U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2004

United States Agency for International Development
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Under Public Law 480, Section 407(f), "the President shall prepare an annual report concerning the programs and activities implemented under this law for the preceding fiscal year." As required, this report is hereby submitted to Congress.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States is committed to the goal of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (the 'Food for Peace' Act) is the principal instrument for U.S. international food assistance. P.L. 480 consists of several titles, each having specific objectives. Other significant laws authorizing international food assistance include the Food for Progress Act of 1985 and Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administer programs under all three laws.

The United States provided more than $1.67 billion of food aid to 61 developing countries, reaching over 62 million people worldwide, in fiscal year (FY) 2004. This included emergency programs aimed at meeting immediate needs, as well as development programs aimed at longer-term strategies to increase food production.

The following summary shows U.S. food assistance allocated by legislative authority for FY 2004.[1] Additional information is provided in the remainder of this report.

- **P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance**—approximately 229,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities, valued at $46 million, were provided to three countries under P.L. 480 Title I.[2]
- **P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs**—approximately 1.9 million MT of emergency food aid, valued at $1.2 billion, were provided to 47 countries through 62 programs.[3] An estimated 42 million people benefited from Title II emergency assistance .[4]
- **P.L. 480 Title II: Development Programs**—approximately 767,000 MT of development food aid, totaling $403 million, were provided to 29 countries through 75 programs. An estimated 18.5 million people benefited from Title II Development Programs.
- **P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—commodities for Title III were not programmed in FY 2004.
- **P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Program**—a total of 543 assignments were carried out in a total of 38 food-insecure countries. The estimated value of this program was $10.3 million.

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[1] *All costs represent commodities plus freight. Farmer-to-Farmer is the exception, as this program does not involve either commodities or freight.*

[2] *In addition to traditional Title I loans, about $105 million of Title I funds were used to purchase and transport approximately 355 MT of commodities to fifteen countries under the Food for Progress program.*

[3] *In addition, the International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) Initiative funded 22 programs in 18 different countries. See page 18 for more details.*

[4] *The aggregate expenditures for emergency and development programs do not include approximately $76.1 million in other Title II funding (including $3.3 million in Section 202(e) funds for Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grants, $25 million of Section 202(e) funds for WFP; $12.6 million in general contributions to WFP ; and $25.2million in commodity cost overruns. These costs are offset by $485.1 million in funding adjustments ($75 million in carryover funds, $149.1 million in funds from the previous fiscal year and $261million in MARAD Reimbursements). In addition, $10.3 million was allocated to the Farmer to Farmer program. Program and country totals represent programs with commodities approved in FY 2004, or that remain active with commodities approved late in the prior fiscal year. See FY 2004 Title II Budget Summary (January 2006) for detailed information.*

- **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—In FY 2004, approximately 70,000 MT of surplus U.S. commodities, worth over $127 million, were donated to 21 programs in 13 countries.
- **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program**—Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) financed the procurement and transport of approximately 59,000 MT, at a cost of $43.5 million, to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 12 countries.
- **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—CCC financed the purchase and shipment of approximately 301,000 MT of commodities provided to 24 countries at a value of $129 million. In addition, Title I resources were used to deliver approximately 355,000 MT of commodities, with a value of $105 million, under the Food for Progress program.
- **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust**— commodities from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust were not programmed in FY 2004.

The diversity of food assistance mechanisms available to the U.S. Government has continued to provide critical support to countries in need. Title II resources were employed in several large-scale food emergencies in FY 2004. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) was critical to an integrated U.S. Government response that averted major food crises and saved countless lives in Southern Africa and the Greater Horn. Emergency programs also provided continued food assistance to several countries recovering from complex emergencies, including Sudan, Chad, Afghanistan, and Iraq, among others.

In addition, Title II development programs supported chronically-undernourished communities with assistance designed to promote food security and self-sufficiency. By adopting a development-relief approach that transitions countries from relief to recovery, Title II development activities integrate a range of technical interventions at the community level, with a focus on improving household nutrition and agricultural productivity. In FY 2004, these activities were implemented in some of the poorest and food-insecure countries worldwide, including Haiti, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. Overall, approximately 18.5 million people worldwide benefited from Title II development assistance throughout the fiscal year.

USDA Title I, Section 416(b), and Food for Progress programs provided commodities to food insecure populations through the World Food Programme (WFP), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and foreign governments. These resources supported a variety of food security objectives in developing countries, such as humanitarian assistance, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and agricultural and rural development. In FY 2004, USDA continued the second year of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, providing commodities for school feeding as well as nutrition programs for mothers, infants, and children under five.

INTRODUCTION

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE—FRAMEWORK FOR STABILITY

Starting as simple transfers of food to those in need, U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to achieve multiple objectives, including the promotion of sustained economic development. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as Food for Peace, was the first permanent peacetime foreign-aid program. It ensured a steady supply of agricultural surplus to be donated to voluntary agencies and foreign governments for relief work, and it established the basis for our nation's international food aid programs.

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, referred to as the 2002 Farm Bill, reauthorized and extended the authority of P.L. 480 programs through FY 2007. This legislation reinforced the previous food aid objectives that guide the food assistance programs administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The legislation's primary objectives are as follows:

- Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes.
- Promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development.
- Expand international trade.
- Develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.
- Foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.
- Prevent conflicts.

U.S. International Food Assistance

The U.S. international food assistance program encompasses several food aid vehicles with governing legislative authorities that are implemented by two government agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III, and V of P.L. 480. USDA administers Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Title I of P.L. 480, Food for Progress, and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The list below provides a brief description of each international food assistance activity. Additional information about these programs is provided in Section II of this report.

1. **P.L. 480: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954** (commonly referred to as Food for Peace)—the principal mechanism for U.S. international food assistance.

    - P.L. 480 Title I—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.

    - P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Development Assistance—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.

    - P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.

    - P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.

2. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—overseas donations of surplus food and feed grain owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—commodity donations available to emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.

4. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program**—donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income countries.

5. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust**—food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises.

Each of these food aid instruments has specific objectives and provides aid to countries at various levels of economic development. Food aid may be distributed directly to those in need, or it may be monetized (sold) to provide cash resources for development projects. These projects help to facilitate increased agricultural production and household nutrition in order to enhance food security.

Not only do U.S. international food assistance programs reflect our concern for those who are food insecure around the world, but they are also a resource that provides benefits for U.S. citizens. The U.S. economy benefits both directly and indirectly from food aid. Millions of dollars' worth of agricultural commodities and processed food products, such as wheat flour, refined soybean oil, and blended cereals, are purchased under U.S. food aid programs. Many of these commodities are refined and processed domestically, as well as packaged in containers produced and printed in the United States. The vast majority of commodities are shipped to recipient countries on U.S.-flag carriers.

The U.S. Government's numerous partnerships enhance the strength and visibility of its international food assistance program around the world. U.S. Government agencies depend on, and collaborate closely with Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), indigenous organizations, universities, U.S. businesses, international agencies (e.g., WFP), and other governments. Through its dedicated partnerships with U.S. companies and cooperating sponsors, the U.S. Government integrates an array of food aid interventions into development programs that address the underlying causes of food insecurity.

FOOD SECURITY
DEFINING A LONG-TERM GLOBAL STRATEGY

Addressing global food security is essential to U.S. strategic interests because it promotes political and economic stability in addition to humanitarian goals. The 1990 Farm Bill first identified the concept of food security as an objective of U.S. food-assistance programs, defining food security simply as "access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life." The USAID *Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper*[5] and *The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security: The U.S. Position Paper Prepared for the World Food Summit*[6] further expanded and refined the definition of food security to encompass three distinct but interrelated dimensions, as follows:

1. **Access** by households and individuals to adequate resources in acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, depending on income available to the household, on the distribution of income within the household, and on the price of food.
2. **Availability** of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through household production, domestic output, commercial imports, or food assistance.
3. **Utilization** of food, requiring a diet providing sufficient energy and essential nutrients, potable water, and adequate sanitation, as well as knowledge within the household of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition, proper child care, and illness management.

U.S. international food assistance plays a valuable role in achieving global food security, as its programs are designed to address problems of access, availability, and utilization of food through emergency and development interventions. Providing adequate food for sustenance in times of crisis is necessary, and it will remain a key component of food assistance programs. Nonetheless, food relief alone is not sufficient to achieve global food security. Long-term food security that encompasses access, availability, and utilization requires an inclusive and targeted food assistance strategy, promoting social and economic conditions that enable individuals to gain access to food, by either producing it or earning the income to purchase it.

Each year that hunger continues at present levels costs more than 5 million children their lives and costs developing countries billions of dollars in lost productivity and earnings.

Food Security and Nutrition

Linking food aid to food security and nutrition is crucial. Inadequate nutrition severely impacts the lives of children and pregnant mothers. Achieving food security and reducing hunger are not only important goals in and of themselves, but are also critical for reaching other development goals. Under-nutrition directly hinders physical and cognitive development and increases vulnerability to disease. As a consequence, economic productivity stagnates and prosperity is delayed for generations to come.

Emerging global trends—such as urbanization, the mounting prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

[5] *Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper*, USAID, 1995. Available at: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABU219.pdf.
[6] *The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security: The U.S. Position Paper Prepared for the World Food Summit*, USDA, 1996. Available at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/icd/summit/1998/country.doc.

— pose significant challenges to human welfare and political stability in the developing world. Achieving a reduction in the number of chronically undernourished and underweight people, therefore, will remain both a humanitarian goal and a strategic priority for the United States into the 21st century.

Undernourishment, an important indicator of food insecurity, is a consequence of inadequate caloric, protein, and micronutrient intake. Coupled with poor sanitation, lack of access to clean drinking water, and insufficient health services, malnutrition increases vulnerability to disease. According to the World Health Organization, malnutrition affects one in every three people worldwide, afflicting all age groups and populations, particularly the poor and vulnerable.[7] Six million children under the age of five die annually from hunger-related maladies, and more than half of all cases involving child death are attributed to malnutrition.[8]

U.S. international food assistance programs target the most needy, particularly women and children because malnutrition often affects them the most. Malnutrition frequently begins before birth, and malnourished mothers are more likely to deliver low-birth-weight babies. Consequently, many interventions (such as providing essential micronutrients to pregnant mothers and promoting exclusive breast-feeding for the first six months) concentrate on pregnant and lactating women, ultimately giving children a healthier start to life. U.S. international food assistance programs contribute to improving the nutritional status of women and children in recipient countries. Food security is pivotal to the concept of sustainable development, and freedom from hunger may be seen as a fundamental measurement of this progress.

Micronutrient Fortification

The World Health Organization ranks micronutrient deficiency as the eighth leading threat to human health globally. This problem, also called *hidden hunger*, is widespread in many developing countries, specifically in areas where monoculture leads to inadequate dietary diversification. Micronutrient deficiencies can result in anemia, blindness, goiter, and other maladies while contributing to increased levels of infant mortality, mental retardation, and compromised immune systems. Vitamin A, for example, is an important nutrient for its many benefits in building resistance to infection and contributing to the reduction of premature mortality. Caused by iron deficiency, anemia in women increases maternal mortality in childbirth. Researchers have recognized that the combined effects of iron and iodine deficiency limit the ability of almost 60 percent of children in developing countries to achieve their full intellectual capacity.[9]

The economic and human costs of vitamin and mineral deficiency act as barriers to development and economic growth. With these facts in mind, it would be difficult to overstate the importance of micronutrient fortification to undernourished populations across the developing world. According to a World Bank study, "No other technology available today offers as large an opportunity to improve lives and accelerate development at such low cost

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[7] World Health Organization, *What Do We Mean by Malnutrition?* 2002. Available at: http://www.who.int/nut/nutrition2.htm.
[8] Frances Davidson, "Nutrition and Health," in *Nutrition: A Foundation for Development* (Geneva: Subcommittee on Nutrition, UN Administrative Committee on Coordination, January 2002) Available at: http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/books/intnut/intnut_04.pdf).
[9] The Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF, "Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency: A Global Progress Report," 2004. Available at: http://www.micronutrient.org/reports /reports/Full_e.pdf.

and in such a short time."[10] Unlike many public health interventions, micronutrient fortification does not require the expertise of trained health professionals, and local pilot programs can be undertaken at a national level with minimum government oversight.[11] Since micronutrient fortification can use existing food markets and distribution mechanisms, it has the potential to benefit a large number of people with a minimum investment in additional human resources, technology, or infrastructure.

