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# USAID ANNUAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT-1996



**United States Agency for International Development**

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

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 Programs (WFP)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
GDP	gross domestic product
GHAI	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GNP	gross national product
FFW	food for work
FY	fiscal year
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IMR	infant mortality rate
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LIFDC	low income food deficit country
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 U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
P.L. 480	Public Law 480
PVOs	private voluntary organizations
SF	school feeding
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program
WFS	World Food Summit
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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1954, the United States Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) program has provided developing countries with more than \$54 billion in food assistance. The goals of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, are clear:

*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.*

For the United States, improving global food security is a key to world peace and the national security of our country. In fiscal year 1996, the United States provided about 3.0 million metric tons of food assistance valued at \$1.2 billion to 69 developing and reindustrializing countries, reaching hundreds of millions of people. Of the total, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs provided over 1.8 million metric tons valued at nearly \$900 million for 49 countries.

The November 1996 World Food Summit at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome will help focus the attention of world leaders on the devastating effects of chronic hunger and malnutrition affecting some 800 million people throughout the world. Despite the dimensions of this problem, there is a growing mismatch between food aid resources and needs. Factors limiting food aid resources are budget restrictions in donor countries, coupled with the adoption of more market-oriented agricultural policies, which will reduce the surpluses of traditional food aid donors such as the United States and the European Union.

In the present constrained resource environment, developed countries have a special incentive to look closely at the most effective uses of limited food aid resources. This covers several dimensions, including more effective coordination of food and development assistance and the desirability of targeting aid to those food-insecure countries, especially countries willing to make a commitment to food security by means of increasing their agricultural productivity while expanding access to food by all segments of their populations. It also includes options for further integration among food aid, development assistance, and international trade. One thing is certain: The United States will continue to play a leadership role. As the USAID Administrator stated in his testimony related to the 1996 re-authorization of P.L. 480:

*Food insecurity is not going to go away without American leadership. We are by far the largest donor of food aid and USAID has a long tradition of commitment to agricultural productivity in developing countries. There is no other country that can assume global leadership if the United States steps aside.... Now is the time to stay the course that has served us so well – constructive engagement to make the world more prosperous and food secure. Food for Peace is essential to that effort.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

During fiscal year 1996, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) granted \$893 million for food assistance to needy countries. These grants supported over 100 activities for development and relief purposes in 49 countries. Five grants were made directly to governments. Other grants supported 21 private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in 27 countries, and the contribution to the World Food Program (WFP) supported activities in 35 countries.<sup>1</sup> These activities were carried out under Title II and Title III of U.S. Public Law (P.L.) 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which was amended and reauthorized in 1996. This Law promotes the foreign policy of the United States by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of U.S. agricultural commodities and local currencies generated by those commodities.

These activities take on special importance this year in the context of the World Food Summit (WFS). The Summit, sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, will take place in Rome, Italy on November 13-17. The Summit will provide an opportunity to see the U.S. food aid program in the broader context of U.S. food security policy and the commitments of world leaders to the food security of the world's people into the third millennium.

Chapter I, "The Problem of World Hunger and Food Insecurity," presents key portions from "The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security: The U.S. Position Paper Prepared for the World Food Summit," a joint effort of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Department of State and USAID. The chapter discusses the scope of world hunger and food insecurity and the outlook for food security around the world.

In Chapter II, "Responding to the Challenge to Improve Food Security," U.S. Government and USAID policy are described and the progress being made in administering the USAID food program is outlined. The chapter details the U.S. Government commitments to food security that will be made at the Summit. The chapter goes on to present the trends in Title II and Title III resources and the specific improvements in legislation and management made over the past year such as better planning and results measurement and expanded technical assistance to USAID partners. In Chapter III, "Monitoring Program Performance," this year's report continues the practice, established in past annual World Food Day reports, of presenting up-dated progress profiles for on-going Title II and Title III P.L. 480 food assistance programs that are supported by USAID. This report also contains a budget annex which provides specific data on food aid by title, country, commodity, tonnage and value, including such information on food aid programs managed by USDA (Title I, Food for Progress, and Section 416(b)).

This report constitutes USAID's contribution to the Administration's annual report to Congress on progress toward food security in all countries receiving U.S. food assistance.

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<sup>1</sup>PVOs, including CDOs, NGOs and WFP activities often are undertaken in the same countries. This report also contains information on over 25 activities that were supported from grants of food made in previous years. This report does not include the limited food assistance provided by means of cash grants from USAID offices to counties or organizations.

## CHAPTER I THE PROBLEM OF WORLD HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

### A. THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT: TOWARD FOOD SECURITY

"Over the past two decades, the international community has taken great strides in reducing the numbers of chronically undernourished people in developing countries. Today, many countries can point to a number of battles won, particularly in terms of economic development and dramatic increases in agricultural production. Nonetheless, more than 800 million people today are chronically undernourished and more than 180 million children are severely underweight. This is simply unacceptable" (U.S. WFS Position Paper).

Since 1966, world food production, although down slightly from its peak in 1990, has grown faster than population. Per capita food production is today about 18 percent above that of 30 years ago. However, food is very unevenly distributed among and within countries. Per capita consumption in Western Europe and North America averages more than 50 percent higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. One-third of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa is chronically undernourished, in stark contrast to the sharply reduced nutritional problems of East Asia. Aggressively addressing this inequity remains a major challenge.

In November of 1996, world leaders will assemble at the World Food Summit in Rome to make a public commitment to eliminate hunger - an historic opportunity for governments, international organizations and all sectors of civil society to join forces in a concerted effort to advance progress toward a food secure planet, where all the world's people have access, at all times, to the food required for a healthy, active life. The success of this Summit, coming 22 years after the 1974 World Food Conference that addressed similar issues and mandated that "hunger and malnutrition be eliminated within a decade," will be gauged by the level of commitment it can generate among the participants, as well as by the degree to which the absolute numbers of hungry throughout the world decrease over time.

The U.S. position paper for the Summit states, "For the United States, improving global food security is an essential key to world peace and the national security of our country. Food security is simply too basic and too fundamental to individual human dignity and survival. The World Food Summit will help focus the attention of world leaders on the devastating effects of chronic hunger and malnutrition."

### B. FOOD SECURITY: WHAT IS IT?

In the U.S. Position Paper for the World Food Summit, the following definition has been used for food security:

Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and health life. Food security has three dimensions:

- **Availability** of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports.
- **Access** by households and individuals to adequate resources to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet; and
- **Utilization** of food through adequate diet, water, sanitation, and health care.

Drawing on the 1990 legislative reforms to P.L. 480, USAID developed a similar definition and adopted and expanded upon its underlying concepts of food security in its policy determination and policy papers. It is gratifying to note that the U.S.-Canada paper for the World Food Summit, "Food Security Situation

and Issues: A North American Perspective" (July 1996) and the U.S. Country Paper for the World Food Summit, "The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security", both incorporate the USAID definition of food security.

Factors influencing food insecurity are many and complex, ranging from food inappropriately distributed within a household to the inability of a country to grow food because of long-term environmental destruction. Apart from natural disasters, most food insecurity can be influenced by wise policies and other human actions at some level of society. The range of causes summarized in the U.S. summit paper are: war and civil strife; inappropriate national policies; inadequate development, dissemination, adaptation, and adoption of agricultural and other research and technology; barriers to trade; environmental degradation; poverty; population growth; gender inequality; and poor health.

## **C. SCOPE OF WORLD HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

### **1. Progress Made, Progress Needed**

There is no doubt that hunger and food insecurity have declined since the World Food Conference of 1974. By any measure, numerous countries have made remarkable progress, such as Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Costa Rica. In the major development success stories in Asia—first Korea and Taiwan, then Thailand, India and Indonesia, and recently Bangladesh—efforts to promote productivity growth resulted in basic food security for large numbers of people and provided the initial stimulus for economic growth and development. Through productivity increases, food production expanded rapidly and food prices fell relative to nominal wages. The poor were able to procure more food for their families, helping to improve household nutrition, and at the same time to devote some of their resources to other basic needs, including education. Demand for family planning services increased as the importance of child labor in agriculture declined and the improved health status decreased infant mortality rates. Incomes grew in rural areas, stimulating investment in off-farm activities and eventually leading to sustained growth. These examples illustrate the dynamic relationship between food security, agricultural research and production, and economic growth and broader social development policies. (See USAID Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper.)

In recent testimony before the U.S. Congress, USAID reported that the situation in some Sub-Saharan African countries like Ghana, Mali, Uganda and Zimbabwe is showing steady improvement. These countries are liberalizing their policies and are developing more inclusive political systems. As a result, they are starting to see real growth in agriculture. In Mali, long a major food aid recipient, coarse grain production has increased 70 percent over the past five years, food aid has almost ceased, and the country now exports certain agricultural commodities to the rest of the region. In Uganda and Ghana, nontraditional agricultural exports have increased by 265 percent and 189 percent, respectively, in the past few years.

Overall economic performance in Africa also provides cause for cautious optimism. 1995 was the first year of positive growth in the per capita Gross Domestic Product since 1989. Growth also appears to be widespread, exceeding 3 percent in nearly 30 countries. In 1995, Sub-Saharan Africa's growth exceeded the world average of 2.8 percent. And, the World Bank projects annual increases of 3.8 percent for the period from 1996 to 2005.

Despite these signs of progress, some countries still suffer from unacceptably high levels of food insecurity with large and growing numbers of malnourished people. By most measures, countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and in South Asia contain the highest rates and number of people who suffer from chronic food insecurity and nutritional deficiencies. Even the considerable progress of Latin America and the Caribbean is tempered by countries such as Haiti, Nicaragua, Honduras and Bolivia, which continue to experience problems in reaching sufficient availability, accessibility and utilization of food to attain satisfactory levels of food security.

## **2. World Food Security Outlook**

The team preparing the U.S. position paper reviewed several recent studies that have focused on global food supply-demand balances. These include studies by FAO, the World Bank, and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) among others. They concluded that "All (studies) generally agree that population will grow at about the U.N.'s median projection variant and will double in the next 40 years, reaching about 7 billion by 2010 and 8.5 billion by 2025." They also agreed that "... per capita incomes will continue to rise, further adding to food demand and that the trend toward urbanization will continue, and the combined effects of population and income growth will result in food demand nearly doubling over the next 30 years."

These studies can be characterized as optimistic in that they do not see serious problems in meeting foreseen food demands over the next two to three decades. Global supplies are projected to grow at the same rate as demand. The real prices of food will be constant (FAO) or decline in the future, although at a lower rate than in the past. However, the projections do not assume that this will happen without continued investment in research, infrastructure, and human capital, and continued movement toward appropriate policies. Nor do they assume any weather outside the range of recent experience (e.g., any significant effects of global warming). Furthermore, none of these studies could anticipate the impact of additional civil unrest.

Even with adequate global supplies, however, recent studies have all projected serious food access problems in developing countries, primarily Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Food insecurity could grow significantly in these regions, resulting either in higher food aid requirements or more serious malnutrition. All the studies conclude that the situation could be improved through development actions. They identify the keys to improvement as investments in technology and infrastructure to improve agricultural productivity, increased income growth and reduced population growth rates. Responsive actions should be carefully targeted and focused on these specific countries or regions, rather than global actions.

The implications of growing regional food insecurity were analyzed in a 1995 USDA study, *Food Aid Needs and Availabilities: Projections 2005*. In 60 food aid recipient countries, the total food aid needs to maintain historical levels of food consumption and meet emergency needs of refugees and displaced persons are projected at 15 million metric tons in 1996, increasing to 27 million metric tons in 2005, using the more optimistic assumptions. More food aid would be required if recipient countries' financial capacity to import food commercially lagged or if the consumption target was to meet minimum nutritional food energy requirements. If estimates are based on food energy requirements, the amounts needed are projected to be over twice the 1996 food need rising to 34 metric tons in 2005.

In short, there is a looming mismatch between food aid resources and needs in the present food aid recipient countries. In the past, food aid availability has averaged about 70-80 percent of needs. If global food aid budgets are maintained at 1995 levels, the gap between needs and resources will grow rapidly.

Factors limiting food aid resources are budget reductions in donor countries, coupled with the adoption of more market-oriented agricultural policies, which will reduce surpluses of traditional food aid donors such as the United States and the European Union (EU). Current high price levels also will reduce the quantity of food aid that can be purchased with given food aid expenditures.

## **3. Food Insecurity and Humanitarian Emergencies**

Of special importance within this overall outlook is the number of persons in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. Such persons have increased almost 60 percent in the past ten years. Today close to 50 active conflicts, generating some 20 million refugees and another 20 to 25 million are internally displaced. In 1994, an estimated 35 million "at risk" people received 4.5 million tons of emergency food assistance from the donor community.

Emergency needs will continue to impinge on available food aid supplies. The USDA study reports that from 1985 to 1994, the number of refugees grew by 11 percent per year and the number of displaced persons by 8.5 percent. Included in its overall projection for food aid, emergency food aid needs are expected to rise from 4.8 million metric tons in 1996 to between 5.7 million and 6.2 million metric tons by the year 2005. Although small declines in the numbers of refugees and displaced persons over the past two years were evident in the 1996 report on Global Humanitarian Emergencies released by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, it is too early to be sure that this represents a change in the rising trend of emergency food aid demands in the post-Cold War period.

## CHAPTER II RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

### A. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S FOOD SECURITY POLICY AT THE SUMMIT

#### 1. Goals for the World Food Summit

The Summit seeks consensus on international policies and programs of action to address world food security. It will not establish new financial mechanisms nor be a pledging conference.

The United States has established four primary objectives to guide its participation in the World Food Summit:

- Adoption of appropriate and sustainable national policies by all countries as the foundation of food security at all levels;
- Assertion of the U.S. role in assisting other countries to overcome hunger and malnutrition through U.S. leadership in agricultural, fisheries, and trade policies; development assistance; agricultural research; long-term environmental forecasting; and, as necessary, food aid;
- Promotion of the critical role of sustainable development in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors in achieving food security; and
- Recognition of the essential role of women, population stabilization, education, and health in the food security equation.

#### 2. What the U.S. has done to Improve Food Security

In the broadest sense, U.S. contributions to world food security have been through its role as commercial food trader and as a provider of economic assistance and food aid.

##### *Global food trader*

The United States contributes to global food security by remaining a major supplier of agricultural commodities to the world market. World agricultural trade is approaching \$250 billion, and the U.S. global share of this total is estimated to be 23 percent. U.S. agricultural exports for fiscal year 1996 are projected to reach a record level of \$60 billion. Additionally, the United States is the third largest agricultural importer in the world.

The United States is committed to remaining a reliable supplier of food to its trading partners. In particular, the Secretary of Agriculture has reaffirmed that the U.S. Government will not restrict exports because of current high prices and tight supplies. The U.S. market will efficiently allocate grains among domestic and export users based on market prices.

##### *Provider of economic assistance and food aid*

Since 1962, the United States has provided over \$250 billion in non-military economic assistance. In the 42 years since the enactment of P.L. 480 in 1954, the U.S. has provided to needy countries more than 375 million tons of food, valued at \$54 billion. In 1995 alone, U.S. assistance was over \$10 billion, of which nearly 80 percent was devoted to bilateral programs to more than 90 countries. In that year about \$1.35 billion worth of U.S. contributions were in the form of food aid assistance, including \$500 million for emergency relief. The United States provides over half of global food aid in most years through the P.L. 480 Food for Peace Programs and the Food for Progress Programs. (The details on the food aid

budget and food aid programs for 1996 can be found in annexes of this report.) The United States has also made major contributions to, and received major reciprocal benefits from, international agricultural research programs and international financial institutions that deal with agricultural and rural development programs funded by U.S. economic assistance to the developing world.

