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U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2010



Darfuri women measure food aid rations (USAID)



USDA School Feeding Program in Chad (USDA)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The United States is committed to the promotion of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, the United States provided more than \$2.3 billion of food assistance to developing countries (approximately 2.5 million metric tons) that reached over 65 million people worldwide. The following summary shows U.S. food assistance programs for FY 2010.¹

PROGRAM	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000)
Food for Progress Title I	40,680	\$19,698.9
Food for Peace Title II	2,154,816	\$1,932,471.6
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	----	12,500.0
Section 416(b)	----	----
Food for Progress CCC ²	199,730	146,423.1
McGovern-Dole	125,030	174,135.0
Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project	20,997	23,811.0
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust ³	----	8,084.8
GRAND TOTAL	2,541,253	\$2,317,124.4

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue to work very closely with the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. Government agencies to implement the Administration's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF).

¹ In this document, all USAID metric tons and total costs (which represent commodities, freight, and distribution) are derived from actuals in the FFP Final Budget Summary Report from January 11, 2011. Beneficiary totals for USAID represent beneficiaries reached in FY 2010. Beneficiary totals for USDA represent planned beneficiary totals associated with the FY 2010 award.

² 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.

³ Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust funding was for outstanding expenses for prior-year programs.

FTF renews the U.S. Government's commitment to invest in sustainably reducing hunger and poverty. President Obama's pledge at the L'Aquila G-8 summit of at least \$3.5 billion for agricultural development and food security over three years helped to leverage and align more than \$18.5 billion from other donors in support of a common approach to achieve sustainable food security. This common approach builds upon the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action – agreements that embody the international commitment to increase efforts in harmonization, alignment, and managing aid for results.

USG non-emergency food assistance supports food security efforts being carried out in addition to those supported with the \$3.5 billion pledged at L'Aquila, and Feed the Future provides a framework for both resource streams and for a coherent, whole-of-government approach to partnership with governments, multilateral institutions, private voluntary organizations (PVOs), private companies, and others to sustainably reduce global hunger and poverty.

In addition, USG food assistance resources, through the Preventing Malnutrition in Children under Two approach (PM2A) and other food assisted nutrition programs, are supporting the "1,000 Days" campaign – a renewed international community commitment to scale-up nutrition for a better, more prosperous future.

By targeting the poorest of the poor and better integrating food aid programs into larger multilateral efforts, USAID and USDA food assistance programs aim to improve the effectiveness of food aid and increase its contribution to global targets for reducing hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

"...the United States is leading an effort to reach out to people around the world who are suffering, to provide them immediate assistance and to extend support for food security that will help them lift themselves out of poverty. All of us must join together in this effort, not just because it is right, but because by providing assistance to those countries most in need, we will provide new markets, we will drive the growth of the future that lifts all of us up."

— President Barack Obama



Post-earthquake food distribution in Haiti (USAID)

II. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

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

U.S. International Food Assistance

The U.S. international food assistance 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.

1. 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 five-year pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill.



USDA Guatemala Program (Catholic Relief Services)

III. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

U.S. international food assistance has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. This tradition continued in FY 2010, with the USG providing more than 2.5 million metric tons (MT) of commodities to more than 65 million beneficiaries in 73 countries worldwide. Current U.S. international assistance programs stretch from sub-Saharan Africa to the former Soviet Union and from Latin America and the Caribbean to south Asia. These programs have been adaptable and flexible as food needs have evolved around the world.

Expanded Pre-positioning of Commodities

USAID announced a major expansion of its global food aid prepositioning system in Fall 2010. USAID awarded contracts for six prepositioning sites in the United States (Texas), Sri Lanka, Djibouti, Kenya, South Africa, and Togo.

USAID's pre-positioning system operates as part of a modern supply chain management system. When food aid is needed somewhere, USAID first uses commodities from the global prepositioning system – either in warehouses or in transit to them – and then reorders commodities to replace them. This process allows USAID to maintain a continuous flow of vital food aid in response to emergencies. Food aid supplies are stockpiled in or near regions of the world with historically high emergency needs. This system allowed USAID to respond to the floods in Pakistan, for example, by dispatching food aid from its prepositioning warehouse in Djibouti.

Response to Disasters in Haiti and Pakistan

The continued need for humanitarian food assistance was demonstrated throughout FY 2010, particularly in response to the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan.

After the devastating earthquake in Haiti in January, USAID was the driving force in rapidly expanding the food aid response to assist Haitians in need.

USAID's ability to divert over 6,500 tons of food aid already on the ground as part of ongoing programs, as well as to purchase 3,564 tons of commercial rice of U.S. origin in Haiti with assistance from USDA, were critical to jump-starting the large-scale distributions. USAID also dispatched 14,550 tons of food aid from USAID prepositioned stocks in Texas. After the initial emergency food response, USAID transitioned to more targeted distributions to vulnerable groups (e.g., women and children under five), assisting approximately three million beneficiaries.

After the July floods in Pakistan, USAID dispatched peas and vegetable oil from USAID's prepositioning site in Djibouti and contributed approximately \$130 million of Title II and Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) resources to the World Food Program (WFP) to ensure food distributions at the start of the floods. With an additional USAID contribution of \$90 million at the end of 2010, WFP worked to assist more than seven million flood-affected people.

In addition, USDA donated approximately \$46.8 million in assistance to combat severe food needs among poor populations in Pakistan through its McGovern-Dole International Food for Education (McGovern-Dole) and Food for Progress (FFPr) programs. USDA provided \$16.3 million of McGovern-Dole funding to the WFP and Land O' Lakes to address nutritional deficiencies and increase child literacy and retention rates through school feeding, take-home rations, hygiene awareness activities, de-worming medications, and school supplies. USDA provided a \$30.5 million FFPr grant to Winrock International to implement several agricultural development activities, such as building capacity in horticulture, expanding refrigerated storage, and improving fish and food handling and processing at the Port of Gwadar.

USAID's ability to procure commodities at the local and regional level, through its Emergency Food Security Program was key to both responses. Established in 2010 to complement the Title II food aid program, this program provides substantial additional funding for the purchase of food nearer to where an emergency occurs. It uses International Disaster Assistance account funds for emergency food assistance interventions, including local and regional procurement, cash transfers, and food vouchers.

In Pakistan, in addition to the EFSP award to WFP, USAID provided nearly \$15 million through EFSP to two private voluntary organizations (PVOs), for food voucher programs, whereby families can exchange vouchers at participating vendors for food items that they need. In Haiti, USAID provided approximately \$47 million to WFP and PVO partners for EFSP assistance.

