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U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2009



Transmittal to Congress

Under Food for Peace Act Section 407(f) (1)(A), “Not later than April 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator [of USAID] and the Secretary [of Agriculture] shall jointly prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report regarding each program and activity carried out under this Act during the prior fiscal year.” As required, this report is hereby submitted to Congress.

April 2010

Cover photo: USAID.



A USAID-supported World Food Program initiative in eastern Sri Lanka. USAID.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States is committed to the promotion of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, the United States provided more than \$2.9 billion of food assistance to developing countries approximately 2.8 million metric tons, reaching over 70 million people worldwide. The following summary shows U.S. food assistance, by legislative authority, for FY 2009.¹

PROGRAM	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000)
Food for Progress Title I	14,300	\$22,000.0
Food for Peace Title II	2,396,314	\$2,552,061.6
Food for Development Title III	----	----
Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title IV	----	\$12,500.0
Section 416(b)	----	----
Food for Progress CCC	274,230	\$215,816.6
McGovern-Dole	126,523	\$168,414.8
Procurement Pilot Project	----	\$4,750.0
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	21,000	\$5,638.4
GRAND TOTAL	2,832,367	\$2,981,181.4

More than one billion people – nearly a sixth of the world’s population – suffer from chronic hunger. It is a crisis with devastating and far-reaching effects. Hunger weakens immune systems and stunts child development. Half of all child deaths in the developing world are related to undernutrition. Chronic hunger and undernutrition primarily result from poverty – people who are poor often simply cannot afford to buy food. Hungry families spend over half their income to buy the food they need to survive. Food often cannot travel from surplus to deficit regions within and across countries because of poor roads, barriers at borders and checkpoints along the way. Without enough food, adults struggle to work and children struggle to learn, making sustainable economic development difficult to achieve.

Ensuring global food security will only become more challenging in the future as demand for

¹ All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Beneficiary totals for USAID represent beneficiaries reached in FY 2009. Beneficiary totals for USDA represent planned beneficiary totals associated with the FY 2009 award.

food is projected to increase by 50 percent over the next 20 years. Increased demand will come primarily from population growth in the developing world and income growth in middle-income countries. Growth in agricultural productivity, which is already lagging globally, also faces increasing threats from climate change, scarce water supplies, and competition for energy resources from industry and urbanization.

Addressing these issues will require a whole-of-government approach, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have been working closely with the U.S. State Department and other U.S. government agencies to develop the Administration's new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, "Feed the Future." The focus and coordination promoted in this initiative will strengthen all U.S. Government (USG) food security programming, including USG food assistance. By targeting the poorest of the poor and better integrating food aid programs into larger – often multilateral – efforts, USAID and USDA food assistance programs are aiming to improve the effectiveness of food aid and increase its contribution to global targets for reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty.



Children receiving USAID-supported food aid in Sudan. USAID.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

U.S. International Food Assistance

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

1. Food for Peace Act.

- **Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
- **Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
- **Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
- **Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) 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**—food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises. Under the 2008 Food for Peace Act, the Administrator of USAID oversees the release and use of these funds.
6. **Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP)**—local and regional purchase of commodities to help meet urgent food needs due to food crises and disasters. This program was authorized as a five-year pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill.



Beneficiaries of a USAID-supported food aid activity in Malawi. USAID.

I. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

U.S. international food assistance has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. This tradition continued in FY 2009, with the USG providing more than 2.8 million metric tons (MT) of commodities to more than 70 million beneficiaries and 73 countries worldwide.

In recent years, attention has focused on the continued challenges that hamper efforts at reducing global food insecurity. The Administration's new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, "Feed the Future," has been designed to begin to address these challenges, including those faced in our food assistance programs. Starting in FY 2010, coordinated efforts promoted by the initiative will strengthen all USG food security programming. USAID and USDA have already made significant improvements to better target and monitor their food aid programs through a series of new initiatives. USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) office's recent three-year pilot Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project collects and analyzes data and information from USAID, USDA, and other sources to better inform the need, targeting, and potential use of food aid commodities. FFP's recent adoption of the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A) builds on research-based successes from targeting this beneficiary category, and improves the cost effectiveness, design and content of such programs. The recent hiring of additional FFP nonemergency (development) food aid program field monitors, meanwhile, increases FFP's ability to analyze, monitor and respond to food security and food aid concerns. FFP and USDA are also funding efforts aimed at improving the nutritional quality and content of food aid to better serve and respond to the specific needs of food aid beneficiaries.

A. Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project

The BEST Project conducts independent market analyses to ensure that FFP complies with the Bellmon Amendment, which requires that adequate storage facilities be available in a recipient country upon arrival of a commodity to prevent spoilage or waste, and that distribution of the commodity in the recipient country will not result in substantial disincentive or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The BEST Project is conducting independent market analyses to ensure that these requirements are met. Using the results of these analyses, FFP, USDA, and other food aid partners are better able to target food aid most fully to those countries and beneficiaries in need. A number of studies have already been completed and can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/bellmonana.html

B. Title II Nonemergency Food Security Country Frameworks

In FY 2009, FFP continued to develop Food Security Programming Frameworks (FSPF) that define objectives, approaches, geographic foci and institutional partnerships for effective use of Title II nonemergency resources to reduce food insecurity. The FSPFs provide country-specific guidance to partners developing new Title II multi-year nonemergency assistance proposals (MYAPs). During FY 2009, FFP and respective Regional Bureaus and Missions developed

FSPFs for Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The FSPFs provide a broad overview of contextual factors and cross-cutting issues that promote or constrain food security programming in the country; identify the determinants of food insecurity and the geographic distribution of food insecurity and malnutrition, including areas of greatest food insecurity, risks and vulnerabilities; describe existing policies, strategies, initiatives, and programs related to reducing food insecurity in the country; and identify priority objectives, program areas, activities, partners, and geographic foci for Title II food security programs. A number of FSPFs have already been completed and can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/countryspec.html.

C. USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

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

In response to rising needs for more and better food security monitoring information in additional countries where food security could become a significant problem, in FY 2009 USAID, working with FEWS NET, defined and tested a nonpresence-based monitoring strategy, referred to as the "remote monitoring" initiative. This strategy prioritizes the identification and early warning of significant changes in food availability and food access that might potentially lead to a food security crisis. Sectoral monitoring priorities for the remote monitoring include weather and climate, crop condition and output, food markets and trade, and a livelihood food security framework for each country.

Using a minimal number of on-the-ground visits and focusing heavily on FEWS NET's existing global monitoring resources and building and sustaining collaborations and partnerships with organizations already established in each country, FEWS NET developed methods, tools and agreements that promote a continuous stream of monitoring data from three remote monitoring pilot countries: Yemen, Tajikistan and Burundi.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The renewed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) emphasis within FFP ensures that Title II resources are being used effectively and efficiently to achieve the best possible food security outcomes, and that food aid program staff continually learn from past experiences to improve program implementation.

