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# U.S. International Food Assistance Report

Fiscal Year 2013



Cover Photograph: Transportation of Food Aid in Burkina Faso (UN World Food Program)

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# Executive Summary

The annual U.S. International Food Assistance Report is required by Section 407 of the Food for Peace Act, as amended by Section 3018 of the 2008 Farm Bill. This report on U.S. government food assistance is written and submitted to the U.S. Congress by USAID, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In fiscal year (FY) 2013, the U.S. Government provided \$1.7 billion of food aid, or 1.4 million metric tons of food, to a total of more than 46.2 million beneficiaries in 56 countries. Food assistance is a major component of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. U.S. food assistance programs provide responses to emergency and non-emergency food needs. The food assistance programs discussed in this report include the following:

- The Title II Food for Peace program responds to emergency needs such as disasters and crises, and targets the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition through development food assistance programs.
- The Food for Progress program responds to non-emergency food aid situations by supporting agricultural value chain development, expanding revenue and production capacity, and increasing incomes in food-insecure countries.
- The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program responds to non-emergency food aid needs by supporting education and nutrition for school children, particularly girls, expectant mothers and infants.

Countries in Africa and South and Central Asia together total more than 90 percent of the aid provided through U.S. government food aid programs. African countries received 79 percent of all tonnage provided under food aid programs. More than 30 awardees implemented U.S. government food assistance programs in FY 2013.

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# I. Introduction

U.S. Government (USG) international food assistance efforts are an expression of the compassion and good will of the American people and a visible example of Americans' commitment to helping those in need. More than 3 billion people have been reached through these programs since 1954.

The United States has long understood that reducing hunger and poverty contributes to more stable societies. People who are increasingly free from the debilitating effects of hunger and disease are better able to meet their own needs, build assets, develop vibrant local and national economies, and become part of the global marketplace. U.S. food and agricultural assistance policies have helped to engage recipient countries not only by delivering food assistance, but also by fostering stronger internal production capacity and infrastructure, generating employment, boosting revenue, and developing new markets and productive economic partnerships.

Food assistance continues to evolve in the context of alleviating hunger, providing better food security, helping communities develop resilience to withstand external stressors and shocks, and developing communities' access to productive livelihoods and sustainable sources of food. Today, it is a major component of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. Food assistance results are being incorporated into the Feed the Future monitoring and reporting system.

U.S. food assistance programs provide responses to emergency and non-emergency food needs. The Title II Food for Peace program is the key program that responds to emergency needs such as disasters and crises. USDA's Food for Progress (FFPr) program responds to non-emergency food aid situations by supporting agricultural value chain development, expanding revenue and production capacity, and increasing incomes in food-insecure countries. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition (McGovern-Dole) program also responds to non-emergency food aid needs by supporting education and nutrition for school children, particularly girls, expectant mothers and infants. USDA interventions are intended to produce sustainable income generation and long-term, multi-generational benefits.

U.S. food assistance programs are evolving to provide more effective and efficient responses to vulnerable people. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, President Obama proposed common sense reforms to reach millions more hungry people around the world by using the same level of resources more flexibly and efficiently. The proposal aimed to expand programming that helps farmers closer to the crisis provide commodities for food programs through "local and regional procurement" and helps beneficiaries access more local, healthful foods by providing them with a targeted cash transfer or food voucher. Not all of the proposed reforms were

adopted, however the Agricultural Act of 2014 did include significant reforms to improve the flexibility and effectiveness of the Food for Peace program.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) includes an increase in Section 202(e) funding from 13 to 20 percent, as well as an expanded definition of the type of activities USAID can fund through Section 202(e). This means USAID will be able to directly fund development activities previously funded by monetization, thereby increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of our programs. These reforms will also allow the agency to use a modest amount of resources for Local and Regional Purchase (LRP), food vouchers and cash transfers to assist in establishing Food for Peace programs or enhancing existing programs.

Additionally, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 provided \$35 million in flexibility for development food aid programs for USAID through Section 202(e). These combined reforms from the Agricultural Act of 2014 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 mean USAID can reach an additional 800,000 people with the same resources.

The 2014 Farm Bill also authorized a Local and Regional Procurement program to be administered by USDA. If funded through appropriations, the program would use products grown in recipient or nearby countries and can be used to complement the McGovern-Dole International School Feeding Program.

The Administration will continue to work with appropriators and authorizers to seek reforms that will allow USAID and USDA to reach even more beneficiaries with the best possible tool for each situation and assure the United States sustains its global leadership role in food assistance.

### **Overview of FY 2013 U.S. Government Food Aid**

In FY 2013, the USG provided \$1.7 billion of food aid, or 1.4 million metric tons (MT) of food, to a total of more than 46.2 million beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> in 56 countries. The following summary provides the volume and cost of each U.S. food aid program for FY 2013.

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

**Table I: Overview of USG Food Aid Programs (Commodities and Cost)**

<b>PROGRAM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Commodities (Metric Tons)</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (\$, million)</b>
Food for Progress Title I	----	----
Food for Peace Title II (Emergency, Development, IFRP)	1,111,281	\$1,354.6
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title V	----	10
Food for Progress	160,120	149.6
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	90,840	183.5
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	----	----
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1,362,241	\$1,697.7

Countries in Africa and South and Central Asia together total more than 90 percent of the aid provided through USG food aid programs. African countries drew the lion’s share, receiving 79 percent of all tonnage provided under food aid programs. Please refer to the Appendices for a breakdown of food assistance by region and individual program.

Wheat and wheat products represented almost half the commodities that were programmed and monetized in FY 2013. Grains, blended products and fortified products were about one-quarter of the products programmed in FY 2013. Commodities were purchased from producers in more than 25 states in the United States. Please refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of commodity mix by type and by USAID and USDA programs.

### USAID in FY 2013

In FY 2013, USAID provided more than 1.1 million MT of Title II assistance, valued at \$1.35 billion, to more than 35 million beneficiaries in 46 countries. Seventy-seven percent of Title II funding went towards emergency response in 33 countries and 23 percent was for development programming in 19 countries. When combined with the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds provided to Office of Food for Peace (FFP) for emergency response, USAID reached more than 45 million people in 55 countries with food assistance.

USAID’s largest emergency response in FY 2013 was for the ongoing crisis in Syria, assisting internally displaced persons and other affected groups inside Syria and refugees in five neighboring countries. The situation grew steadily worse over the course of the year and by the

<sup>2</sup>For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is only reporting on agreements signed in FY 2013. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2013 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.



end of FY 2013 an estimated 9.3 million Syrians were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance, including 2.2 million Syrians who had fled to neighboring Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

The bulk of the U.S. assistance was provided through the IDA account. The United States provided a total of \$362.5 million for the refugee and internal Syria response to support food vouchers, debit cards for food purchase and locally/regionally purchased commodities. While a small amount of Title II resources were used—\$23.6 million—import constraints, concerns that the Syrian government could block or tamper with U.S. goods, and fears that recipients or aid workers might face security threats if found using U.S. food has limited its use. Cost and appropriateness are also factors since canned goods and processed commodities make up part of the monthly family rations. Inside Syria, USAID partners are putting locally and regionally procured foods into easily managed family size packs for rapid distribution.

Refugees are now served exclusively through a debit card or paper vouchers, which they receive on a monthly basis to buy their own food in local supermarkets. Most of the refugees are urban based in relatively better off countries with well-functioning market economies. According to the UN World Food Program (WFP), in Jordan alone the refugee program has injected \$100 million into the national economy. Jordanian stores participating in the voucher program are seeing increased sales of 10-20 percent.

While all neighboring countries continue to suffer from the destabilizing effects of the war, the donor effort to harness local economies as mentioned above in Jordan for the response has been greatly appreciated. The voucher and debit cards have also significantly reduced overall costs from the “hot meal” model initially undertaken and allow the refugees to regain a sense of normalcy by buying and cooking foods similar to what they ate at home. In the case of Turkey and Jordan, the program also takes full advantage of well-established financial infrastructure and allows WFP to closely monitor assistance by tracking food prices, spending patterns, and inventory levels in stores.

The Syrian conflict was just one of four Level 3 emergencies WFP responded to in calendar year 2013 (what WFP classifies as large corporate scale emergencies, where emergency response operations require mobilization of WFP global response capabilities in support of the relevant country or regional offices). USAID’s large scale responses for the Philippines, South Sudan and Central African Republic began in early FY 2014, and will be discussed in the FY 2014 International Food Assistance Report. Other top Title II recipient countries included Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Pakistan and Chad, where beneficiaries were impacted by conflict and drought.

USAID began three new development (non-emergency) food assistance programs in FY 2013 – one in Haiti and two in Zimbabwe. With these new programs, USAID’s development food assistance portfolio amounted to \$354.8 million in 19 countries for FY 2013. About

\$299.8 million was provided through Title II and an additional \$55 million was provided in Community Development Funds (CDF). The CDF monies supported nine programs in Feed the Future focus countries. The goal of development food assistance programs is to reduce food insecurity among vulnerable groups. The programs are designed to improve food access and incomes through agriculture and other livelihoods initiatives; combat undernutrition, especially for children under 2 years and pregnant and lactating women; and mitigate disaster impact through early warning and community preparedness activities. Food assistance programs are increasingly associated with USAID's efforts to promote resilience among populations facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises.

As mandated by the Food for Peace Act, USAID's International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) program continued in FY 2013, providing \$9 million in small grants to predominantly faith-based groups working on nutritional support programs. These grants supported the distribution of a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and a dried soup mix. The RUSF was used to complement breastfeeding for children ages 6-24 months to promote their physical and cognitive growth, given the lack of key micronutrients in impoverished children of this age. Other targeted groups included pregnant and lactating women, HIV/AIDS-affected individuals and other vulnerable groups living in institutional settings.

Finally, the Title V Farmer-to-Farmer program continued to bring American know-how to farmers in 48 countries through technical assistance and field exchanges.

### USDA in FY 2013

USDA provided nearly 250,000 MT of commodities, totaling \$333 million in food aid in FY 2013 through the Food for Progress (FFPr) and McGovern-Dole programs. Funding from USDA was used by 11 organizations to implement agricultural development, trade capacity building, and school feeding programs. More than 10.5 million people in 18 countries benefitted from USDA food aid.

USDA's McGovern-Dole program provided \$184 million of support to 6.8 million recipients in 11 countries. By providing school meals in concert with teacher training, school supplies, learning materials, school infrastructure and related support, McGovern-Dole projects boost school enrollment and children's academic performance. At the same time, the program also addresses the issue of early childhood health and pre-school preparedness, by offering nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women, infants, and preschoolers. Supporting healthy families and improving access to education helps to combat the root causes of poverty and fosters sustainable economic growth in developing nations. Nine countries in Africa received over 60 percent of the assistance. With funding awarded in FY 2011 and FY 2012 from the McGovern-Dole program, the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) continued its activities in five countries during FY 2013.