Contribution of Food Aid to Feed the Future

USAID and USDA continue to improve the management of the food aid programs and to link the programs to the Feed the Future initiative. USAID and USDA have increased coordination at both the headquarters and field levels to ensure that the programs supported country-led strategies and a whole-of-government approach. Both USAID and USDA have required applicants for development food assistance programs to demonstrate how proposed projects would support country investment plans or country-led food security strategies.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are an increasingly important component of program management. USDA and USAID continue to review and update indicators so that, where appropriate, results of food aid programs can be reported against the Feed the Future Strategic Results Framework. USDA initiated an effort to develop results-oriented frameworks and related indicators for the McGovern-Dole and FFPr programs. In FY 2011, USDA will present the newly developed frameworks to implementing organizations for the McGovern-Dole and

FFPr programs and will require applicants to align with the frameworks when submitting applications for FY 2012 funding. The frameworks and indicators will align closely with the Feed the Future initiative.

Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project

The USAID BEST Project continues to conduct independent market analyses to ensure that USAID complies with the Bellmon Amendment, which requires that adequate storage facilities be available in a recipient country upon arrival of a commodity to prevent spoilage or waste, and that distribution of the commodity in the recipient country will not result in substantial disincentive or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The USAID BEST Project has conducted 13 independent market analyses to ensure that these requirements are met. Studies can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/bellmonana.html.

New Famine Early Warning Tool

To better link early warning and response to emergencies, USAID developed a new Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) resource – the Food Assistance Outlook Briefing – which provides warning of potential food assistance needs six months in the future. These predictions are critical because of the time required to purchase and ship in-kind food aid from the United States. This tool also creates evidence-based analysis that is useful to USAID and national decision-makers as they take measures to respond to potential food insecurity. This monthly outlook can be found at www.fews.net.

USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) exemplifies the U.S. commitment to anticipating and responding to humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises. Using interagency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and USDA, FEWS NET continues to monitor, collect and analyze, and disseminate critical data and information on conditions of food availability and access in the most food insecure countries. FEWS NET provides decision-makers in the U.S. Government, host country governments, and a variety of other regional and international partners timely, unbiased, and insightful early warning and vulnerability information. FEWS NET information products can be found at www.fews.net.

In response to rising needs for more and better food security monitoring information in countries not covered by a FEWS NET presence, and where global drivers of food security are ever more present, USAID, through FEWS NET, defined, tested, and is currently implementing an innovative non-presence-based “remote monitoring” strategy. This strategy uses FEWS NET partners to assist in the identification and early warning of significant changes in food availability and food access that might potentially lead to a food security crisis. Sectoral

monitoring priorities for remote monitoring include weather and climate, crop condition and output, food markets and trade, and livelihoods. Data to monitor these priority areas are gathered from FEWS partners NOAA, NASA, USDA and the USGS, as well as satellite imagery and in-country sources.

FEWS NET also uses remote monitoring for some countries where direct monitoring does not occur. This light form of monitoring has already provided important evidence for decision-making in Yemen, where it challenged the accuracy of nutritional surveys in the north, and in Tajikistan where it provided important context for understanding the limited food security implications of a drop in remittances to the country.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In 2010, through its cooperative agreement with the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project (FANTA), USAID's Office of Food for Peace launched *Discussion-TIIME*, a free email listserv and website where Food for Peace Title II monitoring and evaluation practitioners can learn from each other and have access to technical expertise. The listserv and website are geared especially to those practitioners in the field working on USAID Title II development and emergency assistance programs. The goals of *Discussion-TIIME* are to promote the professional development of development and emergency food assistance M&E staff; to help introduce new staff to Title II M&E and to keep experienced staff abreast of emerging issues; and to improve the quality of Title II M&E.

Food Aid Quality

In December 2010, USAID's Office of Food for Peace issued a draft report with recommendations for public comment from a two-year Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR). The review, a collaborative effort undertaken with Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition, and in consultation with industry, PVOs, technical experts, UN agencies, and others, aimed to identify ways to better match the nutritional quality of Title II food aid with the nutritional requirements of vulnerable populations overseas.

Given new understandings in nutrition science and the importance of nutrition during the 1,000 days between a child's conception and two years of age, the review identified the need to focus on the nutritional requirements of older infants, young children, and pregnant and lactating women. The recommendations focused on:

- Reformulating fortified, blended foods by enhancing micronutrient content and adding animal protein to improve both absorption and growth;
- Improving both composition and use of fortified vegetable oil;
- Improving fortified cereals used in general food distributions;
- Using ready-to-use products when appropriate;
- Modifying programming guidance so that the quality improvements can be used more cost-effectively to achieve specific nutritional outcomes; and

- Changing the processes used to approve new products, develop specifications, procure, and monitor the use of food aid commodities.

The final report was issued in April 2011. The implementation of these recommendations should dramatically enhance the nutritional impact of food aid rations in both emergency and development settings.

In February 2010, USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) received \$3.8 million to implement a grants program to enhance the health of individuals, especially infants or young children, by improving the nutritional content, product composition, packaging, and other components of food aid products. USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) received \$10 million to launch the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) Program administered under the McGovern-Dole Program. The MFFAPP will fund the development and field testing of new or improved micronutrient-fortified food aid products. NIFA and FAS awarded three grants to start the development and field testing of products. The projects will be implemented over periods of up to three years.

Technical Capacity Building

In 2010, USAID awarded a Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program to advance networking among Title II emergency and development partners through training and information sharing on best practices and lessons learned. The near term priorities of TOPS are commodity management, nutrition and food technology, social and behavior change, and gender equity. TOPS works closely with and complements the work of FANTA, which is engaged in a number of important research studies on issues such as household dietary diversity and developing exit strategies that will inform future programming guidance.

Gender

During 2009-2010, USAID, with the support of the FANTA, led a process to develop a framework that will enable Food for Peace to enhance its focus on gender integration into Title II programs. The review and consultative process, as well as recommendations that emerged, are summarized in Occasional Paper #7 *Gender Integration in USAID/DCHA Office of FFP Operations*. This Occasional Paper is located at www.fantaproject.org. Some key recommendations include developing comprehensive guidelines specific to gender and food security for effective monitoring and evaluation of Title II programming, strengthening staff competencies on gender integration in food security, and supporting pilot efforts to determine how best to empower women in food assistance programming.

IV. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Food for Peace Act

1. Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security

The Title I authority of the Food for Peace Act provides funding for both a concessional sales program, supporting trade and development, and for the Food for Progress grant program, supporting agricultural development in emerging democracies. The primary objective of the concessional sales component is to provide food assistance to targeted developing countries to promote economic growth. By gradually reducing the concessionality of support and eliminating ocean freight financing, the program is intended to assist in the recipient country's transition from aid to commercial trade.

Programming under the Title I authority will end in the near future. New appropriations for this program have not been provided in recent years. Small amounts of de-obligated funds and reimbursements were used to finance FY 2010 programs.

Title I resources were used to support the Food for Progress grant program in FY 2010, providing 40,680 MT in assistance to the Philippines and Nicaragua. The value of the assistance was \$20 million. Additional information on Title I-funded activities is included in the Food for Progress section of this report.

2. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance (Development) Programs

Administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), in FY 2010, Title II programs (emergency and development) provided more than 2.1 million MT of commodities, with a total program cost of approximately \$1.9 billion, to assist approximately 55 million people in 46 countries.

Title II programs focus to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations and improve resiliency to shocks - an essential first step toward household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this approach, Title II development programs incorporate many activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to natural disasters.

a. Title II: Emergency Programs

Title II emergency programs aim to address two forms of emergencies: natural disasters, such as floods or droughts, and complex emergencies characterized by a combination of natural disaster, conflict, and insecurity. All of these elements pose substantial programmatic and operational challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

In FY 2010, Title II emergency programs provided more than 1.6 million MT of emergency food aid, with a program cost of more than \$1.5 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 27 countries. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 46.5 million food-insecure people in FY 2010. In addition to Haiti and Pakistan, other emergency program highlights include Ethiopia and Niger.

Food for Peace Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

Ethiopia: Throughout the first nine months of 2010, most regions experienced normal to above normal rainfall, thus improving the overall food security situation, even resulting in suspension of emergency distributions in the south as of September. However, in parts of the Amhara, Afar, Oromiya, Tigray, Gambella, and Somali regions, the rains also brought devastating floods and related mudslides that destroyed crops and displaced people, requiring emergency food rations. In FY 2010, the bulk of Title II assistance, totaling more than \$319 million, was in the form of relief food assistance to flood victims, primarily distributed through WFP and a relief consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS).



Beneficiaries of food aid (Catholic Relief Services)

USAID also continued its support of the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) by providing approximately \$132 million of emergency and development food assistance through its PVO partners to chronically food insecure populations. In exchange for food (or cash) transfers, beneficiaries of the PSNP engage in public works projects such as soil and water conservation, water development, and rural feeder road construction and maintenance, in order to address the

underlying factors for food insecurity in the beneficiary communities – mainly lack of availability, access to, and utilization of food resources. As one example, CRS undertook public works projects for water development, including excavation of more than 27,000 m³ for ponds, 88 km of irrigation canals, and more than 7,000 km of trenches for pipelines. Programs also included crop and livestock management training, training community focal persons on child malnutrition, and training in agri-business skills, among others.

Niger: Due to severe drought, Niger's 2010 harvest could meet less than a quarter of the country's annual food requirements. A Niger household food security survey in early 2010 estimated that 3.3 million people in Niger, representing approximately 22 percent of the overall population, would be highly or extremely food insecure and require emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs through September 2010. As a result, in 2010 the government of Niger launched a large humanitarian intervention to prevent the worst effects of the food crisis.

Beginning in November 2009, based on early warning of the crisis, USAID ordered U.S. food aid for a FY 2010 total of \$48.8 million, or approximately 46,000 MT, which it distributed through WFP and two PVOs.

In addition, USAID made three awards, totaling \$26.8 million, under the EFSP to complement the Title II assistance already given. These grants helped assist 1.7 million individuals affected by drought by providing beneficiaries with locally purchased food and vouchers for the purchase of food in local markets. This EFSP program gave USAID and its partners the flexibility to fill a critical food aid gap in response to emergency food aid needs in Niger.

Continued food assistance will be needed in 2011 in order to address the high acute malnutrition rates and to build capacity within Niger's agricultural sector to be able to prevent and respond to future crises.

b. Title II: Private Assistance Programs (Development)

In FY 2010, 16 awardees implemented 42 Title II development food aid programs in 21 countries. Approximately 500,000 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$400 million, was used to support programs that benefited more than 7.9 million people.

Food for Peace Title II: Development Program Highlights

Guatemala: Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Food insecurity is most severe in the highlands and some areas in the east where drought is recurrent and many people eke out a living on non-irrigated subsistence agriculture.

The USAID Guatemala Food Security Program is 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 PVOs to reduce food insecurity among at-risk Guatemalans.

In target municipalities with the highest chronic childhood malnutrition, the program integrates income generation and maternal/child health interventions that reduce food insecurity while improving the family's livelihood and health. USAID implementing partners use food aid rations for targeted supplementary feeding for 6 to 36 month-old children and pregnant/lactating women, while they work with families to improve and diversify agricultural production (i.e., soil

management and conservation practices), micro-enterprise, and marketing activities that augment farm income sources. In just one program implemented by SHARE, more than 450 farmers were supported with micro-loans, technical assistance, and commercial relationships in order to develop their market access. Using food for work, activities are underway to improve infrastructure in food insecure areas, to ease communities' access to markets, and to lower business transaction costs. Through these initiatives, USAID reaches approximately 400 communities and helps 56,000 families each year.

Liberia: Seven years after the end of the conflict in Liberia, the country is on the road to recovery. Yet threats remain to Liberia's food security, including residual effects of the war, population displacement, limited infrastructure, and poor sanitation and water quality. Countrywide, 30 percent of children are stunted, and 19 percent are underweight. With its agricultural capacity severely diminished by the conflict, Liberia is working to rebuild its agricultural sector, with the aim to transition from food aid to market-driven development.

Building upon the successes of the Catholic Relief Services-led Liberia Integrated Assistance Program supported by USAID, which ended in 2010, USAID awarded ACIDI/VOCA \$40 million over five years to implement the Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition and Child Health (LAUNCH) project to reduce food insecurity. The project will build the technical and business management skills of Liberian farmers, as well as work to prevent malnutrition through interventions at the household, community and facility levels. This will be complemented by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International's (OICI) program Health, Agriculture and Nutrition Development for Sustainability (HANDS) in two of the most food insecure counties of Liberia, Grand Geddeh and River Ghee. Combined, these projects aim to assist over 300,000 Liberians in the first year of the awards.

Uganda: The hunger situation in Uganda has generally improved over the past several years. However, hunger challenges remain in distinct areas, with the northeastern Karamoja region



considered the most food insecure. The combination of frequent natural disasters, gun violence, severe environmental degradation, extreme poverty, poor hygiene, and other factors has eroded people's capacity to cope with repeated shocks. One particular population vulnerable to food insecurity is displaced persons returning to their land, who may not have the agricultural inputs necessary to begin farming again.

Uganda community-based supplementary feeding program (USAID)

To respond to the chronic food insecurity, USAID has given multi-year development awards to ACDI/VOCA and Mercy Corps. In 2010, USAID allocated \$25 million to assist more than 320,000 individuals.

Projects undertaken in 2010 have included improving agricultural yields, creating food producer groups and women's gardening groups, improving sanitation and hygiene through construction of latrines and water wells, and opening of access roads to assist farmers in taking their products to market. As just two examples, in 2010 Mercy Corps established 95 new producer groups in the Kitgum and Pader districts, and 54 km of road were constructed in these same districts using food for work. Together with other initiatives, these projects take a holistic approach to addressing food insecurity.

In addition, USAID awarded \$15 million of emergency assistance to WFP in 2010 for drought-stricken areas and refugee assistance.