### **3. What the U.S. will do to Improve Food Security**

The U.S. paper prepared for the World Food Summit distills the U.S. position on global food security: "The current budget environment for foreign assistance is grim, both in the United States and abroad. Developing countries must take primary responsibility for improving their own food security with limited external assistance. Despite this budget reality, the United States will continue to play a major role in promoting global food security." These are steps the U.S. Government is prepared to take:

- **Share its expertise with selected countries wishing to review and change their national policies to improve food security.** Appropriate national policies are essential for a country to improve food security. The United States stands ready to provide technical expertise to help selected countries develop and implement sound food security policy frameworks. (USAID continues to play the key role in assistance on policy development.)
- **Enhance U.S. Government support for research and technology development in agriculture and related sectors, both at home and abroad.** A strong domestic research base will allow the United States to maintain and increase its capacity to be a reliable source of food and a source of technology for use by other countries. (USAID is a lead Agency providing assistance to the international agricultural research centers national agriculture centers, and for nutritional research.)
- **Continue support for food security through the use of agricultural programs, development assistance, and food aid. Employ an integrated approach to sustainable development, with a strong emphasis on those countries that show a good-faith willingness to adopt necessary policy reforms.** This support includes policy reform dialogue, population stabilization, improved health and education systems, freer international markets, rural development (including locally controlled credit), and peaceful conflict resolution. Top priority will be given to the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative and support for the Southern Africa Development Conference. (USAID is the lead Agency for these initiatives.)
- **Work with countries to achieve freer trade and to assure that the benefits are equitably realized.** The U.S. will urge all countries to open their markets in the interest of achieving greater stability and participation in the world market.
- **Continue support for international efforts to respond to and prevent humanitarian crises that create emergency food aid needs.** The United States will continue support for refugee assistance, disaster assistance, and food aid for emergency needs, and support international and other humanitarian organizations that respond to such crises. The United States will also continue to engage in "preventive diplomacy," working with other countries to prevent conflict, and build local capacity to prepare for natural disasters in order to mitigate their impact. The United States recognizes that the sharp decline in large producer-held food reserves has reduced one means of providing food in response to unforeseen emergency food needs. To meet these situations, the United States currently programs food aid for both predicted and unanticipated emergency needs, and urges other donors to do the same. In addition, the United States has restructured its Food Security Commodity Reserve to be more responsive to changing grain needs and is reviewing ways to further strengthen this Reserve within budgetary constraints. (USAID is the lead Agency for assisting in implementing many of these steps for the U.S. Government.)

- **Continue efforts to encourage and facilitate implementation of food security-related actions adopted at recent international conferences or established in recently agreed conventions.** Among these are the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, and the International Conference on Nutrition.
- **Work within the multilateral system to improve global approaches to food security.** The United States encourages the multilateral financial institutions to reinforce their efforts to assist eligible countries facing balance-of-payments problems caused by short-term increases in food import costs that undermine a country's ability to assure food security.... USAID, with other parts of the U.S. Government urges these organizations to improve their institutional capacity to enable them to assist developing countries keen to revamp their own national food policies and to enable developing countries to implement related international agreements.
- **Continue to work toward food security for all Americans.** Recognizing that there exist food insecure populations in the United States, the Government continues its pledge to maintain a nutrition safety net that provides access to food and promotes healthy eating. The United States is committed to insuring the effectiveness of Federal nutrition assistance programs and supports the use of public/private partnerships to increase food security.

## **B. USAID'S ROLE IN FOOD SECURITY**

### **1. Sustainable Development and Food Security**

USAID addresses the many causes of food insecurity through its goal promoting sustainable development. USAID's objectives are to invest in people, expand access and opportunity and promote favorable policies and institutions.

As summarized in the 1995 USAID Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper, "In a real and important sense, USAID's entire portfolio contributes to food security. USAID's strategic priorities—economic growth; population, health and nutrition; the environment; democracy; and humanitarian assistance—support improved food security. Helping countries to achieve sustainable development is the surest way to eliminate the chronic poverty which is the root cause of food insecurity. USAID will continue this integrated approach, drawing on development assistance resources to target critical problems in needy countries."

"In the case of very poor developing countries, improved agricultural productivity has played a critical role in establishing basic food security.... USAID investments in agriculture play a leading role in this effort. With USAID support, the International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) provided key technological breakthroughs which led directly to the 'green revolution.' USAID bilateral assistance programs provided policy counsel, coordination with other donors and international institutions such as the World Bank, and direct investments in agriculture."

Through its Population, Health and Nutrition Center, USAID pursues a wide variety of programs that impact directly on the food security of women, children and the household in general. USAID supports research and technical assistance in child survival, maternal nutrition, and the management of health care systems. USAID research on the contribution of vitamin A and other micronutrients is of critical importance to the health of children and other vulnerable individuals. In addition, recent evidence confirming the link between mild and moderate malnutrition and infant mortality are reviving more general interest in access to adequate food and health services.

**2. Food Aid and Food Security Policy**

USAID's policy goal is to increase the impact of food aid in reducing hunger, as stated in its Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper, issued in February 1995. The policy provides an overview of food security in the world today and identifies measures available for reducing hunger and malnutrition.

For both Title II and Title III programs, the policy gives highest priority to countries that are most food insecure, although countries with large numbers of food insecure people are also eligible for food programs. For Title III programs, USAID will concentrate on programs with direct linkages to increased agricultural production and consumption. For Title II, the focus will be on improving household nutrition, especially in mothers and children, and on alleviating the causes of hunger, especially by increasing agricultural productivity.

Performance monitoring and assessment systems are being introduced to permit USAID and the PVOs to demonstrate more clearly the food security impact of U.S. food aid programs. Most important, USAID expects its food security programs to result in improved local capacity for continued progress, even after U.S. assistance programs end. Building this local capacity is an important objective of USAID activities, since it is essential both to improved food security and to sustainable development.

The policy paper sets out goals for all Title II and Title III food aid programs to:

- increase the impact U.S. food aid has in reducing hunger;
- integrate food aid to a greater extent with other assistance resources (particularly USAID resources);
- allocate greater attention and resources to strengthening the capacity of partners: private voluntary organizations, local non-governmental organizations and the World Food Program;
- seek to identify greater budgetary flexibility to respond to emergencies, since overall food aid appropriations are likely to be reduced; and
- give greater priority to the relief-to-development continuum by providing transition activities which serve as a bridge from post emergency conditions to a stable political and social environment where economic development can occur. Food insecure countries can be prepared to cope with recurring drought and with political conflict. Equally important, relief programs must ensure families are able to return as quickly as possible to productive lives.

**C. THE ROLE OF THE USAID FOOD AID PROGRAM**

**1. Recent Trends**

USAID is directly responsible for the management of Title II and Title III of P.L. 480. Under Title II, USAID grants food resources to needy populations by means of programs implemented by U.S. PVOs, NGOs and by international organizations, especially the World Food Program. In fiscal year 1996, Title II grants were provided to 21 PVOs and NGOs for 27 countries (development activities in 22 countries and emergency activities in 8 countries). WFP received support through Title II for 30 development programs and 16 emergency programs in 35 countries. In fiscal 1996, Title III programs provided

government-to-government multi-year food assistance grants directed toward development activities in five recipient countries.<sup>2</sup> Chapter III provides country level details for these Title II and Title III programs.

In fiscal year 1996, the overall U.S. Government approved food aid program budget was \$1.2 billion

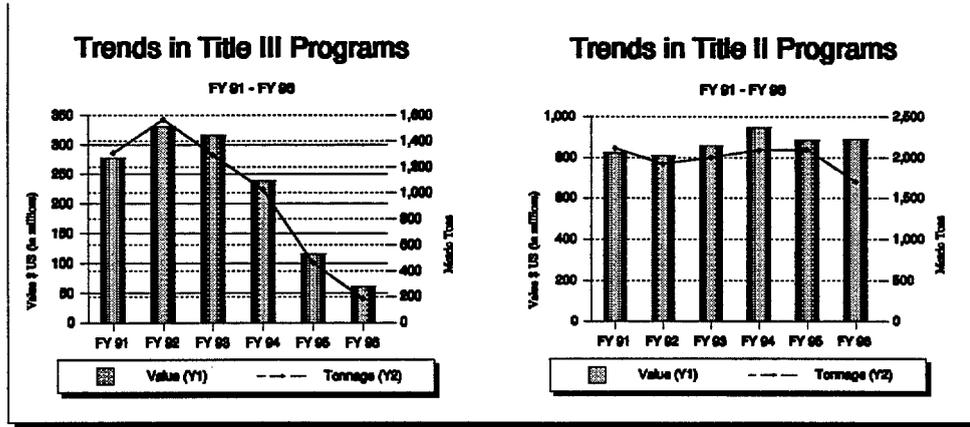


Figure 1: Trends in Title III and Title II, 1991-1996 Source: USAID

for 2.98 million metric tons of commodities. USAID's Title II program amounted to \$841 million for 1.69 million metric tons of commodities, and Title III amounted to \$52 million for 147,000 metric tons.

In the face of considerable U.S. Government budget pressures, USAID has been able to maintain its Title II dollar budget at historical levels. As shown in Figure 1, the Title II budget has remained relatively stable since 1991, while tonnage declined somewhat in fiscal year 1996 due to increasing food prices. Declining appropriations, however, have taken a toll on Title III food aid, its value falling \$225 million or over 80% since 1991.

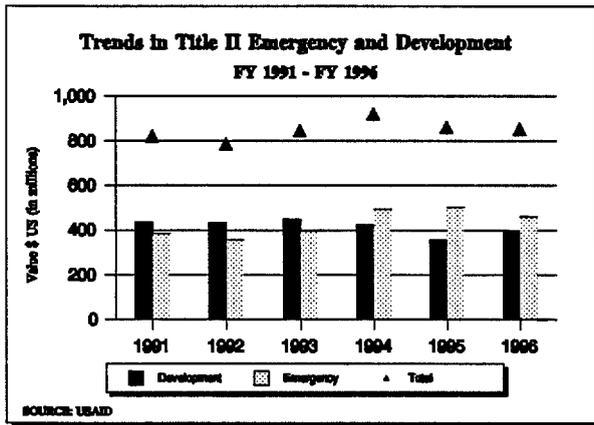


Figure 2 : Development versus emergency food aid

Of serious concern is the strain on both food and food aid resources resulting from the rising number of civil conflicts since the end of the Cold War. Over the past six years Title II resources have shifted markedly toward emergency uses. The emergency food budget has grown from 47% of Title II expenditures in 1991 to 54 % in 1996 (see Figure 2). Notably in the 1996 fiscal year, the total contribution to the World Food Program, including the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) was \$415 million in Title II resources and over 86% of those resources were for emergencies, compared to 62% in 1991. In fiscal year 1996, USAID provided food aid for over 20 million refugees,

displaced persons and other emergency-affected persons, down somewhat from the 23-24 million in fiscal 1995. The number of displaced persons dependent on external food resources has declined. It is too early to determine whether there is a trend here; the reduction of at-risk population worldwide has

<sup>2</sup>In 1991, the management for Title I (concessional sales) programs, Food for Progress Programs' grants to emerging democracies, and food authorized by Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 was assumed by USDA. (The budget for these programs were contributed by USDA and can be found in the Budget Annex.)

come at the same time that food resource costs are increasing and better emergency food aid targeting is occurring. A most sobering projection is the study by the USDA predicting an increase in emergency food aid needs to between 5.7 million and 6.2 million metric tons by the year 2005.

## **2. Changes in P.L. 480**

Since its enactment in 1954, P.L. 480 has undergone many amendments and revisions, some of the most significant were made in the 1990 Farm Act. The Act defined the over-arching U.S. Government foreign policy to "...enhance food security in the developing world...", directing the uses of food aid and local currencies 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) expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities; and (5) encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries. This refocus on food security, the reshaping of the Title III mandate, and new provisions for administrative improvement and evaluation have made a deep impact on the program over the following five years.

In 1996, P.L. 480 went through another scheduled reassessment and Congressional reauthorization, setting the stage for changes to be implemented during its extended life through December 2002. The newly amended P.L. 480 retains the policy goals made in 1990 and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to needy developing countries. The Congress recognizes the fluid nature of present world food needs, particularly growing emergency needs, within the constraints of a tightening U.S. budgetary environment. The amended P.L. 480 also reaffirms and strengthens the USAID partnership with PVOs, NGOs, and the WFP.

Some specific changes in this year's legislation include:

- *Expanded assistance for strengthening partners.* This year dollar support intended to strengthen administration and management and the creation of new programs, as appropriate, has been broadened from USAID traditional partners, the PVO cooperating sponsors, to include international organizations, permitting such assistance to the World Food Program for the first time. In addition, the ceiling for this dollar assistance was raised to \$28 million, more than double the amount mandated in the 1990 legislation.
- *Changed process for U.S. commodities eligibility for food aid.* Although major changes in the mix of P.L. 480 commodities to be exported are not anticipated in the near future, all U.S. agricultural food commodities are now eligible for use as food aid, within the constraints imposed by budget and U.S. domestic food needs.
- *Broadened availability of emergency food reserves.* The Food Security Wheat Reserve has been renamed the Food Security Commodity Reserve and been broadened to include rice, corn or sorghum. In addition, up to 500,000 metric tons can be released regardless of domestic supply for donations under Title II for urgent humanitarian needs, such as unanticipated emergencies. The Secretary of Agriculture now has the authority to release eligible commodities from the reserve when P.L. 480 supplies are very limited. This reserve, pegged at 4 million metric tons, has been reduced to 2.3 million tons as of October, 1996, and the legislation provides no means to replenish it without a special appropriation.
- *Reaffirmed and expanded program partnerships.* Cooperating sponsors are now permitted to use currencies generated by the sale of commodities in countries in the same region instead of solely within the country of origin. Also the life of the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) was extended and its membership expanded to include not only USG, PVOs and indigenous NGOs, but also agricultural producer groups. The FACG, which addresses issues concerning effectiveness of regulations and procedures that govern food assistance programs, is now mandated to meet twice a year.

### 3. Food Aid Under New Management

Food Aid programming has been profoundly affected by the reengineering of USAID over the past year. The Agency has issued a strategic framework with explicit Agency goals, objectives and indicators, relating to the sustainable development uses of food aid as well as its humanitarian goal. Strategic plans are being drafted by the central bureau offices and field missions with clearly defined results frameworks for employing and better integrating food aid. These results frameworks define strategic objectives, intermediate results, and indicators for measuring results.

These management tools, adapted to the Food for Peace (FFP) Program, have facilitated the implementation of elements of the Food Aid and Food Security Policy. Among the accomplishments this year are the implementation of streamlined review and approval processes, substantial progress on strategic planning and indicators development, and somewhat better integration of food assistance into other activities of the Agency. New procedures have been installed that call for Mission/PVO collaboration to achieve results.

*Streamlined planning and approval.* This year 19 Development Activity Proposals (DAPs) submitted by 13 PVO cooperating sponsors for Title II programs in nine countries were approved on a multi-year basis (up to five years). This process has eliminated the need for grantees to submit annual updates for approval either for food grants or for administrative and logistic dollar support. Emergency program review and approvals have become more timely. Initial review is now completed and feedback on proposals is generally returned to organizations in two weeks, providing greater assurances of an appropriate supply of food aid in emergencies.

*Measurable results.* Integral to strategic focus are the means and methods for measuring the results of food assistance. In 1996, USAID sponsored a series of activities, including a workshop organized by the USAID's Center for Information and Evaluation (CDIE), to develop core food security indicators for measuring progress toward food security, across all programs. The Food for Peace Office, in a series of workshops with the PVOs and in cooperation with the PVO membership group, Food Aid Management, has identified generic indicators for use in activity monitoring and evaluation of the results of the proposed strategy. Generic indicators, such as indicators of child growth (anthropometry); health (e.g., increased water use and improved sanitary practices), improved natural resource management practices in marginal lands (e.g., increased annual yield per unit of improved land) and improved agricultural infrastructure, (e.g., decreased proportion of stored crops lost to pest damage), are being refined and are beginning to be tested in Title II programs.

*Technical assistance.* Over the past two years USAID supported contractors have provided technical assistance to PVOs and the WFP, expanding their technical capacity to develop program baseline measurements and monitor program indicators and evaluation plans. For example, in Central America, in fiscal year 1996, USAID began operational research to test the impact on child nutritional status of different food assistance implementation methods employed by three U.S. PVOs. These efforts will be continued and expanded in fiscal year 1997 as USAID dedicates more assistance to strategic planning, activity design and monitoring and evaluation contract assistance.

*Impact evaluation.* In 1996, USAID implemented the first major food aid impact evaluation since 1982. This evaluation will assess the long-term impact of food aid on sustainable development. Managed by USAID's central evaluation unit, CDIE, this study has begun to assess the significance of food aid assistance to development in five of the largest recipients of U.S. food aid over the past forty years: Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Honduras. Each study will determine the economic, social, and equity consequences of non-emergency food assistance. The synthesis of these cases will provide guideline to food aid managers on the allocation and program design of future food programs.

*Better integration of food aid.* USAID's food aid and food security policy recognizes that "food assistance is most effective where it is programmed in conjunction with dollar funding for technical assistance and with local currency for logistical support and grass-roots development activities." Such integration progressed in important ways in 1996. A significant step was the beginning of integration of review and reporting mechanisms for food funded activities within the required field missions' annual "Results Review and Resources Request." Washington reviews were broadened to include USAID Mission personnel where feasible, for example in the case of India, and for the first time, reviews of proposals were held at field Missions, namely Ethiopia and Bolivia, both with large food assistance programs.