FFPr assists developing countries and emerging democracies that are expanding private enterprise by increasing productivity and markets in the agricultural sector. FFPr is an important tool in the U.S. effort to support sustainable agricultural production, develop new and emerging markets, and promote agricultural trade. The program helps countries increase the value and output of the agricultural economy, expand free enterprise and build agricultural trade capacity. U.S. agricultural commodities donated to recipient countries are sold on the local market and the proceeds are used to support agricultural, economic or infrastructure development programs. In FY 2013, the FFPr provided \$149.6 million in food aid grants to over 3.6 million people in 12 countries. Six countries in Africa received over 60 percent of the assistance. Three direct government-to-government agreements were in place. The governments of Mauritania, Guatemala, and Jordan participated in programs emphasizing agricultural technical infrastructure and building capacity for disseminating agricultural knowledge to farmers.

## **II. Latest Developments for FY 2013**

### **A. Resilience**

In late 2011 and early 2012, building resilience to recurrent crises emerged as a shared, cross-bureau priority within USAID. This was prompted by large-scale humanitarian emergencies in the Horn of Africa and Sahel and the collective recognition by USAID, other donors, governments, regional institutions, and a wide array of humanitarian and development partners that continuing to treat recurrent crises as acute emergencies—and chronic vulnerability as a perpetual humanitarian risk—is extremely costly. This cost includes loss of life, livelihoods, dignity and aspiration, the negative impact on national and regional economies and the economic cost of recurrent, large-scale humanitarian response.

Resilience efforts leverage the collective strengths of FFP, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Bureau for Food Security (BFS), Global Health, and the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, offering the potential of integrating a variety of resource streams to more effectively tackle the underlying causes of chronic vulnerability, hunger and poverty, and ultimately reducing what are now predictable requirements for international humanitarian assistance. Title II food assistance, supported by Community Development Funds, provides a foundation for this broader integration of resources, and even where other resource streams are not yet available, FFP and its partners are increasingly applying a resilience “lens” to the design of both emergency and development food assistance activities.

In 2013, USAID's flagship resilience efforts in the drylands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia reached over 3.4 million people through sequenced, layered and integrated investments aimed at addressing the underlying causes of recurrent crisis by reducing and managing risk, building adaptive capacity and facilitating inclusive growth. The full return on these recent investments has yet to be realized. However, recent research in Kenya and Ethiopia by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development conservatively estimates that every \$1 invested in resilience in the drylands over the long-term yields \$2.90 in avoided aid, animal losses and development benefits.

In Ethiopia, USAID's resilience efforts build on a foundation established by the national Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The PSNP is a large-scale public works initiative supported by USAID and other donor agencies that provides 7 million people with food and cash transfers in exchange for work to help meet immediate food security needs while rehabilitating the natural resource base and building the infrastructure required for rural transformation. The PSNP, which helped to prevent a more serious crisis during the Horn's 2011 drought, continues to be a resilience "learning-lab" for USAID.

In addition to the progress made in the Horn of Africa, in 2013 efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis were expanded to the Sahel. These included the process of joint problem analysis and program design that characterizes USAID's approach to resilience programming, resulting in a set of sequenced, layered and integrated investments in Niger and Burkina Faso that build on foundational FFP development programs and OFDA disaster risk reduction investments. Interventions will include food transfers (food, cash, or vouchers) for the development of community assets capable of reducing future vulnerability (land regeneration, reforestation, water development); investments in social capital (basic and vocational education, nutrition and family planning); and increased economic opportunities (livelihood diversification, value chain development, and market facilitation). The programs will reach an estimated 1.9 million people in 2014.

Beyond Africa, building resilience is also an organizing concept and goal in the recently developed USAID Mission Country Development and Cooperation Strategies for Nepal and Yemen, and a new FFP community resilience program is envisioned for Nepal in FY 2015.

A common set of measures for resilience is in development by a global group of stakeholders, and will include reductions in humanitarian needs, depth of poverty, moderate to severe hunger, and global acute malnutrition.

## **B. Update on Food Products**

USAID, in partnership with USDA, continues to update the in-kind food aid basket, in line with recommendations from the *Food Aid Quality Review* issued in 2011. The *Food Aid Quality Review* identifies cost effective ways to better match the nutritional quality of U.S. food aid with

the nutritional requirements of vulnerable populations overseas and standardizes commodity specifications used in food aid. In FY 2013, a new product called Super Cereal Plus (SC+) was in the development process and will be procured in FY 2014. This product combines corn soy blend (CSB) and vegetable oil, and includes animal protein to help treat and prevent the relapse of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

USDA is working with USAID to review the quality and nutritional content of the in-kind food aid basket through its MFFAPP (see next section). USDA has also partnered with USAID in the creation of a new Interagency Food Aid Committee. The scope of this committee is to provide a “one-stop shop” for whole-of-government technical actions in food aid, and to interface with industry and implementing partners. In addition to product development and testing, this interagency committee has recently partnered with USDA’s Farm Service Agency to explore product harmonization and procurement issues, including packaging, best if used by dates, independent third party testing and quality audits and inspections. As these review mechanisms move forward, USDA and USAID will continue working together in the final development of protocols designed to assess the feasibility of these new products and processes in the field.

In FY 2013, USAID, through UNICEF, programmed over 3,700 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to respond to emergency nutrition needs in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. USAID also made its first procurement of 200 MT of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for use by WFP in Somalia to prevent moderate acute malnutrition. USAID has set as a goal to meet 10 percent of UNICEF’s global requirement for RUTF (3,200 tons in FY 2013; 4,800 tons in FY 2014) and 10 percent of WFP’s global requirement for RUSF (200 tons in FY 2013; 4,400 tons in FY 2014). In addition, USAID provided 270 MT of emergency food bars to WFP to assist Syrian refugees and food insecure populations in Mali.

Since the launch of the food aid quality review, USAID has held over 40 consultations with partners to advance its agenda to assure vulnerable groups receive the most appropriate, nutritious food. USAID’s food technologist and nutrition staff have visited supplier production facilities, UN headquarter offices and warehousing facilities, and partner field sites to observe how the new food products are being stored and distributed. It has also convened regular meetings of involved stakeholders; intensive discussions are yielding consensus on how best to harmonize product specifications and package sizes to create efficiencies and facilitate production and distribution. This should facilitate production and programming in the coming years.

Two new research efforts got underway this year in collaboration with Tufts University and WFP. Activities in Malawi will yield information on whether improved packaging and instruction to families can assure the proper blending of oil and dried blended foods as

recommended in the *Food Aid Quality Review*. In Sierra Leone, research will measure the cost-effectiveness and impact of different specialized food commodities—CSB+ and oil, RUSF, SC+ and CSB14 and oil—on MAM in children 6-23 months. The overall goal of both research initiatives is to determine effective, alternative techniques to treat MAM and ultimately decrease mortality rates.

FY 2013 interim results from USAID research in Burundi and Guatemala on preventing malnutrition in children under 2 provide some useful process data. For example, in Guatemala the use of family rations as an incentive for participation is critical to drawing women into health centers to access the nutrition products for themselves and their babies. Final results will be available in FY 2016.

### **C. Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot**

In FY 2013, USDA continued implementation of the Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP) program, which is administered through the McGovern-Dole program. The pilot projects address micronutrient deficiencies in specific populations served by the McGovern-Dole program by testing the delivery and use of vitamin and mineral-enriched food. Populations targeted by the pilot program include school-aged children, children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and infants. The fortified foods are developed in the United States, using domestically grown commodities.

Each MFFAPP project involves medical evaluations and biochemical research to evaluate the effectiveness of the fortified food product in improving baseline nutritional status. Additionally, the projects evaluate food products for cultural acceptability and ease of use in different settings such as homes, institutions, and schools. During FY 2011 and FY 2012, \$10 million in MFFAPP grants were awarded to organizations to develop and field-test micronutrient-fortified products.

USDA implemented six grant agreements with five organizations in Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau (where two grants were awarded), Haiti, Cambodia and Tanzania. During 2013, two organizations completed projects and submitted final, third-party evaluations. Three projects completed distribution of the food aid products and final evaluations are underway. The sixth project will be completed by June 2016.

**Table 2: MFFAPP Grant Agreements in FY 2013**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Value (\$, Million)</b>	<b>Final Evaluation Submission Date</b>
Guatemala	Hormel Food Sales	Poultry-based spread <i>Spammy</i>	0.13	September 2013
Guinea-Bissau	International	Ready-to-use, Supplementary	1.4	October 2013

(First Grant)	Partnership for Human Development, Inc.	Dairy Paste		
Guinea-Bissau (Second Grant)	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc.	Ready-to-use, Supplementary Dairy Paste	1.1	March 2014
Haiti	Meds & Food for Kids	Lipid-based <i>Vita Mamba</i>	1.0	March 2014
Cambodia	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health	Ultra-Rice	2.8	October 2014
Tanzania	Kansas State University	Three Fortified Blended Foods: sorghum-soybean, sorghum-cowpea and corn-soy blends	5.1	June 2016

### Final MFFAPP Results in Guatemala

As a result of the intake of the poultry-based spread *Spammy* in the project conducted by Hormel Food Sales (HFS), the evaluators found reductions in underweight children, improvements in iron levels, reductions in the number of days of absence due to illness, significant increases of Vitamins D and B<sub>12</sub> blood levels and positive correlations between Vitamin D, ferritin and gains in cognitive scores. HFS has submitted an informational package to USDA and USAID that would allow the agencies to consider the use of *Spammy* as a commodity option in other food aid programs.

### Final MFFAPP Results from the First Grant in Guinea-Bissau

International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) fed a micro-nutrient fortified dairy paste to primary school students as a supplement to their daily caloric intake. At the conclusion of the project, the evaluator found slight improvements in height and weight measurements associated with the feeding of the dairy paste. However, the product did not improve iron and Vitamin A levels in the treatment group as expected.

USDA provides reports on the status of MFFAPP twice a year. The most recent report was provided in April 2014, to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies and the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies.

## **D. Incorporating Food Aid into Feed the Future**

In setting its annual priorities for the FFP and the McGovern-Dole programs, USDA consults with USAID and other agencies to review country investment plans to identify potential interventions that would contribute to Feed the Future efforts to improve food security. Increasing FFP and McGovern-Dole support for Feed the Future efforts has been a key accomplishment over the past 2 years.

USDA's FFP and McGovern-Dole program activities are being implemented in a number of Feed the Future and Food for Peace countries. Food for Peace development food assistance programs often provide the foundation on which larger Feed the Future efforts are built. USDA currently has 33 active FFP agreements supporting Feed the Future with a total value of over \$500 million. For example, in Honduras, women entrepreneurs have been able to access credit as a result of the USDA program and in Bangladesh USDA is training farmers in new technologies to help them cultivate higher-value crops. Please see Table 3, which identifies the Feed the Future countries in which USDA and USAID Title II programs are working.

**Table 3: USDA and USAID Food Assistance Operations in Feed the Future Countries in FY 2013**

<b>Region/Country</b>	<b>Food for Progress</b>	<b>McGovern-Dole</b>	<b>Food for Peace</b>
<b>Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia		✓	
Nepal		✓	
Philippines	✓		
Timor-Leste	✓		
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
Guatemala	✓	✓	✓
Haiti		✓	✓
Honduras	✓	✓	
<b>East Africa</b>			
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	
South Sudan			✓
Tanzania	✓	✓	
Uganda	✓	✓	✓
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Burundi			✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo			✓
Madagascar			✓
Malawi	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe			✓
<b>West Africa</b>			
Burkina Faso	✓		✓
Chad			✓
Liberia	✓	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓
Mauritania			✓
Niger			✓



Region/Country	Food for Progress	McGovern-Dole	Food for Peace
Senegal	✓	✓	
Sierra Leone			✓

The investment of USDA Programs in Feed the Future-focused countries is summarized below.

