



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# FOOD FOR PEACE

## ACRONYMS AND KEY TERMS

### USAID Terminology

**AA:** Assistant Administrator

**ABS:** Annual Budget Submission

**Activity Manager:** That member of the strategic objective or results package team designated by the team to manage a given activity or set of activities. Member of an SO Team or sub-team who is responsible for the day-to-day management of one or more specific activity(s). The Activity Manager is selected by the SO Team, and may or may not also have the delegated authorities of a Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO), whose authority to carry out contract management functions are delegated from a Contracting or Agreement Officer.

**ADS: Automated Directives System.** The ADS comprises USAID's official, written guidance to its employees on policies, operating procedures, and delegations of authority for conducting Agency business. The ADS replaces the old AID Handbook System. The ADS is intended to help Agency employees understand their responsibilities and achieve the Agency's development goals, consistent with applicable rules, sound policy, and management practices. <http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/>.

**AER: Annual Estimate of Requirements.** The food budget proposal submitted with a DAP by a PVO that indicates who will receive food, how much, and how often for the coming year. It provides the foundation on which call forwards of commodities are based.

**Agency Goal:** A long-term development result in a specific area to which USAID programs contribute and which has been identified as a specific goal in the Agency Strategic Plan (ASP).

**AIS:** Activity Information Sheet. Documents activities not part of an SO.

**Agency Objective:** A development result that contributes to the achievement of an Agency goal as defined in the ASP. Agency objectives generally denote preferred approaches or areas of emphasis for programs that support specific goals. Agency Objectives provide a general framework for more detailed planning that occurs for specific country and regional programs.

**Agricultural Commodity:** Agricultural commodity is defined in the Farm Bill as any agricultural commodity or products thereof produced in the United States.

**ASO:** AIDS Service Organization.

**Basic Foods:** These constitute the main bulk of rations in emergency operations, and provide the majority of energy, protein, and fat required by recipients. These foods include staples (wheat, maize, sorghum, roots, tubers, etc.), vegetable oil, and protein-rich foods (e.g. pulses).

**BDS:** Business Development Service

**BEHT: Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.** A stock of up to 4 million MTs of US wheat, established by the 1980 Food Security Wheat Reserve Act to supplement and complement the FFP program and ensure food aid in times when food prices are high in the US.

**Bellmon Analysis and Determination:** A Bellmon Analysis is required by US Federal law to determine that adequate storage facilities are available in the recipient country to prevent the spoilage or waste of commodity and importation of the commodity will not result in a substantial disincentive to or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The analysis also takes into account the Usual Marketing Requirement (UMR) of United States commercial commodities to ensure that there is no interference with this requirement. A Bellmon Determination is supported by a Bellmon Analysis, which is prepared prior to the initiation of any PL 480 programs. In countries where PL 480 commodities are already being programmed, the CS reviews the existing Bellmon analysis to determine whether the marketplace can absorb the additional commodities, and whether storage is adequate. In countries where no PL 480 program is operating, the CS must conduct its own Bellmon analysis, unless an analysis has been or is being carried out by USAID. The Bellmon Determination must be recertified each year. For multi-year development programs, the Bellmon analysis must be updated annually by the CSs.

**Blended Foods:** PL 480 foods consisting of finely granulated, precooked cereal flour, soy flour, and grains fortified with vitamins and minerals. They have a shorter cooking time, easier digestibility, higher donor cost and shorter shelf life.

**B/L: Bills of Lading:** Document used by exporters, importers and functional intermediaries to establish contract of carriage, receipt for the goods carried, and the transfer of legal title to the goods carried.

**BMR:** Business Model Review

**BPBS: Bureau Program and Budget Submissions.** Part of the Agency's planning, performance/results reporting and budgeting process.

**Break-Bulk:** Goods that are handled piece-by-piece rather than in bulk or in containers or the process of breaking down large shipments into multiple, smaller shipments by destination.

**Buffer Stock:** Stocks that are usually government owned, that are built up when supplies are ample and prices low, and then sold when supplies become scarcer and prices are higher, with the goal to stabilize prices.

**Bulk Commodities:** Commodities that are not processed, fortified, or bagged. Whole wheat, corn, and beans are commodities that can be provided in bulk form.

**CAR:** Central African Region

**CF: Call Forward.** A request initiated by the Field Office of a Cooperating Sponsor to AID for the delivery of a specified amount of food commodities to a particular country program for use over a specified period of time. A Call Forward can be made only after the DAP and AER have been approved. In response, USDA solicits bids, and arranges procurement and shipping. USDA notifies the PVO shipping department of the purchase order, the port of arrival and the estimated time of arrival.

**Cargo Preference:** Requirement that commodities supplied by the USG must be shipped on US-flag vessels, as established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

**Carryover:** Commodities or funds unused during a financial year or reporting period that are transferred to the budget or planning levels for the following financial or reporting year.

**CBO:** Country Backstop Officer

**CBJ:** Congressional Budget Justification

**CCC: Commodity Credit Corporation.** Operating unit of the US Department of Agriculture, under the management of an Undersecretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, that manages export credits, surplus stocks and acquisition of commodities for PL 480 and Section 416(b) purposes.

**Certificate of Inspection:** Document certifying the condition of goods at a particular point of transit.

**Certificate of Origin:** A certificate stating the country in which a commodity has been grown, milled, produced, manufactured or assembled.

**CDRA:** Community Development Resource Association

**C&F: Cost and Freight.** A pricing term indicating that the cost of the goods and freight charges is included in the quoted price. The supplier must pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named destination, but the risk of loss or damage to the goods, as well as of any cost increases, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The buyer must purchase shipping insurance against the risk of loss and damage.

**Chronic Food Insecurity:** A state of food insecurity that arises and endures as a result of long term, not easily changed conditions, such as access to land. (See also Transient Food Insecurity).

**Chronic Food Insecurity Indicators:** Measurement of chronic food insecurity, which reflects resources access and socio-economic constraints.

**Chronic Vulnerability:** Long-term conditions that predispose a particular group or region to food insecurity.

**CIF: Cost, Insurance and freight.** The value of procuring, loading, shipping and covering risk on commodities to a foreign destination. The seller is obligated to cover the cost of the goods, the freight charges to the named port, the freight charges to the overseas destination, and the cost of insurance against loss.

