

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	37.2	<p>FUNDING: \$37.2m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Spur agricultural growth (maize, wheat, honey, coffee value chains); link the vulnerable to markets; and build institutional capacity.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nation-wide: high-rainfall, low rainfall, and pastoralist areas.</p>	<p>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 farmers by improving their access to markets in vulnerable areas.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>Toward supporting agricultural productivity, business development, trade, land administration, and access to credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>Yes. US is donor co-chair of GoE's Rural Economic Development and Food Security (REDIFS) Working Group, coordinating activities of GoE, donor countries, and multilaterals.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").</p>	<p>Yes. US and World Bank are donor co-chairs of REDIFS, and US contributes to GAFSP's US\$ 51.5m grant to GoE.</p>
US	Ghana	78.0	<p>FUNDING: \$78.0m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Value Chain focus on key crops, including rice, maize, soya and marine fisheries.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 80% of program efforts are focused in Northern Ghana. Minor focus on marine fisheries in southwestern coastal Ghana.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided technical assistance to over 18,500 rural households, resulting in 6,000 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; - 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 435 producer, business, community-based, and farmer-based organizations and 348 agriculture-related companies with improved organizational management and market opportunities; - Trained and signed two major input companies as mobile money merchants; - Provided training to over 400 recipients representing 48 civil society organizations and 10 government agencies; - Organized 14 community and district fisheries forums on management, laws, compliance, and regulations enforcement and a national fisheries; - Reached over 580,000 children under five with community-based growth monitoring. 	<p>Yes. The US 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.</p>	<p>Yes. USAID/Ghana is the co-chair of the Agricultural Sector Working Group.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes. \$150 Million partnership with GoG and World Bank to promote commercial agriculture through public-private partnerships and smallholder linkages.</p>
US	Kenya	63.5	<p>FUNDING: \$63.5m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: High-rainfall areas and semi-arid areas.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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); number of policies, regulations and administrative procedures (Policy Index); from analysis to implementation); number of individuals who have received USG-supported agricultural sector productivity training (disaggregated by short-term/long-term/gender); 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's 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; number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved incomes and food security for 269,706 rural households, with 48% of direct beneficiaries being women; - Helped 3,000 maize farmers apply new technologies and management practices; - Provided training for 24,460 farmers; - Helped expand Kenya's horticulture trade in East Africa by \$5.4 million, and exports beyond Africa by \$54 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 22,640 microenterprises; - Enhanced gender equity where women comprised 48% of the 269,706 farmers who benefited from Kenya's FTF programs, 38% of the 182,000 farmers who used improved technologies, 40% of the 90,434 dairy sector beneficiaries, and 51% of the 84,000 horticulture sector beneficiaries; - Disbursed \$117.2 million in credit to USG beneficiaries, 30% (\$35 million) to women 	<p>Yes. US'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).</p>	<p>Yes. US participates in the Kenya Agricultural Rural Development (ARD) donor group. The group is outlining the next steps to the Joint IGAD Ministerial and High Level Development Partners meeting on drought resilience in the Horn of Africa.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").</p>	

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US	Liberia	52.3	<p>FUNDING: \$52.3m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (rice, cassava, vegetables, goats).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Six counties along Liberia's main economic development corridors.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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 breast feeding under six months; no. of jobs attributable to FTF implementation.</p>	<p>- Piloted 1st quality assurance sampling (LQAS)—a rapid, inexpensive data collection method used for M&E—with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;</p> <p>- Provided training and inputs for rice, cassava, and vegetables to over 11,000 individuals, resulting in 806 additional hectares under improved technologies or management;</p> <p>- Provided assistance to 61 farmer's and women's organizations to prevent post-harvest rice losses and introduce best practices;</p> <p>- Created a higher education center of excellence in agriculture;</p> <p>- Support Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) modernizing extension and advisory services that were completely destroyed during the protracted civil conflict;</p> <p>- Distributed 242 micro-grants to rural men and women farmers;</p> <p>- Brought technical assistance and training to over 110 most rural, difficult-to-reach communities;</p> <p>- Established 36 farmer groups that included 1,088 farmers and nine women's poultry groups.</p>	<p>Yes. US's FTF Multi-year Strategy for Liberia was designed in support of GoL's 2008 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS); the 2008 Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy; and the 2010 Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP).</p>	<p>Yes. USAID will lead the Agriculture Donor Working Group in Liberia starting in July 2012. This working group is the primary vehicle for regular donor and GoL coordination.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").</p>	<p>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) US contributions to GAFSP helps support a Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project (other donors: ADB, GoL, USAID); 3) USAID's Food and Enterprise Development work leverages the following multilateral projects: Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (ADB/IFAD/GoL) and Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Program (WB/EU).</p>
