U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2005

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 67 countries, reaching over 72 million people worldwide, in fiscal year (FY) 2005. 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 2005.[1] Additional information is provided in the remainder of this report.

1. **P.L. 480: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,** commonly referred to as Food for Peace, (FFP)—the principal mechanism for U.S. international food assistance. P.L. 480 comprises several titles. Each title has specific objectives and provides commodity assistance to countries at different levels of economic development. In FY 2005, P.L. 480 titles and activities included:

   - **P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities. In FY 2005, approximately 65,186 metric tons (MT) of commodities, valued at $20 million, were provided to one country under P.L. 480 Title I.[2]

   - **P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief. In FY 2005, approximately two million MT of emergency food aid, valued at $1.3 billion, were provided to 54 countries through 84 approved programs.[3] An estimated 50 million people benefited from Title II emergency assistance.[4]

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

[2] *In addition to traditional Title I loans, about $93 million of Title I funds were used to purchase and transport approximately 235,000 MT of commodities to fourteen countries under the Food for Progress program.*

[3] *This does not include programs funded by the International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) Initiative. See page 8 for details.*

[4] *The aggregate expenditures for emergency and development programs do not include approximately $54.5 million in other Title II funding (including $2.6 million for Section 202(e) for Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grants, $25 million for Section 202(e) for WFP, $12.5 million for WFP general contribution, $3.5 million in freight cost overruns, and $700.000 for USDA IT and FEBES funds.) This cost was offset by $253 million in funding adjustments ($27.5 million for carryover, $80.2 million in funds from the previous fiscal year, and $145.3 million in MARAD Reimbursements). In addition $10.6 million was allocated to the Farmer-to-Farmer, Program. Country totals represent programs with commodities approved in FY 2005, or that remain active with commodities approved late in the prior fiscal year. See FY 2005 Title II Budget Summary (March 2006) for detailed information.*

- **P.L. 480 Title II: Development Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for development. In FY 2005, approximately 652,000 MT of development food aid, totaling $330 million, were provided to 31 countries through 83 programs. An estimated 22 million people benefited from Title II development assistance.

- **P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform. Commodities for Title III were not programmed in FY 2005.

- **P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Program**—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses. In FY 2005, a total of 663 assignments were carried out in a total of 40 food-insecure countries. The estimated value of this program was $10.6 million.

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). In FY 2005, approximately 13,000 MT of surplus U.S. commodities, worth $21 million, were donated to programs in three countries.

3. **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. In FY 2005, CCC financed the procurement and transport of approximately 108,000 MT, at a cost of $89 million, to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 15 countries.

4. **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. In FY 2005, CCC financed the purchase and shipment of approximately 248,000 MT of commodities provided to 14 countries at a value of $100 million. In addition, Title I resources were used to deliver 235,000 MT, with a value of $93 million, under the Food for Progress program.

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 U.S. to respond to unanticipated food crises. In FY 2005, wheat commodities were released from the Trust in order to provide 700,000 MT of various food commodities valued at $377 million for emergency relief to the people of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.

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 2005. USAID's Office of Food for Peace 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 Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Zimbabwe among others. Additionally, a special program was specifically created to address the needs of countries in the aftermath of the December 2004 Southeast Asia Tsunami.

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 2005, these activities were implemented in some of the poorest and food-insecure countries worldwide, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti and India. Overall, approximately 22 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 2005, USDA continued the third 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

Since their establishment in 1954, U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved over time to achieve multiple objectives. Their most recent evolution took place with the passage of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. The 2002 Farm Bill, as it is commonly referred, reinforced the previous food aid objectives that guide food assistance programs administered by USAID and the USDA. The legislation's primary objectives are as follows:

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

These six objectives serve as a framework upon which U.S. international food assistance is based. Whether distributed directly to those in need or monetized (sold) to provide cash resources for development projects, food aid helps to facilitate increased agricultural production and household nutrition in order to enhance food security.

In addition to the direct benefits of food security – healthier and more productive individuals and families – international food assistance serves a number of U.S. interests as well. 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.

In addition to these immediate benefits, food assistance serves a number of long-term U.S. interests as well. Programs that focus on sustainable development help promote peace while reducing the risk of conflict, ensuring U.S. security and financial investments in the long-term. In addition, the flexibility of food assistance programs helps prepare communities to cope with shocks such as natural disasters, price fluctuations, and other disruptions, reducing the continued need for U.S. financial assistance while providing the stability necessary for economic growth. Accordingly, international food assistance programs should be seen as a long-term investment.

I. FOOD SECURITY

DEFINING A LONG-TERM GLOBAL STRATEGY

As incorporated in The USAID Food Aid and Food Security Policy Paper and The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security: The U.S. Position Paper Prepared for the World Food Summit, the definition of food security encompasses three distinct but interrelated dimensions:

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.

In FY 2005, P.L. 480 Title II programs began to operate under a new conceptual framework that emphasizes food insecurity. Although the end goal is still framed in terms of achieving food security, the new strategic objective is *reducing food insecurity in vulnerable populations*.

GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCING HUNGER

The international community made reducing hunger worldwide an explicit aim of the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) and 2000 declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 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 consist of eight goals set out by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly 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

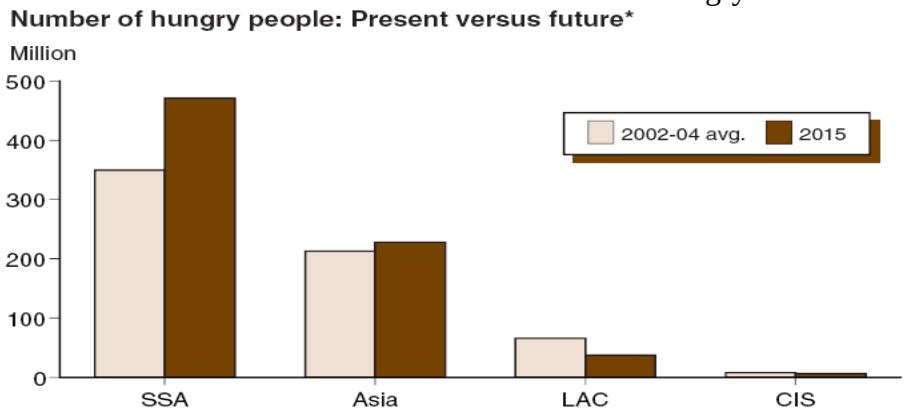
other goals. International food assistance is a key mechanism used to meet many of these goals. (See MDG graphics.[5])