Bangladesh: In a country of 156 million people, 45 percent of the population does not meet their minimum food requirements. Approximately 37 percent of children under five are underweight, and over 48 percent suffer from stunting.

In 2010, USAID contributed \$42 million of Title II development funds, amounting to 94,340 MT of food aid, to develop the agricultural sector, improve maternal and child health and nutrition, strengthen livelihoods and entitlements, empower women, increase disaster preparedness, and other initiatives. Three Title II partners in Bangladesh – CARE, ACDI/VOCA, and Save the Children – aim to assist over 580,000 households in some of the poorest and most marginalized communities over the course of their multi-year development programs. As one example, CARE's Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) program has already reduced stunting by 28 percent in targeted communities. It has also provided business training for over 6,000 female entrepreneurs, and increased income by 128 percent, among other successes.

c. International Food Relief Partnership

In November 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) Act. The law, which was renewed and extended under the 2008 Farm Bill, enables USAID to award grant agreements to eligible U.S. nonprofit organizations to produce and stockpile shelf-stable, prepackaged commodities. Through the IFRP program, commodities are made available to eligible nonprofit U.S. organizations and international organizations for transportation, delivery, and distribution in emergency food aid relief programs.

In FY 2010, FFP awarded approximately \$8.9 million in Title II IFRP production and distribution grants. Over the course of the FY, 24 IFRP distribution grants were awarded to 17 U.S.-based nonprofit organizations. IFRP awardees distributed commodities to over 312,415 beneficiaries in 17 countries.

The organizations that received grants in FY 2010 to transport and distribute the commodities were: Food for the Hungry, ADRA, Amigos Internacionales, Batey Relief Alliance, Church of Bible Understanding, CitiHope International, Counterpart International, Cross International, Evangelical International Ministries, International Partnership for Human Development, International Relief Teams, Medical Missionaries, Nascent Solutions, Planet Aid, Project Concern International, Resource and Policy Exchange, and World Help.

3. Title III: Food for Development

The Food for Peace Title III program is a USAID-administered tool for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in the least-developed countries. The USG donates agricultural commodities to the recipient country and funds their transportation to the point of entry in the recipient country. These commodities are sold on the domestic market and the revenue generated from their sale is used to support and implement economic development and food security programs. Funds were neither requested nor appropriated for Title III in FY 2010.

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

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

The Farmer-to-Farmer Program was initially authorized by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985 and funded through Title V of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The U.S. Congress authorized the current FY 2008-2012 phase of the Farmer-to-Farmer Program in the 2008 Food for Peace Act, designating it the "John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program" in honor of Ogonowski, one of the pilots killed on September 11, 2001, and former Congressman Bereuter, who initially sponsored the program.

In FY 2009, Farmer-to-Farmer focused on the first stages of its program rollout, including country level planning and mobilization. During FY 2010, all of Farmer-to-Farmer's cooperative agreements moved into full implementation, resulting in a considerable increase in volunteer assignments. Compared to 216 volunteer assignments in FY 2009, the program provided 522 volunteer assignments in 45 countries in FY 2010. The approximately \$12.5 million in program funding was obligated as incremental program and administrative support funding for existing implementing mechanisms.

Additional special projects were launched in FY 2010, focusing on topics such as increased competitiveness of Ugandan women farmers; East African avian influenza prevention; livestock health in Liberia; and a cooperative business food security project for Niger and Senegal.

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2010	
Africa	
Angola	13
Egypt	39
Ethiopia	4
Ghana	28
Kenya	40
Liberia	13
Malawi	23
Mali	11
Mozambique	19
Niger	3
Nigeria	14
Rwanda	1
Senegal	3
South Africa	10
Tanzania	18
Uganda	17
Zimbabwe	3
Sub-Total Africa	259
Latin America/Caribbean	
Bolivia	4
Dominican Republic	27
Ecuador	2
El Salvador	14
Grenada	2
Guyana	12
Haiti	21
Jamaica	4
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	26
Peru	6
St. Kitts & Nevis	2
Trinidad & Tobago	1
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean	125
Europe/Eurasia	
Belarus	8
Georgia	28
Kosovo	1
Moldova	29
Ukraine	10
Uzbekistan	2
Sub-Total Europe/Eurasia	78
Asia/Near East	
Bangladesh	2
Cambodia	1
Indonesia	1
Jordan	6
Lebanon	30
Nepal	4
New Caledonia	1
Tajikistan	13
Thailand	2
Sub-Total Asia/Near East	60
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	522

Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers provided technical assistance to a total of 455 host organizations. These included: 163 farmer cooperatives and associations (36 percent); 98 individual private farmers (22 percent); 99 other private enterprises (22 percent); 56 NGOs (12 percent); 18 educational institutions (4 percent); 15 public sector agencies (3 percent); and six rural financial institutions (1 percent). During FY 2010, volunteers directly assisted 34,080 persons, including providing formal training to 16,853 beneficiaries, 33 percent of whom were women.

Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Program Highlights

Kenya: In rural Kenya, women have few resources to call their own. Despite this, they are primarily responsible for feeding their families and taking on the lion's share of household and agricultural work. Employment and income generating opportunities for women are meager, particularly given time constraints from their heavy household demands. More than 30 percent of all Kenyan households are headed by women, and the majority of these households face chronic food insecurity.



PSPK beneficiary Alice Pius Makau (Winrock)

Through the technical assistance of 14 experts from the U.S., Winrock's USAID-funded Partnership for Safe Poultry in Kenya (PSPK) program provided members of the Kyemole Poultry Keepers Group with training on biosecurity and safe poultry production, business development training, and linkages with buyers, improved feed, and financing. As a result, poultry producers are now gaining confidence, earning extra money, and improving their family's nutrition. Alice Pius Makau, a beneficiary, proudly states, "I am not afraid of my children sleeping hungry anymore, because I have enough food for them, all of the time. The money I get from chicken sales helps me to buy the food that I do not grow on the farm. I also have a constant supply of meat and eggs for my family's protein nutrition."

In 18 months, PSPK has trained more than 1,000 women, and assisted more than 1,700 poor households.

B. Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949: Surplus Commodities

The Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes the donation by USDA of surplus food and feed grains owned by the CCC. Section 416(a) authorizes surplus food assistance to be distributed domestically, and surplus food donated to developing countries for assistance programs is covered under Section 416(b). Surplus commodities acquired by the CCC as a result of price-support operations may be made available under Section 416(b) if they cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of without disrupting price-support programs. In FY 2010, no commodities were made available by CCC for use in the 416(b) program and, consequently, no donations were made under the program.

C. Food for Progress

The USDA-administered Food for Progress Program, authorized under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, assists developing countries, particularly emerging democracies “that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, input availability, distribution and private sector involvement.” The program authorizes the CCC to carry out the sale and exportation of U.S. agricultural commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis, with the use of either CCC financing or Title I funds. Agreements under the Food for Progress Program are awarded to governments or PVOs, nonprofit agricultural organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations or other private entities.