*Food aid for transition to development.* Of critical importance in the post-Cold War period have been concerted attempts to integrate food aid to accelerate the transition from costly emergency relief to self-sustaining development activities. In 1996 two events were key to progress in these areas, one was the development of the USAID Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Framework. Within that framework, food aid activities along with dollar activities are seen to be integral to prevention, relief and transition objectives.

Another significant event was the initiation of steps to modify USAID's "corporate culture," regulations, financial and human resource allocations, planning, and procedures to better facilitate linkage of relief and development activities in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), a Presidential Initiative conceived in 1994. This initiative is a new way of coordinating the entire block of USAID resources, including food aid and development assistance, plus non-food relief resources, to facilitate crisis prevention and the relief to development transition. This initiative stresses the principles of African ownership, a regional approach, and donor coordination.

The GHA includes ten countries: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. At the operational level, work on the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative has strengthened field operations in East Africa where integration of food aid not only within USAID but with other donors and the African regional groups is progressing. This year, with some GHA support, the leaders of the nations in the Horn of Africa revitalized their regional organization, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD).

In another part of Africa, Angola was selected as a USAID "pilot" for integration of food aid, disaster dollar assistance, and regular development resources to form a "post-emergency" or transition country strategy.

#### **D. EXPANDED DONOR COORDINATION**

Collaboration and burden-sharing with other donors and PVO/NGO partners is increasingly important in a world of declining food aid availability and expanding humanitarian need. In fiscal year 1996 emergency food programs, have achieved greater coordination with other donors through the World Food Program and in bilateral relationships. In past two years, two initiatives in particular made progress in expanding donor collaboration in pursuit of improve food security in developing countries.

USAID and the European Commission are taking the necessary measures to promote the formulation of national food security strategies and action programs which will clearly define the roles and contribution of recipient governments, donors and executing agencies in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Malawi, Angola and Bolivia.

In cooperation with USDA and the State Department, USAID has taken the lead in supporting an initiative on global food supply with the Japanese Government under the US-Japan Common Agenda. The initiative has progressed to the point of identifying areas of collaboration related to improving agricultural technology, plant varieties and training.

## **CHAPTER III MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Developing improved monitoring and measurement of the performance of food aid programs continues to be a major focus for USAID and all its partners during the 1990's. This effort has been stimulated by Congressional interest since 1990 in documenting progress toward food security in countries receiving U.S. food assistance and in the U.S. Government's general interest in reengineering itself to better demonstrate results as mandated in the "Government Performance Results Act of 1993."

As discussed in Chapter II of this report, USAID is making progress in developing improved monitoring and evaluation systems, with objectives and indicators that relate as closely as possible to the three components of food security as elaborated in its Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper, namely food availability, food access, and food utilization. For Title II programs, the development of improved performance measurement relies on close collaboration with USAID's partners and cooperating sponsors, the PVOs, NGOs, and the World Food Program. Clearly, the success of these programs and the achievement of results hinge on the combined efforts of these organizations and USAID, including its field missions.

For Title III food aid programs, the focus is on integrating the food aid and development resources across USAID's operational units in cooperation with recipient country governments. In this way food security and the goals of USAID come together toward the better definition and measurement of results.

### **B. COUNTRY ACTIVITY PROFILES**

During fiscal year 1996, there were over 130 programs in 56 developing countries which used food assistance from USAID under P.L. 480 Title II and III. Because of the recent multi-year program approval process with our cooperating sponsors, some of these activities functioned based on approvals and commodities granted in prior years. These multi-year approvals have precipitated a more efficient management system and allowed both USAID and sponsors to focus more on tangible program results and less on detailed annual reporting and proposal development.

The remainder of this chapter is a series of tables that report on those activities for which information was available from a variety of sources within USAID and directly from the PVOs and WFP. The tables provide the program type and sponsor, the objectives and activity descriptions, and the food security results for active programs in fiscal year 1996, which ended on September 30. Since development and relief activities are dynamic processes, the information may not in all instances reflect the current status of the situation in the field. Also, the first column indicates Title II and III programs that did not receive commodities during 1996 but remained operational with commodities or local currencies accrued through monetization of commodities from previous years.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Afghanistan has now endured 15 years of war, resulting in over 1 million deaths and massive destruction. Half of the country's population is displaced or in refugee status in neighboring countries, primarily Pakistan.	
TITLE II EMERGENCY  World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Program targets approximately 1.9 million persons, including internally displaced, returning and returned refugees, the unemployed, widows and other women in need, orphans and destitute children, and people in need of emergency assistance because of war or natural disaster.	As of June 1996, WFP projects assisted over 600,000 Afghan women.  Anticipated distribution of commodities in 1996 is 150,000 MT. In many areas, over 50% of the food is distributed to women.
<b>ANGOLA</b>	Angola's hopes for an end to civil war, dashed with the frequent collapse of peace talks, are back on track with the signing of a peace agreement, but the implementation of peace measures is moving slowly. The civil war has affected 80 percent of the country; marketing and production infrastructure is devastated and agricultural production remains low. Poverty and malnutrition are most acute in rural areas, with virtually no access to social services.	
TITLE II EMERGENCY  Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program improves food security in post-war Angola by (1) enabling displaced farming families to survive the return to their land; (2) encouraging community-based rehabilitation of land, infrastructure and other community resources; and (3) through care for the war's most vulnerable victims. Program also provides for the immediate food needs of 170,000 returnees and vulnerable persons and support to 35,000 returning displaced rural families with distribution of seeds and tools for the 1996 season.	Support for returning families through distribution of tools and seeds helps build household food security through 1996 growing season. Internally displaced person (IDP) distributions totalled 120,000; and seed production rations to 130,000. FFW enabled the rehabilitation of 8 irrigation canals, thereby increasing the agricultural production of these farming communities and protecting them against irregular rains.
CARE	The Title II Emergency Program supports The Deslocado Reintegration and Agricultural Assistance Programme (DRAAP). The program encourages IDPs to leave urban areas and camps by providing them with dry rations at home until the harvest. Provision of agricultural inputs focus on giving IDP's the means to immediately begin food production once they return home. A system of FFW funded public works will be implemented following planting and prior to harvesting.	Relocation of IDPs will reduce stress on urban services and re-establish a safe and productive community environment. The FFW component will improve indigenous infrastructure resulting in higher quality of life in the environment; supplementary feeding will prevent nutritional deterioration especially among vulnerable groups. The result will be improved health status of beneficiaries.
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	General relief feeding programs provide rations to 60,000 to 300,000 displaced and war-affected people over 3 years in 3 provinces.	Program is progressing satisfactorily towards achieving results.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

<b>COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR</b>	<b>GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>FOOD SECURITY RESULTS</b>
<p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</p>	<p>ICRC has a series of programs supported with Title II resources. The Program provides food aid to vulnerable populations at the individual and household levels in specific war torn areas. Agricultural rehabilitation in the Angolan Planalto enhances local food production by keeping farmers in their fields planting available seeds before rotting, and preventing consumption of immature crops. Food supply to containment areas within the process of demobilization is aimed at ensuring peace and, thereby, food security. Public health and water sanitation activities help the Angolan people to make the best use of food resources.</p>	<p>Food production has been increased by keeping farmers in their fields, saving seed resources, and preventing the consumption of immature crops. The FFW (1) established tree nurseries and seed multiplication efforts and increased local seed varieties; (2) assisted soldiers prior to demobilization; (3) supported the public health sector; and (4) improved water resources. The Food for Detainees had positive psychological effects on detainees helping the overall peace process</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP has the lead role in the coordination, programming, and logistics of food aid operations, and works with over 40 NGOs in country. The protracted relief operation (PRO) is expected to shift definitively from large-scale emergency food assistance to more targeted rehabilitation, reconstruction and development activities, with focus on agriculture, infrastructure rehabilitation, education, and the primary health sectors.</p>	<p>Progress continues to be made in improving the effectiveness of relief operations and could benefit 1 million displaced and war affected people. A common approach has been adopted to improve targeting, with increased distributions taking place through families, as opposed to community groups. Future priorities of the humanitarian assistance program in Angola include the strengthening of the government's capacity to undertake larger scale FFW rehabilitation activities.</p>
<p><b>BANGLADESH</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  CARE</p>	<p>CARE implements a large food-for-development project that is integrated with food-for-work, and supports the development of rural infrastructure (e.g. bridges, roads and culverts) throughout the country. These structures allow year-round access to markets and services, particularly during the monsoon and flood periods. Laborers are direct food recipients and monetization supports the remaining program costs.</p>	<p>124,008 poor earth work laborers and their dependents receive wheat each year for rehabilitation of about 34,000 miles of road. 20,833 laborers and their 104,163 dependents (total of 124,998) benefit each year from project-generated employment each year.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's strategy is to sustain improved food security for poor households, with special emphasis on poor women. This is done by promoting and targeting investments in employment and income generating activities through a two-pronged FFW approach developed and refined over the last 20 years. As each phase has been implemented, the creation and sustainable development of both human and physical assets for the benefit of the poor have been progressively enhanced.	WFP reaches some 515,000 beneficiaries using NGOs for delivery of food at the grass roots level. Because women are targeted, this provides for group formation for social awareness building, training in income earning and human development skills, and provision of credit.  The rural development program generates about 45 million workdays of rural employment a year. About 70% of WFP's food assistance is used for earth works while 30% is more or less equally allocated to fishery and forestry activities.
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	In late 1991, following civil strife in the northwest, a sizeable portion of the Muslim minority fled to Bangladesh. The refugee population grew to 265,000 housed in 20 camps and has been assisted by WFP since mid 1992. Following the signature of a tripartite agreement in November 1993 between the governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar and UNHCR, repatriation commenced in earnest. However, it has slowed down and at the end of December 1996 it is expected that some 45,000 refugees will remain in Bangladesh in six camps. Repatriation is projected by UNHCR to continue during 1997 leaving a residual caseload of some 15,000 -20,000 refugees at the end of the year. WFP food assistance will continue through 1997.	Refugees in Bangladesh have received a complete food ration since 1992. Initially malnutrition levels were high, but since early 1994 all signs of malnutrition have practically disappeared.  In Myanmar, returnees receive relief assistance for an initial period of two and a half months. In addition, with bilateral funding from several donors, community based schemes are being undertaken with FFW (mostly village water ponds, commercial wells, and earthen rural roads) to facilitate the reintegration of returnees into their local communities.
<b>TITLE III -Bangladesh</b>	This program increases food access to the poor through increased public investment, improved incomes and support via the food for education program. Policy reforms support liberalization of food markets. Local currencies support increased government expenditures for primary education, health and family welfare programs.	Since 1991, there has been a 134% increase in public investment in these basic social sectors and a 26% increase in the amount of public food distribution resources allocated to programs effectively targeting the poor. With the support of Title III wheat to the food for education program, the percentage of total public food distribution going to the target groups increased from 39 percent in 1992 to 68 percent in 1995. Three nutritional status indicators - weight for height, weight for age and wasting - have improved over the past four years. GDP growth has accelerated from 3.4 percent annually in 1991 to an estimated 4.4 percent in 1995.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>BENIN</b>	Despite a fairly robust economy that is responding well to reforms, Benin exhibits a relatively high child mortality rate. Food security indicators for Benin have clearly shown positive progress in past years.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to decrease infant, child, and maternal mortality and improve household food security (access and utilization) through child survival interventions, food assistance and income generation activities; promote rural primary and vocational school students; alleviate hunger among the socially disadvantaged who cannot provide for themselves.	Health education sessions, cooking demonstrations, and recuperation activities for malnourished children help mothers to learn better health practices and more appropriate means of food utilization. In areas of greater food insecurity, results indicate increased protein intake among children and improved mothers' health and nutrition knowledge.
<b>World Food Program (WFP)</b>	<p>WFP's school feeding project aims to improve learning capacity through the provision of nutritional supplements, to increase attendance, and build infrastructure.</p> <p>WFP also manages a rural development program, which seeks to support production and processing of agricultural products through local groups and associations. Rural development centers aid villagers, particularly women, in production and processing of agricultural products.</p>	<p>School canteen targets are being reached. Progress with the infrastructure works is somewhat slow, which has been attributed to a lack of funds.</p> <p>Construction and rehabilitation of rural roads, seedling production, and development of low-lying flood land are exceeding expectations. The monitoring and evaluation process is currently undergoing reinforcement, which should provide for better long-term results assessments.</p>
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	Bolivia remains a food insecure country. Bolivia does not produce enough food to feed its population, and the country does not have the resources to fill the gap with commercial imports. Household food insecurity is also a serious problem, with one out of every three Bolivians (one out of every two in rural areas) living in extreme poverty with insufficient income to afford a nutritionally adequate diet. In addition, over 28 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished (37 percent in rural areas). Poverty and food insecurity are primarily a rural problem and concentrated in the highlands and the inter-Andean valleys.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP operates a primary health care project in rural areas affected by Chagas' disease, where the objective is to improve the health and housing conditions of slum dwellers affected by the disease.	Implementation suffered from WFP resource problems and inadequate government contribution. It is expected that performance will improve as the struggle against the Chagas' disease has become a priority in the new Bolivian development strategy.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Program provides food access to vulnerable families in peri-urban and rural zones and thus supports better nutrition, nutrition education, and development of sanitary and health infrastructure. Program supports food for work, school feeding, child nutrition, and daycare centers.	11,500 temporary jobs are provided each month in eight cities for infrastructure development, such as water and sewer lines, stone paving of streets, curbs, and sidewalks, and for planting trees. Nutrition education is provided to all FFW workers. 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. Immunization coverage has increased. The frequency of diarrheal episodes is considerably less in ADRA-assisted areas than the average for Bolivia.
Cáritas Boliviana	Program helps alleviate malnutrition and hunger; promotes sound environmental practices; and alleviates disasters and emergencies. FFW supports child care centers for children of working mothers as well as providing mid-day hot meals for workers. Cáritas also sponsors a rural school feeding 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. Commodities were also programmed for persons living in welfare institutions.	The school feeding activity is being completely redesigned to enhance its impact and sustainability. Caraitas, in combination with FHI and PCI, is developing an innovative five-year program which will use Title II resources in conjunction with a World-Bank financed education project to support recent GOB legislation on educational reform and decentralization of government. This combination is expected to increase both the demand for education as well as the quality of educational services being provided. Cáritas also reports a significant reduction in the incidence of death of preschool children because of reduced diarrhea and respiratory infections in the target group.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Program decreases the level of poverty, increases food security, and decreases levels of morbidity and mortality in the Altiplano region of Bolivia. Objectives include: (1) increased agricultural productivity/production, provision of reliable and safe water for drinking and irrigation purposes, (2) increased income generation via technical assistance in agricultural marketing, (3) increased daily caloric intake of beneficiary school children, (4) decreased elementary student drop-out rate, and (5) decreased morbidity and mortality of women and small children, especially from immune-preventable diseases.	Program has had a significant positive impact on the food security of some of the poorest people in Bolivia. Beneficiary household food security increased in the majority of regions in 1995-1996. 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.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