Despite international efforts to address hunger and malnutrition, progress has been uneven. Although food aid is instrumental in providing assistance to the most vulnerable and impoverished populations, it alone cannot overcome obstacles such as conflict and natural disaster, among others.[6] Although countries in many parts of the world are making great strides toward achieving food security, others foresee continued, or worsening, conditions. (See chart below.) Despite the continued need for food assistance, however, global food aid allocations have been in decline relative to the average levels of food assistance over the past few decades.[7]

MDG 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Although long-term investment in development is needed, the most extreme cases need immediate assistance. Title II food assistance is the main mechanism by which international food assistance is provided, particularly in emergency situations such as civil strife or natural disaster. Despite security constraints in southern and southeastern Afghanistan, for example, WFP continued to make progress in restoring the livelihoods and household food security of Afghani refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Using 44,800 MT of Title II commodities, WFP was able to provide both a safety net for the extremely vulnerable, and a recovery component to enable people to move from recovery to development. In all, over 5.5 million Afghanis benefited from their activities, including 250,000 IDPs and 28,500 malnourished children.

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.[8] The price of commodities, the cost of shipping commodities, trends in humanitarian emergencies, and levels of donor commitment to such emergencies are the key factors determining ultimate levels of food aid.[9] Although the U.S., along with six other countries and the European Union, have tended to greatly exceed minimum commitment levels prescribed by Food Aid Convention (FAC), established in 1967, the U.S. and its fellow food aid partners must do more to ensure that the continued needs of the world's hungry are met.



Source: *Food Security Assessment*, 2005 / GFA-17, Economic Research Service/USDA.
Available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/GFA17/GFA17b.pdf.
Note: SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa; LAC = Latin American and the Caribbean;
CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States. * North Africa is not included.

[5] All MDG caption quotations courtesy of FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 2005. Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/a0200e/a0200e00.htm

[6] According to a 2005 FAO report, armed conflicts are the leading cause of world hunger today, followed by the effects of HIV/AIDS and climate change. FAO, May 23, 2005. Available at: http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2005/102562/index.html

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

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

[9] Patrick Webb, op. cit.

II. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2005 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. 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.

1. 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.

MDG 3:
Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

"Poor nutrition for women is one of the most damaging outcomes of gender inequality. It undermines women's health, stunts their opportunities for education and employment and impedes progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women." Many international food assistance programs are geared toward empowering women at a variety of levels, through participation in Village Development Committees, access to credit, development of community and household gardens, and enhanced educational and training opportunities.

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.

In FY 2005, USDA signed a Public Law 480, Title I, agreement with the Government of the Philippines for the sale of U.S. rice. The agreement provided $20 million for the sale of 65,186 MT of rice. Proceeds from the sale supported projects in a number of areas, including market development, renewable energy, 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 Philippine Department of Agriculture and the country's agricultural colleges and universities.

2. 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 in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). In FY 2005, approximately $1.6 billion, or 2.7 million MT of commodities, was administered under Title II, accounting for 70% of all U.S. international food aid for the year.[10] Of this amount, $1.3 billion (2 million MT) was used for emergency relief, and $330 million (652,000 MT) for development (non-emergency) activities.[11] In the process, FFP partnered with 24 cooperating sponsors, as well as partner offices within USAID, USDA and field missions worldwide, to implement activities in 54 countries worldwide, benefiting over 72 million people.[12]

Operating under a new strategic plan in FY 2005, Title II programs aim to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations. This focus on vulnerability to food insecurity ensures programs provide enhanced safety net interventions to build capacity and assets and improve resiliency to shocks; these are essential first steps for household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this strategy, as well as USAID's overarching goal of saving lives and reducing suffering, many Title II emergency programs encompass a number of development-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.

a. P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs

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 Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (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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[10] In value equivalent. Title II represents 66% of U.S. international food aid in MT equivalent.

[11] The aggregate cost of Title II programs for FY 2005 represents $1.3 billion for emergency programs, $330 million for development programs, and $54.5 million in other miscellaneous Title II funding, including some unallocated funds.

[12] This does not include programs funded by the International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) Initiative. See page 8 for details.

In FY 2005, Title II emergency programs provided two million MT of emergency food aid, at a cost of approximately $1.3 billion. Emergency programs also used over 700,000 MT of commodities, valued at $377 million, from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. Combined, these commodities were valued at $1.6 billion, and helped alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 54 countries worldwide. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 50 million food-insecure people in FY 2005, including 3.8 million internally displaced persons and 1.8 million refugees. Almost 96% of those targeted for assistance reported an improvement or maintenance of nutritional status thanks to Title II food assistance.

MDG 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

"Under the burden of chronic poverty and hunger, livestock herders, subsistence farmers, forest dwellers and fisherfolk may use their natural environment in unsustainable ways, leading to further deterioration of their livelihood conditions." Recognizing the impact of environmental degradation on agricultural production and productivity, international food assistance programs incorporate natural resource management (NRM) and sustainable development methodologies to promote long-term food security. In Ghana, for example, ADRA's Title II multi-year program uses an integrated strategy of agricultural production, natural resource management, marketing, agro-processing, nutrition, water and sanitation, and preventive health education to address household food insecurity. The program's multi-sectoral approach has helped increase agricultural production and farmers' gross cash value, without sacrificing sustainability. By FY 2005, more than 90% of farmers had adopted the promoted NRM practices.

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

- **WFP/Darfur (Sudan):** Title II emergency activities played a leading role in the prevention of widespread starvation and famine in Darfur, Sudan. In 2005, Food for Peace provided over 376,000 MT of food aid – approximately 85% of all food received by WFP for the Darfur response. The success of FFP's efforts was proven by a recent inter-agency nutritional survey, which found that malnutrition rates in Darfur had dropped below emergency levels despite continued insecurity and population displacement.

