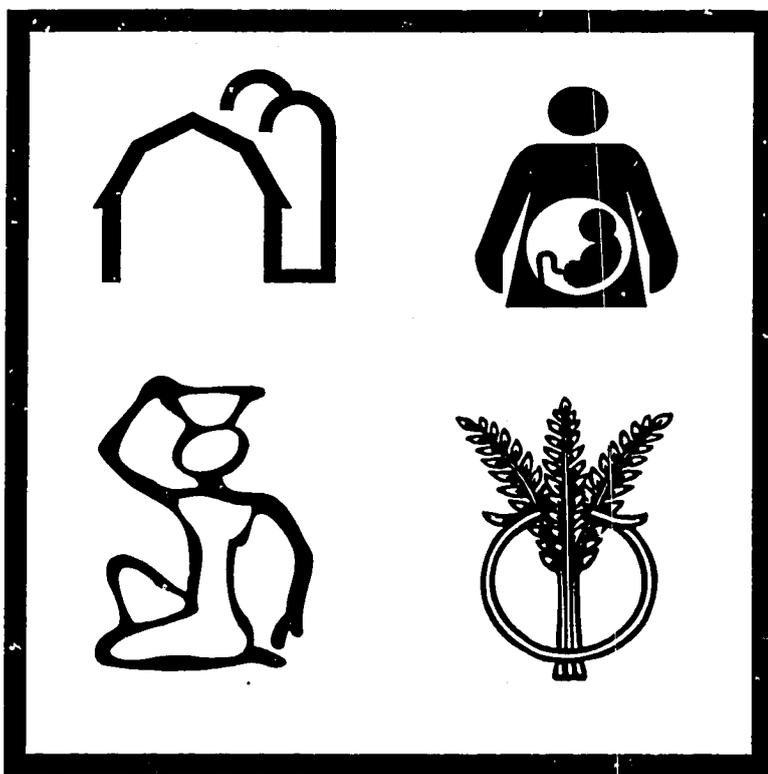


# The World Food Day Report



**The President's Report  
to the U.S. Congress**

***October 16, 1995***

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ACC/SCN	Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition (United Nations)
ACDI	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDOs	cooperative development organizations
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
FFW	Food for Work
FY	fiscal year
HDI	Human Development Index
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICP	International Comparisons Project (United Nations)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDD	iodine deficiency disorders
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
IMR	infant mortality rate
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LDC	least developed countries
MCH	maternal and child health
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MT	metric ton(s)
NGOs	nongovernmental organizations
NNGOs	national nongovernmental organizations
OCF	Other Child Feeding
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
P.L. 480	Public Law 480
PPC	purchasing power of currencies
PPP	purchasing power parity
PVOs	private voluntary organizations
SF	school feeding
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program
WFP/IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve of the World Food Program
WFP/PRO	Protracted Refugee Operation of the World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WVRD	World Vision Relief and Development, Inc.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 407(h) of the Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990 (Public Law 480, as amended) requires the President each year on October 16th—World Food Day—to submit to Congress a report "assessing progress towards food security in each country receiving U.S. Government food assistance." This 1995 *World Food Day Report* summarizes the activities and impacts of U.S. agricultural commodity-assisted programs worldwide.

Since 1954, the United States (U.S.) Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) program has provided developing countries with more than \$53 billion in food assistance. The goals of this developmental and humanitarian assistance are summarized in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, as follows:

*It is the policy of the United States to use its abundant agricultural productivity to promote the foreign policy of the United States by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of agricultural commodities and local currencies accruing under the Act to:*

- 1) *combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;*
- 2) *promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development;*
- 3) *expand international trade;*
- 4) *develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities;*  
*and*
- 5) *foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.*

Even as the demand for food aid grows, driven increasingly by complex and protracted emergencies, the U.S. government faces a reduced supply of food aid amidst stringent budget realities that require each dollar of food assistance to be targeted as would a dollar of nonfood development assistance, with a focus on managing for results and measuring impact. In fiscal year 1995, the United States provided food assistance to over 75 developing and reindustrializing countries, reaching hundreds of millions of people through programs that used more than 4,036,916 metric tons (MTs) of commodities valued at \$1.35 billion.

To fight hunger and enhance food security, U.S. government programs use food aid resources to increase agricultural productivity, enhance the health and nutrition of poor people, support economic growth, and mitigate the deadly effects of natural and conflict-driven disasters. The 1995 *World Food Day Report* provides country profiles of every country receiving U.S. government food assistance and includes summaries of each program's activities and statements about each program's actual or expected impact. Chapter I summarizes the problem of world hunger and food insecurity. Chapter II outlines U.S. government food aid programs and emphasizes recent policy and program initiatives in food aid and food security. Chapter III presents country profiles while Annexes A and B include data tables on FY 1995 food aid programs and food security indicators.

As demonstrated by the country profiles in Chapter III, food security is improving in many nations in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, and U.S. assistance has helped leverage those improvements. Still, challenges remain. The demands on food aid resources have never been greater, even as dwindling U.S. agricultural surpluses and domestic budgetary realities place constraints on available resources and thus decrease the food aid supply. To maximize impacts on the most food insecure, the U.S. government is further targeting available food aid resources and better integrating food aid with other developmental and humanitarian interventions.

## INTRODUCTION

More than 800 million people, or 15 percent of the world's total population, are food insecure. They lack the economic and physical access to adequate food to meet their dietary needs and to lead healthy and productive lives. This total has declined from 950 million in 1970, primarily due to a 50 percent reduction in the number of food-insecure people in East Asia. South Asia, however, continues to be home to more than 270 million hungry people, and sub-Saharan Africa claims 175 million hungry people. Prospects for reducing malnutrition among the world's children are slim; more than 180 million children are seriously underweight, a number expected to decline only slightly by the year 2020. The health and nutritional status of poor women and children remains precarious in many areas around the world.

**Poverty is the root cause of food insecurity and hunger, and the worst aspects of poverty cannot be changed without opening opportunities to poor people to live safely, educate themselves and their children, participate in their community, and earn a fair return for their labors. U.S. government food assistance seeks to enhance food security through a range of interventions that include not only reducing poverty but also increasing agricultural production and improving the health and nutrition of the poor. Economic and social progress must proceed together; if not, they will eventually falter.**

**Investments in agricultural productivity are essential in today's interconnected global economy. Much of the dwarf wheat and rice now grown in the United States incorporates genes first identified in Asia. Resistance to pests, drought, and bacterial and viral diseases—properties that American farmers rely on to produce crops for both domestic consumption and export—come in large measure from genetic material and germplasm identified abroad as part of development programs supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In turn, U.S. programs support the transfer of knowledge, technology, and products that enable poor farmers to improve their lives and those of their children while contributing to national economic growth.**

**Investments in improved health and nutrition are essential in a world burdened by hunger and poverty. Malnutrition inhibits children's growth, increases their risk of serious disease, affects their cognitive development, and reduces their performance in school—and mild-to-moderate malnutrition has far more powerful effects on child mortality than previously understood. Malnutrition during childhood negatively affects work capacity and labor productivity during adult years. U.S. programs that support targeted interventions in health and nutrition for children enhance both food security and well-being.**

**Food insecurity contributes to international instability and motivates people to migrate, engage in civil conflict, and otherwise disrupt the potential for economic growth and peaceful coexistence. Crisis prevention is much more efficient than disaster response, saving more lives and costing fewer dollars. While we work to respond more creatively to the mounting number and widening scope of complex and protracted emergencies around the globe, we seek to build developmental interventions into our emergency responses and to use development programs to enhance the disaster preparedness capacity of poor countries.**

**The challenge of world hunger is more than agriculture, more than research, more than grain and meat; the challenge is food security. Food security is a complex issue that demands leadership and a focused approach to assessing needs and targeting resources. The complex problem of food security requires an integrated response. Food aid must be effectively integrated into other programs and other resources at the field level, and the focus of program decisions must be on managing for and measuring results. Food insecurity is a problem that is just not going to abate without American leadership. We are by far the world's largest donor of food aid and can point to a long tradition of commitment to health, nutrition, and agricultural productivity in developing countries. No other nation can assume needed global leadership if the United States steps aside.**

# CHAPTER I

## THE PROBLEM OF WORLD HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

### A. THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

The problem of world hunger and food insecurity has at its heart one of the greatest contradictions of our time—on a global level, we produce an abundance of food, more than enough to feed everyone, and yet 800 million people today are chronically undernourished and more than 180 million children are severely underweight. Thirteen million people, most of them children under five years of age, die each year from hunger and related causes, and an estimated 35 million at-risk people required 4.5 million tons of emergency food assistance in 1994. For the United States, global hunger is both a humanitarian concern and a strategic problem; we give of our resources to help those in need and in crisis even as we seek to eliminate the hunger and food insecurity that fuels political instability and environmental degradation.

#### 1. The Nature of the Problem

People are food secure when they have regular access—either through production or purchasing power—to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a healthy and productive life. U.S. government policy guidance identified the following three distinct variables as central to the attainment of food security:

- **Food availability** is achieved when sufficient quantities of food are consistently available to all individuals within a country. Such food can be supplied through household production, other domestic output, commercial imports, or food assistance.
- **Food access** is ensured when households and all individuals within them enjoy adequate resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Access depends on income available to the household, the distribution of income within the household, and the price of food.
- **Food utilization** is the proper biological use of food to yield a diet that provides sufficient energy and essential nutrients, potable water, and adequate sanitation and health services. Effective food utilization depends in large measure on knowledge within the household of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition, and proper child care.

Food insecurity produces a devastating impact on countries and the families that live in them. Where the food-insecure are a large proportion of the total population, food insecurity can overwhelm a country's development potential as is evidenced in many places in South Asia and Africa and in some parts of Latin America. Food-insecure people are, by definition, unable to lead healthy and productive lives. They drain the social service budgets of the poorest developing countries and lack the simple physical energy to contribute fully to their own livelihood and their community's development. The most tragic impact of food insecurity, however, is its toll on children. Severe and even moderate malnutrition results in extraordinarily high infant and child mortality. Among children who survive, malnutrition causes life-long medical complications, including mental retardation and dramatically increased risk of infection, disease, and death.

Many complex and interwoven factors interact to create food-insecure situations for nations and families: chronic poverty, low agricultural productivity, high rates of population growth, civil conflict, poor infrastructure, ecological constraints and limited arable land, inappropriate economic policies, and even cultural practices passed down through many generations. The chief cause of food insecurity, however, is chronic poverty: the persistent lack of economic opportunity either to produce adequate food or to earn adequate income. In some countries, poverty results from the unequal distribution of economic opportunities and benefits; in others, poverty is the product of a pervasive failure to generate broad-based economic growth.

A major factor driving food insecurity around the world is the underlying dynamic of population growth. Although global rates of undernutrition are falling, rapid population growth in some countries and regions drives up the number of malnourished persons and weakens the capacity of populous nations to become food self-reliant through domestic production and commercial imports.

**Agricultural output and productivity** is another important element contributing to food insecurity and is often closely related to population growth. In Africa, for example, food production increased by 33 percent during the 1980s, but per capita output of food actually declined as population growth outpaced increased agricultural production. A related factor is **poor infrastructure**, including inadequate access to inputs, training, and extension services or poor farm-to-market roads. Sufficient and well-functioning infrastructure is essential to facilitate access to markets and the movement of food from surplus areas to consumers. **Inappropriate policies** that result in inefficient marketing and disincentives to local production are another determinant of food insecurity. Countries often fail to reach their own production potential because of price controls, insecure land tenure, or overly centralized governments that stifle initiative.

Food insecurity is also exacerbated by disease, poor water and sanitation systems, inadequate nutritional knowledge, and cultural practices that affect consumption patterns, all of which can erode the benefits of increased food access or availability. Integrated health and nutrition education programs can achieve impressive results. Civil war and ethnic conflict also threaten food security by isolating entire areas and cutting them off from food supplies, by disrupting agricultural production and marketing systems, and by eliminating economic opportunities to earn income. By one count, 1992-1993 witnessed 160 cases of conflict.

## 2. The Scope of World Hunger and Food Insecurity

The challenge of world hunger in the 1990s cannot be overstated. The distribution of the world's ample agricultural production is startlingly uneven, with hunger and malnutrition still prevalent in many regions. A range of statistics informs our understanding of a country's food security status. Measures of per capita food availability, nutritional status, and mortality are especially useful (see Figures 1 and 2).

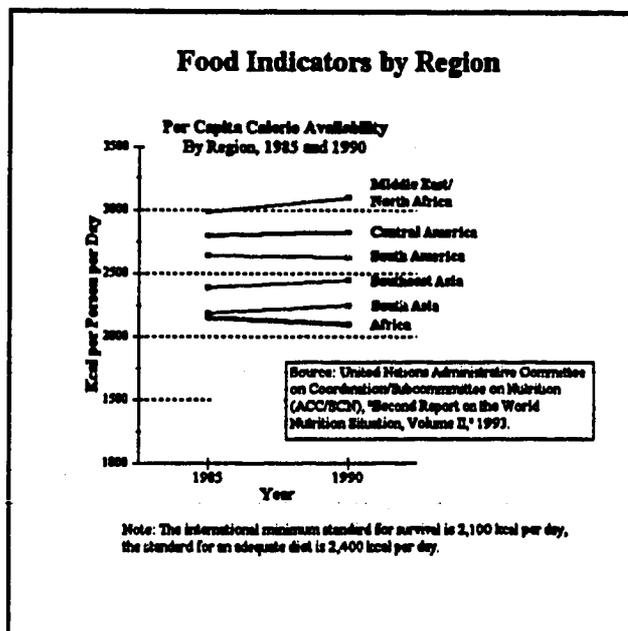


FIGURE 1

Region	Percent of Children Underweight, 1990	Infant Mortality Rate, 1990
Middle East/North Africa	13.4	64/1,000
Central America	15.4	45/1,000
South America	7.7	50/1,000
Southeast Asia	31.3	52/1,000
South Asia	58.5	94/1,000
Africa	29.9	104/1,000

Source: ACC/SCN, "Second Report on the World Nutrition Situation, Volume II," 1993.

FIGURE 2

South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are the regions most dramatically affected by chronic food insecurity. In Latin America, many countries have areas of poverty with persistent hunger and chronic malnutrition (measured by stunting, or low height for age). The reindustrializing nations of Eastern Europe and Central Asia have vulnerable population groups suffering from inadequate diets and declining incomes in economies that are struggling to establish functional market-based systems. African food security declined in the 1980s due to rapid population growth, economic stagnation, and civil strife. The insidious combination of a growing population and lagging food production in the region points to an impending crisis: during the 1990s, the food gap in Africa is expected to increase to an amount far beyond the capacity of African nations to import food or of developed nations to supply it in the form of food aid. By the year 2025, Africa could well face an annual gap of 214 million tons. Trends in South Asia are not as severe, but food availability will remain a problem. Crop yields are increasing at a much slower rate than during the Green Revolution decades, and by 2025, the cereal food gap alone in Asia is expected to reach 255 million tons. In Latin America, poorer countries also suffer from persistent food gaps despite overall economic growth in the region. Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic all experience food insecurity linked to skewed income distribution and poverty.

According to World Bank estimates for 1985, an estimated 1 billion people in the developing world lived below a poverty line of about \$420 per person per year. South Asia was home to half of that number in 1985, but projections suggest that sub-Saharan Africa will increasingly become a locus of poverty as the number of poor increases to more than 300 million by the year 2000. The magnitude of poverty is also expected to increase in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East but to decline by more than half in East Asia (see Figure 3). Agricultural growth is essential for alleviating poverty in most low-income developing countries; indeed, the agriculture sector is often the most viable "engine" for growth. However, limited availability of new land and increasing environmental pressures mean that agricultural intensification will be central to a successful global strategy for agriculture-led economic growth in the developing world.

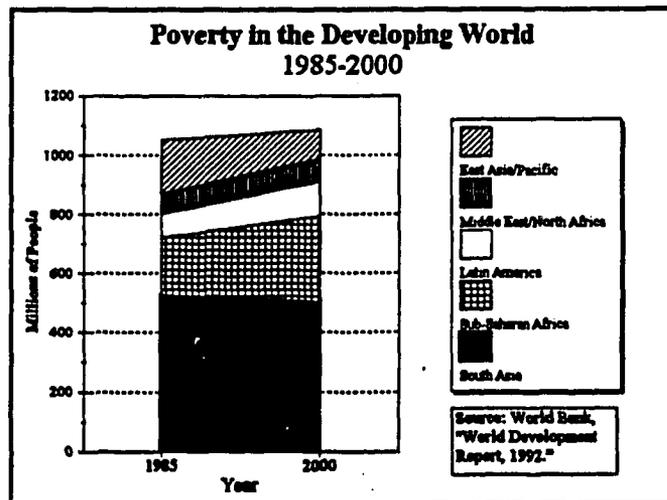


FIGURE 3

For more than two decades, we have worked to understand more fully and to quantify the synergistic relationship between malnutrition and disease by building on the late 1960s landmark work in nutrition science. Stated simply, malnutrition adversely affects a person's ability to resist disease, and disease adversely affects a person's ability to use the energy and nutrients obtained from the daily diet. Recent analyses of extensive evidence from research and fieldwork, including 21 country-specific studies, have improved our understanding of this vicious cycle of malnutrition, disease, and mortality. We now know that mortality rates increase among children with mild-to-moderate malnutrition, not just among those with severe grades of malnutrition, and that the physiological synergism between malnutrition and disease has multiplicative effects on mortality, not additive effects as previously believed. These new analyses reveal that malnutrition contributes to 56 percent of all child deaths, a level roughly eight to 10 times higher than previously thought.

A full understanding of food insecurity and hunger also requires an assessment of food utilization and the dynamics of household nutrition. The disturbingly high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (i.e., mostly iodine, iron, and vitamin A), inappropriate infant and child feeding practices, and inadequate maternal and adolescent nutrition are all significant contributing factors to food insecurity at the household level.

### 3. Food Insecurity in Emergencies

All countries experience natural disasters from time to time, and all have experienced some form of political conflict in their history. In food-insecure countries, however, people are particularly vulnerable to natural or manmade upheavals. When members of households sense that they will not be able to feed themselves and their children, some or all members leave their homes in search of food security. Some of the most acutely food-insecure countries are those experiencing emergencies, and the number of countries experiencing emergencies is growing. In Africa alone, the number of refugees and displaced persons has risen from 1 million in the early 1970s to more than 12 million today. In 1994, nearly 20 African nations produced refugees, and some 32 countries on the African continent were hosting refugee populations.

The demand for emergency aid has grown dramatically. Between 1989 and 1993, worldwide emergency food needs doubled from \$1.1 billion to \$2.5 billion according to World Food Program (WFP) estimates. U.S. food allocated to emergency responses has grown similarly. Figure 4 presents 1994 recipient levels.

Emergency Food Aid Recipients, FY 1994 (thousands)				
Region	Refugees	Drought	Displaced	Total
Asia	1,100	—	—	1,100
Europe/New Independent States	—	—	3,555	3,555
Latin America and Caribbean	23	647	—	670
Africa	5,684	7,080	6,328	19,092
Total	6,807	7,727	9,883	24,417
These recipient numbers are used for ration planning and thus may overestimate how many people actually receive rations for the year because food aid programs began or ended midyear or lasted less than a year.				
Source: USAID Annual Report on Program Performance, 1994, March 1995, p. 78.				

FIGURE 4

The U.S. government responds to the call for humanitarian assistance out of the generous impulses of the American people and because such aid is a critical part of our strategy for sustainable development. We focus on timely delivery of disaster relief, disaster prevention and reduction of vulnerability, preservation of basic institutions of civil governance during crises, and protection of food security of vulnerable groups. U.S. agencies involved in humanitarian and transition responses are working to identify objectives, indicators, and monitoring systems within the common framework of managing for results. Special emphasis is placed on integrating disaster preparedness/early warning into development planning and including development interventions early in relief operations.

An important element of the dramatic upward trend in food needs is the increase in protracted emergencies, whereby relief assistance is urgently required for several years, and the increase in "complex emergencies"—ongoing, protracted civil conflict at times overlaid with natural disasters such as drought. Complex emergencies tend to be less responsive to resolution and recovery and consequently involve donor assistance for longer periods of time. Too many troubling examples abound: Sudan since 1983, Angola since 1989, Somalia since 1991, Bosnia since 1992. From 1989 to 1994, the number of complex emergencies to which the U.S. government responded soared from 17 percent to 41 percent of all emergencies worldwide. In current dollars, what had been a \$300 million requirement in the early 1980s had become a \$3.2 billion claim on bilateral aid budgets by 1993.

**B. INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY**

U.S. government activities contribute to food security around the world in many ways. Interventions and investments in economic growth, health and population, the environment, democracy, and humanitarian assistance all support enhanced food security. This integrated vision recognizes that helping countries achieve sustainable development is the surest way to eliminate the chronic poverty that is the root cause of food insecurity and hunger. Clearly, food aid has an important role to play in this effort.

**1. Food Security and the Global Agricultural Economy**

The dynamics of the global agricultural economy have dramatic effects on the food security of developing countries. Expanding food production and agricultural trade can determine prices and availability of basic grains and offer opportunities for increased exports and incomes. The 1994 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will expand market access and encourage expansion and diversification of production, but it may also contribute to an increase in world market prices for food. The degree to which a country benefits from the changing global food economy depends on that nation's development of a sound and supportive domestic policy environment, thus allowing increased access to markets and products. Important, too, to global food security is a sustained increase in agricultural productivity through investments in agricultural research that focus on techniques and varieties of value to developing countries.

**2. Agricultural Programs in Poor Countries**

Expansion and growth of agricultural productivity has been critical to establishing food security in poor countries. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) missions working in poor, food-insecure countries historically invested significant resources in support of agriculture and worked strategically with other international development organizations. USAID programs that have generated gains in agricultural productivity and food security include improved crop management, increased yields through intensive use of inputs, integrated pest management, introduction of improved crop varieties, and improved agricultural policies and extension services.

Unfortunately, the earlier gains realized by many developing nations are now threatened by the pressures of increased population and stagnating agricultural productivity. Marginal lands are experiencing overstress, and low-yield subsistence farming is increasingly pressuring fragile ecosystems that shelter valuable environmental assets. In the last decade, donor investments in agriculture to developing countries declined, but today's challenges require a renewed focus on agricultural innovations that can once again improve developing countries' productivity in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.

**3. Nutrition Programs in Poor Countries**

Food consumption within households is determined by many interconnected factors. Households must command either adequate income or undertake their own production to provide sufficient calories and nutritional balance for all family members. For proper food utilization, households must also have access to clean water, fuel, nutrition and health care knowledge, and health care and family planning services. U.S. government programs support interventions in all of these areas—child survival, maternal and child health, breastfeeding and weaning practices, micronutrient supplementation, immunization coverage, and water/sanitation systems. Impressive results have been leveraged through USAID investments. Indeed, 68 percent of USAID missions currently work toward child survival objectives.

U.S. resources also support research on nutrition at the household level, including a focus on the contribution of vitamin A and other micronutrients to health and well-being. An abundance of field research data in recent years has proven that attacking vitamin A deficiency can reduce child deaths by

between 25 percent and 33 percent in many developing nations, saving millions of children through interventions that are often among the most cost-effective available in the field. Within households, responsibility for managing the elements of food security falls heavily on women. Women's daily decisions transform the conceptual elements of food security—availability, access, and utilization—into the reality of food-secure families. Programs to support and enhance the role of women—through income generation, literacy and education, and increased access to resources—can often make an important direct contribution to food security.