Beginning with a pilot program in 1999, USDA and USAID began enforcing minimum micronutrient standards for all processed commodities used in food aid programs. In 1999 new regulations required that all vegetable oils intended for U.S. Government food aid would have to be fortified with vitamin A, while in 2000 it became compulsory for all milled cereal commodities to meet minimum micronutrient standards. These vitamins and minerals include, but are not limited to, iron, iodine, vitamin C, and calcium. In order to demonstrate the U.S. Government's commitment to maintaining adequate standards for micronutrient fortification, the 2002 Farm Bill made the pilot program a permanent component in U.S. Government food assistance programs. In FY 2004, the organization SUSTAIN, whose mission is to improve nutrition in developing countries, launched a new initiative in cooperation with USAID and USDA. The initiative's goals are to strengthen quality control oversight of food aid commodities and to look for new reformulations to increase the nutritional benefits of food aid for beneficiaries.[12]

Global Commitment to Reducing Hunger

The international community made reducing worldwide hunger an explicit aim of the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS), organized by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and again with the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000. At the WFS, the United States, along with 185 other countries, agreed to reduce the number of food-insecure people by half—from more than 800 million in the baseline period of 1990-92 to no more than 400 million by 2015. The MDGs set out by the UN General Assembly, consist of eight goals representing a commitment by the international community to meet the needs of the world's poorest people. The first of these eight MDGs, the goal to *eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*, is also an essential condition for meeting the other goals.

Despite international efforts, progress in the fight against hunger has been uneven. Certainly, food aid is instrumental in providing assistance to the most vulnerable and impoverished populations in these countries. At the same time, the potential for meeting the World Food Summit's target—halving the number of the world's hungry by 2015—depends on factors that food aid alone cannot overcome. Realization of the summit's goal is constrained by a variety of country-specific variables, including conflict, climatic and environmental conditions, soundness of domestic governance institutions, international trade relations and rates of economic growth.

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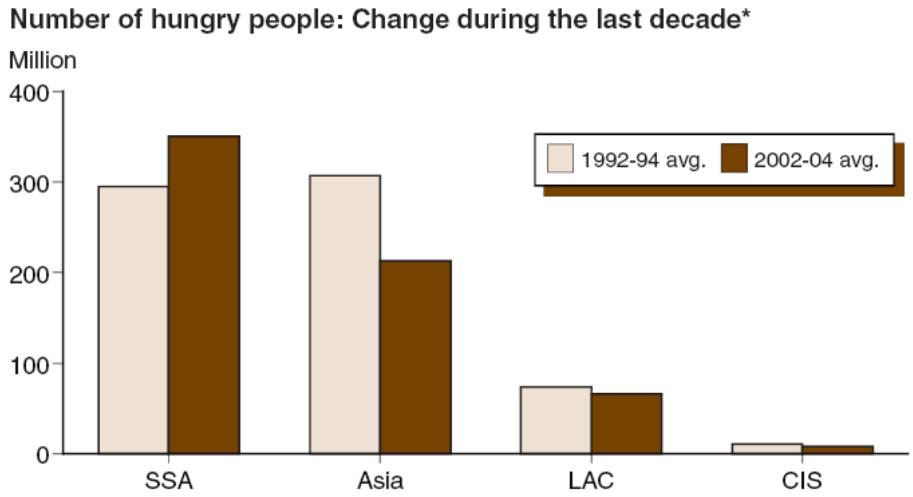
[10] World Bank, "Enriching Lives: Overcoming Vitamin and Mineral Malnutrition in Developing Countries," 1995. Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/hnp/nutrition/enrich.htm.

[11] Nutriview, "Micronutrient Interventions Can Reduce Morbidity and Mortality," 2000. Available at: http://www.nutrivit.org/vic/staple/nutriview.htm.

[12] "SUSTAIN Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2004." Available at: http://www.sustaintech.org/publications/rpt2004.pdf.



Note: SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States
Source: *Food Security Assessment*, 2005 / GFA-17, Economic Research Service/USDA.
Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/GFA17/GFA17b.pdf.

The 2004 FAO report on progress toward reducing hunger shows a slight improvement overall since 1992 when the World Food Summit's commitments were made. However, this masks wide disparities among countries and regions. According to USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS), under-nutrition declined in Asia and Latin America, but rose in the Middle East, North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa.[13] At the country level, more than 30 countries representing all regions of the developing world have made progress.[14] However, the fact remains that we face significant challenges if we are to meet WFS and MDGs. Political unrest, regional conflicts, the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS, land degradation and other issues continue to plague many of the world's hunger hotspots, preventing increases in domestic food production, trade growth and technology transfer.

Food Aid Trends

Food Aid Needs and Targeting

Although experts contend that it is possible to produce enough food to feed the entire world's population, hundreds of millions of people remain without adequate nourishment. As described in the previous section, hunger in developing countries is a complex phenomenon, which is not adequately explained by factors related to insufficient food production. Targeted food aid is critical to meeting the needs of those who do not have the resources to acquire minimum dietary requirements.

Estimates for projected food aid needs are typically based on a basic model of grain consumption and production and supply and demand. The difference between these estimates results in a global food surplus or deficit, which is also known as a "food gap." These models help policymakers predict the level of commodities necessary for closing the gap between food supply and actual needs at a given point in time. USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS), for example, estimates that the gap between the nutritional needs and the purchasing power of

[13] USDA/ERS, Food Security Assessment, 2004. Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/gfa16/.
[14] FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: 2004.* Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5650e/y5650e00.htm.

people in low-income food deficit countries (LIFDCs) was approximately 32 million tons (grain equivalent) in 2003, while aggregate global food aid totaled little more than a quarter of this amount.[15] Estimates of food gaps are useful in determining the desired amount of global food assistance required for meeting nutritional requirements on a global scale, but they are not very useful for effectively determining where food aid is most needed.[16] Variations in production levels across and within countries require detailed analysis and monitoring of food security situations in order to channel assistance to vulnerable populations in a timely manner.

The decreasing levels of certain types of government-to-government food assistance, also referred to as programmed food aid, results partly from the recognition that food aid is more effective in alleviating hunger when it is targeted at the community and individual levels. Food aid, according to this paradigm, should focus on assisting the poorest and most vulnerable members of society, rather than act as a general form of budget support to central governments.[17] The need-based targeting of food aid directly improves the nutritional status of the lowest income groups by increasing consumption, whereas food aid through central government tends to distribute assistance more evenly across all social groups regardless of need. Over the past few years, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, or FEWS NET, has been helping USAID get food to those who truly need it, using appropriate response mechanisms. As demands increase on limited humanitarian budgets, improved targeting is more critical than ever. Increasingly, FEWS NET is able to provide USAID with analyses well before actual food gaps emerge, supporting earlier design of appropriately targeted food-aid programs to reduce food insecurity and, ultimately, fundamental vulnerabilities to food insecurity and famine.

Global Availability of Food Aid

Global food aid allocations have been in decline relative to the average levels of food assistance over the past few decades.[18] According to WFP estimates, global food aid flows have fallen from a total of approximately 17 million MT in 1993 to 7.5 million MT in 2004.[19] The volume of food aid over time can be seen to fluctuate based on several interrelated factors: the price of commodities, the cost of shipping commodities, trends in humanitarian emergencies, and levels of donor commitment to such emergencies.[20] Since most donor food aid contributions are based on budget allocations, there is a strong correlation between the price of staple crops, such as wheat, and the global availability of food aid in a given year. ERS writes in 2004, "As major donor nations reduce market support to agriculture… decreases in surplus food production will likely follow. The cost of food aid may increase as a result."[21]

In order to ensure that donors provide a minimum supply of food aid cereals, seven countries and the European Union created the Food Aid Convention (FAC) in 1967. The FAC, which was last negotiated in 1999, is set to expire in 2004-05. The convention seeks to respond to the

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[15] USDA Economic Research Service, *Fifty Years of U.S. Food Aid and Its Role in Reducing World Hunger*, 2004. Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/September04/Features/usfoodaid.htm.

[16] Patrick Webb/WFP, *Food as Aid: Trends, Needs, and Challenges for the 21st Century*, 2004. Available at: www.wfp.org/policies/policy/other/pdf/foodasaidengfinal.pdf.

[17] USDA/ERS, *Food Security Assessment*, 2003. Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/gfa15/.

[18] IFPRI/WFP, *Redefining the Role of Food Aid*, 2004. Available at: http://www.ifpri.org/themes/mp18/wfp/redefine.pdf.

[19] WFP. *Global Food Aid Flows*, 2005. Available at: http://www.wfp.org/interfais/index2.htm#.

[20] Patrick Webb, op. cit.

[21] USDA ERS, *Fifty Years of U.S. Food Aid and Its Role in Reducing World Hunger*, 2004. Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/September04/Features/usfoodaid.htm.

food needs of developing countries by the following[22]:

- Making appropriate levels of food aid available on a predictable basis, as determined by the provisions of the Convention.

- Encouraging members to ensure that the food aid provided is aimed particularly at the alleviation of poverty and hunger in the most vulnerable groups and is consistent with agricultural development in these countries.

- Including principles for maximizing the impact, effectiveness, and quality of the food aid provided as a tool in support of food security.

- Providing a framework for cooperation, coordination, and information sharing among members on food aid-related matters to achieve greater efficiency in all aspects of food aid operations and better coherence between food aid and other policy instruments.

Members of the FAC agree to commit minimum levels of food assistance, expressed either in commodities or in cash. Total commitments pledged by FAC members, according to the 1999 convention, equaled 4,895,000 MT, as well as €130 million in cash contributions from the European Union.[23]

FY 2004 saw a marked increase in activities furthering the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Doha Development Agenda. High on the agenda are a number of development concerns aimed at prioritizing the needs of developing and least-developed countries, including the establishment of a fair and market-oriented international trading system.[24] Given the potential impact of these negotiations on global food aid availability, USAID and USDA will continue to play a key role to ensure that the end result does not compromise emergency response, and future food security prospects worldwide.

[22] Food Aid Convention, 1999. Available at: http://www.fao.org/Legal/rtf/fac99-e.htm.
[23] Ibid. FAC members include Argentina, Australia, Canada, European Union and Member States, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States.
[24] WTO Doha Development Agenda Work Program, August 1, 2004. Available at:http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/draft_text_gc_dg_31july04_e.htm.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2004 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The United States remains committed to assisting food-insecure populations affected by complex and natural emergencies and to supporting sustainable development. The three laws that grant the authority to execute the U.S. international food programs are the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985.