- **WFP/Southeast Asia:** In Southeast Asia, a massive tsunami destroyed both the lives and livelihoods of more than one million people in FY 2005, most notably in Sri Lanka and Indonesia. FFP partnered with multiple government agencies, missions, and cooperating sponsors to launch a massive relief effort in response to the disaster, with the first tranche of commodities arriving in a mere 48 hours. Over the course of nine months, 11,220 MT of food were directed toward the disaster, reaching an estimated 1.2 million beneficiaries.

- **WFP and C-SAFE/Southern Africa:** Compounding pervasive chronic food insecurity, much of Southern Africa – including Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zambia – suffered from drought and crop failure in late FY 2005, demanding a strong regional response. Two multi-year programs were operating in the region: WFP's new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation and the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE). By building on these existing programs, networks and commodities, FFP was able to quickly transition to relief activities and maintain an adequate response until additional commodities arrived. WFP and C-SAFE distributed a total of 175,180 MT of commodities by year's end benefiting over 6.6 million people.

b. 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. Whether programmed in kind or sold in needy countries, development food aid is used to improve food access, availability, and utilization in several areas, including: agriculture and natural resource management activities; health and household nutrition activities; and, other activities, including education, humanitarian assistance, and microenterprise.

In FY 2005, 17 cooperating sponsors implemented 83 Title II development activities in 31 countries worldwide. Approximately 652,000 MT, valued at $330 million, of food assistance was used to support programs that benefited an estimated 22 million people.

P.L. 480 Title II: Development Program Highlights

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.

- **PRISMA/Peru:** In FY 2005, PRISMA Peru's Title II multi-year program implemented agricultural production and market links interventions to more than 4,500 farmers in 213 communities. By partnering with local governmental and microfinance institutions who offered training, soil and water analyses, and additional funding, farmers were able to produce more crops and at higher sales values, estimated at almost $1.7 million for the year.

- **World Vision/Bangladesh:** Given its susceptibility to flood, Bangladesh exemplifies a country in need of early warning systems and community capacity to respond to shocks, a key goal of Food for Peace's new strategic plan. To counter the country's flood risk, early warning systems were developed through World Vision's Title II program, with access increasing to almost 50% from FY 2002 to 2005. Community awareness programs were implemented as well, increasing people's knowledge of how and where to access emergency relief supplies during a disaster. When combined with World Vision's other activities, which helped increase incomes by as much as 49% in some areas, program beneficiaries will be better prepared to cope with and respond to future disasters.

MDG 5:
Improving Maternal Health

"Hunger and malnutrition increase both the incidence and the fatality rate of conditions that cause a majority of maternal deaths during pregnancy and childbirth." International food assistance provides mothers with a host of health, nutrition, and educational support to ensure their long-term well-being. In Haiti, World Vision's Title II program provided more than 17,000 women with pre- and post-natal services at health centers and mobile clinics. Their participation in such activities as well as through the creation of Mothers' Clubs has benefited their children as well. Using over 5,500 MT of food assistance, World Vision provided full immunization to over 11,000 children in FY 2005, and almost 14,000 children were vaccinated against tuberculosis.

c. 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 2005, the Office of Food for Peace provided approximately $6.8 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. 36 IFRP grants were awarded to nonprofit U.S.-based organizations to distribute the Breedlove Dehydrated Foods commodity in FY 2005 and assist in meeting those countries' food needs. Nearly 270,000 people benefited from Breedlove programs operating in 27 countries: Armenia; Belize; Central African Republic; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Ethiopia; Georgia; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea; Haiti; Honduras; Indonesia; Kenya; Kosovo; Liberia; Kyrgyzstan; Malawi; Mexico; Nicaragua; Peru; Romania; Serbia; South Africa; Swaziland; Uzbekistan; and Zambia.

3. 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 2005.

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

Recognizing the benefits of technology transfer in enhancing agricultural production and productivity and reducing hunger, the Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program was established under the 1985 Farm Bill. The program connects volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses, and nonprofit farm organizations with their counterparts overseas to improve production, marketing, and distribution of agricultural commodities. The program, funded through Title V of P.L. 480, was renamed the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program in 2002 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.

P.L. 480 Title V: FTF Highlights

During FY 2005, USAID provided over $10.6 million to eight organizations implementing FTF programs. The FTF programs funded a total of 663 volunteer assignments in 40 countries. Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services with an estimated value of $5 million. The following examples illustrate the types of activities undertaken by the FTF Program:

- **Honduras/Dairy:** PROLENY is a milk collection center serving 25 milk producers in Honduras, one of 70 such centers developed countrywide in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, USAID, and Land O'Lakes. Luis Echeverria, an animal science technician and graduate student at the University of Florida, visited PROLENY farms and provided recommendations and a training guide on milk handling, animal health, nutrition, reproduction, installation improvement, and improved pastures and forages. Since implementing Echeverria's recommendations, PROLENY reports that the 22 farmers have increased production by 25% from 4,000 to 5,000 liters per day, resulting in an additional $300 of gross revenue per day.

- **South Africa/Producer Organizational Development:** Florida A&M University's (FAMU) FTF Program is providing farm management and business skills training to select farm groups to improve productivity, increase sales and income, and generate new employment. These groups, or "Trusts," are the beneficiaries of The Republic of South Africa's (RSA) land reform program, which seeks to achieve Black Economic Empowerment for previously disadvantaged emergent commercial farmers. In FY 2005, FTF volunteers trained 505 people, 203 (40%) being women. Through improved access to credit and financial services, and collaboration with the RSA Department of Agriculture and the Western Cape Agency for Sustainable Integrated Development in Rural Areas, FAMU assisted the groups to acquire $168,636 in Department of Agriculture funding for infrastructure improvements such as fencing, water systems, building structures, as well as production loans.

