2
India	CRS	----	118.5	----	\$913.6
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			1,700.3	57,260	\$45,814.50

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Western Hemisphere					
Guatemala	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	33	3,780	\$4,809.0
	MCI	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans	82.6	5,900	\$8,520.9
	SCF	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	95.9	3,170	\$3,722.3
	SHARE	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	139.5	4,470	\$5,745.9
Haiti	ACDI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Peas	96.5	1,980	\$9,216.7
	CRS	Bulgur, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend	125.8	7,560	\$12,000.9
	WVUS	Bulgur, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend	213	5,940	\$14,043.9
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			786.3	32,800	\$58,059.6
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			7,698.5	428,310	\$426,277.9
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2012. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 18, 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.					
*Partial or no FY11 distribution					
Note: 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. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.					

Appendix G: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2011

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Benin	PFD	Rice, Soybean Oil	30	6,805	\$6,020.0
Burkina Faso	IRD	Rice	214	10,500	\$9,135.0
Kenya	TS	Wheat	10	32,530	\$18,094.2
Liberia	LOL	Rice	12	17,660	\$17,131.9
Malawi	LOL	Wheat, Soybean Oil	565	13,120	\$14,520.0
Tanzania	LOL*				942.9
Uganda	MC	Wheat	83	12,680	\$9,540.0
	NCBA	Soybean Oil	90	4,900	\$9,860.0
Sub-Total Africa			1,004	98,195	\$85,244.0
South and Central Asia					
Bangladesh	SEAF	Wheat	13	35,000	\$19,860.0
	WIN	Wheat	412	11,780	\$6,930.0
Pakistan	WIN*				\$919.3
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			425	46,780	\$27,709.3
Western Hemisphere					
Guatemala	UVG*	Corn			\$193.0
Haiti	FINCA	Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil	149	11,820	\$9,260.0
	IICA	Soybean Meal	**	13,400	\$7,270.0
Honduras	GOH	Wheat	36	22,300	\$11,373.0
	FINCA*				\$2,440.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			185	47,520	\$30,536.0
Near East					
Jordan	GOJ	Wheat	TBD	50,000	\$19,000.0
Sub-Total Near East				50,000	\$19,000.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			1,614	242,495	\$162,489.3
<p>Source: USDA figures are reported in metric tons, and total costs include obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and grantees' administrative expenses recorded in USDA's financial system in October 2011. Recipients are reported according to the planned levels in the grant agreements.</p> <p>*Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY 2011. The FY 2010 IFAR report listed the beneficiaries under these agreements.</p> <p>**The IICA project will benefit 126 entities directly that will ultimately benefit 6 million people in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.</p>					

Appendix H: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2011 Donations by Country and Commodity

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	CRS	Soybean Oil, Lentils, Soy-fortified Corn Meal, Soy-fortified Bulgur	200	8,610	\$15,800.0
Guinea-Bissau	IPHD	Soybean Oil, Dehydrated Potatoes, Rice, Dry Beans	105	9,500	\$17,900.0
	IPHD*	Dairy Paste	5		\$1,769.5
Liberia	WFP	Soybean Oil, Bulgur, Yellow Peas	339	4,290	\$6,425.0
Kenya	WFP	Soybean Oil, Bulgur, Yellow Peas, Corn Soy Blend	703	9,600	\$9,370.3
Mali	CRS	Soybean Oil, Rice, Green Peas	8	8,750	\$24,000.0
Malawi	WFP	Corn Soy Blend	339	6,090	\$8,329.0
Republic of Congo	IPHD	Soybean Oil, Dehydrated Potatoes, Rice, Pinto Beans	110	8,070	\$16,500.0
Senegal	CPI	Soybean Oil, Lentils, Bulgur	76	2,750	\$9,000.0
Sub-Total Africa			1,885	57,660	\$109,093.8
East Asia and Pacific					
Laos	WFP	Soybean Oil, Rice, Corn Soy Blend	573	6,900	\$10,000.0
Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific			573	6,900	\$10,000.0
South and Central Asia					
Bangladesh	WFP	Wheat	1,050	39,480	\$30,000.0
Nepal	WFP	Rice, Soybean Oil	180	2,290	\$6,000.0
Sub-Total South and Central Asia			1,130	41,770	\$36,000.0
Western Hemisphere					
Guatemala	SHARE	Soybean Oil, Rice, Dark Red Kidney Beans, Soybean Meal, Corn Soy Blend	170	8,370	\$25,000.0
Haiti	HVI	Rice, Soybean Oil	20	2,920	\$4,600.0
	WFP	Rice, Soybean Oil, Pinto Beans	315	4,280	\$5,988.0
Nicaragua	FFTP	Dark Red Kidney Beans, Nonfat Dry Milk, Soybean Oil, Rice, Textured Soy Protein	210	4,690	\$14,800.0
Sub-Total Western Hemisphere			715	20,260	\$50,388.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			4,403	126,590	\$205,481.8

