

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Food for Peace
Program Title:	Central Program, Support for PL 480 Title II Progr
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	962-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Title II program activities in FY 2005 will include a variety of mechanisms to provide institutional support to USAID missions and cooperating sponsors to effectively plan, manage and implement the new strategic plan. Under a new institutional capacity building program, funding support will be provided to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and community development organizations (CDOs) to strengthen their technical and management capacity to analyze risks, better target food insecure and vulnerable groups, strengthen community coping and resiliency, and effectively monitor the implementation and impact of the new strategy. A comprehensive and prospective analytical, policy and evaluation agenda will guide the implementation of the strategy through an agreement with a qualified food security research organization. In addition, PVOs and international organizations (IOs) will continue to be supported through the Title II funded International Food Relief Partnership Program for rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable, pre-packaged foods, with a focus on the food insecure and most vulnerable populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

This program will begin in FY 2005 as a follow-on program that combines the two previous FFP strategic objectives into a single objective.

FY 2005 Program:

The institutional capacity building program will support PVO efforts to improve program implementation through formulation of program methodologies that protect and strengthen human capacities, livelihood capacities, community resiliency and local capacity to overcome the risks to food insecurity in vulnerable populations. This will result in a sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID food aid programs implemented by the FFP Office. Substantial portions of this program will address partners' capacity to develop and promote state-of-the-art program models for utilizing Title II resources in specific areas such as: agricultural development, maternal and child nutrition and education, livelihood training and urban and peri-urban food security. Through this program, PVOs will also focus on understanding the links between HIV/AIDS and food security and will identify and promote new strategies, using Title II, which will effectively minimize vulnerability to food insecurity in HIV/AIDS affected populations. As a result of these activities, PVOs and CDOs benefit from an increased capacity for Title II program planning, targeting, implementation and evaluation.

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) program's expanded mission with a worldwide famine mitigation and prevention focus provides a platform to more efficiently target Title II emergency and development programming toward the root causes of famine worldwide.

While continuing these activities, USAID also intends to utilize these resources to obtain the following necessary services for (1) operationalization of the new strategic plan in the field when adopted; 2) priority streamlining and management improvement actions; 3) studies on the role of development relief

and conflict prevention in Title II, best practices for the assessment of risk or hazards, vulnerabilities, and household livelihood capacities and individual capabilities; to protect and enhance food security in HIV/AIDS affected populations and graduation and exit strategies; 4) country-specific and broader sectoral evaluations relating to food security issues and concerns; 5) perform studies on the appropriate role of the private sector in Title II monetization and monetization impact analysis; 6) provide assistance in market and Bellmon Analysis, and 7) publish occasional papers series, programming guides and technical notes and briefs and facilitation of dialogue and information exchange within USAID, including field missions and among external partners.

The expected total cost of the strategic objective's institutional capacity building is \$8.3 million for FY 2005. In addition, \$2 million is the estimated cost for famine prevention activities funded by the FFP Office, with additional resources expected from the Agency central budget.

Institutional capacity building awards recipients include: ACDI/VOCA, Africare, American Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Counterpart, Intl., Food for the Hungry, International Relief and Development, Inc., Land O' Lakes, Mercy Corps International, Save the Children, World Vision, Inc.

The major contractor assisting the FFP Office is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for Title II program and administrative backstopping. In addition, through the Global Health Bureau's cooperative agreement with the Academy for Educational Development, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project provides technical assistance in food-security related program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; food security policy and strategy development; and the identification and dissemination of promising practices and acceptable standards.

The World Food Program, other relevant United Nations agencies and the European Commission coordinate with USAID and the U.S. cooperating sponsors on food security policies. The Office of Food for Peace collaborates closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture who administers Title I, Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole Food for Education, and Section 416(b).

Performance and Results: The FFP Office expects to see the following outcomes as a result of providing institutional capacity building awards to PVOs to strengthen their implementation of Title II food security programs:

1. PVOs' organizational capability to design and manage Title II programs is enhanced.
2. Standards and best practices for food security program interventions that address risk and vulnerability using Title II resources are researched, developed and institutionalized.
3. PVO information and management systems are designed and put into place to ensure efficient and effective oversight and monitoring of Title II programs.