**Clearing and Forwarding Agent:** Licensed individual or firm who takes responsibility for passing documents to customs and port authorities, and often for moving the commodities out of port to warehouses.

**Commodities:** Food or feed transferred or available for transfer to cooperating sponsors.

**Commodity Eligibility List:** AID circular listing PL 480 commodities available to be called forward.

**CS: Cooperating Sponsor.** Any foreign government, U.S. registered voluntary agency, or intergovernmental organization, which enters into an agreement with the U.S. Government for the use of P.L. 480 Title II, agricultural commodities and/or funds, including local currencies.

**COP:** Country Operating Plan

**CORAD:** Consortium for Rehabilitation and Development

**Crude Mortality Rate:** Annual number of deaths per 10,000 persons/day. This not only indicates the current health status of the population but also provides a baseline against which the effectiveness of the relief programs can be followed.

**Cost Recovery:** The concept that the expenses incurred by the U.S. Government in procuring and transporting a P.L. 480 Title II commodity are offset by the revenue realized when the commodity is monetized.

**Counterpart:** An entity, indigenous to the country in which a Title II program is conducted, which is associated with and is sometimes sponsored by the cooperating sponsor in the implementation of an approved Title II program.

**C-SAFE: Consortium for the Southern Africa Food Security Emergency.** Led by World Vision, CARE and CRS.

**CSB: Corn Soy Blend.** Blend of partially cooked cornmeal, and soy flour fortified with vitamins and minerals, which is high in energy.

**CSP:** Country Strategic Plan

**CSR4:** Cooperating Sponsor Results Reports and Resource Requests

**DAP: Development Activity Program (renamed “MYAP”).** The document prepared by a CS and submitted to FFP requesting funding for the implementation of a Title II program in a particular country or region. A DAP may seek approval to implement the proposed program for up to five years.

**DCA:** Development Credit Authority

**DCHA: Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance.** Under which USAID resides.

**Decommitment:** Going a contract for a better one

**Delegated Mission:** A mission that also performs work traditionally done in Washington (i.e. backstopping, etc.).

**Demurrage:** Excess time for loading or unloading a vessel, railroad car, truck, etc. beyond the time agreed upon, and the penalties and liabilities related by contract to such detention.

**Deobligation:** The return of funds because of excess or nonuse (waste).

**DHS:** Demographic and Health Surveys

**Direct Distribution:** Commodities that will be used to feed people through CSs' programs (versus commodities sold for monetization).

**Discharge Survey:** A report prepared by an independent commercial firm based on a thorough examination of the cargo when it is discharged from the vessel at the destination port. Contains an accounting of the quantity discharged in sound and in damaged condition with details relating to the nature and extent of the damage, as well as the probable cause of damage.

**Docket:** The quarterly list of commodities available to cooperating sponsors from which to design, program and call forward categories of food. Also includes procurement prices per MT, indicating the relative efficiency of using any commodity and suggestive of the amount of the commodity that may be approved.

**Dry Ration:** An allotment of food, typically standardized for a given project, that the recipient takes home to prepare and consume. It has not been prepared, heated, or necessarily extracted from its original packaging. Also referred to as take-home rations.

**Dunnage:** Materials placed adjacent to or beneath stacked goods to secure them in place or to allow for ventilation during transport or storage.

**Duty Free:** Exempt from all customs, excise, and other duties, tolls, taxes, or government impositions levied on the act of importation or the commodities imported.

**EGAT:** Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

**EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment

**Emergency:** An urgent situation in which a population is in imminent danger of increased malnutrition and mortality as a result of food shortages. It is usually caused by an event that results in human suffering and dislocation in the life of a community on an exceptional scale, and one, which the community or other authorities are unable to remedy without substantial external assistance.

**EMOP/WFP: Emergency Operations Program.** The mechanism by which WFP, in response to a government request and subject to particular criteria, provides emergency food for the victims of sudden disasters or abnormal droughts, and the initial assistance to refugees and displaced persons.

**Enrichment/Fortification:** Adding nutrients to a food beyond the levels originally present.

**Endowments:** Financial mechanisms through which sales proceeds are deposited into an interest-bearing account with only the interest earned used to finance project activities.

**Entitlement:** An individual's endowment or initial resource bundle, which is transformed via production and trade into food or commodities which can be exchanged for food. (Sen 1981)

**EPTM:** Environmental Procedures Training Manual

**Evaluation:** A relatively structured analytical effort undertaken selectively to answer specific management questions regarding USAID-funded assistance programs or activities. Evaluation focuses on why results are or are not being achieved, on unintended consequences, or on issues of interpretation, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, or sustainability. It addresses the validity of the causal hypothesis underlying strategic objectives and embedded in results frameworks. Evaluative activities may use different methodologies or take many different forms, e.g. ranging from highly participatory review workshops to highly focused assessments relying on technical experts.

**Exchange Rate:** Also "rate of exchange"; the price at which one currency can be bought with another currency or commodity such as gold. Ideally, the rate is determined by supply and demand in the foreign exchange market, but is frequently fixed by government.

**Excise Tax:** A form of sales tax on certain commodities.

**Export Enhancement Program:** Export subsidies for US farmer to export grains and oilseeds authorized by the 1985 Farm Bill. Designed to compete with the export subsidy programs of the EC, the EEP lowered previously high domestic US support prices and used on-hand surplus of agricultural inventories to subsidize exports.

**ESR:** (Annual) Environmental Status Report

**FAC:** Food Aid Convention

**FAFSA:** Food Aid and Food Security Assessment (monitoring and evaluation).

**Fair Market Price:** Also "competitive market price"; in monetization, a sales price that reflects the value of a similar commodity in the same market and, as such, does not place local producers or traders at a marketing disadvantage.

**FAM: Food Aid Management.** An association of 17 US PVOs formed in 1989 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of overseas food assistance. It promotes sharing of technical and field information among its members and the development of shared PVO food security program guidelines and operating standards. FAM's goals are to: a) facilitate and promote the development of food aid standards, b) promote the food aid and food security knowledge base of PVOs, USAID staff, and other collaborators through information exchange and coordination, and c) facilitate collaboration between PVOs, USAID, and appropriate development and humanitarian professionals by organizing fora for discussions.