<b>COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR</b>	<b>GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>FOOD SECURITY RESULTS</b>
Project Concern International (PCI)	Program improves agricultural productivity via construction of access roads and bridges which facilitates farm to market transportation, thus giving added incentive to the small farmers to increase production, and improved access to safe and sanitary water through the construction of potable water systems. Program also implements school feeding program for children 6-14 years old and provides temporary employment via FFW.	Results include: (1) the construction of 100 meter deep wells benefitting about 2,075 people; (2) 1,505 new households receiving direct water through the extension of 22 new water distribution systems; (3) a reduction of malaria from 4% to 1% due to the construction of two cement drainage canals and 5 sewage bridges; (4) a reduction of intestinal diseases from 8% to 4%; and (5) a reduction of diarrheal incidents in children from 3 to 1 per child.
<b>TITLE III - BOLIVIA</b>  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Program expanded economic opportunities for the poor, improving family health and reducing degradation of natural resources. Policy reforms included legal/regulatory changes protecting biodiversity and encouraging more sustainable resource management and improved land tenure. Local currencies are being used to further food security objectives by supporting community/child health programs, immunizations, agricultural and rural development activities and improved natural resource management.	Program has resulted in a very successful agricultural intervention which combined research, extension, credit and market services to expand the production of wheat. As a result, Bolivia has reduced its dependence on imported wheat by 25 percent. It has also helped finance the country's successful national vaccination program. The increase in vaccination coverage rates to 85 percent, coupled with other Mission child survival interventions, has reduced child mortality from 142 deaths per 1,000 births in 1989 to 116 in 1995.
<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.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b>  American Red Cross (ARC)	Program provides targeted food assistance to elderly pensioners in the cantons of Zenica, Tuzla and Bijeljina. Beneficiaries receive food aid through local staging areas and four centralized soup kitchens.	Food commodities are supplementing the diets of 136,000 elderly pensioners who lack access to adequate resources in three regions of Bosnia.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Program (1) enables food production facilities to restart their activities as the country recovers from war and establishes a market for local agricultural products; (2) allows the most vulnerable among the population to receive basic dietary inputs in a form with which they are familiar, and are able to consume without extensive preparation; and (3) alleviates the social and political unrest which is inevitable when people's basic needs cannot be met.	Local production of food aid has employed over 150 people in the food industry and provided hundreds of thousands of people with nutrition which was either unavailable or unaffordable during the war.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
World Food Program (WFP)	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.	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.
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	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, it enjoys well-developed early warning and disaster response systems.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP) (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	The WFP's major focus is on primary school feeding, whereby meals are provided to reduce hunger and maintain enrollment.	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>	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.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program objectives are to: (1) increase and maintain attendance of children in rural primary schools; (2) increase gender equity among rural children in pilot primary schools; (3) increase the percent of schools with Parents' Associations participating actively in the education of rural primary schools; (4) promote through natural resource management, literacy and other training, sustained increases in agriculture and livestock production; (5) supplement feeding of 18,000 socially disadvantaged individuals over 160 institutions.	Results revealed from a recent impact evaluation of the School Feeding Program: (1) improved attendance from 10% - 20% in sample schools; (2) promotion of children was significantly higher and the dropout rate significantly lower for the program schools over non-program schools; (3) exam success rate in the 10 most vulnerable provinces was 45% in program schools versus 38% in non-program schools.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP's rural development project supports government efforts to preserve and increase the fertility of the land through the improvement of land and water resources; increase the water supply and rationalization of its use; improve food security through creation of village cereal banks; resettle and train farmers; develop rural infrastructure; and improve nutritional status and food security of pari-urban poor.</p> <p>In addition, WFP provides supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups. Severely malnourished children are admitted to nutritional rehabilitation and education centers; at-risk pregnant and lactating women are encouraged to attend health centers on a regular basis; food supplies are increased to food insecure households targeted to pregnant and lactating women and preschool children.</p>	<p>WFP's program is progressing satisfactorily towards achieving intended results.</p>
<p><b>BURUNDI</b></p>	<p>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</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>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 WFP's capacity to reach the internally displaced.</p>	<p>Emergency feeding programs dominate operations in the region. WFP is working with international agencies and NGO's to use food aid to support rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts thorough FFW projects.</p>
<p><b>CAMEROON</b></p>	<p>Cameroon is a country of about 13 million people with relatively favorable agricultural conditions and offshore oil drilling resources giving it one of Sub-saharan Africa's best-endowed and most diversified primary commodity economies. Still it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries such as political instability, unfavorable climate for private enterprise and food insecurity.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP's school feeding program provides meals to 28,000 children in order to improve enrollment and attendance.</p>	<p>A WFP technical review mission has recommended substantive project redesign, including a new approach to logistical arrangements.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<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 for 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.	
	<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	Program addresses serious food deficit and increases food availability, supports improved water and soil conservation activities, and develops small and micro-credit lending facilities. Activities include the provision of Title II commodities, soil and water conservation through monetized proceeds, and availability of small and micro credit loans to increase incomes.
	World Food Program (WFP)	Results include enhanced productivity of land, formation of community-based soil and water conservation associations, increased utilization of environmentally sustainable practices and employment of over 2,000 people.
	World Food Program (WFP)	The school feeding program is instrumental in maintaining attendance and improving the effectiveness of primary education.
<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)	WFP's program focuses on education (school construction and feeding for 161,600).
	The project provides important support to food security in food insecure areas of the country.	
<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. (The USAID Mission office closed in Costa Rica in 1996)	
	<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's program focuses on small-farmer agriculture through FFW, including livestock production and creation of cooperatives. WFP also supports employment-generation activities for refugees, women and indigenous groups.
	WFP support for refugee integration efforts has enabled thousands of refugees to enjoy greater food security. (WFP is closing its Costa Rica program.)	
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	The Dominican Republic is a small, densely populated country with a per capita GNP of \$1,320 in 1994. In the last two decades, a relatively high rate of population growth together with an increased internal migration has transformed this rural agrarian society into a predominantly urban society. The country's infant mortality rate is one of the highest in Latin America (40 per 1000 births) and estimates of the overall prevalence of malnutrition range from 20 percent to 40 percent.	

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b></p>	<p>The project improves the lives of 186,000 beneficiaries through four subprojects. These subprojects seek to (1) improve health for a target population of 12,000 mothers and 5,000 children, (2) improve the quality of life of 12,500 low income people via participatory environmental sanitation activities in Santo Domingo slums; (3) improve health services in 45 rural clinics to achieve nutritional gains for children under age three; and (4) teach neighborhood groups organizational skills to achieve environmental solutions via FFW construction and to use/maintain infrastructure once built.</p>	<p>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 to food and to decrease disease through better sanitation. USAID and CARE-USA have decided to suspend operations in the Dominican Republic in July 1, 1997.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP seeks to improve living standards of the poor in urban slums and other rural communities. Activities include latrine and water system construction, health and nutrition instruction, horticulture, tree planting and feeding programs for schools in the border area.</p>	<p>Living conditions and health of 120,000 slum families receiving food aid will improve considerably over the life of the project. The government and community will take over school feeding in border zones that now reach 100,000 children.</p>
<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>		
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b>  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Program supports 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.</p>	<p>Twenty NGOs have been trained under the institutional strengthening component.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP concentrates on the agriculture, health, and education sectors. Dairy production projects increase domestic milk production; food is used as an incentive to encourage at-risk low-income families to visit health clinics; and FFW activities improve sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>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, add FFW activities and primary health care is expected to improve food security through better sanitation, increased household access, and to decreased diseases.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>EGYPT</b>	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.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	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.
<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. El Salvador is a low income food deficit country with a high infant mortality rate (45 per 1000 births).	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's Development of Community-Based Primary Education and Health Care project seeks to increase school participation, decrease school drop-out rates, and satisfy the immediate needs in kindergartens and primary schools.	Project is reaching 91 percent of the target beneficiaries. Educational component is on target, except for the training of teachers and parents.
<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</b>  Africare	Program increases farmer productivity in the Bada area and strengthens food distribution system through private sector participation. Increased agricultural production augments the amount of food available for consumption and sale. It is estimated that overall cereal production will increase by 40% by the end of the third year of the project. Private and small scale private sector operators dealing in vegoil trade will have access to high quality oil on sale for local currency at prevailing market prices in Asmara.	Results are 75% reduction in dependency on food aid in the Bada area; 25% increase in farmer income; 40% increase in crop production; 100% increase in area planted; an increase in yields/ha to 4 tons/ha for sorghum and 2.5 tons/ha for pearl millet; improved nutritional status of mothers/ children; a gradual increase in private sector market participation; approximately 6,000 people (or 1,200 farm families) benefiting directly from dam construction in Bada; and about 12,000 benefiting indirectly from the increased availability of water for human and livestock consumption.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program supported 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. This program has been terminated.	FFW activities were commenced in the first quarter of this year, hence results have been limited. Three nurseries, construction of catchment dams and stream diversions were completed.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<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. More than one-third of households are low-income and consume only 50 percent of recommended calories. The percent of underweight children is increasing, now 47 percent.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE</b>	Project provides short term employment opportunities to poor urban residents and improves the infrastructure in marginal urban kebeles. FFW activities employ community residents to build roads, drainage canals, and retaining walls. Communities are required to contribute their own resources (labor and materials) to ensure sustainability.	13,500 urban residents' food security needs have been enhanced (since its inception), the primary infrastructure services in at least five marginal kebeles in Addis Ababa have improved, and needed infrastructure such as roads, bridges and culverts have increased access to services, rain and waste water drainage system and retaining walls have contributed to a more hygienic environment.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Relief Society of Tigray (REST)	Program continues to provide food assistance to drought affected and destitute people to stabilize malnutrition, helps targeted population instead of migrating, and provide food as a resource for rehabilitation and development works, (e.g. soil and water conservation, planting of trees, and building feeder roads). Program also supports MCH, FFW, general relief/child feeding, and cash for work, all meant to increase food security of the poorest.	Program has helped most vulnerable meet their immediate food shortages by providing supplement food to those who otherwise would have migrated, farmers prepare their lands for next harvest. In addition, significant physical measures (road maintenance and construction, hill terracing, pond construction, reforestation, etc.) were achieved to alleviate food security. Program served as one means of helping the shift from relief to development. A recent evaluation indicates that overall rates of malnutrition have declined from 84% to 46% among under three year old children in 10 of 19 centers visited. Severe malnutrition dropped from 16% to 2.3% in the same area. Also, increased women's incomes have improved household food security.
Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)	Program supports FFW projects that promote conservation, rehabilitate agricultural production, improve availability of water, and construct road system.	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 diets.
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Program maintains the natural resource base, improves agricultural production, increases awareness and application of appropriate health practices and increases income of the targeted communities. Activities include soil and water conservation, seeding production, tree planting, and road maintenance.	Results include income generation of thousands of Ethiopian Birr (EB) through the communities sale of wood products produced on FFW-generated forests, income generation of thousands of EB via sale of cash crops, increased yields on maize and barley crops resulting from improved agricultural techniques, i.e., the appropriate use of fertilizer and new varieties of grain, and increased knowledge of AIDS and its prevention.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Program enhances food security in marginal areas of Ethiopia where few other institutions are working. The target populations are in many cases pastoralist or semi-pastoralist groups. Program improves basic health and enhances household assets to help families improve their ability to withstand periodic food deficits.	Results include improved health, increased household assets through women's credit or improved animal husbandry. 1,480 farmers were trained in crop production and water conservation techniques; 62 had access to oxen credit program; 4,500 hectares of field crops were protected against pests benefitting 6,000. 16,290 women were immunized; and 4,216 men and women were trained in basic health care, AIDS and STDs.
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)	Program increases agricultural productivity, farmer incomes, improves sanitation and nutrition practices, and supports 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.
World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's school feeding project aims to increase enrollment, stabilize attendance, and reduce drop-out rates at selected kindergartens, primary and junior secondary schools, as well as to alleviate short-term hunger of students in selected schools.	Assisted schools attract more students than non-program schools; higher enrollment rates achieved, with the percentage of girls increased to 45 percent.
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY CARE</b></p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	Long term development remains CARE's central objective. However, the severity of the conditions demand that emphasis is placed upon meeting the immediate food needs of the people affected by crop failure and food shortages. Hence, emergency assistance continues to include direct distribution to landless and other vulnerable groups and to demobilized soldiers.	The free food distribution is a response to local failures in food production, which is not expected in the next production cycle. In this context, it is expected that results will include reduced vulnerability to hunger and protection from nutritional deterioration.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program is 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.	Results expected include increased food access and protection of most vulnerable families and groups from further malnutrition. FFW activities are expected to improve water and soil conservation via tree planting, land terracing and community market access through road improvements. At close-out remaining vulnerable populations are to be absorbed into development program.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p>Food for the Hungry International (FHI)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Program assists the GOE in preventing hunger, migration, and possible death in targeted areas. It alleviates food shortage and crisis in South Gondar via targeted distribution, with complementary measures for development and drought mitigation. Activities include food distribution through FFW supervised by the local government. FFW activities included construction of soil and water conservation structures, spring clearing, road maintenance, and fencing.</p>	<p>Food distributed sustained the selected communities during the "hunger period", June-August. Distribution of food to families and affected individuals provided the needed energy necessary for field preparation and planting for the current crop cycle. At close-out remaining vulnerable populations are to be absorbed into development program.</p>
<p>World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Program 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).</p>	<p>FFW projects have helped increase agricultural productivity and stabilize food availability and thus smooth prices; and feeding of children under five years of age has begun to show gains in nutritional status. At close-out remaining vulnerable populations are to be absorbed into development program.</p>
<p><b>TITLE III - Ethiopia</b></p>	<p>The FY 1996 Title III program is a one-year extension of previous multi-year activity that seeks to build sustainable food security via 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.</p>	<p>In 1996 \$51 million in development food aid was provided. Additional food imports even with the better crops expected in 1996, are inevitable. Policy reforms have resulted in increased production, however country shortfall will be met by food imports.</p>
<p><b>THE GAMBIA</b></p>	<p>This small country borders both sides of the Gambia River and is completely surrounded by Senegal. The economy relies on rain-fed production of groundnut (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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Program improves the quality of life for needy families, especially women and children in rural and peri-urban areas, through maternal and child health activities and support for women engaged in the production and export of sesame.</p>	<p>In FY96, 245 tons of sesame were exported at a price of \$473 per ton, generating \$115,885 in income and indicating a market demand. 2,125 women were enrolled in literacy and numeric classes with high attendance throughout the year. Overall, the program improved PVO capacity to manage MCH interventions; increased birth weights via maternal supplements; improved nutrition knowledge and practice; and increased women's incomes and literacy.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>GHANA</b>	Ghana has made progress in reversing two decades of economic decline, but significant social problems remain, including high rates of illiteracy, mortality, and population growth. Major constraints to enhanced food security include a restrictive policy environment and a suboptimal market infrastructure. Mission program does not directly address consumption or utilization but focuses on increasing availability and market access.	
<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 over 5,000 farmers and increased income for at least 33 percent, reduction in water-borne disease, and adoption of improved technologies.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program provides nutrition, health and education services to pregnant mothers and children, immunizations, growth monitoring, construction of latrines, disposal control of dry/wet refuse. Program also improves food retention and post harvest management practices of rural farmers, increases enrollment and attendance of children in rural preschools/primary schools, and supplemental feeding of individuals in institutions for the socially disadvantaged. By September 1996, approximately 21,000 people living in 24 communities in three selected districts in the three northern regions will have access to PHC services. Accessibility, availability, and utilization of food comprise program activities.	Results reported 341 women engaged in micro-enterprises in four rural communities expanded their operations and enhanced their income earning capacities. On average, 95% of women were able to repay their loans with interest.  On site meals attracted and maintained 67,330 children (approximately 37,031 boys and 30,299 girls) in rural primary schools (49,753 pupils) and day nurseries (17,567 children).  Food provided during the hungry season constituted an incentive for 26,370 mothers to regularly attend clinic sessions at 50 MCH centers across the three food-deficit northern regions of Ghana.
TechnoServe	Program supports the GOG Economic Recovery Program as well as efforts to ensure national food security through the creation and strengthening of viable agricultural enterprises. TechnoServe's focus is on key food crops such as maize, sorghum and palm oil (high in vitamin A), all essential to the rural diet. Selected export crops, a significant means for increasing the incomes of small rural producers, are also targeted and, therefore, enhance the accessibility of foodstuffs.	8,002 MT of wheat valued at \$1,824,349 was received and transferred to the CEDI Trust saving account. Long term technical assistance was provided to 91 enterprises, assisted organized groups of farmers to produce, store, process and market 36,000 MT of foodstuffs of which 12,000 MT are for 1996. During the first half of FY 1996, 6,034 MT of food were stored, processed and/or marketed. Post-harvest losses in maize storage has been reduced to less than 1%; and women's ownership in palm oil projects increased. Leadership, management and decision-making skills have improved through hands-on training.
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 recipients will directly benefit.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	Agriculture dominates the economy of this 10.3 million-person (1994) nation with a per capita income of \$1,110. The country is characterized by a markedly uneven distribution of both land and income; 75% 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 Food and Nutritional Security Project is aimed at increasing the availability, access and utilization of food for participants in the project area. Program improves food security of Guatemala's most vulnerable populations in a sustainable fashion. Interventions include MCH, and two other programs. MCH provides health and nutritional education, family planning and improved health service access, and short term supplemental feeding. Another program is designed to provide a balance approach to health and nutrition education and food production to increase family food security.	The projected target population reached in FY96 is 180,000 in MCH, and 11,000 in other programs. Disease is expected to be reduced through the yearly improvements in adequate sanitation infrastructure and health and nutritional education. A recent 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. 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 who had graduated from the program, the effect was even greater: 51 percent achieved nutritional recovery.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program improves availability of food via increased income and agricultural productivity and improved utilization of food resources through enhanced health and nutrition. FFW activities increase agricultural productivity; MCH improves health and nutrition of women and children; and village banking projects to increase women's income thus improve basic needs.	In 1996 an 8% increase in basic grains production was reported despite heavy rains and flooding. One program element improved practices by approximately 600 farmers with over 929 farmers using organic fertilizers. A 90% credit repayment rate was also reported. In the MCH area, 62% immunization coverage was reported with 60% of children in growth monitoring activities; and an increase of 281 local village health promoters trained.
Feed the Children (FTC)	Program creates and implements a management and logistics system to address the "at risk" child in the Other Child Feeding Program (OCF) and reduce OCF program reliance on US donated commodities. Activities include feeding at risk pre-school and primary school age children including orphans, abandoned and live-in children, assisting the institutional development of Guatemalan OCF centered and recipient agencies to meet local needs without Title II commodities, and nutritional impact measurement of all children in the OCF program.	Evaluations show positive results as follows: OCF centers provide a controlled environment in which malnourished children can be fed prepared meals on a daily basis making a positive impact on the child's health, and education in matters of health, nutrition, diet, and personal hygiene. There is a strong emphasis on sustainability. FTC reaches poor children in disadvantaged areas through community centers, improving their food access to food rations that are supplemented by additional food purchased by the centers' savings.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
World SHARE	Program supports Family Health and Nutrition (FHN) and FFW interventions in poor rural communities. The FHN component distributes rations in exchange for parental participation in growth monitoring, individual and group education in health, nutrition and family planning themes, and child survival activities. Focus is on the Peace Zone and several isolated rural areas of the eastern part of the country showing the highest indices of poverty.	At this time, SHARE's Cooperating Institutions have completed their Participatory Community Assessments. SHARE has just completed a baseline study in order to assess future results. It is expected that at the LOP 5 year period, 70% of families will have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices in health, nutrition, family feeding, and will have improved family resources management.
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP uses food aid to support FFW programs for 25,000 participate in soil conservation and agroforestry, school feeding for 860,000 children, 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 incorrect nutritional practices. Protein-energy malnutrition and/or micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent in certain pockets of the country.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> AFRICARE	Program improves the level of food security in Upper Guinea, which as the highest levels of acute/chronic malnutrition among children under 5. Chronic malnutrition is estimated at 44.3 percent. The objectives are to improve MCH nutrition status, improve family farm productivity, reduce losses and improve the value of food crops for home consumption and commercial sale, and to increase the capacity of communities to identify and resolve their food security and health problems.	Intended results include: 80% reduction in acute malnutrition among children under 5 in communities with access to health care; 30% households using improved child nutrition practices; 30% households using improved post harvest food handling practices; 30% households with 10% greater food availability/value from improved post harvest practices; and 30% households with 50% reduction in post harvest food losses. And an estimated 36,000 individuals will benefit directly and 84,000 indirectly from these activities.
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI)	Program strengthens agricultural production through training of farmers in improved techniques, and development. It will also improve food consumption and utilization practices through training in nutrition, health and hygiene, and will develop a sustainable food security program by establishing a local NGO.	Results are expected to include increased availability of food commodities and methods to sustain such availability. Assuming that each beneficiary has at least five additional family members, the investment made through this project will improve food security of at least 52,300. In addition, 30 villages will benefit from 30 wells to be dug in their villages.
<b>TITLE III - GUINEA</b> (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Program contributes to increased growth and efficiency of agricultural markets through effective financial intermediation and investment in agriculture, reduced costs through improved roads, and improved technology.	Results include an increase in the number of 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 via improved feeder roads.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>	Though Guinea-Bissau is one of the world's poorest 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, however, income distribution and access to food are highly skewed.	
	<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  Africare	Program objectives are to increase regional income generating capabilities by promoting the organization of producer/processor associations through the provision of business and management training; to support the economic activities of the producer/processor associations through the creation of a permanent credit structure that will respond to the financial needs of the small business sector; to promote diversification of production and increases in revenues of the associations through the provision of technical assistance support in marketing activities; to strengthen the enabling environment for food security of villages in the Tombali Region; and to improve access and utilization of foods at the household level. The program will monetize wheat flour/vegetable oil to generate local currencies that support activities to improve agricultural credit programs, production, and marketing.
<b>GUYANA</b>	Guyana is a food insecure nation in all aspects. Scarce foreign exchange affects national food availability while poverty constrains household access. 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 requirements. 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 negative impacts of adjustment on the vulnerable poor.	
	<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	Intermediate results of school feeding include parents' renewed interest in children's education; strengthened agricultural production land base; and increasing income and interest of beneficiaries.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE III - GUYANA</b></p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>The Title III program was designed to improve key dimensions of food security, including increased household purchasing power, increased agricultural production and decreased anemia. Policy reforms included macroeconomic and tariff changes, reduced import licenses, reforms to the consumption tax, and iron fortification of the wheat supply. Local currencies were used to rehabilitate seawalls, repair farm-to-market access roads and rural water supply systems, and an improved nutritional surveillance system.</p>	<p>The Title III program helped increase Guyana's foreign reserves, and policy reforms to increase the 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.</p>
<p><b>HAITI</b></p>	<p>Haiti is the poorest and most food insecure country in the LAC region and one of the poorest and most food insecure in the world. The per capita GNP was \$220 in 1994. Food insecurity, which has been a chronic problem in Haiti, worsened as a consequence of the military coup that deposed President Aristide in September 1991 and the subsequent international trade embargo. Two years after the return of constitutional government in Haiti, the country is still struggling to recover from the economic, social and environmental deterioration that took place during these years.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program provides for food for work activities, mother-child health, school feeding, and general relief to the poorest of the poor in the central departments of the country. A primary focus of the program is children.</p>	<p>Expected results are decreased incidence of low birth weight babies, decreased infant malnutrition, enhanced school performance and improved agricultural productivity.</p>
<p><b>CARE</b></p>	<p>Project implements food-supported activities in the northwest and northern departments of Haiti. It provides an effective combination of service and education to improve the food security of future generations. The components of this effort include a rehabilitation and maintenance of a productive infrastructure, primary school/ community outreach health, hygiene and nutrition, and MCH.</p>	<p>Expected results include school feeding for 110,000 students and general relief that provides 190,000 target beneficiaries in the arid northwestern regions with rations that supply a portion of their basic needs. Commodities will provide 42% and 96% of calorie and protein requirements, respectively. For MCH an estimated 10,000 third trimester pregnant women and lactating mothers will receive food supplements annually. The project expects to provide supplemental feeding to 375,000 food insecure primary school students.</p>
<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Program contributes 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.</p>	<p>Expected results are to improve maternal health and nutrition education; reduce malnutrition and mortality among children; and increase infant birth weights with maternal supplementation.</p>