**Table 4: Overview of USDA Food Assistance to Feed the Future Countries**

	USDA Food for Progress	USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education
Quantity of Commodities Programmed in FY2013	157,720 MT	78,993 MT
Value of Commodities Programmed in FY 2013	\$92.9 million	\$76.4 million
Combined Value of Grants reported on Feed the Future during FY 2013	\$510.85 million	\$525.4 million

Feed the Future's progress is captured by Feed the Future Monitoring System indicators. The table below shows early data on how USAID Title II and USDA programs contribute to the larger Feed the Future results in the areas of agriculture and food security.

**Table 5: USAID and USDA Food Assistance Contributions to Feed the Future Results in Agriculture and Food Security in FY 2013**

FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR	Title II <sup>3</sup>	Food for Progress	McGovern Dole
4.5(2): Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation		2,420	
3.3.3(15): Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	284,746 <sup>4</sup>		2,514,093
4.5.2(2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	68,925	6,880	
4.5.2(5): Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	263,762	23,018	
4.5.2(7): Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	684,689	167,950	
4.5.2(11): Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	13,156	914	

<sup>3</sup> Table 5 partially captures FFP programs in the following countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Not all countries reported on all indicators.

<sup>4</sup> This does not include the 1.1 million estimated beneficiaries of the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program, as the partners for this program are not reporting on this indicator.

<b>FEED THE FUTURE INDICATOR</b>	<b>Title II<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Food for Progress</b>	<b>McGovern Dole</b>
<b>4.5.2(12): Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance</b>		11	
<b>4.5.2(14): Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance</b>	1,289,106		
<b>4.5.2(27): Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance</b>	88,648		
<b>4.5.2(29): Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans</b>	\$26,723	\$12,922,005	
<b>4.5.2(30): Number of Medium or Small Market Enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans</b>	1		
<b>4.5.2(37): Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources</b>	20		
<b>4.5.2(39): Number of new technologies or management practices in one of the following phases of development: (Phase I/II/III)<sup>5</sup></b>	23	7	
<b>4.5.2(42): Number of private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance</b>	466	417	

### **E. Changes in Cargo Preference Reimbursements**

The Cargo Preference Act of 1954 requires that at least 50 percent of U.S. international food aid be shipped on U.S.-flagged carriers. Since 1985, the Maritime Administration of the Department of Transportation has reimbursed USDA and USAID for the additional costs associated with shipping food aid commodities on U.S.-flagged ships. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 eliminated the Maritime Administration's obligation to reimburse USDA and USAID for these costs.

Historically, USDA received an average of \$6 million in reimbursements for both the FFP and McGovern-Dole programs, which USDA used to fund additional food aid programs. Due to the elimination of reimbursements, USDA will reduce programming in both the McGovern-Dole and FFP programs, resulting in an estimated 140,000 fewer recipients per year under the McGovern-Dole Program and 350,000 recipients per year under the FFP program.

<sup>5</sup>Feed the Future Indicator Handbook Definition Sheets provide definition of Phase I/II/III  
[http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf\\_handbook\\_indicators\\_sept2013\\_2\\_0.pdf](http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_sept2013_2_0.pdf)

In addition, the Bipartisan Budget Act also eliminated reimbursements to USAID's Food for Peace program. In 2013 these reimbursements totaled approximately \$58 million; however, traditionally these reimbursements have averaged about \$100 million per year. USAID expects the loss of reimbursements will prevent USAID from reaching 1.5 - 2.7 million recipients.

## **F. Trends in Global Food Assistance**

According to the 2013 report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, throughout calendar year 2013 global warming and changing weather patterns contributed to higher levels of food insecurity. This was demonstrated after such devastating events as Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and Cyclone Mahasen in Myanmar and Bangladesh.

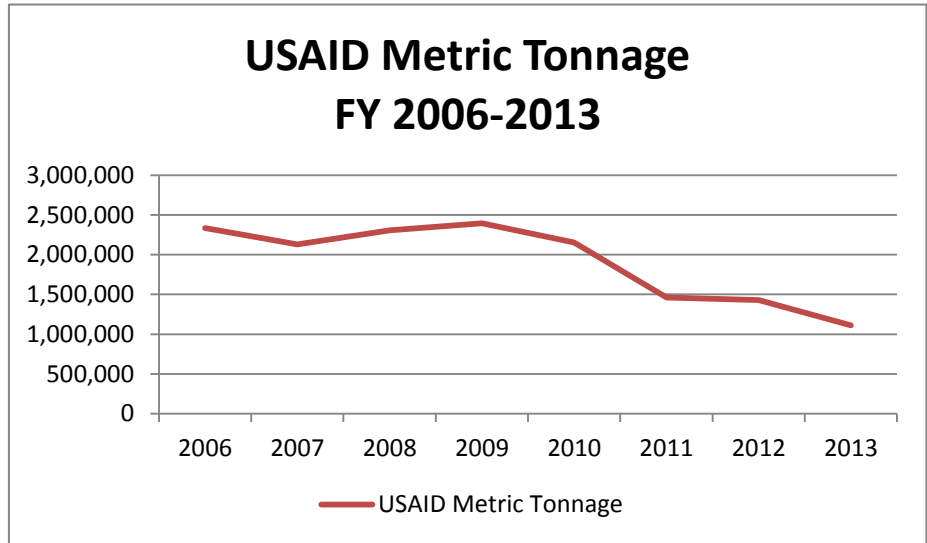
In response to these large crises and others, in 2013 WFP reached 80.9 million beneficiaries in 75 countries with direct food assistance. USG contributions made up 34 percent of WFP's global budget; the vast majority of USAID Title II and IDA resources were provided to the agency for emergency responses in Syria and Africa, especially Sudan, South Sudan and the Sahelian countries.

WFP cash and voucher use increased twenty-fold between 2008 and 2013, and rose from \$207 million in 2012 to \$539 million in 2013. In 2013, WFP assisted 7.9 million with cash and voucher transfers across underdeveloped rural regions, refugee contexts and middle-income countries.

In Jordan, the use of voucher-based transfers benefited the national economy by generating approximately \$100 million, accounting for 0.3 percent of the GDP in 2013. Electronic vouchers, or e-vouchers, became more common in 2013, especially following WFP's partnership with MasterCard. Used like a debit card, e-vouchers give beneficiaries more flexibility in their purchasing patterns, allowing them to buy food from designated shops at any time.

School feeding, resilience building and climate change adaption programming remained major foci for WFP. By focusing on asset creation, nutrition, safety nets, food assistance for assets, and strengthened communities and governments in disaster risk management response, WFP's reach went far beyond the number of direct beneficiaries and supported sustainable food systems. The WFP's Purchase for Progress pilot project increased the productivity and income of smallholder farmers by purchasing \$150 million worth of food locally. WFP also made strides in mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches across its programming and supported capacity development for governments and South-South cooperation as donors, partners, communities and governments worked together toward eliminating hunger.

For its part, USAID recently conducted an analysis of costs for the years FY 2006 through FY 2013, comparing commodity value, ocean freight, inland freight, Internal Storage Shipping and Handling and 202(e) costs. It found that as the commodity value and associated costs for delivering food (total cost)



have gone up, USAID has been able to buy less food. In 2006 the total cost of a ton of food was \$788; in 2013 it was \$1,214. As a result, the commodity volumes changed from a high of 2.39 million tons to the FY 2013 total of 1.1 million tons.

**G. Cost Per Ration Analysis and Counting Beneficiaries**

In FY 2014, USAID plans to release an internal analysis undertaken to compare the costs of a constructed ration to meet the full food needs of a program beneficiary, under the four different modalities of emergency food assistance commonly employed by USAID: Title II in-kind food aid, food vouchers, cash transfers and local and regional procurement. This analysis was undertaken to better be able to show “apples to apples” comparisons across the various emergency intervention options and to better ascertain the cost per beneficiary across programs with different ration sizes, different food types, and different durations of support.

This analysis will compare data exclusively from FY 2012. The results will be shared to generate discussion as to whether USAID should move to this kind of calculation to more accurately reflect beneficiaries reached globally and to better and more accurately capture the costs of the various response options available to it. USAID will expand the analysis to include data from FY 2013 programs once the data is considered final. It will invite comment from the Food Aid Consultative Group on any proposed changes to the way beneficiaries are calculated for reporting purposes.

### III. Regional Highlights

#### A. Sub-Saharan Africa

#### USDA Liberia, Revival of Cocoa Production for Small Farmers

Following Liberia’s civil war, farms lay abandoned and cocoa trees were infected with black pod disease. In response, USDA’s FFP program is working through ACDI/VOCA to implement a 3-year (2010–2013) grant valued at \$13.4 million to help producers in Liberia establish sustainable cocoa trees and expand cocoa production and markets.

The project has helped establish commercial nurseries for farmers to be able to access high-yielding hybrid seedlings and high-quality plants. USDA has also provided field technical assistance and inputs to save trees from pests and fungi, while bringing cocoa farms back into production. USDA provided both Farmer Field Schools and ‘Farming as a Business’ training at producer cooperatives (working in collaboration with the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture). The training included cocoa processing, drying, grading, and fermentation; improved warehouse management practices; and sales and business management. USDA also provided equipment to cooperatives that gave small producers access to solar dryers, moisture meters, and improved cocoa storage.

Fifty-eight percent of farmers, who have been trained with USDA assistance, are applying improved Integrated Crop and Pest Management practices on their farms. Cocoa grower cooperatives now help



**Gogtboa, a farmer field school sponsored by USDA’s FFP program, teaches Liberian producers agronomic techniques for growing cocoa. (ACDI/VOCA)**



**Farmers in USDA’s FFP program in Liberia installed and learned how to use solar drying technology to improve their cocoa product. (ACDI/VOCA)**

producers negotiate among offers from different buyers and select the buyer whose terms are best.

In 2008, prior to the start of this project, farmers produced a total of 107 MT with total sales valued at \$64,000. By 2013, farmers in the USDA project were producing 725 MT, valued at \$1.2 million and achieved in part by the farmers' new ability to package cocoa in the bulk volumes required by higher-paying buyers. Additionally, because practices taught through the project and adopted by cocoa producers are resulting in the production of a higher-quality cocoa, farmers have experienced a 278-percent increase in the prices they receive from what they received in 2008.

### **USAID Madagascar, Gaining Ground on Nutrition and Resilience Building**

USAID and partner Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (CRS), along with consortium members Land O'Lakes Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc. (ADRA) and CARE, will be successfully closing out a development food assistance program in mid-2014 that has resulted in strong gains in reducing undernutrition and improving communities' resilience through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction activities.

Under this program, the percentage of children 0-59 months of age who were reported underweight decreased from 29 percent to 20 percent from 2009-2013. The program achieved these gains in child health due to active involvement of the entire community; the promotion of a relatively small number of key nutrition and hygiene practices that required few resources and little risk to adopt; and effective investment in training community health volunteers to reach as many women and children as possible.

