2012 Camp David Accountability Report: United States In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)

Donor	Country Partner or Other Recipient of Funding	Volume and Focus of Funding		Objectives		Managing for Development Results		AFSI Commitments			
		Funding (in US$ millions)		Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic coordination	Comprehensive approach	Leveraging multilaterals
US	Ethiopia	121.8	FUNDING: $121.8 million committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Spur agricultural growth (maize, wheat, honey, coffee value chains); link the vulnerable to markets; and build institutional capacity. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nation-wide; high-rainfall, low-rainfall, and pastoralist areas. Four Regions are the focus for intensive agricultural growth with select districts for the integration of intensification and resilience.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, coffee, dairy, livestock, legumes, and wheat in select districts in Oromia, Amhara, and other regions to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty. Increase the resilience of small-holder farmer by improving their access to markets in vulnerable areas.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % of households having increased their income by adopting at least one income-generating activity; no. of major agriculture policies improved; % of children under 5 stunted.	Toward supporting agricultural productivity, business development, trade, land administration, and access to credit: • Supported 86 enterprises with business development; • Provided a 50% loan guarantee to 4 local financial institutions to women-headed small and medium enterprises; • Extended 14 loans valued at $1.5 million with an extremely low default rate; • Surveyed over 40,000 parcels of land belonging to 28,654 households, enabling farmers to receive landholding certificates; • Increased meat and live animal exports by 72 percent and milk production and sales among USAID-assisted producers by 46 percent– from $2.6million in FY 2010 to $3.8million in FY 2011.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Ethiopia was designed in support of GoE's Agricultural Growth Program and its Agricultural Sector Ten-Year Policy and Investment Framework.	Yes. U.S. is donor co-chair of GoE's Rural Economic Development Food Security (REDFS) Working Group, coordinating activities of GoE, donor countries, and multilaterals.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. U.S. and World Bank are donor co-chairs of REDFS, and U.S. contributes to GAFSP's U.S $31.6m grant to GoE.
US	Ghana	119.9	FUNDING: $119.9m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Value Chain focus on key crops, including rice, maize, soya and marine fisheries. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 85% of program efforts are focused in Northern Ghana. Minor focus on marine fisheries in southwestern coastal Ghana.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, maize, soy, and fisheries in the northern and south western Ghana to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Other indicators include: 3) Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation; 4) Number of individuals who have received U.S. government-supported short-term agriculture sector productivity or food security training; 5) Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance; 6) Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. government-supported programs; 7) Number of children under 5 reached by U.S. government-supported nutrition programs.	• Provided technical assistance to over 18,500 rural households, resulting in 8,000 additional hectares of land under improved technologies; • Increased farm-level sales from $1.3 million to $8.5 million; • Connected 17,000 value chain actors with business development services and support; • Provided 36 financial institutions with training in how to increase lending to the agricultural sector, resulting in nearly $1 million worth of finance available to farmers; • Benefited 625 producer, business, community-based, and farmer-based organizations and 346 agriculture-related companies with improved organizational management and market opportunities; • Trained and signed two major input companies as mobile money merchants who can now transfer money to 48 of their retailers in the Upper West Region, ensuring timely payment and supply of inputs to remote areas during the farming season; • Provided training to over 450 recipients representing 46 civil society organizations and 10 government agencies to address issues concerning weak governance, over-exploitation of marine fisheries resources, and security; • Organized 14 community and district fisheries forums on management laws, compliance, and regulations enforcement and a national fisheries; • Reached over 500,000 children under five with community-based growth monitoring.	Yes. The U.S. is supporting the following priorities in the Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan in support of Ghana's Food Security, Nutrition, and Agricultural Growth: 1) Productivity Improvement; 2) Improved Growth in Incomes and Reduced Income Variability; 3) Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets; 4) Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agriculture Development.	Yes. USAID/Ghana is the co-chair of the Agricultural Sector Working Group.	Yes. Programs integrate nutrition and USAID has a partnership with GoG to increase nutritional outcomes of vulnerable populations in up to 12 districts in northern Ghana.	Yes. $150 Million partnership with GoG and World Bank to promote commercial agriculture through public-private partnerships and smallholder linkages.
US	Kenya	121.5	FUNDING: $121.5m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (horticulture, dairy, and maize in the high-rainfall areas; drought-tolerant crops, horticulture, and pulses in the semi-arid areas; and livestock in the arid areas). GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: High-rainfall areas, arid, and semi-arid areas.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, horticulture, and dairy in southwest and south central Kenya to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty. Increase the resilience of small-holder farmer by improving their access to markets in vulnerable areas.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, such as: percent change in agricultural GDP; expenditures of rural households (proxy for income); value of incremental sales at farm level attributed to FTF implementation; value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance; value of new private sector investment in agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation; value of agricultural and rural loans; gross margin per unit of land or animal of selected crops; number of farmers and others who have applied new agricultural and NRM technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by gender); number of new agricultural and NRM technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG assistance; number of hectares under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance.	• Improved incomes and food security for 280,156 rural households, with 48% of direct beneficiaries being women; • Helped 3,002 maize farmers apply new technologies and management practices; • Provided training for 24,460 farmers on agricultural sector productivity or food security ; • Helped request Kenya's horticulture trade in East Africa by $5.4 million, and exports beyond Africa by $94 million; • Assisted over 90,434 smallholder dairy farmers (40% women) who increased sales by $14 million; • Provided seed companies with 10 metric tons of maize varieties with enhanced resistance; • Provided financing to 20,600 microenterprises; • Enhanced gender equity where women comprised 46% of the 283,755 farmers who benefited from Kenya's FTF programs, 38% of the 992,000 farmers who used improved technologies, 40% of the 30,434 dairy sector beneficiaries, and 51% of the 84,000 horticulture sector beneficiaries; • Disbursed $117.2 million in credits: USG beneficiaries, 30% ($35 million) to women	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Kenya was designed in support of GoK's Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU), the relevant Thematic Working Groups, Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010-2020, and the Food Security and Nutrition Policy (FSNP).	Yes. U.S. participates in the Kenya Agricultural Rural Development (KARD) donor group. The group is auditing the next steps to the Joint GoKD Ministerial and High Level Development Partners meeting on drought resilience in the Horn of Africa.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	