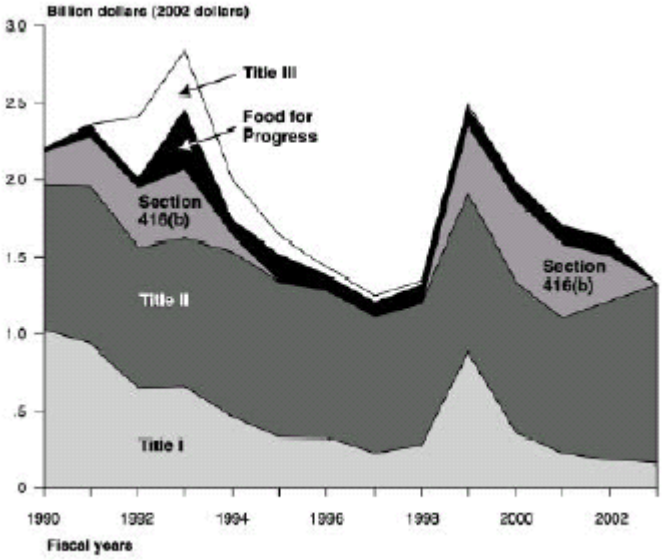
The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) reauthorized the P.L. 480 and Food for Progress programs until 2007. Amendments to a number of legislative mandates were established to enhance the effectiveness of current U.S. food assistance programs.

Public Law 480

The primary mechanism of U.S. international food assistance is the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), commonly known as Food for Peace. P.L. 480 comprises Titles I, II, III, and V, which provide assistance to countries at various economic levels according to each title's specific objective. Titles I, II, and III provide commodity assistance.

Title V provides agricultural technical assistance. USDA and USAID administer P.L. 480 programs.

P.L. 480 Food Aid Flows
(1990-2003)



Source: Government Accounting Office, 2002.
Available at: http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02801t.pdf.

P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance

Administered by USDA, P.L. 480 Title I is a concessional sales program of U.S. agricultural commodities that aims to promote U.S. commodity exports and foster broad-based, sustainable development in recipient countries. Repayment under Title I is made in U.S. dollars or in local currencies on credit terms up to 30 years, at low interest rates, with a maximum grace period of five years. Developing countries' governments and private entities are authorized to participate in the program.

Countries eligible for the Title I program include developing countries with a paucity of foreign exchange, complicating their ability to meet food needs through commercial channels. Priority is given to countries with the greatest need for food, especially those countries supporting viable economic development activities that enhance their food security and agricultural productivity. The program is intended to promote the recipient country's transition to commercial trade by gradually reducing the concessional aspect of the program, eliminating ocean freight financing and graduating countries from Title I to the more commercial CCC export-credit guarantee programs. Title I programs are flexible in order to allow for changing economic and foreign policy situations, market-development opportunities, the existence of adequate storage facilities, and possible disincentives to local agricultural production.
The primary commodities available under Title I are bulk corn, wheat, soybeans, and rice. Commodities are purchased in the U.S. market and distributed or sold by the developing country's government in its local markets. Subsequently, the proceeds generated by the sales are used to support development objectives, which must be explicitly stipulated in the agreement.

P.L. 480 Title I: Highlights

In FY 2004, Title I resources administered under P.L. 480 amounted to approximately $46 million in concessional credits, representing more than 229,000 MT of commodities.[25]

- **Philippines:** The Government of the Republic of the Philippines used $20 million in concessional credits to purchase approximately 58,200 MT of rice. The government used the revenues from the sale of rice to support projects including market development, nutrition, natural resources protection and job creation. Revenues were also used to improve agricultural infrastructure, increase access to agricultural facilities and equipment, expand research programs and strengthen the ties between the Philippines Department of Agriculture and the country's agricultural colleges and universities.

- **Jordan:** In FY 2004, the Government of Jordan used $20 million in concessional credits to purchase 133,700 MT of wheat. Proceeds from the sale of the commodity will fund financial assistance and employment programs for the poor, and agricultural development projects.

- **Peru:** The Government of Peru used $6 million in concessional credits to purchase approximately 37,400 MT of wheat. The government used the revenues from the sale of wheat to carry out agricultural development activities, build trade capacity, and protect Peru's biodiversity.

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Development Assistance

A significant portion of U.S. international food aid is used to respond to emergency situations and to implement development projects under Title II, administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP) in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). In FY 2004, approximately $1.67 billion, or 2.69 million MT of commodities, was administered under Title II, accounting for 78% of all U.S. international food aid for the

[25] In addition to traditional Title I loans, about $105 million of Title I funds were used to purchase and transport approximately 355,000 MT of commodities to fifteen countries under the Food for Progress program.

year.[26] Of this amount, $1.2 billion (1.9 million MT) was used for emergency relief, and $403 million (767,000 MT) for development activities.[27]

Title II programs in recipient countries are implemented by a wide array of cooperating sponsors that specialize in humanitarian relief and development assistance. These include PVOs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations. One of USAID's major implementing partners for delivering emergency food assistance is WFP. In FY 2004, the Office of Food for Peace partnered with 21 cooperating sponsors, as well as partner offices within USAID, USDA and field missions, to implement emergency and development activities in 56 countries worldwide, benefiting over 62 million people.[28]

LOOKING FORWARD: A NEW STRATEGY FOR FOOD FOR PEACE

FY 2004 saw the development of a new Strategic Plan for the Office of Food for Peace, and the implementation of many of these concepts throughout the fiscal year. The strategy aims to reduce causes and effects of food insecurity by targeting the "in" in food insecurity. By focusing on vulnerability to food insecurity, enhanced safety net interventions build capacity and assets and improve resiliency to shocks; these are essential first steps for household self-sufficiency and economic independence. Initial country results are promising and reflect FFP's overall commitment to decrease hunger and poverty as envisioned globally under the Millennium Development Goals and within USAID through the draft Fragile States Strategy.

Title II programs address two objectives: (1) food aid to vulnerable groups in emergency situations, and (2) long-term development programs to improve food security. Title II emergency and development (non-emergency) food assistance interventions support broader USAID goals, including emergency relief activities to directly support the Agency's goal of saving lives and reducing suffering. However, USAID places increasing emphasis on linking emergency relief with development strategies for longer-term food security in crisis-prone regions. As a result, the Title II emergency portfolio also encompasses a number of developmental relief transition activities. Similarly, the non-emergency development portfolio incorporates activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to famine, natural disasters, and complex emergencies, as well as to provide a safety net for orphans, the elderly, the infirm, and the disabled.

Title II activity levels are subject to five congressional mandates set forth in Sections 203 and 204 of P.L. 480 Title II. Appendix 10 describes these mandates.

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs

Title II emergency food assistance strives to save lives and rebuild productive livelihoods through the provision of food aid programs. These programs are designed to meet the "critical food needs of targeted groups." Title II emergency programs are designed to respond to fluid and complex situations while preparing communities for the transition from relief to recovery.

Title II emergency programs aim to address two forms of emergency: natural disasters, such as floods or droughts; and, complex emergencies characterized by conflict and insecurity, collapse in civil society and political stability, lack of infrastructure, and HIV/AIDS. All of these elements pose substantial program and operating challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

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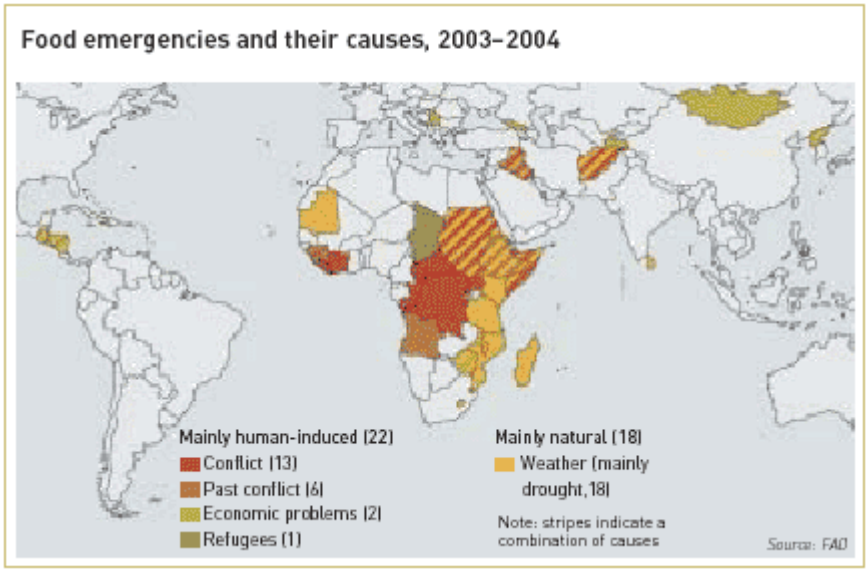
[26] In value equivalent. Title II represents 73% of U.S. international food aid in MT equivalent.

[27] The aggregate cost of Title II programs for FY 2004 represents $1.2 billion for emergency programs, $403 million for development programs, and $76.1 million in other miscellaneous Title II funding, including some unallocated funds. See Footnote 4 for a breakdown of this number.

[28] Does not include programs funded by the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) Initiative. See page 18 for details.

Beneficiaries of USAID Title II emergency food aid often include refugees, internally displaced persons, repatriated persons, and persons who are undernourished or at risk of becoming undernourished. Generally, women and children account for the vast majority of emergency food assistance recipients. In FY 2004, an estimated 44 million people benefited from Title II emergency food aid.

Recognizing that many emergency situations are a result of more structural causes of food insecurity, Title II emergency programs have shifted from direct food aid distribution to activities that promote self-sufficiency, such as Food for Work, Food for Agriculture and Food for Asset Creation. This shift has helped address the medium-term food-security needs of target populations, while positioning beneficiary populations towards longer-term development. In FY 2004, almost 86% of Title II emergency programs incorporated development-relief strategies into their program design and implementation.



Source: FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 2004.
Available at: http://www.fao.org//docrep/007/y5650e/y5650e03.htm#P102 22526

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

In FY 2004, Title II emergency programs provided 1.9 million MT of emergency food aid, at a cost of $1.2 billion. These commodities helped alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 44 countries worldwide. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 42 million food-insecure people in FY 2004, including 3.4 million internally displaced persons and 1.5 million refugees. Almost 90% of those targeted for assistance reported an improvement or maintenance of nutritional status thanks to Title II food assistance.

The following activities and accomplishments illustrate some of the successful Title II emergency programs for FY 2004:

- **Darfur (Sudan):** USAID/FFP's commitment to reducing food insecurity in vulnerable populations was demonstrated by its rapid and robust response to the humanitarian emergency that beset the Darfur region of Sudan in late 2003. USAID/FFP was the first major donor to respond to the Darfur emergency. Through a pre-existing WFP program in

Sudan, FFP was appropriately poised to aid those displaced, who had grown to an estimated 600,000 IDPs by November 2003. FFP expeditiously procured and shipped 30,000 MT of cereals that November and another 18,700 MT in February 2004 to fill the tremendous food gap until the inception of WFP's emergency operation in April 2004. As the crisis grew and the rainy season threatened access, pre-positioning of food became imperative. Within five weeks, FFP acquired 30,000 MT of wheat valued at more than $27 million, one of the quickest procurement and delivery responses in Title II history.

While food needs in Darfur continued to grow, the influx of Sudanese refugees into eastern Chad was constant, totaling 200,000 by September 2004. FFP was able to respond quickly through an Africare-administered development program (DAP) in Chad. By November 2003, a transfer of wheat flour from Africare to WFP's new emergency operation had been arranged. In addition, FFP assisted WFP to negotiate with the Libyan government an all-weather, 2,800km access pipeline from Benghazi, Libya to Eastern Chad. This ten-year agreement demonstrates another important role that Title II assistance plays in improving government relations and cooperation around the world.

With over two million displaced by the Darfur conflict, FFP total contributions in FY 2004 amounted to 118,400 MT valued at $112.9 million in Darfur and 16,780 MT valued at $14.6 million in eastern Chad. An estimated 2.8 million people in both countries benefited from Title II assistance in FY 2004.

