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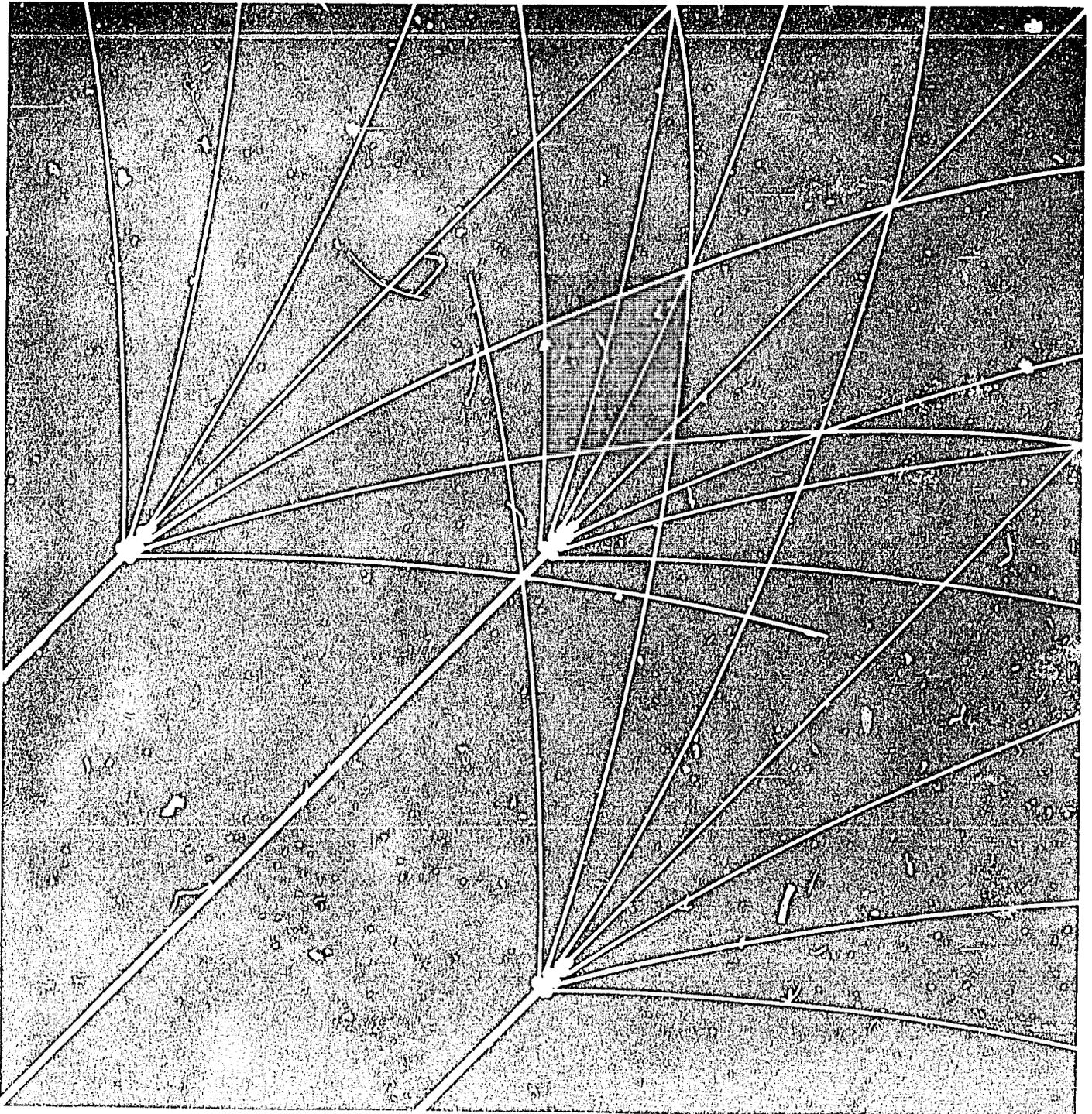
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# Food for Peace

1980 Annual Report on  
Public Law 480





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit the annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480, the Food for Peace Program. The report covers the period from October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. The program continues to support the economic, humanitarian, and foreign policy objectives of the United States by providing assistance to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by promoting economic progress within the developing countries, and by expanding international trade and developing markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

During this period, title I and III agreements were signed with 33 countries to provide approximately 4.4 million metric tons of food assistance. Title III, Food for Development programs were signed with six countries -- Bangladesh, Bolivia, Egypt, Honduras, Senegal, and Sudan.