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2005	
Angola	3
Ethiopia	7
Eritrea	3
Ghana	11
Guinea	4
Kenya	20
Malawi	5
Mali	5
Mozambique	1
Nigeria	9
South Africa	19
Uganda	23
Zambia	6
Subtotal Africa	***116***
Bolivia	4
El Salvador	15
Guatemala	18
Guyana	5
Haiti	2
Honduras	24
Jamaica	2
Nicaragua	14
Peru	
Subtotal Latin America–Caribbean	***84***
Armenia	21
Azerbaijan	19
Belarus	20
Georgia	20
Moldova	24
Russia	130
Ukraine	45
Subtotal Europe- Eurasia	***279***
Bangladesh	16
East Timor	1
India	12
Indonesia	5
Nepal	10
Kazakhstan	21
Kyrgyzstan	27
Sri Lanka	7
Vietnam	3
Tajikistan	29
Turkmenistan	13
Uzbekistan	15
CAR Region	25
Subtotal Asia-Near East	***184***
Total	**663**

B. 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 2005, USDA provided about 13,000 MT of commodities and associated freight, valued at $21 million under Section 416(b) assistance. New programming in FY 2005 consisted only of nonfat dry milk (NFDM). These donations alleviated humanitarian crises, supported agricultural development, and funded HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs. Specific accomplishments for programs included the following:

- **Land O'Lakes/Bangladesh:** USDA donated 3,000 MT of NFDM to the nonprofit division of Land O'Lakes, Inc., a dairy cooperative, for use in the Philippines. Land O'Lakes sold about 2,550 MT of the NFDM and used the proceeds to administer de-worming medicines to school children and to provide technical training and consulting to local food processors. Land O'Lakes also bartered 450 MT of NFDM in exchange for ultra high temperature (UHT) milk packaged in 200 ml containers. The UHT milk was distributed to more than 155,000 students in 558 schools in the Jamalpur district of Bangladesh.

C. 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 2005, CCC funding provided 248,000 MT in Food for Progress assistance, with an estimated value of $100 million. USDA used about $93 million of P.L. 480 Title I funds to purchase and transport another 235,000 MT under the same program. The summaries below provide examples of Food for Progress agreements approved in FY 2005.

- **USGC/Iraq:** In FY 2005, USDA signed a Food for Progress agreement with the U.S. Grains Council (USGC) donating 21,250 MT of corn and 8,750 MT of soybean meal for use in Iraq. The USGC sold the commodities and used the proceeds to establish a revolving loan fund for Iraqi poultry producers to revitalize the Iraqi poultry industry and provide training in credit fund management and poultry association capacity building.

- **CRS/Niger:** In FY 2005, USDA signed a Food for Progress agreement with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which provided approximately 2,450 MT of wheat and 500 MT of bulgur, with a combined commodity and freight value of $1.3 million. CRS monetized the wheat in Niger and used the proceeds over a two-year period to improve the incomes of 1,500 farmers in 30 villages by increasing sesame production and trade, expanding farmers' managerial capacity, and encouraging women entrepreneurs. The bulgur was used in a Food for Work (FFW) program to bridge the food demand during the hunger season and support sesame production through soil recuperation and erosion control.

MDG 8: Global Partnership

The Millennium Goals represent a global partnership for development. Under this partnership, it is the primary responsibility of less developed countries to work towards achieving the first seven Goals. They must do their part to ensure greater accountability to citizens and efficient use of resources. But for these countries to achieve the first seven Goals, it is absolutely critical that developed countries deliver on their end of the bargain with more and more effective aid, more sustainable debt relief and fairer trade rules, well in advance of 2015.

D. 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.

1. 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 and Child Nutrition Program (FFE) 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. In FY 2005, FFE provided 108,600 MT of commodities, or $89 million, to support programs implemented by WFP and PVOs in 15 countries. The following are examples of FFE activities in FY 2005:

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

"Hungry children start school later, if at all, drop out sooner and learn less while they do attend, stalling progress towards universal primary and secondary education." Food assistance programs support educational achievement by providing incentives for children to stay in school and continue their education. In Benin, for example, Catholic Relief Services' Title II Food for Education program benefits more than 8,000 children, leading to improved attendance and completion rates. During FY 2005, the attendance rate reached 95%, surpassing targets by almost 10%. Similarly, in Tajikistan, a Food for Education Program implemented by WFP helped increase attendance from 26% to 95% within the first few weeks of project implementation.

- **IOCC/Lebanon:** In FY 2005, USDA signed a Food for Education agreement with International Orthodox Christian Charities, Inc. (IOCC) to donate 12,000 MT of wheat for use in Lebanon. IOCC implemented a school feeding and a monetization program for 400 public schools targeting 45,000 children. IOCC used the proceeds from monetization to fund the school feeding project, repair schools, purchase school supplies, form Parent Teacher Associations, and provide child health and nutrition education for parents and children.

- **IPHD/Guinea-Bissau:** In FY 2005, USDA signed a Food for Education agreement with International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) to donate agricultural commodities for use in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The donation included 350 MT of pinto beans, 500 MT of rice and 900 MT of vegetable oil. IPHD directly distributed 1,210 MT of vegetable oil, rice and beans during the lunch-time meal to 38,000 pre-school and kindergarten children as part of a nine-month school feeding program. IPHD sold 540 MT of vegetable oil in Guinea-Bissau and used the proceeds to purchase local foods to complement the commodities donated by USDA in the school feeding program. In addition to encouraging school enrollment and attendance, especially for girls, the project implemented a malaria prevention program targeting the same school children.

2. Food Assistance in the Fight against HIV/AIDS

HIV-affected populations often cite food as one of their greatest needs. HIV/AIDS can cause and worsen food insecurity and malnutrition among infected and affected populations, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). Food insecurity can lead people to adopt livelihood strategies that increase the risk of HIV transmission.

Food and nutrition programming related to HIV/AIDS is a relatively new intervention area with a number of programmatic and operational challenges. Over time, there has been increased acknowledgment of the links between food insecurity, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, and the need to integrate food and nutritional support into a comprehensive response. Some of the challenges faced by WFP and USAID Title II cooperating sponsors in responding to food insecurity, malnutrition and HIV/AIDS are due to the lack of documented sector-based promising approaches and lack of field level evidence on food-based or nutritional-based interventions appropriate to HIV/AIDS.