- **Southern Africa:** Title II assistance continued to help mitigate the food security crisis in Southern Africa in FY 2004. A host of cooperating sponsors, including WFP and the PVO's Consortium for the Southern African Food Emergency (C-SAFE) received more than 206,000 MT of food, valued at $129 million, over the course of the fiscal year. General food distributions, as well as targeted interventions in health and nutrition among others, provided needed assistance to 3.3 million people in six countries – Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, for example, C-SAFE focused on delivering a combination of individual and household rations to orphans, pregnant and lactating women, children under five and people living with HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses. By the end of the fiscal year, food and livelihood security had improved in C-SAFE target areas, reaching almost 2.5 million beneficiaries. WFP, which operated in all six countries, witnessed similar positive results. A UNICEF-conducted study during the 2004 food crisis found, for example, a positive impact of child malnutrition for large supplementary feeding programs. With 117,000 MT of commodities available, worth over $70 million, an estimated 2.7 million people were able to benefit from WFP's regional response through Title II.

The Development-Relief Continuum

Understanding that long-term improvements in food security require more than emergency assistance alone, Title II programs have adopted a development-relief model to ensure that positive change can continue long after the immediate crisis ends. In FY 2004, for example, 86% programs had developed plans to link relief to long-term development. They include:

- **Northeastern Sudan:** Samaritan's Purse's Emergency Assistance Program, for example, incorporated activities to improve post-emergency self-sufficiency and livelihoods for more than 29,000 people in northeastern Sudan. Food for Work rehabilitation of health and education infrastructure, water and sanitation systems,

agricultural (gardening/irrigation) projects, and especially health, skills and literacy training helped promote immediate and longer-term social and economic improvements. Infrastructure projects, such as primary health clinics, renovated classrooms, and youth centers, have helped lay the foundation for public health improvement. The increasing supply of clean, potable water combined with hygiene projects and the construction or rehabilitation of clean facilities for the marketing of meat support a return to normal civil intercourse and safe commerce.

- **Somalia:** In Somalia, meanwhile, WFP's Social Support and rehabilitation programs benefited an estimated 350,000 and 480,000 residents, respectively. WFP Somalia's relief distributions allowed communities to safeguard assets and therefore contributed to improved food security in the future. Feeding of hospital inpatients and tuberculosis patients helped medical recovery and therefore a return to productive activities, thereby promoting livelihoods in the long-term. HIV/AIDS patients were able to extend their active and productive life with the same results. The Food for Work program contributed to increasing food production through farm development, land preparation, erosion prevention, as well as the creation of assets that benefit communities in the long-term. The Food for Training program increased skills and knowledge, contributing to increased income and self-sufficiency in the long-term.

- **Ethiopia:** Finally, FFP participation in and support of G8 initiatives were instrumental in facilitating the establishment of the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in December 2003. Based on the development-relief approach, FFP approved $70M for seven PSNPs in Ethiopia to complement the government's initiative. FFP's participation in Ethiopian PSNP development was significant, involving intensive discussions with government, USAID/Ethiopia Mission and international partners. Equally, FFP's efforts helped secure $20 million in Presidential Famine Fund resources for Ethiopia, and demonstrated FFP's pledge to increase U.S. Government involvement in global food security agendas.

P.L. 480 Title II: Development Programs

The P.L. 480 Title II development (non-emergency) food aid program constitutes the single largest source of USAID funding in promoting food security. Development programs concentrate on promoting food security in non-emergency settings through interventions implemented by PVOs, international organizations, and local NGOs. Title II non-emergency program commodities are a resource that can be used in needy countries for direct feeding, or monetized in order to finance development activities. The commodities programmed through Title II development activities encourage interventions that augment household nutrition and agricultural productivity.

Whether programmed in kind or sold in needy countries, development food aid is used to improve food access, availability, and utilization. Food aid directly supplements the diets of young children and pregnant and lactating mothers. When used in Food for Work programs, it directly supports labor activity that establishes the commercial and agricultural infrastructure necessary for rural development. Commodity sales promote private-sector participation while improving food security in developing countries. Local-currency proceeds are used to implement critical interventions to confront food insecurity. For example, monetization

proceeds are used to implement activities encompassing basic health services, nutrition, education, agricultural extension and training, and local capacity building. When fully integrated with other USAID resources, Title II development food aid enhances the effectiveness of child-survival, agriculture, income-generation, basic-education, and community development activities targeting the rural poor. In FY 2004, Title II non-emergency resources impacted an estimated 18.5 million people.

Title II development programs concentrate on two main activities and three other special areas of emphasis:

1. *Agriculture and Natural Resource Management* activities work at the community level with small farmers and their families, providing technical assistance and training to promote sustainable farming practices, more productive and more diversified farming systems, and improved post-harvest management and marketing. Title II agricultural activities often include the improvement of physical resources through the construction of small-scale irrigation and drainage systems, as well as soil and water conservation infrastructure through Food for Work programs. These activities increase sustainable yields, thus contributing to improvements in the availability of and access to food by poor rural households.

2. *Health and household nutrition* activities directly support and strengthen proven interventions for child survival and better household nutrition. These activities include the promotion of exclusive breast-feeding, immunization against preventable childhood diseases, better-balanced dietary practices, increasing micronutrient consumption, and prenatal care. Improving water quality and sanitation also contributes to healthier households.

3. Other Activities:

    - *Education* activities integrate school feeding programs with other resources to improve the quality of education through the promotion of educational opportunity, progress, and achievement. Increases in education through food-for-education programs are capable of having a long-term impact on food security by enhancing productivity, increasing incomes, and improving health and nutrition. Female education is a vital measure of development, and food-for-education activities underscore the importance of female school participation.

    - *Humanitarian assistance* is general relief provided through non-emergency food assistance programs. It provides safety nets to food-insecure populations. Frequently, humanitarian assistance is provided in conjunction with other development activities to foster self-reliance in targeted communities. Humanitarian assistance is provided through direct feeding programs and targets individuals unable to take advantage of development activities in their communities: orphans, the elderly, patients in hospices and hospitals, and persons and families living with HIV/AIDS.

    - *Microenterprise* interventions constitute only a small percentage of the Title II development portfolio. Many credit activities are gender targeted. These programs expand opportunities for productive activities which, in turn, increase incomes and

improve access to food. Such credit programs also teach valuable lessons in business practices, collective decision-making, and leadership.

P.L. 480 Title II: Development Program Highlights

In FY 2004, 17 cooperating sponsors implemented 75 Title II development activities in 20 African countries, six countries in Latin America and three countries in Asia. Approximately 767,000 MT, valued at $403 million, of food assistance was used to support programs designed to improve agricultural productivity, education, access to credit, and health systems for millions of food-insecure people. The examples below illustrate the breadth of Title II non-emergency food resources implemented by cooperating sponsors as well as how these activities have helped in allaying food insecurity and fostering self-sufficiency.

- **Bolivia:** In El Alto, Bolivia, the recently completed Infrastructure Improvement/ Employment Generation activity administered by Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) and CARE has received high marks from both Department of State and USAID/Bolivia officials. Credited as a key factor in assuaging fears and defusing tensions in late 2003, it quickly improved El Alto's tense and volatile political situation. Accomplished with 1,172 MT of Title II food and $911,500 in local currency from a Title III trust fund, over 97,500 family members benefited from the creation of 19,500 temporary jobs where, in five months, residents improved their neighborhoods with over 392 public works projects. In addition, El Alto citizens credited the program with restoring confidence in local and national governments.

- **Malawi:** Community-based Childcare Centers (CBCCs) are part of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Malawi Title II program strategy to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. Using 10,400 MT of commodities valued at $6.7 million, the Centers care for 2,636 children under five, allowing caretakers to participate in household or development activities. The community contributes some of the food used to feed the children, in part from communal gardens established with the help of the orphan care committees and village traditional leaders. To promote increased food access within caregiver households, about 98% of the beneficiaries (6,542) participate in the Title II program's agricultural interventions. Beneficiaries also grow vegetables in naturally occurring wetlands and gardens. The vegetables are used in CBCCs to supplement the children's diet, while some of the vegetables are provided to households caring for the chronically ill and those with orphans and vulnerable children.

COMBATING CHILD MALNUTRITION: THE HEARTH PROGRAM

The Hearth program, a community-based rehabilitation program for malnourished children, was first introduced in Guinea by Africare as part of their Title II development program. During FY 2004, 20 districts conducted Hearth cycles reaching 172 infants. After two months, 87% of these children were fully rehabilitated, and continued to show adequate nutritional status six months after the end of the session. Pregnant mothers who participated also reported signs of progress, giving birth to infants of higher birth weight than average. The remarkable success of Africare's program has led to Hearth's adoption as a national strategy for rehabilitation of malnourished children, and its expansion to other countries in need. The establishment of the Hearth model has thus proven both a significant development in the fight against child malnutrition, as well as a testament to the success and ingenuity of the Title II program.

Incorporating Risk and Overcoming Shocks

Building upon lessons learned from the past, Title II development activities of today incorporate risk into their project planning cycles, ensuring that development successes are not overwhelmed in the face of shocks such as drought, civil strife, or natural disaster. Three examples highlight the positive impact this approach has had on current programs:

- **Kenya:** Faced with persisting drought conditions, USAID/Kenya authorized the transfer of 739 MT from Title II development programs in response to emergency feeding needs. Over 184,000 persons were identified as highly food insecure in some parts of Marsabit and Turkana districts; in many of the areas Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeded critical thresholds. The Title II food transfer provided supplementary feeding for 9,000 children in Marsabit and over 10,000 malnourished children from 10 divisions in central and south Turkana through a joint government/World Vision program. Saving many lives, the food transfers were authorized well before Kenya's President declared a disaster in July 2004, or the emergency's magnitude was understood.

- **Bangladesh:** World Vision responded rapidly in areas affected by widespread flooding in Bangladesh during 2004, using both private and USAID resources to meet the emergency food and non-food needs of 100,000 flood-affected families. Rather than just respond to shocks, however, World Vision's Title II development program has been increasing household resiliency by increasing productivity and diversifying production. Thanks to the programming of 46,000 MT of commodities, worth a total of $14 million, yields of target crops have increased 119% since 2000. As a result, households have diversified staple and cash crops as well as supplemented income with homestead gardening and livestock rearing. In addition, families' diets have improved; more families are consuming proteins, vegetables and fruits.

- **Haiti:** After four disasters and the departure of President Aristide in February 2004, Haitians greatly benefited from over $35 million (83,240 MT) of FY 2004 Title II programming and support. Continuation of development programs provided important community services in health, education, and agriculture at a time when such services were difficult to find. Partners also provided a structure that could rapidly channel disaster assistance through qualified local staff, as demonstrated in the Gonaives floods. During the May 2004 Mapou-Fond Verrettes flooding, the expertise of CRS national staff enabled a quick response through its local connections, drawing down on Title II stocks in country and providing key interventions with additional funding from the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Again in September 2004, CARE, CRS and World Vision were exceedingly active in responding to flash flooding brought on by Tropical Storm Jeanne.

International Food Relief Partnership

In an effort to expand and diversify P.L. 480's sources of food aid commodities and FFP's current base of implementing partners, the U.S. Congress created the International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) Initiative in November 2000. This initiative enables USAID to award grant agreements to eligible U.S. nonprofit organizations to produce and stockpile shelf-stable, prepackaged commodities. These commodities are then made available to other eligible

nonprofit U.S. organizations (and international organizations) under grant agreements for rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution in emergency food aid relief programs.