The title II program provided approximately 1.3 million metric tons of food assistance to 83 countries, with substantial contributions made to programs of the U.S. voluntary agencies and The World Food Program, including contributions through the International Emergency Food Reserve.

Through both the title I/III and title II programs, the annual U.S. contribution to the Food Aid Convention of 4.47 million metric tons of food grains was achieved.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John R. Block".

JOHN R. BLOCK  
Secretary of Agriculture

Enclosure

**ANNUAL REPORT ON  
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT  
UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83rd CONGRESS  
AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD  
OCTOBER 1, 1979 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1980**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The following agencies submitted material which has been incorporated into this report:

United States Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service  
Economic Research Service  
Office of International Cooperation and Development  
Agency of International Development  
Office of Management and Budget  
Department of Education  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of State  
Department of Treasury  
Department of Labor  
Library of Congress  
National Science Foundation  
Smithsonian Institute  
Environmental Protection Agency

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## **SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS**

U.S. farm exports in fiscal 1980—both commercial and under Government programs—totaled \$40.5 billion, an increase of 27 percent over exports the preceding year. During this period, Public Law 480 exports were valued at \$1,255 million, compared with \$1,186 million in fiscal year 1979. Public Law 480 tonnage shipped during the period was 5,403,000 tons—a reduction from the 6,034,000 tons shipped the year before.

### **Title I—Sales Programs**

Title I and III sales agreements and amendments signed during fiscal year 1980 totaled \$878.1 million, compared with \$741.4 million in 1979. Fiscal year 1980 title I and III programing met the 75 to 25 ratio of food allocations as required by section 111 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

Convertible local currency sales agreements (including agreements under title III) comprised 94 percent of the total value of agreements signed, with dollar credit agreements accounting for the balance. In value terms, Egypt, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan were the leading recipients of title I and III food assistance, together accounting for over one-half of the total programed.

Wheat and wheat products accounted for 60 percent of the total value of all commodities programed; rice comprised 17 percent of the total. Other commodities programed were vegetable oil, corn, cotton, and blended foods.

### **Title III—Food for Development**

During fiscal year 1980, the objectives of the title III Food for Development program were met through the signing of agreements with the Governments of Bangladesh (\$68.0 million), Bolivia (\$17.3 million), Egypt (\$15.0 million), Honduras (\$2.0 million), Senegal (\$7.0 million), and Sudan (\$20.0 million). The total value of these agreements (\$129.3 million) represents 15 percent of the annual aggregate program value of title I agreements, as required in section 302 (c)(1)(C) of the act.

The ongoing Food for Development Program in Bangladesh is designed to encourage food grain production. During fiscal year 1980, 427,000 metric tons of wheat were provided, with a market value of \$68.0 million.

During this reporting period, 16 water development projects were approved.

In Bolivia, some of the projects supported by title III local currencies included agricultural rural development, integral cooperatives, road improvements, departmental corporations, and nutritional improvement. In fiscal year 1980, the title III agreement provided \$17.3 million for the purchase of 95,000 metric tons of wheat.

The goal of the Egyptian title III program, Basic Village Services, is to reinforce and strengthen local government so that it may more effectively support agricultural and rural development. This goal is consistent with the Government of Egypt's policy emphasizing governmental decentralization. Projects funded through this program have supported improvements in potable water, feeder roads, small canals, and drainage systems. In fiscal year 1980, the program provided \$15.0 million, which was used to purchase approximately 88,000 metric tons of wheat.

The title III program in Honduras complemented national development activities by increasing storage capacity for grain and developing an adequate grain storage and price stabilization program; providing assistance to agricultural cooperative associations, small agro-industrial producers, and strengthening extension services; providing funds through local financial institutions to support private sector agricultural and agro-industrial development; and improving the internal transportation system.