In this regard, FFP continued its practice of delivering four- to five- day M&E workshops to newly awarded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) partners in order to improve the quality of Title II M&E data, as well as USG staff charged with monitoring those programs. The

workshops help improve the design of program results frameworks, baselines, and M&E plans, and ensure that required indicators from FFP and Missions are included in partner M&E plans and that data are collected in a consistent manner. The workshops also strengthen Mission and partner knowledge of Title II programs and reinforce their understanding of M&E procedures. Workshops have now been held in Mali and in Mozambique (for 16 newly awarded MYAPs), as well as in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Malawi. Additional workshops will be held as new MYAPs are awarded in FY 2010, for Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Sudan.

FFP also released updated guidance that describes the key M&E responsibilities of MYAP awardees and potential awardees, providing additional detail to existing M&E policies. This guidance can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/ffpib.html. In addition, during FY 2009, FFP held a technical assistance workshop on food aid commodity management for Title II awardees. Held in the field, in Maputo, Mozambique, the workshop provided a hands-on component that included observations of commodity management activities at a seaport. Participants also learned the general tenets of Title II commodity management from a field perspective. The training strengthened the capacity of Title II partners to properly manage commodities within their own programs, and to improve commodity management practices among local sub-awardees.

USDA initiated efforts in FY 2009 to improve results-oriented management for its food aid programs. USDA has worked with grantees and results-oriented specialists to develop specific objectives and measures for the programs. Grant agreements completed in FY 2009 included more specific measures to gauge the success of the programs. USDA is continuing work in this area to define objectives and to develop monitoring and evaluation procedures that will be used in administering the programs. USDA plans to fully incorporate results-oriented management in the programs by FY 2011.

E. Food Aid Quality

In FY 2009, FFP awarded Tufts University's School of Nutrition a contract to examine the nutritional needs of food aid beneficiaries and the commodities currently available to meet those needs in the context of total available food resources. The beneficiaries studied include orphans and vulnerable children, pregnant and lactating women, students in grades K-8, food-insecure adolescents and adults, and people living with HIV.

As part of their study, technical briefing papers will



A mother and child with their food aid ration in Ghana. USAID.

be produced on the following topics:

- Review of past recommendations and their implementation to date;
- Enrichment and fortification in USAID activities and in Title II commodities;
- Recommendations to improve Title II enrichment and fortification formulations; and
- Food aid and nutritional support for people living with HIV.

A final report will include an expanded executive summary of the findings and recommendations of all four briefing papers, and recommendations for next steps and implementation of these recommendations. It will also include a description of a process for periodic and ongoing review of the nutritional quality of Title II food aid commodities.

Furthermore as part of this review, FFP and Tufts developed and maintain a public, interactive website (www.foodaidquality.org) to serve as a general space for information about the Food Aid Quality Review project, including summaries of meetings and presentations, as well as draft documents and preliminary recommendations for comment. On the site, there is also a discussion forum on topics related to the Food Aid Quality Review project, where those in the community are invited to participate by commenting on or starting their own discussion topic.

F. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project

Under the USAID supported FANTA Project-2, FFP continued to publish a number of Title II relevant publications, guides and tools to support Title II partners and USAID and USDA staff in strengthening knowledge in food security and nutrition activities. A list of the publications can be found at www.fantaproject.org/focus/foodaid.shtml.

One of the persistent challenges to Title II nonemergency programs is to assure that the impacts they achieve are sustained after the program has ended. All Title II nonemergency programs are now required to incorporate an “exit strategy” that aims at sustaining program impact. However, little guidance exists on how to implement successful exit strategies. To address this gap, FFP, with the help of Tufts University through FANTA Project-2, is developing guidance on the design of such strategies. For that purpose, a set of studies is being conducted in several countries where Title II nonemergency programs are ending.

Each country study protocol calls for a review of Title II awardees’ planned exit strategies and their implementation of that strategy during the final MYAP year, followed by a qualitative review one year after the MYAP has ended, as well as in-depth qualitative and quantitative assessments two years after exit to assess the extent to which the impacts of the MYAP were maintained or improved, and to understand factors of success or failure in the specific exit strategies that were used.

G. Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A)

The Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A) is a food-assisted program aimed at reducing the prevalence of child malnutrition by targeting a package of health and nutrition interventions to all pregnant women, mothers of children 0-23 months and children under two in food-insecure program areas, regardless of nutritional status. Because they are the

most nutritionally-vulnerable members of the population, the program targets everyone in these groups to protect children from malnutrition and its long-term consequences, including diminished psychomotor skills, work capacity, intelligence and income. PM2A integrates best practices in maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programming and combines them with food assistance. USAID now strongly encourages Title II partners that submit MYAP proposals to design their MCHN intervention on the basis of preventive actions. In FY 2009, utilizing Title II resources, USAID awarded PM2A MYAPs for Guatemala and Burundi.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Food for Peace Act

1. Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security

The Title I authority of the Food for Peace Act provides funding for both a concessional sales program, supporting trade and development and for the Food for Progress grant program, supporting agricultural development in emerging democracies. The primary objective of the concessional sales component is to provide food assistance to targeted developing countries in order to promote economic growth. By gradually reducing the concessionality of support and eliminating ocean freight financing, the program is intended to assist in the recipient country's transition from aid to commercial trade. There were no Title I-funded concessional sales programs active in FY 2009.

Title I resources were used to support the Food for Progress grant program in FY 2009, providing 14,300 MT in assistance to two countries, Burundi and the Central African Republic, with an estimated value of \$22 million. Additional information on Title I-funded activities is included in the Food for Progress section of this report.

2. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs

More than three-quarters of U.S. international food aid was used in FY 2009 to respond to emergency situations and to implement development projects as part of the Title II program. Administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), in FY 2009, Title II programs (emergency and nonemergency) provided more than 2.3 million MT of commodities, with a program cost of approximately \$2.6 billion, to assist approximately 61 million people in 61 countries.

The focus of Title II programs is to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations, and improving resiliency to shocks is an essential first step toward household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this strategy, the nonemergency development portfolio incorporates many activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to natural disasters.

a. Title II: Emergency Programs

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

In FY 2009, Title II emergency programs provided more than 1.9 million MT of emergency food aid, with a program cost of more than \$2.1 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 38 countries. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 54 million food-insecure people in FY 2009.