In Uganda, ACDI/VOCA has been the lead agency on an initiative aiming to improve food security for 60,000 People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and OVCs through a direct feeding program. This program has been supported by FFP and by funds from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) contributing to hygiene and nutrition training and counseling. Feedback from beneficiaries continued to be quantitatively and qualitatively positive. Generally, health status improved as a result of the ACDI/VOCA food and nutrition and hygiene services. Beneficiaries experienced shorter episodes of sickness; the numbers of those maintaining or gaining weight was higher than the percentage losing weight quarter-on-quarter. In FY 2005, the number of times beneficiaries have been unable to work dropped to 1.6 from the two reported for the baseline year of FY 2003.

PEPFAR and FFP also coordinated through the Uganda mission to support nutrition and hygiene training that has benefited an estimated 4,300 PLWHA and their families. In addition, ACDI/VOCA has a Title II-supported agricultural grants program aimed at improving food security and nutrition. ACDI/VOCA reported that health improved with greater access to clean water, better hygiene and water storage practices, and an increase in the consumption of micronutrient-rich vegetables.

MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases

"Hunger and poverty compromise people's immune systems, force them to adopt risky survival strategies, and greatly increase the risk of infection and death from HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases." International food assistance programs help prevent the spread of infectious disease, and provide assistance to those suffering from its effects. Given the alarming rate of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia, for example, World Vision's Title II multi-year activities create awareness and change behavior of individuals through training and dissemination of appropriate community-based materials, and support for food, school uniforms and other basic needs. More than 3,500 people benefited from such interventions in FY 2005.

3. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

Although the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) 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 four 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 after the Missouri Congressman who fought for a program that encourages the donation of food and grocery products to nonprofit organizations for distribution to needy individuals. The BEHT was reauthorized through 2007 under the 2002 Farm Bill. In FY 2005, the Emerson Trust allowed the U.S. government to provide 700,000 MT of various food commodities, valued at $377 million, for emergency relief to the people of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

BEHT ..... Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
CCC ..... Commodity Credit Corporation
CS ..... Cooperating Sponsor
C-SAFE ..... Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
FAC ..... Food Aid Convention
FAMU ..... Florida A&M University
FAO ..... Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET ..... Famine Early Warning System Network
FFE ..... McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (formerly Global Food for Education Initiative)
FFP ..... Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFW ..... Food for Work
FTF ..... Farmer-to-Farmer Program of P.L. 480
FY ..... Fiscal Year
HIV/AIDS ..... Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
GFA ..... Global Food Assessments
ICB ..... Institutional Capacity Building
IFRP ..... International Food Relief Partnership
IPHD ..... International Partnership for Human Development
LAC ..... Latin America and Caribbean
MARAD ..... U.S Maritime Administration
MDG ..... Millennium Development Goals
MT ..... Metric Ton
NFDM ..... Non-Fat Dry Milk
NRM ..... Natural Resources Management
NGO ..... Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA ..... Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
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
PVO ..... Private Voluntary Organization
RSA ..... Republic of South Africa
SACR ..... Southern Africa Crisis Response
SSA ..... Sub Saharan Africa
UHT ..... Ultra High Temperature
UN ..... United Nations
USAID ..... U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA ..... U.S. Department of Agriculture
USCG ..... U.S. Grains Council
WFS ..... World Food Summit
WFP ..... World Food Program

Appendix 2: List of Partner Organizations

The following organizations implemented U.S. government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2005:

ACDI/VOCA..... Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA..... Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare..... Africare
ARC..... American National Red Cross
CARE ..... Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
Caritas..... Caritas
CPI..... Counterpart International
CRS ..... Catholic Relief Services
CWS ..... Church World Service
FHI ..... Food for the Hungry International
FINCA..... FINCA International
ICRC..... International Committee of the Red Cross
IFDC..... International Fertilizer Development Center
IOCC ..... International Orthodox Christian Charities
IPHD..... International Partnership for Human Development
MCI ..... Mercy Corps International
NPA..... Norwegian People's Aid
LOL ..... Land O'Lakes
OICI..... Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
PCI..... Project Concern International
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
TS ..... Technoserve
UN ..... United Nations
USDA..... U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGC ..... U.S. Grains Council
WFP..... World Food Programme
WOCCU ..... World Council of Credit Unions
WVUS ..... World Vision United States
ZAM ..... Zamarano School

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 2005, there were 1.7 million MT in reserve.

Appendix 4: USDA Title I Program: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2005

TITLE I PROGRAMS			
Country	**Commodity**	**MT**	**Value ($ Million)**
Philippines	Rice	65,186	20
Total Title I		**65,186**	**20**

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, June 2007

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2005

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Africa						
Angola	CARE	Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	—	13,850	$9,873.2	$1,257.8
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	—	23,330	$16,808.9	—
Burundi	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	2,466.5	31,620	$16,501.1	—
Central African Republic	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas	140.0	620	$427.4	—
Chad	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal, Lentils	598.5	26,970	$22,470.8	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	WFP/PRRO	Rice, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	177.8	1,750	$1,364.0	—
Congo, DR	FHI	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	—	4,910	$4,575.8	$663.8
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	1,260.0	30,080	$24,559.5	—
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP/PRRO	Navy Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	1,618.3	8,750	$5,840.7	—
Djibouti	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	47.5	780	$503.0	—
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	60.7	1,530	$1,009.3	—
Eritrea	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat	350.0	40,440	$14,960.6	$1,875.2
	MCI	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	200.0	21,810	$11,256.9	$1,085.7
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Sorghum, Wheat, Veg. Oil	840.0	53,510	$20,938.8	—
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	967.4	10,330	$5,072.1	—
Ethiopia	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	150.0	27,360	$12,391.7	$1,468.8
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	9,204.7	83,450	$37,342.6	$2,148.9
	FHI	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	118.0	16,720	$7,734.9	$1,043.5
	REST	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	249.4	62,470	$27,758.1	$5,342.0
	SCF	Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	94.1	5,300	$3,441.8	$609.4
	SCF-UK	Veg. Oil, Wheat, Lentils	130.2	34,120	$14,887.0	$1,795.0
	WFP/PRRO	Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat-Soy Blend	3,253.3	409,780	$206,733.4	—
	WVUS	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	66.5	14,170	$6,633.7	$293.3
Guinea	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas	1,460.7	8,710	$6,231.1	—
Kenya	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	2,323.0	37,090	$21,863.6	—