**FACG: Food Aid Consultative Group.** Established by Section 205 of the 1990 Farm Bill, this group is to meet regularly and make recommendations regarding Title II regulations, guidance and procedures. Included in the group are the AID Administrator, the USDA Under Secretary for International Affairs and representatives of each PVO participating in the Title II program or receiving planning assistance funds, plus representatives from indigenous PVOs in recipient countries.

**FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.** UN agency responsible for promoting agricultural development, dissemination of advanced agricultural techniques, combating plant/livestock diseases, promoting soil conservation, tracking global trends in food production and consumption, monitoring food deficit problems, and to promote sharing of knowledge in food processing and food safety.

**FANTA: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project.** Supports integrated food security and nutrition programming to improve the health and well being of women and children. Helps to integrate

food security and nutrition into the strategic planning process; provides analyses for food security and nutrition policy development; and shares information and knowledge with partners.

**FARES:** Food Aid Request Entry System

**FAS: Free Alongside Ship.**Transport term whereby seller is obligated to procure and deliver goods alongside the vessel, and clear them for export.

**FAST:** Food Aid Support Team

**FBCO:** Faith-Based Community Organizing

**FEWS: NET Famine Early Warning System Network.** A generic term that includes methods of advance forecasting of food insecurity and famine using satellite imagery and ground-level crop, demographic and market observations. (25 countries)

**FFA:** Food for Assets

**FFPIS:** FFP Information System

**FOG: Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment and Response.** The FOG was developed by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Response (OFDA) as a reference tool for individuals sent to disaster sites to perform initial assessments or to participate as members of an OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). The FOG contains information on general responsibilities for disaster responders, formats and reference material for assessing and reporting on populations at risk, DART position descriptions and duty checklists, sample tracking and accounting forms, descriptions of OFDA stockpile commodities, general information related to disaster activities, information on working with the military in the field and a glossary of acronyms and terms used by OFDA and other disaster response and humanitarian relief organizations.

**FFE: Food for Education.** Programs that use food in combination with other activities to improve the quality of education in a developing country. This is different from School Feeding (SF) programs in that they are designed and implemented as an integral part of a country's effort to improve the quality of education.

**FFP: Food for Peace.** The general term applied to the food donation program authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), as amended.

**FFPO: Food for Peace Officer.** USAID representative who advises and assists the mission, PVO, and counterpart personnel on P.L. 480 matters and who oversees, monitors, and manages Title II projects and activities.

**FFP/D:** Food for Peace Director

**FFW: Food for Work.** Category of food-supported project that requires work response from recipients in exchange for food.

**Food Aid:** Edible commodities donated to needy populations. U.S. government food aid is authorized under the agricultural appropriations bill, not foreign operations.

**Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (Farm Bill, FACT Act):** Public Law 101-624 passed by Congress in 1990 that extends USG loans and grants of commodities to developing countries for five years (1991-1996). Food resources are directed to five purposes:

- a. to combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;
- b. to promote broad based, equitable and sustainable development;
- c. to expand international trade;
- d. to develop and expand export markets for US commodities;
- e. to foster the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.

**Food Basket:** The particular selection of food commodities that are handled by the assistance operation and included in the rations distributed to the target beneficiaries.

**Food Deficit Countries:** Countries where food supplies are not sufficient to meet the population's demands. Neither do they produce enough nor do they have sufficient foreign exchange to pay for imports needed to meet the country's food demand.

**Food for Progress Act:** Section 1110 of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, authorizing use of Title I and Section 416 resources to assist emerging democracies and developing countries which are committed to expanding free enterprise by liberalizing commodity pricing, marketing, input availability, distribution, and private sector involvement. USDA is responsible for this program.

**Food Security:** The 1990 Farm Bill first identified the concept of food security as an objective of U.S. food assistance programs. In the Bill, food security was defined simply as "access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for productive and healthy life." The USAID Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper (1995) and the U.S. Position Paper for the World Food Summit in Rome, Italy (November, 1995) further expanded and refined the definition to encompass the three dimensions of access, (individuals and households have the resources to acquire appropriate foods for nutritious diet), availability (sufficient quality of appropriate quality food supplied via domestic production or imports) and utilization (adequate food diet available with water, sanitation and health care).

**FTF: Farmer to Farmer.** Voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses.

**FOB: Free on Board.** Export price including loading and port charges. The seller is obligated to place the goods aboard a named carrier at a specified port, obtain a clean bill of lading attesting to this performance, and pay the freight charges of inland carriers.

**GC:** General Counsel

**Global Programs or Activities:** Global programs or activities refer to USAID programs or activities which take place across various regions, (i.e. they are trans-regional in nature). These types of programs are most often managed by central operating bureaus such as DCHA or the Global Bureau.

**GDA: Global Development Alliance.** USAID approach which fund public-private alliances & focuses on pooled efforts and shared resources among government, private for-profit, and nonprofit entities.

**Guaranteed Export Credit (GSM 102/3):** USG program whereby the USDA (CCC) guarantees commercial loans for foreign purchases of US commodities.

**General Feeding/Food Distribution:** A program in which food is provided to enable households to meet their basic nutritional needs. Varies due to targeting.

**GMO: Genetically Modified Organisms.** An organism that has been modified through the process of biotechnology.

**HEPS:** High Energy Protein Supplement

**Humanitarian Assistance:** Is a broad term that includes all types of external aid to respond to as well as prevent, mitigate, and prepare for, humanitarian emergencies.

**Ht/AGE: Height for Age.** Anthropometric measurement taken to assess stunting in children that may occur as a result of chronic malnutrition.

**Indicators:** Measurements used in determining the degree of progress that has been made toward achieving an objective.

**ICASS:** International Cooperative Administrative Support Services

**ICB:** Institutional Capacity Building

**Indigenous Coping Strategies:** Activities and behavior patterns adopted by households under the stress of food insecurity, including reducing food consumption, engaging in wider-ranging migration in search of wage labor possibilities and food assistance, dry season farming, sending children off to stay with distant relatives, reducing recreational activity, and selling assets including tools, land, and homes.