The title III program in Senegal is focused on projects which support and sustain major policy reforms and developmental efforts by the Government of Senegal. The projects undertaken by the Government included agricultural policy studies, local cooperative storage, decentralization of agricultural research, and rural technical schools.

The goal of the Food for Development Program in Sudan is to assist the Government with its severe economic burden and to enhance the Sudanese commitment to basic human needs. Fiscal year 1980 was the first year of a 5-year sales agreement with Sudan. In fiscal year 1980, the agreement provided for the programming of US \$20.0 million, which was used to purchase 94,000 tons of wheat and 11,000 tons of wheat flour.

## Use of Foreign Currencies

Although sales for local currencies have been phased out, substantial amounts of foreign currency continue to be made available through currency use payments and payments of principal and interest on loans to private enterprise and on economic development loans made with currencies generated under earlier agreements. These currencies are used for a wide variety of purposes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined that in five countries the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of requirements. In these designated countries, "U.S. use" proceeds are available under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs," which are limited to excess currency countries for purposes authorized by sections 104(a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j), cur-

rencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes, with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, and Pakistan were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1980 and 1981. Included in the activities for which foreign currencies are used are market development projects; scientific, cultural, and educational programs; and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

## Export Market Development

Since its inception, the export market development program has significantly contributed to the increase in U.S. farm exports from \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to over \$40 billion in fiscal year 1980.

Foreign currencies totaling \$245 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities since 1954. Private trade producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign countries have more than matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program.

In fiscal year 1980, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated \$65 million, of which the Government's share was less than a third, or \$19.9 million. The remaining \$47.7 million was provided by U.S. and third party cooperators. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government outlays by a ratio of 2 to 1 in each of the past 8 years.

## Market and Utilization Research

In fiscal year 1980, \$4,550,000 was appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Special Foreign Currency Research Program. Of this \$472,000 was allocated to programs under section 104(b)(1) of Public Law 480, as amended, for market development research; and \$4,078,000 was allocated to programs under section 104(b)(3) for research on farm and forest production, human nutrition, and agricultural economies.

The Department of Agriculture made three market development grants during fiscal year 1980 for a total of \$329,990. A grant equivalent in foreign currency to \$137,827 was issued to Egypt for research dealing with the protection of marketed products. Since the beginning of the program through fiscal year 1980, 107 grants equivalent to \$7,070,942 in foreign currency have been made.

Grants to India and Pakistan, equivalent to \$192,163 in foreign currency were made for programs to study the utilization of agricultural byproducts for animal feed and toxic substances in food and feedstuffs. Since the beginning of the program through fiscal year 1980, grants made for utilization research have totaled 362, with a dollar equivalent of \$21,355,939.

Under Section 104(b)(3), the U.S. Department of Agriculture made 17 grants totaling \$3,687,675 in equivalent foreign currency. Research under these grants is aimed at farm and forest production, protection, and economies. Since the beginning of the program through

fiscal year 1980, a total of 1,368 grants equivalent in foreign currencies to \$105,158,084 have been made for research in these fields.

### **Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) obligated approximately \$27,000 in foreign currencies to support cooperative research and related activities in the excess foreign currency countries. These programs serve as a link between EPA and foreign environmental agencies and institutions that have mutual interests in seeking solutions to environmental problems. Approximately \$29.4 million in equivalent foreign currency was obligated to support programs.

The Department of Interior has been using foreign currencies to develop and manage programs for the conservation of endangered or threatened species. Ongoing programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and India have been funded since 1977 to provide technical and financial support with excess foreign currencies.

During the year, the U.S. Department of Labor obligated \$147,000 to fund international labor conferences and other activities in which strategies and programs are discussed that will help the United States achieve its goals in international labor.

Three component agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services--the Public Health Service, the Office of Human Development Services, and the Social Security Administration--conduct a variety of cooperative programs abroad under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1980, approximately \$2.45 million in equivalent foreign currencies was obligated for 84 current and new projects.

The National Institute of Handicapped Research is continuing to follow up on approximately 35 projects in 9 countries. The project areas in which cooperative research is conducted include rehabilitation engineering, mental retardation, cancer, neuromuscular, speech, hearing, and cardiovascular disorders.