Food for Peace Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

Pakistan: With fighting between government forces and militants in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province on the rise, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased exponentially in early 2009, with estimated figures growing from several hundreds of thousands to over two million in mere months. As the number of IDPs grew – reaching as many as 2.2 million by the end of May 2009 – so did the level of Title II assistance. In all, FFP provided 62,730 MT of food aid to the World Food Program (WFP) in FY 2009, valued at \$55 million, to help meet the needs of Pakistan's IDP population. Importantly, FFP was able to meet the demands of a rising IDP population by using prepositioned commodities (see box on following page) and ship diversions to expedite the transport, arrival, and distribution of U.S. food aid. Moreover, as security conditions improved and IDPs began to return to their places of origin, FFP continued to provide assistance to IDPs and returnees, serving as an important safety net until their livelihoods could be restored.



U.S. food aid being prepared for distribution at an IDP camp in Pakistan. USAID.



Beehives being distributed to a youth group in Ethiopia as part of an income generating activity. FHI.

Ethiopia: In FY 2009, FFP continued to support the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) by providing an estimated \$120 million of food assistance through its nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to chronically food insecure beneficiaries. In exchange for food (or cash) transfers, beneficiaries of the PSNP carry out public works projects such as soil and water conservation, community road construction and rehabilitation, small-scale irrigation, and school and health post renovation and construction, among others. The food and cash transfers prevent the depletion of household assets (such as the sale of livestock or the eating of the next season's seeds), and the public works projects create community assets, such as roads and health posts.

In addition to support for the PSNP, Food for Peace provided over \$266 million of relief food assistance through WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to drought-affected beneficiaries. These people can normally meet their own food requirements. However, because of successive seasons of insufficient rain and inadequate harvests, they required emergency food assistance.

b. Title II: Private Assistance Programs (Nonemergency)

The Food for Peace Title II development (nonemergency) food aid program constitutes one of the largest sources of USAID funding in promoting long-term food security in such areas as:

- Agriculture and Natural Resource Management activities;
- Health and household nutrition activities (e.g., MCHN including PM2A); and
- Education, Humanitarian Assistance, and Microenterprise.

In FY 2009, 19 awardees implemented 78 Title II nonemergency programs in 31 countries. Approximately 474,350 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$370 million, was used to support programs that benefited more than seven million people.

Food for Peace Title II: Nonemergency Program Highlights

Guatemala: High levels of malnutrition are especially harmful for children under the age of two, who can experience life-long impairments in their physical and cognitive development. In the northern department of Alta Verapaz in Guatemala, more than 60 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished, while infant and maternal mortality rates are among the worst in the country. To improve food security in Alta Verapaz, FFP provided Mercy Corps International (MCI) 3,370 MT of food aid in FY 2009, valued at \$7.6 million, to implement a program using the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach. Working in tandem with government health counterparts and FANTA for operations research support, MCI provided food assistance to 227,000 Guatemalan children under two and malnourished children

Prepositioning Warehousing

USAID's warehouse program supports the strategic prepositioning of Food for Peace commodities by increasing the number of warehouses from two up to five in regions that show historic need or are situated along trade routes. Under the new program, the Agency expects to store packaged and bulk food commodities, as needed, in at least five warehouses throughout Africa, in South Asia, and within the United States.

Prepositioning warehouses are an integral part of USAID's food aid program. They offer USAID the capability to significantly reduce transit times of food commodities in the midst of a crisis.

USAID uses prepositioning sites to maintain a continuous flow of vital food aid. The Agency stores commonly needed commodities in the prepositioning warehouses and, as needs arise, ships the food directly from the warehouse to the region in need.

Expansion of the USAID prepositioning program was made possible by new authorities provided by Congress in the 2008 Farm Bill.

under five, as well as nursing and pregnant mothers in the Alta Verapaz, Petén and Quiché regions. In addition, by the end of the PM2A program in Guatemala in FY 2013, health providers will have increased their capacity to plan for community health needs, and program beneficiaries are expected to have improved their nutritional status and access to sustainable, quality health care.

Liberia: While Liberia continues on its path to recovery and development after decades of poor governance and civil war, high rates of chronic malnutrition persist. As part of the U.S. President's Food Security Response Initiative (PFSRI), FFP allocated 4,860 MT of food aid commodities in FY 2009, valued at \$6.3 million, for nonemergency assistance in Liberia. Using these resources, CRS and over a dozen international and domestic NGOs are working with 35,380 beneficiaries in 24 districts to improve agricultural production, infrastructure and emergency preparedness. The program also aims to improve the management of childhood illnesses, rehabilitate malnourished children, and provide life skills education for children and adolescents impacted by HIV.



A father and son bringing home their USAID food aid ration in Tajikistan. USAID.

Focusing on building the capacity of local NGOs to manage food security activities and interventions, CRS's program made significant achievements in FY 2009. One activity in the remote area of Nyor-Diaply – rehabilitating community fish ponds left dormant due to the war and providing associated training – led to the rehabilitation of 21 fish ponds by seven community-based organizations. Eleven of the ponds produced 1,084 kg of tilapia and catfish, from which community members were able to feed themselves and sell the rest for a profit of USD \$650. The fish farming groups involved plans to save a portion of the profits and expand their fish farming activities in the community.

Uganda: Following decades of civil insecurity and successive seasons of poor rains and harvests, northern and northeastern Uganda remain highly food insecure. As part of a Title II-funded MYAP, ACIDI/VOCA and its sub-grantees are implementing activities in 17 rural districts in northern and eastern Uganda. Using 19,850 MT in food aid in FY 2009, valued at \$12.7 million, ACIDI/VOCA provided over 116,000 beneficiaries with food assistance, agricultural training and support, income generation services and grants, and activities in health,

nutrition, and hygiene. Using the support provided, the 1,955 farmer savings groups formed under the program amassed a cumulative savings of \$162,668 in two years. In addition, the program focuses extensively on People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). In addition to food aid provided, in FY 2009, 96,970 PLWHAs, including their families, were provided with income generating grants, agricultural support, and other support services upon graduation from direct food distributions.

c. International Food Relief Partnership

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

In FY 2009, FFP awarded approximately \$8.6 million in Title II IFRP production and distribution grants. As part of the production grant, Breedlove Dehydrated Foods produced a vitamin-fortified, dried vegetable soup mix that is prepared and used as meals, predominantly in institutional settings. Over the course of the FY, 30 IFRP distribution grants were awarded to 23 nonprofit U.S.-based organizations. IFRP awardees distributed the commodity to over 90,000 beneficiaries in 23 countries.

The organizations that received grants in FY 2009 to transport and distribute the commodities were: ACTS International; Amigos Internacionales; Batey Relief Alliance; Catholic Relief Services; Center for International Health; Children's Hunger Fund; Church of Bible Understanding; CitiHope; Convoy of Hope; Coprodeli USA; Counterpart International; Cross International; Evangelistic International Ministries; Fabretto Children's Foundation; Feed the Children; Food for the Hungry; Haiti Vision; International Partnership for Human Development; International Relief and Development; International Relief Teams; Nascent Solutions; Project Concern International; Resource and Policy Exchange; and World Help.