In FY 2004, the Office of Food for Peace provided approximately $4.9 million of Title II IFRP supplier and distribution grants under this initiative. The program's primary supplier, Breedlove Dehydrated Foods, produces a micronutrient-fortified dried vegetable soup mix which is used as a meal supplement for humanitarian relief operations overseas. 22 IFRP grants were awarded to nonprofit U.S. based organizations to distribute the Breedlove Dehydrated Foods commodity in: Angola[29], Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Republic of Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Moldova, Nicaragua, Romania, South Africa, Swaziland, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe to assist in meeting those countries' food needs.

P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development

The P.L. 480 Title III program is a USAID-administered instrument for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in the least-developed countries. The U.S. Government donates agricultural commodities to the recipient country and funds their transportation to the point of entry in the recipient country. These commodities are sold on the domestic market, and the revenue generated from their sale is used to support and implement economic development and food-security programs. Title III is a government-to-government program, and it provides USAID with an opportunity to address critical policy constraints within the recipient government's development agendas. Funds were not appropriated for Title III in FY 2004.

P.L. 480 Title V: John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program

The Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program was established under the 1985 Farm Bill and funded through Title V of P.L. 480. The FY 2002 Farm Bill reauthorized the FTF Program for an additional five years, through September 30, 2007. This legislation also renamed the program the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program in honor of the pilot of American Airlines Flight 11 to Los Angeles, which crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.

The FTF Program provides technical assistance through American volunteer farmers on a people-to-people basis to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses to improve production, marketing, and distribution of agricultural commodities. The program relies on the expertise of volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses, and nonprofit farm organizations to respond to the local needs of host-country farmers and organizations. In general, these volunteers are not overseas development professionals, but rather individuals who have domestic careers, farms, and agribusinesses, or are retired persons who want to participate in development efforts.

[29] The Angola IFRP grant was awarded in FY03 yet received the Breedlove Dehydrated Foods commodity in FY04.

P.L. 480 Title V: FTF Highlights

During FY 2004, USAID provided over $10.3 million for FTF programs of eight implementing agencies. The FTF programs funded a total of 543 volunteer assignments in 38 countries. Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services having an estimated value of $4.06 million. The following examples illustrate the types of activities undertaken by the FTF Program:

- **Azerbaijan/Grain Sorghum Production:** A FTF volunteer assisted the Yardville Wheat Growers by introducing a new drought-resistant, highly productive feed crop to increase the cost efficiency of livestock and poultry businesses. The volunteer worked with individual farmers on chemical use, soil cultivation and fertilization, residue management and crop rotation, and sorghum planting depth and density. Donated sorghum seeds were divided among one hundred independent farmers in sixty-five villages. The Yardimili Wheat Growers produced hundreds of tons of inexpensive livestock and poultry feed with minimal effort, just one round of irrigation, and no chemical applications. The grain yield was between two and five tons per hectare, and the rest of the plant served as a nutritious cattle feed. Sorghum grown by the Yardimli Wheat Growers caught the attention of Azerbaijan's Minister of Agriculture at a small and medium enterprise development business forum and, as a result, the group recently received a 5,000 USD loan from Azerbaijan's Atabank.

- **Malawi/Improving Dairy Production:** Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer Jeffrey Musser, a lecturer at Texas A&M University, visited Malawi to assess the animal health problems facing dairy farmers. Mr. Musser found that milk production had fallen from 1.43 million to 1.17 million liters due to poor genetics, nutrition, and animal health services. He worked with Bunda College staff and the Dairy Farmer Association to assist 60 smallholder dairy farmers, one commercial dairy farm, and 120 dairy goat owners to improve herd health, especially the recognition and management of mastitis disease that causes decreases in milk yield and income by more than 30 percent. As a result, dairy producers can earn an increase of $150/cow and goat owners an additional US $28 per year. The volunteer assignment resulted in a project proposal that provided US $100,000 to improve Bunda College training and research in animal health. Mr. Musser is now working with Bunda College on a $2.2 million proposal for Regional Empowerment

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2004	
Ethiopia	1
Ghana	2
Kenya	4
Malawi	10
Mali	2
Mozambique	4
Nigeria	1
Senegal	1
South Africa	15
Uganda	6
Zambia	5
Subtotal Africa	***51***
Bolivia	5
El Salvador	9
Guatemala	9
Guyana	3
Haiti	1
Honduras	8
Jamaica	1
Nicaragua	11
Subtotal Latin America–Caribbean	***47***
Armenia	20
Azerbaijan	25
Belarus	8
Georgia	22
Moldova	26
Russia	142
Ukraine	39
Subtotal Europe-Eurasia	***282***
Bangladesh	16
East Timor	1
India	12
Indonesia	2
Nepal	6
Kazakhstan	24
Kyrgyzstan	27
Sri Lanka	1
Tajikistan	33
Turkmenistan	13
Uzbekistan	31
Vietnam	2
Subtotal Asia-Near East	***163***
Total	**543**

through Agriculture Partnerships. On the basis of this work he was nominated for the Bush Excellence Award for Faculty in International Teaching.

- **Nicaragua/Asociación de Pueblos en Acción Comunitaria (APAC):** Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer Brian Irish worked with the Asociación de Pueblos en Acción Comunitaria (APAC) in Nicaragua to improve vegetable and fruit production systems. Mr. Irish, from the agricultural experiment station of the University of Puerto Rico, visited farmer fields in several regions looking at tomatoes, bell peppers, cucumbers, lettuce, strawberries, broccoli, blackberries, and grapes. He diagnosed plant diseases and suggested ways to better manage diseases and use integrated pest management control techniques. As a result of Irish's assistance to decrease fungal diseases, strawberry yields have increased from 200 to 230 quintals per manzana (0.7 hectare) and farmers are getting a good price for strawberries by selling to a local ice cream plant. Irish showed the farmers how to use dish soap as an insecticide, rather than using stronger chemicals. Grape crop farmers previously applied 4 kg of chemical fungicides costing U.S. $88 each crop season; but they now use U.S. $15 of dish soap, a savings of U.S. $72 a season. APAC staff estimate that farmers will increase net incomes by 30% this year.

Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949: Surplus Commodities

The Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes the donation by USDA of surplus food and feed grain owned by the CCC. Section 416(a) authorizes surplus food assistance to be distributed domestically, and surplus food shipped to developing countries for assistance programs is covered under Section 416(b). Surplus commodities acquired by the CCC as a result of price-support operations may be made available under Section 416(b) if they cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of without disrupting price-support programs or at competitive world prices. These donations are prohibited from reducing the amounts of commodities traditionally donated to domestic feeding programs or agencies, from preventing the fulfillment of any agreement entered into under a payment-in-kind program, or from disrupting normal commercial sales.

Section 416(b): Surplus Commodities Highlights

During FY 2004, USDA provided approximately 70,000 MT of commodities and associated freight, valued at $127 million. New programming in FY 2004 consisted only of nonfat dry milk. Twelve cooperating sponsors implemented 21 programs in 13 countries. These donations alleviated humanitarian crises, supported agricultural development, and funded HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs. Specific accomplishments for programs included the following:

- **Pakistan:** USDA donated 540 MT of U.S. nonfat dry milk (NFDM) to International Medical Corps (IMC), a nonprofit organization, for use in Pakistan. IMC sold 440 MT of NFDM and used the proceeds over 12 months to address the medical needs of vulnerable women and children in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan. Specifically, the proceeds were used to improve access to healthcare services and safe drinking water. IMC also directly distributed 100 MT of fortified NFDM to qualifying social welfare institutions for feeding pregnant and lactating mothers, residents of women's or girls' shelters, people with AIDS, orphans, the elderly, the mentally or physically disabled,

leprosy patients, and clients of drug rehabilitation centers in low-income districts of the Northwest Frontier Province.

- **Angola:** USDA donated 500 MT of U.S. NFDM to the Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI), a nonprofit organization, for use in Angola. HDI sold the NFDM and used the proceeds over a 12-month period to increase agricultural productivity, local commerce and economic sustainability in the Huambo Province of southern Angola by removing landmines and unexploded ordnance on 1,500 kilometers of feeder roads that provide critical market linkages to commercial hubs.

- **Yemen:** USDA donated 10,000 MT of NFDM, 44,000 MT of wheat and 13,500 MT to the Government of Yemen, to help populations cope with food insecurity and low incomes. Proceeds from sales of the milk, valued at $20.7 million, were used by the government of Yemen to help finance development activities that promote economic, agricultural and fisheries development, improve health and education, preserve and promote cultural heritage and create jobs. Yemen produces very little milk, importing substantial quantities of milk products each year. Its dairy industry relies on imports of NFDM and whole fat dry milk to manufacture milk drinks, yogurt, ice cream and other dairy products. As NFDM availability varies from other countries and imports of finished dairy products are too expensive for many consumers to purchase, this donation enables dairy food processing at reasonable prices.

Food for Progress

The USDA-administered Food for Progress Program, authorized under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, assists developing countries, particularly emerging democracies "that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, input availability, distribution, and private sector involvement." The program authorizes the CCC to finance the sale and exportation of U.S. agricultural commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis. USDA may also use P.L. 480, Title I funds to supplement the CCC funding for the program. Agreements for Food for Progress are awarded to governments or PVOs, nonprofit agriculture organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, or other private entities.

The 2002 Farm Bill extended the authority for the Food for Progress Program to provide assistance in the administration and monitoring of food assistance programs to strengthen private-sector agriculture in recipient countries through FY 2007. The annual level of commodities is specified as not less than 400,000 MT of food commodities. Administrative costs were increased to $15 million, and further resources under the CCC for transport were authorized to $40 million.

Food for Progress Highlights

In FY 2004, CCC funding provided more than 301,000 MT in Food for Progress assistance, with an estimated value of $129 million. USDA also used about $105 million of P.L. 480 Title I funds to purchase and transport another 355,000 MT under the same program. The summaries below provide examples of Food for Progress agreements supported in FY 2004.

- **Bosnia-Herzegovina:** USDA donated 6,000 MT of refined sunflower seed oil valued at $8.9 million to International Orthodox Christian Charities, Inc. (IOCC), a private voluntary organization, for use in Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOCC sold the commodity in country and used the proceeds to provide technical assistance, direct loans, improve farm efficiency and competitiveness, and to assist in the formation of agricultural associations.

- **Côte d'Ivoire:** USDA donated 12,000 MT of rice valued at $6.5 million to Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Incorporated (OICI), a private voluntary organization, for use in Côte d'Ivoire. OICI sold the rice and used the proceeds to fund community-based development programs over 24 months. OICI activities included: training local farmers to improve their agricultural skills and technologies; establishing or strengthening local farmer marketing associations; business management training for micro-entrepreneurs and subsequent selective provision of micro-credit; and, establishing sustainable income-generating enterprises. For agricultural activities, OICI worked with farmers in the central region of the country, including Bouaké, the core of the rebel conflict. With farmer marketing associations, OICI supported micro-entrepreneurs involved in food transformation and agricultural marketing activities, giving priority to women and unemployed youth. Micro-credit beneficiaries were economically disadvantaged individuals or groups actively engaged in agricultural production, processing and marketing, along with novice borrowers with no existing loans and limited loan experience.

- **Indonesia:** USDA donated 15,000 MT of rice, 2,000 MT of soybeans and 1,900 MT of soy flour, valued at over $9.6 million to International Relief and Development, Inc. (IRD), a private voluntary organization, for use in Indonesia. IRD promoted private sector economic development and improved the nutritional status of low-income consumers in Indonesia by producing and marketing soy-enriched food products over a 24-month period. IRD provided the soy flour, soybeans and rice to factories in exchange for the production, packaging and delivery of 15,750 MT of rice noodles and 10 million liters of fortified soy sauce. More than 1.5 million low-income consumers purchased these products at a reduced price. Production of these new foods created approximately 1,000 direct new jobs for factory workers, many of them women. Distribution of both products at the wholesale and retail levels also provided indirect employment opportunities for many more workers.