US	Malawi	27.0	<p>FUNDING: \$27.0m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: seven districts straddling central and southern regions (Mchinji, Lilongwe, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Balaka, and Machinga).</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>- Trained 60,097 farmers (57,260 females) in agriculture knowledge and skills;</p> <p>- Contributed to the adoption of 23 new technologies and management practices;</p> <p>- Organized 23,363 individuals (including 20,021 females) into village savings and loan groups;</p> <p>- Mobilized over \$755,000 in savings;</p> <p>- Strengthened markets and reduced barriers to trade;</p> <p>- Organized smallholder dairy farmers into milk bulking groups and linked them to processors;</p> <p>- Increased milk collected by the project's main processor by 52%;</p> <p>- Improved the average yield per improved dairy animal by 8.7%.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes. GOM and donors have a history of close collaboration in 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 Resilience 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 GOM's 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 (DoNut).</p>	<p>Yes. USAID/Mission's flagship FTF project, Integrating Nutrition into Value Chains (INVC), is 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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US	Mali	64.0					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased gross margins for lowland rice from \$540 to \$924 per hectare, while land under cultivation expanded from 1,500 to 3,000 hectares; - Brought over 2,900 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 80% of the entrepreneur processors being women; - Rehabilitated and extended irrigation networks of over 523 hectares, enabling producers to reduce reliance on purely rain-fed agriculture and increasing their resilience; - Increased rice production for targeted women's organizations from 549 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes. Before the recent unrest, USAID/Mali was leading a donor coordination group on agriculture.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition. Humanitarian and select programs that address nutrition and agriculture that do not work with the Government of Mali are continuing despite the current unrest.</p>	<p>Yes. Before the recent unrest, USAID and the World Bank were working together to strengthen statistical data collection processes with the Government of Mali.</p>	
US	Mozambique	30.9	<p>FUNDING: \$30.9m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including beans, legumes, horticulture, and other high crop value crops in Zambezia, Nampula, Manica, and Sofala provinces in Mozambique to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.</p>	<p>by 2015</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall, created 8,140 rural jobs, produced \$2.36 million in credit, increased sales by smallholders by \$24 million, and mobilized \$24.4 million in agribusiness; - 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 7,469 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 342 medium-scale farmers; - Assisted the GoM to assess Mozambique's commercial, legal, and institutional reforms; - Helped revise a key regulation that impeded business and trade. 	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition.</p>	<p>Yes. USG/Mozambique is partnering with CIDA, the World Bank, and DANIDA to support the GoM's Multi-Sectoral Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition.</p>	
			<p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (oilseeds, pulses, cashews and fruit).</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nampula, Zambezia, and Manica provinces, supporting development along the Beira and Nacala trade corridors.</p>								
			<p>FUNDING: \$25.0m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, legumes, and dairy to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.</p>	<p>by 2015</p>	<p>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 of targeted non-irrigated hillside (\$/ha): Share of commercialized products from target 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 (%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established a new milk-testing laboratory; - 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 462 farmers in short-term agricultural Training of Trainers, resulting in 21,393 farmers applying improved technologies or management practices; - Reduced poverty by 14.3% among coffee value chain smallholders; - Provided assistance to 59 producer organizations and leveraged \$387,000 in private sector funds to support the establishment of post-harvest handling and storage centers; - Helped participant farmers receive better prices for their products due to increases in quality. 	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>Yes. US is partnering with the World Bank (in GAFSP) on a \$50 million project to increase agricultural productivity and restore the natural resource base.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition.</p>	<p>Yes. US is partnering with the World Bank (in GAFSP) on a \$50 million project to increase agricultural productivity and restore the natural resource base.</p>	