Additionally, the program made strong progress in improving community resilience by incorporating an environmental focus into all program activities. Called the "Go Green Strategy", the program has helped reduce soil erosion, maintain rural farm to market roads, improve conservation agriculture techniques, and encourage families to consider the environment in all aspects of their daily life. Highlights include: reforestation or protection of 4,295 hectares of land; construction or improvement of 899 kilometers of roads to connect communities to markets and increase access to health facilities and schools; and improved agricultural production by irrigating 9,811 hectares of land. These results and others improved farmers' ability to negotiate with traders, and improved the household coping strategy index, which measures the things that people do when they cannot access food. The index decreased from 24.9 to 12.6 over the life of the program, indicating fewer households are resorting to depleting their assets during shocks and lean periods.

Begun in 2009, this 5-year program has worked to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability of people living in disaster prone areas by improving the health and nutritional

status of children under 5; expanding livelihoods for vulnerable families; and increasing community resilience to food security shocks through disaster risk reduction. The program has reached approximately 630,000 people in seven regions of the country. New Food for Peace development programs in Madagascar will be launched next year to build on the successes of the past program and further program community resilience and food security.

### USAID Malawi, Farmers and Savings Groups Thrive Despite Shocks

As USAID and lead partner CRS close out of program areas in the eight most food insecure districts of southern Malawi, results are showing significant positive impacts of the 5-year program. The CRS-led consortium—which included partners such as Total Land Care, Project Concern International and four others—addressed key factors of chronic food insecurity, such as poor crop yields and inability to cope with shocks, through conservation agriculture, agricultural marketing schemes, and disaster risk reduction activities. The program assisted 226,576 households in the eight districts.

Despite experiencing severe external shocks in 2012/2013 from a 50 percent currency devaluation, food price increases, fuel shortages, drought and floods, the vast majority of households in the program areas did not resort to depleting their assets—precisely the kind of program result sought when aiming to build resilience of vulnerable communities. A recent evaluation indicates that households’ ability to better cope with shocks and avoid selling off assets is due in large part to the positive impacts of this program. In fact, even in the face of the 2012/2013 shocks, farmers in program areas grew enough on their land to be able to sell pigeon peas to WFP’s Purchase for Progress program for use in WFP’s emergency response in other districts of the country. The program has helped them increase yields, cope with climatic changes on their land, and commercialize their crops, at the same time offering a “home grown” solution to help others in need of food assistance. According to WFP, just one group of 125 farmers was able to sell 13.8 metric tons of pigeon peas to WFP for its 2012/2013 emergency response.

1	MALWA	BISAI	101,000
2	MALWA	MALWA	85,000
3	CHELAN	AKANTA	27,000
4	JENET	JONES	23,500
5	MELITHA	CHIKKENZO	18,300
6	MEEY	JEREMIA	16,400
7	TONCE	MELSON	15,800
8	ELISA	KAMWENDO	15,700
9	ELISA	MAGILHO	15,000
10	LADIES	COLLES	14,000
11	AS AISHA	ZHATA	13,500
12	FLABINA	GABRIEL	12,000
13	MAKULATA	MIRA	11,800
14	MAGRIGI	NJIBU	8,000

VSL Group Record of Shares in Malawi (USAID)

To leverage and expand these gains in agriculture, the consortium facilitated establishment of village savings and loan groups (VSLs). At each VSL meeting, all members save a designated amount, which is then loaned to members of the group at an interest rate of 10 to 20 percent over a period of a month or two. At the end of a savings cycle, the savings of each member is returned to that member along with a share of the interest earned.

Communities have now established over 7,000 groups, with 92,710 members (71 percent female). These groups' cumulative savings have totaled almost \$1.8 million. In 2013 almost 68 percent of members took out loans from the VSLs to invest in productivity of their land, e.g. to purchase of fertilizer, seeds or equipment for their farms, with a high rate of loan repayment by the end of the year. Significantly, in some VSL groups as much as 15 percent of their memberships are non-program beneficiaries, so the VSLs are benefiting more than just program participants.

To ensure sustainability, the program has developed a network of Private Service Providers (PSPs), who serve as community agents. Each month, every VSL member makes a small contribution to the PSP in exchange for support on issues such as governance, management, and economic activity planning, as well as help with the end of cycle "share-out" of savings and interest that has to be calculated and distributed. While still in the early stages in 2013, these agents are expected to help VSL groups grow and thrive beyond the life of the program.

### USDA Mozambique, Smallholders Key to Poultry Sector Gains

In the early 2000s, Mozambique had a collapsed agriculture sector and suffered widespread food insecurity. In the livestock and poultry sector, small producers labored with limited equipment and inputs, and did not have linkages to bulk purchasers who could give them consistent, fair prices.



**Small producers offer competitive pricing for the labor-intensive job of raising hatchlings till they grow into market-ready broilers. USDA's FFP program helped Mozambican small producers secure contracts with large firms, which had the equipment and cost advantage in both large-scale egg hatching at the outset, and in abattoirs for the end stage, of the production lifecycle. (TechnoServe Inc.)**

Building on a previously funded project, USDA funded a 3-year Food for Progress grant (2010-2013), valued at \$26.34 million and implemented by TechnoServe Inc., to boost the Mozambican poultry sector and its soy-based feed supply sector. It provided a path out of poverty through steady employment and increased incomes for thousands of small farmers as well as providing increased food security for their households.



USDA gave small producers \$1,000 grants in capital seed money to jump-start their chicken nurseries, as well as training in care and upkeep of their chickens. More than 2,500 small-scale farmers were trained and began participating in outsourced 'poultry grower' operations, leading to two- to tenfold increases in these farmers' household incomes.

Recognizing the limitations of feed inputs for the poultry sector to thrive and grow, USDA worked on agronomic and technical assistance to soybean farmers, providing them high yielding seeds, helping farmers to become seed replicators to supply others, and helping to increase yields. USDA also developed marketing linkages between organizations of smallholder chicken growers and feed producers, setting up bulk purchasing agreements.

Expanding the suppliers of poultry feed helped to spawn additional economic growth and jobs. Soy farmers expanded in number from 2,000 to 30,000. Small and medium sized entrepreneurs expanded into soybean oil production as a new agro-industry. With these highly targeted analyses and interventions in appropriate expansions at different stages of production, USDA has helped to not only expand the production value chain but to create efficiency by reducing costs of production at each stage. This has improved the competitive pricing of the domestic poultry product.

The Mozambican industry grew from \$25 million in 2005 to \$165 million in 2010 and attracted a further \$125 million in related investments. Nearly 9,000 formal sector jobs (in egg hatcheries, abattoirs, feed mills) were created in a commercially viable value chain. Poultry processors' annual revenues have increased to \$80 million, from \$20 million. Over 90,000 small holder farmers are now benefiting from increased incomes through poultry production, and this has increased food security for their households. This has positioned the Mozambican industry to expand and export, throughout southern Africa and wider.

### **USDA Senegal, Increasing Agricultural Productivity and New Markets**

The Senegalese government is increasing support for the domestic agricultural sector that largely consists of small holder farmers producing traditional crops such as peanut, maize, niebe (blackeyed pea), millet, rice, sorghum and fonio (an indigenous cultivated grain). USDA provided a \$7.2-million FFPr grant to Africare to implement a multifaceted food security project called PRODIAKT (Program to Diversify Agriculture in Kaolack, Kaffrine, Kedougou and Tambacounda) which ran from May 2009 to September 2013. The project provided targeted interventions to help small producers increase productivity, gain critical infrastructure and technical assistance to improve production, develop new markets and secure buyers for their products.

USDA's project organized the farmers into Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and provided the CBOs training in areas such as literacy, writing business plans, bookkeeping, savings and loans, and value-addition activities including cereal processing.



**Processing equipment provided by USDA's FFP program to a community based organization (CBO) of small grain producers in Senegal. Many CBOs are headed by women, and benefit women-producers specifically. (Africare)**

Eight grain processing units were put into different villages, and over 884 people, including 827 women, were trained in processing and packaging. One CBO, the women's cooperative of Ndawi Kaymor, sold packaged grains and nuts at multiple fairs and high-profile marketing events such as the West African regional FIARA (International Agriculture and Livestock Fair), and the pan-African EMRC Agri-Business forum in Kigali, Rwanda.

As a result of USDA assistance, Senegalese small producers now grow and process grains, nuts and seeds such as millet, maize, sorghum, fonio, and niebe and package them for value-added sales in domestic and export markets. Across the project's four regions, the prices for crops sold by smallholder farmers increased by 8.7 percent on average. As a result of gains in productivity, producers were able to benefit from revenue increases—57 percent for maize producers, 32 percent for millet producers, and 22 percent for peanut producers.



**USDA's Food for Progress project in Senegal enabled small women producers to take value-added, processed, and packaged grains to a West African regional agricultural fair helping them to gain exposure to potential buyers and traders. (Africare)**

## USAID Uganda, Linking Farmers to Markets

In FY 2013, USAID responded to acute and chronic food insecurity in Uganda with \$17.3 million in Title II emergency and development food assistance. These programs benefited almost 570,000 food insecure Ugandans and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan. Assistance included direct food aid, as well as agriculture, health, livelihoods, nutrition, and water and sanitation interventions. Emergency assistance through WFP addressed protracted and acute food and nutrition insecurity among refugees by improving food consumption and reducing malnutrition, while three development programs significantly improved children's nutritional status, increased agricultural yields and strengthened farmer-to-market linkages.

USAID and partner Mercy Corps carried out the final year of a \$10.7 million development food assistance program in Kitgum and Pader districts of Uganda. Implemented in the aftermath of years of armed conflict in Acholi and violent conflict and drought in the neighboring Karamoja region, the program led to profound changes for many like Okello George (see box.) It helped increase access to agricultural inputs for thousands of smallholder farmers and strengthened farmer-to-market linkages, enabling farmers, input agents, and buyers to expand their networks, increase their overall profits, and provide the necessary resources to rebuild their lives. For example, to improve access to quality inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, and agrochemicals, the program trained 18 input agents who supplied a variety of inputs valued \$39,257 to over 3,700 farmers in FY 2013.

To improve market opportunities, the program set up a farming contract scheme in which farmers were guaranteed markets to sell sesame and white sorghum crops. Mercy Corps partnered with two agribusiness companies in FY 2013 that enabled over 7,500 farmers to

### **Okello George Benefits from CKW Trainings**

Okello George from Tongrom village in northern Uganda is a Community Knowledge Worker (CKW). Recruited from local villages, CKWs receive training using low-end smartphones to collect and disseminate market information to help farmers increase their market opportunities. CKWs also teach farmers effective agricultural skills such as crop rotation and pest control to minimize agricultural losses. The program has empowered CKWs such as George to become small business entrepreneurs and create a self-sustaining system linking farmers to markets. In FY 2013, 23 CKWs reached over 4,000 smallholder farmers and earned a total of over \$2,000 in commission.

George used the knowledge he gained to increase his own dry season yields by applying manure to his maize crop. "With the proceeds earned from my harvest, I bought two cows," he remarked. George planned to continue training farmers and providing them with information on weather, agriculture, and markets.