The 2008 Farm Bill extended the authority for the Food for Progress Program to provide assistance in the administration and monitoring of food assistance programs to strengthen private-sector agriculture in recipient countries through FY 2012. The CCC is authorized annually to use \$15 million for administrative costs under the grants, and \$40 million for transportation expenses. In FY 2010, CCC funding provided about 200,000 MT of commodities to nine countries. The value of the assistance was \$146.3 million.

Food for Progress Program Highlights

Nicaragua: Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country with a small manufacturing base, and it is the second poorest country in the Western hemisphere. The agricultural sector (livestock, staple grain production, fisheries) suffers from drought and poor irrigation systems, limited infrastructure, and inadequate credit at high interest rates. Since FY 2003, USDA has provided Food for Progress funding to the Government of Nicaragua, including an FY 2010 agreement valued at \$11 million, to support the agricultural sector in the country. These agreements promoted Nicaragua’s full implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) through activities such as trade capacity building, sanitary and phytosanitary institutional capacity building, and the development of scientifically based regulatory systems consistent with international standards. To date, these agreements have supported the Government of Nicaragua with eradicating classic swine fever in animals,

certifying properties free of bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis; and strengthening the Centers for Rural Development (CRDs).

Tanzania: Tanzania is among the world's poorest countries, with annual per capita income of about \$500. The dairy sector in Tanzania has tremendous untapped potential for increased production and processing of milk and dairy products to serve unmet demand in urban and regional markets. USDA provided Land O'Lakes a \$9 million grant to support the development of Tanzania's dairy sector. Land O'Lakes is working in the Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Mara regions to improve commercial milk production, processing, marketing, and consumer awareness. By the end of the program, the gross value of milk produced is expected to increase by \$2.1 million. The program is also expected to create 180 new dairy sector-related jobs in private sector enterprises.

Timor-Leste: Independent only since 2002, Timor-Leste is the poorest country in Southeast Asia, with a per capita income of less than \$500, according to the International Monetary Fund. Low crop yields, inadequate income, drought, underdeveloped market opportunities, and civil strife make food insecurity a significant problem in Timor-Leste.

USDA awarded a \$12 million grant to ACIDI/VOCA to develop fisheries over the next three years. The goal of the program is to improve the income, food security, and nutritional status of over 21,000 beneficiaries in and around 20 coastal villages in the northern part of the country. ACIDI/VOCA will improve technical capacity and increase production levels for mud crabs and milkfish. Through ACIDI/VOCA's support for local associations, communities will be positioned for improved economies of scale both in acquiring inputs and in marketing their products. ACIDI/VOCA will establish mud crabs as a high-value product and develop sustainable market linkages. Approximately 80 percent of the direct beneficiaries will be women.

D. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

An estimated 120 million children around the world do not attend school, due in part to hunger or malnourishment. The majority are girls. Following the success of the Global Food for Education Initiative, created in July 2000, the USG has demonstrated its continued commitment to education and child nutrition with the 2008 Farm Bill's reauthorization of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole Program) through FY 2012.

Modeled after the USG's school meals program, the McGovern-Dole Program is named in honor of former Senators George McGovern and Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to promote education and school feeding. The McGovern-Dole Program uses U.S. commodities and financial assistance to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under age five. USDA donated about 125,000 MT of commodities to support programs implemented by the WFP and PVOs. More than 4.3 million children and mothers benefited from the FY 2010 program.



A girl eating a school meal with vegetables grown in the school greenhouse in Bolivia (Project Concern International)

McGovern-Dole Program Highlights:

Bolivia: About three-fourths of Bolivia's population survives on two dollars a day, and 26 percent of the population is chronically malnourished. A lack of education, especially among girls, poor agricultural practices, and limited infrastructure hinder development. USDA started to fund school feeding activities of Project Concern International (PCI) in FY 2005. The commodities and cash provided by USDA were used by PCI to develop school feeding programs in 65 municipalities in the departments of Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi. In 21 of these 65 municipalities (845 schools), local governments are now fully operating school feeding programs that provide nutritious meals five days a week during the school year. In 22 of the remaining 44 municipalities, children are getting a meal one to three times a week or a small snack from PCI.

These municipalities need further training and support to fully sustain a school feeding program. USDA extended this program in FY 2010 through a \$6.2 million grant. This recent grant will fund additional technical support and training to municipal governments to ensure the full sustainability of the school feeding program.

Cambodia: Cambodia has one of the highest national percentages of undernourished children in the world. In Cambodia, it is commonplace for poor families to keep their children (especially girls) at home to earn extra income for the household instead of attending school. Approximately half of Cambodia's school children do not complete primary school and nearly 20 percent of children between the ages of six and eleven do not attend school at all. In an effort to increase school attendance and fight malnutrition, USDA provided an \$8.3 million grant to WFP in FY 2007 to implement a school feeding program during 2007 to 2009. In those three years, WFP fed 420,000 children hot breakfasts once a day and provided 60,000 families with take home rations.

In FY 2010, USDA provided \$16.9 million to WFP in order to continue school feeding in Cambodia. WFP will provide a daily hot breakfast for 270,000 students over three years and distribute to 41,400 children a take-home ration to ensure student retention. School breakfasts and take-home rations give Cambodian families incentives to send their children to school. The FY 2010 program will provide additional technical support and training to municipal governments.

Senegal: Senegal is considered one of western Africa's more stable economies despite poverty and unemployment affecting over half the nation's population. Most people are extremely poor and face high rates of malnutrition. Some areas in the country receive little rainfall, and food prices are inflated, which makes food unaffordable for vulnerable households. As a result, roughly 30 percent of children under the age of five are stunted in height, and 58 percent of women of child-bearing age suffer from anemia.

USDA provided more than \$6 million of funding in FY 2007 to Counterpart International (CPI) to implement a three-year school feeding program. The program supported feeding in the Matam region. Children in 112 primary schools and 21 pre-schools, as well as mothers and infants in 58 maternal and child health nutrition centers, received a daily meal. After nearly three years of operation, this school feeding program has achieved a large measure of sustainability. These accomplishments resulted in USDA renewing this program by providing CPI with \$8.5 million in FY 2010 to continue the program for another three years.

E. USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (LRP)

The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (USDA LRP Project) was authorized under the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill). The primary purpose of the USDA LRP Project is to examine the timeliness and efficiency of LRP as a tool to enhance USG food assistance programs. The basis of LRP is that providing cash grants to purchase food in surplus-producing areas of the country or region where it will be distributed is a more time- and cost-efficient approach to providing food aid in the aftermath of a natural disaster or other food crisis. A secondary purpose of the program is to support development activities that help meet chronic food needs during non-emergencies. PVOs, intergovernmental organizations, and cooperatives are eligible to receive funding under the program.