**IDP: Internally Displaced Populations.** People uprooted, forced to migrate away from their home village or region, yet still within their country of citizenship.

**IEE: Initial Environmental Examination.** When an AID funded activity has the potential to affect the environment, documentation is required in the form of an IEE to determine whether or not the activity will have significant adverse environmental impact. The IEE must be submitted with a DAP or TAP, and is updated annually through an Environmental Status Report (ESR) submitted with the PAA.

**IEFR: International Emergency Food Reserve.** Reserve used by WFP to purchase and deliver food at the onset of an emergency.

**IFPRI:** International Food Policy Research Institute

**IFRP:** International Food Relief Partnership

**IGA:** Income generation activity

**Inland Transport:** The activity or cost of moving food from ocean port to the first point of delivery in the country where distributions will take place.

**Intermediate Result:** An important result that is seen as an essential step to achieving a Strategic Objective. Intermediate Results (IRs) are measurable results that may capture a number of discrete and more specific results. IRs may also help to achieve other Intermediate Results.

**IPM:** Integrated Pest Management

**IPTT:** Indicator Performance Tracking Table

**IR:** Intermediate Result

**ISA: Institutional Support Assistance.** Separate pot of money that helps to fund the infrastructure PVOs need to carry out their programs.

**ITSH: Internal Transport, Storage and Handling.** The major complementary expenses of moving food within a recipient country from port to final distribution, as paid for out of the PL 480 account. Used to support the costs of internal transport, storage and handling incurred with Title II programs.

**KCCO: Kansas City Commodity Office.** The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) office is responsible for the acquisition, handling, transportation, and disposition of Title II commodities, including fiscal and claims responsibilities prior to export. More detailed information regarding KCCO may be found online at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/daco/kccoorg.htm>.

**Leading Indicators:** Measurements used when changes exist in conditions prior to the onset of decreased food access. Such indicators include, crop failures (i.e., poor access to seed and other inputs due to inadequate rainfall), sudden deterioration of range land conditions or condition of livestock (i.e., unusual migration movements, unusual number of animal deaths, or large number of young females being offered for sale), significant deterioration in local economic conditions (i.e., increase in price of food grain and increases in unemployment), significant accumulation of livestock by some households (due to depressed prices caused by oversupply).

**LIFDC: Low Income Food Deficit Country.** LIFDCs are those food-deficit (i.e., net importing basic foodstuffs) countries with per capita GNP not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) (soft loan) assistance.

**Line 8:** Line item from AER referring to a program's commodity requirements.

**Line 17:** Line item from AER referring to a program's commodity requirements (different from Line 8 because it takes into account quantity of commodities on hand).

**Local Capacity Building:** The process of one organization passing on a skills and knowledge base to another organization. Very often this involves a mutual exchange or sharing of skills and knowledge, or a process of working in partnership to achieve a set of objectives. Building local capacity can take place between two or more organizations, or it can be accomplished among different levels of the same organization.

**Low-Income Countries:** Officially those countries with per capita income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for grants under the International Development Assistance fund.

**LOA:** Life of Activity of a program.

**Malnutrition:** Impairment of physical and/or mental health resulting from a failure to achieve nutrient requirements.

**MARAD:** Maritime Administration

*Updated November 23, 2005*

**Meals Ready to Eat (MRE):** Standard USG issued, preprocessed enclosed meal, including a balanced mix of foods, for consumption during wartime by US troops, and distributed on occasion as foreign aid.

**MCHN: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition.** Programs designed to provide one or more health related services to women of childbearing age and children under the age of 5 (emphasis on those under the age of 2).

**MT:** Metric Tonnage

**MD:** Microenterprise Development

**Minimums and Sub-Minimums:** US legislative annual targets for commodity tonnage by type: (a) at least 75% of Title II for development programs should be in the form of processed or fortified products or bagged commodities; (b) at least 15% of the value of Title II non-emergency program food aid should be for monetization; (c) within the 1.9 million-ton minimum, a sub-minimum of 1.3 million metric tons for non-emergency programs operated by the PVOs, the World Food Program and the cooperatives; (d) at least 75% of all food aid shipped must be on a US flag carrier; and (e) at least 252,000 of Title II commodities should be loaded and shipped out of US Great Lakes ports.

**Microcredit:** Provision of loans to small businesses that generally would often not be considered credit-worthy by traditional lending institutions.

**Microenterprise:** Small, low income enterprise, for small business enterprises that would not ordinarily be considered credit-worthy by traditional lending institutions.

**Mission:** For the purposes of this document, the representative office of USAID in a country outside the United States.

**Mmonetization:** The selling of agricultural commodities to obtain foreign currency for use in U.S. assistance programs. PVOs monetize USG donated commodities through PL480 Title II and USDA programs. Monetization can be conducted by direct negotiation with government parastatals or through sealed-bid auctions to wholesalers and mid-level merchants. 1995 US legislation requires that a minimum of 15% of Title II food aid be monetized each year.

**Monetization Field Manual (MFM):** Published by USAID in 1998, this manual defines and describes the requirements of both partial and 100% monetization programs. It provides guidelines on how to develop a monetization program. The manual may be found online at [http://www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ffp/ffp.htm](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ffp/ffp.htm).

**MPP:** Mission Performance Plan

**MSED:** Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program

**MUAC: Mid-Upper Arm Circumference.** Common measure of child nutritional status that is fast, does not hinge on the accuracy of age reporting, and is quickly interpretable. Good for malnutrition screening when the sample size is reasonably large.

**MYAP:** Multi-Year Assistance Program

**NEP:** New Entry Professional

*Updated November 23, 2005*

**NRM:** Natural Resource Management

**OFDA: Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.** The office within the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance administers international disaster relief, management and preparedness program and aids victims of natural disasters throughout the world.

**OMB:** Office of Management and Budget

**OTI:** Office of Transition Initiatives

**Output:** The product of a specific action, e.g., number of people trained, MT of food delivered. A tangible, immediate, and intended product or consequence of an activity within an organization's control or manageable interest.