During fiscal year 1980, the National Science Foundation (NSF) awarded \$4,388,574 in foreign currency grants to U.S. and foreign scientific institutions for the support of mutually beneficial cooperative research projects. The work, performed in Egypt, India, and Pakistan, is in fields such as chemistry, engineering, physics, and the life and social sciences. In addition, the Foundation continued to coordinate and administer science information activities in the same three excess foreign currency countries on behalf of Federal departments and agencies. These activities included mainly full-text translations of foreign-language scientific books and articles into English and the compilation of specialized bibliographies and foreign abstracts. In fiscal year 1980, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,403,000 for science information activities. Of this amount, \$803,000 represented funds transferred to NSF by other agencies for this purpose.

The Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of \$4,200,000 in equivalent excess foreign currencies in

fiscal year 1980. The Institution obligated for the year the equivalent of \$4,692,000 in foreign currency to support over 90 projects. Grants for research in archeology, anthropology, systematic and environmental biology, and for astrophysics and earth sciences continued to be the most important.

The Library of Congress has used Public Law 480 currencies since 1962 to acquire, precatalog, index, and distribute current foreign books, journals, and newspapers. In fiscal year 1980, only one of the Library's overseas offices, Pakistan, continued to be fully financed by these currencies. The equivalent of \$691,929 in foreign currency funds was obligated during the year.

### **Buildings for the U.S. Government**

During fiscal year 1980, the Department of State used \$11.7 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. Total expenditures since inception of the program have reached \$115.2 million.

## **Title II--Foreign Donations**

During fiscal year 1980, approximately 1.31 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to about 78 million needy persons in 83 countries. The Commodity Credit Corporation value of those commodities, including ocean transportation, totaled \$622.8 million--\$413.8 million in commodities and \$209.0 million in freight costs.

Food distribution through the voluntary agencies represented 54 percent of the total title II volume shipped. The World Food Program accounted for 29 percent of the total and government-to-government programs, 17 percent.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal year 1980, followed by feed grains, vegetable oil, and nonfat dry milk.

In terms of both value and volume, shipments to Asia were larger than those to any other geographic area, followed by Africa, Latin America, and the Near East.

## **World Food Program**

The World Food Program (WFP) is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with headquarters in Rome. WFP's pledged target for the current biennium (1979-80) was \$950 million. The United States contributed commodities and ocean freight under title II of Public Law 480 and cash under the Agency for International Development's (AID) budget for international organizations. The United States pledged \$220 million for the 1979-80 biennium, including \$182 million for commodities, an estimate \$34 million for ocean transportation, and \$4 million in cash for administrative expenses.

During fiscal year 1980, the United States contributed \$113 million in commodities and \$20 million for ocean transportation.

WFP also is responsible for administering the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) established in 1977. During fiscal year 1980, the United States shipped 97,934

tons of food assistance at a cost of \$14.3 million under the IEFB.

## **The Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement**

The Food Aid Convention obligates signatories, of which the United States is one, to provide minimum

annual amounts of food aid in wheat or coarse grains for human consumption. The convention, which was initiated in 1968, was extended in 1980 for a 2-year period.

The 4.47-million-ton U.S. obligation is met through shipments under both titles I and II of Public Law 480.

## **TITLE I SALES PROGRAM**

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Agreements under title I may be signed either for dollar credit with up to a 20-year repayment period, or convertible local currency credit with up to a 40-year repayment period. Grace periods for dollar credit agreements range from 0 to 2 years and those for convertible local currency agreements may be as long as 10 years. Specific down payments in dollars may be required under both types of agreements. Interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at minimums of 2 percent during the grace period and 3 percent thereafter. For the majority of title I sales agreements, the minimum rates have been used.

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) finances the sale and export of commodities under title I, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers, government agencies, or private trade entities. The Corporation finances sales by paying suppliers directly through the U.S. banking system for that portion of their sale not covered by the required down payment. CCC then collects the amount due over the credit period and under the interest rates provided in the agreement with the importing country.