3. Title III: Food for Development

The Food for Peace Title III program is a USAID-administered tool for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in the least-developed countries. The USG donates agricultural commodities to the recipient country and funds their transportation to the point of entry in the recipient country. These commodities are sold on the domestic market and the revenue generated from their sale is used to support and implement economic development and food-security programs. Funds were neither requested nor appropriated for Title III in FY 2009.

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

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

The FTF Program was initially authorized by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985 and funded through Title V of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The U.S. Congress authorized the current FY 2009-2013 phase of the FTF Program in the 2008 Food for Peace Act, designating it the "John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program" in honor of Ogonowski, one of the pilots killed on September 11, 2001, and former Congressman Bereuter, who initially sponsored the program.

During FY 2009, USAID provided \$12.5 million for FTF programs. Over approximately six months of active implementation during the fiscal year, 218 volunteer assignments were completed in 23 countries, strengthening 163 host organizations – cooperatives, farmer associations, agribusinesses, and NGOs – and directly assisting 10,533 persons, including training 5,951 persons. Approximately 35 percent of FTF beneficiaries were female. Importantly, new FTF programs were implemented in 20 core countries, developing five-year work plans for 41 country projects, focusing on agricultural productivity and value-chain development for dairy, horticulture, staple food crops, aquaculture, and other commodities. Four special projects were launched, involving new implementing organizations and targeting special issues such as avian influenza prevention, organic coffee production, and food security.

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2009	
Africa	
Angola	4
Egypt	18
Ethiopia	1
Ghana	13
Kenya	16
Malawi	15
Mali	5
Mozambique	12
Nigeria	13
Tanzania	12
Uganda	10
Sub-Total Africa	119
Latin America/Caribbean	
Bolivia	1
Dominican Republic	4
Guyana	5
Haiti	7
Jamaica	7
Nicaragua	12
Peru	2
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean	38
Europe/Eurasia	
Belarus	5
Georgia	23
Moldova	15
Sub-Total Europe/Eurasia	43
Asia/Near East	
Lebanon	16
Tajikistan	2
Sub-Total Asia/Near East	18
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	218

Title V: FTF Program Highlights

Egypt: The Four Thousand Tons per Day Program, a USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA) activity in Egypt, targets over 8,000 smallholder farmers to help them to become reliable and profitable suppliers for both local processors and export markets. FTF volunteers provide invaluable technical and training assistance through the program. For example, in FY 2009, volunteers provided technical assistance to farmer groups in the Nubariya region, and introduced new technologies for managing soil fertility, irrigation water use, and seedling production. One of



FTF-supported green pepper producer women's group in El Salvador. USAID.

the beneficiaries, a smallholder tomato producer in the region, almost doubled his yield from the previous year as well as his net income, in part from savings incurred from lower production costs. Using some of the proceeds generated, his household plans to purchase small livestock and rent additional land to increase the area under cultivation next season.

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

The Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes the donation by USDA of surplus food and feed grain owned by the CCC. Section 416(a) authorizes surplus food assistance to be distributed domestically, and surplus food donated to developing countries for assistance programs is covered under Section 416(b). Surplus commodities acquired by the CCC as a result of price-support operations may be made available under Section 416(b) if they cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of without disrupting price-support programs at competitive world prices. In FY 2009, no commodities were made available by CCC for use in the 416(b) program and, consequently, no donations were made under the program.

C. Food for Progress

The USDA-administered Food for Progress Program, authorized under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, assists developing countries, particularly emerging democracies “that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, input availability, distribution and private

sector involvement.” The program authorizes the CCC to carry out the sale and exportation of U.S. agricultural commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis, with the use of either CCC financing or Title I funds. Agreements under the Food for Progress Program are awarded to governments or private voluntary organizations (PVOs), nonprofit agricultural organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations or other private entities.

The 2008 Farm Bill extended the authority for the Food for Progress Program to provide assistance in the administration and monitoring of food assistance programs to strengthen private-sector agriculture in recipient countries through FY 2012. The CCC is authorized to use \$15 million for administrative costs under the grants, and \$40 million for transportation expenses.

In FY 2009, CCC funding financed the purchase and shipment of 274,230 MT of commodities to 14 countries, with an estimated value of \$216 million. In total, the Food for Progress Program – through CCC and Title I funding – provided over \$238 million in food assistance in FY 2009, which supported the purchase and shipment of 288,530 MT of commodities.

Food for Progress Program Highlights

Afghanistan: As part of the USG’s long-term commitment to help Afghanistan rebuild after years of war, USDA provided 25,000 MT of monetized wheat – valued at \$12.1 million – to Shelter for Life International (SFL) to implement programs that combat food insecurity. SFL is rehabilitating irrigation systems, building storage facilities, facilitating information sharing, and extending credit to local farmers. Through training and the technical support provided, increases are expected in agricultural productivity, local markets will be made more accessible, and grain mills will be improved.

Bangladesh: Although having made great strides in meeting the food needs of its growing population, Bangladesh remains among the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Approximately 50 percent of the total population live in poverty, 34 percent live on less than \$1 per day, and over 52 percent of children under five years of age face severe malnutrition. To combat these problems, Cornell University is using the proceeds from 4,850 MT of monetized crude degummed soybean oil – valued at \$10.5 million – to implement programs that fight poverty in the region. Specifically, Cornell is providing training and micro-loans to small farmers to enhance agricultural production technology in liming, bedding, and arsenic management. It is also improving the capacity of national agricultural institutions, NGOs, and input suppliers to provide technical support and infrastructure development to farmers. The goals of the program are to increase crop productivity of the farms assisted by Cornell’s program by 40 percent and expand incomes of local farmers by 25 percent.

Burundi: Burundi has a high population density and very limited natural resources, with 90 percent of Burundians dependent on subsistence farming. Despite recent improvements in the political and security landscapes, food insecurity persists after more than a decade of civil war. High food prices are also impacting vulnerable people in both rural and urban areas. To mitigate food security challenges, Food for Progress funding was provided to WFP to support the recovery process in six provinces characterized by high levels of food insecurity. Using 3,500

MT of corn, 2,250 MT of yellow split peas, and 1,500 MT of vegetable oil, WFP provided general food distribution and support for vulnerable groups, carried out school feeding, and implemented activities aimed at asset creation, skills training, and improved nutrition. These activities reached approximately 65,000 beneficiaries in 2009.