Integrated Assistance: Broadening the Impact of Food Aid

The U.S. Government's humanitarian response often involves the coordination of multiple agencies, PVOs, and NGOs and close partnerships with numerous bilateral and international organizations. Integrated assistance has advanced international food-security efforts that use flexible programs to draw on funding from various sources and on the strengths of various organizations and agencies. The following initiatives demonstrate the strength of U.S. food aid in helping address broader development issues.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

An estimated 120 million children around the world do not attend school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. The majority of these children are girls. Following the success of the Global Food for Education Initiative, created in July 2000, the United States has

demonstrated its continued commitment to education and child nutrition with the 2002 Farm Bill's authorization of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education (FFE) and Child Nutrition Program through 2007.

Based on the federal government's school meals program, the program is named in honor of Ambassador and former Senator George McGovern and former Senator Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to promote education and school feeding. The FFE Program uses U.S. commodities and financial assistance to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under five.

McGovern-Dole FFE and Child Nutrition Program Highlights

In FY 2004, FFE provided 59,000 MT of commodities, or $44 million, to support programs implemented by WFP and PVOs in 12 countries. The following are examples of FFE activities in FY 2004:

- **Bolivia:** USDA donated 1,380 MT of various commodities to Project Concern International (PCI), a private voluntary organization, for primary school children in Bolivia. The commodities included 800 MT of wheat flour, 280 MT of wheat-soy blend, 180 MT of vegetable oil and 120 MT of lentils. The USDA assistance package for the project is valued at approximately $3 million. PCI provided a daily breakfast to about 100,000 primary school children in the Altiplano region of Bolivia during the eight-month school year, which runs from March to November. In addition, PCI implemented parent and teacher training programs to improve the quality of education, as well as a health promotion program to improve the health and nutrition of participating school children.

- **Eritrea:** USDA donated 5,430 MT of U.S. agricultural commodities to Mercy Corps, a private voluntary organization, for a food for education program in Eritrea. The commodities included 2,800 MT of wheat, 2,500 MT of vegetable oil, 50 MT of nonfat NFDM and 80 MT of soy protein concentrate, valued at over $3.9 million. Mercy Corps sold the wheat and most of the vegetable oil to the Eritrean Grain Board and used the remaining commodities for direct feeding. Proceeds from commodity sales helped fund program activities, including producing, packaging and distributing high-energy biscuits to 20,000 students in 50 primary schools. Proceeds were also used to encourage girls in rural areas to enroll in school, to train parent-teacher associations in distributing the biscuits and supporting schools, and to implement community-designed school improvements.

- **Moldova:** USDA donated 8,300 MT of U.S. agricultural commodities to the International Partnership for Human Development, Inc. (IPHD), a private voluntary organization, for the continuation of their children's education and nutrition project in Moldova. The program was previously supported by McGovern-Dole funding in 2003. The commodities, which included 4,010 MT of bread flour, 2,200 MT of potato flakes, 1,370 MT of pinto beans and 720 MT of vegetable oil, were part of a USDA assistance package valued at around $6.7 million for this project. IPHD also provided school lunches to 300,000 children in 2,500 schools and preschools over a five-month period. In addition to encouraging school enrollment and attendance, this project monitored the physical development and nutrition of preschool children and improved kitchens in the poorest rural schools.

Food Assistance in the Fight against HIV/AIDS

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and their families are at increased risk of food insecurity at the same time that they have increased nutritional needs. As young adults become sick, agricultural output and the ability to use labor as a source of flexible income are decreasing in many communities. In southern Africa and parts of eastern Africa, the effects of HIV/AIDS on food insecurity have interacted powerfully and synergistically with drought and other causes of food insecurity to increase vulnerability across communities. In addition, HIV/AIDS is causing an unprecedented number of children to become orphans by losing one or both parents. Moreover, increasing numbers of children are caring for relatives who are living with HIV/AIDS and many children are themselves living with HIV/AIDS. These orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and the subsequent poor nutritional outcomes as well as a range of other negative outcomes. These include: increased risk of mortality, increased risk of school dropout or poor educational performance and increased risk of sexual exploitation. Extreme poverty and hunger-risk survival strategies, coupled with the loss of one or both parents as a result of AIDS may force children to engage in high-risk survival strategies that put them at extreme risk of contracting AIDS through sexual exploitation. Without food and in the absence of available and affordable care and treatment, hungry families are forced to make drastic short-term decisions. Children, especially girls, are leaving school at alarming rates to help find food and to take care of sick parents and younger siblings. Providing food can also break the cycle that forces vulnerable children to engage in high-risk activities such as trading sex for basic necessities.

IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON FOOD SECURITY

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 11, 2004, the Global AIDS Coordinator, Ambassador Randall Tobias, spoke of the inextricable link between food security, good nutrition and the fight against AIDS, stating that "to succeed in this battle, we must recognize the important relationship between hunger and HIV/AIDS…we must find every possible way to coordinate our efforts with those of other programs that bring resources to address hunger..." To achieve these linkages between food and HIV/AIDS, it is critical to understand what food aid exists within a country and how to integrate these food resources within HIV/AIDS programs.

Food plays an important role in prevention, care and support, and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Prevention can be an objective in food related activities by strengthening the coping capacity of households and reducing the incidence of risky behaviors through increased access to food at the household level, providing Food for Work or training/education. A comprehensive approach to care and support for PLWHAs and OVCs should ensure that important services are made more accessible, including: food support; basic care; anti-retroviral treatment; mental health and psychosocial services for those by HIV/AIDS; increased educational opportunities; employment training and related services; and the protection and promotion of inheritance rights. Activities such as nutritional counseling and food assistance can greatly enhance treatment programs. As USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios affirmed in his testimony on May 11, 2004, "We know that interactions between ARVs, food and nutrition can influence the success of treatment by affecting drug efficacy, adherence to drug regimens, and nutritional status of people living with HIV and AIDS."[30]

[30] USAID, Written Testimony of Administrator Andrew S. Natsios, May 11, 2004. Available at: http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2004/ty040511.html.

Faced with the challenge of mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS on poor and vulnerable communities, P.L. 480 food resources maximize and expand upon the benefits of existing USAID programs. The Office of Food for Peace integrates HIV/AIDS food-supported activities into existing Title II programs to help enhance overall household food security. Title II HIV/AIDS assistance is often implemented through NGO partners that are already active in a particular region. This strategy allows for increased effectiveness, as these NGOs appreciate the distinct needs and concerns of communities. Title II programs concentrate on the following types of interventions:

- *Palliative Care*: home-based support to people affected by the virus through supplemental feeding and the provision of critical micronutrients.

- *Orphans and Vulnerable Children*: supplemental feeding for orphans and dependents in HIV/AIDS affected families.

- *Prevention of new infections*: community outreach projects based on the ABC approach to prevention:
  Abstain from sexual relations
  Be faithful to one partner
  Consistent and correct condom use.

- *Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT)*: educational programs integrating nutrition information and supplemental feeding for infants and young children.

- *Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)*: Many USAID missions are coordinating the integration of food resources with the expansion of ART programs funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In FY 2004, FFP focused attention on critical linkages between HIV/AIDS and food insecurity. FFP approved six new Development Assistance Programs (DAPs) with important HIV/AIDS components, bringing the total to 18 countries with well over $20 million in Title II DAP resources invested in HIV/AIDS care, support and prevention. This includes approximately one-third of the resources for WFP's Southern African program targeting six million beneficiaries. FFP also urged WFP's Executive Board to continue HIV/AIDS support in that program's follow-on, the Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Proposal (PRRO) that runs until 2007. To gain PRRO support within USAID, FFP worked with the Africa Bureau and the Bureau for Global Health to develop Basic Principles for HIV/AIDS Food Programming, while recognizing that acute humanitarian needs have priority over non-emergency HIV/AIDS programs. Additionally Mozambique, a PEPFAR focus country, recently integrated food and nutrition into their FY 2005 HIV/AIDS Country Operations Plan after a joint FFP and WFP assessment.

HIV/AIDS Program Highlight

- **Ethiopia:** Catholic Relief Services included HIV/AIDS as one of the topics in the health education program in all of its DAP areas. As a result of their special efforts, Alemtena Catholic Church was able to organize two Anti-HIV/AIDS Youth Clubs (AHAYC) and one Anti-HIV/AIDS (AHA) Committees. Community-based health care staff was trained

in HIV/AIDS prevention and control. In addition, CRS was able to provide support to HIV/AIDS orphans and patients in 14 Missionaries of Charity (MOC) homes throughout the country, thanks to FFP resources, USAID mission funding and private resources. MOC homes were visited by several high level U.S. Government delegations during the course of the year.

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

Although the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust is not a food aid program, it is a valuable resource that can be used to respond to unforeseen humanitarian food crises in developing countries. The Emerson Trust is a food reserve of up to 4 million MT of wheat, corn, sorghum, and rice administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. When an unanticipated emergency arises that cannot be met with P.L. 480 resources, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the release of commodities from the reserve in order to meet those immediate needs. Each year, 500,000 MT may be released, plus up to another 500,000 MT that was not released in prior years.

The reserve was originally authorized by the Agricultural Trade Act of 1980 as the Food Security Wheat Reserve and was later broadened to include a number of other commodities. In 1998 the reserve was renamed the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust and was reauthorized through 2007 under the 2002 Farm Bill. In FY 2004, no commodities were released from the Emerson Trust.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

AHA	Anti-HIV/AIDS
AHAYC	Anti-HIV/AIDS Youth Clubs
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HIV/AIDS)
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drugs (HIV/AIDS)
BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
CBCC	Community-Based Childcare Center
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
C-SAFE	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
DCHA	USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DP	Development Program (USAID)
DAP	Development Assistance Program (now called Multi Year Assistance Programs)
EMOP	Emergency Operation (WFP)
EP	Emergency Program (USAID)
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FTF	Farmer-To-Farmer Program of P.L. 480
FFE	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (Formerly Global Food for Education Initiative)
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FY	Fiscal Year
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICB	Institutional Capacity Building
IFRP	International Food Relief Program
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP Emergency Operation)
LIFDC	Low-Income Food Deficit Country
MARAD	U.S Maritime Administration
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOC	Missionaries of Charity
MT	Metric Ton
NFDM	Non-Fat Dry Milk
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
P.L. 480	U.S. Public Law 480
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SACR	Southern Africa Crisis Response
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WTO	World Trade Organization

Appendix 2: List of Partner Organizations

The following organizations implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2004:

ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare	Africare
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
Caritas	Caritas
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CNFA	Citizen's Network for Foreign Affairs
CPI	Counterpart International
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Service
FFTP	Food for the Poor
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FINCA	FINCA International
HDI	Humpty Dumpty Institute
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
JAM	Joint Aid Management
MCI	Mercy Corps International
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
LOL	Land O'Lakes
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PAI	Population Action International?
PCI	Project Concern International
PFD	Partners for Development
PRISMA	PRISMA
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SCF-UK	Save the Children Federation-United Kingdom
SHARE	SHARE Guatemala
SPIR	Samaritan's Purse
TAMU	Texas A&M University
Technoserve	Technoserve
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UN	United Nations
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VRF	Vishnevskaya-Rostropovich Foundation
WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision
WVUS	World Vision United States

Appendix 3: U.S. International Food Aid Programs: Basic Descriptions

PROGRAM	AGENCY	PURPOSE
P.L. 480 Title I	USDA	Concessional commodity sales through long-term loans.
P.L. 480 Title II	USAID	Development and emergency-relief programs in partnership with PVOs, NGOs, WFP, and government-to-government programs (emergency only).
P.L. 480 Title III	USAID	Government-to-government commodity donations to the least developed countries; linked to policy reforms.
Food for Progress Act of 1985	USDA	Commodity donations offered for emerging democracies and developing countries making commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. Agreements may be with governments, PVOs, NGOs, private entities, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations.
Agriculture Act of 1949 Section 416(b)	USDA	Surplus commodities to PVOs, NGOs, WFP, and government-to-government, donated to accomplish foreign food aid objectives.
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	USDA	Commodity donations and financial assistance are used to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as helping to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under five.
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	USDA/ USAID	A four million MT reserve that can be tapped to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries. As of October 2004, there were 1.7 million MT in reserve.