Source: USDA figures are reported in metric tons, and total costs include obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and grantees' administrative expenses recorded in USDA's financial system in October 2010. Recipients are reported according to the planned levels in the grant agreements.

Appendix I: Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Program— Fiscal Year 2011

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa				
Cameroon	WFP	39	2,027	\$2,180.8
Kenya	WV	20	1,685	\$1,956.5
Mozambique	WFP	132	4,742	\$3,498.8
Niger	CRS	147	*	\$4,465.6
Uganda	WV	58	*	\$3,965.0
Zimbabwe	UMCOR	50	1,613	\$1,623.2
Sub-Total Africa		446	10,067	\$17,689.8
South and Central Asia				
Pakistan	WFP	600	9,874	\$5,720.0
Sub-Total South and Central Asia		600	9,874	\$5,720.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		1,046	19,941	\$23,409.9
<p>Source: USDA figures are reported in metric tons, and total costs include obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and grantees' administrative expenses recorded in USDA's financial system in October 2010. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in the grant agreements.</p> <p>* Assistance was provided through cash or vouchers, and tonnage figures are not available.</p>				

Appendix J: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates— Fiscal Year 2011

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2011 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Final 2011 Level	1,802,776	485,768	52.1%	64.5%	28.0%

Minimum: Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric Ton Grain Equivalent (MTGE) used to report against target.

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

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

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

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

Source: FFP Final Budget Summary Overview Preliminary Final, January 11, 2012.

Appendix K: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs under the FFP Act—Fiscal Year 2011

<p>Title I (0 countries)</p>	<p>South Sudan Sri Lanka* Sudan* Tanzania* Uganda* West Bank/Gaza Yemen* Zambia* Zimbabwe*</p>	<p>Ethiopia* Georgia* Ghana* Grenada* Guyana* Haiti* Honduras India Indonesia* Jamaica* Jordan* Kenya* Kosovo* Lebanon* Liberia* Malawi* Mali* Mexico* Moldova* Mongolia Morocco Mozambique* Nepal* Nicaragua* Niger* Nigeria* Paraguay Peru* Philippines Rwanda* Senegal* South Africa* St. Kitts & Nevis* Tajikistan* Tanzania* Trinidad & Tobago* Uganda* Ukraine* Uzbekistan* Zimbabwe*</p>	<p>Burkina Faso Guatemala Haiti Honduras Jordan Kenya Liberia Malawi Pakistan Tanzania Uganda</p>
<p>Title I-Funded Food for Progress (2 countries)</p> <p>El Salvador Philippines</p>	<p>Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (14 countries)</p> <p>Chad Dominican Republic* Georgia Guatemala* Haiti* Honduras* Kyrgyzstan* Mozambique Nicaragua Swaziland Sudan Tajikistan* Uzbekistan* Zimbabwe*</p>	<p>Title III (0 countries)</p> <p>Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer (51 countries)</p> <p>Angola* Bangladesh* Belarus* Bolivia* Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic* Egypt* El Salvador*</p>	<p>Food for Education (14 countries)</p> <p>Bangladesh Burkina Faso Guatemala Guinea-Bissau Haiti Laos Liberia Kenya Mali Malawi Nepal Nicaragua Republic of Congo Senegal</p>
<p>Title II (42 countries)</p> <p>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* India* Kenya* Laos Liberia* Libya Madagascar* Malawi* Mali* Mauritania* Mozambique* Nepal* Niger* Pakistan* Philippines* Rwanda* Sierra Leone* Somalia*</p>	<p>Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (0 countries)</p> <p>Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project (7 countries)</p> <p>Cameroon Kenya Mozambique Niger Pakistan Uganda Zimbabwe</p>	<p>CCC-Funded Food for Progress (13 countries)</p> <p>Bangladesh Benin</p>	

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