Dominican Republic: Food insecurity and malnutrition are most widely seen in the underserved sugar cane farming communities (bateyes) in the Dominican Republic where access to farming and agricultural production is limited. The Batey Relief Alliance (BRA) is implementing programs designed specifically to address the pressing needs of millions in the Dominican Republic, especially in the bateyes. BRA is monetizing 1,250 MT of crude degummed soybean oil and is using the proceeds to implement program activities that address some of the country's food needs. Using \$2 million in Food for Progress resources over the life of the program, BRA is improving the region's agricultural productivity by establishing new agricultural cooperatives where BRA will provide credit and train local farmers in agricultural management. Through a Food for Work program, farmers and farm families will assist in the construction of storage facilities and irrigation systems for improved crop management, help repair roads for improved market access, and assist with repairs to latrines, schools, and homes for improved sanitary and health conditions among agricultural populations. The objectives of the program are to increase agricultural production by 20 percent and decrease crop losses by 20 to 25 percent. Income and food sales are planned to increase by 20 percent, and beneficiary access to markets is expected to increase by 35 percent. Finally, the program may provide 1,400 people with access to potable and clean water.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the most underdeveloped countries in the world, ranking 171 of 177 countries in the 2009 United Nations Human Development Index. Malnutrition is rampant, affecting an estimated 50 percent of the population. The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) is using proceeds from 23,000 MT of monetized hard red winter wheat provided through the Food for Progress program to implement activities that address food insecurity in the areas of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia. The program, valued at \$13.8 million, is developing a supportive commercial environment for agriculture by providing technical assistance on productivity, post-harvest handling, and marketing strategies to farmer members of existing rural credit unions. Infrastructure such as storage facilities, irrigation systems, access roads, bridges, basic sanitation facilities, and other support projects will improve through the support of community self-help activities. Finally, WOCCU is strengthening community-based agricultural credit unions in order to expand credit and micro-loans to local farmers. These activities are hoped to increase output, yields, and income for local farmers by 30 percent by the end of the four-year program.

Malawi: Over half of Malawi's 13.6 million inhabitants live in poverty, with 30 to 50 percent of the population at risk of food insecurity. To support sustainable economic and agricultural development, USDA provided the Foundation for International Community Assistance International (FINCA) 10,000 MT of hard red spring wheat to implement programs aimed at reducing food insecurity. The total value of FINCA's grant for FY 2009 equaled \$8.5 million. Using the proceeds from the monetization of the wheat, FINCA is expanding microfinance services to agribusiness entrepreneurs in rural areas as well as conducting social and economic assessments to determine the influence of loans on household welfare and agriculture-related

businesses. Moreover, training and support is provided to local farmers to promote long-term sustainable agricultural growth. These activities will contribute toward the following objectives: increase individual business sales and income for loan recipients by 10 percent annually and increase access to tools, equipment, inputs, marketing opportunities, and financial services for rural clients by 15 percent.

Philippines: While experiencing a period of economic growth and decreasing poverty rates nationwide, poor agricultural practices, natural disasters, and conflict have prevented sustainable development in the Mindanao provinces of the Philippines. In response, USDA provided a Food for Progress grant valued at \$5.7 million to CRS in FY 2009. CRS is monetizing 9,000 MT of soybean meal provided through the program and will use the proceeds to implement activities aimed at increasing food production and reducing poverty in selected Mindanao provinces. The program will focus on: enhancing technical support to farmers; increasing post-harvest capacity; improving post-harvest practices; increasing crop diversification for cash crops; and linking farmers to financial institutions and markets. This agreement will build upon the successes of CRS/Philippines' ongoing USDA-assisted Small Farms and Marketing Program, which has been implemented in five pilot sites throughout Mindanao. CRS's objectives are to increase farm incomes of resource-poor farmers by an average of 50 percent, provide agricultural extension and marketing services for 10,000 farmers, and increase rice, cacao, and coffee production.

Senegal: To combat high rates of poverty and malnutrition in Senegal, USDA provided a Food for Progress grant in FY 2009 to the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) totaling \$8.3 million. NCBA is using proceeds from 4,200 MT of monetized crude degummed soybean oil to implement programs aimed at strengthening producer organizations, enhancing millet production, improving market linkages, and increasing access to financial services. Training programs include financial management, efficient production and processing methods, marketing strategies, and business development. NCBA is also distributing improved seeds locally, promoting conservation farming, establishing information systems for farmers, and providing a range of financial services and financial training opportunities for producer groups and processors. Over 9,000 people are benefiting from this assistance.

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

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



Schoolgirls taking part in a McGovern-Dole-supported WFP program in Bangladesh. USDA.

Modeled after the USG's school meals program, the McGovern-Dole Program is named in honor of former Senators George McGovern and Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to promote education and school feeding. The McGovern-Dole Program uses U.S. commodities and financial assistance to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under age five. In FY 2009, the McGovern-Dole Program provided more than 126,523 MT of commodities to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 18 countries, the total value of which exceeded \$168 million.

McGovern-Dole Program Highlights:

Cambodia: Decades of war and internal strife continue to impede Cambodia's economic growth. Low per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in combination with high inflation in recent years has had major implications for the country's largest economic sector – agriculture – where poor farming practices, inadequate irrigation systems, and unfavorable market conditions already hamper development, with negative impacts on food security and nutrition. In response, International Relief and Development (IRD) is using 1,930 MT of USDA-donated commodities to meet the following goals: increase school enrollment by 29 percent, expand attendance by 20 percent, and raise the continuation rate to 86 percent in 51 schools in Kampong Chhanang Province over the three years of the program. IRD will provide nutritious on-site meals and take-home rations to girls, to students who complete the sixth grade, and to high performing teachers. Program activities will reach 31,100 students, 200 teachers, and 1,300 families. In

addition to meals provided, each targeted school will have active health and nutrition education programs to combat the province's high malnutrition rates more effectively.

Guatemala: While the country suffers from high rates of malnutrition nationwide, high rates are especially pronounced in rural areas. In areas such as the central and northwestern highlands, they run as high as 80 percent. With the goal of increasing the nutritional and educational status of children in targeted areas of the rural Mayan highlands, the McGovern-Dole Program donated 13,780 MT of commodities to Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE) in FY 2009. Targeting approximately 385 schools in these areas, SHARE's program includes direct feeding, the provision of take-home rations, establishing and training members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), developing school infrastructure, promoting capacity building of indigenous organizations, and establishing school gardens for educational and nutritional purposes. Through this program, SHARE will directly reach over 70,000 students and 2,300 teachers each year. The program's targets are to increase enrollment by 17 percent and attendance by 19 percent. In addition, the promotion rate is expected to rise to 79.5 percent.