#### **4. The Importance of Integrated Programs**

The fight to improve food security for the poorest people in poor developing countries is a complex development challenge. Physical environments are fragile and threatened, populations are dense and growing, political and social systems remain distorted by poverty, and civil strife regularly disrupts economic progress. In this complex environment, the United States and other donors must work with recipient countries to wage a comprehensive and sustained effort that seeks to capitalize on the synergy of multiple resources and inputs by using those resources as effectively and efficiently as possible.

### **C. THE NATURE OF FOOD AID: SPECIAL STRENGTHS AND CONSIDERATIONS**

Food aid is only one of several resources available in the fight to eliminate world hunger and enhance food security. Training, technical assistance, and dollar-denominated development funds are also important tools. Food aid is a highly flexible resource that can be used to improve food security in a range of ways. But it is also a specialized resource whose unique characteristics require careful management.

Food aid is a resource transfer that can be conveyed in kind or monetized, i.e., "sold" to generate currencies. It is flexible enough to provide for balance-of-payments support, local currency resources for development projects, food for direct feeding programs, and expanded local supplies in commercial market channels. When food aid is monetized, even the sales transactions themselves can serve as a development tool, strengthening markets and encouraging policy reforms. One of the strengths of food aid is its immediate relevance in feeding hungry people in circumstances where food itself is the critical need. Food aid can be part of a humanitarian relief effort, part of a recovery program, or part of a broader development project. It can also work in synergy to enhance the effectiveness of other resources in, for example, nutrition education, child survival, and community development programs.

Special considerations of cost and effectiveness apply in using food aid as a resource for humanitarian relief and sustainable development. Food aid must be managed so that it supports rather than disrupts local agricultural production and markets. Food aid can be expensive to deliver and manage given the requirements for shipping and monitoring commodities and providing oversight of local currencies. In addition, the effective use of food aid often requires complementary investments from USAID missions, host governments, and private voluntary organizations (PVOs), which must be strategically managed for results.

The conditions that govern U.S. food assistance have changed since program inception in 1954, though perhaps not more dramatically than in the last several years. Given that the United States no longer generates large agricultural surpluses, food aid is now a scarce resource. In addition, U.S. government funding for food aid is subject to the same increasing budget constraints as other forms of assistance. Dollars allocated for food aid must be weighed against dollars for development assistance. In this environment, U.S. agencies and partner organizations must ensure that food aid is used as effectively and efficiently as possible.

## **CHAPTER II USING FOOD AID TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY**

### **A. U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD AID PROGRAMS**

Food security is the ultimate policy goal of all P.L. 480 programs and activities, but each individual program has different characteristics and focus areas. The legislative mandate of P.L. 480 directs food aid to be used to combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes; promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development; expand international trade; develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities; and foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.

#### **1. P.L. 480 Title I Food Aid Programs**

The Title I program allows government-to-government sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries with concessional terms, including low interest rates, repayment periods of up to 30 years, and a grace period of up to seven years. This export credit program seeks to develop foreign markets for U.S. farm products. Developing countries are eligible for Title I resources if they experience both a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and difficulty in meeting all their food needs through commercial channels. The priority for determining whether and to what extent a country receives assistance is based on the country's need for food, whether the country is undertaking measures to improve food security and promote economic development, and whether the country demonstrates the potential to become a commercial market for U.S. agricultural products.

Title I contributes to the food security goals of P.L. 480, particularly those goals seeking to develop and expand markets for U.S. commodities. The commodities delivered to the recipient countries are not targeted for distribution but rather are sold within the country through normal commercial channels. The country then uses the sales proceeds to help promote mutually agreed-upon development objectives. Title I resources are also used to fund Food for Progress activities in support of countries that have committed to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural sectors. In FY 1995, total Title I program levels were reduced by 31 percent from FY 1994 in program dollar value.

#### **2. P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid Programs**

The Title II programs use U.S. government food resources to provide food aid grants that are implemented by PVOs and international organizations such as the WFP. Increasingly, international PVOs that manage Title II programs are working collaboratively with indigenous nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the field. In addition, the WFP, which manages a significant volume of Title II food resources, has begun to work with U.S. PVOs through Memoranda of Understanding that facilitate joint projects. Title II dollar program levels in FY 1995 approximate FY 1994 allocations.

##### **a. Development Programs**

Title II development programs that are implemented by Title II cooperating sponsors support development activities such as programs for smallholder agriculture; nutrition and other child survival programs; community projects, including water and sanitation or environmental restoration; enterprise development; and small-scale infrastructure development. In some cases, Title II food is targeted to particular beneficiaries, such as in maternal and child health (MCH) and Food for Work (FFW) projects. In other programs, Title II commodities are monetized, providing an additional supply of food locally and generating local currencies that are then used to support targeted development projects. New Title II interim guidelines were issued in 1995 as guidance for developing projects and measuring impact.

##### **b. Emergency Programs**

Title II is also used for targeted activities in response to emergencies that create unanticipated food shortages. Emergency programs may be implemented by PVOs, international agencies, or recipient

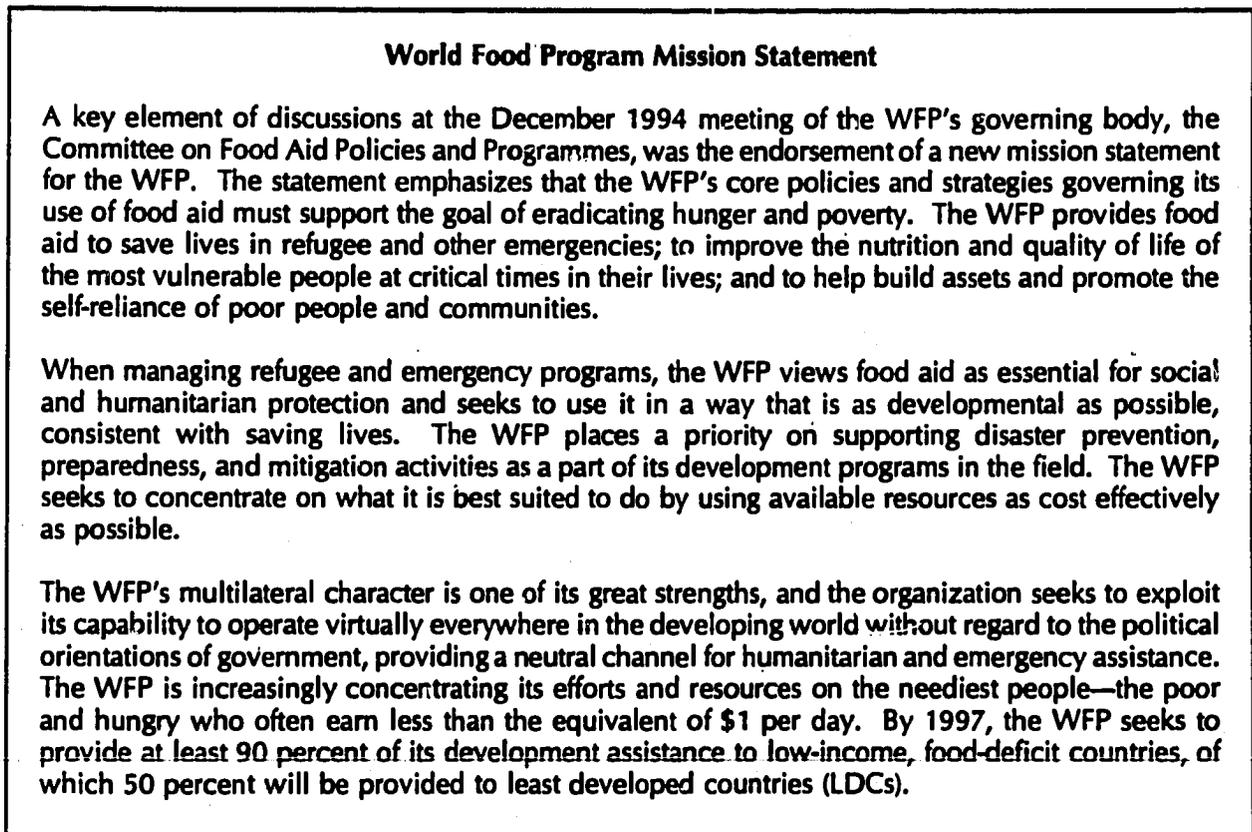
governments and may respond to both natural disasters and conflicts. In these cases, Title II food is often distributed directly to individuals in feeding projects. Increasingly, emergency food is a component of relief efforts in complex emergencies that involve political conflict of protracted duration. Title II emergency food is also sometimes monetized to fund complementary activities such as packaging and distribution or therapeutic programs in refugee camps.

**c. WFP Programs Using U.S. Food Resources**

The WFP is a technical agency of the United Nations and serves as the principal multilateral channel for food aid. It provides the bulk of food commodities used in the feeding programs of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and manages both development and emergency food programs that use resources from bilateral donors, including the United States, that work as collaborative partners with the WFP.

The United States makes a biennial pledge of assistance to the WFP to cover both commodity and transportation costs for WFP development and refugee projects in specific countries. Emergency food aid channeled through the WFP is committed in response to appeals for specific disaster relief efforts. U.S. food commodities are provided to the WFP through several channels, including Title II of P.L. 480 and Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

In FY 1995, the WFP continued to face the dual challenge of intensified needs for emergency assistance often caused by armed conflicts and declining resources from donors for development projects. A comprehensive policy review in 1994 resulted in a new mission statement (see Figure 5) that prominently features a relief-to-development continuum, with an emphasis on broad-based participation.



**FIGURE 5**

In addition, management reviews and audits of WFP operations conducted with the collaborative assistance of donors that included the U.S. government have produced operational changes that will

improve the WFP's management and programming of food commodities. The WFP's approach has been notably strengthened by the adoption of guidelines for country-based programming, including resource levels and criteria for project approvals. The WFP is also launching several programming initiatives, including an effort to work collaboratively with U.S. PVOs through Memoranda of Understanding that allow the WFP to funnel food resources collaboratively through U.S. PVOs with proven field management expertise.

Concurrent with the adoption of its new mission statement, the WFP's Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes confirmed the policy that an assessment of relative need should be the starting point for allocating WFP development assistance based on the following indicators: under-five mortality rate, gross national product (GNP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) aggregate household food-insecurity index, and population size. At least 50 percent of WFP development resources should be targeted to least developed countries and at least 90 percent to low-income, food-deficit countries.

In calendar year 1994, WFP food assistance reached more than 57 million poor and hungry people, including 25 million refugees and displaced persons. WFP development resources continued to decline sharply in both absolute and relative terms; two-thirds of WFP resources were claimed by emergency and protracted relief operations. About 80 percent of WFP relief assistance was for victims of manmade disasters, with the largest emergency relief operations in Rwanda/Burundi and the former Yugoslavia and the largest protracted relief operations in Liberia and Afghanistan. For the WFP, the resource shift from food for development to food for relief has been dramatic; in 1994, two out of three tons of food aid went for relief and disaster assistance and one ton went for development projects—a direct reversal of the allocations of 10 years ago. The WFP has defined "finding sufficient resources to provide support for development" as its primary challenge.

### **3. P.L. 480 Title III Food Aid Programs**

P.L. 480's Title III program funds government-to-government multiyear grants for development activities. Title III commodities are transferred to the recipient government and sold. In exchange for the grant resources, a country is usually asked to undertake policy reforms designed to remove constraints to food security in that country. The local currencies generated by commodity sales are used for mutually agreed-upon development projects, including support to international PVOs and national NGOs. Because Title III commodities are usually distributed through untariffed commercial channels, Title III agreements often include commitments by the recipient government to support programs that help enhance the availability of basic foods for the neediest households. To the extent practical, up to 10 percent of Title III-generated local currency is channeled through PVOs and indigenous NGOs for use in local development projects that seek to enhance food security.

The legislative mandate for Title III specifies that resources must benefit "least developed countries" as defined by the eligibility criteria in Section 302 of the law. In an effort to target available resources even more clearly, USAID-approved Title III guidance as of May 1994 directs that, beginning with the FY 1995 Title III program, countries with the greatest food need receive priority. The focus of new programs is on policy reforms and activities that directly affect or improve food production and consumption, including nutrition. Title III FY 1995 dollar program levels were down by 49 percent from FY 1994, and the number of countries receiving Title III food aid dropped from 13 in FY 1994 to 7 in FY 1995.

### **4. Section 416(b) Food Aid Programs**

The food aid programs authorized by Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, provide for overseas donation of surplus agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) as part of its price support activities. Agreements to provide these commodities to friendly countries may be executed on a government-to-government basis, with the WFP or with PVOs and cooperatives. Over the years, Section 416(b) commodities worth hundreds of millions of dollars have been used to meet urgent development and emergency needs in developing countries. More recently, the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union have been Section 416 (b) recipients. Nonetheless, CCC-owned inventories have declined as domestic farm policy reforms reduce surpluses,

thus constraining the availability of resources for commodity donations under Section 416(b) authority.

**5. Food for Progress**

The Food for Progress program, created by the Food Security Act of 1985, authorizes the United States to provide a maximum of 500,000 metric tons of commodities on a grant or credit basis by using funds appropriated to P.L. 480's Title I; the commodity inventories available for Section 416(b) use; or funds available to the CCC for provision of specific commodities not available from the first two sources. Food for Progress support goes to emerging democracies and to developing countries engaged in economic policy reforms. The President has delegated authority to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to administer the Food for Progress program.

**6. Direct Dollar Procurement**

Under special circumstances, USAID may also use dollar appropriations for direct procurement of food. The International Disaster Assistance account is used for local food procurement in emergencies while the Freedom Support Act (using U.S.-procured food) funds a small food aid program for countries of the former Soviet Union.

**B. NEW PRIORITIES AND DIRECTIONS FOR U.S. FOOD AID**

FY 1995 has seen several important policy initiatives that affect how food aid and other resources will be used by U.S. agencies in their efforts to enhance food security around the world. In March 1995, USAID issued its *Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper*, which refines policy guidance on food aid and serves as a frame of reference for programming food resources.

**1. USAID Program Management and Policy Priorities**

Several key themes now guide USAID food aid activities. First, **food security is a complex issue that requires leadership and a focused approach to assessing needs and targeting resources.** Second, **food aid must be effectively integrated into other programs and resources at the field level to ensure the greatest effectiveness in enhancing food security.** Third, **all program and management decisions must be directed to managing for and measuring results.**

USAID's food aid policy priorities are described in further detail in the 1995 USAID *Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper* and are summarized below.

- Food aid is integrated to a greater extent into other USAID assistance resources; this integration is a priority for both USAID missions and PVOs. The priority for the use of monetization funds is to complement direct feeding programs or to enhance agricultural productivity. In addition, efforts are being intensified to increase donor coordination and to identify innovative mechanisms for joint responses to emergencies.
- The highest priority in allocating food aid, particularly for Title III programs, is countries most in need of food. The scarce food resources available must be targeted to those areas where the food security challenge is greatest.
- Title III resources are allocated to programs with direct linkages to increased agricultural production and consumption. Title II resources will focus on improving household nutrition, especially in children and mothers, and on alleviating the causes of hunger, especially through increased agricultural productivity. USAID will be flexible in approving other Title II programs with less direct linkages to food security.
- Greater attention and resources are being devoted to strengthening the program development and management capacity of USAID's food aid partners: PVOs, the WFP, and local NGOs. Considerable technical and management resources have been allocated to joint efforts to improve

field-level program management and monitoring and to identifying indicators for measuring the effectiveness and impact of Title II programs. These efforts are reflected in new interim Title II guidelines (see Figure 6).

- Greater budgetary flexibility is being developed so that necessary resources are available to respond to emergencies without draining food aid planned for development activities.
- Greater priority is being accorded programming within the context of the relief-to-development continuum. Food-insecure countries must be prepared to deal with the real consequences of recurring drought and even with political conflict. Equally important, relief programs must ensure that families are able to return as quickly as possible to productive lives.

#### New Interim Title II Guidelines for PVOs

Seeking to streamline Title II programming and to focus on managing for results, USAID has introduced new guidelines for PVOs as follows:

- Development Project Proposals (DPPs) replace the Multi-Year Operational Plans (MYOPs); DPPs will be approved on a multiyear basis.
- A standardized Annual Approval and Procurement Schedule (AAPS) form replaces the Annual Estimate of Requirements (AER); mission endorsement of call-forwards is eliminated.
- PVOs will now submit one annual Action Plan that incorporates the former MYOP Update and Annual Progress Report.
- Monitoring and evaluation systems are to be fully described in the DPP, including indicators, data sources, and collection and analysis strategies.
- An external impact evaluation of a project must be planned for no later than the first quarter of the final year of the project.

FIGURE 6

## 2. USAID Policy Guidance on Food Aid and Sustainable Development

Programs that use food aid to promote food security must be carefully designed if USAID and its development partners are to achieve maximum effectiveness from this highly specialized assistance resource. In general, **USAID believes that programs designed to enhance agricultural productivity and improve household nutrition have the greatest potential for sustained improvements in food security.** Food aid is optimally deployed where it produces both short-term impacts on hunger and longer-term impacts on food security. USAID is shifting oversight from food inputs to program impact and results. USAID and PVOs are working together to develop a set of quantifiable indicators and related implementation guidance to carry out the "managing for results" strategy.

In allocating Title II funding for PVO, CDO and nongovernmental organization food programs, and Title III government-to-government food assistance, priority is now assigned to programs that enhance agricultural productivity and improve household nutrition for poor families. Other programs that demonstrate high potential for using food aid resources to enhance food security are considered on a case-by-case basis. Figures 7 and 8 present examples of such interventions.

**Household Nutrition Programs**

Food aid interventions might address knowledge and practice of health techniques (including those related to nutrition, child care, and sanitation); education to reform practices that limit consumption of a nutritionally adequate diet by certain groups or family members; provision of potable water and sanitation; pilot programs to improve local storage and household preparation of food; urban feeding programs for vulnerable groups; and demonstration feeding programs designed to develop social safety nets.

FIGURE 7

**Agricultural Productivity Programs**

Food aid interventions might address agricultural training, technologies, and practices; agricultural policies (including pricing, marketing, tax, and tariff policies); development and funding of private credit institutions; provision and marketing of agricultural inputs; improved on-farm use of water resources; marketing and transport systems that support the cost-effective movement of food from source to need; food losses associated with harvesting, storage, processing, and handling; off-farm microenterprises that improve the marketing of food or agricultural products; promotion of cash crops to improve rural incomes; and farming-systems activities at the grassroots level.

FIGURE 8

**3. USAID Policy Guidance on Emergency Food: A Relief-to-Development Continuum**

Although "relief" food aid and "development" food aid have often been managed as distinct entities, they are increasingly seen as elements of a continuum. The distinction between relief and development is one of degree, not of type. Recurrent famines in the Horn of Africa are not "sudden" events caused only by drought but rather are a result of such factors as war, failed development, and disenfranchisement.

The relief-to-development continuum is a contextual tool to assess need and channel resources into programs that focus on mutually reinforcing interventions that may often be implemented simultaneously in a particular country (see Figure 9).

**A Continuum of Activities from Relief to Development**

The concept of a "relief-to-development continuum" is an evolving idea that is the result of many development agencies' efforts to go beyond the traditional bipolar model of assistance that categorizes needs and response as either emergency or developmental.

As this engaging concept is debated in relief and development circles, several key elements have emerged as follows:

- Interventions should seek to serve both disaster mitigation and long-term sustainable development.
- Relief programs should use the development principles of capacity building, participation, and sustainability.
- In turn, development activities should reduce the need for future relief by addressing current vulnerabilities.
- Programs should seek to maintain productive capacity, prevent migration, reinforce development efforts, and enhance disaster management capacity.

FIGURE 9

**C. BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DESPAIR: THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON THE HORN OF AFRICA**

**1. Hunger and Despair in the Greater Horn of Africa**

The Greater Horn of Africa—a region comprising Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda—is in severe crisis. Famine, civil conflict, dysfunctional social and economic systems, and poverty all play a threatening and sometimes overwhelming role in the Greater Horn nations' different levels of development. A review of food insecurity indicators in the region reveals acute and chronic food security concerns more severe than those of any other region in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 1989, an estimated 71 million people in the Horn were chronically food insecure—46 percent, or a proportion greater than the figure for all of Africa. In 1994, more than 22 million people in the Greater Horn required external food aid assistance—11 million refugees and displaced persons and another 11 million persons in danger of famine from severe drought. Per capita food production in the region declined by more than 16 percent from 1980 to 1993, and average per capita food availability in the region is less than 1,950 kcal per day—less than the international minimum standard for survival (2,100 kcal) and much less than the standard for an adequate diet (2,400 kcal).

The Greater Horn is one of the poorest regions in the world. Per capita income (GNP) is \$167, and economic growth rates, negative through the 1980s, averaged a negative 2 percent in the early 1990s. Analyses by the World Bank suggest that skewed income distribution in some of the region's better-off countries (e.g., Kenya, Tanzania) makes food access a struggle for many even when food is available at the national, aggregate level. Nutrition and health status indicators are alarmingly poor, another reflection of high food insecurity (see Figure 10). The regional infant mortality rate (IMR) is 107 deaths per 1,000 live births; malnutrition caused more than one-third of infant/child deaths in 1990. The prevalence of malnutrition measured by undernutrition or weight for age in children under two years of age ranged from 30 percent to 45 percent in the countries in the region for which data are available.

Nutrition and Health Status Indicators: Greater Horn of Africa					
Country	GNP per Capita (\$)	IMR (per 1,000) <sup>2</sup>	Prevalence of Under-nutrition (percent)	Fertility Rate (percent)	Adult Illiteracy (percent)
Burundi	210	106	43.5	6.8	50
Ethiopia/Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	110	122	45.0	7.5	75
Kenya	310	66	31.6	5.4	31
Rwanda	250	117	38.4	6.2	50
Somalia	—	132	—	6.8	76
Sudan	—	99	—	6.1	73
Tanzania	110	92	36.7	6.3	35
Uganda	170	122	31.8	7.1	52
Sub-Saharan Africa	530	99	—	6.1	50

<sup>1</sup>Data for Eritrea are not yet disaggregated and are included in Ethiopia.  
<sup>2</sup>Statistics for IMR vary from those in Annex B due to different data sets collected by different donors in different years.  
 Source: USAID, 1994.

FIGURE 10

Food insecurity in the Greater Horn is growing because of a complex and interconnected network of political, social, and economic factors. At the heart of the problem are unstable political environments and deteriorating social support systems that have undermined economic growth and caused declining food production and inadequate capacity to import food. Food insecurity in the Horn is driven by

- inappropriate economic policies that limit the incentives and technologies for improvements in agricultural productivity;
- both growing population pressures and an underdeveloped human resource base that stress the physical environment and natural resource base;
- civil strife and the absence of responsible governance that hinder equitable economic and social development; and
- further threats to the region's fragile natural resource base, which is already limited in its productive capacity.

Figure 11 shows the tragic concurrence of drought and civil strife in the countries in the Greater Horn.

Drought and Civil Strife in the Greater Horn of Africa													
YEAR	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993					
Burundi					■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Djibouti					■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Eritrea	■	■	■	■	■	■		■					
Ethiopia		■	■	■	■								
Kenya						■	■	■					■
Rwanda								■	■			■	■
Somalia								■	■			■	■
Sudan					■	■	■		■	■		■	■
Tanzania													
Uganda			■	■	■	■	■						
	CIVIL STRIFE			■	DROUGHT				BOTH				
SOURCE: U.S. State Department, 1994; World Bank, 1994.													

FIGURE 11

2. The President's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHA)—A Partnership of Hope

In late 1994, members of the international community met in a series of bilateral and multilateral venues and voiced their recommitment to addressing the humanitarian crisis in the Greater Horn. The United States is playing an active role in this collaborative effort to stimulate consensus on collective goals and to institutionalize a new partnership in the region—a partnership of hope. Under the leadership of President Clinton, members of various U.S. government agencies are working together with both African and international partners to develop a framework and plan of action for assistance known as the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHA). The initiative is dedicated to breaking the cycle of despair for the 155 million people in the region.