George proudly explained, "I recently linked a six member farmer group to buyers from a neighboring district." As a result, the farmer group sold three tons of millet at once. A transaction like this used to be not only uncommon but unbelievable to many farmers. With the profits earned, each farmer decided to buy a cow for themselves.

To ensure sustainability of the program, the Grameen Foundation has committed to further development of the CKWs' skills, so they can stand on their own two feet as small business entrepreneurs.

produce a total crop value of over \$3.5 million, or approximately \$240 per farmer. There are now five agribusiness companies actively engaged in buying sesame from farmers, creating a more competitive environment.

USAID initiated two new 5-year development programs beginning in FY 2012, partnering with Mercy Corps and ACDI/VOCA to work in the Karamoja region. The programs include agriculture, nutrition, health, and governance activities to reduce malnutrition and improve food security. After supporting ongoing emergency food assistance programs in the Karamoja region for decades, USAID is transitioning to development efforts in hopes of building lasting change and reducing the humanitarian caseload. In FY 2013 these development programs began full scale implementation.

## **B. Asia and the Pacific**

### **USAID Bangladesh, Empowering Women**

USAID development programs are having a strong impact on gender equity and women's empowerment, according to recent mid-term evaluations and end of year reporting. Research shows these are critical components to achieving improved and sustainable food security results. Programs in the areas of nutrition and agriculture practices are also dramatically changing the lives of many beneficiaries.

Save the Children Federation (SCF) is prioritizing a more nutritious and diverse diet for pregnant and lactating women, children between 6 and 24 months and their families. With a strong emphasis on whole family learning, not just women, the program is proactively engaging men and is challenging traditional gender roles in the interest of promoting health and nutrition. Findings from the first 3 years show husbands supporting wives to participate in these activities and apply the knowledge gained, especially during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Focus group participants indicate that husbands are assisting their wives in ways that they did not before the program, indicating both men and women have been adopting key program messages. In addition, in the first 3 years of the program, the percentage of people with improved personal hygiene practices nearly doubled to 63 percent among the more than 120,000 participating households.

Under the CARE program, a unique approach to addressing education and empowerment issues of poor and underprivileged women and girls has led to shifting attitudes and a sharp reduction in domestic violence. The approach seeks to uncover the deeper causes of inequality by analyzing the relationship between women's groups, village development committees and leading male members of the community in order to target growth opportunities for women within their community framework. Empowerment groups and Village Development Committees are involved in engaging men and boys, including those in positions

of power (religious leaders, lawyers, local elites), to increase women's decision making skills and support their freedom of movement. Through FY 2013 these groups have been established in 513 of the 1,509 target villages of the program, effectively enrolling 16,485 women and girls.

According to midterm survey results there is strong progress on shifting beliefs and attitudes on violence against women. Importantly, the work of these groups has helped to reduce instances of domestic violence, dowry and early marriage. Compared to the start of the program, the number of women experiencing violence was cut by more than half, decreasing from 27.7 percent to 12.2 percent.

These programs are all the more notable as they are focused in some of the most difficult areas of the country where food insecurity and poverty are extremely high and prone to disasters and other shocks that threaten long-term food security. In FY 2013, USAID contributed \$39.8 million in Title II development food assistance to Bangladesh.

### **USDA Pakistan, Improving Girls' Education and Health**

After floods in 2010 devastated Pakistan's fragile water supply, sanitation and education infrastructure, USDA launched a 3-year (2010–2013) McGovern-Dole program in partnership with Land O'Lakes to improve girls' education and health in the Jacobabad district of Sindh province. Half the female primary schools in the district were closed in 2010 due to poor attendance by students and teachers. The participation rate of females in primary schools was alarmingly low at just 36 percent.

In the absence of basic water supply and sanitation, which hampered school attendance, the USDA-funded program installed hand pumps in 159 schools in the district and set up water supply connections within Jacobabad city, where there was a municipal water filtration plant. To provide drinking water, 150 water coolers with 40 liter capacity were set up at 140 schools. This simple basic infrastructure reduced unhygienic practices and provided convenience and safety for students.

The project also set up teacher training workshops and worked with local community leaders to encourage female teachers to attend, overcoming barriers of distance and socially-imposed travel limitations. Armed with advanced content and teaching techniques, teachers rekindled the excitement of learning, transferring their skills in the classroom to girls and encouraging other teachers through onsite training. Over 480 teachers in the Jacobabad district and 400 teachers in other districts have benefited from the USDA program. Girls attending the school are receiving better education and have exhibited noticeable shifts in attitude and behavior. They are now boldly taking part in activities such as debate clubs and competitions, playing games, and other extracurricular activities.

From 2010 to 2013, enrollment soared by 325 percent, from 12,000 girls to nearly 39,000, far exceeding the target of having 25,000 enrolled. USDA's partner Land O'Lakes has worked with the Pakistani regional government to promote education for girls, and government officials have responded by re-opening 91 schools. Nearly all students (96 percent of those registered at schools) are attending 80 percent of school days. Literacy rates amongst girls, which were at 39 percent before the project began, shot up to 59 percent as reported by the Sindh Province government in 2012.

### **USDA Philippines, Smallholder Production and Processing of Coffee and Cocoa**

A 3-year (2011–2014) FFPr grant is being implemented by CRS in the western and central Mindanao region of the Philippines. Valued at \$13.6 million, the project builds on a previous 2009 investment to expand the productivity and income potential of smallholder producers, known as the Expanded Small Farmer Marketing Project. The current project, called FARM, is improving agricultural productivity and producer connections to national and global markets for coffee and cocoa.

USDA helped farmers expand coffee production by setting up nurseries for diverse coffee beans including Arabica, Excelsa, and Robusta and by distributing hardy planting material to members of local collectives. Training is also being provided in nursery management and seedling production for sustainability.

Smallholder coffee producers on an individual basis produce insufficient volumes for the purchasing requirements of large coffee companies in the domestic market. Filipino producers lacked the equipment, organization, and infrastructure to combine their production into the required bulk volumes to support wider



**Quality coffee beans ready for delivery (top), result from coffee-processing and value-adding activities such as de-hulling (middle) and sorting on improvised sorting tables (bottom). (CRS)**

sales. To remedy this situation, USDA funding provided 26 hulling machines, 119 all-weather driers, three solar driers, two roasting machines with their own kiosk, and five de-pulping machines. USDA also built four warehouse structures. Over 11,000 farmers were trained in coffee processing techniques, which enable them to sell directly to high-volume buyers at higher prices.

This infrastructure has been a boon to small producers, who otherwise would not have the capital resources to improve their product. With processing and packaging infrastructure, the producer groups can sell coffee to Nestlé and other international corporations after milling their own beans. Additionally, Coffee for Peace is working with one group of farmers to certify their product as ‘organically grown coffee,’ which will open future markets offering premium prices. The coffee producers are now able to access a variety of buyers and receive on average 28 percent higher prices than they were earning before. Farmers’ revenues have risen on average by 35 percent. Over 9,232 coffee farmers are benefiting from USDA funding in Mindanao. Moreover, additional employment is being generated in the areas of coffee nursery management, seedling production, plant maintenance, sorting and harvesting.

In the cocoa sector, farmers are also benefiting from direct connections to higher-paying buyers. With USDA assistance, producer groups were trained in cocoa processing, and they are receiving open-market prices for cocoa by collectively selling to a processing plant. Over 2,500 cocoa farmers are benefiting from this USDA project and report on average 20 percent higher revenues for cocoa.

### **C. The Americas**

#### **USDA Honduras, Improving Education in the Western Highlands**

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and UNICEF, two-thirds of the children in Honduras are malnourished and lack access to safe water, sanitation and education. USDA, in partnership with CRS, is implementing a project valued at \$17.7 million to improve the education of school-aged children in the western highlands. The 3-year project began in 2012. Over 53,000 children, their families and more than 2,000 teachers and administrators are benefiting from school feeding and activities to improve children’s health and educational opportunities.

USDA is focusing on early-grade reading and math assessment, while supporting the testing of children’s abilities and training for teachers and administrators. USDA also produced tutoring materials for 170 schools for a peer-to-peer tutoring program and provided school supply kits and supplementary educational material kits (workbooks, aids) for thousands of students. A successful aspect of the project is motivating and organizing the work of parents

and community members to support child education. As a result, 509 community organizations and 921 community members have been mobilized in the Volunteer Substitute Teacher Program, which ensures education is provided to the children every day.



Haitian Cassava Growers (USAID)

### USAID Haiti, Reducing Malnutrition

Reduction in malnutrition rates and improved agricultural yields were key impacts of the multiple emergency and development food assistance programs in Haiti in FY 2013. To achieve these gains, USAID partnered with the WFP, CRS, CARE International, ACDI/VOCA and World Vision in FY 2013 to provide almost \$40 million of emergency and development food assistance to the highly food insecure households affected by Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy. This assistance helped approximately 295,000 food insecure Haitians in FY 2013.

Significantly, the ACDI/VOCA development program saw medium-term malnutrition, measured in terms of weight per age, drop by half from almost 20 percent to below 10 percent from 2008 to 2013. Additionally, compared to 2008 the percentage of women beneficiaries receiving professional assistance at birth delivery increased from 11.7 to 37 percent, or over one in three women. Over 85 percent of women beneficiaries made at least three prenatal visits in FY 2013, a rate that has nearly doubled since 2008. These results reflect the great gains achieved by this program in increasing access to reproductive health care for many vulnerable families living in remote areas.

In the same program, over 27,800 individuals received agricultural training in FY 2013 to improve food security and recover from Hurricane Sandy. The program saw major gains in the adoption of improved agricultural production practices, with eight of every 10 farmers adopting four or more of these practices. The program introduced new techniques to help household food security throughout the year, including distribution of improved beans, a new sorghum variety, and high-value fruit trees (mangoes, mandarin, coffee). Farmers received training on use of the new varieties and cropping methods.

ACDI/VOCA also promoted Mutual Solidarity Groups, or savings and loan farmer groups that improved financial literacy of the population and empowered women within them. Communities established 22 savings and loan groups that aim to reduce food insecurity and increase resilience by providing a savings mechanism for all and flexible credit for those who need it. Together, these groups saved over \$26,600 over the life of the program and loaned over \$22,500 to members who paid for their agricultural field operations or established



microenterprises after Hurricane Sandy. In FY 2013, USAID closed out its three five-year development food assistance programs implemented by partners ACDI/VOCA, CRS, and World Vision. In their last year, these development programs facilitated an effective USAID response to Hurricane Sandy by using their development footprints to conduct rapid assessments and assure urgently needed food and other supplies were delivered to affected families. Food for Peace modified the awards to allow for this pivot to emergency response.

In late FY 2013, USAID awarded CARE \$80 million to implement a four-year food security social safety net program. Implemented with sub partners WFP and Action Contre La Faim, the program directly supports the Government of Haiti to establish a safety-net system to increase poor households' access to locally produced food, and prevent malnutrition in children under two years of age. Title II resources will support the nutrition component, allowing for the direct, targeted distribution of nutritionally enhanced U.S. food commodities to pregnant women, lactating women and children between six months and two years to prevent malnutrition. USAID BFS Community Development Funds are integrated into the same award and will fund complementary activities that link beneficiaries to social services, such as pre- and post-natal care, immunization, behavior change and nutrition education. In addition, some beneficiaries will receive food vouchers to buy locally produced goods, reinforcing the BFS and Feed the Future value chain work in Haiti.