In FY 2010, \$23.8 million was allocated for 13 programs in 12 different countries. Of this amount, \$9.7 million was provided for the local and regional procurement of commodities, and \$14.1 million was provided for associated costs including program administration, inland and internal transportation, storage and handling, and monitoring and evaluation.

Approximately \$12.7 million was allocated to emergency programs in Niger, Chad, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, and Guatemala, while \$11.1 million was allocated to development programs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Zambia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. Nine of the 13 programs that USDA funded were with PVOs, and five were with WFP. USDA LRP Project funding will enable these organizations to purchase nearly 21,000 metric tons of commodities for approximately 568,000 beneficiaries.

LRP Program Highlights:

Bangladesh: Although Bangladesh has made major strides to meet the food needs of its increasing population, it is among the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Consequently 50 percent of the total population lives in poverty and 34 percent live on less than \$1 per day. Bangladesh has one of the highest malnutrition rates among children in the world. To address this situation, USDA awarded approximately \$2.6 million to Land O'Lakes to implement a school feeding program in the district of Jamalpur. Through the program, Land O'Lakes will distribute 18,000 40-gram cereal bars to approximately 75,000 students and teachers at 341 schools. Land O'Lakes will procure the cereal bars from local processors who will buy the commodities locally in Bangladesh. The main commodities in the cereal bars will include rice, sesame seeds, peanuts, sugar and chickpeas. The cereal bars will be nutritionally balanced and provide 10 percent of the daily energy needs of school-aged children. Land O'Lakes will also provide technical assistance to these processors to strengthen their capacity to contribute to school-based feeding safety nets.

Guatemala: Guatemala is a food deficit country that has recently faced prolonged drought followed by flooding. In 2009, crop losses in the "dry corridor" of Guatemala were as high as 80 to 100 percent. In the following year, flooding from Tropical Storm Agatha and subsequent heavy rains caused extensive crop and livestock losses and damaged basic infrastructure throughout the country. In response to food insecurity experienced as a result of these natural disasters, USDA awarded approximately \$1.8 million to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to implement an emergency food assistance program in Guatemala. CRS distributed 1,531 metric tons of commodities to approximately 3,000 households, or 18,000 beneficiaries, in the Santa Rosa Department. CRS distributed household monthly rations in October and November 2010.

After the 2011 harvest, CRS will begin a second round of distributions to coincide with the lean season from April through August 2011. CRS will provide emergency food aid rations to the most vulnerable families as well as Food-for-Work rations to those families who contribute to rebuilding their community's basic infrastructure damaged by the tropical storm. Continued support through this next lean season will enable households to rebuild their assets prior to the 2011 harvest and also will prevent deterioration in the food security status of the targeted households.

Niger: Niger ranks 167 out of 169 countries in the 2010 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. Niger is a chronically food insecure country that has had poor harvests in four of the past five years. Irregular rains during the 2009 growing season coupled with an ensuing drought in 2010 resulted in extremely poor harvests and widespread food insecurity. In response, USDA provided \$4.5 million to Mercy Corps to provide food assistance to 65,000 beneficiaries in the Filingué Department. In September 2010, Mercy Corps distributed maize, cowpeas, and vouchers redeemable with local vendors for salt and vegetable oil to beneficiaries at 62 different locations in the Filingué Department. After the 2010 harvest, Mercy Corps restocked depleted community cereal banks and helped local communities get involved in Niger's national early warning system.

In 2011, Mercy Corps will also implement a second round of commodity distributions. The USDA-funded local procurement program has enabled Mercy Corps to rapidly supply drought-stricken communities with urgently needed food assistance, while the post-harvest restocking of community cereal banks and support for the national early warning system will serve to bring local emergency response mechanisms back up to full capacity and better integrate remote communities with the national response strategy.

V. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
BEST	Bellmon Estimation for Title II Project
CAFTA-DR	Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
FAQR	Food Aid Quality Review
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal year
HANDS	Health, Agriculture and Nutrition Development for Sustainability
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
LAUNCH	Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition and Child Health Project
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MT	Metric ton
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PSPK	Partnership for Safe Poultry in Kenya
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix 2: List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2010:

ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACTS	ACTS International
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare	Africare
AI	Amigos Internacionales
BRA	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE.....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
Caritas	Caritas
CBU	Church of Bible Understanding
CH.....	Convoy of Hope
CHF	Children’s Hunger Fund
CHOUF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CIH.....	Center for International Health
Citihope.....	Citihope International
Coprodeli.....	Coprodeli USA
CPI	Counterpart International
Cross	Cross International
CRS.....	Catholic Relief Services
CU.....	Cornell University
EIM.....	Evangelistic International Ministries
FCF	Fabretto Children's Foundation
Feed the Children.....	Feed the Children
FFTP	Food for the Poor
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FINCA.....	Foundation for International Community Assistance International
GDR	Government of the Dominican Republic
GIROA.....	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GoPK.....	Government of Pakistan
HV.....	Haiti Vision
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IRD.....	International Relief and Development
JAM.....	Joint Aid Management
LOL.....	Land O’Lakes
MCI.....	Mercy Corps International
Nascent.....	Nascent Solutions
NCBA	National Cooperative Business Association
NPA.....	Norwegian People’s Aid
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PAI	Planet Aid International

PCIProject Concern International
PRISMA.....Asociacion Benefica Prisma
REST.....Relief Society of Tigray
RI.....Relief International
ROP.....Roots of Peace
RPX.....Resource and Policy Exchange
SCFSave the Children Federation
SCF-UKSave the Children UK
SFL.....Shelter for Life International
SHAREAsociación SHARE de Guatemala
TNS.....TechnoServ
UMCOR.....United Methodist Committee on Relief
WH.....World Help
WFPWorld Food Program (United Nations)
WOCCU.....World Council of Credit Unions
WVUS.....World Vision US

Appendix 3: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Asia/Near East					
Philippines	GOP	Nonfat Dry Milk, Rice Milled	439	7,680	\$8,499.0
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			439	7,680	\$8,499.0
Latin America/Caribbean					
Nicaragua	GON	Soybean Meal, Yellow Corn	618	33,000	\$11,199.9
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			618	33,000	\$11,199.9
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			1,057	40,680	\$19,698.9

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burundi	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	3	3,240	\$3,578.1
Cameroon	WFP	Rice	81	3,350	\$4,550.1
Central African Republic	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Yellow Split Peas	1,538	3,830	\$5,953.1
Chad	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	5,614	70,310	\$98,217.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	445	59,280	\$85,699.3
Djibouti	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	365	2,040	\$2,128.7
Ethiopia	CARE	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	31	290	\$125.2
	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	24	227,870	\$126,796.9
	REST	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	696	45,730	\$23,544.6
	SCF	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	215	11,080	\$9,027.6
	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	644	324,200	\$230,048.1
Kenya	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	2,121	109,840	\$101,975.4
Madagascar	WFP	Sorghum, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	1,501	5,630	\$4,511.6
Niger	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Great Northern Beans, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	194	8,060	\$8,909.9
	CPI	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	42	2,310	\$2,851.9