Appendix 4: USDA Title I Concessional Loan Program: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2004

TITLE I PROGRAMS			
Country	**Commodity**	**MT (000)**	**Value ($ 000)**
Jordan	Wheat	133.7	20,000
Peru	Wheat	37.4	6,000
Philippines	Rice	58.2	20,000
Total Title I		**229.2**	**46,000**

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, June 2007

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2004

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Africa						
Angola	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans	566.8	31,260	$15,886.3	$999.9
	WFP/PRRO	Yellow Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Green Peas, Corn	1,417.0	63,550	$44,009.2	—
Burundi	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	2,200.0	36,610	$19,880.6	—
Central African Republic	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	—	1,230	$996.1	—
Chad	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Lentils, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour, Sorghum	72.5	16,780	$14,532.3	—
Congo, DR	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Lentils, Yellow Peas, Green Peas	1,602.7	35,410	$30,812.9	—
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP/IEFR	Cornmeal, Navy Beans, Veg. Oil	688.0	10,650	$7,631.7	—
Djibouti	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas	—	1,710	$994.5	—
Eritrea	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	443.2	35,550	$14,381.3	$258.6
	MCI	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	126.0	30,150	$12,869.0	$91.4
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	1,499.0	62,800	$23,571.9	—
	WFP/PRRO	Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	—	13,020	$6,222.8	—
Ethiopia	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	4,151.0	291,020	$126,694.4	$5,929.6
	SCF-UK	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	167.0	17,450	$6,945.4	$92.8
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Navy Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat	7,900.0	174,400	$103,870.7	—
	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Green Peas, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend	160.0	7,950	$4,706.2	—
Guinea	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Green Peas	—	8,110	$5,505.5	—

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Kenya	WFP/IEFR	Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	2,322.9	25,800	$17,583.7	—
	WFP/PRRO	Navy Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Green Peas	230.4	21,750	$13,370.6	—
Liberia	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil	44.8	2,080	$980.7	—
	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Green Peas	744.0	31,780	$20,550.7	—
Madagascar	WFP/IEFR	Veg. Oil, Rice	110.0	2,010	$1,497.8	—
Mauritania	WFP/IEFR	Bulgur, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	578.5	6,990	$4,809.1	—
Rwanda	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Corn-Soy Blend	—	10,400	$6,278.8	—
Sierra Leone	CARE	—	—	—	$157.8	$4.3
	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	—	9,750	$6,472.2	—
Somalia	CARE	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	58.5	13,050	$7,885.0	$714.2
	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Green Peas	2,900.0	20,460	$14,951.3	—
Sudan	ADRA	—	—	—	$112.5	—
	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	350.0	3,050	$1,818.8	$151.6
	CRS	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	237.2	2,600	$4,204.7	$1,144.4
	NPA	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	182.7	7,710	$9,744.9	$772.7
	SPIR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Sorghum	71.0	6,290	$3,927.0	$229.4
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn, Yellow Peas	7,979.0	249,480	$244,636.5	—
Tanzania	WFP/IEFR	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	2,200.0	15,000	$5,562.9	—
	WFP/PRRO	Corn	1,939.0	22,620	$12,626.0	—
Uganda	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Yellow Peas, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Green Peas, Sorghum	1,725.2	94,650	$55,261.6	—
Subtotal Africa			**51,121.3**	**1,590,000**	**$1,001,097.9**	**$16,316.6**

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Asia						
Afghanistan	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat	9,243.0	79,330	$49,158.4	—
Algeria	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour	155.4	2,500	$931.0	—
Bangladesh	WFP/IEFR	Rice	5,000.0	9,730	$6,568.0	—
DPRK	WFP/IEFR	Navy Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	13,026.8	106,000	$45,704.3	—
East Timor	WFP/IEFR	Rice	110.0	1,000	$668.7	—
Pakistan	WFP/IEFR	Lentils, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	205.0	23,430	$8,510.7	—
Sri Lanka	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Rice	—	5,560	$3,274.2	—
Subtotal Asia			**27,740.2**	**227,550**	**$114,815.3**	**—**
Near East						
West Bank/Gaza	WFP/IEFR	Wheat Flour	530.0	8,940	$4,955.0	—
Subtotal Near East			**530.0**	**8,940**	**$4,955.0**	**—**
Europe & Eurasia						
Armenia	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Wheat Flour	140.0	6,800	$3,816.4	—
Azerbaijan	WFP/PRRO	Yellow Peas, Green Pea, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	—	4,860	$2,882.6	—
Georgia	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	—	4,730	$2,973.0	—
Russia	WFP/IEFR	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	259.0	8,720	$5,120.6	—
Tajikistan	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	1,482.6	10,300	$6,708.8	—
Subtotal Europe & Eurasia			**1,881.6**	**35,410**	**$21,501.4**	**—**
Latin America & the Caribbean						
El Salvador	WFP/PRRO	Red Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Veg. Oil	—	1,370	$629.9	—
Guatemala	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Corn, Black Beans	—	2,100	$999.5	—
Haiti	CARE	Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil	64.5	2,840	$2,049.1	$155.1
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	170.0	990	$828.7	—
Honduras	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Veg. Oil	—	2,760	$1,105.9	—
Nicaragua	WFP/PRRO	Red Beans, Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	—	1,740	$797.5	—
Subtotal Latin America & the Caribbean			**234.5**	**11,800**	**$6,410.6**	**$155.1**
Grand Totals						
Unallocated/PREPO			**—**	46,250	$20,424.2	**—**
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			**81,507.6**	**1,919,950**	**$1,169,204.4**	**$16,471.7**
Unallocated			—	—	$4,921.4	—
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			**81,507.6**	**1,919,950**	**$1,174,125.8**	**$16,471.7**

Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 2006. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System, December 2006.

Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.

Table does not include International Food Relief Partnership activities.

Appendix 6: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2004

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000S)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000S)	202(E) (000S)
Africa						
Angola	CARE	—	—	—	$8,500.0	$1,000.0
Benin	CRS	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice	72.5	8,680	$4,701.4	$566.0
Burkina Faso	AFRICARE	Rice	—	450	$608.1	$393.2
	CRS	Lentils, Bulgur, Rice, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal	313.4	13,340	$8,553.4	—
Cape Verde	ACDI/VOCA	Corn, Wheat	—	18,450	$4,361.9	$339.3
Chad	AFRICARE	—	—	4,400	$2,873.2	$1,084.3
	WFP	Cornmeal, Veg. Oil	260.0	1,160	$697.0	—
Eritrea	AFRICARE	Lentils, Veg. Oil	300.0	3,130	$3,222.6	$522.4
	CRS	Sorghum	350.0	3,260	$766.1	—
	MCI	Veg. Oil, Wheat	150.0	3,060	$2,097.1	—
Ethiopia	CARE	Veg. Oil, Wheat	37.0	6,130	$3,760.8	$1,226.9
	CRS	Bulgur, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat	128.6	20,400	$12,000.4	$1,107.6
	REST	Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend,	70.2	12,630	$7,329.7	$1,323.3
	SCF	Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend	24.5	3,310	$2,140.8	$260.0
	WVUS	Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend,	35.6	4,680	$3,201.1	$245.1
Gambia	WFP	Rice	155.4	1,000	$485.0	—
Ghana	ADRA	Wheat, Bulgur	90.0	23,700	$7,288.1	$250.7
	CRS	Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Sorghum	276.5	20,670	$8,691.4	—
	OICI	Wheat	—	4,000	$1,240.0	$96.0
	WFP	Veg. Oil	38.4	470	$571.0	—
Guinea	ADRA	Veg. Oil	—	1,180	$1,351.1	$877.0
	AFRICARE	Veg. Oil	—	2,940	$3,366.3	$1,003.7
	OICI	—	—	—	$149.7	$145.3
	WFP	Rice	88.2	650	$315.2	—
Kenya	ADRA	Green Peas, Corn-Soy Blend, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat	26.4	5,460	$2,033.6	—
	CARE	Yellow Peas, Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Veg. Oil,	16.0	3,890	$1,427.7	$506.7
	CRS	Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	5.0	8,200	$2,762.8	$103.0
	FHI	Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Black Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat	24.6	6,700	$2,831.3	$939.0

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Kenya contd.	TECHNOSERVE	Wheat	—	2,230	$611.0	—
	WVUS	Wheat	—	2,630	$720.6	—
Lesotho	WFP	Cornmeal, Green Peas	197.5	2,380	$1,338.5	—
Madagascar	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	73.7	7,300	$3,075.9	—
	CARE	Great Northern Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	16.0	7,410	$4,895.6	$992.3
	CRS	Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Navy Beans, Rice, Wheat	80.3	5,350	$2,474.1	—
	WFP	Rice	164.3	1,100	$533.5	—
Malawi	CRS	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	33.7	10,400	$6,722.1	$847.0
Mauritania	WVUS	Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Wheat	25.0	10,830	$3,676.7	$71.5
Mozambique	ADRA	Wheat	—	6,240	$1,741.3	$199.8
	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	4,350	$1,210.4	$78.4
	CARE	Wheat	—	9,460	$2,652.7	$142.8
	FHI	Wheat	—	5,180	$1,453.4	$131.7
	SCF	Wheat	—	8,580	$2,398.1	$235.8
	WFP	Rice	163.2	4,000	$1,940.0	—
	WVUS	Wheat	—	30,260	$8,355.0	$491.8
Niger	AFRICARE	Bulgur, Rice, Veg. Oil	251.5	12,840	$8,159.9	—
Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA	—	—	—	—	$291.9
	CRS	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	61.7	5,930	$4,922.2	$398.6
	WFP	Cornmeal	160.0	1,300	$698.1	—
	WVUS	Veg. Oil, Kidney Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Cornmeal	11.6	3,420	$2,679.6	—
Senegal	CPI	—	—	—	$275.3	$105.8
Sierra Leone	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Rice, Wheat	51.8	9,570	$5,016.8	$2,068.7
	WFP	Pinto Beans, Bulgur	160.0	3,140	$1,306.3	—
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	120.0	12,930	$9,078.6	$448.2
	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	2,650	$948.7	—
	CRS	Corn, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	0.5	3,720	$1,356.3	$157.4
	SCF	Cornmeal, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Wheat	5.0	4,550	$1,861.1	$806.8
	WVUS	Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal	5.0	3,400	$1,374.0	$289.1
West Africa Regional	CRS	Wheat-Soy Blend, Corn, Lentils, Veg. Oil	3.0	2,960	$2,651.6	$435.7
Zambia	LOL	Wheat	—	7,000	$3,108.0	$934.6
Subtotal Africa			**4,046.1**	**373,050**	**$184,562.2**	**$21,117.5**