The program is expected to reach approximately 250,000 households by providing food vouchers, improving maternal and child health and nutrition knowledge, strengthening links between households and health systems, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services. The program will also focus on building the capacity of key government institutions, women, and local civil society stakeholders to more effectively coordinate, monitor, and support food security and social assistance programming in Haiti. Building on the development food assistance programs that closed out in FY 2013, USAID aims to support the Government of Haiti in its efforts to acquire the tools and capabilities it needs to meet the food needs of its people and provide the necessary social services. Implementation of this program begins in FY 2014.

## IV. Farmer to Farmer

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer to Farmer (F2F) Program was first authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1985 to provide for the transfer of knowledge and expertise of U.S. agricultural producers and businesses on a voluntary basis to developing and middle-income countries and emerging democracies. The F2F program aims to increase agricultural sector productivity and profitability by providing voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries to promote sustainable improvements in food processing, production, and marketing.

F2F 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. Many of these volunteers are not overseas development professionals but rather individuals who have domestic agriculture careers, farms, and agribusinesses. Some are retired persons who showcase a strong desire to participate in global development efforts. On average, each volunteer assignment is 20 to 30 days in the host country.

The FY 2013 F2F Portfolio consisted of seven individual regional Cooperative Agreements, one Associate Award Cooperative Agreement, and one Indefinite Quantity Contract Task Order for a Special Programs Support Project. At the country level, F2F implemented 70 programs in 27 core countries and six small grant activities. Country F2F Projects are coordinated with and supportive of USAID Mission projects or other local programs.

During FY 2013, F2F provided 822 volunteer assignments in 48 countries. Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services at an estimated value of over \$7.4 million. The number of volunteer days completed was 15,790. With \$2.23 million awarded for Special Programs Support Niche Projects, and approximately \$378,000 in program management costs, F2F programmed a total of \$10 million.

In FY 2013, implementing agencies fielded volunteers from all 50 states and the District of Columbia to complete the volunteer assignments. These assignments focused on technology transfer (56%), organizational development (20%), business/enterprise development (20%), financial services (2%), and environmental conservation (2%). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including: rural support services and input supply (43%), on-farm production (39%), marketing (10%), and storage and processing (9%).

Additionally, F2F core country projects are well aligned and fully integrated, with USAID Feed the Future and other USG country programs. In 2013, F2F was active in 74 percent of Feed the Future focus countries and about 38 percent of Feed the Future aligned countries.

About 92 percent of the F2F core country projects are either fully integrated or aligned to USAID Mission programs, and all F2F country projects are at least complementary. See Appendix K for the list of countries in which F2F worked in FY 2013.

# V. Appendices

## 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. Operations of the programs during FY 2013 were guided by the Food for Peace Act of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Commonly known the 2008 Farm Bill, the Food Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 restated the objectives that guide U.S. food assistance programs. These objectives are to:

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

## U.S. International Food Assistance

The U.S. international food assistance programs were established by several legislative authorities and are implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act. USDA administers Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Food for Progress, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. 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. The Administrator of USAID oversees the release and use of these funds.

## **B. List of Abbreviations**

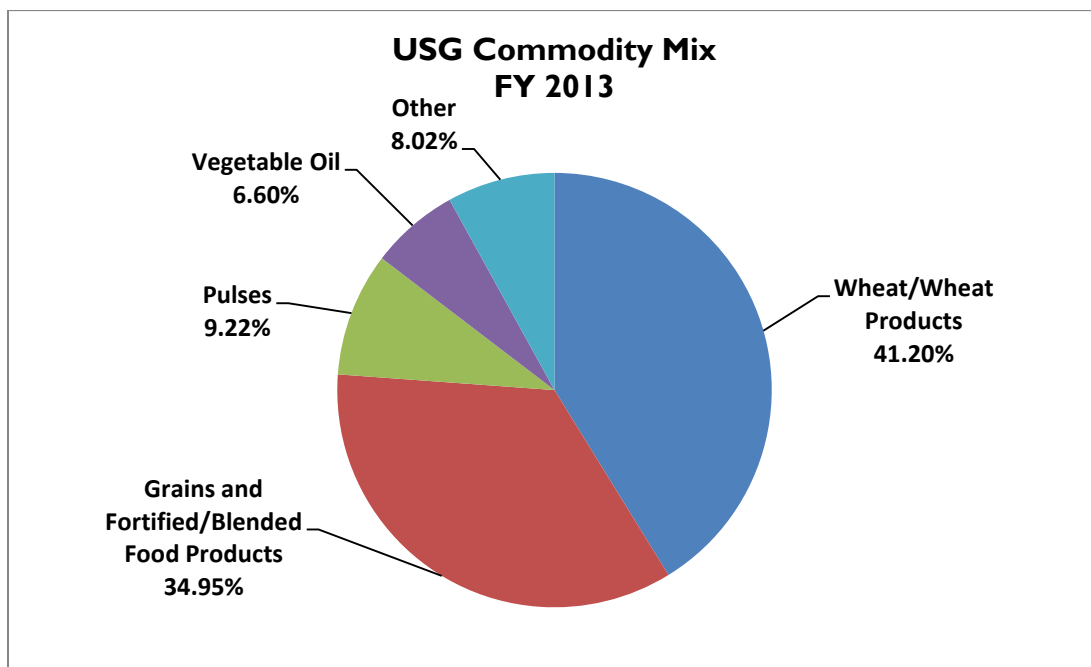
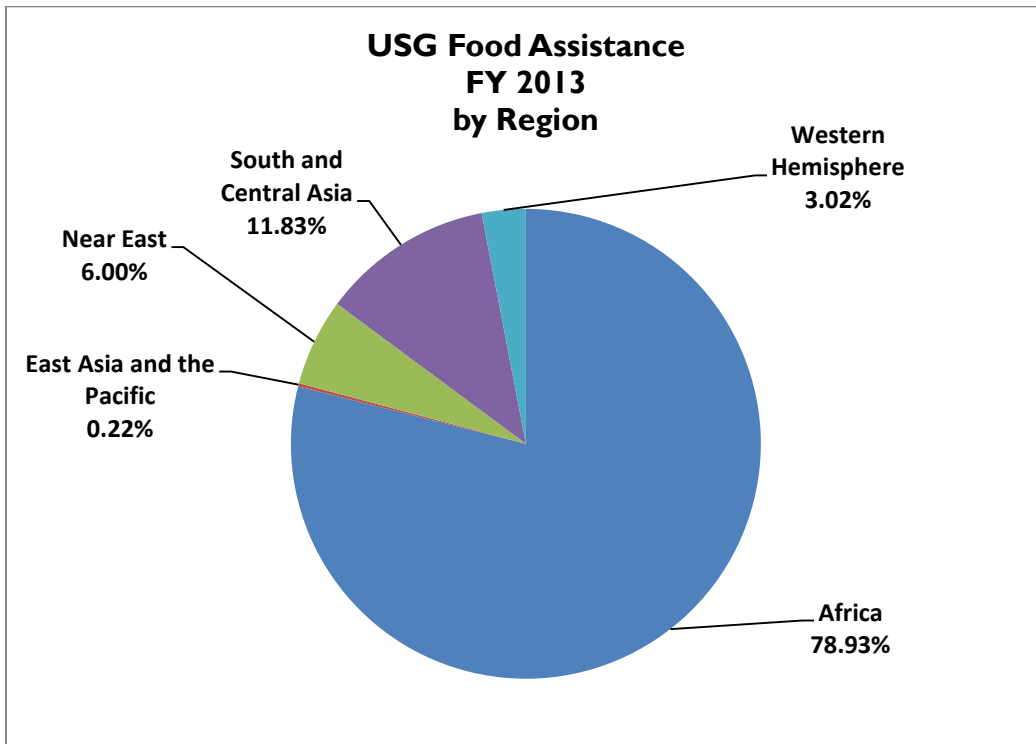
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDF	Community Development Funds
CKW	Community Knowledge Worker
CSB	Corn soy blend
EMOP	Emergency Operation
F2F	Farmer to Farmer Program
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFPr	Food for Progress
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
JPC	Joint Planning Cell
LRP	Local and Regional Procurement
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MFFAPP	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot
MT	Metric Ton
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PSP	Private Service Provider
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
UN	United Nations
VSL	Village Savings and Loan

### **C. List of Awardees**

*The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in FY 2013:*

ACDI/VOCA .....	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA .....	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare .....	Africare
BRA.....	Batey Relief Alliance
CARE.....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CHF.....	Children’s Hunger Fund
CHI.....	CitiHope International
CNFA .....	CNFA
CPI.....	Counterpart International
CRS .....	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
CTS .....	A Call to Serve
EVM.....	Evangelistic International Ministries
FHI.....	Food for the Hungry International
FP.....	Food for the Poor, Inc.
GOM.....	Government of Mauritania
IOM.....	International Organization for Migration
IPHD .....	International Partnership for Human Development
IRT.....	International Relief Teams
LOLI.....	Land O’Lakes International
MCI .....	Mercy Corps International
NCBA.....	National Cooperative Business Association
NS.....	Nascent Solutions, Inc.
OICI .....	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PCI.....	Project Concern International
REST .....	Relief Society of Tigray
RPX.....	The Resource & Policy Exchange
SCF.....	Save the Children Federation
TS .....	TechnoServe, Inc.
UNICEF.....	UNICEF (United Nations)
WCDO .....	World Concern Development Organization
WFP .....	United Nations World Food Program
WIN.....	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
WVUS .....	World Vision US
WVI.....	World Vision, Inc.