			<p>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.</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Feed the Future is working throughout the country.</p>								

Bilateral Assistance

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US	Senegal	543.0	<p>FUNDING: \$543m committed in FY2010 and FY2011. This includes USAID and MCC funding.</p> <p>PROGRAMS, USAID: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity and market linkages in key value chains (rice, millet, maize, and fisheries).</p> <p>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. Road rehabilitation: RN6 in the south and RN2 in the north.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, USAID: Senegal River Valley, Southern Forest Zone, Sine Saloum Delta Fisheries, Seed Labs.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>USAID: Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice and maize in the Senegal River valley and southern forest zone to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.</p> <p>MCC: End of Compact Targets: 39,740 hectares under new or improved irrigation; 376 km of rural roads completed.</p>	by 2015	<p>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 agribusinesses; no. of hectares irrigated; increase in % of irrigated land amongst total land cultivated.</p> <p>MCC: Hectares under new or improved irrigation; Km of rural roads completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided productivity-related training and outreach to 53,912 individuals from 3,068 producer organizations, after which farmers sold 38,000 tons of product valuing \$4.9 million; - Disseminated improved technologies, management practices, and funded agricultural activities that added \$4.9 million in new sales and 4,923 new jobs; - Provided 25 trade and investment capacity development trainings to 419 participants; smallholders realized a 222% change in product value; - Increased the value of agricultural loans to \$14 million; - Established a \$2 million loan guarantee facility with a microfinance institution, 44% of whose customers are women; - Supported interventions benefitting 6,427 agriculture-related firms; - Produced 36,000 tons of irrigated rice that were sold at a market value of \$9 million (maize sales increased nearly tenfold from 2010); - Helped form 37 public-private partnerships, generating \$1.7 million in private financing; - Trained 251 Community Nutrition Volunteers and 630 individuals on essential nutrition actions and management of childhood illness. <p>MCC:</p>	<p>USAID: Yes. US'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 Nouriture 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 1998 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.</p>	<p>USAID: Yes. The US 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 investment 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.</p>	<p>USAID: Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell 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.</p>	<p>USAID: Yes. US 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 US supports and partners with multilaterals in several activities, including a livelihood survey with WFP (\$300,000), an Agriculture Public Expenditure Review with WB (\$100,000) 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 "R4 Rural Resilience Initiative" (implemented by WFP and Oxfam) to Senegal, to provide micro-insurance to vulnerable farmers. USAID/OFDA, with FAO/WFP/UNICEF, 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 Counterpart 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.</p>
US	Tanzania	69.8	<p>FUNDING: \$69.8m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: 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.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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 (farm-level); value of new private sector investment; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding under six months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained 84,000 smallholder horticulture farmers; - Promoted access to finance through credit guarantees with two national lenders; - Supported 6 Tanzanians for Masters 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. 	<p>Yes. US's FTF Multi-year Strategy for Tanzania was designed in support of GoT's Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Implementation Plan.</p>	<p>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 and Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) public-private partnership. US provides direct support for SAGCOT, which concentrates investments in the high-productivity southern region of Tanzania.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").</p>	<p>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.</p>

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US	Uganda	36.8	<p>FUNDING: \$36.8m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 38 districts in southwest 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.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, legumes, and coffee in southwest, central and northern regions of Uganda to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.</p>	by 2015	<p>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 (at the farm-level); value of new private sector investment; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding under six months.</p>	<p>- Trained 13 groups of farmers from the Ankole Coffee Producer Cooperative Union to improve their knowledge in organic practices needed to grow the crop successfully.</p> <p>- Helped 6,640 small-scale farmers earn 35 cents per pound above the market price, as well as 70% of the final value of the exported coffee.</p>	<p>Yes. The FTF multi-year strategy for Uganda was designed to support the GOU's agriculture sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP).</p>	<p>Yes. USAID is working with other donors (World Bank, EU, Denmark, ADB, 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).</p>	<p>Yes. US 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.</p>	<p>Yes. US 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.</p>