Liberia: With a fractured economy and few services available following years of civil war and poor governance, Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Upwards of 40 percent of children under five years old suffer from malnutrition and more than one-third of the population lives on less than one dollar per day. Life expectancy is a mere 45 years, and the adult literacy rate is 52 percent. With the Government of Liberia's renewed focus on economic development and food security, IRD is implementing a three-year McGovern-Dole Program-funded program in five counties in Liberia: Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Maryland, Grand Kru, and River Gee. Each year, program activities will directly benefit 30,000 students and 600 teachers, and indirectly reach 25,000 families through a combination of direct feeding, health/nutrition activities, HIV/AIDS education, school resource and infrastructure improvements, and the building of sustainability through PTAs, school farms, and youth clubs. The program also provides school supplies and printed materials that support literacy and numeracy to targeted schools. The program is focused on increasing total enrollment by 30 percent and attendance by 44 percent.

Pakistan: Nutrition and education remain priorities in Pakistan, where malnutrition rates average 37 percent for children under five and the national literacy rate is 55 percent. The McGovern-Dole Program has been providing assistance to WFP since 2005, offering female beneficiaries in targeted food-insecure districts access to development opportunities through three primary activities. The first focuses on improving enrollment, attendance, and retention rates among girls at targeted primary schools. The second focuses on pregnant mothers, who are provided with quality health services during pre- and post-natal periods. Lastly, WFP supports asset creation and livelihood improvement activities to improve the socio-economic condition of rural women and their families. WFP has reached over 6.4 million Pakistanis since 2005 and received \$7 million in McGovern-Dole Program support in FY 2009. During that year, WFP continued to build upon program successes that included an increase in the completion rate of 22 percent for females in targeted schools and an increase in enrollment of over 450 percent for females in targeted schools between 2005 and 2008. In that same time period, deliveries by trained birth attendants increased from 51 percent to 93 percent and in 2008, 234,066 women

received routine health services. Furthermore, the number of families with access to clean drinking water increased by 10 percent in 2008.

Uganda: The Karamoja region of Uganda is one of the country's most vulnerable areas, where malnutrition and lack of education remain pressing issues. Only 18 percent of men and six percent of women are literate and only an estimated 33 percent of children are enrolled in school, based on 2007 statistics. In FY 2009, the McGovern-Dole Program granted WFP 5,680 MT of commodities, a donation valued at \$19 million, for three years of support to assist the government in improving the cognitive performance of primary school children in the region. WFP provided school meals to students in both day and boarding schools and allocated take-home rations to girls achieving 80 percent attendance per term. The objectives of the program are to increase total enrollment by 30 percent and attendance for girls and boys by 23 percent and 11 percent, respectively, above 2008 levels. Importantly, the Government of Uganda plans to gradually integrate itself into program administration and activities to ensure program sustainability.

E. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) is a reserve of commodities and cash that is used to meet unanticipated food aid needs. The BEHT can hold wheat, rice, corn, and sorghum in any combination, but the only commodity ever held has been wheat. USDA has recently sold the remaining wheat in the trust (about 915,000 MT) so that currently the BEHT holds only cash – \$315 million. The cash would be used by USDA to purchase U.S. food products when USAID determines it is needed for emergency food aid.

The 2008 Farm Bill reauthorizes the BEHT through FY 2012 and allows the Secretary of Agriculture to invest the funds from the trust in low-risk, short-term securities or instruments so as to maximize its value.

FFP used \$5.6 million of BEHT resources in FY 2009, which was converted into 21,000 MT of food aid commodities, to respond to declining food security conditions in North Korea.

F. Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP)

The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP) was authorized as a pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill. The primary objective of the project is to use local and regional purchase to help meet urgent food needs due to food crises and disasters quickly. The goal is to protect against a decline in food consumption, save lives, and reduce suffering. In FY 2009, \$4.75 million was allocated for programming in three countries, of which \$2.73 million was used for local and regional procurement of commodities and \$2.02 million for associated costs including inland transportation and storage and handling. All three pilot programs in FY 2009 in Malawi, Mali, and Tanzania were implemented by WFP.

PPP Program Highlights:

Malawi: Ranking 160 of 177 countries in the United Nations 2009 Human Development Index, with half of its 12 million citizens living below the poverty line and 20 percent of the population extremely poor, Malawi proved an ideal candidate for PPP assistance in FY 2009. USDA provided WFP with funding support from the PPP to address the food needs of households that are at risk of hunger and poverty. In addition to providing food to vulnerable groups, WFP specifically focuses on procuring food including cereals, pulses, and corn-soy blend, from smallholder farmer groups through pro-smallholder tendering practices. Through this process, WFP hopes to strengthen the engagement of smallholders and small/medium-scale traders in the markets, stimulate agricultural production and cohesion within smallholder farmer organizations, and raise smallholder/trader income levels. Support provided through the PPP in Malawi will provide food to 24,999 households, or an estimated 124,995 beneficiaries, for approximately three months.

Mali: A landlocked Sahelian country with a poverty rate of over 59.3 percent, Mali suffers from high levels of food and nutritional insecurity that is most pronounced in rural areas. As part of PPP, USDA provided almost \$1.1 million to WFP to assist with their Country Program and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Under these programs, WFP provides support for basic education, rural development, and food security. Specifically, the programs include nutrition interventions among children aged six to 59 months, food assistance for vulnerable groups, and communication activities on nutritional information. Support provided through the PPP in Mali will provide food to 28,000 pregnant and lactating women for six months and to 15,000 people through food for work/food for training activities for three months.

Tanzania: While Tanzania is one of Africa's more politically stable countries, the country is categorized as a low-income and food-deficit country, with almost 80 percent of its total population dependent on subsistence agriculture for their livelihood. In FY 2009, USDA provided WFP \$2 million in PPP resources to assist with their Country Program and PRRO in Tanzania. Under the Country Program, WFP provides support to HIV/AIDS-affected households, implements food for asset creation activities, and provides supplementary feeding to vulnerable children and lactating and pregnant women. The PRRO, meanwhile, provides basic food needs to refugees and the most vulnerable Tanzanians living in northwestern Tanzania. Activities under this program enable poor communities to acquire livelihood skills to build resilience to future shocks and support education, health care, and agricultural services. Support provided through the PPP in Tanzania will provide food to over 125,000 beneficiaries, including refugees, for one to five months.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FSPF	Food Security Programming Framework
FTF	Farmer-to-Farmer Program of Food for Peace Act, Title V
FY	Fiscal year
GDA	Global Development Alliance (USAID)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHFSI	Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPSC	Health Practices, Strong Communities
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
ITSH	Internal Transportation, Storage and Handling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MT	Metric ton
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFSRI	President's Food Security Response Initiative
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PM2A	Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach
PPP	Procurement Pilot Project
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request for Proposal
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix 2: List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2009:

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

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

Appendix 3: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2009

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burundi	WFP	Corn, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	65	7,250	\$10,000.0
Central African Republic	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	65	7,050	\$12,000.0
<i>Sub-Total Africa</i>			<i>130</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>\$22,000.0</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			130	14,300	\$22,000.0