US	Liberia	60.3	FUNDING: $60.3m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (rice, cassava, vegetables, goats). GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Six counties along Liberia's main economic development corridors.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, cassava, vegetables, and livestock in the Grand Bassa, Nimba, Bong, Montserrado, Lofa, and Margibi counties of Liberia to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., prevalence of poverty; prevalence of underweight children; value of incremental sales; value of new private sector investment; prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding under six months; no. of jobs attributable to FTF implementation.	• Pitched bid quality assurance sampling (QASS)—a rapid, inexpensive data collection method used by USAID—with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; • Provided training and inputs for rice, cassava, and vegetables to over 11,000 individuals, resulting in 806 additional hectares under improved technologies or management; • Provided assistance to 61 farmer's and women's organizations to prevent post-harvest rice losses and introduce best practices; • Created a higher-education center of excellence in agriculture that will help rebuild the country's extension capacity by training agricultural professionals to provide basic technical assistance services to farmers and agribusinesses; • Support Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) modernizing extension and advisory services that were completely destroyed during the protracted civil conflict; • Distributed 242 micro-grants to rural men and women farmers; • Brought technical assistance and training to over 110 most-rural, difficult-to-reach communities; • Established 36 farmer groups that included 1,088 farmers and nine women's poultry groups.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Liberia was designed in support of Liberia's 2008 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the 2008 Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy, and the 2010 Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP).	Yes. USAID will lead the Agriculture Donor Working Group in Liberia starting in July 2012. The working group is the primary vehicle for regular donor and GoL coordination.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. 1) Partnership between USAID Food for Peace and UNICEF to support Ministry of Health efforts to scale up Essential Nutrition Actions has resulted in a new Nutrition Division within the Ministry of Health to support coordination efforts; 2) USG contributes $45.5 million to GAFSP helps support a Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (other donors: AfDB, GoL, USAID); 3) USAID's Feed and Enterprise Development work leverages the following multilateral projects: Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (AfDB/FAO/GoL) and Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Program (WB/EU).
US	Malawi	40.1	FUNDING: $40.1m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: FTF investments focus on three areas: 1) promotion of improved nutritional behaviors; (2) investments in high potential value chains (legumes, dairy) to develop markets and improve nutritional options; and (3) engagement with GoM to improve the policy environment. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: seven districts straddling central and southern regions (Ntcheu, Lilongwe, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Balaka, and Machinga).	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including beans, legumes, and dairy in seven districts in central and southern regions of Malawi to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % change in diversity of agricultural commodities produced by households; % change in agricultural GDP (monitor national trend); prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet.	• Trained 60,097 farmers (37,260 females) in agriculture knowledge and skills; • Contributed to the adoption of 23 new technologies and management practices; • Organized 23,363 individuals (including 20,021 females) into village savings and loan groups; • Mobilized over $755,000 in savings; • Organized smallholder dairy farmers into milk bulking groups and linked them to processors; • Increased milk collected by the projects main processor by 52%; • Improved the average yield per improved dairy animal by 8.7%.	Yes. The FtF strategy was designed in concert with the Government of Malawi's Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp), which establishes a formalized process for donor coordination and harmonization and links to Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy and CAADP.	Yes. GOM and donors have a history of close collaboration on the agriculture and nutrition sectors. USAID/Malawi has played a strong leadership role in the Donor Committee for Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS) to develop the ASWAp as part of the broader CAADP Process. USG plays a lead role on the Joint Donor Residence Unit, the National Conservation Agriculture Taskforce, and the Public Private Dialogue, a forum where GoM dialogues with private sector actors on economic growth issues. USG participates in the DCAFS newly formed Agriculture Sector Working Group, which is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), and the DCAFS. USG also sits on several technical working groups in the nutrition sector, including the Nutrition Development Partners group (DoNuts).	Yes. USAID/Malawi's flagship FTF project, integrating Nutrition into Value Chains (INVC), is implemented for a three-year, $24.6 million project that will assist 270,000 households. INVC has strong synergies between FTF and Global Health Initiative nutrition objectives and prioritizes value chain development, agriculture productivity, agriculture finance, local capacity development, and nutrition.	Yes. Development partners in Malawi are building on the CAADP process by designing an innovative Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the GoM's ASWAp. The World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund will mobilize over $100 Million from seven donors, including a contribution from USAID. This joint collaboration illustrates the strong commitment of all partners to work together to address Malawi's agriculture and food security challenges.
Bilateral Assistance	Mali	64.0	FUNDING: $64m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: FTF investments focus on three areas: 1) Strengthen rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock value chains 2) Address high levels of nutritional deficiency; (3) improve the enabling environment for a agricultural trade and investment; (4) Build capacity among farmers, the private sector, civil society, and public institutions. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: The bulk of FTF interventions will be delivered in 3 regions - Sikasso, Mopti and Timbuktu - coupled with two communities in the MCC intervention zone in Segou.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock in the Sikasso, Mopti, and Segou regions of Mali to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % change in diversity of agricultural commodities produced by households; % change in agricultural GDP (monitor national trend); prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet.	• Increased gross margins for lowland rice from $540 to $924 per hectare, while land area under cultivation expanded from 1,000 to 3,000 hectares; • Brought over 2,500 hectares of millet and sorghum under new higher yielding technologies; • Strengthened linkages with the private sector that resulted in over 80 contracts for cereal; • Facilitated approximately $4.2 million (14,308 metric tons) in sales of rice, millet, and sorghum, with 85% of the entrepreneur processors being women; • Rehabilitated and extended irrigation networks of over 550 hectares, enabling producers to reduce reliance on purely rain-fed agriculture and increasing their resilience; • Increased rice production for targeted women's organizations from 569 to 3,871 metric tons; • Increased women farmers' access to effective irrigation sources through the construction of water catchments and small dams for 8 organizations.	Yes. Before the recent unrest, Mali was near finalization of its ten-year Country Investment Plan with USAID and other donors providing feedback and helping align it with Mali's existing five-year plan. USAID also works closely with the Malian Food Security Commission.	Yes. Before the recent unrest, USAID/Mali was leading a donor coordination group on agriculture.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition. Humanitarian and peace programs that address nutrition and agriculture that do not work with the Government of Mali are continuing despite the current unrest.	Yes. Before the recent unrest, USAID and the World Bank were working together to strengthen statistical data collection processes with the Government of Mali.