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
World Food Program (WFP)	WFP focuses on school feeding for 75,000 children, supplementary feeding of undernourished children and mothers in health centers and agriculture rehabilitation and soil conservation.	Long-term results are not yet known due to crisis that only recently ended. Expected result is slowing or halting natural resource degradation; increase production capacity, relieve short-term hunger of school children and support improvement of basic education.
TITLE II EMERGENCY CARE	The rations are to augment household food availability, prevent suffering due to malnutrition, and reduce the need to migrate to towns and cities in search of assistance. Results anticipated included protection of beneficiaries from nutritional deterioration by ensuring a minimum level of direct access to food.	Initial distribution of food sought to prevent renewed increases in the rates of malnutrition. A daily ration of about 1,000 calories/person/day to 475,000 people experiencing acute food insecurity in areas of Northwest and Artibonite departments was delivered. Also the food insecure of Gonaives were given 1,300 calories/person/day in food aid.
TITLE III - HAITI	The program: (1) increases availability of wheat flour, a major staple, and stabilizes its price; (2) increases food access through increased incomes from short-term jobs created in infrastructure rehabilitation; and (3) increases food availability over long term via agricultural productivity investments, improvements in trade and natural resource management policies, and investments in the country's basic productive infrastructure.	Imports of food aid wheat flour continued in 1996 to help stabilize wheat prices. Recent evaluation of the job creation program found positive results on the income of workers and their families and on communities with improved infrastructure. Agricultural production increased by 20,000 MTs of corn equivalent. Liberalized trade policies leveraged through Title III policy reform are expected to improve food availability through increased trade and access.
<b>HONDURAS</b>	Availability, access, and utilization are all severe food security constraints. Honduras still does not produce enough food to feed its population and food imports are constrained by the country's poverty and high levels of indebtedness. Food insecurity is also a serious problem at the household level, with 40% of the people (60% in rural areas) too poor to be able to afford an adequate diet. Plus, forty percent of children under 5 years of age are malnourished.	
TITLE II DEVELOPMENT CARE	Project improves household livelihood security systems for the most insecure households and communities in the area. It improves, in a sustainable manner, the food security of vulnerable populations, at the household, regional, and national levels, in extremely poor municipalities of western and southern Honduras. Benchmarks for the next three/four years include reduction of indigent households by 20%, improvement in caloric adequacy by 10%, and reduction of malnutrition in children 12-23 months by 30% in the target population.	For FY 1996, 90,000 direct and 160,000 indirect persons will benefit from the project overall. The HOGASA project will benefit 50,000 vulnerable women and children annually and improve the nutritional security by targeting 7,320 children under 2 years of age and 5,360 pregnant and lactating women. The MCH project will provide dry rations to 20,450 children under 2 and 13,840 pregnant and lactating women. The PODER project estimates that 12,350 persons will participate and benefit annually from FFW projects. Lastly, the agricultural extension project, EXTENSA, will reach 48 communities in highest priority areas. Approximately 1,615 participants will receive direct training and 48,000 will benefit indirectly.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p>Cooperative Housing Foundation</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Monetization generates local currencies to support improved home sanitation systems (through targeted revolving loan funds) and complementary health and hygiene education programs.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP supports a FFW activity that seeks to promote soil and water conservation infrastructure development and participating forestry management.</p>	<p>WFP activities 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. FFW activities launch micro-forest enterprises to increase household income and food security.</p>
<p><b>TITLE III - Honduras</b></p>	<p>The current program builds on earlier program successes in improving food availability and access by implementing land tenure reforms begun under previous Title III agreements; continuing commitments to the liberalization of agricultural trade; creating an agricultural market information system; strengthening agricultural research and extension; privatizing state enterprises; and limiting physical strategic food reserves. Local currencies support the government's familia assistance program, which provides a social safety net during adjustment, as well as numerous activities designed to help improve the productivity and incomes of small farmers.</p>	<p>A 1994 evaluation of the previous Title III program concluded that the program had made significant and measurable results 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 results of the current program will be assessed by measuring reductions in child malnutrition and increases in per capita calorie availability, rural real incomes, and agricultural GDP.</p>
<p><b>INDIA</b></p>	<p>Food availability in India has improved, but household access remains severely constrained by income. Nearly one-third of India's 900 million live in poverty. Of the 500 million undernourished people in Asia, 250 million live in India, and more than 73 million (63 percent) of India's children are underweight, more than twice the number in Africa.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>CARE</p>	<p>CARE's Integrated Nutrition and Health Program (INHP) aims to reach and improve the nutritional status of up to 4.5 million women and 3.7 million children, by providing food aid and complementary health and nutrition services. Recent program focus has been on capacity building.</p> <p>This program support India's National Child Survival Program.</p>	<p>Training is expected to improve the means of identification and targeting of eligible beneficiaries. 14,000 local service center (Anganwadi) workers, 700 supervisors, 116 Child Development Project officers and 84 CARE staff will be trained by 9/97. 70% of women will have received and consumed supplemental foods, 60% of children between 6-24 months will be consuming foods in addition to breast milk by 6 months of age; and 60% of children under 2 who are growth faltering will have received and consumed supplemental food. 60% of mothers of malnourished children under 2 will have received improved food practices counseling.</p>

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Catholic Relief Services(CRS)	Program supports interventions in health, education, agriculture, and humanitarian assistance to help meet the basic needs of the poor and disadvantaged, particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Activities include Safe Motherhood and Child Survival, emergency relief, FFW, and school feeding, individual health care.	Commodities provided 30% of caloric requirements given to 92,273 beneficiaries. In 1995, 47,491 disaster victims were provided 226 MT of Title II commodities for emergency feeding. Through FFW, 722 low cost houses were built, 149,950 beneficiaries received 7,642 MT of commodities (bulgur, CSB, vegoil), 11,980 hectares were irrigated, 143,580 children were provided with school feeding of those 72,270 were girls and 24,062 were preschool children.
World Food Program (WFP)	The WFP sells subsidized food to the laborers under FFW programs; the funds are reinvested for community development programs. WFP also supports India's national child survival program with Title II food and is also taking the lead in encouraging self-sufficiency through local production of nutritious blended food.	Evaluations demonstrated that millions of poor people have become more food secure through WFP agroforestry and community development programs and that large 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 higher in those areas.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS)  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Program goal was to improve the quality of life of the rural poor through its food-for-work on agriculture and infrastructure projects. It also sought to improve food access through interventions in health, nutrition, agriculture/environmental management, incomes and enterprise development. This program is being phased out and being replaced by a micro-enterprise endowment program.	The program being phased out in 1996 has successfully affected household food security in poorer provinces of the country through the construction of bridges, dams, roads, irrigation canals, land clearings, rubber plantations and retaining walls and the improvement of village health services posts. Participants' purchasing power was increased through agricultural marketing and credit activities.
World Food Program (WFP)  (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Program includes regional development and water management, benefiting a total 158,000 participants in FFW activities of 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>IRAQ</b>	Iraq is a country of about 20 million people. Its economy is dominated by the oil sector providing about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. Industries include petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials and food processing. Iraq has an infant mortality rate of 67 deaths per 1000 births.	

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Humanitarian activities, including direct distribution to eligible Iraqi Kurds and vulnerable group feeding of persons affected by current situation, comprise WFP's program in Iraq. WFP provides the necessary food commodities for the nutritional needs of about 660,000 internally displaced persons in northern Iraq during the winter months. FFP contributed 16,600 MT of food resources, and has stipulated that food provided by the USG assist those most vulnerable among the Kurdish population.</p>	<p>Given the extremely unsettled political situation, the focus of the project has been exclusively humanitarian, and has been restricted due to the very difficult conditions. In addition, implementation of the program has been restricted due to evacuation of a number of WFP's implementing partners/NGOs from the region.</p>
<p><b>JAMAICA</b></p>	<p>Jamaica is one of the larger Caribbean island countries, with a population of 2.4 million 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.</p>	
<p><b>Title II Development</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP's program to reduce poverty and increase food security plans to supplement the food intake of vulnerable groups; improve income-generating capacity and employment through training; and strengthen coordination between the host government and NGOs.</p>	<p>This project is still in the start-up phase due to WFP resource problems.</p>
<p><b>JORDAN</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>The WFP supports two FFW projects that mitigate negative effects of restructuring and support highland agricultural production and rangeland development.</p>	<p>FFW programs ensure that rural populations do not become food-insecure during the ongoing economic restructuring.</p>
<p><b>KENYA</b></p>	<p>Kenya's food security status is tenuous and subject to wide regional and seasonal fluctuations due to inefficiency 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.</p>	

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>A phase out plan supported a program to improve food access through rations distributed to vulnerable groups, improve food utilization through education, and improve food availability through community projects. General relief and emergency distributions to victims of regional disasters and conflicts are provided.</p>	<p>During the 1996 period, efforts focused on record keeping and financial accountability issues to ensure a smooth orderly phase out. Funds to implementing partners were used to ensure final food distribution for FACS (Food Assisted Child Survival), FLTC's (Family Life Training Centers) with 284 beneficiaries, FFW benefitting 38,605 workers with rations of bulgur wheat, lentils and oil, and general relief. Final food distributions were made to 53,495 beneficiaries in the first two quarters of 1996. General relief and emergency provided assistance to 9,289 beneficiaries who include aged, sick, street children, orphans, displaced and malnourished children, including some displaced by ethnic conflicts. Of these, 181 families have been settled in CRS supported areas and are engaged in productive activities.</p>
<p>Food for the Hungry International (FHI)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Program supports 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Results included an Increase in land cleared and irrigated for agriculture; and an increase in postharvest yields. Future expected results include nutritional improvements currently being monitored.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Program provides targeted support to 230,000 refugees fleeing civil conflict in Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia.</p>	<p>Programs provide basic food basket.</p>
<p><b>LESOTHO</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	

<b>COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR</b>	<b>GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>FOOD SECURITY RESULTS</b>
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT and EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>WFP supports an FFW program benefiting 25,000 people through school feeding and the use of food as partial wages for road construction in remote areas. The regional drought emergency operation assisted 350,000 people.</p>	<p>FFW activities include road construction in remote areas which are expected to lead to better market access for agricultural produce and, in turn, to increase food access and availability for rural and urban populations.</p>
<p><b>LIBERIA</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Program assists 40,000 vulnerable, disadvantaged, and malnourished persons; provides food commodities to 4,000 health workers as an incentive for the maintenance of essential health services; provides 4,000 community workers for construction of roads and bridges through food for work activities; and provides assistance to 200,000 internally displaced persons through targeted food distribution.</p>	<p>While CRS will meet many of its specific objectives by the end of the project period, its overall goals will go largely unmet due to the April crisis: ongoing factional fighting and harassment of civilians and an inability of civilians to farm or secure other livelihoods. All of these factors, and others, have undermined most progress made prior to the April fighting.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>WFP's Liberia Regional Program provides emergency assistance to 2 million refugees and displaced persons affected by the civil war. In 1996 it has been necessary for WFP to support emergency food assistance to save lives of vulnerable groups in Liberia, while targeting food assistance to those most in need - including women, children, and the elderly.</p>	<p>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 feeding programs are no longer required. However, the situation within Liberia remains extremely precarious.</p>
<p><b>MADAGASCAR</b></p>	<p>Widespread poverty, with most agricultural outputs devoted to exports (vanilla, coffee, and cloves), leaves limited production of rice, the country's main staple. Pressures from the international community and from within Madagascar to preserve the nation's unique natural resources are also limiting agricultural production.</p>	