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2009

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burundi	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	2	3,720	\$4,101.7
Cameroon	WFP	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	170	4,690	\$4,868.5
Central African Republic	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Kidney Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	367	3,430	\$5,431.4
Chad	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	1,746	100,950	\$138,482.2
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	2	4,980	\$6,608.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	328	72,080	\$111,654.1
Ethiopia	CARE	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas, Lentils	202	19,180	\$13,188.5
	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Peas, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	26	168,790	\$92,987.3
	SCF	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	161	21,230	\$17,887.6
	SCF-UK	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	628	46,170	\$30,230.8
	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	587	249,410	\$173,740.5
Kenya	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	3,910	125,610	\$133,722.8
Rwanda	WFP	Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Corn Soy Blend	705	2,430	\$2,932.9
Somalia	CARE	Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Sorghum	123	14,200	\$11,195.5
	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	17	142,440	\$112,242.0

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Sudan	ADRA*	----	----	----	\$332.7
	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	243	5,130	\$8,678.4
	NPA	Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	197	2,860	\$6,234.0
	WFP	Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	47	476,360	\$532,202.5
Tanzania	WFP	Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil	512	9,480	\$9,718.7
Uganda	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas	1,943	19,520	\$18,546.1
Zimbabwe	WFP	Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	9	96,340	\$92,487.3
	WVUS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	4	92,370	\$73,397.0
Sub-Total Africa			11,928	1,681,370	\$1,600,870.6
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	16	62,190	\$59,509.7
Algeria	WFP	Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	125	6,470	\$6,880.3
Georgia	WFP	Kidney Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour Bread	100	1,550	\$1,840.9
Nepal	WFP	Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	550	7,450	\$8,793.0
Pakistan	WFP	Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas	1,207	62,730	\$55,386.7
Philippines	WFP	Rice	2	1,480	\$1,855.0
Sri Lanka	WFP	Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	2,352	38,550	\$28,727.8
West Bank/Gaza	WFP	Garbanzo Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	1,030	21,430	\$20,715.4
Yemen	WFP	Beans, Wheat	72	3,900	\$2,432.0
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			5,454	205,750	\$186,140.8
Central Asia					
Tajikistan	SCF	Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	70	4,090	\$6,091.1
Sub-Total Central Asia			70	4,090	\$6,091.1

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Latin America/Caribbean					
Colombia	WFP	Green Peas, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour	1,590	8,660	\$11,046.4
Haiti	CARE	Lentils, Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	49	870	\$1,495.5
	CRS	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	14	910	\$2,478.0
	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	1,603	16,110	\$21,253.4
	WVUS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	52	2,000	\$3,040.0
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			3,309	28,550	\$39,313.3
Funding Adjustments (Program Support Costs, Prepositioning, and Unallocated Resources)			----	----	\$333,553.4
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			20,760	1,919,760	\$2,165,969.2
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System reports, December 4, 2009 and November 13, 2009, respectively. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.					
*Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY.					
Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 14 for a list of awardees and page 38 for the country list.					

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Nonemergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2009

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Burkina Faso	Africare	Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Rice, Soy Flour, Vegetable Oil	21	2,390	\$3,498.1
	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil	214	8,460	\$9,807.8
Burundi	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	59	20,900	\$16,013.8
Chad	Africare	Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread	99	5,680	\$8,110.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	ADRA	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	21	5,410	\$4,654.5
	FHI	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	3	5,100	\$4,465.7
	MCI	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	3	6,020	\$5,223.1
Ethiopia	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	192	25,080	\$17,066.5
	FHI	Green Peas, Wheat	195	19,690	\$12,368.4
	REST	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	755	46,070	\$25,485.7
	SCF-UK*	----	----	----	\$3,526.8
Ghana	OICI	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	7	4,990	\$4,500.0
Guinea	OICI	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil	14	1,400	\$2,500.9
Liberia	CRS	Rice	----	4,860	\$6,300.9
Madagascar	ADRA	----	----	----	\$71.2
	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil	135	3,640	\$16,186.1
Malawi	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	34	25,230	\$18,963.0
Mali	Africare	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	37	1,600	\$2,821.2
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil	63	5,120	\$8,755.2
Mauritania	CPI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	99	7,140	\$5,000.1

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Mozambique	ADRA	Wheat	----	8,830	\$3,974.9
	FHI	Wheat	----	8,640	\$3,654.2
	SCF	Wheat	----	16,550	\$7,454.8
	WVUS	Wheat	----	11,540	\$4,968.0
Niger	Africare	Red Beans, Rice	14	3,400	\$4,486.7
	Counterpart	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	12	3,400	\$3,038.5
	CRS	Bulgur, Rice	23	6,340	\$6,568.7
Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	3	1,010	\$1,415.8
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	26	1,810	\$2,130.3
	WVUS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	49	2,570	\$3,815.5
Senegal	CPI	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Potato (flakes), Rice, Vegetable Oil	43	3,600	\$3,355.1
Sierra Leone	CARE	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	27	9,460	\$7,850.5
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	42	19,850	\$12,748.6
	MCI	Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil	8	10,170	\$8,446.1
Zambia	CRS	Bulgur, Lentils	15	1,710	\$8,002.2
<i>Sub-Total Africa</i>			<i>2,212</i>	<i>307,660</i>	<i>\$257,229.4</i>
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	WVUS	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	138	8,190	\$13,500.0
Bangladesh	CARE	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	228	50,100	\$21,582.9
	SCF	Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas	180	18,320	\$8,445.4
India	CARE*	----	----	----	\$6,000.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Vegetable Oil	422	8,200	\$7,465.5
<i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i>			<i>968</i>	<i>84,810</i>	<i>\$56,993.8</i>

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Latin America/Caribbean					
Guatemala	CRS	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	85	4,310	\$4,556.2
	MCI	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	16	3,370	\$7,614.7
	SCF	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	12	5,540	\$5,534.7
	SHARE	Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	17	4,110	\$4,337.6
Haiti	ACDI/VOCA	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas	44	17,710	\$8,679.6
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat	91	13,930	\$10,297.9
	WVUS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat,	107	31,490	\$16,522.5
Honduras	ADRA	Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	36	330	\$1,310.1
	SCF	Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	5	650	\$2,451.9
	WVUS	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	4	440	\$2,008.8
Sub-Total Latin America			418	81,880	\$63,314.0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			3,597	474,350	\$377,537.2
Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, December 4, 2009. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.					
*Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY.					