Section 401 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must determine the availability for concessional export of commodities included in sales agreements. In determining this availability, the Secretary must consider U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequacy of carryover stocks, and anticipated exports for dollars.

### **Title I Agreements Signed In Fiscal Year 1980**

During fiscal year 1980, 53 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for the export of commodities at a total market value of \$878.1 million, a \$136.7 million increase over that of fiscal year 1979 in which 48 title I signings occurred. In July 1980, Congress approved a supplemental appropriations bill for Public Law 480 amounting to \$142.86 million. Of that amount, \$20 million was allocated for title I programing in Mozambique, Sudan, Somalia, and Liberia to meet urgent food needs resulting from widespread drought and refugee populations.

In fiscal 1980, average unit prices (in programing terms) for wheat and wheat products increased by 20 percent, those

for rice increased by about 29 percent, while unit prices for feed grains showed no change over those for 1979. The average unit price for vegetable oil decreased by 19 percent. In the nonfood area, average unit prices for cotton decreased by 2 percent.

The agreement actions concluded in fiscal 1980 were with 33 countries considered to be friendly with the United States at the time agreements were signed in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480. By way of comparison, sales agreements and amendments were signed with 30 countries in fiscal year 1979 for exports at a market value of \$741.4 million, and with 28 countries in the 1978 fiscal year for exports with a market value of \$811.9 million.

In fiscal year 1980, convertible local currency sales agreements (including those under title III) comprised 94 percent of the total value of agreements signed; dollar credit agreements made up the remaining 6 percent. In terms of dollar value, the four countries to which the largest amounts were programed were Egypt—\$299.5 million (35 percent), Indonesia—\$101.3 million (12 percent), Bangladesh—\$74.4 million (9 percent), and Pakistan—\$50 million (6 percent). Wheat and wheat products, accounting for 60 percent of the total value of all commodities, were the major commodities programed. Rice comprised 17 percent of the total value of commodities programed. Other commodities programed were vegetable oil, corn, cotton, and blended foods.

Included in the 1980 signings were six agreements under the title III Food for Development program with the following countries: Honduras, \$2 million; Senegal, \$7 million; Egypt, \$15 million; Bolivia, \$17.3 million; Sudan, \$20 million; and Bangladesh, \$68 million. The total amount of title III signings (\$129.3 million) is 15 percent of the total value of agreements signed and meets the legislative mandate that the aggregate value of all title III agreements entered into for fiscal year 1980 shall be not less than 15 percent.

## Allocation: Requirements

The title I programing during fiscal year 1980 met the 75 to 25 ratio for food allocations as set forth in section 111 of the act. The initial and final commodity allocations for 1980 follow this section.

Final programing allocations for 1980 show Egypt at a higher dollar level (\$299.5 million) than the level in 1979 (\$227.1 million) for the same tonnage (1.5 million metric tons), reflecting increased commodity costs. Amounts programed to Indonesia, Bangladesh, Korea, Pakistan, and Portugal—all leading recipients in 1979—were down significantly in 1980 in terms of tonnage levels. Portugal was allocated \$40 million for fiscal year 1979 and calendar year 1980. Of that amount, only \$29 million was applicable to the fiscal year 1980 program. (Note: Allocation data are for programing purposes and may differ from other data showing actual agreements signed in a given period.)

## Shipments

Shipments under title I in fiscal year 1980 amounted to \$858.9 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately \$21.4 billion. Shipment values in 1980 were about 8 percent above those in 1979. However, due to higher commodity prices, the quantity shipped was about 10 percent below that shipped in 1979. About 4.1 million metric tons of commodities were shipped during 1980 for a cumulative total since the beginning of the program of about 207.5 million tons.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to be the major commodity shipped under title I during fiscal year 1980. Wheat shipments, 2.5 million tons, valued at \$414.2 million accounted for 48 percent of the total value and 60 percent of the total quantity shipped. Rice shipments of 403,196 tons valued at \$155.2 million accounted for 18 percent of the total value and 10 percent of the total quantity shipped.