	Mozambique	48.9	FUNDING: $48.9m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (oilseeds, pulses, cashews and fruit) and high crop value crops in Zambezia, Nampula, Manica, and Gaba provinces in Mozambique to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nampula, Zambezia, and Manica provinces, supporting development along the Beira and Nacala trade corridors.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including oilseeds, pulses, cashews, and fruit and other high crop value crops in Zambezia, Nampula, Manica, and Gaba provinces in Mozambique to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % change in agricultural GDP; expenditures of rural households (as a proxy for income); of USG targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex of household head; prevalence of stunted children; prevalence of poverty, disaggregated by sex...	• Overall, created 3,140 rural jobs, produced $2.30 million in small, increased sales by smallholders by $24 million, and mobilized $24.4 million in agribusinesses; • Released 40 higher-yielding, disease- and drought-resistant varieties of food and cash crops, which have a yield potential 2 to 3 times greater than traditional varieties; • Trained 7,460 smallholder farmers in improved agriculture production practices and the use of high-value nutritional crops (soybeans and cowpeas) to improve household diets; • Formed 11 Agribusiness Service Centers and 6 Farmer-Owned Service Centers, providing services such as land preparation, access to improved seeds, fertilizer, and output markets to over 45,000 smallholders and 362 medium-scale farmers; • Assisted the GoM to assess Mozambique's commercial, legal, and institutional reforms; • Helped revise a key regulation that impacted business and trade. This change had a positive impact on the agricultural private sector by enhancing its ability to participate in export markets, and increasing investments in the sector.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Mozambique was designed in support of GoM's Multi-Sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition and its Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development.	Yes. USG is an active member of the Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Working Group, the Private Sector Working Group, and the Nutrition Technical Working Group.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition.	Yes. USG/Mozambique is partnering with CIDA, the World Bank, and DANIDA to support the GoM's Multi-Sectoral Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition.
	Rwanda	71.0	FUNDING: $71m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: U.S. efforts in selected value chains (beans, maize, dairy) will be developed through the core investment areas of sustainable market linkages, infrastructure, and nutrition to maximize impact. Concentrating resources, fostering political engagement, linking agriculture to nutrition and supporting gender equality are critical investments to successfully improve food security throughout Rwanda. In addition, limited investments will be made in two traditional high-value exports: coffee and pyrethrum.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, and dairy to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Some selected indicators from the Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy: Productivity (changes in non-irrigated hectare ($/ha); Share of commercialized products from targeted areas (%); Direct project beneficiaries (individual, disaggregated by gender); Revenues made by cooperatives in project area (% increase year on year); Farmers participating in project area using improved farm methods, by gender (%); Population in project area using the services of formal financial institutions, by gender (%); Participating financial institutions using new products (Number); Land protected against soil erosion in project area (%); Area developed for irrigation (ha); Reduction in annual soil loss in project areas (T/ha); Cost recovery ratio for operation and maintenance of water user associations in project area (%).	• Established a new milk-testing laboratory that provides 25 different milk-testing services to milk collection centers, farmers, and other partners across the country; • Supported the training of 2,342 members of milk collection cooperatives; • Benefited over 141,000 rural households by promoting specialty coffee processing, resulting in a 77% increase in the value of Rwandan coffee exports; • Trained 482 farmers in short-term agricultural training off-trainers, resulting in 21,363 farmers applying improved technologies or management practices; • Provided assistance to 59 producer organizations and leveraged $287,000 in private sector funds to support the establishment of post-harvest handling and storage centers; • Offered 22,000 farmers who had been trained in post-harvest handling practices reported that their produce was rejected by buyers.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Rwanda is designed in support of the GoR CAADP investment plan, called the Agriculture Sector Investment Plan, and includes some direct funding to government at national and district level on a reimbursable basis, as agreed milestones are achieved.	Yes. U.S. is partnering with the World Bank (in GAFSP) on a $50 million project to increase agricultural productivity and restore the natural resource base.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition.	Yes. U.S. is partnering with the World Bank (in GAFSP) on a $50 million project to increase agricultural productivity and restore the natural resource base.