Appendix 6: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2009

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Ethiopia	WOCCU	Wheat	37	23,000	\$13,750.0
Malawi	FINCA	Wheat	21	10,000	\$8,520.0
	PAI	Wheat	325	30,000	\$26,620.0
Mozambique	PAI	Wheat	145	20,000	\$8,746.0
Niger	IRD*	----	----	----	\$416.7
	CRS*	----	----	----	\$255.7
Senegal	NCBA	Soybean Oil	9	4,200	\$8,330.0
	Africare	Soybean Meal	15	16,500	\$9,830.0
Uganda	FINCA	Wheat	25	15,000	\$9,200.0
Sub-Total Africa			577	118,700	\$85,668.4
Asia/Near East					
Afghanistan	GIROA*	----	----	----	\$73.7
	SFL	Wheat	30	25,000	\$12,100.0
	ROP**	Wheat Flour	14	----	\$4,472.8
	GIROA	Soybean Oil	70	10,600	\$17,500.0
Bangladesh	CU	Soybean Oil	829	4,850	\$10,490.0
Mongolia	MCI / CHOUF*	----	----	----	\$1,703.5
Pakistan	WFP***	----	----	----	\$13,283.0
	GoPk	Wheat	2,700	50,000	\$30,800.0
		Soybean Oil	----	6,800	----
Philippines	CRS	Soybean Meal	10	9,000	\$5,660.0
	ACDI/VOCA	Soybean Meal	23	13,200	\$10,500.0
	LOL	Soybean Meal	22	9,730	\$8,699.9
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			3,698	129,180	\$115,283.0
Europe					
Armenia	WFP*	----	----	----	\$15.6
	UMCOR*	----	----	----	\$143.2
Sub-Total Europe			----	----	\$158.8
Latin America/Caribbean					
Bolivia	PCI*	----	----	----	\$1,216.5
Dominican Republic	BRA	Crude Vegetable Oil, Vegetable Oil	8	1,350	\$1,990.0
	GDR	Wheat	----	25,000	\$11,500.0
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			8	26,350	\$14,706.5
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			4,283	274,230	\$215,816.6
*Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY 2009. **Represents part of an FY 2008 award billed in FY 2009. ***Represents internal distribution costs only, no commodity costs.					

Appendix 7: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2009 Donations by Country and Commodity

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	COMMODITY	BENEFICIARIES (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa					
Angola	JAM	Corn Soy Blend	200	14,400	\$29,500.0
Cameroon	CPI	Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	28	1,130	\$2,850.0
Chad	WFP	Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	104	4,440	\$5,504.1
Ethiopia	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil	160	3,910	\$5,343.2
Guinea-Bissau	IPHD	Beans, Dehydrated Potatoes, Rice, Vegetable Oil	105	9,020	\$18,300.0
Kenya	WFP	Bulgur, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas	1,100	11,900	\$9,488.7
Liberia	IRD	Soy Flour, Soy Protein Isolate, Wheat	135	7,260	\$8,800.0
	WFP	Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil	3	243	\$170.4
Malawi	WFP	Corn Soy Blend	400	5,520	\$6,084.8
Mozambique	JAM	Rice, Wheat Soy Blend	271	9,270	\$7,800.0
Niger	RI	Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	25	9,600	\$13,200.0
Rwanda	WFP	Beans, Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	300	8,020	\$8,832.3
Sierra Leone	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil	55	1,330	\$2,850.0
Uganda	WFP	Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil	245	5,680	\$19,000.0
Sub-Total Africa			3,131	91,723	\$137,723.5
Asia/Near East					
Bangladesh	WFP	Wheat	350	14,490	\$5,315.5
Cambodia	IRD	Beans, Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Soybean Oil	25	1,260	\$1,230.0
Laos	WFP	Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil	100	2,010	\$2,886.6
Pakistan	WFP	Vegetable Oil	300	5,410	\$7,000.0
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			775	23,170	\$16,432.1
Latin America/Caribbean					
Guatemala	FFTP	Beans, Corn, Rice, Salmon, Soybean Oil	260	3,660	\$6,000.0
	SHARE	Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil	72	7,970	\$8,259.2
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			332	11,630	\$14,259.2
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			4,238	126,523	\$168,414.8

**Appendix 8: Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget,
Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage--- Fiscal Year 2009**

COUNTRY	GRANTEE	COMMODITY	RECIPIENTS (000s)	METRIC TONS	TOTAL COST (000s)
Asia/Near East					
North Korea	MCI	Corn	941.2	21,000	\$5,638.40
<i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i>			<i>941.2</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>\$5,638.40</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			941	21,000	\$5,638.4
<p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, December 4, 2009. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.</p>					

**Appendix 9: Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Program—
Fiscal Year 2009**

COUNTRY	AWARDEE	TOTAL COST (000s)
Africa		
Malawi	WFP	\$1,700
Mali	WFP	\$1,050
Tanzania	WFP	\$2,000
<i>Sub-Total Africa</i>		<i>\$4,750</i>
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		\$4,750

Appendix 10: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2009

	MINIMUM	SUBMINIMUM	MONETIZATION	VALUE-ADDED	BAGGED IN UNITED STATES
FY 2009 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Status as of November 2009	2,824,033	535,195	58.1%	53.9%	25.9%

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

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

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

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

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

Source: FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009.

Appendix 11: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs under the FFP Act—Fiscal Year 2009

Title I (0 countries)	Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua* Niger Pakistan Peru* Philippines Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Syria* Tajikistan Tanzania Uganda West Bank/Gaza Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe	Peru Senegal Tajikistan Uganda Uzbekistan	Malawi Mongolia Mozambique Niger Pakistan Philippines Senegal Uganda
Title I-Funded Food for Progress (2 countries)		Title III (0 countries)	
Burundi Central African Republic		Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer (23 countries)	Food for Education (18 countries)
Title II (54 countries)		Angola Belarus Bolivia Dominican Republic Egypt Ethiopia Georgia Ghana Guyana Haiti Jamaica Kenya Lebanon Malawi Mali Moldova Mozambique Nicaragua Nigeria Peru Tajikistan Tanzania Uganda	Angola Bangladesh Cambodia Cameroon Chad Ethiopia Guatemala Guinea-Bissau Kenya Laos Liberia Malawi Mozambique Niger Pakistan Rwanda Sierra Leone Uganda
Afghanistan Algeria Bangladesh Bolivia* Burkina Faso Burma* Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Colombia Cote d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Ecuador* Ethiopia Gambia* Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Haiti Honduras India Indonesia* Iraq* Kenya Lesotho* Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali	Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (23 countries)		Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (1 country)
	Bolivia* Cambodia Cameroon Central African Rep. Dominican Republic El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Guatemala Haiti Honduras Kenya Kyrgyzstan Laos Lesotho Malawi Namibia Nicaragua	CCC-Funded Food for Progress (14 countries)	Procurement Pilot Project (3 countries)
		Afghanistan Armenia Bangladesh Bolivia Dominican Republic Ethiopia	North Korea Malawi Mali Tanzania

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