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p>	<p>Program improves knowledge/practice of mothers and coverage of child survival interventions in targeted communities; improves nutritional status of children under 2; develops sustainable community structures which assume responsibilities in promoting health of women and children; improves financial sustainability of schools; provides humanitarian assistance to institutionalized orphans, handicapped and the aged; provides timely food relief to disaster-affected populations; and improves the capacity of counterparts to respond effectively to emergency situations.</p>	<p>Over 113,000 individuals have improved access to food and have better health knowledge and vaccination status. By 1999 a significant increase in the nutritional status of the under 2 population, as well as height-for-age is expected. Also expected are increases in immunization coverage, improvements in breastfeeding practices, and improvements in prenatal care practices.</p>
<p><b>MAURITANIA</b></p>	<p>Mauritania is a vast country that is mostly desert. Agricultural output is largely limited to livestock production and farming along the Senegal River. Recurrent droughts along with environmental degradation from deforestation, overgrazing, and cultivation of marginal lands have decreased agricultural productivity and increased soil erosion, further decreasing future yields. Poverty is pervasive as limited national income is inequitably divided between the smaller Arabic-origin population (receiving higher incomes) and the larger, predominantly black African population.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Doulos Community, Inc.</p>	<p>Program supports MCH, direct feeding, and FFW to improve the health and nutritional status of children and to strengthen mothers' knowledge and practices.</p>	<p>24 percent of enrolled children regained good nutritional status, with an additional 24 percent gaining more modest nutritional status. Enrolled mothers improved health and hygiene.</p>
<p><b>MOZAMBIQUE</b></p>	<p>Mozambique possesses significant agricultural potential and increases in domestic food grain production are possible if certain signals, including some remaining restrictive marketing policies and lack of efficient and cost-effective marketing networks, are corrected. 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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program supports FFW, school feeding, and other general programs to rebuild critical community/health infrastructure and to improve land.</p>	<p>Expected results include improved health/sanitation facilities; increased food production and availability; improved knowledge of health and nutrition.</p>
<p>World Vision Relief and Development, Inc. (WVRD)</p>	<p>Program targets the distribution of food to displaced and returning refugee families throughout Tete and Zambezia provinces.</p>	<p>Sustained food access for vulnerable groups as they return to their villages and prevention of further nutritional deterioration as they plant crops.</p>
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>WFP provides emergency support to flood victims, returnees and former IDP's. FFW is also used to rebuild critical rural infrastructure, including roads, schools and health centers, and to improve urban services in Maputo. Food assistance is provided to boarding schools throughout the country.</p>	<p>While the rehabilitation efforts help the returnees and displaced persons to resume a normal life and provide the basis for economic recovery, including enhanced food production and trading, emergency food assistance is critical to counter effects of natural disasters such as early 1996 floods.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE III -</b> <b>MOZAMBIQUE</b></p>	<p>Program improves food security of vulnerable groups through a targeted safety net program, 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.</p>	<p>In 1996 the policy changes, such as deregulation of interprovincial transport and cargo and price liberalization, resulted in reinforced rural-urban market linkages. Title III yellow maize increased food availability and access, increased private sector activity in food marketing and energized market response to local conditions. In 1997, the Mozambican Government plans to eliminate minimum prices for maize and beans, and to review the role of the quasi-governmental Cereals Institute of Mozambique in favor of private operators. Further liberalization of marketing and distribution of agricultural products are expected to follow.</p>
<p><b>NEPAL</b></p>	<p>Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita GNP 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 fragile natural resource base. Agriculture is half of the GDP and the primary source of employment. 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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Nepal is characterized as a least developed country and has been implementing a food aid-supported basic needs program in health, nutrition, and education. In addition, it has launched a Rural Community Infrastructure Works Project. Project supported by a consortium of donors, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and Japan. The Rural Community Infrastructure Works Project started in ten districts in 1996 and will increase its coverage during its fourth year of operation.</p>	<p>WFP's 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 has been 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 Activities are carried out on a food-for-work- basis which pays workers 80% of their wages in food and 20% in cash.</p>

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>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 90,000 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, 1996.</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, introduction of selective feeding programs, and provision of blended food in the basic ration.</p>
<p><b>NICARAGUA</b></p>	<p>Nicaragua continues to be a food insecure country. Still struggling to recover from the devastation of a civil war, production is not sufficient to feed its population and foreign exchange is not available to fill the gap with commercial imports. Poverty is the major cause of household food insecurity, with 40 percent of the population living in extreme poverty too poor to afford a nutritionally adequate diet. Rural areas in the northern part of the country have the highest rates of extreme poverty and the highest prevalence of malnutrition among children under five.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>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 in food production.</p>	<p>WFP's 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. 22,000 families affected during the war participate in FFW environmental conservation and basic sanitation activities, and receive credit.</p>
<p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program is a coordinated effort of ADRA and SCF. The new USAID Mission five-year Title II supplementary feeding program sets the stage to work in three areas in the northern part of the country hardest hit by the recent civil war. The FY96 program focuses on child survival among the most vulnerable groups of the population in food production, namely pregnant/lactating women and children in the 6-36 month age bracket.</p>	<p>The five year program will seek to reduce the high percentage of malnourished mothers and children in the target population, which will contribute to the reduction of child mortality in these areas. In addition, an operational research study will show the effects of introducing supplementary feeding to child survival programs.</p>
<p>Save the Children Federation (SCF)</p>	<p>Program is a coordinated effort of SCF and ADRA. The new USAID Mission five-year Title II supplementary feeding program sets the stage to work in three areas in the northern part of the country hardest hit by the recent civil war. The FY96 program focuses on child survival among the most vulnerable groups of the population in food production, namely pregnant/lactating women and children in the 6-36 month age bracket.</p>	<p>The five year program will seek to reduce the high percentage of malnourished mothers and children in the target population, which will contribute to the reduction of child mortality in these areas. In addition, an operational research study will show the effects of introducing supplementary feeding to child survival programs.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>TITLE III - NICARAGUA</b>	Program improves food security access and availability, and improves the coverage and delivery of sustainable primary health care services. Policy reforms and local currencies support technology transfer and property titling 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. In the future, local currency expenditures will be used in the poorest and most food insecure areas of the country, where the new Title II program is concentrated, to increase the productivity and incomes of poor rural households.	As a result of the policy conditionalities in the FY 93-96 agreement, the Government removed the ban on agricultural exports, eliminated the sale of donated food at below market prices, and adopted open trade policies including the elimination of some input taxes and the facilitation of the legal and administrative environment for exports. This led to an increase in producer prices for basic grains which contributed to a substantial increase in the total value of agricultural exports and in food grain production. By the end of 1995, the community employment program supported by Title III local currencies provided over 69,000 jobs on public infrastructure projects in the northern part of the country. Government delivery and coverage of primary health care have also improved in needy areas. Delivery of technology transfer, marketing, land titling and other important services for small farmers by both government and the private sector have also improved with Title III local currency support.
<b>NIGER</b>	Niger's fragile Swahilian ecosystem has been stressed by overpopulation, insect invasions, and recent droughts that caused major land degradation. Annual fluctuations in food production due to rainfall variation is a major problem. Minimal marketing of limited production leaves urban as well as rural areas at risk. The modern business sector continues to decline, losing jobs and income and placing more households at risk. Recent surveys indicate child mortality may be increasing.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	WFP assistance is targeted to the social 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. 25,000 children per year benefit from a school feeding program in normal areas.	WFP's 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>NORTH KOREA</b>	North Korea is a country of about 23 million people. More than 90% of its economy is socialized; agricultural land is collectivized; and state-owned industry produces 95% of manufactured goods. Despite use of improved seed varieties, expansion of irrigation, and heavy use of fertilizers, it has not yet become self-sufficient in food production. Six consecutive years of poor harvests, coupled with distribution problems, have led to chronic food shortages.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	WFP operates an emergency operation in North Korea to mitigate the effects of severe flooding for 500,000 flood victims by providing several inputs, including food aid in the form of rice.	Floods left an estimated 90,000 hectares of patty land under large deposits of sand and debris. Project using FFW aspires to remove sand and debris from flood-affected areas and repair river dikes.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	In agriculture-dominated Pakistan, production and export resources are undiversified. Even though Pakistan is realizing economic gains, rapid population growth and poor social development undermine the pace of development and exacerbate inequitable income distribution. Nonetheless, food security indicators for Pakistan show steady improvement in recent years. However, infant mortality and life expectancy indicators are poor, health coverage is limited, and inadequate public services and limited access to productive assets perpetuate poverty.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's development portfolio includes direct food distribution in the social sector projects of girls' education and MCH, and FFW activities in the natural resources management sector.	The take-home ration of vegoils for each month of full attendance at school by young women and girls is having a significant effect on both enrollment and regular attendance. Registrations for the MCH component are up by 40-90 percent.
<b>PANAMA</b>	In 1990, Panama had a population of 2.4 million, growing at 2.1 percent annually, and a per capita GNP of \$2,130. Growth in Panama's service oriented economy has been facilitated by its geographic location and its liberal financial characteristics. The economic and political situation deteriorated previously, but the present government has made progress.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP targets isolated and depressed areas by introducing rural development activities in agroforestry and aquaculture.	26,000 families living in conditions of extreme poverty have increased their household incomes and enjoy greater food access. Food aid provided an incentive to the beneficiaries to introduce improved agricultural production techniques.
<b>PERU</b>	The primary cause of food insecurity in Peru is lack of access to food due to poverty, although food availability is constrained by scarce cultivable land, inconsistent policies, and land tenure problems. About one in every five Peruvians is extremely poor, that is, with total incomes below the cost of a nutritionally adequate diet. Forty-five percent of the extremely poor (almost 1.6 million) live in the rural areas in the highlands. And 50% of rural households in the highlands are extremely poor. Low levels of knowledge, inappropriate nutritional practices, infectious diseases and limited nutritional monitoring and attention also constrain food security. As a result, more than half of the children under 5 living in rural areas (53.4%) and more than half the children living in the highlands (51.6%) are chronically malnourished.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Program improves nutrition and health status, increase family income, improves agricultural production, irrigation infrastructure, and sanitation.	Food aid provided a safety net for Peruvians in extreme poverty, increased incomes of small farmers, and improved health of undernourished families.
<b>CARE</b>	Project ensures that 1.6 million people living in poverty have stable access to an adequate food supply, which will be sustainable after the end of project interventions. It increases access to a stable and adequate food supply through increased agricultural production and household income, and improves nutrition of children under 5 via direct distribution of food and improves nutrition practices.	Beneficiaries have increased access to food, improved health, and greater knowledge of sustainable nutrition and production practices. Women and children have been especially targeted and comprise the majority of CARE's beneficiaries.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Cáritas del Perú	<p>Program improves the food security of the poorest rural/urban populations of Peru through measures that impact on the availability, access and use of food. It increases food availability and access through agricultural production infrastructure improvements, by increasing accessibility to food through FFW rations, and by increasing the creation of processing facilities for agricultural products, warehouses, and marketing center. Program also improves the biological utilization of food and, thereby, the nutritional status and health of children under 5 years of age from extremely poor households.</p>	<p>Results have been seen in irrigation. Activities have resulted in the production of foodstuffs to complement direct assistance rations, ensuring better nutrition of malnourished children as well as encouraging participation of fathers in mother and child projects. Further results in production will begin in the next agricultural season as irrigation water availability increases. Over the course of the 5 year period it is expected that: (1) the production of some 61,000 poor families can be increased by 30%; (2) 10,000 families will have increased access to food as a result of increased incomes over the LOP; (3) a nutritional monitoring system covering 74,531 children under 5 years of age will be implemented.</p>
Asociación Benéfica Prisma (PRISMA)	<p>Program seeks to improve the nutritional status of at-risk families of the most vulnerable Peruvians; provide educational interventions on health and nutrition to mothers; promote agricultural productivity among poor farmers, provide in-kind inputs such as improved seeds, organic fertilizers, etc; and provide technical assistance to link farmers to sustainable comercial channels.</p>	<p>PRISMA programs reach over 100,000 high risk families per year through more than 1,500 health posts in the country. The programs are highly effective in reducing global and acute malnutrition, ensuring adequate pre and post natal care, immunizations, attention to acute respiratory and diarrheal diseases, family planning, and maternal education. Approximately half of the participants "graduate" after six months in the programs. The ability to reduce chronic malnutrition rates by 5% per year in participating communities has been successfully demonstrated.</p> <p>The impact of interventions is greater in the poorer, more food insecure populations. Since 1994, chronic malnutrition in the Pampas de San Juan de Miraflores in the southern cone of Lima has been stabilized at less than 10%. In Huancayo beneficiaries have established contracts with the government to provide them with seedlings used for reforestation of 50 hectares of community lands. CEAT has provided credit to 612 poor farmers in four districts of Lima and Junin. Promotion of the Andean Grains network will improve the efficiency and efficacy of agricultural processing. 50% of the greenhouse program beneficiaries are women and their involvement indicates increased household income resulting in better family nutrition.</p>

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>WFP concentrates on environmental management through a 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.</p>	<p>Food aid is targeted to the most vulnerable groups. Monitoring systems now in place measure the results of the new infrastructure created and the effects of the food aid.</p>
<p><b>TITLE III - Peru</b></p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>The Title III program, which ended in 1994, was designed 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 leveraged under the last agreement increased efficiency in agricultural marketing, privatization of government marketing corporation, development of anti-monopoly law, passage of laws on seeds and water users, establishment of rural banks, and passage of land tenure laws. Local currencies, which are still available from commodity shipments in 1994 and earlier, are being used to further food security objectives by supporting a series of nutrition activities, the design of an anti-poverty strategy for the Government of Peru and other recommendations included in the USAID-supported food security strategy.</p>	<p>Reductions in import surcharges and taxes have reduced prices for imports of wheat, the basic food commodity. A USAID-led effort in collaboration with NGOs, government, and the research community produced a countrywide food security strategy which the Government of Peru is using as a basis for a major new poverty alleviation program. Other accomplishments include: five agricultural research stations privatized to Fundacion Peru; 14 rural banks operational; over 100,000 land titles issued through new program; passage of the seed and water users laws; a government policy on the micronutrient fortification of basic food commodities; and a decision by the government to devote a greater proportion of social expenditures to the extremely poor in the sierra and selva.</p>
<p><b>PHILIPPINES</b></p>	<p>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, after dramatically increasing, following introduction of HYV varieties in the 1970s, rice production 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.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>CARE</p>	<p>Project improves the provision of food assistance for the targeted beneficiaries of the School Nutrition Program and the targeted Food Assistance Program through the phase out period. Local sales proceeds from FY 1995 Title II commodities totaling \$5.8 million support nutrition education, agricultural development, and microenterprise activities in which caregivers of malnourished children participate.</p>	<p>CARE Philippines is presently undergoing a phase-out. Family health care practices and microenterprise are expected to reduce child morbidity and improve household food security among participating households in 22 Philippine provinces.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program seeks to improve the nutritional status of 70% of enrolled children; improve the nutritional status and health practices of participating mothers by 70%; increase income level of participants by 20%; and to upgrade the management and technical skills of program staff in 39 dioceses. Activities include regular distribution of food commodities as an incentive and venue for group activities; generation of funds using PL 480 food assistance; and sales mechanisms for monetization activities.	Food rations provided participants the necessary nutrients of additional amounts for rehabilitation and had mitigated the adverse effects of malnutrition.. 2.7% of targeted children increased their nutritional status. Through the loan program beneficiaries increased their income enabling them to purchase more food, send children to school and purchase household wares. An average of 70.3% of mothers had attended regular education sessions thus equipping them better with KPA skills on food purchasing, preparation and use to assure nutritionally adequate meals to family members.
<b>RWANDA</b>	Rwanda is a small country with limited natural resources and the most dense population of any country in Africa. It was ill-equipped to handle the devastation following the 1994 plane crash that killed the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. Civil war has ravaged the entire country and affected the entire region. More than half a million people have died as a result, and millions of refugees still live outside the country or are internally displaced.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	Through the distribution of food, the well-being of Rwandans affected by civil war is improved, enabling them to resume productive lives as soon as they can return home.	Provided for feeding of returning refugees and indigents. Provided feeding to approximately 400,000 unaccompanied children and orphans in approximately 50 centers throughout the country.
World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's emergency activities are carried out as part of the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Project in close collaboration with international agencies and NGOs.	WFP's 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>	Sao Tome and Principe have abundant energy and great natural beauty, but consumption needs are largely met through imports financed by agricultural production of export crops (mostly cocoa). With the rapid fall in cocoa production, foreign exchange for food imports has become scarce, putting vulnerable groups at risk.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b> World Food Program (WFP)	WFP's assistance to agrarian reform and agricultural development project helps new farmers bring their land into production in the first year of settlement and provides a complement to the wages of agricultural workers employed on government plantations. Beneficiaries include about 8,100 per year.	Reduction in absenteeism and stabilized labor force on state farms, which resulted in increased production.