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Kenya contd.	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal, Sorghum	248.4	26,150	$13,022.0	—
Liberia	CRS	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil	200.0	4,280	$3,815.8	$355.1
	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	1,460.7	27,330	$18,732.8	—
Mali	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend	625.0	1,000	$667.2	—
Mauritania	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	654.0	16,940	$8,811.1	—
Niger	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Rice, Yellow Peas, Sorghum	2,680.0	7,620	$5,502.6	—
Rwanda	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Veg. Oil Cornmeal, Yellow Peas	2,096.4	11,270	$6,187.0	—
Sierra Leone	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	2,921.4	8,710	$5,928.5	—
Somalia	CARE	Lentils, Sorghum, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	598.5	31,800	$17,607.5	$2,267.5
	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Yellow Peas, Rice, Veg. Oil	2,899.8	13,020	$8,678.0	—
Southern Africa Crisis Response	WFP/PRRO	Kidney Beans, Pinto Beans, Red Beans, Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Yellow Peas, Green Peas, Cornmeal, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	13,534.0	137,370	$88,086.6	—
	WVUS	Great Northern Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat	1,167.0	32,590	$25,977.4	$6,061.9
Sudan	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	—	670	$452.6	$453.3
Sudan contd.	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	350.0	6,050	$3,901.0	$324.3
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	237.2	13,520	$14,148.3	$482.8
	ICRC	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	200.0	7,710	$6,297.2	—
	NPA	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	127.7	15,730	$15,066.7	$357.2
	SPIR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	75.0	11,120	$5,303.0	$355.0
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Lentils, Sorghum, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	8,749.0	284,380	$258,280.7	—
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	60.0	6,300	$2,728.4	—
Tanzania	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Corn, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	2,096.4	33,250	$16,668.3	—
Uganda	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Sorghum	2,694.2	79,630	$47,497.3	—
Zambia	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Sorghum	158.0	5,210	$3,435.0	—
Subtotal Africa			**69,609.3**	**1,751,100**	**$1,077,975.0**	**$28,240.5**
Asia						
Afghanistan	WFP/PRRO	Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	18,486.0	122,240	$56,570.2	—

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Bangladesh	WFP/IEFR	Rice, Wheat	5,000.0	11,500	$4,444.6	—
DPRK	WFP/IEFR	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat	6,521.0	22,800	$6,996.8	—
East Timor	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	58.7	1,350	$994.2	—
Indonesia	CARE	—	—	—	$576.5	—
	CWS	—	—	—	$242.9	$57.1
	WFP/PRRO	Wheat	2,072.8	9,430	$3,406.6	—
Nepal	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	—	1,620	$965.4	—
Sri Lanka	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Wheat Flour	550.0	3,900	$1,995.5	—
Tsunami	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Yellow Peas, Rice, Veg. Oil	2,000.0	11,220	$12,231.2	—
Subtotal Asia			**34,688.5**	**184,060**	**$88,423.9**	**$57.1**
Near East						
Iraq	WFP/IEFR	Wheat Flour	3,458.6	4,700	$2,962.3	—
West Bank/ Gaza	WFP/IEFR	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	480.0	8,940	$4,937.8	—
	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour	480.0	1,940	$1,053.3	—
Subtotal Near East			**4,418.6**	**15,580**	**$8,953.4**	**—**
Europe & Eurasia						
Armenia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour	—	1,980	$1,098.0	—
Azerbaijan	WFP/PRRO	—	—	2,530	$1,545.7	—
Georgia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat Flour	—	2,810	$1,593.9	—
Russia	WFP/IEFR	Wheat Flour	—	2,600	$1,497.9	—
Tajikistan	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	1,482.6	13,270	$8,360.7	—
Subtotal Europe & Eurasia			**1,482.6**	**23,190**	**$14,096.2**	**—**
Latin America & the Caribbean						
Colombia	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	3,000.0	4,570	$3,419.2	—
El Salvador	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil	690.0	1,040	$617.1	—
Guatemala	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	1,380.0	3,950	$1,689.8	—
Haiti	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	175.0	3,900	$3,135.5	—
Honduras	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	1,380.0	3,360	$2,348.8	—
Nicaragua	WFP/PRRO	Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil	1,380.0	1,700	$1,285.2	—
Subtotal Latin America & the Caribbean			**8,005.0**	**18,520**	**$12,495.6**	**—**
Grand Totals						
Unallocated/Prepo			—	50,706	$25,296.5	—
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			**118,204.0**	**2,043,156**	**$1,227,240.6**	**$28,297.6**
Pending Approval and Other Adjustments			—	—	$27,932.1	—
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			**118,204.0**	**2,043,156**	**$1,255,172.7**	**$28,297.6**

Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, March 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 2005

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Africa						
Angola	CARE	Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	—	5,020	$2,567.1	—
Benin	CRS	Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice	67.0	5,300	$2,599.6	$87.4
Burkina Faso	AFRICARE	Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Rice	5.0	4,440	$2,806.3	$162.9
	CRS	Cornmeal, Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Rice	328.7	19,780	$12,188.7	$846.2
Cape Verde	ACDI/VOCA	Corn	—	18,070	$3,650.1	$490.1
Chad	AFRICARE	Wheat Flour Bread	—	5,240	$3,206.9	$224.9
Eritrea	MCI	Wheat	—	5,500	$1,375.0	—
Ethiopia	CARE	Veg. Oil	23.3	350	$395.5	—
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Bulgur, Lentils, Rice	84.3	11,490	$6,297.6	—
	REST	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	35.8	6,100	$3,298.1	—
	SCF	Veg. Oil	30.1	420	$659.9	$74.7
	WVUS	Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend	27.4	3,910	$2,540.5	$407.4
Ghana	ADRA	Bulgur, Wheat	60.0	19,900	$5,965.0	—
	CRS	Veg. Oil, Sorghum Grits, Bulgur, Wheat-Soy Blend, Wheat	287.6	18,260	$8,946.1	$692.1
	OICI	Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Bulgur	11.5	7,830	$2,872.1	$186.3
Guinea	ADRA	Veg. Oil	—	940	$976.7	$31.2
	AFRICARE	Veg. Oil	—	2,130	$2,213.1	—
	OICI	Green Peas, Cornmeal, Veg. Oil	5.8	2,430	$2,220.8	$67.7
Kenya	ADRA	Green Peas, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat	68.4	8,780	$2,912.9	$79.6
	CARE	Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend	9.0	5,630	$1,717.8	—
	CRS	Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Corn-Soy Blend	30.0	4,110	$2,078.2	$69.2
	FHI	Veg. Oil, Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Black Beans, Wheat	12.3	7,750	$2,593.9	$169.3
	WVUS	Wheat	—	3,580	$930.8	$21.3
Madagascar	ADRA	Rice, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-gummed Veg., Wheat	16.0	5,150	$2,983.7	$244.3
	CARE	Great Northern Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Crude-de-gummed Veg., Wheat	16.0	12,770	$5,743.2	$535.0
	CRS	Great Northern Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Crude-de-gummed Veg., Wheat, Veg. Oil	35.1	3,380	$1,800.7	$518.6
Malawi	CRS	Pinto Beans, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	21.7	10,530	$10,288.1	$202.1
Mauritania	WVUS	Wheat-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Sorghum Grits, Wheat	49.1	14,830	$4,826.9	—
Mozambique	ADRA	Wheat	—	2,740	$808.3	—