	Senegal	560.0	FUNDING: $560m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: **USAID:** Improve agricultural productivity and market linkages in key value chains (rice, millet, maize, and fisheries). PROGRAMS: **MCC:** Improve the productivity of the agricultural sector by extending and improving the quality of the irrigation system in the Senegal River Delta and the Department of Podor; improve and rehabilitate main transportation and drainage canals, as well as develop in new 440 hectares irrigated perimeter; Secure the land rights of farmers and mitigate conflicts that might arise from ambiguities regarding property rights, increasing land values, and increased demand for land; Rehabilitate two national roads, the RN6 in the south and the RN2 in the north, to improve farmers' access to domestic and international markets as well as provide communities along these routes with better access to important services such as schools and hospitals. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: **USAID:** Senegal River Valley, Southern Forest Zone, Sine Saloum Delta GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: **MCC:** Irrigation projects in the Senegal River Delta and the Department of Podor ; Road rehabilitation RN6 in the south and RN2 in the north.	**USAID:** Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, millet, maize, and fisheries in the Senegal River valley and southern forest zone to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty. **MCC:** End of Compact Targets: 39,740 hectares under new or improved irrigation; 376 km of rural roads completed.	by 2015	**USAID:** Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., national poverty level; % of vulnerable population or rural communities living in food insecurity; rate of annual GDP growth attributable to agriculture disaggregated by crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry; no. of producer associations and extension agents trained; share of agricultural processing by domestic agri-businesses; no. of hectares irrigated; increases in % of irrigated land among target land cultivated. **MCC:** Hectares under new or improved irrigation; Km of rural roads completed.	• Provided productivity-related training and outreach to 53,912 individuals from 1,000 producer organizations, after which farmers sold 28,500 tons of product valued $8.9 million; • Disseminated improved technologies, management practices, and funded agricultural activities that added $4.9 million in new sales and 4,322 new jobs; • Provided 25 banks and investment capacity development training to 1,000 participants; smallholders realized a 222% change in product value; • Increased the value of agricultural loans to $174 million; • Established a $2 million loan guarantee facility with a microfinance institution, 44% of whose customers are women; • Supported interventions benefiting 6,427 agriculture-related firms; • Produced 36,000 tons of irrigated rice that were sold at a market value of $36 million (maize sales increased nearly tenfold from 2010); • Helped form 37 public-private partnerships, generating $1.7 million in private financing; • Trained 351 Community Nutrition Volunteers and 630 individuals on essential nutrition actions and management of childhood illness. MCC:	**USAID:** Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Senegal was designed in support of GoS's response to 2008 price increases, as written in both the Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l'Abondance (GOANA) and the PNAR (Plan National d'Autosuffisance en Riz). **MCC:** Yes. The infrastructure improvements that were proposed to MCC – and the increase in water consumption that will result from these improvements – conform to Senegal's 1988 Master Plan for agricultural development in the Senegal River Valley. The proposed investments in the Delta and the Podor zone are dependent on the water resources of the Senegal River, which is shared by three countries (Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali). Use of water from the Senegal River is controlled by a treaty between the three countries. In Senegal, the water levels in the river and the dam's operation are maintained by the OMVS ("Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal", or Senegal River Development Organization). The MCC-funded interventions will be operated within the agreed allocations under the treaty.	**USAID:** Yes. The U.S. chairs two key donor groups (the Private Sector Donor Coordination Group and the Agriculture Donor Coordination Group) and therefore plays and will continue to play a key role in guiding Senegal's agriculture sector development. However, USAID/Senegal, with World Bank, is in the process of handing over the co-chair roles of the Agriculture Donor Group to WFP and JICA. **MCC:** Yes. In Senegal, the FtF Multi-Year Strategy took into consideration where MCC's $540 million compact is investing in roads and irrigation to select its zone of influence. USAID has made a significant commitment to support MCC's investments in irrigated agriculture (primarily rice) and roads in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern Forest Zone through value chain support, soil management technologies, access to credit, post-harvest processing facilities, capacity training, development of rice quality standards, and marketing for Senegalese rice.	**USAID:** Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding"). **MCC:** Yes. Irrigation, land tenure and rural roads are all necessary links in the agricultural value chains that have the potential, when strengthened, to address food insecurity in Senegal.	**USAID:** Yes. U.S. and EU are co-chairs of the extended donor group called the G50. As such USAID and the EU negotiate with the highest levels of the GoS on behalf of all donors in country. In addition, the U.S. supports and partners with multilaterals in several activities, including a livelihood survey with WFP ($300,000), an Agriculture Public Expenditure Review with WB ($300,000) and an Impact Evaluation with IFPRI through the multi-lateral CGIAR system (headed by WB) (estimate $600,000). Further, a centrally funded USAID climate change activity is supporting the extension of the "IN Rural Resilience Initiative" (implemented by WFP and Oxfam) in Senegal, to provide micro-insurance to vulnerable farmers. USAID/DCHA, with FAO/WFP/UNDEF, is also funding the Government of Senegal to develop an early warning system for food security and nutrition monitoring (approximately $2.4 million over 3 years starting in 2009). MCC: Yes. The principal donors investing in the region are the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the European Union (EU), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Japanese Development Agency (JICA), and the World Bank. USAID's mission in the region, for example, is to increase agricultural productivity through improvements to the agricultural value chain, including improving the quality and availability of inputs, cold storage and warehousing, and access to credit; to name a few of its programs. The USDA, through its "Food for Progress" program, partners with NGOs such as Cooperative International to work directly with farmers and farmers' associations to provide training in agricultural best practices. These are but a few of the many and varied programs that exist in the region to help realize its potential for growth and food security. MCC's Senegalese counterparts, from the earliest days of project identification and development, partnered and coordinated with all of the stakeholders in the Senegal River Valley to assure that (1) MCC's investments would be complementary to other existing and planned investments throughout the region, and (2) would be supported by GoS agencies, donors, and NGOs. All of these stakeholders have wholeheartedly endorsed the investments that MCC is recommending in the Senegal River Valley, because they recognize the need for significant investment in the region's infrastructure, but do not themselves have the ability to invest at the level at which MCC is able. MFG-MCA has adopted a plan to continue its donor coordination throughout the Compact period, and has also established a steering committee that includes representation from other GoS agencies, civil society, international NGOs, and private sector entities.
US	Tanzania	136.1	FUNDING: $136.1m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Improve agricultural production and processing (rice, maize, horticulture value chains); expand market access and promote sustainable resource management; expand capacity building and support services; foster enabling policy environment. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, maize, and horticulture in select districts in Zanzibar, Morogoro, Dodoma, Manyara, and highland areas of northern and southern Tanzania to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty. Deliver nutrition services to children to prevent stunting and child mortality as well as improve income and nutritional status of rural populations.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., value of incremental sales (on the farm level); value of new private sector investment; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding under six months.	• Trained 64,000 smallholder horticulture farmers; • Promoted access to finance through credit guarantees with two national lenders; • Supported 6 Tanzanians for Modern degrees in agriculture at US universities; • Trained 120 individuals on leadership as change agents; • Helped establish the SAGCOT (Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania) Center to promote and coordinate public and private sector investment; • Supported the Government of Tanzania in the creation of the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan;	Yes. USG's FTF Multi-year Strategy for Tanzania was designed in support of GoT's Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Implementation Plan.	Yes. 1. US chairs Tanzania's Agriculture Donor Working Group. 2. US works with other donors, GoT, and local and international businesses to support the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) public-private partnership. 3. US activities direct support for SAGCOT, which concentrates investments in the high productivity southern region of Tanzania.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. US and World Bank have committed initial resources to the SAGCOT catalytic investment fund, which will bridge the funding gap for SMEs in agricultural value chains, attract investment to increase agricultural productivity, and raise the standard of living of smallholder farmers.