**OYB:** Operating Year Budget

**Parastatal Organization:** A monopoly organization in a country, oftentimes supported by the government. Used in reference to commodity monetization.

**PART:** Program Assessment Rating Tool

**PEPFAR:** President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief

**Performance Baseline:** The value of a performance indicator at the beginning of a planning and/or performance period. A performance baseline is the point used for comparison when measuring progress toward a specific result or objective. Ideally, a performance baseline will be the value of a performance indicator just prior to the implementation of the activity or activities identified as supporting the objective that the indicator is meant to measure.

**Performance Indicator:** A particular characteristic or dimension used to measure intended changes defined by an organizational unit's results framework. Performance indicators are used to observe progress and to measure actual results compared to expected results. Performance indicators serve to answer "whether" a unit is progressing towards its objective, rather than why/why not such progress is being made. Performance indicators are usually expressed in quantifiable terms, and should be objective and measurable (numeric values, percentages, scores and indices). Quantitative indicators are preferred in most cases, although in certain circumstances qualitative indicators are appropriate.

**Performance Monitoring:** A process of collecting and analyzing data to measure the performance of a program, process, or activity against expected results. A defined set of indicators is constructed to regularly track the key aspects of performance. Performance reflects effectiveness in converting inputs to outputs, outcomes and impacts (i.e., results).

**Performance Monitoring Plan:** A detailed plan for managing the collection of data in order to monitor performance. It identifies the indicators to be tracked; specifies the source, method of collection, and schedule of collection for each piece of datum required; and assigns responsibility for collection to a specific office, team, or individual. At the Agency level, it is the plan for gathering data on Agency goals and objectives. At the Operating Unit level, the performance monitoring plan contains information for gathering data on the strategic objectives, intermediate results and critical assumptions included in an operating unit's results frameworks.

**Performance Monitoring System:** An organized approach or process for systematically monitoring the performance of a program, process or activity towards its objectives over time. Performance monitoring systems at USAID consist of, inter alia: performance indicators, performance baselines and performance targets for all strategic objectives, strategic support objectives, special objectives and intermediate results presented in a results framework; means for tracking critical assumptions; performance monitoring plans to assist in managing the data collection process, and; the regular collection of actual results data.

**Performance Target:** The specific and intended result to be achieved within an explicit time frame and against which actual results are compared and assessed. A performance target is to be defined for each performance indicator. In addition to final targets, interim targets also may be defined.

**PG:** Performance Goal

**P.L. 480 Title I:** Concessional loans to developing countries to purchase food or agricultural commodities determined to be surplus to the domestic and commercial export requirements of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture. The USDA administers program.

**P.L. 480 Title II:** An "Emergency and Private Assistance" program to provide agricultural commodities to foreign countries on behalf of the people of the United States to: address famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements; combat malnutrition, especially in children and mothers; carry out activities that attempt to alleviate the causes of hunger, mortality or morbidity; promote economic and community development; promote sound environmental practices; and carry out feeding programs.

**P.L. 480 Title III:** A government to government grants program, entitled Food for Development that is implemented by USAID in food-deficient countries. Local currency is generated by the sale of the commodities which is then utilized for economic development and policy reform activities.

**Pipeline:** Commodities or funds unused during a financial year or reporting period that are transferred to the budget or planning levels for the following financial or reporting year. Also sometimes referred to as "carryover." A "pipeline analysis" is a report of the "carried forward" commodities or funds.

**PMA:** President's Management Agenda

**PMP:** Performance Monitoring Plan

**PMTCT:** Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission

**Point of Entry:** The first customs point or any other designated point in a recipient country where imported commodities enter via an ocean port not located in the recipient country.

**Pre-Qualification:** A process whereby eligibility to bid is determined by a formal process; it might impose standards on bidders, or require a show of good faith, or might simply require registration prior to bidding.

**Previously Approved Activity (PAA):** The report submitted annually by a CS requesting a fiscal year allocation of commodities and dollars for a multi-year Title II activity. The term "PAA" is one of two new designations for "Operational Plan" as defined in Regulation 11.

**Private Voluntary Organization (PVO):** A U.S. non-profit organization registered with USAID, which traditionally deals with international programs and is funded by private grants and contributions. In other countries the term used is non-governmental organization or NGO.

**Program:** Generally defined as the overall efforts of an agency in a region or country. An approved plan for utilizing available Title II commodities in authorized types of development or emergency projects by a CS.

**Project:** A cluster of one or more activities with a single, clear purpose, usually a finite time-span for implementation, and a single project management. One level of aggregation below the program level in a country program. For food aid, a portion of a cooperating sponsor's approved Title II program.

**PPC:** Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

**PPM:** Office of Program, Policy and Management

**PRM:** Population, Refugees and Migration

**PULSE:** Peas, Beans, and Lentils.

**Recipient Agency Agreements:** A written agreement between the cooperating sponsor and the recipient agency prior to the transfer to a recipient agency of commodities, monetized proceeds, or other program income for distribution or implementation of an approved program.

**R4 Documentation:** Results Report and Resources Request

**REDSO/ESA: Regional Economic Development Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa.** USAID office located in Nairobi.

**Regulation 11:** A written agreement between the cooperating sponsor and the recipient agency prior to the transfer to a recipient agency of commodities, monetized proceeds, or other program income for distribution or implementation of an approved program.

**Result:** A change in the condition of a customer or a change in the host country condition that has a relationship to the customer. A result is brought about by the intervention of USAID in concert with its development partners. Results are linked by causal relationships, i.e., a result is achieved because related and/or interdependent outcomes were achieved. Strategic objectives are the highest level result for which an operating unit is held accountable; intermediate results are those results that contribute to the achievement of a strategic objective.

**Results Framework:** The results framework represents the development hypothesis including those results necessary to achieve a strategic objective and their causal relationships and underlying assumptions. The framework also establishes an organizing basis for measuring, analyzing, and reporting results of the operating unit. It typically is presented both in narrative form and as a graphical representation.