The central goal of the framework for action is for *the people of the Greater Horn to achieve lasting food security*. Food insecurity is both a cause and an effect of the ongoing crisis in the region; collaboration on achieving food security is the wedge that can break the "cycle of despair." The following objectives illustrate the proposed plan of action for joint efforts to attack the root causes of food insecurity in the region:

- To strengthen support for effective regional and national food security strategies;
- To increase the capacity in the region for crisis prevention, response, and conflict resolution;
- To improve regional collaboration in promoting sustainable economic growth and reducing population growth rates; and
- To implement regional and national strategies to ensure the transition from crises to broad-based sustainable growth.

Breaking the cycle of despair in the Horn requires new ways of thinking about food security. Africans, donors, and NGOs must

- assume the region's prolonged or recurring instability and focus on crisis prevention and early warning;
- adopt common objectives, coordinate inputs, and plan jointly with a transparent approach;
- integrate political/security factors into relief-development assistance; and
- consider a wide set of contributing causes and use the relief-to-development continuum as a context for programming both "emergency" and "development" resources.

The Presidential GHAI includes the following proposed "next steps" to invite donors, country leaders, and nongovernmental organizations to structure collaborative plans for an integrated approach to problem solving in the region:

- To strengthen regional institutions such as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) to perform stronger coordinating roles for regional food security initiatives;
- To expand regional and national early warning systems to cover the entire Horn and include political, social, and security indicators;
- To operationalize the principles of the relief-to-development continuum to design programs and enhance food security in the region;
- To undertake a joint analysis with African experts and leaders and with donors to analyze strategies and priorities for agricultural and economic growth; and
- To conduct joint donor/recipient portfolio reviews to ensure that efforts and investments contribute to a food-security objective and that gaps in assistance are identified.



## CHAPTER III ASSESSING PROGRESS

### A. MEASURING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND IMPACTS

Managing for results requires the definition of high-level objectives that are achievable, project outputs that support those objectives, inputs required to generate the identified outputs, and indicators of performance of achievement or impact. In the context of today's budget realities and limited food aid resources, managers of U.S. food-assisted projects and programs must focus and streamline their activities to produce greater impact. Accordingly, they must ensure that appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are in place to document those impacts.

USAID has worked steadily over the past several years to upgrade and refine guidelines and systems for monitoring and evaluating Title II and III programs, beginning with the establishment of guidelines for Title III program benchmarks and indicators.

More recently, USAID has issued interim Title II program guidelines with specific requirements for M&E systems (see Figure 12) and is undertaking a collaborative effort with PVOs to develop standard indicators for evaluating the impact of food-assisted programs. Workshops are being conducted with PVO field staff to assist in the development of cost-effective systems, and resource materials for PVOs are undergoing development with USAID assistance.

USAID is placing a strong emphasis on the distinction between **program outputs** (the results obtained in quality and quantity of goods and services delivered) and **program impacts** (the results obtained as measured in changes in access to resources, changes in behavior, or changes in well-being). Overall, the emphasis is on identifying constraints to food security, focusing available resources, and managing for results.

#### Guidelines for M&E Systems for New Title II Projects

The 1995 interim guidelines for Title II development programs require the PVOs to

- describe the baseline data used in designing projects and to identify data sources;
- state the indicators to be used for monitoring project-level progress during implementation;
- describe the information and data collection systems (in place or planned) that will be used to monitor progress as well as the mechanisms for analyzing the data;
- discuss the criteria to be used for assessing project achievement and impact, particularly in relation to food security goals and objectives;
- describe the evaluation component, including personnel and funding required; and
- describe how the monitoring and data collection activities will provide the data necessary for the impact evaluation required in the final project year.

FIGURE 12

Figure 13 presents examples of food-assisted programs whose strategic design and/or M&E system has been dramatically influenced by a commitment to and emphasis on **managing for results**. These examples include PVO-managed programs in three regions, with M&E systems that range from newly designed systems to those already reporting an impact. The characteristics shared by these programs are the "building blocks of success" that all Title II Cooperating Sponsors are encouraged to emphasize: a careful assessment of food security issues; a focused selection of interventions based on the PVO's resources and comparative advantages; efficient, targeted delivery of inputs; and managing for results and measuring impact.

### Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in India: Designing a New M&E System

CRS-India manages a community-based Food for Work program that supports agricultural land development, health/sanitation infrastructure, and vocational training. Program inputs are food as in-kind wages, technical assistance, and materials to complement labor inputs. CRS-India distinguishes between *wage beneficiaries*—the workers/participants who receive food wages—and *asset beneficiaries*—those who benefit from an improved community asset base. Even though the components of the project are diverse, they focus on a small set of anticipated food security outcomes. Wage beneficiaries realize improved access from food wages while asset beneficiaries enjoy improved crop production and food access. The key output and impact indicators included an increase in arable and irrigated land brought under production; the number of workdays created; increased food and cash crop production; and increased food consumption and incomes.

### Asociación Benéfica Prisma in Perú: Demonstrated Impact on Nutrition

Asociación Benéfica Prisma, or PRISMA, is a small PVO that specializes in focused maternal/child health and nutrition interventions in extremely poor communities in Peru. For health and nutrition projects, PRISMA designed a unique Risk Selection Instrument that is used to identify the most needy and malnourished children and thus target Title II resources. PRISMA monitors program inputs/processes to identify constraints and improve performance; in addition, nutritional status (both acute and chronic malnutrition) is used as the ultimate indicator of program impact. Health and nutrition projects are among the most difficult to assess for impact, and yet PRISMA's careful investments in user-friendly field-based monitoring and data collection systems demonstrate that the program has reduced acute malnutrition among the poorest children by 43 percent.

### TechnoServe in Ghana: Measuring Results in Agriculture

TechnoServe is one of USAID's smaller Title II Cooperating Sponsors; since 1992, it has monetized U.S. wheat in Ghana to assist small farmers and agricultural cooperatives. After four years of assistance to community-based agricultural projects, TechnoServe recently conducted an impact evaluation that used a range of techniques and data to assess the impact on food security of direct project beneficiaries; broader measures of economic impact at the local, regional, and national levels; and the cost-effectiveness of individual project interventions, where applicable. TechnoServe's positive impact on food security was demonstrated through a measured increase in household income and thus food access and through reduced risk and seasonal insecurity during the hungry season.

FIGURE 13

Monitoring and evaluation systems serve several distinct purposes. In the area of monitoring, the systems generate information that can improve program accountability by, for example, tracking program inputs and processes; improve program management by locating obstacles and bottlenecks; identify project components that are successful and those in need of refinement; and contribute data and contextual information to periodic evaluations. As for evaluation, M&E systems seek to show trends and measure project outputs; infer project impacts based on an understanding of the relationships between indicators and goals; and demonstrate impact through statistical analyses.

Designing systems for monitoring program performance and evaluating program impact is an important part of a strategic approach to food security. Figure 14 illustrates one example of an integrated approach to food security in a country receiving U.S. assistance.

### Peru's Food Security Strategy: A Model for an Integrated Approach to Food Security

During a six-month period ending in December 1994, personnel from USAID/Peru, USAID Washington's LAC-TECH Project, and the Research Center of Universidad del Pacifico (CIUP) conducted an ambitious investigation into food security in Peru. The team set out to describe the food security situation in Peru, including the status of the most vulnerable groups; identify the major obstacles to improving food security; and define appropriate programmatic responses both generally and specifically for USAID/Peru.

Not limiting themselves to an internally focused review of existing information, USAID/Peru reached out in an innovative way to draw on the skills, knowledge, and experience of a wide range of development experts in Peru and examined food security issues and possible responses from a broad perspective that would be useful not only in guiding USAID decisions but also and, more important, could contribute valuable insights to the efforts of the government of Peru, NGOs, and other donors.

After an extensive and thought-provoking assessment based on extensive data analyses, the team concluded that poverty is the root cause of food insecurity in Peru. The food security strategy called for primary emphasis on activities designed to increase the productivity and incomes of the extremely poor, who are concentrated primarily (but not exclusively) in the rural Sierra. The team also recommended that the focus on income generation and productivity should be complemented with nutrition programs for the most vulnerable, especially poor pregnant/lactating mothers and children under six years of age.

FIGURE 14

## B. COUNTRY PROFILES

In fulfillment of the legislative mandate for the *World Food Day Report*, the following table presents information on each country receiving U.S. food assistance. Each country is listed alphabetically with a brief paragraph summarizing its food security context. Next, FY 1995 food assistance programs are listed by program—Title I (including Title I resources used in Food for Progress programs), Title II Development, Title II Emergency, Title III, Food for Progress programs using resources purchased by the CCC, Section 416(b), and the Freedom Support Act. Donations of U.S. commodities to the World Food Program are listed under Title II, Section 416(b), and the Freedom Support Act. It is important to note that four countries did not receive shipments of Title III commodities during FY 1995 but that their Title III policy reforms and local currency-funded activities are still active and producing impacts. In addition, some Title II and Section 416(b) programs continued their activities in FY 1995 using commodities carried over from 1994. Information is presented on these Title II, Title III, and Section 416(b) programs with a note indicating that they are "carryover programs" and did not receive commodity shipments during FY 1995.

The table column labeled "Program Objectives, Goals, and Activities" provides a summary of the program itself covering such issues as goals and objectives, inputs, activities, policy reforms, and uses of local currencies. The table column labeled "Food Security Impacts" offers a brief summary of anticipated or actual program impacts on food security in the recipient country. It is important to note that when the impacts on food security have been assessed or measured, they are described in the past tense; when programs are new or impacts have not yet been assessed, they are discussed in the present tense. Program descriptions and information on food security impacts—whether anticipated or actual—are reported as information summaries provided directly by the implementing organization: USDA for Title I and Food for Progress programs; USAID missions for Title III; and PVOs/cooperating agencies for Title II, Section 416(b), and the Freedom Support Act.

**CHAPTER III**

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>		
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Program emphasis is shifting to rehabilitation. The most vulnerable are targeted through schools and hospitals; a regional approach is used to program food so that it reaches those affected by the volatile situation.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation activities such as irrigation systems, improved drainage, horticulture, and expansion of private bakeries focus on rebuilding capacity for food production. WFP-subsidized bread sales provide a safety net for the urban poor and stabilize prices.</p>
<b>ALBANIA</b>		
<p><b>TITLE I</b> FOOD for PROGRESS Government</p>	<p>Program continues market liberalization by permitting farmers to sell their output to any domestic buyer at prices set by supply and demand. It also raises official procurement prices for major agricultural commodities to encourage farmers to sell more to the state procurement agencies.</p>	<p>Increased food availability by partially offsetting the loss of supply of commodities no longer available through the now-defunct central supply system of the former USSR.</p>
<b>ANGOLA</b>		
<p><b>TITLE I</b></p>	<p>Title I continues support for agricultural restructuring efforts; development of horticultural products, cereals, and livestock sectors; and recuperation and rehabilitation of productive infrastructure in the agri/food processing sector.</p>	<p>Increased supply led to a reduction in the price of bread, a staple in urban areas. Lower prices made bread available to a larger portion of the population. Distribution increased employment and created commercial market for U.S. wheat flour exports.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Programs provide for the immediate food needs of 190,000 returnees and vulnerable persons and support 35,000 returning displaced rural families with distribution of seeds and tools for the 1996 season.</p>	<p>Continued dry ration distribution to the most vulnerable helps protect them from starvation. Support for returning families through distribution of tools and seeds helps build household food security through 1996 production.</p>
<p>CARE</p>	<p>Emergency feeding, along with such complementary activities as seed and tool distribution and community health/medical supplies, assists 270,000 people in drought- and war-affected areas.</p>	<p>Expected impacts are the provision of minimum food access to the most vulnerable groups, thereby protecting them from greater nutritional risk and degradation.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	General relief feeding programs provide rations to 40,000 displaced persons in Lunda Sol province, helping to protect them from further malnutrition.	Program impacts are expected to be limited to protecting vulnerable groups from further deterioration in nutritional status.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Emergency Title II food is distributed along with food and seeds from the European Union; program includes general distributions, community kitchens and therapeutic centers for children, and farm family programs combining food, seeds, and tools.	Protected the vulnerable groups from further nutritional deterioration; rehabilitated malnourished children through therapeutic nutritional centers; helped re-establish small-scale agriculture production by directly enabling farmers to remain on their farms.
TITLE II EMERGENCY and SECTION 416(b) World Food Program (WFP) (Section 416(b) is a carryover program)	In addition to Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)-supported airlifts, the WFP has successfully expanded its capacity to reach areas previously accessible by road, thus reducing distribution costs. The WFP has executed agreements with 45 national and international NGOs to manage food distribution directly.	Title II food and OFDA grants for airlifts enabled WFP operations to benefit 1.28 million displaced and war-affected people. With peace in sight, future activities will focus on food production schemes, income generation, and related rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.
<b>ARMENIA</b> Armenia is a country of 3.3 million people with a relatively industrialized, trade-dependent economy and a highly skilled labor force. Purchasing power has declined, and it is estimated that 75 percent of household income is now spent on food and that over 20 percent of the population falls below the poverty line. Access to food imports from other republics has dropped with the disruption of supply lines. Domestic production meets less than 24 percent of milk and dairy needs; mothers and children are vulnerable to continuing food shortages.		
TITLE I FOOD for PROGRESS Government	Program increases total availability of important food staple during transition. Promotes banking reforms to establish agricultural credit systems and promotes commercial transactions and competitive sales of agricultural products. It also supports privatization of state-owned agricultural processing, distribution, and input firms and develops local agricultural extension network. Encourages land privatization.	Improved food security by increasing overall supply of wheat and through efforts to increase yields of domestic production. Expected future impacts include a stronger, more market-based economy that will generate more income at the household level and thus increase households' purchasing power and food access.
FOOD for PROGRESS CARE	Food for Progress program provides commodities to isolated pensioners and earthquake-displaced families. Part of "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Georgia and Azerbaijan.	Increased availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
Fund for Armenian Relief (FUND)	Food for Progress program distributes commodities to severely affected, protein-deficient population.	Mitigate negative nutritional effects of shortages and improve food supplies during the transition.

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COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
American Red Cross (ARC)	Food for Progress program will reach approximately 30,000 Armenians through several institutions, including hospitals, polyclinics, children's and maternity wards, orphanages, schools, and facilities for the disabled and elderly.	Protect the food security of the vulnerable and needy by supplying monthly rations.
American International Association of Hematologists (AIH)	Food for Progress program will feed and distribute food for infant/child patients currently undergoing treatment for hematological diseases.	Improve nutritional intake of children with target diseases by increasing fat calories and nutrients from butter.
FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP is providing emergency food assistance to 250,000 refugees/displaced persons and vulnerable groups. Since starting in late 1993, 17 percent of the WFP's food has come from the U.S. government.	Relief food distributions have ensured that the most vulnerable groups attain a basic minimum level of food security, even if the improvement is short-term.
CARE	CARE program targets distribution of supplementary rations to pregnant/lactating women and children to five years of age.	Protect food security of those with special nutritional vulnerability by providing supplementary rations.
<p><b>AZERBAIJA</b> Azerbaijan continues to suffer from civil conflict as the dispute with Armenia over the status of Nagorno Karabakh results in major population displacements. Purchasing power has declined as market liberalization has allowed prices to rise. Access to food imports from other republics remains disrupted.</p>		
FOOD for PROGRESS Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Food for Progress program provides assistance to refugees in Gyandzha and to vulnerable groups in Nakhichevan, approximately 234,375 beneficiaries.	Enable the most vulnerable in both areas to survive current food shortages, calm potential political unrest, and allow families to save scarce resources.
CARE	Food for Progress program provides commodities to refugees, recently displaced individuals, and families living in substandard conditions. Part of "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Georgia and Armenia.	Increased availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
American Red Cross (ARC)	Relief efforts will reach 45,000 residents of eight International Federation Red Cross camps for displaced persons in the southeastern part of the country.	Protect the food security of the vulnerable and needy by supplying a dependable food supply to refugee camps.
FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP provides emergency food to the most vulnerable groups, totaling 405,000 internally displaced persons. Since the WFP began operations in late 1993, 43 percent of the food distributed has been provided by the U.S. government.	Protect the food security of the refugee/displaced population by supplying food rations.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
CARE	CARE program targets distribution of supplementary rations to pregnant/lactating women and children to five years of age among the population of refugees and internally displaced.	Protect food security of those refugees/internally displaced persons with special nutritional vulnerability by providing supplementary rations.
<b>BANGLADESH</b> The major constraint to food security in Bangladesh is widespread poverty. Despite growth in food production and import liberalization, substantial availability and access gaps persist. More than 70 percent of children are stunted; Bangladesh's poor are some of the most chronically malnourished people in the world.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE	A large food-for-development project (87,500 workers and 437,500 dependents) is integrated with FFW activities that build rural roads and undertake disaster preparedness to help mitigate against future loss of life and livelihood.	More than 525,000 people are direct beneficiaries through food and cash for work while thousands of villages enjoy improved market access, better access to community health services, and enhanced capacity to respond to disasters.
World Food Program (WFP)	This FFW project began in 1974-1975 and is currently one of the largest labor-intensive public works projects in the world, generating more than 70 million workdays of casual rural employment a year. The project size has grown from an initial 56,000 MT in 1974 to 572,000 MT in 1985. In recent years, the project has received annual support ranging from 350,000 to 400,000 MT. At present, 30 million Bangladeshis are below the poverty line and unable to gain access to the market.	The WFP has had access to Dutch funds to provide technical support to FFW projects, including pre- and postanalysis of project works. Considerable progress has been made in moving food-assisted development programs into developmentally mandated ministries, i.e., the Ministry of Local Government. Moreover, the improvement to infrastructure (e.g., roads, embankments) has clearly had positive developmental impacts on a large number of rural areas throughout Bangladesh.
TITLE II EMERGENCY World Food Program (WFP)	Assistance has been provided to refugees from Myanmar since late 1991 following civil strife in the northwestern Rakhine State. Refugees are housed in camps situated between Cox's Bazaar and Teknaf in the south of Chittagong District. Repatriation of refugees to Myanmar began in September 1992 but has proceeded at a slow pace due to the reluctance of some refugees to return voluntarily to their homes. In 1995, the number of refugees has fallen below 100,000. The main phase of the repatriation operation is expected to wind down in 1995, leaving a residual case load of about 15,000-20,000 refugees. Assistance to returnees has been hindered by the poor state of local infrastructure at returnee settlement sites in Myanmar.	Promising community-based pilot schemes are being undertaken with FFW, mostly village water ponds, communal wells, and earthen rural roads, to facilitate the reintegration of returnees into their local communities.

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COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>TITLE III</b>	Title III program seeks to increase food access by the poor through increased public investment and improved incomes. Policy reforms supported reduction in government interventions in food marketing. Local currencies support introduction of "food for education" program and increased government expenditures for education, health, sanitation, population, and water.	Since 1991, 60 percent increase in public investment in basic social sectors and 45 percent increase in amount of public distribution resources allocated to programs effectively targeting the poorest. Three nutritional status indicators—underweight, wasting, and stunting—have fallen over the past four years. GDP growth has accelerated from 3.4 percent annually in 1991 to an estimated 5 percent in 1995 while per capita income increased by 8 percent in that period.
<b>BELARUS</b> Belarus is a country of forests and marshlands characterized by ample supplies of peat bogs used for energy. Belarus relies heavily on regional trade and has suffered during the transition since the dissolution of the former USSR. An increasing number of families depend on government subsidies to keep them out of extreme poverty as the structural adjustment toward a market system causes transitional unemployment in many sectors. Average household incomes are dropping with the rapid rise in prices. The government attempts to protect the vulnerable groups in the population through targeted programs.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I supports improved food security and promotes broad-based equitable and sustainable agriculture by assisting government efforts to facilitate development of a private food processing sector.	Increased food supply for at-risk groups, those who suffer most from the effects of economic reform and political instability, and those in the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster.
<b>FOOD for PROGRESS</b> CitiHope International	The USDA provided 500 metric tons of various commodities, most of which were monetized. The remainder of the tonnage was used for direct feeding programs. The proceeds from the monetized portion will aid hospitals and orphanages.	Helped feed individuals in children's hospitals/clinics, baby homes, and orphanages. The sale of commodities helps build a familiarity with U.S. agricultural products, thereby laying the groundwork for future market development.
<b>SECTION 416(b)</b> CitiHope International	Donates 100 metric tons of nonfat dry milk that will be monetized. The proceeds pay for the transport of commodities donated under a Food for Progress agreement.	Increases availability of nonfat dry milk, which is in short supply in Belarus.
<b>BENIN</b> Despite a fairly robust economy that is responding well to reforms, Benin exhibits a relatively high child mortality rate. Palm oil-producing areas have lost income due to increasingly unfavorable weather conditions. However, food security indicators for Benin have clearly shown positive progress in past years.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Title II program seeks to promote the health and well-being of women and children, promote the education of rural children, and alleviate hunger among the socially disadvantaged.	In areas of greater food insecurity, programs have increased protein intake among children and improved mothers' health and nutrition knowledge; in less insecure areas, family incomes have increased through women's projects.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	Bolivia's most severe food security constraint is poverty, which inhibits food access. An estimated 70 percent of Bolivians are poor—more than 3.6 million people, almost half of whom live in marginal rural areas. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of Bolivian children are stunted; 45 percent of those reside in rural areas. Valuable forest resources are being lost at an estimated rate of 200,000 hectares per year through poor management.	
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I program will be used to implement agricultural and rural development projects that involve the construction of productive infrastructure; provide small credit services and agricultural extension/technical assistance to small farmers; and provide financing for applied agricultural research.	Expected future impacts include increased availability of food through improved farming techniques and assistance.
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</b>	Title II program seeks to guarantee food access to vulnerable families in peri-urban and rural zones and thus support better nutrition, nutrition education, and development of sanitary and health infrastructure. Program encompasses food for work, school feeding, child nutrition, and daycare centers.	Provides 11,500 temporary jobs each month in eight cities. Unemployed persons work for approximately 12 days per month developing needed infrastructure such as water and sewer lines; stone paving of streets, curbs, and sidewalks; and planting urban trees. ADRA provides nutrition education to all FFW workers, in particular 85 percent of the women in the communities receive training in the standard interventions in child survival, reproductive health, and nutrition. School feeding program has reduced school dropouts and is reasonably well managed by parents. Knowledge and practice of immunizations is high; the frequency of diarrheal episodes is considerably less in ADRA-assisted areas than the average for Bolivia.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Cáritas Boliviana	The program seeks to enhance the use of food commodities to ensure better levels of food security through development activities in order to benefit the poor; help alleviate malnutrition and hunger; promote sound environmental practices; and alleviate disasters and emergencies. FFW is implementing child care centers for children of working mothers as well as providing mid-day hot meals for workers. Cáritas also sponsors a rural SF program that reached an average of 72,164 primary school children in 1,427 schools throughout the country. MCH programs are funded with monetization income. A total of 818 metric tons of commodities were programmed for distribution through humanitarian assistance to 165,980 persons living in welfare institutions.	The SF program was evaluated in September 1994; the drop-out rate declined from 10 percent to 3 percent; students with SF consume more of their daily requirements for calories and proteins than students without SF. Cáritas also reports a significant reduction in the incidence of death of preschool children because of diarrhea and respiratory infections in the target group.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Title II resources support programs in agricultural training/extension, water resource development, school feeding, child survival and maternal health/nutrition, and humanitarian assistance. The program seeks to decrease the level of poverty, increase food security, and reduce morbidity and mortality in the <i>altiplano</i> region.	Both agricultural yields and areas under cultivation have increased in project areas; fresh vegetable consumption has also increased. Water supply has improved and hygiene behaviors changed. School feeding has increased enrollment by 20 percent and increased consumption among participants by 33 percent. Incidence of disease among children in health/nutrition program is reduced.
Project Concern International	FFW provides hot meals for workers and weekly rations for families in exchange for labor to construct roads and bridges to improve farm-to-market access. School feeding program provides minimum daily caloric requirement for school children aged five to 12 years. Other relief programs assist 1,500 orphans, street children, and elderly.	School feeding increased food access for more than 17,000 school children while other programs improved food access for 1,400 orphans and street children. FFW has improved agricultural and community infrastructure as well as household food access for 17,000 people (workers plus family members) at a rate of 3,400 workers per month.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p><b>TITLE III</b> (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</p>	<p>Title III program seeks to promote food security by improving family health, expanding economic access, and reducing degradation of natural resources. Policy reforms include legal/regulatory changes protecting biodiversity and encouraging more sustainable resource management and improved land tenure. Local currencies support community/child health programs, immunization, agricultural research, improved wheat production, and improved natural resource management.</p>	<p>Title III resources have reduced Bolivia's dependence on wheat imports by 25 percent and improved the competitiveness of the nation's domestic agricultural sector. After introduction through Title III programs, the production of new nontraditional export crops totaled \$18 million. Income-generation programs have increased opportunities for more than 1,000 poor women. Health programs financed with Title III (and earlier Title I) resources since 1978 have had a direct impact on the infant mortality rate, now down to 75/1,000 in 1993 from 170/1,000 in 1979. Recent dramatic changes have been leveraged in government policies affecting Bolivia's natural resources.</p>
<p><b>BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA</b> Since declaring independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1992, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the other former Yugoslav republics have been engulfed in intense and merciless civil strife. By June 1992, food reserves were inadequate, and three successive years of devastated agricultural production and dysfunctional markets have heightened the crisis.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> American Red Cross (ARC)</p>	<p>ARC provides mixed commodities to a variety of NGO partners for use in ongoing emergency food programs throughout the Bosnia region. Assistance to German Red Cross soup kitchens in Sarajevo and direct distribution to elderly in and around Zenica are examples of how the 6,760 MT of Title II commodities are being used.</p>	<p>ARC has targeted its food assistance directly at the most vulnerable—either those who are housebound or those who are unable to access food through lack of resources.</p>
<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>The provision of 6,000 MT of Title II emergency food (wheat flour) to two operational bakeries and a pasta factory in and around Sarajevo is the primary goal of CRS operations in central Bosnia. The arrival of wheat flour will allow for increased production of the daily staple of bread for the local population.</p>	<p>All 6,000 MT will be delivered to their destinations by mid-November 1995 for use in the production of bread and pasta. CRS will also continue a program of providing vegetable seeds for spring planting by using other U.S. government resources. These operations will assist in the eventual rehabilitation and reconstruction process.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP emergency operations in the republics of the former Yugoslavia focus on more than 2.1 million victims of the continuing crisis, including the internally displaced, refugees, and people trapped in besieged areas. U.S. government assistance includes food, grants, and airlifts/airdrops.</p>	<p>Outside the embattled conflict area in central Bosnia, the WFP is attempting to expand relief food aid to a wide range of rehabilitation efforts, including reconstruction of food processing plants, school feeding for children, and FFW activities to rebuild houses and community structures damaged in the conflict.</p>