US	Uganda	100.3	FUNDING: $100.3m committed in FY2010 and FY2011. PROGRAMS: A comprehensive value chain approach focuses on a strategic set of agricultural commodities (coffee, maize, beans) and expanding the production and sale of these crops to domestic and regional markets. Programs also seek to improve private sector competitiveness, build the enabling environment (policy and public sector capacity), strengthen local scientific capacity, conduct biotechnology research, and integrate agriculture and nutrition programming.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans,, and coffee in southwest, central and northern regions of Uganda to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old); and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., value of incremental sales (on the farm level); value of new private sector investment; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding under six months.	• Trained 13 groups of farmers from the Arabica Coffee Producer Cooperative Union to improve their knowledge in organic practices needed to grow the crop successfully; • Helped 8,940 small-scale farmers earn 35 cents per pound above the market price, as well as 70% of the final value of the exported coffee.	Yes. The FTF multi-year strategy for Uganda was designed to support the GOU's agriculture sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP).	Yes. USAID is working with other donors (World Bank, EU, Denmark, AGIS, FAO and IFAD) to support Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) in operationalizing and implementing its five-year agriculture sector development strategy and investment plan (DSIP).	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition. For example, the Community Connector project seeks to reduce poverty by enabling vulnerable households in Uganda to achieve sustainable food and livelihood security through community-led action.	Yes. U.S. supports the Joint Action Agreement between WFP and MAAIF to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, by enabling them to sell grain and legumes to WFP for its regional food distribution operations. Sales are being organized through local bulking centers with produce being cleaned and dried to acceptable standards at regional stores.

2012 Camp David Accountability Report: United States In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)

Donor	Country Partner or Other Recipient of Funding	Volume and Focus of Funding		Objectives		Managing for Development Results		AFSI Commitments			
		Funding (in US$ millions)		Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic coordination	Comprehensive approach	Leveraging multilaterals
			GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 38 districts in southeast and northern Uganda, selected on the basis of key factors related to poverty, malnutrition, population density, the prevalence of strategic crops and synergy with other initiatives.								
US	Zambia	43.2	FUNDING: $43.2m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (oilseeds, legumes, maize, and horticulture) FTF nutritional investments are targeted largely towards women, partly due to the importance of their role as mothers, but also as agricultural workers and household resource managers, since improvements in these areas will have the greatest impact on improving the nutrition of Zambians more broadly. The FTF program will promote innovation in agricultural technologies such as drought-tolerant maize, bio-fortification of maize, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and management of aflatoxin. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Lusaka - Eastern Province economic corridor	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including oilseeds, maize, horticulture, and legumes in the eastern province and selected peri-urban districts of Lusaka Central to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % change in people living on less than $1.25/day; % change in agriculture GDP; reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GCC); no. of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change; no. of policies addressing GCC developed or adopted; no. of people (or community) assessed with improved capacity to address GCC; no. of public-private partnerships formed	• 238,381 hectares cultivated under improved technologies; • IN: 527 businesses engaged in improved processing and production; • Integrated smallholders into agricultural markets, resulting in $31 million in international exports; • Supported the signing of the Zambia Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact; • Improved gender equality in U.S.-funded agricultural activities; over 32 percent of participants in short-term agricultural productivity training were women.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Zambia was designed in support of GRZ's Agricultural Section of the Sixth National Development Plan, Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Compact, and 2020 Vision".	Yes. U.S. participates in GRZ's donor partner groups in Agriculture, Environment, Private Sector, Macro Economy, Health and HIV/AIDs.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes, the U.S. is supporting the scaling up of conservation agriculture by building on investments by Finland, Norway and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), which have demonstrated the positive impact of technologies on agricultural productivity and the environment. The U.S. is also linking smallholders to processing markets for soy and groundnuts through a public-private partnership that includes the Embassy of Norway. The U.S. supports agricultural policy analysis and advocacy for reform with co-funding from the Embassy of Sweden. The U.S. is joining Irish Aid, DFID and UNICEF to support Zambia's stakes as an Early Riser under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. In addition, FTF core programs will leverage previous and planned investments by other donors.
US	Guatemala	39.3	FUNDING: $39.3m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Improve agricultural production and processing (coffee, fruits, and vegetables). GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Western highlands, including funding of income increasing activities in 5 departments: Totonicapan, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, and Quiche.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including horticulture and coffee in the western highlands of Guatemala to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., % growth in agricultural GDP; % of people living on less than $1.25/day; value of exports of irrigated agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance; prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; prevalence of underweight children; per capita expenditures of rural households (proxy for income) of targeted beneficiaries.	• Assisted small-scale producers in the production and marketing of value chain products (and), sustainable tourism, contributing to $45.2 million in sales and 15,345 jobs; • Helped 4,872 farmers and 62 producer organizations expand their food cropping systems into various high-value horticultural crops; • USDA-supported farmers have expanded their production levels, improved management practices and achieved sales of $26 million; • Provided training of 40 producer groups in new production practices, marketing skills, and post-harvest handling.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Guatemala was designed in support of the GoG Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) to develop Food Security Plan for Western Highlands (PLANOCC).	* U.S., GoG and donor coordination is done formally at the CONASAN (National Food Security Council) level through the MESAN, the group on Food Security and Nutrition. 2. Private and civil society actors coordinate with PESAN (National Food Security Strategic Plan) via INCOPAS, the advisory council for social participation. 3. USG and the EU are supporting SESAN in coordinating donor response to the national and sub-national plan, including regional meetings and the high-level events.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. U.S. partnered with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Office, and the World Food Program on two consultative PLANOCC Workshops. USAID continues to meet with partners and the GOG Food Security Secretariat (SESAN) on a bi-weekly basis.