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Mozambique contd.	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	2,110	$622.5	—
	CARE	Wheat	—	4,780	$1,410.1	—
	FHI	Wheat	—	4,210	$1,242.0	—
	SCF	Wheat	—	2,160	$637.2	—
	WVUS	Wheat	—	14,000	$4,130.0	—
Niger	AFRICARE	Bulgur, Rice, Veg. Oil	650.0	12,230	$6,816.2	$289.4
Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	2.6	1,640	$2,031.6	$356.1
	CRS	Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal	30.9	3,250	$2,813.0	$295.6
	WVUS	Kidney Beans, Corn, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal	6.4	2,880	$2,968.4	$483.3
Senegal	CPI	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Rice, Bulgur	47.2	4,390	$2,269.1	$50.8
Sierra Leone	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Rice, Wheat	28.0	15,190	$7,347.9	$3,756.2
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	60.0	17,090	$9,877.1	$415.5
	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	2,810	$966.6	$175.0
	CRS	Corn, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	0.8	3,870	$1,369.0	$224.5
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Cornmeal, Veg. Oil, Wheat	2.9	4,670	$2,162.2	$776.6
	WVUS	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Wheat	5.0	4,890	$2,537.8	$139.4
West Africa Regional	CRS	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Rice	44.2	3,410	$2,568.2	$406.7
Zambia	LOL	Wheat	—	7,000	$3,010.0	$1,206.4
Subtotal Africa			**2,102.1**	**326,940**	**$156,242.5**	**$13,685.9**
Asia						
Bangladesh	CARE	Wheat, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	—	32,800	$14,516.3	$1,600.0
	SCF	Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	145.2	4,050	$2,709.8	$1,055.0
India	CARE	Veg. Oil, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	6,625.0	17,450	$15,763.2	$500.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Veg. Oil	967.8	43,250	$20,000.2	$1,500.1
Indonesia	CARE	Green Peas, Veg. Oil	4.8	620	$969.6	—
	CRS	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend	165.6	4,640	$2,525.7	$144.3
	MCI	Green Peas, Veg. Oil	13.1	1,150	$1,280.5	—
	SCF	Veg. Oil	28.7	630	$1,004.6	$192.2
	WVUS	Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat Flour	3.5	840	$482.4	$136.9
Subtotal Asia			**7,953.7**	**105,430**	**$59,252.3**	**$5,128.6**
Europe & Eurasia						
Tajikistan	CARE	Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	157.1	12,760	$8,387.1	$972.6
Subtotal Europe & Eurasia			**157.1**	**12,760**	**$8,387.1**	**$972.6**
Latin America & the Caribbean						
Bolivia	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	26.5	6,300	$3,181.6	$515.0
	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	26.9	7,460	$3,722.7	$800.0
	FHI	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	19.4	6,010	$3,001.0	$820.0

Country	Cooperating Sponsor	Commodities	Recipients (000s)	Tonnage (Mt)	Value (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Bolivia contd.	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Bulgur, Wheat Flour, Wheat-Soy Blend	32.7	5,140	$2,701.1	$565.0
Guatemala contd.	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	27.6	6,470	$3,784.5	$155.4
	CRS	Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	114	6,690	$4,205.6	$107.0
	SCF	Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	17.2	5,900	$3,636.8	$281.3
	SHARE	Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	67.4	5,610	$3,489.5	—
Haiti	CARE	Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Wheat	42.1	20,490	$5,858.2	$250.0
	CRS	Wheat, Cornmeal, Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Crude-de-gummed Veg.	89.3	28,210	$10,852.2	$250.0
	SCF	Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat	117.8	12,780	$4,375.6	$250.0
	WVUS	Lentils, Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Wheat	90	29,620	$8,802.2	$250.0
Honduras	ADRA	Red Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	6.2	6,070	$2,054.5	$125.0
	CARE	Wheat, Veg. Oil, Rice, Cornmeal, Red Beans, Corn-Soy Blend	90.8	12,674	$5,124.9	$300.7
	SCF	Red Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	5.3	5,298	$2,006.0	—
	WVUS	Red Beans, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	8.4	5,738	$2,004.1	$500.0
Nicaragua	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	5.9	6,920	$2,252.6	$95.0
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	9.7	4,890	$1,665.2	$90.0
	PCI	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	9.5	7,300	$2,261.7	$227.5
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Wheat, Veg. Oil	8.9	7,250	$2,245.0	$413.0
Peru	ADRA	Crude de-gummed Veg.	—	3,600	$2,232.0	—
	CARE	Crude de-gummed Veg.	—	3,340	$2,070.8	—
	CARITAS	Crude de-gummed Veg.	—	3,210	$1,990.2	—
Subtotal Latin America & the Caribbean			**815.6**	**206,970**	**$83,518.0**	**$5,994.9**
Grand Totals						
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			**11,028.5**	**652,100**	**$307,399.9**	**$25,782.0**
Pending Approval and Other Adjustments			—	—	($3,181.9)	—
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			**11,028.5**	**652,100**	**$304,218.0**	**$25,782.0**

Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, March 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.