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<b>SENEGAL</b>	Food production and household incomes are constraints to increased food security in Senegal. Rapid population growth and a deteriorating natural resource base have constrained the growth of crop production and yields. Productive acreage and yields stagnate as new land brought into production is offset by land lost to erosion and soil infertility. Per capita caloric intake is below recommended level (2,040 kcal); 22 percent of children four years of age and under are malnourished.	
<b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	Program provides assistance to school canteens in order to increase attendance and improve nutritional status of pupils.	In a number of schools, progress can be measured by the fact that parents' associations have started to manage the canteens. This has freed up resources for programming in social centers for girls. Execution of the program has been slower in the southern region of the country due to civil unrest.
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	Although well endowed with natural resources, Sierra Leone evidences a low and declining per capita GNP. The physical and social infrastructure is not well developed, and investments in human capital fall below average African standards. Poverty is widespread. Living standards have fallen sharply in the last two decades. Although agriculture employs more than two-thirds of the labor force and rice (the staple food) is grown by most farmers, Sierra Leone has had to import large quantities of rice for two decades.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b>  World Food Program (WFP)	WFP operations in Sierra Leone provide general relief rations to internally displaced persons. WFP focus is on saving lives of vulnerable groups as well as providing transitional food where security allows.	The food aid strategy in Sierra Leone during 1996 has been to focus on providing humanitarian relief along with supporting rehabilitation activities for internally displaced persons wishing to resettle. WFP has been gradually shifted from general food distribution to targeted programs for vulnerable groups as security and access have allowed displaced persons to return home.
<b>CARE</b>	The program planned to distribute 6,347 metric tons of food commodities to 70,500 mostly displaced people in selected locations throughout Sierra Leone for a period of 12 months beginning in 1/1996. This food strategy fits within CARE's overall Integrated Emergency Response Program which also includes strategies involving employment generating public works projects and monetization of commodities. CARE hopes to address short term food security (1) among displaced populations through free food distribution; (2) among the resident host-families through cash-for-work employment opportunities; and (3) among commercial small traders and their customers through reflow of proceeds back into the community.	2,490 MT of Title II food commodities through Camps and approximately 685 MTs through Food for Agriculture were delivered to approximately 113,000 war-affected people and IDPs. Targeted distribution was done for vulnerable population of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 with special focus on the malnourished. As a result nutrition improved and no cases of death due to starvation were reported, community participation in distribution of food monitoring was done, and people engaged in productive activities. Other offspin benefits were a scientific population verification system set up by CARE including training of local NGOs in verification and systematic food distribution.

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program provides for the survival of 239,000 displaced and war-affected persons during 1996 or until they can return home. Activities include food distribution to 239,000 IDPs, therapeutic and supplementary feeding to 20,000 malnourished children 0-5 years of age, 3,500 abandoned and orphaned children 5-15 years, and food for agriculture for 25,000 war-affected farmers to provide food security during planing and growing season.	Timely introduction of food helped to reduce malnutrition in Bo and Kenema from over 25% to under 8% between August 1995 and June 1996. Distribution of bulgur wheat prior to the 1996 rice planting season is expected to assist to increase the acreage of rice planted through the substitution of bulgur consumption for rice seed consumption, and thereby securing rice seed stock for planting. It is expected that a greater harvest of rice at the close of the 1996 harvest and an increase in rice seed stock for the 1997 planting season will result. Innovative use of bulgur as relief food to replace rice improved targeting.
<b>SOMALIA</b>	Somalia 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 to provide basic humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations and to support local initiatives for food crop production until political stability can be achieved and normal economic progress can recommence.	
World Food Program (WFP)	WFP seeks to respond to the persistent food insecurity situation, assist in resettlement efforts, and contribute to the rehabilitation of the social infrastructure and socio-economic development needs of the Somali people.	Results 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 and the supply of seeds and tools to farmers. Project has also generated more than 150,000 casual employment positions enabling poor families to gain access to cash, bringing them back into the mainstream of the cash economy. Price levels of certain foodstuffs have also been influenced by stimulating markets for surplus production and distribution of locally produced cereals. Project has also contributed to local trading community by initiating its own importation of commercially viable goods.
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	In Sri Lanka, food availability and access are both severe constraints. Per capita calorie intake among households in the bottom 40 percent of the income range (1,298 calories in urban areas, 1,555 in rural areas) has fallen below recommended levels. In 1995, 31% of Sri Lankan children were affected by stunting, wasting and/or malnutrition. 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. This year this situation is exacerbated by the drought. Because of the drought this year, the rice deficit will almost double and is projected to reach 300,000 metric tons. Utilizing the FAO price projections for rice in 1996, the import cost for this rice will be \$84.3 million, a heavy price for a country struggling to overcome a persistent budget deficit of 10 percent of GDP.	

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>WFP programs seeks 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>
<p><b>TITLE III - SRI LANKA</b></p> <p>(Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)</p>	<p>Program contributes to food security by promoting private sector-dominated agriculture markets, using DA to promote economic growth and policy reform, and supporting PVOs in programs that reach the poorest of the poor. Ninety percent of local currencies from previous years 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 a 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, facing disproportionate hardship due to high food prices. Agricultural markets became more competitive and private sector firms more active. A significant investment in agricultural productivity is being made through crop research, irrigation rehabilitation, quarantine reforms, land titling, and reduced government intervention in the rice sector. The last commodities were received in FY 1994; this program is now coming to a close as funds generated are being disbursed for NGO programs and to the GSL in response to agreed upon policy reforms.</p>
<p><b>SUDAN</b></p>	<p>The major factors in Sudan's economy are the civil war, drought, and draught affected populations. 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></p> <p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)</p>	<p>Program targets 105,000 of the most vulnerable displaced persons in Khartoun State including malnourished children under 5 and pregnant-lactating women, among other vulnerable groups in displaced camps and squatter areas.</p>	<p>Although there has not been a significant improvement in the nutritional status of under-fives, a recent assessment 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.</p>

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Program distributes commodities to displaced and 142,000 drought affected people. It promotes self-reliance through an OFDA-funded agricultural component and FFW activities.	CRS delivered 6,308 MT of food to the Nimule/Mogali corridor (125% of the originally planned); 5,498 MT or 93% of total originally planned to the Labone corridor; 1,656 MT of food (about 115% of goal) to the New Cush Corridor; and 1,147 MT of food to the drought affected and displaced populations in the Ikotos Corridor (about 96% of the planned distributions). All targeted households were supported with seeds and tools and cultivated a larger area than the previous year.
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Relief distributions and agricultural rehabilitation projects seek to protect 140,600 vulnerable from further hunger and to develop the capacity to rehabilitate agricultural production.	Expected results include improved agricultural infrastructure and production as well as improved access to food by beneficiaries receiving distributions.
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, transitional zone and in camps for displaced Southerners near Northern Cities where thousands of people remain at risk. OFDA grants have expanded airlift and monitoring capacity.	WFP programs protect vulnerable groups from starvation, although no net improvements in food security have been measured.
<b>SWAZILAND</b>	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.	
<b>TITLE II EMERGENCY</b> World Food Program (WFP) (Carryover program; no commodities shipped in FY 1996)	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 results 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.
<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 due to basic needs such as clean drinking water, health care, education. Life expectancy is low.	

**MONITORING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

COUNTRY AND PROGRAM SPONSOR	GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	FOOD SECURITY RESULTS
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)</p>	<p>Program seeks to (1) market development and inclusion of small marketers in edible oil trade, (2) increased production of edible oils, (3) and increased incomes through agricultural credit activities. Activities include: (1) marketing Title II vegetable oil to stimulate trade and increase incomes for small scale traders; (2) monetization of vegoil to create an agricultural credit fund and increase edible oil production and processing.</p>	<p>Expected results include improved structure for agricultural marketing and production, increased availability of credit for improved food production, and increased availability of improved edible oil seeds.</p>
<p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>The Multi-Purpose Rural Development project aims to (1) increase and stabilize enrollment and attendance and improve students' diet in day and boarding schools; (2) introduce improved agricultural and forestry techniques and practices; and (3) ensure food security to drought-affected families.</p>	<p>Overall performance is facing problems mainly because of inadequate government support, and of late, unsynchronized food deliveries. Appropriate measures to curb food mismanagement have been instituted by the project management unit, the government, and WFP.</p>
<p><b>YEMEN</b></p>	<p>Yemen, a Middle East country along the Red and Arabian seas, is mostly desert, hot and humid. Its natural resources consist of petroleum, fish, rock salt, etc. No permanent crops are harvested. Its population is about 11 million. Yemen has a high infant mortality rate of 113 deaths per 1000 births.</p>	
<p><b>TITLE II DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>World Food Program (WFP)</p>	<p>Assistance to MCH centers includes the expansion and improvement of primary health care services, thereby contributing to the improvement in health and nutritional status of expectant and nursing women and pre-school children</p>	<p>In 1995, MCH centers were retargeted for better national coverage, selecting only those which were functioning well and were receiving complementary support from other donors.</p>

## CONCLUSIONS

The 1995 USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) staff paper, *Food Aid Needs and Availabilities: Projections for 2005*, states that "Food aid needs will nearly double over the next decade, even with reasonably optimistic assumptions about recipient countries' ability to produce their own food or have the financial capacity to import food commercially." This somber view is generally endorsed by the FAO, the International Food Policy Research Institute, and other experts on global food security. Global food aid is currently projected to meet approximately 9 percent of the net-import requirements of the Low Income Food Deficit Countries in 1995/96. Emergency food needs alone are predicted by ERS at around 6 million tons by 2005. This increasing gap highlights the importance of improving food security policies related to these food-deficit countries.

It is, moreover, widely believed that reducing support for sustainable development activities in order to address humanitarian crises will, over the long run, impede our ability to prevent such crises from arising and to address food insecurity on a longer term basis. As Administrator Atwood remarked in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Food for Peace Program: "It is not enough to respond from crisis to crisis. We must aggressively work to address the root causes of these problems. If we do not, we will continue to be faced by the vicious cycle that food shortages spur" (1995).

What is crystal clear is that increased international cooperation is necessary to meet this global food aid and food security challenge. USAID will strive to collaborate ever more closely with other donors in efforts such as the EU-U.S. Transatlantic Initiative, the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda, bi-lateral cooperation with Canada, and more. We urge other developed countries and nontraditional donors to participate more actively in provision of food aid and other development and humanitarian assistance.

In the United States, there is a large constituency for these interventions. Many polls, including one done in January 1995 at the University of Maryland, have consistently found that the majority of Americans support "combating world hunger" as an important goal of U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, the share of global food aid used for targeted assistance in both relief and development has risen from less than 30 percent in the early 1970s to close to 50 percent in the early 1990s.<sup>1</sup> Food aid has increasingly become a resource that is programmed through international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private voluntary organizations to address both development and humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and disaster preparedness objectives.

What is often overlooked is that U.S. food aid benefits the American farmer. Nine out of ten countries importing U.S. agricultural products are former recipients of food assistance. In 1995, the United States exported more than \$1 billion per week in agricultural products for the first time in history. Part of this success is commonly attributed to P.L. 480 programs. As Administrator Atwood has noted: "Again and again, we have seen American food assistance and support for agricultural programs not only directly benefit a host of American farmers, processors, shippers and handlers - we have seen it literally save millions of lives and help numerous societies become better and more stable trading partners in the process."

This year of the World Food Summit gives us the opportunity to review our food aid policies and actions – past and present – as they relate to global food security. It is clear that more will be demanded of food aid than in the past. Food aid will continue to save lives. As a developmental tool, its uses will need to be further refined.

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<sup>1</sup> This is the type of food assistance generally managed by USAID.

**BUDGET ANNEX**  
**1996 Food Aid Program Data Tables**

**SUMMARY TABLE OF FY 1996 FOOD AID COMMODITIES**

COMMODITY	TONNAGE			
	TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	FFPr <sup>1</sup>
Beans	31,410	43,470		5,377
Bulgur		192,480		320
Corn		209,344		20,000
Corn soy blend (CSB)		238,315		160
Instant corn soy masa flour (ICSMF)		1,060		
Cornmeal (CM)		99,210		
Cotton				3,500
Dried Whole Milk (DWM)				1,400
Peas		54,240		450
Rice	142,535	44,346		11,850
Sorghum		16,160		
Soybean Meal (SBMEAL)	151,640	3,950		8,000
Soy-fortified bulgur (SFB)		52,990		
Soy-fortified cornmeal (SFCM)		12,720		
Soy-fortified sorghum grits (SFSG)		17,939		
Tallow	12,026			
Vegetable Oil (VO)	22,752	140,180	11,800	19,270
Wheat	346,330	399,990	113,200	328,000
Wheat flour (FLOUR)		128,600	21,500	33,106
Wheat soy blend (WSB)		11,310		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>706,693</b>	<b>1,694,100</b>	<b>146,500</b>	<b>431,433</b>

1 Food for Progress Programs

## TITLE I PROGRAMS IN FY 1996 (USDA)

COUNTRY	COMMODITY	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (\$000) <sup>1</sup>
Angola	wheat,vo	23,012	7,669.5
Armenia	wheat	52,500	11,439.2
Belarus	sbmeal	36,000	8,966.8
Bolivia	wheat	47,250	8,628.4
Congo	rice,vo	16,916	8,000.0
Cote d'Ivoire	rice	27,842	9,999.6
El Salvador	vo,sbmeal,tallow	28,882	12,154.7
Guyana	wheat	38,933	9,000.0
Jamaica	rice	44,130	14,999.4
Jordan	wheat,rice	75,461	20,999.9
Lithuania	sbmeal	36,033	10,000.0
Moldova	wheat,rice	49,675	12,162.9
Pakistan	beans	31,410	10,000.0
Philippines	rice	34,259	14,999.7
Sri Lanka	wheat	49,350	9,614.3
Suriname	wheat	8,400	1,864.1
Turkmenistan	wheat	39,689	8,739.1
Ukraine	sbmeal	66,951	18,406.0
<b>TOTAL TITLE I</b>		<b>706,693</b>	<b>197,643.6</b>

1 Commodity value only; transport not included.

## TITLE II DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN FY 1996

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	RECIPIENTS (000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$000)
Bangladesh	CARE	wheat	n/a	55,000	15,125.0
Bangladesh	WFP	wheat,vo	1,554.7	59,880	18,253.8
Benin	CRS	bulgur,cm,vo,wsb,wheat	52.6	5,070	2,381.1
Benin	WFP	rice	104.3	2,000	875.0
Bolivia	ADRA	csb,peas,sfb,sfcm,flour	93.1	14,420	7,914.8
Bolivia	CARITAS	lentils,sfb,sfcm,flour	177.3	16,160	8,993.9
Bolivia	FHI	lentils,sfb,sfcm,flour	72.5	7,310	3,961.8
Bolivia	PCI	lentils,sfb,sfcm,flour	42.5	4,740	2,593.0
Bolivia	WFP	vo	67.7	420	486.1
Burkina Faso	CRS	beans,cm,vo,wheat,bulgur	357.5	18,860	10,505.9
Burkina Faso	WFP	vo	499.0	580	640.9
Cameroon	WFP	rice	28.1	800	349.0
Cape Verde	ACDI	rice,corn	n/a	14,220	4,830.6
Cape Verde	WFP	csb,corn	274.5	3,450	1,377.2
Chad	WFP	sfsg,sfcm	366.4	9,140	4,795.0
Costa Rica	WFP	beans,vo	177.0	390	269.9
Dominican Rep	CARE	beans,rice,vo,bulgur,cm	17.8	4,680	3,242.6
Dominican Rep	WFP	beans,rice,vo	360.6	1,090	797.5
Ecuador	WFP	beans,csb,rice,vo	817.5	1,390	726.6
Egypt	WFP	flour	22.7	1,370	602.8
El Salvador	WFP	beans,rice,vo,corn	1,820.0	12,210	4,456.2
Eritrea	AFRICARE	vo	n/a	1,050	1,055.2
Eritrea	CRS	lentils,vo,wheat,csb	10.2	10,530	3,189.2
Ethiopia	CARE	vo,wheat	64.4	11,350	5,829.8
Ethiopia	CRS	bulgur,rice,vo,wheat,csb	157.4	17,160	10,308.4
Ethiopia	EOC	vo,wheat	71.7	3,360	1,683.6
Ethiopia	FHI	wheat,corn,sorghum	32.7	3,100	1,808.4
Ethiopia	REST	vo,wheat	46.0	9,010	3,987.8
Ethiopia	SCF	corn,vo	41.7	5,170	2,503.6
Ethiopia	WFP	wheat	52.3	5,340	1,869.0
Ethiopia	WVRD	vo,wheat	254.9	450	486.0
Gambia	CRS	csb,vo,wsb	26.9	4,380	2,629.4
Ghana	ADRA	rice,sfb,wsb,wheat	36.5	11,370	3,340.2