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Niger (cont'd)	WFP	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	13	20,340	\$36,974.5
Republic of Congo	WFP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	195	2,980	\$4,793.8
Rwanda	WFP	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	537	2,980	\$4,167.2
Somalia	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	4	18,650	\$15,002.6
Sudan	NPA	Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	123	2,660	\$5,493.0
	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	49	315,840	\$270,162.3
Tanzania	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	198	5,950	\$6,051.2
Uganda	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	3,837	15,530	\$15,334.5
Zimbabwe	CRS	Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	----	6,460	\$22,713.9
	WFP	Bulgur, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	11	24,470	\$38,428.8
	WVUS	Unspecified Commodities	----	----	\$18,308.3
Sub-Total Africa			18,481	1,292,920	\$1,145,348.2
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	WFP	Wheat, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil	29	43,810	\$42,630.3
Algeria	WFP	Great Northern Beans, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	125	6,550	\$6,212.6
Laos	WFP	Rice	175	3,280	\$3,342.7
Nepal	WFP	Garbanzo Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	549	4,620	\$4,130.3
Pakistan	WFP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	43	110,210	\$96,850.8
Philippines	WFP	Rice, Vegetable Oil	3	15,200	\$15,757.8
Sri Lanka	WFP	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	4	22,230	\$17,821.5

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Yemen	WFP	Great Northern Beans, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	995	13,880	\$12,699.7
<i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i>			<i>1,923</i>	<i>219,780</i>	<i>\$199,445.7</i>
Central Asia					
Tajikistan	SCF	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	90	5,970	\$9,817.1
<i>Sub-Total Central Asia</i>			<i>90</i>	<i>5,970</i>	<i>\$9,817.1</i>
Latin America/Caribbean					
Colombia	WFP	Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	1,590	8,260	\$9,057.8
Ecuador	WFP	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	19	820	\$814.3
Guatemala	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oils	207	4,440	\$7,404.4
	SCF	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	10	3,190	\$7,436.7
	WFP	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	470	2,090	\$2,572.1
Haiti	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Peas	150	2,430	\$3,184.3
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	128	18,000	\$19,563.6
	WFP	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	6	64,490	\$85,066.8
	WVUS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	10	30,400	\$32,839.8
<i>Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean</i>			<i>2,590</i>	<i>134,120</i>	<i>\$167,939.8</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			23,084	1,652,790	\$1,522,550.8
<p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2011. 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 3, 2011. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. Recipient 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.</p>					
<p>Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 14 for a list of awardees and page 38 for the country list.</p>					

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	103	8,920	\$12,957.5
Burundi	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	430	12,690	\$7,510.8
Chad	Africare	Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread	27	4,840	\$5,675.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	ADRA	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Wheat	20	12,660	\$4,991.1
	FHI	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	24	12,310	\$5,577.2
	MCI	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	87	10,150	\$5,006.1
Ethiopia	CARE	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	185	18,490	\$13,072.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	224	25,040	\$14,981.8
	FHI	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	187	18,840	\$11,662.6
	REST	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	---	---	\$3,239.4
	SCF-UK*	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	557	32,660	\$19,159.1
Liberia	ACDI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	106	8,150	\$8,427.4
	OICI	Rice, Soybeans, Soy Flour, Wheat Flour	208	7,100	\$6,572.8
Madagascar	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	260	14,340	\$17,111.0
Malawi	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	29	17,190	\$18,000.1
Mali	Africare	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	32	1,650	\$2,434.5
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	72	4,800	\$7,806.1

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Mauritania	CPI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	62	7,820	\$5,000.1
Mozambique	ADRA	Wheat	----	10,000	\$4,042.8
	FHI	Wheat	----	8,820	\$3,413.6
	SCF	Wheat	----	17,480	\$7,309.0
	WVUS	Wheat	----	12,740	\$4,789.9
Niger	Africare	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice	40	4,510	\$4,054.6
	Counterpart	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	5	3,380	\$3,754.1
	CRS	Bulgur, Rice	16	7,260	\$7,191.3
Sierra Leone	ACDI/VOCA	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	10	10,800	\$11,999.9
Sudan	ADRA	Lentils, Vegetable Oil	47	2,030	\$30,293.1
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	504	20,010	\$16,046.4
	MCI	Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	8	10,170	\$8,953.6
Zambia	CRS	Bulgur, Lentils	10	930	\$7,254.2
<i>Sub-Total Africa</i>			<i>3,253</i>	<i>325,780</i>	<i>\$278,287.1</i>
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	WVUS	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	2,233	10,290	\$15,500.0
Bangladesh	ACDI/VOCA	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	45	19,270	\$9,000.0
	CARE	Wheat	----	57,010	\$23,000.0
	SCF	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	174	18,060	\$10,000.1
India	CRS	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	125	7,000	\$3,733.7
<i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i>			<i>2,577</i>	<i>111,630</i>	<i>\$61,233.8</i>
Latin America/Caribbean					
Guatemala	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	26	5,760	\$5,773.5
	MCI	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	102	9,490	\$9,458.8
	SCF	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	12	4,890	\$4,733.1

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Guatemala (cont'd)	SHARE	Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	16	4,960	\$5,034.4
Haiti	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	43	8,040	\$10,125.2
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	90	11,610	\$10,498.7
	WVUS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend	127	17,990	\$15,870.4
<i>Sub-Total Latin America</i>			<i>416</i>	<i>62,740</i>	<i>\$61,494.1</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			6,246	500,150	\$401,015.0
<p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2011. 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 3, 2011. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. Recipient 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.</p>					

Appendix 6: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Liberia	ACDI	Wheat, Rice	53	11,750	\$9,789.5
Mali	IRD	Wheat, Soybean Meal	76	11,750	\$6,500.0
	AKF	Wheat, Soybean Meal	70	18,500	\$11,490.0
Mozambique	TS	Wheat	61	60,000	\$26,340.0
Tanzania	LOL	Wheat	1,656	14,000	\$9,012.9
Sub-Total Africa			<i>1,916</i>	<i>116,000</i>	<i>\$63,132.4</i>
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	ASA	Soy flour, Soybeans, Soybean Oil	538	20,080	\$28,930.0
Pakistan	WIN	Soybean Oil	1,236	20,900	\$30,474.2
Timor-Leste	ACDI	Rice	13	13,000	\$12,022.7
Sub-Total Europe			<i>1,787</i>	<i>53,980</i>	<i>\$71,426.9</i>
Latin America/Caribbean					
Guatemala	UVG	Yellow Corn	41	9,750	\$3,978.8
Honduras	FINCA	Wheat	70	20,000	\$7,885.0
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			<i>111</i>	<i>29,750</i>	<i>\$11,863.8</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			3,814	199,730	\$146,423.1
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.					