**Results Package:** A results package (RP) consists of people, funding, authorities, activities and associated documentation required to achieve a specified result(s) within an established time frame. An RP is managed by a strategic objective team (or a results package team if established) which coordinates

the development, negotiation, management, monitoring and evaluation of activities designed consistent with: (1) the principles for developing and managing activities; and (2) achievement of one or more results identified in the approved results framework. The purpose of a results package is to deliver a given result or set of results contributing to the achievement of the strategic objective.

**Results Report:** Cooperating Sponsor reporting document summarizing progress made during the year's activities.

**RHAP:** Regional HIV/AIDS Program

**RMT:** Response Management Team

**Section 202(e):** PL 480 legislation which as of provides funds for in-country institutional/administrative expenses toward improving the management and efficiency of Title II programs.

**Section 416(b):** Legislation of 1949, which allows for surplus commodities to be donated for overseas aid, for instance as grants to PVOs and to governments.

**Section 202(e) of Farm Bill:** PL 480 legislation which as of 1990 provides nearly \$20 million per year to PVOs and WFP to cover complementary cash costs of food programs in the field. 202(e) grants fund only in-country expenses toward improving the management and efficiency of Title II programs.

**SF: School Feeding.** Programs conducted for the benefit of children enrolled in primary school.

**SMART: Standardized Monetization and Assessment in Relief and Transition.** Standardizes definitions, values, etc.

**SO1: Strategic Objective 1.** FFP Strategic Objective 1, which guides decisions regarding emergency responses to natural disasters, complex emergencies and post-emergency situations.

**SO2: Strategic Objective 2.** FFP Strategic Objective 2, which guides decisions regarding Title II development activities with measurable results related to food security.

**Supplementary Food Distribution:** Category of food assistance where extra food (not a complete ration) is targeted to vulnerable groups. These are usually provided in addition to the general household ration for beneficiaries who are selected according to prescribed criteria.

**SYAP:** Single Year Assistance Plan

**TA: Transfer Authorization.** The document signed by the cooperating sponsor and USAID FFP that describes the commodities being requested and the program in which they will be used.

**Tariff:** A tax levied by a national government on goods that are imported or, less often, exported across its borders. The amount collected is called the "duty" or "customs duty."

**TDY:** Official Travel

**TFA:** Targeted Food Assistance

**TFA:** Technical Focus Area

*Updated November 23, 2005*

**Therapeutic Feeding Programs:** Intensive wet feeding provided under close medical supervision for the severely malnourished. May also be used for adults, children and infants with HIV/AIDS within a controlled or institutional setting.

**Third Country Monetization:** A monetization in which commodities are sold in one country and the foreign currency generated is used to support the implementation of a Title II program in that country and/or another country in the same region.

**Transient Food Insecurity:** Seasonal or annual fluctuations in food insecurity due to factors that may be expected to change from period to period, such as prices, weather or economic conditions.

**Transparency:** Policy that mandates that all phases of the monetization process be carried out openly with full public disclosure.

**Triangular Transactions:** Monetization activities through which the funds generated by sales in one country are used to purchase foods in surplus in another country which are then transported to a third food-deficit country or region.

**UMR: Usual Marketing Requirements.** Analysis required under PL 480 to ensure that the program does not disrupt world commodity prices or normal commercial trade patterns between the importing country and other friendly countries. The minimum quantity of a commodity that the importing country must purchase commercially in a year to maintain the US and friendly country imports to that country. This is usually a 5-year average of the importing country's commercial imports of a commodity. This must be included as part of the Bellmon Analysis.

**USDH:** U.S. Direct Hire

**USDA:** United States Department of Agriculture

**Umbrella Organization:** Two or more cooperating sponsors operating in a specified country or region monetize their commodities jointly for purposes of: containing costs related to marketing and market analysis; avoiding duplication of effort; increasing the volume of commodities to be monetized which enhances competitiveness; and achieving greater supply impacts.

**VAC:** Vulnerability Assessment Committee

**Vulnerable Demographic Groups:** Women, especially pregnant and lactating women, and young children (below 5 years of age) and the elderly are considered to be vulnerable because they are most likely to receive less than adequate food within a household and because the consequences of poor nutrition are most severe in these groups as compared with others in a community. Also, the handicapped and persons afflicted with chronic disease, such as HIV/AIDS, are groups that are vulnerable to inadequate food security.

**Vulnerable People:** There are three basic groups of people categorized by the ability to take advantage of the development process: The potentially productive and mostly subsistence, chronically malnourished, landless, rural poor, urban under-employed, who typically buy or barter more food than they produce and are continually food insecure. The unemployed in rural but mostly in urban settings, who fail to meet their energy needs and are susceptible to illnesses, which place an additional burden on the potential for earning income. The chronically ill and disadvantaged whose ability to work is severely restricted.

**Wasting:** Nutritional condition manifested as extreme underweight for a given height and age, usually also accompanied by loss of skin rigor, dehydration, and listlessness.

**WAT/SAN: Water and Sanitation** (infrastructure and practices).

**Waybill (WB):** A document issued by a carrier that contains the same information as a Bill of Lading (origin of goods, destination, consignor, consignee, description of shipment) but, unlike the latter, does not represent a contract between the shipper and the carrier or a document of the title to the goods. It is generally a document used for tracking items sent for distribution, or for transfer between warehouses.

**WT/Age: Weight for Age.** Evaluative measure of a child's weight compared to the median weight attained by a reference, healthy population. Most commonly used and referred to anthropometric measurement to estimate the magnitude of malnutrition in a population.

**WT/HT: Weight for Height.** A child's attained weight compared to weights of comparable, healthy children of the same height. Widely used for assessment of short-term nutritional status, particularly in emergencies.

**WET FEEDING:** Mode of delivery of food aid by which food is heated, mixed, diluted, cooked, seasoned, fortified, or otherwise prepared for immediate consumption by recipients.

**WFP: World Food Program.** WFP means the World Food Program, which enters into an agreement with the U.S. Government for the use of agricultural commodities and which is directly responsible under the agreement for administration and implementation of programs involving the use of commodities made available to meet the requirements of eligible recipients. A UN agency operating in 80 countries and specializing in food assistance and logistics. WFP channels over \$1 billion worth of goods and services a year, representing approximately 1.4 million tons a year for emergencies and refugee feeding.