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COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>BOTSWANA</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Although Botswana enjoys an impressive growth rate and level of income, many people live at or near subsistence levels owing to high population growth and low employment. Botswana's arid climate makes the country prone to droughts and highly dependent on imported food. Cultural dependence on cattle production places a strain on the arid environment. However, Botswana enjoys well-developed early warning and disaster response systems.	The project has helped the government institutionalize its national school feeding program; WFP assistance will phase out as the government assumes full responsibility in December 1997.
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Burkina Faso is a resource-poor country with a high population growth rate. Nearly the entire population is dependent on agriculture and livestock, with soils that are fertile but fragile. A dysfunctional economic infrastructure combined with environmental degradation, drought, and, until recently, inefficient economic policies has kept economic performance low. Low household incomes inhibit food access, and environmental degradation reduces food production and availability.	Programs seek to promote food security for needy families through activities in the education sector (school feeding), agricultural development, and targeted supplementary feeding.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY and SECTION 416(b)</b> World Food Program (WFP) (Section 416(b) is a carry-over program)	School feeding has increased attendance by 10 percent to 20 percent and class advancement/promotion by 13 percent to 20 percent, reduced the drop-out rate by 5 percent to 7 percent, and increased examination success for girls in poor provinces by 10 percent to 15 percent.	Burundi is a small country largely dependent on smallholder coffee production. Longstanding tensions between the country's two major ethnic groups continue to threaten both political reform and much-needed structural adjustment of the economy. Food security indicators for Burundi show a clear deterioration over time that is attributable to high population growth rates, poor education, and poor health standards. Repeated and continuing outbreaks of ethnic and civil strife have followed the deaths of the presidents of both Burundi and neighboring Rwanda in April 1994.
<b>BURUNDI</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	The WFP has developed a regional relief operation serving over 3.4 million refugees and displaced persons in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zaire. In addition to food, dollar grants have strengthened the WFP's capacity to reach the internally displaced.	Emergency feeding programs dominate operations in the region, but the WFP is working with international agencies and NGOs in the region to use food aid to support rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.
<b>CAPE VERDE</b>		
Cape Verde, which consists of 10 resource-poor islands, is a country whose main source of sustainable income comes from its position as a prime transit point to provision ship and air traffic. Only one-tenth of Cape Verde's land is arable, and prolonged drought cycles cause severe shortages of fresh water. Cape Verde is highly dependent on food imports. Local food production is severely limited, and the lack of fresh water exacerbates nutrition and health problems. Natural resource degradation threatens local agricultural production.	Program monetizes corn and uses proceeds to pay workers involved in soil and water conservation projects and to fund microenterprise credit.	Expected impact is improved food availability through better conservation and resource management and improved access through income.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP's program focuses on primary school feeding (77,400 pupils) and targeted feeding and income generation for vulnerable groups (destitutes and the disabled).	The school feeding program is considered to have been instrumental in reducing malnutrition, increasing attendance, and improving the effectiveness of education systems.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)</b> With health care services and most government attention centered on urban areas, rural malnutrition and poverty in the Central African Republic are rampant. Despite the CAR's self-sufficiency in food production, deteriorating incomes have increased poverty, especially among women.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	The WFP programs concentrate primarily on the education and agriculture sectors (17,500 children in school feeding and 10,000 farmers trained) and on the construction of rural infrastructure (roads, clinics, schools) with FFW.	Farmers who have completed training and adopted diversified agricultural techniques and cropping patterns have increased their household incomes.
<b>CHAD</b> Chad is a landlocked Sahelian country whose fragile and arid ecosystem has been damaged by population pressures and internal strife. With the previous droughts and civil war behind it, the government is now concentrating on development priorities.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP's programs focus on education (school construction and feeding for 161,600) and on targeted feeding for vulnerable groups (benefiting 24,000 children and mothers).	No information on impact was reported for this program.
<b>CONGO</b> Congo has one of Africa's highest levels of national income, but the nation's economy is almost entirely dependent on oil exports and is thus vulnerable to a severe degree to world oil price fluctuations. Government policy has neglected rural and agricultural areas, leaving pockets of poverty and malnutrition.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I continues to finance Peace Corps programs; the development projects of the ministries of decentralization, urbanism and habitat, health and social services, economy and finance, agriculture, and scientific research; and the promotion of women in development.	Expected improvements include enhanced market systems through private sector participation.
<b>COSTA RICA</b> Costa Rica's education, health, and social indicators reflect a nation whose social infrastructure is one of the best in its region. National food availability is not a concern in general. Attention focuses on food access and utilization for the poor segments of society.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP program focuses on small-farmer agriculture through FFW, including livestock production and the creation of cooperatives. The WFP also supports employment-generation activities for refugees.	The WFP support for refugee integration efforts has enabled thousands of refugees to enjoy greater food security.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p><b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b></p> <p>A former "success economy," Côte d'Ivoire has suffered greatly in the past decade from inappropriate economic policies, declining world commodity prices, immigration, high fertility, and a resultant decline in per capita GNP. Rural incomes and consumer purchasing power have both deteriorated.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE I</b></p>	<p>Title I program supports recovery of the rice sector to continue its liberalization.</p>	<p>Increased rice production by restructuring programs related to agriculture and trade policy, including policy changes directed to the production, processing, importing, and commercialization of rice.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>The aim of this school feeding project is to support the government's efforts to consolidate and develop the education sector, which has been seriously undermined by the economic crisis affecting the country. The project has concentrated on the most deprived peri-urban and rural areas where enrollment is low.</p>	<p>While all parents have been asked to contribute to the project, contributions have been used to provide "school meal grants" to the poorest children in the school system.</p>
<p><b>CROATIA</b></p> <p>Since 1992, Croatia and the other former Yugoslav republics have been engulfed in intense and merciless civil strife. By late 1994, food reserves were exhausted; three successive years of devastated agricultural production and dysfunctional markets have heightened the crisis.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE I</b></p>	<p>Program supports agricultural research and studies, improved soil conservation and extension services, transformation of family farms into market-oriented producers, and competitive private sector participation in the storage and marketing of Title I commodities.</p>	<p>Expected impacts include more efficient agricultural markets and improved production systems.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> American Red Cross (ARC) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</p>	<p>Program targets emergency distribution of bulk food and individual parcels to refugees and displaced persons living with host families and thus missed by ongoing programs delivered by UNHCR and other NGOs.</p>	<p>Protected the basic food access of refugees and displaced persons not otherwise reached by relief. Stabilized the food security situation of host families that were often marginal themselves.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	As a city-state, Djibouti has limited natural resources, but its strategic position on the Horn of Africa provides income from re-export of consumer goods and other nations' use of its port facilities. Although Djibouti has one of the most liberal economic regimes in Africa, a high wage and cost structure has limited competitiveness. Refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia have been welcome despite recent political insurgency by the Afar tribe against the Issa-dominated government. Even with a decent GNP per capita, skewed income distribution means most people have poor nutrition, low health standards, and low life expectancy.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	This project involves rural primary school feeding, hospital in-patient feeding, and a campaign against tuberculosis.	The project has not performed up to expectation. Minimal administrative and financial inputs from counterparts and inadequate staffing have resulted in poor monitoring and supervision, thereby reducing potentially positive impact on the country's education and health sectors. Title II input in this project in 1995 was limited to 160 MT. WFP has changed its in-country management team in an effort to ameliorate the project's impact.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Approximately 30,000 Somali refugees of the Issa clan are living in three camps located near the villages of Ali Adde, Assamo, and Holl-Holl; a small number of Ethiopian refugees live in a camp near Aour Aoussa. The refugees are completely dependent on WFP food aid for their basic food needs insofar as the soil in these areas is arid and unfit for cultivation. The Government of Djibouti does not intend to integrate the refugees into the local nomadic or urban communities.	Several NGOs, notably the Association of Medical Doctors from Asia (ADMA), Médecins sans Frontières (Holland), Médecins du Monde (France), and the Evangelical Protestant Church of Djibouti, actively assist in project implementation.
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	The Dominican Republic is a small, densely populated country with a per capita GNP of \$940 in 1991. In the last two decades, a relatively high rate of population growth together with an increase in internal migration has transformed this rural agrarian society into a predominantly urban population. The country's infant mortality rate is one of the highest in Latin America, and estimates of the overall prevalence of malnutrition range from 20 percent to 40 percent. The social and educational infrastructure is poor.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b>	An MCH program seeks to improve the health of 17,000 mothers and children and to improve access to family planning services for 32,000. FFW seeks to improve sanitation facilities for 112,500 urban slum dwellers and to provide food wages to poor workers.	MCH has improved health services in 45 rural clinics; improved maternal knowledge of health and of birth spacing; and reduced malnutrition among 1,500 children under age three. FFW is expected to improve food security through increased household access and to decrease disease through better sanitation.

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COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP seeks to improve living standards of the poor in urban slums and identified rural communities. Activities include latrine and water system construction, health and nutrition instruction, horticulture, tree planting (focus on ecology) and feeding programs for schools in the border area.	The living conditions and health of 120,000 slum families receiving food aid will improve considerably in five years. In three years, the government and community will continue school feeding in border zones that now reach 185,000 children.
<p><b>ECUADOR</b></p> <p>Ecuador remains one of the least developed countries in South America. Despite some recent improvements in economic growth, the country has experienced a decade-long recession. Due to inadequate economic policies during the 1980s, per capita GNP growth was negative and real wages decreased by 60 percent. Income distribution is one of the worst in the LAC region. Problems are compounded by a high population growth rate, poor health conditions, and extensive rural and urban poverty. Democratic institutions remain fragile and ineffective in dealing with some of the country's most critical problems. Ecuador's growing environmental degradation has attracted international attention.</p>		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	The program goal is to support government efforts to ameliorate the short-term negative impacts of the structural adjustment process to facilitate the implementation of sustainable, productive infrastructure and environmental projects that benefit low-income persons in rural and peri-urban areas.	Twenty NGOs have been trained under the institutional strengthening component.
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP concentrates on the agriculture, health, and education sectors: dairy production projects seek to increase domestic milk production; food is used as an incentive to encourage at-risk low-income families to visit health clinics; and school feeding reaches 500,000 children. FFW activities have been implemented to improve sanitation facilities.	The dairy project has increased incomes for dairy farmers as well as the availability of milk in local markets as milk production increased. A credit component for farmers has permitted them to gain access to agricultural inputs.
<p><b>EGYPT</b></p> <p>Egypt's population of 54 million, growing at 2.2 percent annually, ranks as the largest in its region. Although poverty remains a serious problem, malnutrition is not as widespread as in other countries with similar income levels. National food availability has been achieved primarily through wheat imports. A relative decline in agricultural production in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in a high dependency on food aid and commercial imports.</p>		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	The WFP program focuses on the food-insecure in the Sinai—92,000 nomads, landless farmers, and unemployed school graduates. Activities on newly reclaimed desert land include wells, tree planting, land improvements, and horticulture and fodder shrubs.	Approximately 92,000 food-insecure people will not require direct food aid after their land reaches an adequate production level over the next four years. Direct support ends in mid-1996 when the WFP plans to focus on remote and disadvantaged people in the central and southern Sinai.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>EL SALVADOR</b> Densely populated and highly agricultural, El Salvador is still in the early stages of rebuilding its economic and social infrastructure following its devastation by civil war. Absolute poverty is the cause of much food insecurity in rural areas.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I program improves generation, analysis, and distribution of agricultural data and improves production, storage, and commercialization of agricultural commodities, including enhanced infrastructure, employment, and support to the productive sector.	With cessation of hostilities and an emphasis on conflicted areas, the immediate impacts will be the creation of jobs, which should help ensure basic food access.
<b>ERITREA</b> This recently recognized nation, formerly part of war-torn Ethiopia, faces many of Ethiopia's food security problems. Availability and access are both severe constraints, and the population is vulnerable to famine due to reduced food purchasing power and limited agricultural productivity.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Africare</b>	Monetization programs seek to increase farmer productivity, strengthen food marketing systems, and generally increase production.	Results among beneficiaries include 75 percent reduction in food aid dependency in 1995; 25 percent increase in farmers' income; 40 percent increase in crop production; a doubling of the area planted; and increased yields.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Title II food supports FFW to create productive assets, provide school feeding, and undertake general distribution to the elderly, sick, and disabled. Program provides general relief distribution to 4,800 Eritreans returning of their own accord after their displacement in Sudan.	Expected impacts include increased water for human and livestock consumption, improved soil and water conservation through tree planting, increased agricultural protection, and increased food access for vulnerable groups through safety net feeding.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY and SECTION 416(b) World Food Program (WFP) (Section 416(b) is a carryover program)</b>	The WFP is providing emergency food aid to 460,000 internally displaced and drought-affected persons through support to a government program of FFW and cash for work.	FFW cash-for-work program in microdams, soil conservation, and agro-forestry help reduce vulnerable groups' food insecurity.
<b>ETHIOPIA</b> Food availability and access are both severe constraints in Ethiopia. The population in drought-prone areas remains vulnerable to falling agricultural productivity and reduced food purchasing power. The food supply situation in both crop-growing and pastoral areas has deteriorated, and the scope of food shortages is increasing, keeping food import needs high this year. More than one-third of households are low-income and command resources for only 50 percent of recommended calories. The percent of underweight children is increasing (now 47 percent).		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b>	FFW/integrated community development projects target small landholders and landless for potable water, vegetable gardening, income generation, and community activities.	Road construction has increased access to necessary local services. Improved drainage systems and construction of retaining walls has contributed to a more hygienic environment. Projects have helped maintain the nutritional level of the target group while meeting short-term food needs, thus decreasing vulnerability for future periods of crisis/food insecurity.

**CHAPTER III**

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Relief Society of Tigray (REST)	Title II food supports MCH, general relief and child feeding, and FFW and cash-for-work—all meant to increase food security of the poorest.	Expected impacts are improved nutritional status of mothers and children, improved food access for families through food rations and increased incomes, and protection of vulnerable groups from further malnutrition.
Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)	Commodities and monetization funds support FFW projects that seek to promote conservation, rehabilitate agricultural production, improve availability of water, and construct road systems.	Conservation and training activities have reduced soil and water loss in fragile marginal agricultural lands; feeder roads have facilitated market access; yields and production have increased; families receiving FFW rations enjoy improved food access and improved diets.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Programs use a portion of funds generated by umbrella monetization managed by CARE to complement Title II commodities. They include construction of community and agricultural infrastructure, improved agricultural production, and health/nutrition education programs.	Increased crop production ranging from 20 percent to 40 percent; decreased livestock disease by 30 percent; and increased farmer incomes. Increased health knowledge and practice among 75 percent of participants; decreased preventable disease by 50 percent in target communities; improved sanitation facilities in 50 percent of target communities.
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Title II food is monetized and used in FFW programs that aim to improve community and agricultural infrastructure, with an emphasis on smallholder agriculture, livestock, and health/sanitation/education systems.	Improves food access for families that receive vitamin-enriched food through FFW and improves agricultural production systems through improved infrastructure, which is expected to increase food availability and access.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	FFW programs seek to increase agricultural productivity, increase farmer incomes, improve sanitation and nutrition practices, and support family planning.	Agricultural production has begun to exhibit gains in both yields and productivity; prices and availability have improved and stabilized; and nutritional status of children has improved.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY CARE</b>	Emergency programs include direct distribution to landless and other vulnerable groups and to demobilized soldiers.	Expected impacts include reduced vulnerability to hunger and protection from nutritional deterioration.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Part of a five-agency response to alleviate household food deficits by providing 18,400 MT through emergency FFW and general distributions to drought affected, internally displaced, and war returnees.	Expected impacts of food rations are increased food access for the most vulnerable families and protection of most vulnerable groups from further malnutrition. The FFW activities are expected to improve water and soil conservation through tree planting and land terracing and community market access through road improvements.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Emergency intervention seeks to alleviate the food shortage and crisis in South Gondar through targeted distribution, with complementary measures for development and drought mitigation.	Distribution of food to families and affected individuals will alleviate the immediate negative impacts of drought and famine, and tools and seeds will begin to build capacity for further improvements.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	Drought and pest infestations in Ethiopia have seriously reduced agricultural productivity in recent years. This, combined with an increase in population and civil strife, has resulted in food insecurity for 4 million people. Food assistance is rotated through the government's Emergency Food Security Reserve when possible and is most often used by local government agencies to meet needs not met by PVOs. Approximately 700,000 people are targeted, with most assistance distributed through FFW programs and the balance through the Relief Society of Tigray to feed children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and the disabled.	FFW programs are improving infrastructure and expanding agricultural production and thus improving future food security while meeting emergency needs. Supplemental feeding programs provide assistance to those unable to participate in FFW.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	Seeks to mitigate and prevent famine through emergency food distribution in FFW projects and targeted relief programs (the aged, the disabled, pregnant women, and children under five years of age).	FFW projects have helped increase agricultural productivity and stabilize food availability and thus smooth prices; feeding of children under five years of age has begun to show gains in nutritional status.
TITLE III	FY 1995 Title III program is a one-year extension of the previous multiyear program that seeks to build sustainable food security through fundamental policy changes. Reforms include reducing government interventions in the agriculture/food sectors, creating an enabling environment for private sector agricultural production, and increased productivity.	Abolished the four major government parastatals formerly controlling food marketing; eliminated subsidies, price controls, and monopoly practices. Established the Emergency Food Security Research Administration to manage strategic food reserves in the context of disaster preparedness. Implemented the targeted Food Safety Net program, which reaches 250,000 destitute urban and rural people.
<b>THE GAMBIA</b> This small country borders both sides of the Gambia River and is completely surrounded by Senegal. The economy relies on rain-fed production of groundnuts (mostly for export) and cereals, along with fishing and agricultural processing. Food availability and access are growing more stable as structural and sectoral economic policy reforms facilitate the development of a more robust economy, but environmental deterioration, including overgrazed land and salinity intrusion into crop land, threatens the country's food security status.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to improve the nutritional status of women and children and to strengthen women's groups as a mechanism for development. Supports MCH and income-generation interventions.	Improved PVO capacity to manage MCH interventions; increased birthweights through maternal supplements; improved nutrition knowledge and practice. Increased women's incomes, literacy, and numeracy through sesame sales.