Appendix 7: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2010 Donations by Country and Commodity

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST
Africa					
Cameroon	CPI	Veg Oil, Rice, Beans	28	1,130	\$2,710.0
Chad	WFP	Veg Oil, CSB	113	1,130	\$5,630.0
Ethiopia	WFP	Veg Oil, CSB	125	3,640	\$4,463.5
Liberia	IRD	Soy Flour, Wheat Flour, Bulgur, Yellow Peas, Soy Protein Concentrate	45	4,460	\$4,389.2
	WFP	Veg Oil, Bulgur, Yellow Peas	676	5,080	\$6,399.6
Kenya	WFP	Veg Oil, Bulgur, Yellow Peas, CSB	700	11,380	\$9,378.1
Malawi	WFP	CSB	339	6,690	\$8,338.5
Mozambique	JAM	Corn Fortified Cornmeal	319	16,740	\$24,000.0
Rwanda	WFP	Veg Oil, Beans, Cornmeal	300	6,590	\$9,107.4
Sierra Leone	CRS	Veg Oil, Lentils, Bulgur, CSB	5	480	\$2,320.0
Tanzania	PCI	Sunflower seed, Sorghum, Rice, Beans	294	4,660	\$9,700.0
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Veg Oil, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas	40	8,400	\$12,700.0
Sub-Total Africa			2,984	70,380	\$99,136.3
Asia/Near East					
Bangladesh	WFP	Wheat	350	15,710	\$7,969.3
Cambodia	IRD	Canned Salmon, Beans, Soybean Oil, CSB	35	670	\$1,289.5
	WFP	Veg Oil, Canned Salmon, Rice	110	11,470	\$16,862.0
Kyrgyzstan	MC	Rice, Wheat, Soybean oil	82	670	\$3,200.0
Laos	HDI	Veg Oil, Canned Salmon, Rice, Beans, CSB	35	1,010	\$4,259.0
	WFP	Veg Oil, Canned Salmon, Rice, CSB	100	2,350	\$2,989.0
Pakistan	LOL	Soybean oil	27	2,160	\$6,300.0
	WFP	Vegetable Oil	319	5,910	\$9,990.6
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			1,058	39,950	\$52,859.4

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST
Latin America/Caribbean					
Bolivia	PCI	Veg Oil, Rice, Peas, Bulgur, Lentils	128	2,680	\$7,000.0
Guatemala	PCI	Veg Oil, Rice, Beans, Wheat Flour, Corn Soy Milk, Soybean Meal	31	2,960	\$5,739.3
Guatemala (cont'd)	SHARE	Veg Oil, Rice, Beans, Soybean Meal, CSB	72	9,060	\$9,400.0
<i>Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean</i>			231	14,700	\$22,139.3
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			4,273	125,030	\$174,135.0
<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 2010. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in the grant agreements.</p>					

Appendix 8: Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage--- Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	GRANTEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Ethiopia	WFP				\$2,571.1
Kenya	WFP				\$706.6
Zimbabwe	WFP				\$686.7
	WVUS				\$425.9
Sub-Total Africa					\$4,390.3
Asia/Near East					
DPRK	WFP				\$2,904.4
Afghanistan	WFP				\$790.1
Sub-Total Asia/Near East					\$3,694.5
WORLDWIDE TOTAL					\$8,084.8
<p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in the FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2011. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 3, 2011. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.</p>					

Appendix 9: Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Program— Fiscal Year 2010

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa				
Benin	CRS	30	836	\$1,300.0
Burkina Faso	CRS	68	1,012	\$1,000.0
Cameroon	WFP	11	806	\$800.0
Chad	WFP	160	1,889	\$3,100.0
Mali	CRS	3	35	\$106.1
	WFP	30	1,081	\$1,104.9
Niger	MC	65	6,140	\$4,600.0
Republic of Congo	WFP	9	1,736	\$2,400.0
Zambia	LOL	60	4,426	\$3,600.0
<i>Sub-Total Africa</i>		<i>436</i>	<i>17,961</i>	<i>\$18,011.0</i>
Asia/Near East				
Bangladesh	LOL	75	612	\$2,600.0
Cambodia	IRD	33	512	\$700.0
<i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i>		<i>108</i>	<i>1,124</i>	<i>\$3,300.0</i>
Latin America/Caribbean				
Guatemala	CRS	18	1,531	\$1,800.0
Nicaragua	Fabretto	7	381	\$700.0
<i>Sub-Total Latin America</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>\$2,500.0</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		569	20,997	\$23,811.0
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.				

Appendix 10: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2010

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2010 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Final 2010 Level	2,603,746	580,787	63.3%	58.5%	34.2%

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

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

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

Value-added: Percentage of approved 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 Report, January 11, 2011.

Appendix 11: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs under the FFP Act—Fiscal Year 2010

Title I (0 countries)	Zambia* Zimbabwe*	Lebanon Liberia Malawi* Mali Mexico Moldova Mozambique Nepal New Caledonia Nicaragua* Niger Nigeria Peru* Rwanda Senegal South Africa St. Kitts & Nevis Tajikistan Tanzania Thailand Trinidad & Tobago Uganda* Ukraine Uzbekistan* Zimbabwe	Food for Education (18 countries) Bangladesh* Bolivia Cambodia* Cameroon* Chad* Ethiopia* Guatemala* Kenya* Kyrgyzstan Laos* Liberia* Malawi* Mozambique* Pakistan* Rwanda* Sierra Leone* Tanzania Uganda
Title I-Funded Food for Progress (2 countries)	Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (17 countries)		
Philippines Nicaragua	Burundi Cameroon* Central African Rep.* Dominican Republic* Ethiopia* Guatemala* Haiti* Honduras* Kyrgyzstan Madagascar Malawi* Niger Peru* Philippines Tajikistan Uzbekistan* Zimbabwe		
Title II (40 countries)	Title III (0 countries)	CCC-Funded Food for Progress (9 countries)	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (5 countries)
Afghanistan* Algeria* Bangladesh* Burkina Faso* Burundi* Cameroon* Central African Republic* Chad* Colombia* Republic of Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo* Djibouti* Ecuador* Ethiopia* Guatemala* Haiti* India* Kenya* Laos Liberia* Madagascar* Malawi* Mali* Mauritania* Mozambique* Nepal* Niger* Pakistan* Philippines* Rwanda* Sierra Leone* Somalia* Sri Lanka* Sudan* Tajikistan* Tanzania* Uganda* Yemen*	Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer (45 countries)	Afghanistan* Guatemala Honduras Liberia Mali Mozambique* Pakistan Tanzania Timor-Leste	Afghanistan Ethiopia Kenya North Korea* Zimbabwe
	Angola* Bangladesh Belarus Bolivia Cambodia* Dominican Republic* Ecuador Egypt El Salvador* Ethiopia* Georgia* Ghana Grenada Guyana Haiti* Indonesia Jamaica Jordan Kenya* Kosovo		Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Project (12 countries)
			Bangladesh Benin Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Chad Guatemala Mali* Nicaragua Niger Republic of Congo Zambia

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