More detailed definitions and alternate terminology may be found at  
[http://www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/crg/annex-1.htm](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/crg/annex-1.htm)

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ADS 508</b>	Agency's Automated Directives System Series 500 Management Services
<b>BHR</b>	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
<b>BUBD</b>	Best if Used By Date
<b>CCC</b>	Commodity Credit Corporation
<b>CDO</b>	Cooperative Development Organization
<b>CFW</b>	Cash-for-Work
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CS</b>	Cooperating Sponsor
<b>CSB</b>	Corn Soy Blend
<b>DA</b>	Development Assistance (funds)
<b>DAP</b>	Development Activity Proposal
<b>DCHA</b>	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>ERS</b>	Economic Research Service (USDA)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAC</b>	Food Aid Convention
<b>FAC</b>	Food Aid Coordinating Committee/Sierra Leone
<b>FACG</b>	Food Aid Consultative Group
<b>FAMP</b>	Food Aid Management Plan
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFE</b>	Food for Education
<b>FFP</b>	Office of Food for Peace (in USAID/DCHA Bureau)
<b>FFP/DP</b>	Development Programs Division in FFP
<b>FFP/ER</b>	Emergency Response Division in FFP
<b>FFPO</b>	Food for Peace Officer
<b>FFPr</b>	Food for Progress Program of P.L. 480 Title I
<b>FFW</b>	Food for Work
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time equivalent (direct-hire staff)
<b>FVA</b>	Bureau for Food and Voluntary Assistance
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHAJ</b>	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>ICSM</b>	Instant Corn-Soy Milk

<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>IGAD</b>	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
<b>IMR</b>	Infant mortality rate
<b>IO</b>	International Organization
<b>IR</b>	Intermediate Result
<b>ISG</b>	Institutional Support Grant
<b>IUs/lb</b>	International Units per pound (lb) measurement
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and Caribbean Bureau (USAID)
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>LIFDC</b>	Low-Income Food-Deficit Country
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal-Child Health
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MT</b>	Metric Ton(s)
<b>NIS</b>	Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCF</b>	Other Child Feeding
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
<b>OE</b>	Operating Expense (funds)
<b>ORT</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy
<b>OYB</b>	Operating Year Budget
<b>PAA</b>	Previously Approved (Title II) Activity
<b>PDF</b>	Portable Document Format file
<b>P.L. 480</b>	U.S. Public Law 480
<b>PVO</b>	Private Voluntary Organization
<b>R4</b>	USAID's Results Report and Resources Request
<b>REDSO</b>	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
<b>Section 202(e)</b>	Section of USAID's P.L. 480 authorizing funds to support Title II activities
<b>SF</b>	School feeding
<b>SF</b>	Soy Fortified
<b>SFB</b>	Soy-Fortified Bulgur
<b>SFCM</b>	Soy-Fortified Cornmeal
<b>SFSG</b>	Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>SO1</b>	DCHA/FFP's Strategic Objective #1

<b>SO2</b>	DCHA/FFP's Strategic Objective #2
<b>SPO</b>	Special Objective
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>WFS</b>	World Food Summit
<b>WSB</b>	Wheat Soy Blend
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## List of Cooperating Sponsors

<b>ACDI</b>	Agricultural Cooperative Devel. Int'l
<b>ACTS</b>	ACTS International
<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development Relief Agency
<b>AFRCARE</b>	Africare Inc.
<b>AIA</b>	American Int'l Assoc. of Hemotologists
<b>AIA</b>	American International Association
<b>AJDC</b>	American Jewish Joint Distrib. Committee
<b>AKF</b>	Aga Khan Foundation USA
<b>AMRC</b>	American Refugee Committee
<b>ARC</b>	American Redcross
<b>AmeriCar</b>	AmeriCares Foundation, Inc.
<b>BBF</b>	Brother's Brother Foundation
<b>CARE</b>	Care Inc.
<b>CARESAC</b>	CARE Small Business Association
<b>CARITAS</b>	Caritas Inc.
<b>CHF</b>	Co-operative Housing Foundation
<b>CITHOPE</b>	City of Hope International
<b>COA</b>	Christian Outreach Appeal
<b>COUNTERP</b>	Counterpart International, Inc
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services - USC
<b>CRS/IFTH</b>	CRS/Interfaith
<b>CRS/JRP</b>	Joint Relief Program
<b>CRS/MOC</b>	CRS/Missionaries of Charities
<b>CRS/REST</b>	CRS/Relief Society of Tigray
<b>CTEWHF</b>	Corporations to End World Hunger Foundation
<b>CTYMARK</b>	Countrymark Cooperative
<b>CWS</b>	Church World Service
<b>DIA</b>	Dutch InterChurch Aid
<b>DIF</b>	Nat'l System for Integrated Devel of Fam
<b>DOACA</b>	Diocese of the Armenian Church of Americ
<b>DOULO</b>	Doulos Community
<b>DPPC</b>	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Com
<b>ECC</b>	Episcopal Church Center
<b>EHA</b>	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance
<b>EOC</b>	Ethiopian Orthodox Church
<b>FAM</b>	Food Aid Management
<b>FAOPTRAN</b>	FA/OP/TRANS
<b>FAR</b>	Fund for Armenia's Recovery
<b>FAR</b>	Fund for Armenian Relief
<b>FFDD</b>	Fund for Democracy and Development
<b>FFPE/EOS</b>	FFP Emergency Operations Support
<b>FHI</b>	Food for the Hungry Inc.
<b>FMPI</b>	Feed My People International
<b>FTC</b>	Feed the Children Foundation