US	Haiti	160.4	FUNDING: $160.4m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Improve agricultural productivity (mango, corn, rice, beans/vegetables, cocoa beans). GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Three priority development corridors: Port-au-Prince/Cul-de-Sac, St. Marc/Cabaret, and the Northern Cap (Cap Haitien Corridor).	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including corn, rice, beans, vegetables, and fruits in Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, and the Northern corridors to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	• Helped 5,789 farmers use of fertilizer and improved seeds, rehabilitated 726 km of irrigation systems, and built and rehabilitated 17 km of rural feeder roads; • Trained over 1,500 female farmers and certified 166 female master farmers; • Increased agricultural productivity for 111 producer and other associations; • Raised yields significantly for plantains (21%), beans (85%), rice (118%), and corn (369%), increasing incomes by 207%; • Managed hillside water flow with mango and cocoa trees and transplanted more than 1.5 million tree seedlings to cover a total area of 9,280 hectares; • Trained over 15,000 people, including more than 3,300 women, in natural resource management; • Increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management for over 47,000 people; • Brought 53,264 hectares of land under improved natural resource management.	Yes. USAID supports the Investment Plan for the Growth of the Agricultural Sector, endorsed by donors in June 2010.	Yes. Through a Memo of Understanding on food security collaboration in third countries, the US and Government of Brazil are collaborating with the Government of Haiti on agriculture and food security.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. USAID is partnering with the Inter-American Development Bank and Coca Cola to grow mangoes.
US	Honduras	42.0	FUNDING: $42m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Improve agricultural productivity (vegetables, coffee and fruits). GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 6 departments in the Western mountainous region (La Paz, Intibuca, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copan, Santa Barbara) in communities with the highest poverty and malnutrition rates	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including horticulture and coffee in the Western regions: La Paz, Intibuca, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Barbara to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	Helped 13,450 families and 531 enterprises access technologies, inputs, and market opportunities; • Enrolled 13, 430 client households, representing 60,380 beneficiaries (27% of the overall target); • Trained 10,055 people (4,436 women) on agricultural productivity and food security; • Signed 3 public-private partnerships and 11 private sector alliances with large irrigation equipment and renewable energy suppliers FTF supported the Honduran National Health Plan: • Trained 2,017 participants in 152 training events on nutrition and health topics to target, food-insecure communities to improve child survival and nutrition.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Honduras was designed to support GoH's National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and a new National Agricultural Sector Strategy.	Yes. USAID participates in Honduras's active, formal donor coordination mechanism , known as the G-16, through the Agro forestry working group. This working group serves as the focal point of donor coordination for food security and nutrition matters, including donor alignment with the host country strategy. USAID also participates in COTISAN the Honduran tripartite (GOH, Civil Society, Donors) coordination mechanism.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding").	Yes. USAID is partnering with the World Bank on $30 million COMRURAL agribusiness program. USAID is signing on May 7 an MoU with WFP to leverage the implementation of their Country Program in Honduras.
US	Bangladesh	103.9	FUNDING: $103.9m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Investments in four key areas: 1) Increasing On-Farm Productivity; 2) Increasing Investments in Market Systems and Value Chains (focus on rice, horticulture, and fisheries); 3) Enhancing Food Security Policy and Planning Capacity; 4) Enhancing Agriculture Innovation Capacity GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 80% of resources focused in Southern Delta.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, horticulture, and fisheries in the southern delta of Bangladesh to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	• Reached 405,739 farmers who applied a new fertilization technique on 244,603 hectares, resulting in an average rise yield increase of 15%; • Trained over 11,300 farmers to improve potato, eggplant, and mango supply and export; • Trained 846 eggplant farmers on production technology, safe pest management, and post-harvest handling; • Assisted 3 associations to train nearly 2,964 mango farmers; • Supported over 50 fish farmers' associations; • Trained around 30,000 fish and shrimp farmers on improved aquaculture practices; • Supported the development of the dry fish manufacturing industry by training 400 pond owners and more than 2,000 female workers on hygienic dry fish production and packaging; • Generated more than $26 million in new sales from fish and shrimp farms, increased private sector investment by $3.5 million, and created 13,758 full-time jobs.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Bangladesh was designed in support of GoB's Country Investment Plan. US supported the finalization of the CIP and encouraged the Ministry of Food to establish its Food Policy Monitoring Unit to monitor progress during implementation of the CIP.	Yes. U.S. is actively engaged in the Local Consultative Group (LCG) and its sub-groups to coordinate with donors and GoB.	Yes. FTF programs are coordinated and integrated with health, nutrition, food assistance, climate change, democracy and governance, gender, and capacity development activities.	Yes. U.S. coordinates with World Bank and FAO on $52 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.
US	Cambodia	24.8	FUNDING: $24.8m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Increase and diversify smallholder agricultural production for consumption and sales (rice, horticulture, and fish); increase and diversify rural household incomes. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Rural Tonle Sap area, targeting Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom provinces	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, horticulture, and fisheries in rural Tonle Sap to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	• Successfully established more than 708 agricultural demonstration sites. Through these, 156 new demonstration site farmers improved their agriculture practices using integrated pest management, proper water management, access to improved seed varieties, and the appropriate use of fertilizers. These farmers increased their rice yields by 30% approximately 24% above the national average, and earned average profits of $350 per hectare in the last harvest (nearly 3 times the national average); • Helped 74 farmers increase green corn yields by an average of 52% after introducing improved production techniques; • Established over 60 home garden demonstration sites, showing households how to grow a more diverse variety of vegetables and herbs to improve household nutrition; • Helped 158 home garden "early demonstrator" farmers generate an average of $100 in profit from surplus produce sales (despite the 2011 floods); • Trained 3,032 Community Fisheries villagers on the management of refuge ponds (reduced wild populations of fish).	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Cambodia was designed in support of RGC's comprehensive Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (SFFSN) and the Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW) 2010 -2013 Investment Plan.	Yes. U.S. engages in Technical Working Groups (TWG) which coordinate between the government, donors, and civil society. US is actively engaged in the TWGs for Agriculture and Water, Food Security and Nutrition, Fisheries, and Forestry and Environment.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding") and are integrated with climate change, biodiversity, and economic growth programming.	Yes. U.S. coordinates with ADB on $39.1 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.