Appendix 7: USDA Food for Progress Program—Fiscal Year 2005

Country by Region	MT Donated (000)		Value ($000)	
	CCC	Title 1	CCC	Title 1
Africa				
Cameroon		11,000		$6,270
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	27,000		$7,965	
Guinea	4,780		$2,148	
Kenya	20,580		$5,625	
Madagascar		18,500		$10,262
Mauritania		17,000		$5,455
Mozambique		3,000		$2,862
Niger	2,950		$1,789	
Nigeria	9,000		$3,111	
Uganda	32,800		$10,601	
Total Africa	***97,110***	***49,500***	***$31,239***	***$24,849***
Asia, Central Asia and Near East				
Afghanistan	30,150		$25,619	
Cambodia	2,540		$1,968	
Indonesia		9,300		$12,417
Iraq		30,000		$10,813
Pakistan	10,000	30,000	$4,490	$10,080
Philippines		9,300		$2,744
Sri Lanka	38,380	5,700	$13,231	$2,395
Total Asia, Central Asia and Near East	***81,070***	***84,300***	***$45,308***	***$38,449***
Latin America and Caribbean				
Bolivia		13,000		$3,575
Ecuador		17,000		$5,015
El Salvador		15,000		$4,425
Guatemala		22,000		$6,169
Honduras	22,570	34,000	$6,339	$10,085
Jamaica	10,960		$4,406	
Mongolia	25,000		$6,409	
Nicaragua	10,920		$6,602	
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	***69,450***	***101,000***	***$23,756***	***$29,269***
Totals	***247,630***	***234,800***	***$100,303***	***$92,567***
Combined Title 1 and CCC Total	***482,430***		***$192,870***	

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Service, June 2007

Appendix 8: Section 416(b) Program Donations—Fiscal Year 2005: Donations by Region: Regular and World Food Program

Country by Region	MT Donated (000)		Value ($000)
	Government and PVO	WFP	
Africa			
Cameroon	0.5		$330
Total Africa	***0.5***		***$330***
Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East			
Bangladesh	9.1		$14,731
Philippines	3.2		$6,347
Total Asia and the Middle East	***12.3***		***$21,078***
Program Totals	**12.8**		***$21,408***

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, June 2007

Appendix 9: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Donations—Fiscal Year 2005: 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				
Côte d'Ivoire		5.0		$4,445
Guinea Bissau	1.8		$2,170	
Kenya		18.5		$11,172
Uganda		8.1		$6,420
Total Africa	***1.8***	***31.6***	***$2,170***	***$22,037***
Asia, Central Asia and Near East				
Afghanistan	3.5		$10,024	
Kyrgyzstan	1.0		$2,817	
Lebanon	12.0		$7,771	
Nepal		6.0		$6,416
Pakistan		5.7		$7,825
Vietnam	20.9		$6,799	
Total Asia and Near East	***37.4***	***11.7***	***$27,411***	***$14,241***
Europe				
Moldova	7.1		$4,640	
Total Europe	***7.1***		***$4,640***	
Latin America and Caribbean				
Bolivia	4.5		$3,289	
Guatemala	2.8		$3,884	
Honduras	8.4		$8,727	
Nicaragua	3.3		$2,735	
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	***16.2***		***$18,635***	
Totals	***65.3***	***43.3***	***$52,865***	***$36,278***
Combined Total	**108.6**		***$89,143***	

Appendix 10: Public Law 480 Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2005

	Minimum	Subminimum	Monetization	Value-added	Bagged in United States
FY 2005 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Final Status	3,163,263	915,597	51.3%	62.2%	30.5%

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 U.S.:	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 2005 Final Budget Summary, March 2006.

Appendix 11: Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance—Fiscal Year 2005

			MT	U.S. Dollars (Millions)
P.L. 480	Title I		65,186	$20.0
	Title II	Emergency	2,043,156	$1,283.5
		Development	652,100	$330.0
		Miscellaneous*	—	$44.5
	Subtotal P.L. 480		***2,760,442***	***$1,678.0***
Food for Progress	Title I-funded		235,000	$92.6
	CCC funded		248,000	$100.3
	Subtotal Food for Progress		***483,000***	***$192.9***
Section 416(b)			13,000	$21.4
	Subtotal 416(b)		***13,000***	***$21.4***
Food for Education			108,000	$89.1
	Subtotal Food for Education		***108,000***	***$89.1***
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust			700,000	$377.4
Farmer-to-Farmer**			—	$10.6
	Subtotal Bill Emerson and FTF		***700,000***	**$388.0**
GRAND TOTAL			***4,064,442***	**$2,369.4**

**Miscellaneous category for P.L. 480 Title II represents $2.6 million in 202(e) for Institutional Capacity Building agreements, $25 million in 202(e) for WFP, $12.5 million in general contributions to WFP, and $3.5 million in freight overruns. These costs are offset by $253 million in funding adjustments ($27.5 million of carrying, $145.3 million in MARAD reimbursements, and $80.2 million in funds from the prior fiscal year). See FY 2005 Title II Budget Summary (March 2006) for detailed information.*

***$10.6 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 2005

Title I
(1 country)
Philippines

CCC-Funded
Food for Progress
(14 countries)
Afghanistan
Cambodia
DR Congo
Guinea
Honduras
Jamaica
Kenya
Mongolia
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Uganda

Title I-Funded
Food for Progress
(14 countries)
Bolivia
Cameroon
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Indonesia
Iraq
Madagascar
Mauritania
Mozambique
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka

Title II
(64 countries)
Afghanistan
Angola
Armenia*
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belize*
Benin
Bolivia
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Dominican Republic*
DR Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
DPRK
East Timor
Ecuador*
El Salvador
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Georgia*
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Kenya
Kosovo*
Kyrgyzstan*
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico*
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Peru
Romania*
Russia
Rwanda
Senegal
Serbia*
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa*
Sudan
Swaziland
Tajikistan
Uganda
Uzbekistan*
Zambia

* Title II countries served by IFRP programming only. (12 countries)

Title III
(0 countries)

Section 416(b)
(3 countries)
Cameroon
Bangladesh
Philippines

FFE
(15 countries)
Afghanistan
Bolivia
Côte d'Ivoire
Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Honduras
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Moldova
Nepal
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Uganda
Vietnam

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