**CHAPTER III**

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Georgia is a country of 5.5 million people with a broad industrial and agricultural base and high levels of education; per capita GNP was estimated as \$2,120 in 1990. Ethnic strife is currently complicating the transition to a market-based economy. Average food prices increased by 1,500 percent from early 1992 to early 1993, and per capita consumption of basic foods has dropped by as much as 50 percent since 1989. Until recently, Georgia's health indicators were comparable to or better than averages from other parts of its region.	
<b>TITLE I FOOD for PROGRESS Government</b>	Program supports policy reforms, including industrial privatization, agricultural bank reform, and distribution of land for private use. Commodity imports increase total availability of essential food staple (wheat).	Improved food security is expected from increasing overall supply of wheat currently in critical shortage; reform measures will help increase domestic production and increase efficiency and effectiveness of processing and storage.
<b>FOOD for PROGRESS Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO)</b>	Program provided food delivery to targeted refugees, infants and children, and pregnant/lactating women; provided bulk deliveries to refugee centers; and distributed family food packs.	Helps protect the fragile food security of vulnerable groups by bridging gaps in availability caused by low domestic production, civil conflict, and breakdown in government systems.
<b>American Red Cross (ARC)</b>	Program targets 10,000 beneficiaries in institutions as well as 100,000 displaced persons over a six-month period.	Protects the food security of the vulnerable and needy by supplying monthly rations.
<b>CARE</b>	This program supplements nutritional requirements of single-parent women, the urban displaced, and the disabled. Part of the "Transcaucasus Program" also serving Armenia and Azerbaijan.	Increase food availability to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
<b>United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)</b>	Program provides infant formula to nutritionally deprived infants.	Supplements the nutritional intake of infants in orphanages and infants from needy families.
<b>Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)</b>	Monetization program encourages private sector marketing channels. Local currencies are used for agriculture sector development.	Sales process will be used as training venue for helping small traders with agricultural marketing; local currencies used for institutional strengthening of private farmer associations.
<b>FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT World Food Program (WFP)</b>	The WFP is targeting emergency assistance to refugees/displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, totaling 250,000 people.	The WFP's regional operations in the Caucasus have increased reliability of the food supply and reduced vulnerability of the most food-insecure groups.
<b>CARE</b>	CARE program targets distribution of supplementary rations to pregnant/lactating women and children to five years of age.	Protect food security of those with special nutritional vulnerability by providing supplementary rations.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>GHANA</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Collaborative community forestry project provides food and cash wages and inputs to tree nurseries, planting, and storage construction.	Increased production by 5,000+ farmers and increased income for at least 33 percent; reduction in water-borne disease; adoption of improved techniques.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to improve health/well-being of women and children, promote availability and accessibility of food to needy rural families, improve postharvest management and increase school attendance.	Expected impacts include increased food access and improved maternal knowledge and practices in health and nutrition; already showing increases in women's incomes and girls' school attendance and reductions in postharvest crop losses.
TechnoServe	Monetized Title II wheat generates local currencies that assist small farmers and cooperatives in projects meant to increase productivity and rural incomes through improvements in key diet-essential food crops as well as in selected export crops.	Increased availability through increased storage and 20 percent reductions in postharvest losses. Reduced vulnerability to seasonal food insecurity through inventory credit program. Increased food access through increased household incomes from maize production, oil milling, and nontraditional exports. Enhanced vitamin A intake through local palm oil processing.
World Food Program (WFP)	This project promotes the development of forestry resources and is coordinated with activities of the World Bank's forest resources management project. Tree planting is being encouraged on a scale previously unknown in Ghana.	The project has been modified to act as an incentive for rural forestry and agroforestry on community and private lands where beneficiaries will benefit directly from project achievements.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	Agriculture dominates the economy of this 9.8 million-person nation with a per capita income of \$930. The country is characterized by a markedly uneven distribution of both land and income; more than half of the population lives in extreme poverty at the margin of the "money" economy. National food availability is still a concern in Guatemala, and household food access is a severe constraint for many of the rural poor. Utilization is also a concern, especially among such vulnerable groups as children and pregnant and lactating women. Guatemala has high child mortality rates, ranking third in the LAC region, and the rate of chronic malnutrition among children is also the highest in the LAC region.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b>	The MCH program, recently refocused on the poorest areas, combats malnutrition through increased access to food and health services. FFW improves sanitation infrastructure for urban slum dwellers and provides food wages to workers and families.	Recently completed evaluation of MCH showed success in achieving a nutritional recovery equivalent to 26 percent in those children who were severely malnourished in terms of weight/age at the baseline. This change represents the real change in nutritional status among the study children and a positive anthropometric effect at the population level. Among children with severe malnutrition at baseline who had graduated from the program at endline, the effect was even greater: 51 percent achieved nutritional recovery. FFW is expected to reduce disease through increase in adequate sanitation infrastructure.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to improve health and nutrition of women and children, improve agricultural productivity, and generate income for women.	Small farmers realized a 20 percent increase in grain and vegetable production. Increased use of conservation and agroforestry; increased access to village banks and credit for women; increased local NGO capacity to manage programs; increase in immunization of children; increase in active local village health promoters.
Feed the Children (FTC)	Child feeding programs, assumed by and consolidated from other PVOs, target nutritionally at-risk children. Future program must negotiate with government to manage these child feeding programs as FTC shifts to self-financed (non-Title II) microenterprise and agricultural projects.	Reaches poor children in disadvantaged areas through community centers, improving their food access to stable food rations that are supplemented by additional food purchased by the centers with savings.
World SHARE	Title II supports FFW/rural development programs in poor rural communities, MCH/child survival program, credit fund for women participating in MCH/child survival, and natural resource conservation and management with poor farmers.	FFW workers have constructed roads, bridges, schools, and water facilities, thus improving the productive rural infrastructure and upgrading health, education, and sanitation facilities. Increased food access and immunization among MCH participants.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP uses food aid to support FFW programs for 25,000 (soil conservation and agroforestry), school feeding for 860,000, institutional feeding, and promotion of women's groups.	A project to train women in the creation of microenterprises appears to have enhanced food security for several thousand poor families. Soil conservation linked to introduction of crops has resulted in the profitable diversification of upland agriculture and dramatic yield increases.
<b>GUINEA</b> Principal constraints to food security are low incomes, poor market access (due to weak physical infrastructure and inefficient markets), and poor nutritional practices. Protein-energy malnutrition and/or micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent in certain pockets of the country.		
TITLE III (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Program seeks to contribute to increased growth and efficiency of agricultural markets through policy reforms, including improved policy in the agriculture sector, effective financial intermediation and investment in agriculture, reduced costs through improved roads, and improved technology. Title III rice is sold through competitive auction to the private sector.	Improved land tenure code, including women inheriting and owning land; support to improved natural resource management, including soil and water management; increased availability of credit for agriculture sector; increased market access through improved feeder roads.
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b> Though Guinea-Bissau is one of the world's poorest and least developed countries, its relatively generous natural resources, especially arable land, translate into optimism for future growth. Guinea-Bissau is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in rice during the 1990s, although income distribution and access to food are highly skewed.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Africare	Program monetizes wheat flour and vegetable oil to generate local currencies that support activities to improve agricultural credit programs, production, and marketing.	Title II wheat and vegetable oil are targeted to markets in rural areas, increasing total availability and stabilizing supply. Project activities are expected to increase incomes, assets, and profit margins; improve diets; and decrease malnutrition among children.
<b>GUYANA</b> Guyana is a food-insecure nation in all aspects. Scarce foreign exchange affects national food availability while poverty constrains household access. More than two-fifths (43 percent) of the population is poor. Of the poor, many reside in coastal areas with marginal agricultural prospects; 59 percent of the poorest quintile are employed in agriculture; and 29 percent consume less than the minimum nutritional diet. In the late 1980s, the government initiated a major national program to shift to a market-oriented economy. Donors are supporting programs to cushion the initial negative impacts of adjustment on the vulnerable poor.		
TITLE I	Title I program seeks to rehabilitate and maintain agricultural infrastructure, including sea defenses and drainage and irrigation systems; support programs that will lead to more secure land tenure rights for small farmers; and strengthen environmental programs.	Expected future impacts include increased availability of food through improved farming and small farmers securing land tenure rights.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP supports the government program to protect vulnerable groups through general relief and school feeding for 100,000 children.	Intermediate impacts of school feeding include parents' renewed interest in children's education and increased interest in community development activities.
<b>TITLE III</b>	Title III program seeks to improve key dimensions of food security, including increased household purchasing power, improved agricultural sector contribution, and decreased anemia. Policy reforms include macroeconomic and tariff changes, reduced import licenses, reforms to consumption tax, and iron fortification of the wheat supply. Local currencies support rehabilitation of seawalls, repair of farm-to-market access roads and rural water supply systems, and an improved nutritional surveillance system.	Balance-of-payments support has helped increase Guyana's foreign reserves, and policy reforms have leveraged an increase in agriculture's share of GDP from 24 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 1994. Domestic rice production and rice exports have increased, and annual household incomes have increased in one target area by an estimated \$263 per farm family.
<b>HAITI</b> Availability and access are severe constraints to food security in Haiti. Local production was devastated by deforestation and civil strife, and at least 57 percent of the population remains food insecure.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Title II food is used in FFW, MCH, school feeding, and general relief programs that focus on the poorest of the poor, especially children.	Systems for monitoring impact were impractical during the coup and embargo; new systems are now being put in place to measure results.
CARE	CARE-Haiti's development food aid program includes school feeding for 110,000 children and general relief that provides 190,000 target beneficiaries in the arid northwestern and Arbonite regions with rations that supply a portion of their basic needs.	Expected impacts are protection of general relief beneficiaries from nutritional deterioration and increased food access for school children. CARE's recent Baseline Haiti Survey will facilitate future reporting.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to contribute to food security of the most vulnerable groups through school feeding, nutritional surveillance/recuperation, and food supplements for pregnant women, the sick, orphans, and the elderly.	Improved maternal health and nutrition education; reduced malnutrition and mortality among children; increased infant birthweights with maternal supplementation. Increased agricultural yields and improved storage.
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP program focuses on health (providing food to hospitals and mothers) and agriculture (soil and water conservation, erosion control, improved farming).	Long-term impacts on the 46,000 beneficiaries are not yet known.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	General relief programs use Title II food to improve food access of most disadvantaged, including the disabled, orphans, and the elderly.	Long-term impacts not yet measured due to crisis that only recently ended.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
CARE	Designed to complement the CARE-Haiti Title II development program, emergency activities include dry rations for vulnerable groups in the arid northwestern and Arbonite regions.	Expected impacts include protection of beneficiaries from nutritional deterioration by guaranteeing a minimum level of direct access to food. CARE's recent Baseline Haiti Survey will facilitate future reporting.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Emergency programs in school feeding and food supplementation seek to contribute to survival of the most vulnerable in poorest areas.	Increased individual consumption of energy and micronutrients for vulnerable poor.
TITLE III	Title III program seeks to increase availability of wheat flour, a major staple, and to stabilize its price; increase food access through increased incomes from short-term jobs created in infrastructure rehabilitation; and increase food availability over the longer term through increased agricultural productivity.	In 1994, wheat flour prices were reduced by 30 percent and stabilized at that level, with related reductions in prices for substitute goods and a correspondingly positive impact on household incomes. Recent evaluation of job creation program found positive impacts on income of workers and their families and on communities with improved infrastructure. Liberalized trade policies leveraged through Title III policy reform are expected to improve general food availability through increased trade.
<b>HONDURAS</b> Availability, access, and utilization are all severe food security constraints: 33 percent of Hondurans consume less than the minimum recommended energy (calories) and protein; 40 percent of children under five years of age are malnourished; 57 percent of the population lives in rural areas; and 74 percent of the rural population is below the poverty line.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE	School feeding uses food as an incentive to reduce absenteeism and drop-out/repeater rates. School breakfast provides food to improve school performance. MCH seeks to reduce malnutrition and mortality through increased access to health services. FFW provides food wages to workers who build basic community infrastructure (health and sanitation, road building and improvement, market and housing improvement).	Expected impacts include increased school attendance and improved school performance; reductions in malnutrition and disease; increased access to health services and improved health behaviors; and improved quality of local infrastructure, improved capacity of local governments and local district councils to implement community-based development projects, and increased family income.
Cooperative Housing Foundation (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Monetization generates local currencies to support improved home sanitation systems (through targeted revolving loan funds) and complementary health and hygiene education programs.	More than 200 households have benefited from improved sanitation systems in their homes (latrines, water storage, protected food preparation and storage, etc.) and from health and hygiene education and follow-up.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP supports an FFW activity that seeks to promote soil and water conservation infrastructure development, an MCH and nutrition program, a short-term employment creation program through a monetization scheme, and a family coupon program that intends to increase mother and child access to health services in poor rural areas, with a complementary income-generation component.	The WFP program in rural development has reduced food insecurity for about 200,000 small-farm families over the past four years by improving the quality of the production environment. Other expected impacts include improved health and nutrition practices and increased food availability.
TITLE III	The one-year 1995 Title III program seeks to follow on earlier program successes in improving food availability and access by redefining land tenure policies; liberalizing agricultural trade; creating a national environmental strategy and protection fund; strengthening agricultural research; privatizing state enterprises; and limiting physical strategic food reserves. Local currencies support the government's family assistance program, which provides a social safety net during adjustment.	A 1994 evaluation of the previous Title III program concluded that the program had made significant and measurable impacts on the availability of and access to food among the rural poor by increasing producer prices for basic grains, increasing availability of basic grains, increasing household income, reducing the proportion of poor in rural areas, and reducing the percent of rural households in the lowest income quintile. The impact of the 1995 program will be assessed by measuring reductions in child malnutrition and increases in per capita calorie availability, rural real incomes, and agricultural GDP.
<b>INDIA</b> Overall, food availability in India has improved, but household access remains severely constrained by income. Nearly one-third (30 percent) of India's 900 million live in poverty; of the 500 million undernourished people in Asia, 250 million live in India. More than 73 million (63 percent) of India's children are underweight, more than twice the number in Africa. The current structural adjustment process will, in the short run, exacerbate poverty and unemployment.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT (CARE)	The Integrated Nutrition and Health Program supports the largest child survival program in the world through the provision of food as an incentive to participate in a range of village-level health, nutrition, and education activities.	Redesign and refocus of this MCH/child survival program after the positive 1994 impact evaluation has resulted in a monitoring and evaluation system that will measure outcomes and impacts. Expected impacts include increased food availability, improved health and nutrition knowledge and practices, and decreased malnutrition and morbidity.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program uses Title II food to support interventions in health, education, and agriculture and for humanitarian assistance to help meet the basic needs of the poor and disadvantaged.	Improved food utilization through improved knowledge, attitudes, and practice (KAP) and immunization coverage; increased household food access from FFW (through both wages and assets); increased productivity and yields in agriculture in poor areas.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP sells subsidized food to the laborers under FFW programs; the funds are reinvested for forestry and irrigation programs. The WFP also supports India's national child survival program with Title II food.	Evaluations demonstrated that millions of poor farmers have become more food secure through WFP agroforestry programs and that comparable numbers of vulnerable women and children enjoy improved nutritional status.
<b>INDONESIA</b> Poverty has continued to decline in parallel with Indonesia's rapid economic growth. Income distribution has remained stable due partly to the government's emphasis on rural development. The number of people estimated to be below the poverty line declined from 54 million in 1976 to 27 million in 1990. This 50 percent reduction in the scope of poverty in less than one generation is the highest decline observed in any country during the 1980s. It should be noted, however, that the poorer eastern islands have not experienced the same level of progress, with food shortages and malnutrition still evident in those areas.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Programs seek to improve food access through interventions in health and nutrition, agriculture and environmental management, and income and enterprise development. Programs target poor off-Java areas.	Increased food production and enhanced preservation of agricultural land through sound environmental practices; increased household incomes; improved health and nutrition knowledge; improved food access through supplements.
World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Programs include regional development and water management, benefiting a total 158,000 participants in FFW activities in East Java.	FFW has been a major factor in completing essential rural infrastructure projects that have increased incomes of farmers dependent on upland rain-fed lands.
<b>JAMAICA</b> Jamaica is one of the larger Caribbean island countries, with a population of 2.4 million growing at 1.4 percent annually and a per capita GNP of \$1,380. Jamaica's social indicators have generally exceeded those of other countries in the region with similar levels of income, reflecting in part the allocation of public resources to health and education. Poverty has increased recently as a result of continuing economic troubles.		
TITLE I	Title I continues support for monetary and fiscal policies as well as for other policies designed to open and reinforce Jamaica's investment regime under multinational agreements and loans.	Increased economic development through policy reform.
<b>JORDAN</b> Jordan's food security status has clearly deteriorated in the last several years. The ongoing economic adjustment program is supported by a parallel social and poverty alleviation program that focuses on increasing employment and assisting the poor. Jordan had already made substantial improvements in nutrition status before the Gulf War. Reports now indicate that nutritional deficiencies are growing. The country's restructuring plan focuses on employment creation in the agriculture and industry sectors.		
TITLE I	Title I continues to stimulate cereal production and to support investments to modify steelyards, renovate silos, and construct refrigerators.	Expected impacts include increased domestic production and more efficient marketing through investments in agricultural equipment.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	The WFP supports two FFW projects that mitigate negative effects of restructuring and support highland agricultural production and rangeland development.	FFW programs help ensure that rural populations do not become food-insecure during the ongoing economic restructuring.
<b>KENYA</b> Kenya's food security status is tenuous and subject to wide regional/seasonal fluctuations due to regional variations in the efficiency of marketing systems for cereals; a tendency for droughts, especially in the northern and northeastern provinces; one of the highest population growth rates in the world; an influx of Somali refugees; and Kenyans displaced due to tribal violence.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks improved food access through rations distributed to the vulnerable, improved food utilization through education, and improved food availability through community projects.	Increased maternal nutrition knowledge and food access for mothers and children; increased water availability, sanitation, and land quality; improved access for the vulnerable through rations.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Title II food and monetization funds support training and technical interventions in drought-tolerant crops, livestock management, tree planting and conservation, nutrition and food preparation, and a small FFW with demonstration gardens.	Food production has increased dramatically in targeted project areas in the poor, arid Marsabit communities. Crop plantings have diversified to include drought-tolerant varieties and practices. Half of participant families enjoy improved food access and family consumption.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Program supports expansion of FFW irrigation project with unused 1994 food and carryover monetization funds, creating a sustainable self-managed irrigation scheme for 1,228 households.	Increase in land cleared and irrigated for agriculture; increase in postharvest yields. Future expected impacts include nutritional improvements currently being monitored.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY CARE</b>	No program information was provided on activities during FY 1995.	No impact information was provided on this program.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	General relief and emergency distributions to victims of regional disasters and conflicts.	Assisted 4,700 beneficiaries, including some displaced by ethnic conflicts.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY and SECTION 416(b)</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover programs; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Program provides emergency support to drought victims, displaced persons, and vulnerable groups, including 230,000 refugees fleeing civil conflict in Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Activities include school feeding, water/soil conservation, and livestock development.	Emergency programs protect vulnerable groups in drought-prone areas and prevent further deterioration in nutritional status of refugees.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>KYRGYZSTAN</b>	Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous nation of 4.4 million people in the Central Asian region of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The transition to independence and resultant loss of subsidies have required increases in government social assistance, but payments have not increased proportionately with price increases, and household purchasing power is continually eroding. Government expenditures for health have been cut as budget constraints tighten. Family consumption and children's protein-calorie intake have decreased as prices have risen.	
<b>TITLE I FOOD for PROGRESS Mercy Corps International (MCI)</b>	Program provides direct emergency food distribution to infants, lactating mothers, pensioners, and the disabled.	Increased access and availability of basic foods for needy groups.
<b>LESOTHO</b>	Lesotho has few resources except people and abundant water. Compared to excellent economic growth rates in the earlier years of structural adjustment, Lesotho's recent GNP growth has been disappointing. The government has identified its limited human resource capacity as the most crucial development constraint. Despite Lesotho's abundant water, little of it is currently available for irrigation within the country. As a result, the recent droughts directly reduced agricultural output and food availability.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT and EMERGENCY World Food Program (WFP)</b>	Title II food supports an FFW program benefiting 25,000 people through school feeding and the use of food as a partial wage for road construction in remote areas. The regional drought emergency operation assisted 350,000 people.	Road construction activities in remote areas are expected to lead to better market access for agricultural produce and, in turn, to increase food access and availability for rural and urban people.
<b>LIBERIA</b>	The ongoing civil war has ravaged Liberia and its already fragile economic systems. The child mortality rate is extremely high and is expected to remain so until political stability allows for effective agricultural production and distribution. Access to oral rehydration therapy remains fairly limited. Although only one-quarter of the population was in absolute poverty before the civil conflict, the proportion is estimated to have increased dramatically due to the war.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>	Program provides emergency food distribution to vulnerable groups and disarmed former combatants and the FFW (including staff implementation of health and feeding programs).	Increase in land under cultivation through FFW and facilitation of return of noncombatants to productive lives.
<b>World Food Program (WFP)</b>	The WFP's Liberia Regional Program provides emergency assistance to 2 million refugees and displaced persons affected by the civil war. During 1995, the WFP also supports self-reliance activities in the asylum countries of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, and provides assistance to displaced populations in Sierra Leone.	Agricultural production activities, coupled with the industrious efforts of refugees in asylum countries, have reduced food insecurity among vulnerable groups to the point where generalized mass feeding is no longer required. However, the situation within Liberia remains extremely precarious.