US	Zambia	35.2	<p>FUNDING: \$35.2m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Eastern Province and connecting peri-urban districts near Lusaka.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including maize, beans, 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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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 associations) with improved capacity to address GCC; no. of public-private partnerships formed</p>	<p>- 238,361 hectares cultivated under improved technologies;</p> <p>- 84,527 businesses engaged in improved processing and production;</p> <p>- Integrated smallholders into agricultural markets, resulting in \$31 million in international exports;</p> <p>- Supported the signing of the Zambia Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programmed (CAADP) Compact;</p> <p>- Improved gender equality in U.S.-funded agricultural activities; over 30 percent of participants in short-term agricultural productivity training were women.</p>	<p>Yes. US'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 "2030 Vision".</p>	<p>Yes. US participates in GRZ's donor partner groups in Agriculture, Environment, Private Sector, Macro Economy, Health and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").</p>	<p>Yes, the US 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 US is also linking smallholders to processing markets for soy and groundnuts through a public-private partnership that includes the Embassy of Norway. The US supports agricultural policy analysis and advocacy for reform with co-funding from the Embassy of Sweden. The US is joining Irish Aid, DFID and UNICEF to support Zambia's status 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.</p>

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US	Guatemala	27.1	<p>FUNDING: \$27.1m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural production and processing (coffee, fruits, and vegetables).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Western highlands, including funding of income increasing activities in 5 departments: Totonicapan, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, and Quiché.</p>	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	<p>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 targeted 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.</p>	<p>Improved crop production, technology and access to the international marketplace, achieving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$43.2 million in sales and 15,345 jobs in value chain products and sustainable tourism; - 42 producer organizations with food cropping systems; - Sales of \$26 million for USAID-assisted coffee producers; - Training of 40 producer groups in new production practices, marketing skills, and post-harvest handling. 	Yes. US'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).	1. US, 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 sectors 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. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").	Yes. US 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	124.7	<p>FUNDING: \$124.7m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (mango, corn, rice, beans/vegetables, cocoa beans).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Three priority development corridors: Port-au-Prince/Cul-de-Sac, St. Marc/Cabaret, and the Northern Cap (Cap Haitien Corridor).</p>	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	<p>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.</p>	<p>Improved practices for smallholder farmers and associations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helped 9,786 farmers use of fertilizer and improved seeds, rehabilitated 135 km of rural feeder roads, 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 (368%), increasing incomes by 307%; - Managed hillside water flow with mango and cocoa trees and transplanted more than 1.5 million tree seedlings to cover a total area of 9,283 hectares; - Trained over 10,000 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 10,354 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 Haiti on agriculture and food security.	Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding").	Yes. USAID is partnering with the Inter-American Development Bank and Coca Cola to grow mangoes.
US	Honduras	25.0	<p>FUNDING: \$25.0m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve agricultural productivity (vegetables, coffee and basic grains).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 6 departments in the Western mountainous region (La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copan, Santa Barbara) in communities with the highest poverty and malnutrition rates.</p>	Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including horticulture and coffee in La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Barbara to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>Helped 13,430 families and 531 enterprises access technologies, inputs, and market opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrolled 13,430 client households, representing 60,380 beneficiaries (20% of the overall target); - Trained 16,055 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 2,031 participants in 152 4-training events on nutrition and health topics in target, food-insecure communities to improve child survival and nutrition. 	Yes. US'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 Agroforestry 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 at COTISAN the Honduran tripartite (GOH, Civil Society, Donors) coordination mechanism.	Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell 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.