US	Nepal	29.0	FUNDING: $29m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Improve productivity and agricultural value chain productivity (high value vegetables with support to rice, maize, lentils, and livestock) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 16-20 districts in Terai and lower hills.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, coffee, dairy, livestock, legumes, and wheat in select districts in Dolma, Arghara, and other regions to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	• Increased the food security of 1,300 landless people through livestock interventions; • Enhanced maize production and seeds to tolerate drought, improving food security for 21,000 rural farm families; • Improved food security by working on high-value agriculture and marketing activities in communities affected by flooding, achieving a 660% increase in sales and the development of 1,800 hectares of model farms; • Trained 3,143 flood affected commercial agriculture farmers, including 1,076 women, in nursery preparation, production techniques, integrated pest management, pre- and post-harvest handling, and market management; • Conducted market and value chain training with 86 local farmers, GON, and private sector participants.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Nepal was designed in support of GoN's Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP 1995-2015), National Agriculture Policy (NAP 2006), and National Agriculture Sector Development Priority Framework (NASDP 2010).	Yes. U.S. chairs Donor Food Security Working Group.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding") and are integrated with climate change, health, and youth activities.	Yes. U.S. coordinates with World Bank $46.5 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on food security activities.
US	Tajikistan	25.4	FUNDING: $25.4m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: Investments support 3 pillars: 1) Assist household and small farms to increase incomes and food production and support improved nutritional outcomes; 2) Develop capacity of local institutions and organizations; 3) Complete effective policy reform in Khatlon Province. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Khatlon Province, the lowland region with high malnutrition and poverty rates as well as significant potential for agricultural production.	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including fruits and vegetables in 12 districts Farzchevat Khatlon province to expand markets and strengthen value chains, increase small farm productivity, demonstrate agrarian reform, and support agriculture and nutrition policy reform Improve nutrition	by 2015	Top line indicators include the Required and Standard FTF Indicators, among them: 1) Prevalence of hunger (% of underweight (wasted) and under height (stunted) children under 5 years old) and 2) Prevalence of poverty (% percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day). Indicators chosen from FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., no. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices; no. of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance; post-harvest losses as a % of overall harvest; km of roads improved or constructed; value of agricultural and rural loans; value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation.	• Trained 30,000 rural residents on land use rights; • Facilitated 260 purchase/sale land transactions and supported legal representation for 89 clients in land dispute cases, with a 94% success rate; • Demonstrated improved farming techniques to 4,500 households (25,000 individuals), emphasizing the use of better quality seeds, increased fertilizer use, selection of crops with higher nutrition content for home consumption; • Doubled net income due to improved water availability resulting from technical assistance; • Demonstrated techniques to improve agricultural productivity with 204 large-scale farmers in 8 value chains, including building the capacity of input suppliers.	Yes. U.S.'s FTF Multi-year Strategy for Tajikistan was designed in support of GoT's Agrarian Policy Concept and Food Security and Agriculture Investment Plan and FTF will support further development of this plan and other strategic documents.	Yes. U.S. is actively engaged in donor coordination and is supporting the organization and operation of an Agriculture Implementation Support Unit (AISU) within the government to improve coordination between GoT and donors.	Yes. U.S. food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" call under "Funding") and are integrated with trade, climate change, natural resource management, and land reform.	Yes. U.S. coordinates with World Bank on $27.9 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.
US	Moldova	254.8	FUNDING: $254.8m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: • Repair up to 11 large irrigation systems servicing up to 15,000 hectares, providing water for high value fruits and vegetables as well as higher yielding grain production • Support the establishment of water user organizations able to manage and operate the rehabilitated irrigation systems • Ensure the legal and institutional framework needed for irrigation sector sustainability and further private and donor investment. • Rehabilitate an integral section of the country's national road network. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Rehabilitated irrigation systems along the Nistru river in the East and the Prut River in the West. Section of Road to be rehabilitated runs from central Moldova to the north of the country.	End of Compact Target: 15,500 Hectares under new or improved irrigation; 4,300 Farmers trained; $14.3 million of agricultural loans disbursed; 50 km of roads completed; 2,000 farmers that have applied improved techniques.	Sept. 2010 - Sept 2015	Top line indicators include hectares under new or improved irrigation; farmers trained; value of agricultural loans disbursed; kilometers of rural roads completed; farmers that have applied improved techniques.	225 farmers trained as of March 2012. (Note: this activity is jointly funded by MCC and USAID - these farmers trained are total for the activity, not only MCC's portion.)	The four components of the TIYVA Project support the GoM's strategy of increasing land under irrigation and upgrading the cold chain to facilitate the transition to high value agriculture. This strategy is outlined in the National Strategy for Republic of Moldova Agro-Industrial Complex Sustainable Development (2008 - 2020) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry's (MAFI) Program to Revitalize the Post-Harvest Handling System for Fresh Fruits, Table Grapes, and Vegetables (2008-2012). The Road Rehabilitation Project is rooted in the National Development Strategy and the Land Transport Infrastructure Strategy (2008-2017) approved by the GoM in 2007, which recommends the rehabilitation of the major trans-national axis that crosses Moldova from north to south. The road segment proposed for rehabilitation comprises part of a significant link between Moldova and Ukraine for private, passenger, and commercial traffic, and has been prioritized by the GoM for rehabilitation.	While not a Phase I or II target country, the Moldova compact is included in the FTF reporting and represents a significant contribution to the L'Aquila Pledge. MCA-Moldova and USAID are jointly financing a $13.4 million High Value Agriculture Project which includes an agreement of common FTF indicators and the integration of a rigorous impact evaluation using randomized selection of participating communities.		Yes. All four activities under the Transition to High Value Agriculture Project address weaknesses in the agriculture sector that must be solved in an integrated approach in order to transform the high value agriculture sector in Moldova.	Moldova is a donor coordination success story for MCC. Throughout the proposal appraisal and Compact development process, the MCC team has coordinated closely with the two donors most active in the agriculture sector in Moldova – USAID and the World Bank. The TIYVA Project builds on previous work and lessons learned from both of these donors, and careful attention has been paid to avoid duplication of ongoing projects. MCC has also worked closely with the EU, World Bank, OECD, and UNIFEM on environmental and social issues such as water resource management and gender. The World Bank Mission in Chisinau, and World Bank sector and regional specialists in Washington, D.C., have provided contexts, studies, lessons learned, and informal peer review at all stages in the process dealing with early concerns about land tenure and consolidation issues. Input and collaboration between the World Bank and MCC has been the most significant and influential in the development of the access to agricultural finance, irrigation management transfer, and food safety components and interventions. In addition, the World Bank's April 2009 Policy Notes for the GoM (still in draft form) contain many recommendations that are already included in the TIYVA Project design, confirming that MCC is targeting the right set of interventions, and providing evidence of the value and impact of strong collaboration.