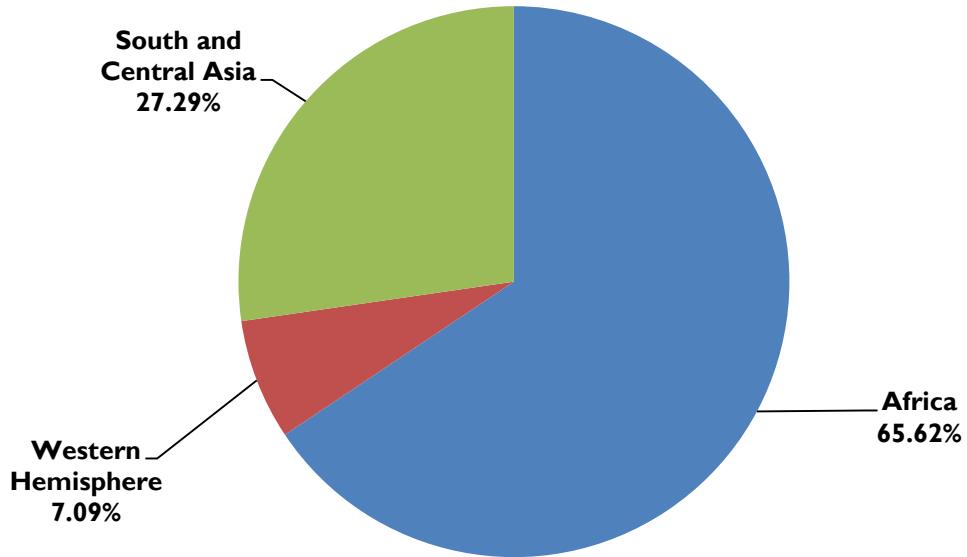
**D. USG Food Assistance Graphs**



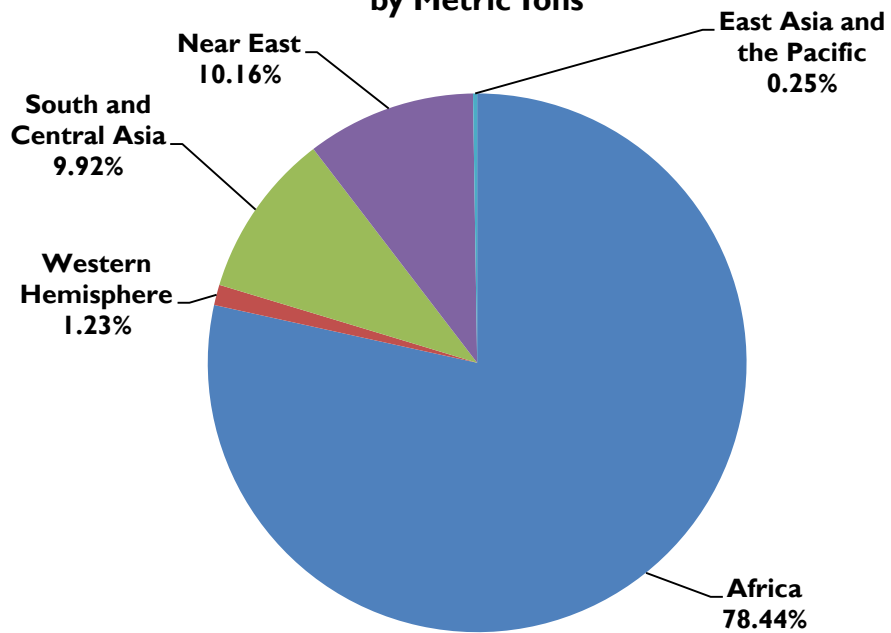
**Wheat/Wheat Products include:** Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat Flour Bread, Wheat-Soya Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, and Soft White Wheat. **Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products include:** Corn-Soya Blend, Corn-Soya Blend Plus, Cornmeal, Corn, Sorghum, and Soy-Fortified Cornmeal.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



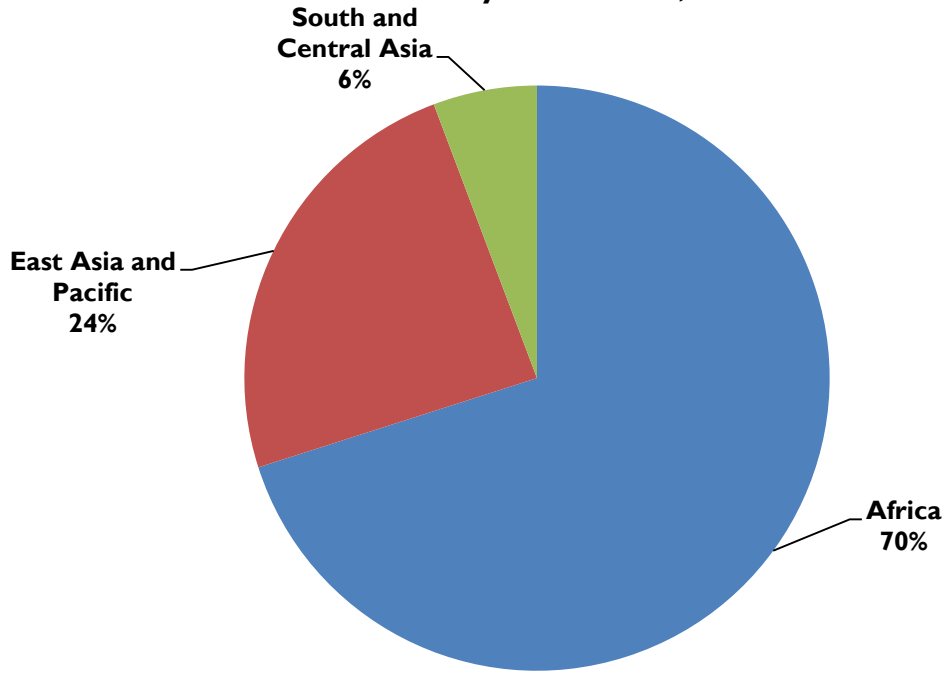
**USAID Development Food Assistance  
FY 2013  
by Metric Tons**



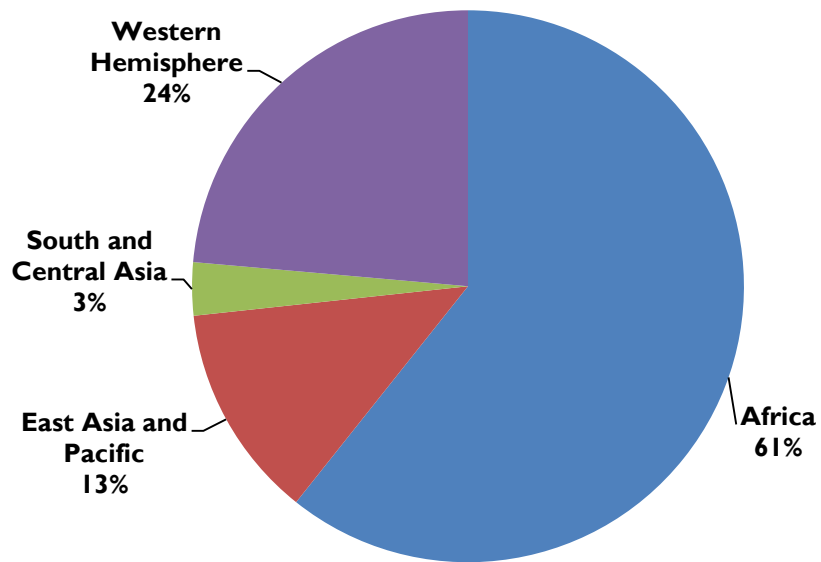
**USAID Emergency Food Assistance  
FY 2013  
by Metric Tons**



**USDA Food for Progress Food Assistance  
Commodities by Metric Tons, FY 2013**



**USDA McGovern Dole Food Assistance  
Commodities by Metric Tons, FY 2013**



**E. USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2013**

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
<b>Africa</b>					
Angola	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	20.2	280	\$1,631.1
Burkina Faso	WFP EMOP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	45.2	1,300	\$1,744.0
	WFP PRRO	--	781.8	--	--
Burundi	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	17.3	240	\$2,134.0
	WFP PRRO	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend	26.8	6,150	\$10,085.7
Central African Republic	WFP PRRO	Rice, Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	243.7	4,220	\$8,831.5
Chad	WFP PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Sorghum, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Lentils	677.7	38,420	\$56,711.5
Congo (DRC)	WFP EMOP	Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Yellow Split Peas	176.9	13,740	\$23,007.3
	WFP PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Yellow Split Peas	898.9	15,780	\$30,864.5
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP EMOP	Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Rice, Corn-Soy Blend	97.9	8,010	\$11,410.5
Djibouti	WFP PRRO	Sorghum, All-Purpose Flour, Yellow Split Peas, Wheat-Soy Blend	90.2	3,530	\$3,623.3
Ethiopia	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Bulgur, Rice	673.0	59,830	\$47,358.2
	WFP PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat	890.9	71,770	\$63,915.0
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Lentils, Corn-Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat	379.3	31,670	\$28,878.4

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
Kenya	WFP PRRO	All-Purpose Flour, Yellow Split Peas, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	1,427.5	41,150	\$45,024.8
	WFP PRRO	All-Purpose Flour, Yellow Split Peas, Sorghum, Green Split Peas	634.7	45,330	\$48,284.5
Liberia	WFP EMOP	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Rice, Vegetable Oil	137.0	2,920	\$4,626.4
Malawi	WFP EMOP	Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	--	4,300	\$8,191.2
	WFP PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend	1,745.5	830	\$1,252.0
Mali	WFP EMOP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Corn- Soy Blend, Bulgur, Lentils	560.0	8,200	\$13,598.8
Mauritania	WFP EMOP	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Corn- Soy Blend, Lentils	65.3	4,550	\$6,541.2
Niger	WFP EMOP	Vegetable Oil, Rice, Yellow Split Peas, Corn- Soy Blend	33.4	2,150	\$3,264.4
	WFP PRRO	Great Northern Beans, Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Rice, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils	773.9	13,850	\$20,552.7
Rwanda	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Rice, Yellow Split Peas	72.0	3,980	\$6,891.8
Somalia	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	10.1	140	\$1,853.0
	WFP PRRO	Yellow Corn, Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Sorghum, Ready-to-use supplementary food	1,258.8	38,430	\$62,898.3
	IOM	--	--	--	\$200.7
South Sudan	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	15.8	220	\$1,912.9
	WFP EMOP	Lentils, Sorghum	734.3	28,680	\$44,815.2
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Lentils, Sorghum	--	58,690	\$91,165.1

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
Sudan	WFP EMOP	Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Lentils	--	88,390	\$84,322.3
	WFP EMOP	Sorghum	3,293.0	52,410	\$58,147.9
Tanzania	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil	108.3	4,550	\$5,550.5
Uganda	WFP PRRO	Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil, Sorghum, Corn-Soy Blend	300.4	7,990	\$11,701.8
Zimbabwe	WFP PRRO	Yellow Peas, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	727.8	10,460	\$13,859.7
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>			<b>16,916.6</b>	<b>672,160</b>	<b>\$824,850.2</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>					
Philippines	WFP PRRO	rice	204.2	2,100	\$2467.6
<b>Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific</b>			<b>204.2</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>\$2,467.6</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Algeria	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Great Northern Beans, Rice, Lentils, Yellow Peas, Green Split Peas	125.0	5,110	\$6,597.6
Gaza	WFP EMOP	--	115.0	--	--
Syria	WFP EMOP	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice Bars, Wheat Bars	1,105.7	25,560	\$23,571.8
Syria (regional response)	WFP EMOP	Nutributter	171.0	60	\$516.1
West Bank	WFP PRRO	--	45.0	--	--
Yemen	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	49.0	680	\$3,825.3
	WFP EMOP	Dark Red Kidney Beans, Soft White Wheat, Yellow Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	3,123.4	55,640	\$46,382.9
<b>Sub-Total Near East</b>			<b>4,734.1</b>	<b>87,050</b>	<b>\$80,893.7</b>

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	58.3	810	\$5,118.1
	WFP PRRO	Soft White Wheat, Soft White Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Yellow Peas	963.6	29,440	\$41,036.6
Nepal	WFP PRRO	Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Rice	32.4	1,960	\$2,093.0
Pakistan	UNICEF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	95.8	1,330	\$7,641.0
	WFP PRRO	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Wheat-Soy Blend, Milled Rice	1,137.0	50,070	\$62,223.3
Sri Lanka	WFP PRRO	Rice, Yellow Split Peas	13.2	1,420	\$1,542.0
<b>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</b>			<b>2,300.1</b>	<b>85,030</b>	<b>\$119,654.0</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Colombia	WFP PRRO	Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Rice	396.7	3,340	\$6,151.9
Haiti	CRS	Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Corn-Soy Blend	--	1,894	\$3,676.3
	WFP PRRO	Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Black Beans	7.4	3,600	\$5,282.7
	WVUS	Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend	--	1,696	\$2,811.9
<b>Sub-Total Western Hemisphere</b>			<b>404.1</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>\$17,922.80</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>			<b>24,559.1</b>	<b>856,870</b>	<b>\$1,045,788.3</b>
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, April 2014. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from USDA Procurement Tracker, April 2014. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to awards made late in the fiscal year and implemented the following year or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.					
Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 36 for a list of awardees and page 54 for the country list.					
Note: USAID tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.					

