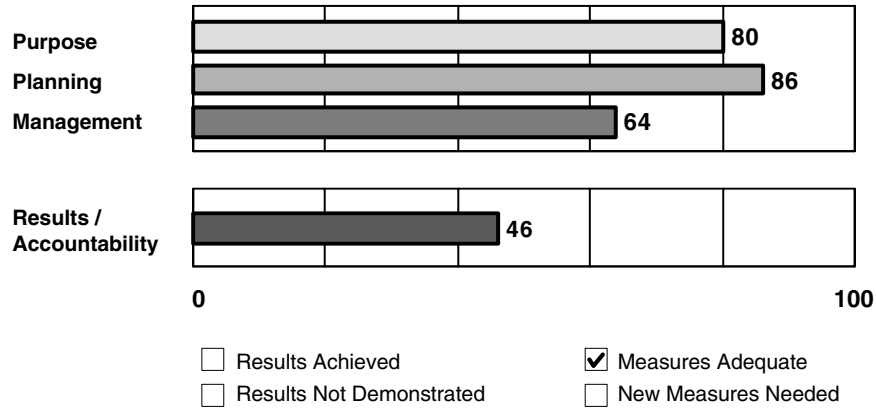


Program: Public Law 480 Title II Food Aid

Agency: United States Agency for International Development

Bureau: Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Long-term Measure: Emergency Food Aid: critical food needs of targeted population met (measured by % of targeted population reached by food aid over 1996-2001 period) Note for all measures shown: Current strategic plan only through 2001 - plan and possibly measures are under revision (Targets unchanged between 2001 and 2003)	1996		67%
	2001	85%	90.7%
	2002	85%	
	2003	85%	
Annual Measure: Emergency Food Aid: improved and/or maintained nutritional status of targeted groups in specified % of reporting programs	1996		37%
	2001	65%	73%
	2002	65%	
	2003	65%	
Annual Measure: Development (Non-Emergency) Food Aid: nutritional and other targets achieved in specified % of reporting programs	2001	90%	60%
	2002	90%	
	2003	90%	

Rating: Adequate

Program Type: Competitive Grants

Program Summary:

This program uses U.S. food to feed and improve the well-being of hungry populations in poor countries.

The program is making an impact by feeding people who would otherwise be in need. Additional findings include:

1. Overall changes in the well-being of hungry people are difficult to measure. The impact of development food aid, which consists of direct feeding programs as well as programs to improve the health, well-being and farming practices of needy populations, is harder to measure than emergency food aid.
2. Emergency food aid, which provides food to prevent or reduce discrete and protracted famines, has demonstrated adequate progress. The development program has made progress in implementing results-oriented programs and has met some of its objectives but needs to do more.
3. The program would be more cost-effective if several congressional mandates were eliminated. For example, cargo preference requirements compel the use of U.S. flagged vessels which increases delivery cost and time. Requirements in the law that establish minimum amounts of food to be used for development food aid reduce flexibility to direct food to where it may be most needed, particularly for emergencies. Recent legislative changes such as preventing the U.S. from setting and recouping a minimum cost in those cases where food aid is sold for cash make the program less cost effective.
4. While the program has developed extensive performance indicators, certain measures need to be improved, particularly for development food aid. The program is currently revising its strategic plan and reviewing its outcome measures.
5. Food aid needs to be more and better integrated with other USAID resources in Washington and at USAID missions to ensure better results.

In response to these findings, the Administration will:

1. Implement changes to improve efficiency and continue others (such as for monetization).
2. Address flexibility by implementing better contingency planning for emergency needs that arise late in a fiscal year.
3. Improve performance measures that incorporate the implementation of programs by USAID's non-governmental partners, such as private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
864	1,185	1,185