**BUDGET ANNEX**

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	RECIPIENTS (000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$000)
Ghana	CRS	wsb,sfsg,wheat	108.3	18,580	6,175.0
Ghana	TECHNOSERVE	wheat	n/a	8,000	2,200.0
Ghana	WFP	rice,corn	51.2	2,720	1,041.7
Guatemala	CARE	corn,rice,vo,csb,sfb	192.5	10,090	4,764.6
Guatemala	CRS	beans,csb,corn,vo,sbmeal	83.6	4,610	2,159.7
Guatemala	FTC	beans,csb,rice,vo	20.0	800	465.6
Guatemala	SHARE	beans,corn,rice,vo,csb	85.0	6,620	2,930.1
Guatemala	WFP	corn,vo,beans	1,797.0	16,300	4,046.1
Guinea	AFRICARE	vo	n/a	1,500	1,477.5
Guinea	OICI	vo	n/a	600	591.0
Guinea Bissau	AFRICARE	vo,flour	n/a	2,580	1,733.2
Guyana	WFP	flour	132.0	700	316.4
Haiti	ADRA	sfb,vo,peas,wsb	241.0	11,520.0	5,683.8
Haiti	CARE	sfb,vo,peas,beans,wsb	304.3	25,220	11,652.1
Haiti	CRS	sfb,vo,peas,lentils,wsb	220.5	10,650	5,097.8
Haiti	WFP	beans,cm,sfsg	90.0	1,540	673.6
Honduras	CARE	beans,rice,vo,csb	158.4	12,000	4,943.4
Honduras	WFP	corn,vo,beans,csb,rice	121.8	7,520	1,717.9
India	CARE	csb,vo	6,617.5	160,430	83,164.4
India	CRS	bulgur,csb,vo	785.1	57,370	26,424.0
India	WFP	csb,vo	2,356.0	26,260	13,277.3
Jamaica	WFP	wheat	n/a	8,000	2,200.0
Madagascar	CRS	csb,rice,vo	131.6	6,750	3,585.2
Mauritania	DOULOS	sfsg,vo,wsb	23.3	1,500	782.4
Nepal	WFP	wsb	377.6	2,000	1,300.0
Nicaragua	ADRA	csb,vo	5.1	440	226.2
Nicaragua	SCF	csb,vo	2.6	510	268.4
Nicaragua	WFP	beans,vo,rice,corn	900.0	3,860	1,982.9
Niger	WFP	sfsg	45.0	1,380	690.0
Pakistan	WFP	wheat	31.5	4,520	1,243.0
Panama	WFP	corn	25.9	2,060	587.8
Peru	ADRA	peas,sfb,vo,flour,icsmf	195.8	16,350	9,450.4
Peru	CARE	lentils,rice,vo,flour	311.6	29,430	18,772.3
Peru	CARITAS	bulgur,peas,vo,flour,csb	583.0	31,420	16,299.3

1996 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	RECIPIENTS (000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$000)
Peru	PRISMA	bulgur,peas,vo,csb	77.5	17,650	10,544.4
Philippines	CARE	beans,bulgur,peas	198.9	4,290	1,757.5
Philippines	CRS	bulgur,csb	211.2	5,270	2,290.6
Sao Tome	WFP	beans,rice	45.3	1,550	732.5
Senegal	WFP	wheat	56.5	4,410	1,212.8
Sierra Leone	WFP	rice,csb	211.1	1,760	819.5
Uganda	ACDI	vo	n/a	3,500	3,867.5
Uganda	WFP	csb	83.6	340	192.1
Yemen	WFP	wheat,vo	322.2	3,500	1,327.5
<b>Subtotal Title II Development Programs</b>			<b>24,880.7</b>	<b>851,550</b>	<b>392,536.8</b>

1. See A-11 for full names of sponsors.
2. See A-1 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.
3. Includes value of commodity and transport.

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## TITLE II EMERGENCY PROGRAMS IN FY 1996

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	RECIPIENTS (000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$000)
Afghanistan	WFP/PRO	wheat	1,600.0	40,000	15,200.0
Angola	CARE	beans, corn, vo	109.0	8,240	5,112.1
Angola	CRS	bulgur, corn, lentils, vo	380.0	17,760	5,384.5
Angola	FFP/EOS	(Other support, no food commodity)			250.0
Angola	SCF	beans, corn, vo, flour	300.0	16,860	10,204.0
Angola	WFP/PRO	corn	1,100.0	10,000	3,900.0
Angola	WFP/IEFR	corn, beans, csb, vo	1,600.0	23,160	13,124.6
Angola	WVRD	beans, corn, vo	500.0	11,420	6,101.3
Bangladesh	WFP/PRO	wsb, vo	200.0	1,020	811.3
Bosnia	RED CROSS	beans, rice, vo, flour	600.0	9,750	6,099.7
Bosnia	WFP/IEFR	wheat, vo, flour, beans	1,900.0	178,000	92,244.2
Ethiopia	WFP/PRO	wheat, vo	200.0	36,250	16,017.5
Haiti	CARE	beans, peas, sfb, vo	320.0	6,300	3,635.4
Kenya	WFP/PRO	flour	230.0	4,000	2,260.0
Liberia	CRS	beans, bulgur, csb, vo	2,228.0	28,920	15,644.6
Liberia	WFP/PRO	beans, bulgur, csb, cm, vo	2,130.0	98,890	50,917.9
Madagascar	CARE	csb	7.2	100	81.2
Mozambique	WVRD	wheat, vo, beans, csb, corn	170.0	37,370	13,315.5
Nepal	WFP/PRO	wsb	90.0	1,950	1,242.2
North Korea	WFP/IEFR	csb, cm, rice, sfc	1,100.0	13,100	6,286.5
Northern Iraq	WFP/IEFR	wheat, lentils, vo, wsb	330.0	16,600	7,212.3
Pakistan	WFP/PRO	wheat	1,100.0	10,000	2,750.0
Rwanda	WFP/IEFR	csb, corn, pulses, vo, cm	2,400.0	176,310	114,085.4
Sierra Leone	CARE	bulgur, csb, lentils, vo	80.0	2,570	1,297.3
Sierra Leone	CRS	bulgur, csb, lentil, vo, sfb	418.1	26,920	14,721.3
Sierra Leone	FFP/EOS	(Other support, no food commodity)			210.0
Sierra Leone	WFP/IEFR	bulgur, csb, lentils, vo	609.0	18,030	9,565.7
Somalia	WFP/IEFR	corn, lentils, vo	158.0	10,000	5,361.0
Sudan	ADRA	lentils, sfsg, vo	147.0	14,560	9,076.3
Sudan	CRS	lentils, sorghum, vo	89.5	10,830	8,635.0

1996 FOOD AID PROGRAM DATA TABLES

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	RECIPIENTS (000)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE <sup>3</sup> (\$000)
Sudan	NPA	lentils,sorghum,vo	167.6	3,640	2,835.0
Sudan	WFP/IEFR	lentils,sorghum	57.1	5,000	2,975.0
Uganda	WFP/PRO	corn	.3	5,000	2,305.0
<b>Subtotal Title II Emergency Programs</b>			<b>20,320.8</b>	<b>842,550</b>	<b>448,861.8</b>
<b>TOTAL TITLE II PROGRAMS</b>			<b>45,201.5</b>	<b>1,694,100</b>	<b>841,398.6</b>

1. See A-11 for full names of sponsors.
2. See A-1 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.
3. Includes value of commodity and transport.

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**TITLE III PROGRAMS IN FY 1996**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>COMMODITY</b>	<b>TONNAGE (MT)</b>	<b>VALUE (\$000)<sup>1</sup></b>
Bangladesh	wheat	30,000	7,500.0
Ethiopia	wheat,vo	56,800	25,000.0
Haiti	flour	21,500	10,000.0
Honduras	wheat	22,200	5,000.0
Nicaragua	wheat	16,000	4,000.0
<b>TOTAL TITLE III</b>		<b>146,500</b>	<b>51,500.0</b>

1. Includes value of commodity and transport.

## FOOD FOR PROGRESS (FFP) PROGRAMS IN FY 1996 (USDA)

COUNTRY	SPONSOR <sup>1</sup>	COMMODITY <sup>2</sup>	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (\$000) <sup>3</sup>
Albania	GTG	wheat	25,000	4,311.5
Armenia	REDCROSS	vo,flour	485	210.5
Armenia	FAR	flour,peas,rice,vo	3,000	1,561.1
Armenia	CARE	flour	4,000	1,114.5
Armenia	UMCOR	vo	6,000	5,251.3
Azerbaijan	ADRA	flour,rice,beans,vo	6,000	3,056.5
Azerbaijan	REDCROSS	flour,vo	1,500	717.1
Azerbaijan	CARE	flour,vo	6,500	2,075.6
Belarus	CITIHOPE	flour,rice,beans,vo	1,600	1,082.5
Equatorial Guinea	IPHD	rice,vo	198	138.7
Georgia	ACDI	sbmeal	3,000	950.5
Georgia	CARE	wheat	11,000	2,297.4
Georgia	CRM	dwm,vo	500	1,129.4
Georgia	GTG	wheat	125,000	25,553.3
Georgia	IOCC	flour,rice,beans,vo	1,500	702.4
Georgia	SAWSO	flour,beans,rice,vo	6,500	3,601.3
Kyrgyzstan	AIA	dwm,flour	2,000	3,212.7
Kyrgyzstan	ACDI	wheat	7,000	1,270.3
Kyrgyzstan	REDCROSS	flour,rice,vo	1,500	637.2
Kyrgyzstan	GTG	wheat	55,000	10,532.3
Kyrgyzstan	MCI	rice,vo	4,000	2,199.9
Moldova	IPHD	bulgur,csb,beans,vo	1,150	698.0
Moldova	LEA	rice,flour,vo	2,000	1,220.6
Poland	AG.FOUND	cotton	3,500	5,535.9
Russia	CHAMAH	flour,rice,beans,vo	500	265.7
Russia	CITIZENS	sbmeal	5,000	1,561.3
Russia	NCBA	corn	20,000	2,999.8
Russia	CUGM/NCBA	wheat	30,000	6,935.7
Russia	PROJECT AID	flour,rice,beans,vo	300	211.3
Tajikistan	AFK	flour,beans,vo	7,000	2,665.1
Tajikistan	CARE	flour,vo	3,000	1,296.3
Tajikistan	GTG	wheat	75,000	7,131.3
Tajikistan	MCI	rice,vo	2,500	1,230.8
Tajikistan	SCF	flour,rice,vo	6,000	2,025.3

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**BUDGET ANNEX**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>SPONSOR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>COMMODITY<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>TONNAGE (MT)</b>	<b>VALUE (\$000)<sup>3</sup></b>
Ukraine	AGUDATH	flour,beans,rice,vo	1,000	556.4
Ukraine	CITHOPE	flour,rice,beans,vo	1,400	991.5
Ukraine	GJARN	flour	1,000	266.5
Ukraine	LEA	flour	800	499.4
<b>TOTAL FFPR</b>			<b>431,433</b>	<b>107,696.9</b>

1. See A-1 1 for full names of sponsors.
2. See A-1 for explanation of commodity abbreviations.
3. Commodity value only; transport not included.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF FY 1996 FOOD AID COOPERATING SPONSORS – ALL PROGRAMS

COOPERATING SPONSORS	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (\$000)
ACDI Agricultural Cooperative Development International	27,720	10,918.9
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency	74,660	38,748.1
AFRICARE Africare	5,130	4,266.0
AG.FOUND Agricultural Foundation	3,500	5,535.9
AGUDATH Agudath	1,000	556.4
AIA American International Association of Hematologists of the World for Children, Inc.	2,000	3,212.7
AKF Aga Khan Foundation	7,000	2,665.1
CARE	354,200	166,161.5
CARITAS CARITAS/Bolivia; CARITAS/Peru	47,580	25,293.2
CHAMAH Chamah	500	265.7
CITIHOPE CitiHope International	3,000	2,073.9
CITIZENS Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs	5,000	1,561.3
CRM Christian Rescue Mission	500	1,129.4
CRS Catholic Relief Services - USCC	243,660	119,131.5
CUGM/NCBA Churches Uniting in Global Mission/National Cooperative Business Association	30,000	6,935.7
DOULOS Doulos Community, Inc.	1,500	782.4
EOC Ethiopian Orthodox Church	3,360	1,683.6
FAR Fund for Armenian Relief	3,000	1,561.1
FFP/EOS Food for Peace/Emergency Operations Support		460.0
FHI Food for the Hungry, Inc.	10,410	5,770.2
FTC Feed the Children	800	465.6
GJARN Global Jewish Assistance Relief Network	1,000	266.5
GTG Government to Government	1,133,193	316,575.6
IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities	1,500	702.4
IPHD International Partnership for Human Development	1,348	836.7
LEA Lishkas Ezras Achim	2,800	1,720.0
MCI Mercy Corps International	6,500	3,430.7
NCBA National Cooperative Business Association	20,000	2,999.8
NPA Norwegian Peoples' Aid	3,640	2,835.0
OICI Opportunities Industrialization Centers International	600	591.0
PCI Project Concern International	4,740	2,593.0

COOPERATING SPONSORS	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (\$000)
PRISMA Projects in Agriculture, Rural Industry, Science & Medicine, Inc.	17,650	10,544.4
PROJECT AID Project Aid	300	211.3
REDCROSS American Red Cross	13,235	7,664.4
REST Relief Society of Tigray	9,010	3,987.8
SAWSO Salvation Army World Services Organization	6,500	3,601.3
SCF Save the Children Federation, Inc.	28,540	15,001.3
SHARE World Share	6,620	2,930.1
TECHNOSERVE	8,000	2,200.0
UMCOR United Methodist Committee on Relief	6,000	5,251.3
WFP World Food Program	186,480	68,859.8
WFP/IEFR World Food Program/International Emergency Food Reserve	440,200	250,854.7
WFP/PRO World Food Program/Protracted Refugee Operations	207,110	95,403.8
WVRD World Vision Relief and Development, Inc.	49,240	19,902.8
Total	2,978,726	1,198,239.1

**The Value of Food Aid to the American Economy**  
**P.L. 480: Estimated Value of Export Shares by State<sup>1</sup>**  
**Fiscal Year 1995**  
**(\$ millions)**

<b>\$50 Million and Over</b>				
Illinois	66.4		Kansas	69.8
Iowa	62.8		North Dakota	64.0

<b>\$25 Million to \$49.9 Million</b>				
Arkansas	26.5		Montana	25.8
California	42.4		Nebraska	41.9
Idaho	25.1		Ohio	29.7
Indiana	34.2		South Dakota	25.8
Minnesota	46.3		Washington	36.1

<b>\$10 Million to \$24.9 Million</b>				
Colorado	13.9		Oregon	15.4
Michigan	16.8		Texas	22.9
Missouri	24.5		Wisconsin	14.5
Oklahoma	16.9			

<b>\$Less than \$9.9 Million</b>				
Alabama	1.1		New Jersey	0.6
Arizona	2.9		New Mexico	0.5
Delaware	0.6		New York	2.7
Florida	2.0		North Carolina	7.0
Georgia	4.0		Pennsylvania	1.3

**BUDGET ANNEX**

<b>\$Less than \$9.9 Million</b>				
Kentucky	8.8		South Carolina	3.3
Louisiana	7.0		Tennessee	2.5
Maine	0.5		Utah	0.2
Maryland	2.3		Virginia	3.0
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	0.0		Wyoming	0.7
Mississippi	7.6			

<b>No P.L. 480 Activity</b>				
Alaska			New Hampshire	
Connecticut			Rhode Island	
Hawaii			Vermont	
Nevada			West Virginia	

***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.***

1. The figures provided in this table 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 point of origin for the final product.
2. Less than \$100,000.