**F. USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Beneficiaries and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2013**

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
<b>Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	119.3	1,690	\$2,089.3
	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	240.3	2,450	\$2,538.8
Burundi	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	411.2	6,530	\$7,044.3
Chad	Africare	Soy Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread	305.9	1,000	\$1,013.6
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	ADRA	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	208.6	1,200	\$9,123.4
	FHI	Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	186.4	1,500	\$9,750.6
	MCI	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	102.5	2,700	\$9,217.7
Ethiopia	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	371.9	16,930	\$14,085.2
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	344.2	26,390	\$23,465.1
	REST	Lentils, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	1,005.8	52,660	\$40,400.3
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	386.1	15,520	\$17,594.9
Liberia	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	131.5	530	\$7,699.5
	OICI	Rice, Wheat Flour	9.4	--	\$5,390.8

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
Madagascar	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Crude Degummed Vegetable Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	692.8	4,230	\$9,398.7
Malawi	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	291.6	17,230	\$16,520.3
Mali	Africare	Soy Fortified Bulgur	23.0	--	--
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	101.0	--	--
Mauritania	CPI	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	83.4	--	--
Mozambique	ADRA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	115.8	--	--
	FHI	Hard Red Winter Wheat	78.4	--	--
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat	128.4	--	--
	WVUS	Hard Red Winter Wheat	141.5	--	--
Niger	CPI	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	32.3	30	\$60.5
	MCI	Rice, Bulgur	10.3	1,330	\$1,631.5
	SCF	Rice	23.6	2,170	\$2,369.3
	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Rice, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	239.2	2,550	\$3,012.0
Sierra Leone	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn-soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	276.0	1,960	\$9,473.0
South Sudan	CRS	Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	106.7	6,190	\$24,136.5
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	9.1	--	\$2,164.2
	MCI	Cornmeal, Corn-soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil	260.3	--	\$3,452.2



<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
Zimbabwe	CNFA	--	--	--	\$6,885.6
	WVUS	--	--	--	\$9,315.4
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>			<b>6,436.5</b>	<b>164,790</b>	<b>\$237,832.7</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	ACDI/VOCA	Lentils, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil	232.4	13,940	\$7,924.7
	CARE	Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	2,042.1	38,670	\$22,662.8
	SCF	Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,858.8	15,930	\$9,170.9
<b>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</b>			<b>4,133.3</b>	<b>68,540</b>	<b>\$39,758.4</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Guatemala	CRS	Corn-soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	11.8	1,810	\$2,035.2
	MCI	Corn-soy Blend, Crude Degummed Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	121.1	7,220	\$8,147.7
	SCF	Corn-soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	53.8	1,510	\$1,693.4
Haiti	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-soy Blend, Corn-soy Blend Plus, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	67.4	--	--
	CARE	Vegetable Oil, Bulgur, Black Beans, Corn-Soy Blend	--	4,350	\$7,632.3
	CRS	--	92.3	--	--
	WVUS	Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Corn-Soy Blend	127.9	2,910	\$2,729.8
<b>Sub-Total Western Hemisphere</b>			<b>474.3</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>\$22,238.4</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>			<b>11,044.1</b>	<b>251,130</b>	<b>\$299,829.50</b>

Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from actuals in FFP Final Budget Summary Report, April 2014. All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types derived from USDA Procurement Tracker, April 2014. Beneficiary values derived from Annual Results Reports. Beneficiary values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from

the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.

Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 36 for a list of awardees and page 54 for the country list.

Note: USAID tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USAID defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the program in each technical area. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries. All recipients are beneficiaries, but not all beneficiaries are necessarily food ration recipients.

## G. USDA CCC Funded Food for Progress Grants Fiscal Year 2013<sup>6</sup>

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
<b>Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso	CRS	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	60,080	11,750	\$18.5
Ethiopia	ACDI/VOCA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	189,693	40,000	\$23.8
Kenya	LOLI	Hard Red Winter Wheat	473,580	37,600	\$23.1
Liberia	ACDI/VOCA	Parboiled, Well Milled, Long Grain Rice	60,000	11,900	\$13.2
Mauritania	Government of Mauritania	Vegetable Oil	TBD	2,400	\$5.2
Mozambique	TS	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	162,400	8,540	\$15.1
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>			<b>945,753</b>	<b>112,190</b>	<b>\$98.9</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>					
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	NCBA	Milled Rice	48,000	10,500	\$12.9
Philippines	WIN	Dehydrated Potatoes Flakes, Soybean Meal	2,471,248	28,240	\$23.3
<b>Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific</b>			<b>2,519,248</b>	<b>38,740</b>	<b>\$36.2</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					

<sup>6</sup> For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is reporting only agreements signed in FY 2013.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	LOLI	Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	119,995	9,190	\$14.4
Sri Lanka*					\$0.1
<b>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</b>			<b>119,995</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>\$14.5</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>			<b>3,584,996</b>	<b>160,120</b>	<b>\$149.6</b>
Source: USDA total costs include all FY 2013 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2013. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements.					
*Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY13. Beneficiaries and commodities are reported only in the year that the agreement was signed.					
Note: USDA's Food for Progress tables report on both direct and indirect beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who come into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods, or services) provided by the program in each technical area or program activity. Individuals who receive training or benefit from program-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. Indirect beneficiaries are those who benefit indirectly from the goods and services provided to the direct beneficiaries (e.g., families of producers).					

**I. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program  
Grants Fiscal Year 2013<sup>7</sup>**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
<b>Africa</b>					
Ethiopia	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	663,956	13,350	\$26.5
Guinea Bissau	IPHD	---	---	---	\$0.9
Kenya	WFP	Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Bulgur	1,458,500	19,110	\$19.6
Liberia	WFP	Bulgur, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	595,000	8,670	\$20.0
Malawi	WFP	Corn Soy Blend Plus	1,382,870	10,910	\$21.0
Tanzania	PCI	Rice, Pinto Beans, Soy- fortified Vegetable Oil, Sorghum	466,489	3,100	\$17.4
<b>Sub-Total Africa</b>			<b>4,566,815</b>	<b>55,140</b>	<b>105.4</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>					
Cambodia	WFP	Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas, Milled Rice	578,136	11,440	20.0
<b>Sub-Total East Asia and Pacific</b>			<b>578,136</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>20.0</b>

<sup>7</sup> For the USDA programs mentioned in this report, USDA is reporting only on agreements signed in FY 2013. USAID is reporting on all costs incurred in FY 2013 from new and ongoing emergency and development programs.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AWARDEE</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (000s)</b>	<b>METRIC TONS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST (000s)</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Nepal	WFP	Corn Soy Blend Plus, Vegetable Oil	274,000	2,820	6.0
<b>Sub-Total South and Central Asia</b>			<b>274,000</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Nicaragua	PCI	Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Milled Rice, Red Beans, Vegetable Oil	491,404	3,710	13.4
Guatemala	PCI	Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Flour, Milled Rice, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil	245,649	3,440	8.2
	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Milled Rice, Pinto Beans, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Corn	155,220	8,970	20.5
Haiti	WFP	Milled Rice, Black Beans, Vegetable Oil	500,000	5,320	10.0
<b>Sub-Total Western Hemisphere</b>			<b>1,392,273</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>			<b>6,811,224</b>	<b>90,840</b>	<b>183.5</b>
Source: USDA total costs include all FY 2013 obligations for commodity, freight, distribution, and awardee's administrative expenses reported as of September 30, 2013. Commodity figures are reported in metric tons. Beneficiaries are reported according to the planned levels in grant agreements.					
¹Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY13. Beneficiaries and commodities are reported only in the year that the agreement was signed.					
Note: USDA's McGovern-Dole tables report only on direct beneficiaries. USDA defines direct beneficiaries as those who receive food rations directly, including direct feeding at schools or take home rations through the life of the program.					

**J. Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2013**

	<b>MINIMUM</b>	<b>SUBMINIMUM</b>	<b>MONETIZATION</b>	<b>VALUE-ADDED</b>	<b>BAGGED IN UNITED STATES</b>
<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
<b>Final FY 2013 Level</b>	1,320,360	275,797	40.9%	29.2%	100%

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

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

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

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

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

**Source:** FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, April 2014.

## **K. Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs —Fiscal Year 2013**

### **Title II (38 countries)**

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

### **Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (21 countries)**

Cameroon  
Chad  
Dominican Republic\*  
Ethiopia\*

Georgia  
Guatemala\*  
Haiti\*  
Honduras\*  
Kyrgyzstan\*  
Malawi\*  
Nicaragua\*  
Niger\*  
Peru\*  
Senegal\*  
South Sudan  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Tajikistan\*  
Uganda  
Uzbekistan\*  
Zimbabwe

### **Title V-Farmer-to- Farmer (63 countries)**

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

Kyrgyzstan  
Lebanon\*  
Liberia\*  
Malawi\*  
Mali\*  
Mexico  
Moldova  
Mongolia  
Morocco\*  
Mozambique\*  
Nepal\*  
New Caledonia  
Nicaragua\*  
Niger\*  
Nigeria\*  
Paraguay  
Peru\*  
Philippines  
Rwanda\*  
Senegal\*  
South Africa\*  
St. Kitts & Nevis\*  
St. Lucia  
Tajikistan\*  
Tanzania\*  
Thailand  
Tunisia  
Trinidad & Tobago  
Uganda\*  
Ukraine\*  
Uzbekistan\*  
Zambia\*  
Zimbabwe\*

### **CCC-Funded Food for Progress (10 countries funded in FY 2013)**

Afghanistan\*  
Bangladesh  
Benin\*  
Burkina Faso  
El Salvador\*  
Ethiopia  
Guatemala\*  
Honduras\*  
Jordan\*  
Kenya  
Liberia  
Malawi\*  
Mali\*  
Mongolia\*

Mozambique  
Mauritania  
Nicaragua\*  
Pakistan\*  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Tanzania\*  
Timor-Leste  
Uganda\*

### **McGovern-Dole Food for Education (11 countries funded in FY 2013)**

Afghanistan\*  
Cambodia  
Cameroon\*  
Ethiopia  
Guatemala  
Guinea Bissau  
Haiti  
Honduras\*  
Kenya  
Laos\*  
Liberia  
Malawi  
Mali\*  
Mozambique\*  
Nepal  
Nicaragua  
Republic of Congo\*  
Sierra Leone\*  
Tanzania

\*Active programs funded in previous fiscal years.