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	Bangladesh	54.4	<p>FUNDING: \$54.4m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Investments in four key areas: 1) Increasing On-Farm Productivity; 2) Increasing Investments in Market Systems and Value Chains (focus on horticulture and fisheries); 3) Enhancing Food Security Policy and Planning Capacity; 4) Enhancing Agriculture Innovation Capacity</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 95% of resources focused in Southern Delta.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Reached 435,728 farmers who applied a new fertilization technique on 244,605 hectares, resulting in an average rice yield increase of 15%.</p> <p>-Trained over 11,300 farmers to improve potato, eggplant, and mango supply and export.</p> <p>-Trained 840 eggplant farmers on production technology, safe pest management, and post-harvest handling.</p> <p>-Assisted 5 associations to train nearly 2,864 mango farmers.</p> <p>-Supported over 50 fish farmers' associations.</p> <p>-Trained around 30,000 fish and shrimp farmers on improved aquaculture practices.</p> <p>-Supported the development of the dry fish manufacturing industry by training 400 yard owners and more than 2,000 female workers on hygienic dry fish production and packaging.</p> <p>-Generated more than \$95 million in new sales from fish and shrimp farms, increased private sector investment by \$3.5 million, and created 13,758 full-time jobs.</p>	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>Yes. US is actively engaged in the Local Consultative Group (LCG) and its sub-groups to coordinate with donors and GoB.</p>	<p>Yes. FTF programs are coordinated and integrated with health, nutrition, food assistance, climate change, democracy and governance, gender, and capacity development activities.</p>	<p>Yes. US coordinates with World Bank and FAO on \$52 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.</p>	
	US	Cambodia	16.8	<p>FUNDING: \$16.8m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Increase and diversify smallholder agricultural production for consumption and sales (rice, horticulture, and fish); increase and diversify rural household incomes.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Rural Tonle Sap area, targeting Pursat, Battambang, Slem Reap, and Kampong Thom provinces</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Successfully established more than 708 agricultural demonstration sites. Through these, 195 rice 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 \$790 per hectare in the last harvest (nearly 3 times the national average).</p> <p>-Helped 74 farmers increase green corn yields by an average of 52% after introducing improved production techniques.</p> <p>-Established over 60 home garden demonstration sites, showing households how to grow a more diverse variety of vegetables and herbs to improve household nutrition.</p> <p>-Helped 150 home garden "early demonstrator" farmers generate an average of \$100 in profit from surplus produce sales (despite the 2011 floods).</p> <p>-Trained 3,032 Community Fisheries villagers on the management of refuge ponds (natural wild populations of fish).</p>	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>Yes. US 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.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding") and are integrated with climate change, biodiversity, and economic growth programming.</p>	<p>Yes. US coordinates with ADB on \$39.1 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.</p>
	US	Nepal	19.0	<p>FUNDING: \$19.0m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Improve productivity and agricultural value chain productivity (high value vegetables with support to rice, maize, lentils, and livestock)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 16-20 districts in Terai and lower hills.</p>	<p>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.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Increased the food security of 1,500 landless people through livestock interventions.</p> <p>-Enhanced maize production and seeds to tolerate drought, improving food security for 21,000 rural farm families.</p> <p>-Improved food security by working on high-value agriculture and marketing activities in communities affected by flooding, achieving a 665% increase in sales and the development of 1,000 hectares of model farms.</p> <p>-Trained 3,143 flood-affected commercial agriculture farmers, including 1,070 women, in nursery preparation, production techniques, integrated pest management, pre- and post-harvest handling, and market management.</p> <p>-Conducted market and value chain training with 86 local farmers, GON, and private sector participants.</p>	<p>Yes. US's FTF Multi-year Strategy for Nepal was designed in support of GoN's Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP 1995-2015), National Agriculture Policy (NAP 2004), and National Agriculture Sector Development Priority Framework (NASDP 2010).</p>	<p>Yes. US chairs Donor Food Security Working Group.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding") and are integrated with climate change, health, and youth activities.</p>	<p>Yes. US coordinates with World Bank \$46.5 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on food security activities.</p>