**CHAPTER III**

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>LITHUANIA</b>		
<b>TITLE I</b>	The currencies generated will be used to provide credit to support modernization of viable private agricultural production and grain processing sectors through investment in technology, plant, and equipment.	Expected impacts include increased food availability and improved processing and distribution systems.
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>	Title II program includes health and nutrition education, school feeding, humanitarian assistance, and building capacity in disaster response.	MCH program increases access to food by vulnerable women and children and improves immunization coverage.
<b>MALAWI</b>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY World Food Program (WFP)</b>	Program provides 60,000 MT worth of grain to over 1 million drought-affected individuals. The program provides commodities for FFW and SF activities targeted to the most vulnerable.	The program has assisted with protecting the nutritional status of the drought-affected population. The FFW activity has the added benefit of improving community infrastructure while alleviating hunger.
<b>MALI</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</b>	Because of civil disturbances, the Title II food originally planned to support the ongoing Menaka Oasis project is now being used to support child survival and MCH and FFW activities in Gao.	Increased food availability from rice production and market gardens; increased fish farming produced higher incomes for river villages; increased access to literacy for women. MCH results not yet measured.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>MAURITANIA</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Doulos Community, Inc.	MCH, direct feeding, and FFW seek to improve the health and nutritional status of children and to strengthen mothers' knowledge and practices.	Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of enrolled children regained good nutritional status, with another 24 percent gaining more modest nutritional status. Enrolled mothers improved health and hygiene KAP.
World Food Program (WFP)	Within the framework of a multidonor project, the WFP provides support for reforestation, irrigation development, and school construction.	Programs are expected to improve nutritional status of children and to enhance food availability through support to farmers.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Between May 1991 and early 1993, nomadic herdsmen, villagers, and farmers from Mali fled to Mauritania to escape fighting between Malian government forces and Tuareg rebels. Although a peace accord has now been signed, security conditions are still unsuitable for mass repatriation. Approximately 80,000 refugees are living in three camps in the department of Bassikounou. Food aid resources will be expected to lend strong support to the repatriation effort; however, it is noted that hopes for an early repatriation have diminished considerably.	Authorities in the camps have allocated small plots of land for vegetable gardening; refugees are also involved in some animal husbandry and craft cooperatives. Small quantities of food are supplied to primary school canteens in the camps. Moreover, an allocation of food has been made to support FFW activities in reforestation and soil conservation. However, the presence of a large refugee population in the department of Bassikounou has put pressure on the local environment and on the social fabric of the host population. Resentment and a degree of hostility are now directed at the refugees, who benefit from relief feeding and other advantages not enjoyed by local Mauritians.
<b>MEXICO</b>		
Mexico is a rapidly developing nation of 90 million people with a per capita GNP of \$3,030. Deep cuts in social spending during the 1980s are being reversed through government efforts to establish a safety net, but inflation continues to erode household purchasing power as a result of the 1995 financial crisis.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP program, including rural development and education, focuses on the most depressed rural areas. Recent WFP efforts to assist refugees from Guatemala are now being phased over to the Mexican government and the UNHCR.	Rural development activities are expected to reduce food insecurity in some of Mexico's most depressed areas.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>MOLDOVA</b> Moldova is a densely populated nation of 4.4 million people with more than 47 percent of its population residing in urban areas. Moldova's economy resembles that of the Central Asian republics, and agriculture accounts for slightly more than 33 percent of labor force participation.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Development measures include development of a private food processing sector, establishment of a farm credit system to increase access of private farms to credit, and development of a livestock sector.	Expected impacts include increased access to farm credit and improvements in the livestock and food processing sectors.
<b>FOOD for PROGRESS</b> Lishkas Ezras Achim (LEA)	Provides food to needy populations by targeting hospitals, children's homes, old-age facilities, veterans' hospitals, and other humanitarian organizations. Through institutions, the program will reach approximately 711,000 people.	Increased food access for targeted vulnerable groups.
<b>SECTION 416(b)</b> International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD)	Proceeds for monetization will be used to supplement local food purchases for orphanages, hospitals, nurseries, and soup kitchens and to implement nutrition and health education and other programs aimed at the needy of Moldova.	Increase the food availability to needy citizens and improve the nutritional and health awareness of Moldova's needy citizens.
<b>MOROCCO</b> Food security indicators for Morocco show a clear improvement over the past several years. However, uneven income and wealth distribution and the large number of rural poor remain an obstacle to development, and indicators such as infant mortality and adult illiteracy are troubling. Child malnutrition was estimated at 11.8 percent in 1987.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	WFP programs focus on school feeding to increase enrollment, with a special emphasis on girls, and on rural development. The WFP will phase out of school feeding at the end of the 1997-1998 academic year.	Rural development activities have enhanced food security by increasing productivity of subsistence farmers. Donors have requested the WFP to re-examine its school feeding activities after an evaluation questioned the activities' impact and sustainability.
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b> Mozambique exhibits great promise for an increase in domestic foodgrain production, but food availability is constrained by restrictive marketing policies. Access is a problem for poorer groups, and years of conflict took a heavy toll on the nutritional status of rural and peri-urban poor.		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Title II food is used in FFW, school feeding, and other general programs to rebuild critical community/health infrastructure and to improve land.	Expected impacts include improved health/sanitation facilities; increased food production and availability; improved knowledge of health and nutrition.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	Program targets the distribution of food to displaced and returning refugee families throughout Tete and Zambezia provinces.	Sustain food access for vulnerable groups as they return to their villages and prevent further nutritional deterioration as they plant crops.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY and SECTION 416(b)</b> World Food Program (WFP) (Section 416(b) is a carryover program)	The WFP provides emergency support to drought-affected victims and displaced people and to demobilized soldiers. The WFP has also initiated a reconstruction project in rural areas by using FFW to rebuild critical infrastructure.	Recent rehabilitation efforts encouraged refugees and displaced persons to settle in their places of choice and to resume agricultural production. Food aid is expected to serve as a magnet to attract vulnerable groups to health centers.
<b>TITLE III</b>	Program seeks to improve food security of vulnerable groups through a targeted safety net program and by strengthening competitive food markets and improving the efficiency of public sector management. Policy reforms and local currencies support elimination of a food ration system, completion of a food security and welfare study, liberalization of food prices and markets, and promotion of private sector marketing of grains.	Self-targeting Title III yellow maize increases food availability among the poorest. Increased private sector activity in food marketing and thus greater market response to local conditions (smoother, more stable trading). Strengthened rural-urban market linkages. Reduced number of Mozambicans dependent on food aid for survival.
<b>NEPAL</b> Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of about \$180 and social indicators well below the average for the region. An estimated 8 million of the nation's 19 million people live in absolute poverty, and population growth of 2.6 percent per year places increasing pressure on the limited and fragile natural resource base. Agriculture is half of the GDP and the primary source of employment, and recent economic reforms are reportedly contributing to strong agricultural performance. Household food access is a primary concern; an estimated 55 percent of the urban population and 61 percent of the rural population live below the absolute poverty line. Per capita food availability rose from 88 percent of requirements in 1985 to 100 percent in 1990, and roughly 55 percent of household income on average is currently spent on food. Child mortality has dropped from 185 per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 147 in 1990.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Nepal is characterized as a least developed country and has been implementing a food aid-supported basic needs program in health, nutrition, and education. The project has four components: MCH care, care centers, welfare institutions, and primary schools.	The school feeding program has shown clear evidence of increased attendance in those areas in which the WFP food assistance responded to high regional and district levels of poverty and food insecurity. The project is presently being refocused to target specifically those districts that simultaneously meet the following criteria: food deficit; high educational need (as expressed in low primary enrollment rate, particularly for girls; low percentage of girls in total primary enrollment; high drop-out rate); coverage by the Basic Primary Education Project supported by a consortium of donors, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and Japan.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Bhutanese refugees began arriving in Nepal in 1991 following disturbances in their country. WFP continues to supply assistance to some 87,000 refugees in eight camps in the districts of Jhapa and Morang in southeastern Nepal. Bilateral negotiations have continued, but no early solution to the refugee crisis is foreseen. The last round of bilateral talks between the governments of Bhutan and Nepal held in Thimpu on April 21, 1995, without tangible progress.</p>	<p>The health and nutritional status of refugees has improved considerably from 1993 onward following the shifting of the camps away from low-lying areas, the formulation of more effective health delivery systems and the provision of selective feeding programs. A survey conducted by Save the Children Federation in 1994 showed that protein energy malnutrition was below 2 percent (below 80 percent of weight-for-height median), indicating a low rate of wasting. No severe cases of malnutrition (below 70 percent of weight-for-height) were reported. There is, however, little scope for development activities in view of the government's continued nonintegration policy toward the refugees and asylum seekers and the shortage of agricultural lands where the camps are located.</p>
<p><b>NICARAGUA</b></p> <p>Poverty is the principal cause of food insecurity: over 50 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Close to 20 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty (mostly rural). Extreme poverty is concentrated in two agricultural regions (I and VI) where 80 percent of the poor work in agriculture. IMR is second highest in the region, and malnutrition is the third leading factor in child mortality. In 1994, after four years of hard work and reforms, Nicaragua registered positive economic growth of 3.2 percent.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP programs focus on primary health care, whereby food aid is used to attract pregnant and nursing women and preschool children to clinics, and on dairy development through farmer cooperatives. The FY 1996 program focuses on child survival among the most vulnerable groups of the population.</p>	<p>The WFP health care/preschool project is producing positive results in addressing the food insecurity of target families, which are often headed by women. The dairy project has increased incomes of small dairy farmers.</p>
<p><b>TITLE III</b></p>	<p>Title III program seeks to improve food security, including access and availability, and to improve the coverage and delivery of sustainable primary health care services. Policy reforms and local currencies support incentives for small farmers, removal of barriers to competition, reduction of state monopolies; emergency employment programs that target infrastructure rehabilitation; and improved primary health care system coverage/delivery.</p>	<p>A new food security data-gathering and analysis program is being put in place by the government of Nicaragua, supported by Title III local currency resources. It is expected to generate more detailed impact data. Thus far, the community employment program supported by Title III has generated 60,000 person-months of work, increasing incomes for the vulnerable rural poor. Government delivery and coverage of primary health care have also improved in needy areas.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>NIGER</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	WFP assistance is targeted to the education and rural development sectors. Food is an incentive for 16,000 mothers to bring their children to MCH centers. Rural development activities include soil conservation, reforestation, and cereal bank cooperatives.	The village-level cereal banks have directly contributed to food security by ensuring a market for grain produced by small farmers and increasing local availability beyond the harvest season.
<b>PAKISTAN</b>		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I continues to promote increased beef and mutton production by demonstrating the operation of small feed lots in which various nutritional feed rations and modern animal husbandry will be used.	More efficient agricultural markets and improved production systems.
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	WFP projects concentrate on water and soil management, rural infrastructure development, forestation, community participation, and the education of women.	Projects are expected to increase the productivity of food-insecure rural families.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Given the extremely fragile security situation in Afghanistan proper, approximately 1.3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran continue to require care and maintenance feeding. Hardly any significant repatriation took place from Pakistan during 1994. Generally, in urban areas throughout Afghanistan (e.g., Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar-i Sharif, Pul-i-Kumery, Kandahar, Faizabad, Kabul), any influx of returning refugees or rural displaced populations into urban enclaves leads to serious overcrowding and massive strain on the urban infrastructure.	WFP operations in Pakistan remain in a holding pattern pending amelioration of the political climate within Afghanistan. WFP continues to support voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan through the provision of a returnee food ration, which is supplemented by a UNHCR cash grant.

**CHAPTER III**

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>PANAMA</b>		
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</p>	<p>The WFP program targets isolated and depressed areas by introducing rural development activities in agroforestry and aquaculture.</p>	<p>Beneficiaries have increased their household incomes and enjoy greater food access.</p>
<b>PERU</b>		
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program seeks to improve nutrition and health status; increase family income through formation of microenterprises; and improve agricultural production, irrigation infrastructure, and sanitation.</p>	<p>Food aid has provided a safety net for Peruvians in extreme poverty, increased incomes of small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs, and improved health of undernourished families.</p>
<p>CARE</p>	<p>Integrated program includes MCH program, community kitchens, and agricultural development activities that seek to build skills and capacity in nutrition and production to ensure long-run food security.</p>	<p>Community kitchens increased access to food and improved knowledge of health care/disease prevention. Community kitchen infrastructure improvements led to better and more sanitary working conditions. MCH helped 12 percent of malnourished children to recover to normal nutritional levels. Agricultural activities increased harvests and farm household income.</p>
<p>Cáritas del Perú</p>	<p>Program seeks to increase food access, consumption, and utilization by children under five years of age, facilitate construction of community and agriculture infrastructure, and improve family food access through FFW rations.</p>	<p>Improved infrastructure for local agricultural production and marketing; enhanced food access for poor children and families of FFW workers; rehabilitated 27 percent of targeted malnourished children in poor rural areas affected by terrorist violence.</p>
<p>Asociación Benéfica Prisma (PRISMA)</p>	<p>Program seeks to improve the food security of the most needy families and to improve the health and nutritional status of children under five years of age in poverty. Two projects focus on health and nutrition interventions, and two focus on agricultural production and income generation.</p>	<p>PANFAR programs targeting the most nutritionally at-risk children in poor families reduced acute malnutrition by 43 percent among target groups, rehabilitating 31,605 acutely malnourished children in 1994. In the Kusiyllu community-based program, 68 percent of malnourished children recovered their weight, 33 percent more mothers used family planning, and 22 percent more children were vaccinated.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP program concentrates on the construction of rural infrastructure and on the education and health sectors, providing food to mothers and preschool children. The WFP also has a sizeable program of "comedores" soup kitchens.	Food aid is targeted to the most vulnerable groups, but no information is available at this time on measured impact.
TITLE III (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Title III program seeks to encourage the government to adopt a policy framework conducive to food security, economic stability, and growth and to improve the food security and health conditions of target groups. Policy reforms leverage increased efficiency in agricultural marketing, privatization of government marketing corporation, development of antimonopoly law, passage of laws on seeds and water users, establishment of rural banks, and passage of land tenure laws.	Reductions in import surcharges and taxes have reduced prices for imports of wheat, the basic food commodity. USAID-led effort in collaboration with NGOs, government, and research community produced countrywide food security strategy. Five agricultural research stations privatized to Fundación Perú; 14 rural banks operational; 85,000 land titles issued through new program. Impacts expected in near future include passage of the seed and water users laws, 35,000 more land titles issued by the end of 1995; holding a food security conference, some impact on micronutrient fortification of basic food commodities, and a greater proportion of social expenditures going to the extremely poor in the sierra and selva through public expenditure policy dialogue and reform. The new Fujimori five-year plan assigns priority to the reduction of poverty in the country.
<b>PHILIPPINES</b> The Philippines is completing a period of major economic restructuring and change that seeks to eliminate distortions and misallocations and to encourage diversified growth. Food security indicators for the Philippines have shown steady progress over the past several years. However, rice production levels, after dramatically increasing following introduction of HYV varieties in the 1970s, remained stagnant through the 1980s and decreased due to adverse weather conditions and production disincentives (now being addressed by the government) in the 1990s. Food access and utilization are the most significant food security constraints, with aggregate food supplies generally adequate at the national level, although domestic food production is often volatile. While recent years have seen some progress toward improvement, chronic dietary energy deficiency persists as a problem among adults and children.		
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE	Title II-supported school and MCH feeding programs will be phased out by June 1997. Local sales proceeds from FY 1994 and FY 1995 Title II commodity monetizations totaling \$5.8 million will continue to support nutrition education, agricultural development, and microenterprise activities in which caregivers of malnourished children will participate.	Increased awareness regarding family health care practices and microenterprise are expected to reduce child morbidity and improve household food security among participating households in 22 Philippine provinces.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	CRS's conventional MCH feeding programs will phase out by December 1996. Their benefits will be sustained through a \$2.9 million Title II monetization executed in July 1995. Caregivers in 13 dioceses will participate in nutrition education and microenterprise activities.	CRS's 1992 Comprehensive Impact Evaluation and yearly updates since then note 50 percent improvement in nutrition status of children participating in diocesan programs; 30 percent improvement in children participating in CRS-aided government programs in selected communities in 50 provinces. Phased-over program is expected to widen knowledge regarding food selection and preparation and to provide additional income to purchase the same.
<p><b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></p> <p>The economic dislocations resulting from the difficult transition to a market-based economic system have caused massive increases in food prices and constant food shortages within the Russian Federation. Some basic foods are in short supply or are not available at all. Many Russians have been forced to use their savings on food. Poor people survive entirely on bread, milk, and potatoes or buckwheat. The most vulnerable social groups are children, the elderly, and those on fixed incomes from the state.</p>		
FOOD for PROGRESS Land O'Lakes (LOL)	Program-generated proceeds will be used to provide revolving loans to private farm organizations for the purchase of feed processing equipment. The equipment will be installed and personnel trained in its operation.	The monetization of soybean meal and its subsequent processing into feed will help develop the private feed processing sector in Russia and provide Russian farmers with high-quality feed for their livestock.
Chamah	Program provided food to at-risk orphans, school children, hospital patients, and homebound pensioners through local institutions in the Rostov region.	Strengthened capacity of institutions to address local needs and increased availability of food staples to vulnerable groups.
National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) and Russian Farms Community Project	Food for Progress program monetizes soybeans and uses local currencies for agriculture projects and revolving agriculture loans.	Increased availability of soybeans for feed; currencies support revolving loan funds to improve local production systems.
SECTION 416(b) Chamah	With commodities monetized in the Rostov region, the proceeds are used to support direct feeding programs for vulnerable groups.	Increased availability of inputs for local bakeries and other food processing companies in the emerging private sector; increased capacity of local institutions to carry out ongoing feeding programs.
Feed the Children (FTC)	Program provides 1,000 metric tons of nonfat dry milk (NFDM) to be monetized, with proceeds used to support soup kitchens and orphanages in the Moscow area.	Proceeds from the sale of donated commodity will support direct feeding through soup kitchens for needy pensioners and orphans. The buyers of the NFDM are milk processing plants, and the program will build a familiarity with U.S. dairy products.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>RWANDA</b>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to improve the well-being of Rwandans affected by civil war, enabling them to resume productive lives as soon as they can return home.	Beginnings of rehabilitation of rural productive systems for returning families. Daily ration of 2,000 kcal provided to 300,000 people.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Massive food distribution efforts seek to provide food to refugees and internally displaced people in camps as well as to detainees and other vulnerable groups. Other programs support reactivation of production by Rwandans still on their farms through distribution of food, seeds, and tools.	Ensured the survival of vulnerable refugees and displaced families in camps throughout region; helped prevent severe malnutrition and reduce it in prisons. Quick response with food, seeds, and tools enabled rapid re-establishment of agricultural production by farm families in north and west.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	Emergency program provides supplementary rations to farm families to facilitate rapid re-establishment of food production systems.	Food distributed to 55,000 internally displaced targeted persons helped hasten their return and the re-establishment of farming activities in their villages.
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP emergency activities are carried out as part of the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Project in close collaboration with International agencies and NGOs.	A salary supplement program has helped 24,000 civil servants and teachers return to work; refugees and displaced persons are protected from starvation and further nutritional deterioration.
<b>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	The WFP program includes an FFW program benefiting 28,100 people in the agriculture sector and a school feeding project for 26,000 children in primary schools.	Once the ongoing cocoa rehabilitation program is completed, the country is expected once again to cover fully the costs of its food imports and eliminate the need for food aid.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>SENEGAL</b>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	The first influx of Mauritanian refugees into Senegal arrived in April 1989. As the levels of food self-sufficiency among refugees increased, the number requiring food aid assistance has steadily declined. At the beginning of 1995, some 50,000 refugees remained in country, with 40,000 expected to be repatriated at the rate of about 3,300 per month with the residual case load of 10,000 "integrated" refugees to receive assistance to the end of 1995. As an incentive to the repatriation program, WFP is providing a "food separation package" consisting of 100 kg. of sorghum and 50 kg. of beans for each departing refugee. Present plans call for the termination of general feeding assistance by December 31, 1995, for all refugees, including those who have opted to remain in Senegal.	Several programs have been launched by various agencies to promote the self-sufficiency of refugees through farming and other income-generating activities. UNHCR has contributed \$1.3 million for agricultural programs; the German sponsor will provide from 1995 onward \$1.2 million for pump-irrigated rice cultivation in Matam department.
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Provides for the food security, shelter, and social service needs of 200,000 displaced and war-affected persons.	Innovative use of bulgur as relief food to replace the traditional rice improved targeting to needy.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> American Red Cross (ARC) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	Program targeted emergency distribution of bulk food and individual parcels to refugees and displaced persons living with host families and thus missed by ongoing programs operated by the UNHCR and other NGOs.	Protected basic food access of refugees and displaced persons not otherwise reached by relief; stabilized food security status of host families that were often marginal themselves.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p><b>SOMALIA</b></p> <p>Somalia, mostly desert and rangeland, has always been a poor country whose population depends largely on rain-fed agriculture and the grazing of sheep and goats. The civil war and drought have disrupted an already fragile existence, forcing migration of survivors into regional feeding and refugee centers. Recently, Somali returnees have also been affected. The major challenges are supporting the civilian population through food aid until political stability can be achieved and normal economic progress can recommence.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)/CARE (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</p>	<p>Through monetization of Title II commodities, program seeks to respond to the nagging food situation, assist in resettlement efforts, and contribute to the rehabilitation of the social infrastructure and socio-economic development needs of the Somali people.</p>	<p>Expected impacts include reduced vulnerability to drought, floods, and civil war effects due to support of community structures that are involved in rehabilitation and/or construction of irrigation canals as well as the supply of seeds and tools to farmers. Project has also generated more than 50,000 casual positions enabling poor families to gain access to cash, which they had lacked for two years, bringing them back into the mainstream of the cash economy. Price levels of certain foodstuffs have also been influenced. Project has also contributed to local trading community initiating its own importation of commercially viable goods.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Despite continuing security problems, Title II food supports WFP emergency programs serving over 500,000 displaced and drought-affected persons.</p>	<p>By focusing on interior areas, the WFP is avoiding the problems associated with Mogadishu and has initiated efforts to reduce food insecurity in rural areas.</p>
<p><b>SRI LANKA</b></p> <p>In Sri Lanka, food availability and access are both severe constraints. Per capita calorie intake among households in the bottom 20 percent of the income range (1,298 calories in urban areas, 1,555 in rural areas) has fallen below recommended levels. Households in the next income quintile are not much better, with intakes still well below requirements (1,670 calories in urban areas, 1,994 calories in rural areas). More than one-third (36.4 percent) of children are affected by stunting and 18.4 percent by wasting; 38.6 percent of the adult population is undernourished. Rice and wheat provide 55 percent of calories. Wheat is not domestically produced, and consumers rely on imports. Severe population pressures per unit of arable land result in a shortage of domestically produced food.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE I</b></p>	<p>Title I continues to support the Title III policy reform program and the growth of forage, feed, and livestock industries without erecting additional barriers to imports; encourages private sector participation in marketing Title I food through domestic flour trade.</p>	<p>Expected impacts include increased production and more efficient marketing through investments in the livestock industry.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP programs seek to accelerate settlement programs for landless and unemployed agricultural families and to provide food aid to 55,000 persons displaced by war in the northeastern part of the country.</p>	<p>In concert with other donors, the WFP has contributed to increased food production and cost-effective crop diversification by focusing on high-value food crops for both domestic consumption and export sales.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<p><b>TITLE III</b> (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)</p>	<p>Program seeks to contribute to food security by promoting free private sector-dominated agriculture markets, using development assistance to promote economic growth and policy reform, and supporting PVOs in their programs that reach the poorest of the poor. Ninety percent of local currencies from previous years' food funds are allocated to development projects in refugee rehabilitation, food stamps, agriculture, and irrigation; the remaining 10 percent goes to NGOs working on income generation, agricultural training/production, and credit. Iron fortification of wheat flour is undergoing trial to address acute prevalence of iron deficiency in Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>Title III helped the government of Sri Lanka reduce its balance-of-payments deficit and allowed limited development resources to be channeled to sustain and improve food availability for the poorest 20 percent of the population, who were facing disproportionate hardship due to high food prices. Agricultural markets are more competitive and private sector firms more active, and a significant investment in agricultural productivity is being made through crop research, irrigation rehabilitation, quarantine reforms, land tilling, and reduced government intervention in the rice sector.</p>
<p><b>SUDAN</b></p> <p>The major factor in Sudan's economy is the civil war and continued unrest. As the largest country in Africa, much of Sudan is sparsely populated. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread due to a decline in per capita income and a collapse of the traditional food security structures. Migration forced by the necessity of finding food has disrupted family structures and placed the population at further risk of disease as well as of injuries from the war itself.</p>		
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program provides emergency food relief to 275,000 war and displaced Sudanese in Khartoum State. Through ongoing nutrition surveys, Title II food is distributed to the targeted vulnerable and displaced persons in camps and squatter areas.</p>	<p>Although there has not been a significant improvement in the nutritional status of under-fives, a recent assessment of the Title II program concluded that conditions have been stabilized and that no further nutritional deterioration is evident. After field-based evaluations, the evaluation team recommended that ADRA reorient its program. The revised approach emphasizes and minimizes the effects of infectious disease, particularly diarrhea, malaria, and respiratory tract infection, as critical factors in the rising rates of malnutrition among the Khartoum displaced.</p>
<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Programs include general distribution of family rations for displaced and drought-affected people and FFW-supported community development projects.</p>	<p>General distribution has helped protect the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, albeit at lower levels than planned because of security problems and other challenges. FFW has developed more than the target number of roads and community assets.</p>
<p>Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)</p>	<p>Relief distributions and agricultural rehabilitation projects seek to protect the vulnerable from further hunger and to develop the capacity to rehabilitate agricultural production.</p>	<p>Expected impacts include improved agricultural infrastructure and production as well as improved access to food by beneficiaries receiving distributions.</p>