<b>FUND</b>	Fund for Democracy
<b>GJARN</b>	Global Jewish Ass't and Relief Network
<b>GOE</b>	Government of Eritrea
<b>GTG</b>	Government to Government
<b>GTG/TII</b>	Government to Government for Title II
<b>ICAN</b>	International Community Action Now
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IL</b>	International Lifeline
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corp
<b>IOCC</b>	International Orthodox Christian Charity
<b>IPHD</b>	Int'l Partnership for Human Development
<b>IRD</b>	International Relief and Development
<b>JADF</b>	Jamaica Agricultural Development Foundat
<b>LEA</b>	Lishkas Ezras Achim
<b>LICROSS</b>	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Soc
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief
<b>LandLake</b>	Land O'Lakes
<b>Lifelink</b>	The Lifelink
<b>MCI</b>	Mercy Corps International
<b>MIHV</b>	Minnesota International Health Volunteer
<b>NCBA</b>	National Cooperative Business Association
<b>NPA</b>	Norwegian Peoples Aid
<b>OICI</b>	Opportunity Industrial Center
<b>ORT</b>	American ORT Federation
<b>PCI</b>	Project Concern International
<b>PIID</b>	Partners In International Development
<b>PRISM</b>	Projects in Agri Rural Ind Sci & Med
<b>PRISMA</b>	Asociacion Benefica Prisma
<b>PVO</b>	Private Voluntary Agency
<b>Prjct. Hope</b>	Project Hope
<b>REDCROSS</b>	Red Cross
<b>REST</b>	Relieft Society of Tigray
<b>RRC</b>	Ethiopia Relief & Rehabilitaiton Commiss
<b>SAWSO</b>	Salvation Army World Services Org.
<b>SCF</b>	Save the Children Federation Inc.
<b>SCF-UK</b>	Save the Children UK
<b>SHARE</b>	World Share
<b>SPIR</b>	Samaritan's Purse
<b>TECHSRV</b>	TECHNOSERVE
<b>UMCOR</b>	United Methodist Committee on Relief
<b>UNALLOC</b>	UNALLOCATED
<b>UNBRO</b>	United Nations Border Relief Organization
<b>UNHCR</b>	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	UN International Children's Education Fu
<b>WCDO</b>	World Concern Development Organization
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WFP/Bilt</b>	WFP/Bilateral
<b>WFP/IEFR</b>	International Emergency Food Reserve

<b>WFP/PRO</b>	Protracted Refugee Operations
<b>WFP/PRRO</b>	Protracted Relief & Recovery Operations
<b>WINROCK</b>	Winrock
<b>WVUS</b>	World Vision, Inc
<b>YMCA</b>	Youth Men's Christian Association of USA

## Category Abbreviations

<b>14Month</b>	14 Month Transition
<b>A133</b>	A-133
<b>ActCommE</b>	Commodity Price Allowance (Emergency)
<b>ActCommR</b>	Commodity Price Allowance (Regular)
<b>ActOcnE</b>	Ocean Freight Allowance (Emergency)
<b>ActOcnR</b>	Ocean Freight Allowance (Regular)
<b>BR/Brndi</b>	Burundi Regional/Burundi
<b>BR/Rwnda</b>	Burundi Regional/Rwanda
<b>BR/Tanz</b>	Burundi Regional/Tanzania
<b>BR/Zaire</b>	Burundi Regional/Zaire
<b>CBR</b>	CrossBorder Refugee
<b>CS</b>	Civil Strife
<b>CostRecE</b>	Cost Recovery (Emergency)
<b>CostRecR</b>	Cost Recovery (Regular)
<b>DA</b>	Drought Affected
<b>DP</b>	Displaced Persons
<b>DR</b>	Disaster Response
<b>DS</b>	Demobilized Soldiers
<b>DSC</b>	Direct Support Cost
<b>DSC(R)</b>	Direct Support Cost (R)
<b>EMR416</b>	Section 416 (Emergency)
<b>Ex-SCF</b>	Transferred from SCF
<b>FFPR</b>	Food For Progress
<b>FFW</b>	Food For Work
<b>FFW/E</b>	Food For Work (Emergency)
<b>GR</b>	General Relief
<b>GR(E)</b>	General Relief (Emergency)
<b>IEFR-EMR</b>	Intl Emergency Food Reserve
<b>IHC</b>	Individual Health Cases
<b>ISA</b>	ISA
<b>ISC</b>	In-Direct Support Cost
<b>ISC (R)</b>	In-Direct Support Cost (R)
<b>LIGR</b>	Life Initiative (GR)
<b>LIMONE</b>	Life Initiative (MONE)
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal Child Health
<b>MCH(E)</b>	Maternal and Child Health (Emergency)
<b>MONET</b>	100% Monetization
<b>MONETDF</b>	Monetization (Direct Feeding)
<b>MONETE</b>	Emergency Monetization
<b>N/CExt</b>	No-Cost Extension
<b>OCFDC</b>	Other Child Feeding (Day Care)
<b>OCFDC(E)</b>	Other Child Feeding (Day Care)
<b>OCFI</b>	Other Child Feeding (Institution)
<b>OCFI(E)</b>	Other Child Feeding (Institution) - EMR
<b>ODC</b>	Other Direct Operational Costs
<b>ODC (R)</b>	Other Direct Operational Costs (R)

<b>OPTRANS</b>	OP/TRANS
<b>OthrEmer</b>	Other Emergency
<b>OthrReg</b>	Other Regular
<b>PCF</b>	Preschool Child Feeding
<b>PCF(E)</b>	Pre-school Child Feeding (Emergency)
<b>PREPO</b>	Prepositioning
<b>PREPO(R)</b>	Prepositioning (Regular)
<b>PRO(E)</b>	Protracted Refugee (E)
<b>PRO(R)</b>	Protracted Refugee (R)
<b>PYFrt</b>	Prior Year Transportation
<b>REF</b>	Refugee
<b>REG416</b>	Section 416 (Regular)
<b>REGIII</b>	Title III (Regular)
<b>RET</b>	Returnees
<b>Reserved</b>	Reserved
<b>SADE</b>	South African Drought Emergency
<b>SF</b>	School Feeding
<b>SF(EMR)</b>	School Feeding (Emergency)
<b>SWAP(E)</b>	Swap (Emergency)
<b>Sect202e</b>	Section 202(e)
<b>TIIPSC</b>	Title II Funded PSC
<b>TranZone</b>	Sudan Transition Zone
<b>UNPA</b>	UN Protected Areas
<b>WFPDevel</b>	WFP Development
<b>eFallout</b>	Emergency Fallout
<b>rFallout</b>	Regular Fallout