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Asia						
Bangladesh	CARE	Wheat	—	24,000	$6,000.0	—
	SCF	Wheat	—	16,460	$4,115.0	—
	WFP	Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	1,400.0	7,350	$2,705.2	—
	WVUS	Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	91.2	46,270	$14,062.7	$260.9
Cambodia	WFP	Corn-Soy Blend	49.2	1,480	$703.0	—
India	CARE	Veg. Oil	6,625.0	21,620	$19,406.0	$500.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Veg. Oil	967.8	44,160	$21,463.2	$1,500.1
Indonesia	CARE	Wheat-Soy Blend	14.0	400	$456.8	$133.0
	CRS	Rice, Wheat-Soy Blend	40.0	3,070	$1,692.8	$392.5
	CWS	Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend	9.2	1,430	$760.6	—
	MCI	Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend	13.5	260	$348.4	$98.3
	SCF	Veg. Oil	38.9	160	$433.2	$100.0
	WVUS	Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	47.5	350	$423.2	$130.0
Pakistan	WFP	Veg. Oil	8.2	3,750	$4,556.2	—
Sri Lanka	WFP	Lentils, Rice	83.5	1,600	$916.4	—
Subtotal Asia			**9,388.0**	**172,360**	**$78,042.7**	**$3,114.8**
Near East						
Egypt	WFP	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	110.4	4,270	$2,344.1	—
Subtotal Near East			**110.4**	**4,270**	**$2,344.1**	**—**
Europe & Eurasia						
Tajikistan	CARE	—	—	—	$300.0	$900.0
Subtotal Europe & Eurasia			**—**	**—**	**$300.0**	**$900.0**
Latin America & the Caribbean						
Bolivia	ADRA	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend,	68.5	8,800	$4,690.8	$80.0
	CARE	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	31.2	13,040	$6,584.0	$100.0
	FHI	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	75.9	13,980	$6,931.2	$240.0
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	92.8	7,900	$4,070.2	$100.0
Guatemala	CARE	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Rice, Veg. Oil	55.1	5,830	$3,916.1	$155.4
	CRS	Black Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Rice, Veg. Oil	114.0	5,370	$3,596.4	$205.5
	SCF	Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Rice, Veg. Oil	43.0	3,410	$2,176.2	$300.0
	SHARE	Black Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	134.0	6,370	$4,035.0	$272.0

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Haiti	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	97.8	23,720	$6,857.6	$944.5
	CRS	Bulgur, Corn Meal, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	212.1	18,050	$6,403.4	$2,165.4
	SCF	Bulgur, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	122.4	11,490	$5,170.5	$531.7
	WFP	Rice, Wheat-Soy Blend	31.8	2,850	$1,441.5	—
	WVUS	Bulgur, Lentils, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	93.8	23,300	$7,826.8	$761.3
Honduras	ADRA	—	—	—	—	$128.3
	CARE	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	43.5	16,360	$5,103.6	$185.0
	SCF	—	—	—	—	$355.0
	WFP	Corn-Soy Blend, Rice	25.0	2,590	$1,240.2	—
	WVUS	—	—	—	$516.1	—
Nicaragua	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	6.5	5,030	$1,987.0	$450.0
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	9.7	4,240	$1,587.2	$450.0
	PCI	Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	11.0	4,340	$1,452.6	$300.0
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	11.4	3,320	$1,221.5	$150.0
Peru	ADRA	Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	12.4	6,390	$4,701.7	—
	CARE	Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Wheat	—	15,770	$7,091.9	—
	CARITAS	Crude-de-Gummed Veg., Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Veg. Oil	18.1	7,310	$5,541.7	—
	PRISMA	Crude-de-Gummed Veg.	—	8,270	$6,533.3	—
Subtotal Latin America & the Caribbean			**1,310.0**	**217,730**	**100,676.5**	**$7,874.1**
Grand Totals						
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			**$14,854.5**	**767,410**	**$365,925.5**	**$33,006.3**
Unallocated			—	—	$4,459.4	—
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			**14,854.5**	**767,410**	**$370,384.9**	**$33,006.3**

Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.

Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 2006. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System, December 2006.

Appendix 7: USDA Food for Progress Program—Fiscal Year 2004

Country by Region	MT Donated (000)		Value ($000)	
	Title 1 Funded	CCC Purchase	Title 1 Funded	CCC Purchase
Africa				
Cameroon	11.0		6,138	
Congo, Democratic Rep. of		3.5		3,404
Congo, Republic of		4.0		3,570
Cote d'Ivoire	12.0		6,482	
Eritrea	22.7		4,799	
Ethiopia	16.5		6,072	
Mozambique		9.9		8,543
Nigeria		10.5		7,702
Senegal	10.5		5,658	
Zambia		6.0		2,948
Total Africa	***72.7***	***33.9***	***29,149***	***26,167***
Asia, Central Asia and Near East				
Afghanistan		0.1		258
Azerbaijan	22.0	11.0	5,813	4,307
Cambodia		8.4		3,478
Georgia	50.0	15.0	10,974	3,929
Indonesia		28.7		9,613
Kyrgyzstan		1.6		2,451
Mongolia	25.0	25.0	7,408	8,348
Pakistan		15.5		8,382
Philippines		13.0		6,669
Tajikistan	2.0	17.5	1,223	10,866
Uzbekistan		10.0		3,656
Vietnam	24.0	20.1	7,111	6,216
Yemen	57.5		18,623	
Total Asia, Central Asia and Near East	***180.5***	***165.9***	***51,152***	***68,173***
Europe				
Albania		4.2		4,614
Bosnia & Herzegovina		6.0		8,886
Total Europe		***10.2***		***13,500***
Latin America and Caribbean				
Bolivia	26.5		5,813	
Ecuador	26.0	21.0	6,950	5,615
El Salvador	26.0	8.0	6,151	2,758
Guatemala		25.6		5,799
Guyana	23.0		6,116	
Honduras		15.0		3,802
Nicaragua		21.5		3,068
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	***101.5***	***91.1***	***25,030***	***21,042***
Totals	**354.7**	**301.1**	**105,331**	**128,882**
Combined Total	**655.8**		**234,213**	

Appendix 8: Section 416(b) Program Donations—Fiscal Year 2004: Regular and World Food Programme, by Region

Country by Region	MT Donated (000)		Value ($000)
	Government and PVO	WFP	
Africa			
Algeria		0.7	1,611
Angola	0.5		1,028
Sudan		0.1	80
Total Africa	***0.5***	***0.8***	***2,719***
Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East			
Bangladesh		0.1	71
Georgia	7.5		13,064
Indonesia	11.6		23,635
Kazakhstan	19.5		34,583
Korea, North		4.0	9,429
Pakistan	9.3		11,200
Sri Lanka	1.0		1,163
Vietnam	3.5		7,169
Yemen	10.0		20,354
Total Asia and the Middle East	***62.4***	***4.1***	***120,668***
Latin America and Caribbean			
El Salvador	1.8		3,869
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	***1.8***		***3,869***
Program Totals	***64.7***	***4.9***	***127,256***

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, June 2007

Appendix 9: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Donations—Fiscal Year 2004: Governments and Private Voluntary Organizations and World Food Programme, by Region

Country by Region	MT Donated (000)		Value ($000)	
	Government and PVO	WFP	Government and PVO	WFP
Africa				
Congo, Republic of	2.4		2,417	
Côte d'Ivoire		3.5		3,018
Eritrea	5.4		3,950	
Gambia		0.7		484
Kenya		10.3		4,758
Malawi		5.9		4,315
Mozambique		4.6		3,772
Total Africa	***7.8***	***25.0***	***6,376***	***16,347***
Asia, Central Asia and Near East				
Afghanistan	2.9		6,117	
Kyrgyzstan	1.1		2,113	
Total Asia and Near East	***4.0***		***8,230***	
Europe				
Moldova	8.3		6,930	
Total Europe	***8.3***		***6,930***	
Latin America and Caribbean				
Bolivia	1.4		2,335	
Dominican Republic	12.5		3,299	
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	***13.9***		***5,634***	
Totals	***34.0***	***25.0***	***27,170***	***16,347***
Combined Total	**59.0**		**43,517**	

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Service, June 2007

Appendix 10: P.L. 480 Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2004

	Minimum	Subminimum	Monetization	Value-added	Bagged in United States
FY 2004 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Final Status Sept. 2004	3,169,795	953,334	55.9%	55.9%	47.8%

Minimum:	Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.
Subminimum:	Metric tons for approved non-emergency programs through PVOs and community development organizations and WFP. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.
Monetization:	Percentage of approved Title II programs that are monetization programs.
Value-added:	Percentage of approved non-emergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.
Bagged in United States:	Percentage of approved non-emergency bagged commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

Source: USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Office of Food for Peace, FY 2004 Final Budget Summary, January 2006.

Appendix 11: Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance—Fiscal Year 2004

			MT	U.S. Dollars (millions)
P.L. 480	Title I		229,000	46.0
	Title II	Emergency	1,919,950	1,190.6
		Development	767,410	403.4
		Miscellaneous*	—	66.1
	Subtotal P.L. 480		***2,916,360***	***1,706.1***
Food for Progress	Title I funded		355,000	105.3
	CCC funded		301,000	128.9
	Subtotal Food for Progress		***656,000***	***234.2***
Section 416(b)			70,000	127.3
	Subtotal 416(b)		***70,000***	***127.3***
Food for Education			59,000	43.5
	Subtotal Food for Education		***59,000***	***43.5***
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust			—	—
Farmer-to-Farmer**			—	10.3
	Subtotal Bill Emerson and FTF		—	***10.3***
GRAND TOTAL			***3,701,360***	***2,121.4***

**Miscellaneous category for P.L. 480 Title II represents approximately $66.1 million in other Title II funding, including $3.3 million in Section 202(e) funds for Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grants, $25 million of Section 202(e) funds for WFP; $12.6 million in general contributions to WFP ; and $25.2million in commodity cost overruns. These costs are offset by $485.1 million in funding adjustments ($75 million in carryover funds, $149.1 million in funds from the previous fiscal year and $261 million in MARAD Reimbursements). Program and country totals represent programs with commodities approved in FY 2004, or that remain active with commodities approved late in the prior fiscal year. See FY 2004 Title II Budget Summary (January 2006) for detailed information.*

***$10.3 million of FTF funds is allocated through P.L. 480 Title II Miscellaneous funds.*

Appendix 12: Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2004

Title I
(3 countries)
Jordan
Peru
Philippines

CCC-Funded
Food for Progress
(24 countries)
Afghanistan
Albania
Azerbaijan
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Cambodia
Congo
DR Congo
Ecuador
El Salvador
Georgia
Guatemala
Honduras
Indonesia
Kyrgyzstan
Mongolia
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Zambia

Title I-Funded
Food for Progress
(15 countries)
Azerbaijan
Bolivia
Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
El Salvador
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Georgia
Guyana
Mongolia
Senegal
Tajikistan
Vietnam
Yemen

Title II
(61 countries)
Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bolivia
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
DPRK
DRC
East Timor
El Salvador
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan*
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritania
Moldova*
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Niger
Pakistan
Peru
Romania*
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa*
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Uganda
Uzbekistan*
West Bank/Gaza
Zambia
Zimbabwe*

** Title II countries with IFRP programming only. (6 countries)*

Title III
(0 countries)

Section 416(b)
(13 countries)
Algeria
Angola
Bangladesh
El Salvador
Georgia
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Korea, North
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Vietnam
Yemen

FFE
(12 countries)
Afghanistan
Bolivia
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Dominican Republic
Eritrea
Gambia
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Moldova
Mozambique

FTF
(38 countries)
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belarus
Bolivia
East Timor
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Jamaica
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Mali
Moldova
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Russia
Senegal
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Zambia