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Title II food is distributed to the targeted vulnerable and displaced persons who have fled the conflict areas in Sudan's "transition zone."	This emergency program is expected to help protect vulnerable displaced persons from further suffering due to civil conflict.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD) (carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1995)	WVRD provides direct relief distribution to 13,000 vulnerable families plus an emergency FFW program for a total of 105,000 people affected by war and resultant crop production disruptions.	Averted widespread famine in this remote area through emergency airlift; subsequent reduction in malnutrition and decreased requirements for food aid. FFW helps initiate needed rehabilitation.
World Food Program (WFP)	Collaborating with UNICEF and more than 40 NGOs, the WFP concentrates on the provision of emergency food aid in the south where thousands of people remain at risk. OFDA grants have expanded airlift and monitoring capacity.	Programs seek to protect vulnerable groups from starvation, although no net improvements in food security have been measured.
<p><b>SURINAME</b></p> <p>Suriname is a coastal nation of 430,000 people. In spite of one of the highest per capita incomes in its region, Suriname's economy suffered in the 1980s as political unrest resulted in decreased production of the valuable mining products that earned 75 percent of total export revenues. The resulting scarcity of foreign exchange severely affected standards of living as Suriname is highly dependent on imports for food and basic goods. The highest nutritional risks are observed in women and children of East Indian and Indonesian ethnicity who immigrated from other former Dutch colonies.</p>		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I program continues to eradicate pests, including the Carambola fruit fly; develops policies to liberalize government regulations of business activity, increase net international reserves, and improve payment of arrears and establish a realistic exchange rate; and implements revenue-enhancing measures such as improved collection of direct taxes.	Expected impacts include increased availability of food through continued trade liberalization and improved pest control programs.
<p><b>SWAZILAND</b></p> <p>Through a sustained commitment to economic development in a free market, Swaziland has experienced good economic growth and improvements in some social indicators over the last decade. However, the economy is still dependent on a small number of exports and is starting to experience difficulties with rapid population growth and environmental deterioration. High levels of unemployment due to quickly increasing population has left many without income to buy sufficient food. Access to health and other services has also deteriorated as demand has increased.</p>		
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Program provides 6,000 MT of maize to approximately 90,000 drought-affected beneficiaries. The commodity is used in a FFW activity that focuses on community-based, labor-intensive projects such as earth dams, soil erosion control, and pit latrine construction.	Expected impacts include provision of basic food requirements to sustain drought-affected population's nutritional status until next harvest. Secondary benefits are community infrastructure enhancement from labor-based projects.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>		
<b>TITLE I FOOD for PROGRESS Government</b>	Title I seeks to increase total availability of important food staple during transition; support the privatization of large stores produced by market; promote reforms in the banking industry and establishment of a functional agricultural credit system; reduce number of state orders and fixed prices; and assist in credits for agricultural inputs.	Improved food security by increasing overall supply of wheat and efforts to increase yields. A stronger, more market-based economy will generate more income at the household level and increase households' purchasing power.
<b>FOOD for PROGRESS CARE</b>	Program provides commodities to isolated pensioners and households headed by widows and women whose husbands cannot provide for their families.	Increased availability of food commodities to vulnerable groups most at risk of nutritional deficiency and increased morbidity.
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Commodities used as wages for Food for Work projects and to provide mid-day lunches to primary school students and food rations to vulnerable groups.	Increased food security and stimulated reconstruction of homes and rehabilitation of agro-infrastructure in areas severely impaired by civil conflict.
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	Program provides direct distribution of food commodities in the Gorno-Badakhshan province.	Increased food supplies for internally displaced persons.
Mercy Corps International (MCI)	Program supports direct food distribution to pensioners, disabled individuals, orphans, and hospital patients.	Increased access and availability of basic foods for needy groups.
<b>FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT World Food Program (WFP)</b>	The WFP provides food to vulnerable groups, reaching 450,000. Since 1993, 27 percent of WFP food has come from the United States.	Disadvantaged people have access to critical emergency food, improving their short-term food security and reducing suffering.
<b>CARE</b>	CARE program targets distribution of supplementary rations to pregnant/lactating women and children to five years of age.	Protect food security of those with special nutritional vulnerability by providing supplementary rations.
<b>TOGO</b>		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>	The last year of a Title II program provides MCH and humanitarian assistance.	Upcoming survey will show effects on health/nutrition knowledge, coverage, and practices.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP seeks to reduce destruction of Togo's forests by using food as wages in a program that teaches sustainable tree harvesting.	More sustainable approaches to tree harvesting are expected to improve agricultural productivity and restore the productive environment.
<b>TURKMENISTAN</b> Turkmenistan borders the Caspian Sea, with ample river and sea transportation channels. The country is rich in mineral resources and has ample supplies of natural gas. Urban dwellers and fixed-income families are being adversely affected by the slow transition to a market economy. More than 80 percent of those on collective farms live below the poverty line.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Title I program seeks to use proceeds from monetized commodities for agribusiness development and to provide for the nutritional needs of at-risk and vulnerable groups adversely affected by economic reforms and political instability in the NIS.	This concessional sale will help Turkmenistan meet its needs for wheat in FY 1995. The country is currently experiencing a severe shortage of wheat.
<b>UGANDA</b> Uganda is not generally a food-deficit country, although certain regions suffer from occasional droughts and lack of food. The primary food security constraint is household food access. Malnutrition and disease are still serious problems in rural areas; life expectancy is low.		
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	Vegetable oil is monetized through an auction sales system that facilitates market participation by small traders. Local currencies support credit systems to increase food production.	Expected 8,000-metric ton increase in local production and marketing of edible oils by September 1996.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP)	Approximately 320,000 refugees reside in Uganda: 300,000 Sudanese, 15,000 Zairians, and 5,000 Rwandans. The government has pursued an open-door policy that allows refugees to enter the country freely and has been providing land for their settlement.	The UNHCR and a number of NGOs have provided tools, seeds, and support services. The WFP has provided FFW commodities through NGOs for small-scale irrigation and construction of storage facilities.
<b>UKRAINE</b> Ukraine's potentially robust economy has suffered from the dissolution of the interrepublic trading system and the difficult currency transition. Prices for food and supplies have risen, and household purchasing power is rapidly eroding.		
<b>TITLE I</b>	Program encourages competitive private sector participation in the marketing and distribution of commodities and supports private business in agriculture development.	Expected impacts include revitalization of the distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities and development of extension education for small-scale landholders.

COUNTRY AND CONTEXT PROGRAM TYPE, SPONSOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked country with a population of about 8.5 million. Per capita income in 1993 was \$380. Only 20 percent of Zambia's arable land resources are used. Zambia is trying to overcome 20 years of socialism, during which per capita income and other measures of well-being declined. Zambia has made strides toward macroeconomic stabilization in the last few years but needs continued reform.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY World Food Program (WFP)</b>	Program provides sorghum to 550,000 drought-affected persons. The commodities are used in a FFW activity that focuses on community-based labor-intensive projects such as earth dams and pit latrines.	Impacts include provision of basic food requirements to sustain drought-affected persons until the next harvest. Additional benefits accrue to the FFW program as community infrastructure is enhanced by labor-based projects.

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## CONCLUSION

For more than four decades, U.S. food aid has demonstrated the American people's generosity and commitment to eliminating world hunger and poverty. America's agricultural commodities have saved the lives of millions of people in more than 150 countries and territories and have acted as a valuable stimulus for sustainable economic growth. More than \$53 billion in U.S. commodities have been used in food aid programs since Public Law 480 was enacted in 1954. The results have been significant for our domestic economy as well as for poor countries overseas. Today, 43 of the top 50 importers of U.S. agricultural products are former recipients of food assistance. Countries such as Brazil, Korea, and Zimbabwe now purchase U.S. farm products worth many times the value of the U.S. food aid they once received.

**In parts of Asia and Latin America where hunger crippled lives and famine devastated communities, basic food security has been established and sustainable development has taken hold. In the poorer countries of Africa, Latin America, and South Asia, however, the challenge continues as hunger ravages and food insecurity reigns. Poverty, drought, and population growth continue to erode the modest and intermittent gains made in the last decade, and humanitarian needs in areas plagued with persistent emergencies are growing.**

The demands on food aid resources have never been greater, particularly as dwindling U.S. agricultural surpluses and domestic budgetary realities constrain available resources and decrease the food aid supply. **We now push ourselves further to focus and target those available food aid resources, integrating them into other developmental and humanitarian interventions and seeking to maximize the impact on the most food-insecure populations.** As we address the challenges of world hunger and food insecurity in this era of increasing demand and dwindling resources, the U.S. government is especially fortunate to have the U.S. private voluntary agencies as partners in our efforts. PVOs have played an important role in the past success of U.S. food aid programs, and they will continue to be key partners in meeting the challenges ahead.

Recent policy initiatives advanced by the U.S. government have resulted in an increasing focus on interventions that seek to increase agricultural productivity and improve the health and nutrition of the poorest people, especially women and children. Heightened emphasis is also placed on programming resources within the context of a relief-to-development continuum to support both emergency response and sustainable development.

**Food security is improving in many nations in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. U.S. assistance has helped leverage those improvements. Still, challenges remain. The challenge of world hunger is more than agriculture, more than research, more than grain and meat; the challenge is food security. Food security is an economic issue, a democracy issue, an environmental issue, an issue of population, health, and nutrition. The problem is not going to vanish.**

*"The measure of our generation will be whether we give up because we cannot achieve a perfect world, or strive on to achieve a better one."*

*"Let us not forget that each child saved, each refugee housed, each disease prevented, each barrier to justice brought down, each sword turned into a plowshare, brings us closer to our vision as United Nations' founders—closer to peace, closer to freedom, closer to dignity."*

President Bill Clinton, UN 50th Anniversary

Closer to food security and freedom from hunger—one child, one farmer, one family at a time.

**CONCLUSION**

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**ANNEX A**  
**1995 Food Aid Program Data Tables**

**TITLE I PROGRAMS IN FY 1995**

COUNTRY	COMMODITY	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>1</sup> (\$)
Angola	vegoil, wheat flour, wheat	31,400	11,000,000
Belarus	corn, soybean meal	98,300	20,000,000
Bolivia	wheat	25,000	5,000,000
Congo	rice, vegoil	13,700	6,000,000
Côte d'Ivoire	rice	37,000	10,000,000
Croatia	vegoil	7,000	5,000,000
El Salvador	tallow, vegoil	21,400	10,000,000
Guyana	wheat	15,000	3,000,000
Jamaica	rice	49,900	13,800,000
Jordan	corn, wheat	97,000	14,100,000
Lithuania	soybean meal	45,000	10,000,000
Moldova	corn, soybean meal	57,200	10,000,000
Pakistan	corn	85,000	10,000,000
Sri Lanka	wheat	118,300	19,500,000
Suriname	vegoil, wheat	20,200	5,300,000
Turkmenistan	wheat	53,300	15,000,000
Ukraine	soybean meal	101,000	25,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>875,700</b>	<b>192,700,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Commodity value only; transport not included.

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## 1995 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

## TITLE II: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN FY 1995

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>2</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>3</sup>	BENEFICIARIES (1,000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>4</sup> (\$)
Bangladesh	CARE	wheat	n/a	80,000	17,303,265.04
Bangladesh	WFP	wheat	2,709.4	49,160	12,735,679.64
Benin	CRS	cornmeal, vegoil, wheat, wsb	63.0	7,070	2,771,411.60
Bolivia	ADRA	lentils, sfb, sfc, wheat flour	94.1	15,470	6,936,363.28
Bolivia	CARITAS	lentils, sfb, sfc, wheat flour	184.6	19,900	6,784,596.29
Bolivia	FHI	lentils, sfb, sfc, wheat flour	95.0	6,660	2,121,811.78
Bolivia	PCI	lentils, sfb, sfc, wheat flour	21.0	3,160	1,010,040.83
Botswana	WFP	sorghum	724.0	7,210	2,278,604.85
Burkina Faso	CRS	beans, cornmeal, vegoil, wheat	357.5	18,740	8,809,055.89
Burkina Faso <sup>1</sup>	WFP	rice, sfc	15.5	8,920	4,045,322.82
Cape Verde Islands	ACDI	com	n/a	14,000	2,858,863.36
Cape Verde Islands	WFP	com, csb, rice	391.5	7,980	2,231,630.60
Chad	WFP	sfc	161.6	3,160	1,406,197.85
Comoro Islands <sup>1</sup>	WFP	rice	24.8	2,320	975,026.54
Costa Rica	WFP	rice, vegoil, wheat flour	88.5	2,190	1,124,146.37
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP	rice	751.7	600	188,587.51
Djibouti	WFP	rice	22.1	160	50,978.19
Dominican Republic	CARE	beans, bulgur, cornmeal, vegoil	18.8	4,120	2,889,316.55
Dominican Republic	WFP	rice, vegoil	20.6	490	218,460.97
Ecuador	WFP	beans, csb	817.5	380	220,838.56
Equatorial Guinea <sup>1</sup>	WFP	wheat flour	88.7	450	160,762.61
Eritrea	AFRICARE	vegoil	n/a	1,380	1,435,094.95
Eritrea	CRS	csb, lentils, vegoil, wheat	26.6	2,530	825,834.30
Ethiopia	CARE	vegoil, wheat	116.0	10,310	4,998,486.48
Ethiopia	CRS/REST	beans, bulgur, csb, vegoil, wheat	95.1	22,570	11,980,800.75
Ethiopia	EOC	vegoil, wheat	71.5	1,240	979,152.48
Ethiopia	FHI	vegoil, wheat	6.7	2,960	1,758,696.28
Ethiopia	SCF	vegoil, wheat	69.3	1,450	490,016.81
Ethiopia	WVRD	vegoil, wheat	263.2	11,140	4,758,585.08
Gambia	CRS	csb, vegoil	27.1	3,460	1,955,691.44
Ghana	ADRA	rice, sfb, wheat	21.2	9,390	2,176,244.98
Ghana	CRS	sfsg, wheat, wsb	89.3	14,135	3,318,526.23
Ghana	TECHSRV	wheat	n/a	7,200	1,599,842.48
Ghana	WFP	rice	13.0	510	184,104.22
Guatemala	CARE	com, rice, sfb, vegoil	219.5	13,600	4,712,423.20
Guatemala	CRS	beans, com, csb, vegoil	83.6	7,160	2,212,580.73
Guatemala	FTC	beans, csb, rice, vegoil	20.0	710	312,853.29
Guatemala	SHARE	beans, com, csb, rice, vegoil	39.3	7,180	2,756,547.52
Guatemala	WFP	com, wheat flour	1,790.0	11,890	2,594,003.33
Guinea <sup>1</sup>	WFP	csb	20.9	90	32,334.95
Guinea-Bissau	AFRICARE	vegoil, wheat flour	n/a	1,370	917,853.28
Guyana	WFP	beans, peas, vegoil, wheat flour	228.0	1,670	743,109.05
Haiti	ADRA	peas, sfb, vegoil, wsb	224.0	10,380	5,122,227.95
Haiti	CARE	peas, sfb, vegoil, wsb	115.4	25,760	13,806,054.99
Haiti	CRS	peas, sfb, vegoil, wsb	220.8	11,620	5,953,393.00
Haiti	WFP	beans, cornmeal, sfsg, vegoil	45.0	1,900	981,202.07

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>2</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>3</sup>	BENEFICIARIES (1,000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>4</sup> (\$)
Honduras	CARE	beans, corn, csb, rice, sfb, vegoil, wheat	381.8	5,870	2,067,646.86
Honduras	WFP	beans, corn, csb, rice, wheat, vegoil	430.4	12,250	3,349,727.05
India	CARE	csb, vegoil	6,605.0	154,340	71,856,881.17
India	CRS	bulgur, csb, vegoil	646.5	45,190	18,392,971.23
India	WFP	csb, peas, sfb, vegoil	8,560.5	26,690	12,811,294.36
Indonesia	CRS	rice, wheat, wsb	33.2	14,490	4,073,763.83
Kenya	CRS	bulgur, csb, lentils, vegoil, wheat	80.6	15,160	4,475,406.85
Kenya	FHI	wheat	n/a	1,490	230,562.33
Lesotho	WFP	commeal	103.4	2,000	815,828.87
Madagascar	CRS	csb, rice, vegoil	131.8	6,260	3,405,240.50
Madagascar <sup>1</sup>	WFP	csb	55.8	110	54,851.70
Mauritania	DOULOS	sfsf, vegoil, wsb	23.4	800	426,663.52
Mauritania	WFP	rice	43.4	340	123,608.50
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	WFP	wsb	31.0	110	63,715.55
Mexico	WFP	com, vegoil	728.4	33,690	4,275,052.00
Nepal	WFP	wsb	377.6	500	294,965.39
Nicaragua	WFP	beans, com, rice, vegoil	600.0	9,280	4,943,426.96
Niger	WFP	sfsf	22.5	570	271,655.06
Paraguay <sup>1</sup>	WFP	vegoil	28.1	60	63,954.60
Peru	ADRA	lentils, icsmf, sfb, vegoil, wheat flour	217.9	16,740	6,669,225.29
Peru	CARE	beans, commeal, lentils, peas, rice, vegoil, wheat flour	386.9	75,810	19,603,919.37
Peru	CARITAS	bulgur, csb, vegoil, wheat flour	658.5	31,520	9,297,506.53
Peru	PRISMA	bulgur, csb, peas, vegoil	364.7	14,620	5,896,387.71
Peru	WFP	sfcf, vegoil, wheat	600.0	28,300	8,278,361.84
Philippines	CARE	bulgur, peas, soybean meal	331.5	21,370	6,875,732.51
Philippines	CRS	bulgur, csb, soybean meal	337.3	24,970	8,340,649.96
Senegal <sup>1</sup>	WFP	rice	56.5	500	217,275.19
Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>	WFP	csb	105.5	760	336,253.87
Sri Lanka	WFP	wheat	2.0	4,900	1,140,572.97
Togo	CRS	bulgur, sfcf, vegoil	72.6	1,160	635,200.87
Togo	WFP	com	7.8	1,410	292,400.75
Uganda	ACDI	vegoil	n/a	3,000	4,000,250.19
<b>Subtotal Title II Development Programs</b>			<b>32,540.0</b>	<b>988,005</b>	<b>358,007,574.35</b>

<sup>1</sup> Program not reflected in Chapter III due to lack of available information.

<sup>2</sup> See A-9 or Chapter III for full names of sponsors.

<sup>3</sup> See A-11 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes value of commodity and transport.

## 1995 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

## TITLE II EMERGENCY PROGRAMS IN FY 1995

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	BENEFICIARIES (1,000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Afghanistan	WFP/PRO	wheat	n/a	40,000	12,390,400.00
Angola	CARE	beans, corn, vegoil	184.0	7,660	3,853,393.60
Angola	CRS	beans, bulgur, corn, peas, vegoil	40.0	19,880	12,481,187.59
Angola	ICRC	beans, cornmeal, vegoil	60.0	6,100	5,148,090.30
Angola	SCF	beans, corn, vegoil	40.0	5,260	2,627,541.77
Angola	WFP/IEFR	beans, corn, csb, vegoil	1,252.0	43,200	21,301,696.31
Bangladesh	WFP/PRO	vegoil, wsb	n/a	8,220	2,385,396.88
Bosnia-Herzegovina	CRS	wheat flour	n/a	6,000	2,119,320.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina	ARC	beans, cornmeal, lentils, rice, vegoil, wheat flour	n/a	6,760	3,786,553.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina	WFP/IEFR	lentils, peas, vegoil, wheat, wheat flour	1,427.0	113,640	54,261,030.30
Burundi	WFP/IEFR	beans, corn, cornmeal, csb, vegoil	390.0	44,720	25,043,314.96
Cambodia <sup>4</sup>	WFP/PRO	rice	2,500.0	10,000	6,621,650.00
Djibouti	WFP/PRO	csb, vegoil, wheat flour	45.0	3,530	1,668,164.39
Eritrea	WFP/IEFR	vegoil, wheat	460.0	7,290	2,642,815.07
Ethiopia	CARE	sorghum	450.0	10,000	2,917,490.35
Ethiopia	CRS/JRP	csb, lentils, sorghum, vegoil, wheat	341.6	18,400	5,088,657.87
Ethiopia	FHI	csb, vegoil, wheat	96.1	7,440	2,499,048.06
Ethiopia	WFP/PRO	vegoil, wheat	n/a	11,000	4,555,051.92
Ethiopia	WFP/IEFR	sorghum, vegoil, wheat	700.0	21,000	7,714,950.00
Ethiopia	WVRD	beans, corn, vegoil, wheat	44.5	10,000	3,814,389.71
Haiti	ADRA	peas, sfb, vegoil, wsb	112.0	4,920	2,837,295.59
Haiti	CARE	peas, sfb, vegoil	320.0	20,460	10,878,262.71
Haiti	CRS	beans, peas, sfb, vegoil, wsb	215.0	5,350	2,764,477.83
Kenya	CARE	n/a	n/a	0	388,800.00
Kenya	CRS	corn, csb, lentils, vegoil	94.9	3,800	1,498,534.70
Lesotho	WFP/IEFR	sorghum	n/a	8,000	2,502,312.99
Liberia	CRS	beans, bulgur, csb, rice, vegoil	1,154.0	26,400	11,800,761.91
Liberia	WFP/PRO	bulgur, cornmeal, csb, rice, vegoil	2,130.0	80,830	37,067,022.15
Malawi	WFP/IEFR	corn, sorghum	6,000.0	60,000	19,370,119.19
Mauritania	WFP/PRO	vegoil	n/a	360	434,902.79
Mozambique	ADRA	beans, corn, vegoil	35.0	4,700	2,254,689.02
Mozambique	WFP/PRO	corn, vegoil	n/a	17,230	6,510,653.01
Mozambique	WFP/IEFR	corn	n/a	10,000	3,312,710.24
Mozambique	WVRD	beans, corn, csb, rice, vegoil, wheat flour	375.0	37,940	12,210,200.97
Nepal	WFP/PRO	wsb	n/a	350	215,012.41
Pakistan	WFP/PRO	vegoil, wheat	n/a	19,000	7,140,984.62
Rwanda	CRS	beans, cornmeal, sorghum, vegoil	1,555.0	10,050	6,168,415.72
Rwanda	ICRC	beans, corn, vegoil	500.0	17,170	8,468,227.00
Rwanda	WFP/IEFR	beans, corn, csb, lentils, peas, sorghum, vegoil	n/a	212,350	112,441,843.84
Rwanda	WVRD	corn, lentils, sorghum, vegoil	55.0	2,140	1,024,712.66
Senegal	WFP/PRO	sorghum	n/a	5,000	1,237,150.00
Sierra Leone	CRS	beans, bulgur, csb, vegoil	184.0	17,320	7,444,888.89
Somalia	WFP/IEFR	lentils, vegoil, wheat flour	n/a	15,000	10,707,622.43

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	BENEFICIARIES (1,000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Sudan	ADRA	lentils, sfsg, sorghum, vegoil	312.9	14,310	6,464,349.33
Sudan	CRS	lentils, sorghum, vegoil	364.0	17,880	8,728,468.99
Sudan	NPA	lentils, sorghum, vegoil	285.0	9,395	8,737,870.70
Sudan	SCF	sorghum, vegoil	n/a	2,000	694,645.99
Sudan	WFP/IEFR	lentils, sorghum, vegoil	1,500.0	15,000	9,146,912.66
Swaziland	WFP/IEFR	corn	n/a	6,000	1,724,582.12
Tanzania <sup>5</sup>	WFP/IEFR	corn	n/a	0	1,125,000.00
Uganda	WFP/PRO	sorghum, vegoil	n/a	11,380	6,052,368.56
Zambia	WFP/IEFR	sorghum	n/a	20,000	8,035,782.48
<b>Subtotal Title II Emergency Programs</b>			<b>23,222.0</b>	<b>1,074,435</b>	<b>502,309,723.58</b>

**GRAND TOTAL TITLE II PROGRAMS (EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT)      55,762.0      2,062,440      860,317,297.9**

<sup>1</sup> See A-9 or Chapter III for full names of sponsors.

<sup>2</sup> See A-11 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.

<sup>3</sup> Includes value of commodity and transport.

<sup>4</sup> Program not reflected in Chapter III due to lack of available information.

<sup>5</sup> Funds shown are for ocean freight; food aid transferred to Rwanda/Burundi programs.

## TITLE III PROGRAMS IN FY 1995

COUNTRY <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>2</sup> (\$)
Bangladesh	wheat	169,675	40,000,000
Ethiopia	sorghum, wheat	158,641	40,000,000
Guyana	wheat	14,924	3,000,000
Haiti	wheat flour	24,708	10,000,000
Honduras	wheat	19,600	5,000,000
Mozambique	corn	51,048	13,000,000
Nicaragua	corn, wheat	22,400	4,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>460,996</b>	<b>115,800,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that there are four countries (i.e., Bolivia, Guinea, Peru, and Sri Lanka) that did not receive shipments of Title III commodities during FY 1995 but whose Title III policy reforms and local currency-funded activities are still active and producing impacts. These programs are noted in Chapter III.

<sup>2</sup> Includes value of commodity and transport.

## SECTION 416(b) PROGRAMS IN FY 1995

COUNTRY <sup>1</sup>	SPONSORS <sup>2</sup>	COMMODITY	TONNAGE (Mts)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Belarus	Citihope	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	100	216,050.00
Jamaica <sup>4</sup>	WFP	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	1,075	2,322,537.50
Moldova	IPHD	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	500	1,080,250.00
Russian Federation	Chamah	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	200	432,100.00
Russian Federation	FTC	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	1,000	2,160,500.00
Tanzania <sup>4</sup>	WFP	nonfortified, nonfat dried milk	525	1,134,262.50
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,400</b>	<b>7,345,700.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that there are five countries — Angola, Burundi, Eritrea, Kenya, and Mozambique — that have continued their activities in FY 1995 using commodities carried over from 1994. These programs and their food security impacts are noted in Chapter III.

<sup>2</sup> See A-9 or Chapter III for full names of sponsors.

<sup>3</sup> Commodity value only; transport costs not included.