US	Philippines	257.9	FUNDING: $257.9m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: • Rehabilitation of an existing 222 kilometer road segment • Provide infrastructure and services associated with community-selected and managed sub-projects, strengthening community participation in development and governance activities at the village and municipal level, and improving the responsiveness of local government to community needs. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Road project in Samar Province. Community grants project: 80 municipalities across the country that have a poverty incidence higher than the national average and that are not in the Mindanao island group.	End of Compact Target: 222 km of roads completed	May 2011- May 2016	The top line indicator is km of rural roads completed.		Yes. MCC's partner countries exercise ownership when, in close consultation with citizens, governments take the lead in setting priorities for MCC investments, implementing MCC-funded programs, and being accountable to domestic stakeholders for both making decisions and achieving results.				MCC will be joining DSWG's donor forum which has included the Spanish Cooperation (AECID), New Zealand Aid, the Japanese Embassy, Peace and Equity Foundation and Zuellig Family Foundation, among others. MCC and MCA-Philippines will seek to expand collaboration at the national, regional and local levels through this group. The forum will be used for sharing KC best practices and, critically, will enable MCC to play a leading role in developing a common vision for a nationwide KC program. MCC worked closely with the World Bank on issues of targeting and impact evaluation strategy over the course of project development in 2008. Specifically, MCC benefited greatly from the World Bank's experiences with KC1 during the course of due diligence. The World Bank has agreed in principle to incorporate MCC proposed changes into the KC model as implemented using their loan funds. MCC has equally benefited from the World Bank's suggested improvements and their experiences with attempted improvements to KC1 that were not ultimately successful. As of January 2010, the World Bank intends to provide an additional loan of $59 million to expand KC1. The World Bank thus intends, following discussions with DSWD and MCC, to target 112 of those municipalities that received KC1 but did not have the opportunity to "graduate" with the one-year 97% cycle as well as 159 municipalities in the same provinces that have never received the KC project. MCC will coordinate with the World Bank on a number of new initiatives as described above and seek to incorporate additional lessons learned during implementation of the MCC-funded KC.
US	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	326.4	FUNDING: $326.4m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Global	The GAFSP focuses on long-term investments and aims to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries through more and better country-led public and private sector investments in the agriculture and rural sectors. The objective is to fill the financing gaps in country and regional agriculture and food security strategies. This is achieved by providing grants (public sector window) and loans and equity investments (private sector window) in developing countries.	not specified	Top line indicators for GAFSP include a common set of results indicators that must be used in developing the monitoring and evaluation framework for each country proposal. The common indicators cover each of GAFSP's five main pillars of activity. GAFSP is also using rigorous impact evaluations to better track the impacts of GAFSP investments on the income and nutritional status of project beneficiaries. Allowed 20% of all GAFSP financed projects will undergo in-depth impact evaluations. GAFSP is also pre-referencing all of its projects. Geo-reference maps for Mali and Ethiopia have been completed. For more information see the GAFSP website at www.gafspfund.org.	GAFSP is just beginning to report results from the first five grant recipient countries – Bangladesh, Haiti, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo. Results will reported annually in the GAFSP Annual Report.	Yes. GAFSP financing is provided to countries that have developed comprehensive agricultural development or food security strategies that have undergone technical review. GAFSP financing supports specific components of a country's strategy. To date, GAFSP has awarded grants to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo.	The GAFSP proposals must be endorsed by the chair of the Agricultural Donors' Working Group (or its equivalent).			Yes. GAFSP grants are implemented by countries with assistance from a supervising entity (World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, FAO, or WFP). GAFSP grants frequently leverage additional financing from multilateral institutions such as in Rwanda, Ethiopia, or Togo.
US	Research & Development	203.9	FUNDING: $203.9m committed in FY2010, FY2011, and FY 2012 resources. PROGRAMS: GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Activities are intended to transform the major crop production systems located in the Feito-ganglio plains, eastern and southern Africa, the Ethiopian highlands, and the West Africa Sudano-Sahelian region.	Key staple crops research include cereal crops for climate change resilience, disease resistant cereal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g., soybean, peanuts, and certain cowpea) productivity for nutrition. Nutrition and food safety research is provided as it relates to horticulture and post-harvest, aflatoxin, and bacterial crops.		Top line indicators include indicators chosen from the FTF Results Framework to track performance within each FTF-funded intervention, e.g., number of hectares under new technology or management practices.	Field tested 1,301 new technologies or management practices and 1,100,698 hectares under new technology or management practices in FY 2011.	Yes. US Feed the Future Research Strategy was designed in response to globally, regionally and nationally defined agricultural research priorities. Within individual FTF countries, our R&D investments are aligned with and support country-defined priorities as outlined in country investment plans.	Yes. US Feed the Future Research investments are coordinated with other donors, host country governments, regional organizations, and multi-lateral institutions such as the CGIAR. In particular, by supporting the reform process of the CGIAR and providing core supports the new CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs), the USG is supporting a coordinated approach to R&D prioritization.	Yes. US Feed the Future R&D investments are global in nature and prioritize global public good research outcomes and objectives that will have broad global and regional impact, especially for smallholder farmers. Research investments are additionally aligned to our field mission value chain activities, which reflect country priorities, and emphasize outcomes along the value chain, from production to markets and policies. Research programs are designed to integrate gender, climate change, and natural resource management considerations to ensure comprehensive, broad-based outcomes.	Yes. USG is a strong supporter of the multi-lateral CGIAR system. Through core support to the new CGIAR research programs and active engagement with CGIAR leadership and other donors, USG leverages global investments in agricultural R&D to advance food security objectives and focus outcomes for maximum impact. We also collaborate with the World Bank, IFAD and FAO through the CGIAR partnership.
US	All Other: Aligned Agricultural Programs, Regional Programs, and Strategic Partners	848.6									
TOTAL		3786.2									