	US	Tajikistan	20.7	<p>FUNDING: \$20.7m committed in FY2010 and FY2011.</p> <p>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 reforms in Khaiton Province.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Khaiton Province, the lowland region with high malnutrition and poverty rates as well as significant potential for agricultural production.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted assistance for value chains including rice, maize, pulses, and horticulture in Terai and Lower Hills to help vulnerable women, children, and family members escape hunger and poverty.</p>	by 2015	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Trained 30,000 rural residents on land use rights.</p> <p>-Facilitated 260 purchase/sale land transactions and supported legal representation for 89 clients in land dispute cases, with a 94% success rate.</p> <p>-Demonstrated improved farming techniques to 4,500 households (35,000 individuals), emphasizing the use of better quality seeds, increased fertilizer use, selection of crops with higher nutrition content for home consumption.</p> <p>-Doubled net income due to improved water availability resulting from technical assistance.</p> <p>-Demonstrated techniques to improve agricultural productivity with 204 large-scale producers in 6 value chains, including building the capacity of input suppliers.</p>	<p>Yes. US'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.</p>	<p>Yes. US is actively engaged in donor coordination and is supporting the organization and operation of an Agricultural Implementation Support Unit (AISU) within the government to improve coordination between GoT and donors.</p>	<p>Yes. US food security investments target both agriculture and nutrition (see "Programs" cell under "Funding") and are integrated with trade, climate change, natural resource management, and land reform.</p>	<p>Yes. US coordinates with World Bank on \$27.9 million GAFSP program. US also coordinates with World Bank and ADB on other food security activities.</p>

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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	Moldova	234.8	<p>FUNDING: 2010 Obligation: \$234,613,402. 2010 Disbursement: \$0. 2011 Obligation: \$0. 2011 Disbursement: \$5,646,340. Q2&Q2 2012 Obligation: \$0. 2012 Q1&2 Disbursement: \$4,200,000.</p> <p>PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair up to 11 large irrigation systems servicing up to 15,500 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>End of Compact Targets: 15,500 Hectares under new or improved irrigation; 4,300 Farmers trained; \$14.9 million of agricultural loans disbursed; 93 km of roads completed; 2,800 farmers that have applied improved techniques.</p>	<p>Sept. 2010 – Sept. 2015</p>	<p>Hectares under new or improved irrigation; farmers trained; value of agricultural loans disbursed; kilometers of rural roads completed; farmers that have applied improved techniques.</p>	<p>335 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.)</p>	<p>The four components of the THVA 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 (2008-2015). 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 THVA 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 contacts, studies, lessons learned, and informal peer review at all stages in the process starting 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 THVA Project design, confirming that MCC is targeting the right set of interventions, and providing evidence of the value and impact of strong collaboration.</p>
US	Philippines	257.9	<p>FUNDING: 2010 Obligations: \$5,090,000. 2010 Disbursements: \$0. 2011 Obligations: \$246,526,526. 2011 Disbursements: \$1,283,385. 2012 Obligations: \$10,970. 2012 Disbursements: \$3,954,771. Note: the Food Security total for the Philippines includes a portion of the Kalahi-CIDSS project that will likely be used for food-security-related community grants. Currently, this portion is still an estimate, and more exact numbers will be known in 2013 once the project is further along.</p> <p>PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce transportation costs through the 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>End of Compact Target: 222 km of roads completed</p>	<p>May 2011- May 2016</p>	<p>Km of rural roads completed</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>MCC worked closely with the World Bank on issues of targeting and impact evaluation strategy over the course of project development in 2009. Specifically, MCC benefited greatly from the World Bank's experiences with KCI 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 KCI that were not ultimately successful. As of January 2010, the World Bank intends to provide an additional loan of \$59 million to expand KCI. The World Bank thus intends, following discussions with DSWD and MCC, to target 112 of those municipalities that received KCI but did not have the opportunity to "graduate" with the one-year MT cycle as well as 109 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.</p>			