<sup>4</sup> Programs not reflected in Chapter III due to lack of available information.

1995 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAMS IN FY 1995

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	TONNAGE (MTs)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Albania	GOA	sunflowerseed oil	6,686	4,122,454.00
Armenia	GOA	soybeans, wheat	135,931	22,805,863.00
Armenia	FUND	lentils, beans, WDM, rice, vegoil, flour	12,075	13,557,144.00
Armenia	CARE	beans, flour, vegoil	3,710	1,576,844.00
Armenia	ARC	beans, flour, rice, vegoil, WDM	2,280	1,393,317.00
Armenia	AIH	WDM	1,000	2,681,280.00
Azerbaijan	CARE	beans, flour, vegoil	4,010	1,801,590.00
Azerbaijan	ARC	flour, rice	3,500	994,065.00
Azerbaijan	ADRA	flour, lentils, rice, vegoil, WDM	6,200	4,301,261.00
Belarus	Citihope	beans, flour, rice, vegoil, WDM	1,285	2,229,670.00
Georgia	COG	wheat	168,085	27,166,227.00
Georgia	SAWSO	beans, cornmeal, flour, NPB, rice, vegoil, WDM	9,306	8,410,348.00
Georgia	CARE	beans, flour, vegoil	4,000	1,787,374.00
Georgia	ARC	beans, flour, rice, vegoil	2,160	920,390.00
Georgia	UMCOR	PIF, WDM	1,000	3,954,025.00
Georgia	ACDI	vegoil	1,010	853,682.00
Kazakhstan <sup>4</sup>	FCEDI	beans, NPB, rice, vegoil	666	582,252.00
Kyrgyzstan <sup>4</sup>	GOK	wheat	75,274	13,985,969.00
Kyrgyzstan	MCI	rice, vegoil	3,500	1,455,435.00
Kyrgyzstan <sup>4</sup>	AIH	rice, vegoil	2,000	1,232,400.00
Moldova	LEA	beans, bulgur, rice, vegoil	3,733	2,581,661.00
Russia	NCBA	soybeans	60,000	14,385,400.00
Russia	LOL	corn, soybean meal	41,500	7,604,900.00
Russia	Chamah	flour, rice, vegoil	2,098	1,237,798.00
Russia <sup>4</sup>	Agudath	flour, vegoil	969	567,552.00
Russia <sup>4</sup>	CRS	vegoil	6,860	6,365,463.00
Tajikistan	GOT	wheat	25,049	4,666,879.00
Tajikistan	AKF	flour, rice, vegoil, WDM	11,562	7,772,135.00
Tajikistan	SCF	beans, flour, rice, vegoil, WDM	8,160	3,735,377.00
Tajikistan	MCI	rice, vegoil	3,000	1,323,198.00
Tajikistan	CARE	beans, flour, vegoil	5,652	2,567,803.00
Ukraine <sup>4</sup>	LEA	bulgur, rice, vegoil	2,119	1,453,255.00
Ukraine <sup>4</sup>	LOL	soybean meal	20,000	4,488,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>634,380<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>174,561,011.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> See A-9 for full names of sponsors.

<sup>2</sup> See A-11 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.

<sup>3</sup> Commodity value only; transport not included.

<sup>4</sup> Programs not reflected in Chapter III due to lack of available information.

<sup>5</sup> The maximum provision of 500,000 MT by USDA under FFP was raised this Fiscal Year.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF FY 1995 P.L. 480 COOPERATING SPONSORS — ALL PROGRAMS

COOPERATING SPONSOR	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (\$) <sup>1</sup>
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	82,110	36,761,656.50
Agudath	969	567,552.00
Africare	2,750	2,352,948.20
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	11,562	7,772,135.00
Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	18,010	7,712,795.60
American International Association of Hematologists (AIH)	3,000	3,913,680.00
American Red Cross (ARC)	14,700	7,094,325.00
CARE	446,672	169,885,283.80
Cáritas	51,420	16,082,102.80
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	326,455	141,610,703.70
Chamah	2,298	1,669,898.00
CitiHope International	1,385	2,445,720.00
Doulos Community, Inc.	800	426,663.50
Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)	1,240	882,640.40
Feed the Children (FTC)	1,710	2,473,353.30
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	18,550	7,310,118.50
Friendship Corp. (FCEDI)	666	582,252.00
Fund for Armenian Relief (FUND)	12,075	13,557,144.00
Government-to-Government <sup>2</sup>	1,747,721	381,247,392.00
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	23,270	13,616,317.30
International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD)	500	1,080,250.00
Land O'Lakes (LOL)	61,500	12,092,900.00
Lishkas Ezras Achim (LEA)	5,852	4,034,916.00
Mercy Corps International (MCI)	6,500	2,778,633.00
National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)	60,000	14,385,400.00
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	9,395	8,737,870.70
Asociación Benéfica Prisma (PRISMA)	14,620	5,896,387.70
Project Concern	3,160	1,010,040.80

**1995 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES**

<b>COOPERATING SPONSOR</b>	<b>TONNAGE (MT)</b>	<b>VALUE (\$)<sup>1</sup></b>
Salvation Army World Services Organization (SAWSO)	9,306	8,410,348.00
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	16,870	7,547,581.60
TechnoServe	7,200	1,599,842.50
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	1,000	3,954,025.00
World Food Program (WFP)	1,005,250	436,666,696.10
World SHARE	7,180	2,756,547.50
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	61,220	21,807,888.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,036,916</b>	<b>1,350,724,008.90</b>

<sup>1</sup> Commodity and freight value provided for Titles II and III. Only commodity values for Food for Progress and Section 416(b) are provided, since freight values are unavailable.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Titles I, II and Food for Progress where commodities were provided directly to governments.

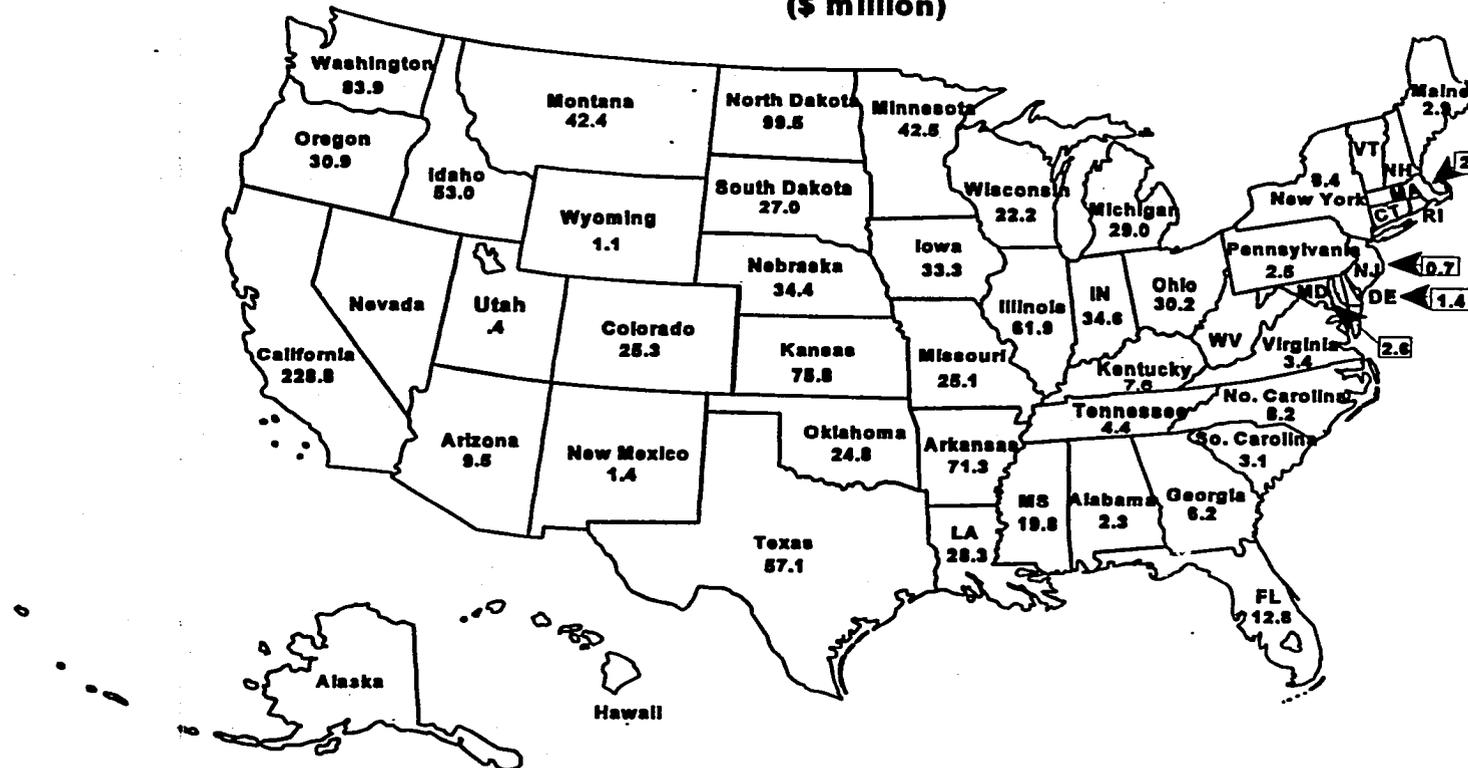
## SUMMARY TABLE OF FY 1995 P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

COMMODITY	TONNAGE (MT)				
	TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	FFP	SECTION 416(b)
Beans	-	63,335	-	8,362	-
Bulgur	-	138,230	-	585	-
Corn	206,400	413,420	61,333	16,000	-
Corn soy blend (CSB)	-	239,770	-	-	-
Instant corn soy masa flour (ICSMF)	-	4,990	-	-	-
Cornmeal	-	48,580	-	1,504	-
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-
Infant formula <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	925	-
Lentils	-	31,620	-	2,020	-
Nonfortified, nonfat dried milk (NFDM)	-	-	-	-	3,400
Peas	-	46,815	-	-	-
Rice	96,900	54,060	-	20,367	-
Sorghum	-	150,545	65,000	-	-
Soybean meal	232,600	27,000	-	45,500	-
Soybeans	-	-	-	80,000	-
Soy-fortified bulgur (SFB)	-	58,730	-	-	-
Soy-fortified cornmeal (SFCM)	-	23,990	-	-	-
Soy-fortified sorghum grits (SFSG)	-	8,900	-	-	-
Sunflowerseed oil	26,000	-	-	6,686	-
Tallow	14,300	-	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	-	128,960	-	27,537	-
Wheat	291,100	433,905	309,955	384,339	-
Wheat flour	8,400	175,430	24,708	32,243	-
Wheat soy blend (WSB)	-	14,160	-	-	-
Whole dried milk (WDM)	-	-	-	8,312	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>875,700</b>	<b>2,062,440</b>	<b>460,996</b>	<b>634,380</b>	<b>3,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes nutritional powdered blend (NPB) and powdered infant formula (PIF).

## The Value of Food Aid to the American Economy

P.L. 480, Section 416(b), and Food for Progress: Estimated Value of Export Shares by State<sup>1</sup>  
Fiscal Year 1994  
(\$ million)



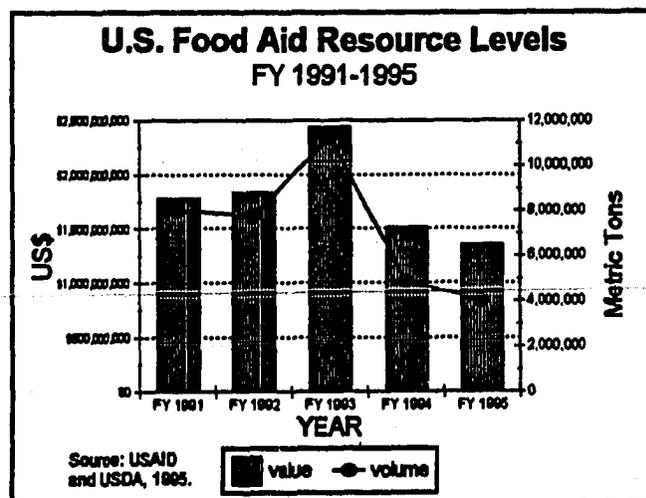
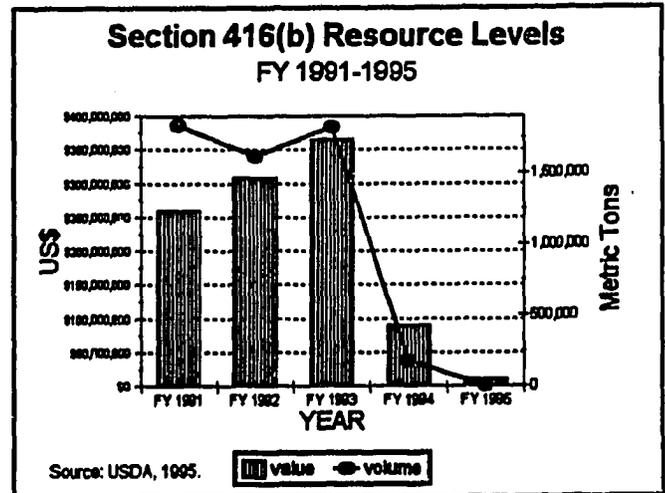
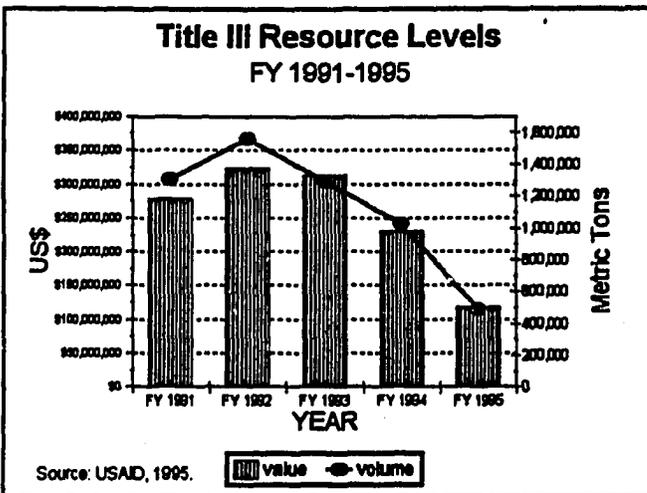
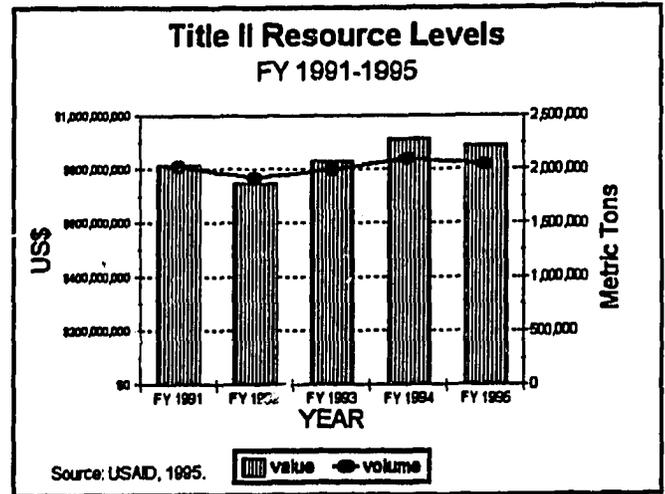
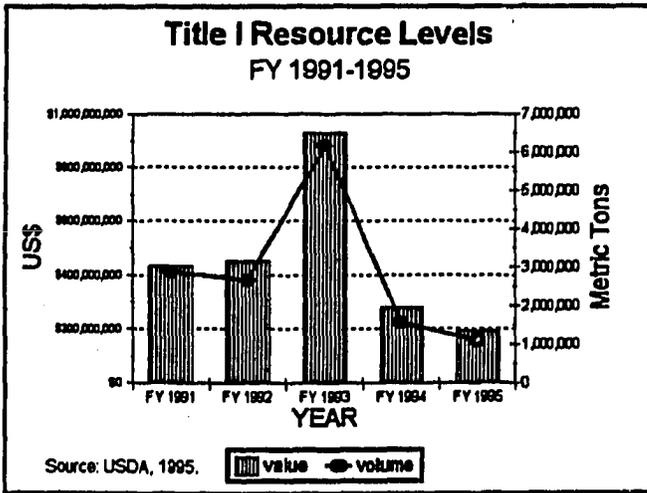
1. The figures provided in this graphic are derived and do not reflect actual shipments. The reference "Export Shares" is used because as commodities proceed through the production cycle, they may transit through a number of states, thereby making it difficult to assign a port of origin for the final product.

2. Less than \$100,000.

Source: USAID, 1995

U.S. food aid benefits the American economy in many ways and positively affects almost every state in the union. Benefits accrue not only to farmers but also to food processors, packers, transporters, railroads, stevedores, ocean carriers, and others.

TRENDS IN P.L. 480 RESOURCE LEVELS, FY 1991-1995



**ANNEX B**  
**Data on Malnutrition, Poverty, and Food Security**

**Indicators of Malnutrition, Poverty, and Development  
in Selected Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance**

Country	Population 1993	Per Capita Income 1993 (GNP, ATLAS)	People in Rural Poverty (millions)	Per Capita Calories as Percent of Requirements	Percent of Children Underweight	IMR 1993 (deaths/1000)	HDI 1992
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Angola	10.3	--	4.7	80%	35.0%	--	0.291
Benin	5.1	430	1.9	87%	24.0%	85	0.332
Botswana	1.4	2,790	0.5	100%	27.0%	42	0.763
Burkina Faso	9.8	300	7.1	95%	29.5%	129	0.228
Burundi	6.0	180	4.7	85%	31.0%	101	0.286
Cape Verde Islands	0.4	920	0.1	125%	--	--	0.536
Central African Republic	3.2	400	1.5	77%	32.0%	101	0.361
Chad	6.0	210	2.2	69%	31.0%	120	0.296
Congo	2.4	950	1.1	107%	23.5%	84	0.538
Cote d'Ivoire	13.3	630	--	122%	12.4%	91	0.369
Ethiopia and Eritrea	55.2	100	29.3	71%	55.0%	117	0.227
Eritrea (alone)	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
The Gambia	0.5	350	0.6	108%	17.0%	130	0.299
Ghana	16.4	430	5.6	91%	27.1%	79	0.482
Guinea	6.3	500	3.1	100%	--	132	0.237
Guinea Bissau	1.0	240	0.6	97%	23.4%	138	0.293
Kenya	26.4	270	10.4	86%	22.3%	61	0.481
Lesotho	1.9	650	0.8	93%	13.3%	77	0.473
Liberia	2.8	--	0.3	97%	20.3%	--	0.325
Madagascar	13.9	220	4.8	93%	39.1%	93	0.432
Mali	10.1	270	4.4	107%	25.1%	157	0.222
Mauritania	2.2	500	0.9	109%	31.0%	99	0.359
Mozambique	15.1	90	6.9	77%	47.0%	146	0.246
Niger	8.6	270	2.3	98%	36.2%	122	0.207
Rwanda	7.6	210	6.4	80%	29.2%	117	0.332
Sao Tome & Principe	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.451
Sierra Leone	4.3	150	2.0	86%	23.3%	164	0.221
Somalia	9.0	--	4.3	81%	39.0%	132	0.246
Sudan	26.6	--	17.5	83%	34.0%	99	0.379
Togo	3.9	340	0.8	99%	24.4%	83	0.409
Uganda	19.9	180	13.2	83%	23.3%	114	0.329
<b>ASIA</b>							
Afghanistan	17.7	--	9.3	76%	40.0%	--	0.228
Bangladesh	115.2	220	84.3	94%	66.5%	106	0.384
India	901.5	300	270.0	105%	63.0%	80	0.439
Indonesia	191.7	740	35.9	100%	39.9%	56	0.637
Pakistan	132.9	430	24.3	101%	40.4%	88	0.483
Philippines	64.8	850	23.4	108%	33.5%	42	0.677
Sri Lanka	17.9	600	6.3	137%	36.6%	17	0.704
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>							
Bolivia	7.1	780	3.1	83%	11.4%	73	0.588
Costa Rica	3.3	2,150	0.6	120%	6.0%	14	0.883
Dominican Republic	7.5	1,230	2.0	100%	10.4%	40	0.705
Ecuador	11.0	1,200	3.0	106%	16.5%	49	0.784
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.579
Guatemala	10.0	1,100	4.3	101%	28.5%	46	0.591
Guyana	0.8	350	0.3	108%	22.1%	--	0.622
Haiti	6.9	--	3.8	94%	37.4%	--	0.362
Honduras	5.3	600	1.7	91%	39.5%	41	0.578
Jamaica	2.4	1,440	0.9	115%	7.2%	14	0.721
Mexico	90.0	3,610	11.7	132%	13.9%	35	0.842
Nicaragua	4.1	340	0.3	100%	10.5%	51	0.611
Panama	2.5	260	0.8	100%	15.7%	24	0.856
Peru	22.9	1,490	4.9	89%	10.8%	63	0.709
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.762

**MALNUTRITION, POVERTY, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Indicators of Malnutrition, Poverty, and Development  
in Selected Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance  
(continued)**

Country	Population 1993 a	Per Capita Income 1993 (GNP, ATLAS) b	People in Rural Poverty (millions) c	Per Capita Calories as Percent of Requirements d	Percent of Children Underweight e	IMR 1993 (deaths/1000) f	HDI 1992 g
<b>NEAR EAST</b>							
Egypt	60.3	660	7.7	133%	9.2%	64	0.613
Jordan	4.9	1,190	0.2	111%	6.4%	27	0.758
Morocco	25.9	1,040	6.3	131%	9.0%	66	0.554
Yemen (ROY)	13.2	-	2.6	93%	30.0%	117	0.424
<b>EUROPE AND NEW INDEPENDENT STATES</b>							
Albania	3.4	-	-	-	-	29	0.739
Armenia	3.5	660	-	-	-	21	0.715
Azerbaijan	7.4	730	-	-	-	28	0.696
Belarus	10.2	2,870	-	-	-	16	0.866
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	5.4	560	-	-	-	19	0.709
Kazakhstan	17.0	1,560	-	-	-	29	0.798
Kyrgyzstan	4.6	850	-	-	-	34	0.717
Lithuania	3.7	1,320	-	-	-	13	0.769
Moldova	4.4	1,060	-	-	-	25	0.757
Russian Federation	147.8	2,340	-	-	-	21	0.849
Slovenia	1.9	-	-	-	-	8	-
Tajikistan	5.8	470	-	-	-	47	0.643
Turkmenistan	3.9	-	-	-	-	56	0.731
Ukraine	51.6	2,210	-	-	-	16	0.842

**SOURCES:**

- a Population data from pp. 52-53 of "The Progress of Nations 1995," report from United Nations Children's Fund.
- b GNP data from the World Bank 1995 World Tables.
- c Data on numbers of people in poverty from Table 3, "Human Development Report 1994," United Nations Development Programme; note that this does not include the urban poor, which may be an additional 30 percent of the number of rural poor.
- d Data on per capita calorie availability as a percentage of daily requirements from Table 13 of the 1994 United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Report."
- e Data on underweight children from the UN Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition as reported in Table 13 of the United Nations Development Programme, "1994 Human Development Report," except for new data for Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Honduras, Egypt, and Morocco from USAID's Center for Health Information.
- f Infant mortality data (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) from the UN as cited in Table 27 of the World Bank, "World Development Report" 1995.
- g The 1992 values for the Human Development Index (HDI) are taken from Annex Table 1 in the United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Report 1995," pp. 155-157. Note that low HDI numbers reflect less-developed status.

**This report has been prepared by  
International Science and Technology Institute, Inc.  
under the direction of the  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Bureau for Humanitarian Response,  
in cooperation with the  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.**