September 26, 1979  
P.L. 480 Concessional Sales Allocations FY 1980  
(Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales)

Country \$625 or Less GNP	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Feedgrains	Vegoil	Total Food	Cotton	Tobacco
Bangladesh	74.4	400	—	—	5	405	10	—
Bolivia	17.3	102	—	—	—	102	—	—
Egypt	275.1	1,600 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
Ghana	12.7	48	10	10	—	68	—	—
Guinea	7.4	14	11	—	1	26	—	—
Guyana	2.6	2	—	1	3	6	—	—
Haiti	9.0	12	10	—	6	28	—	—
Honduras	2.0	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Indonesia	101.3	194	200	—	—	394	—	—
Mozambique	5.0	29	—	—	—	29	—	—
Pakistan	40.0	—	—	—	64	64	—	—
Sierra Leone	1.2	4	—	4	—	8	—	—
Somalia	11.7	29	8	—	5	42	—	—
Sri Lanka	23.0	135	—	—	—	135	—	—
Sudan	20.0	106	6	—	—	112	—	—
Tanzania	5.0	—	15	—	—	15	—	—
Zaire	15.7	39	17	—	—	56	10	—
Zambia	12.5	39	4	—	6	49	—	—
Subtotal	635.9	2,765	281	15	90	3,151 (80%)	20	—

September 26, 1979 P.L. 480 Concessional Sales Allocations FY 1980 (Commodities 1,000 metric tons/bales)—Continued

Over \$625 GNP

Dominican Republic.....	15.0	40	—	42	5	87	—	—
Israel.....	1.0	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Jamaica.....	10.0	15 <sup>a</sup>	—	48	1	64	—	—
Jordan.....	1.0	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Korea.....	40.0	89	—	83	—	172	46	—
Mauritius.....	2.8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Morocco.....	6.5	38	—	—	—	38	—	—
Peru.....	20.0	—	59	—	—	59	—	—
Portugal.....	40.0	158	—	109	—	267	—	—
Syria.....	2.0	12 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	12	—	—
Tunisia.....	9.8	38	—	28	—	66	—	—
Subtotal.....	148.1	402	67	310	6	785 (20%)	46	—
Reserve.....	97.2	398	52	—	14	464	—	0.2
	881.2	3,565	400	325	110	4,400	66	0.2

<sup>a</sup> Wheat equivalent of flour or contains some portion of wheat equivalent of flour.

Final P.L. 480 Concessional Sales Allocations FY 1980 (Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales) September 30, 1980

Country \$625 or Less GNP	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Feedgrains	Vegoil	Total Food	Cotton
Bangladesh.....	74.4	400	—	—	—	400	21
Bolivia.....	17.3	95	—	—	—	95	—
Egypt.....	299.5	1,600 <sup>a</sup>	—	100	—	1,700	—
El Salvador.....	3.0	18	—	—	—	18	—
Ghana.....	12.7	34	10	30	—	74	—
Guinea.....	6.0	—	11	—	1	12	—
Guyana.....	2.3	1 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	3	4	—
Haiti.....	9.0	25	7	—	4	36	—
Honduras.....	2.0	12	—	—	—	12	—
Indonesia.....	101.3	112	237	—	—	349	—
Kenya.....	16.9	60	10	21	—	91	—
Liberia.....	5.0	—	11	—	—	11	—
Mozambique.....	10.0	59	—	—	—	59	—
Pakistan.....	50.0	—	—	—	100	100	—
Senegal.....	7.0	—	16	—	—	16	—
Sierra Leone.....	1.2	2 <sup>a</sup>	2	1	—	5	—
Somalia.....	17.7	19 <sup>a</sup>	13	20	8	60	—
Sri Lanka.....	25.0	145	—	—	—	145	—
Sudan.....	25.0	132 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	132	—
Tanzania.....	7.5	—	14	21	—	35	—
Zaire.....	15.7	46 <sup>a</sup>	12	—	—	58	6
Zambia.....	12.5	—	—	104	—	104	—
Subtotal.....	721.0	2,760	343	297	116	3,516 (81%)	27
<b>Over \$625 GNP</b>							
Dominican Republic.....	15.0	31	—	82	—	113	—
Israel.....	1.0	—	—	9	—	9	—
Jamaica.....	10.0	10 <sup>a</sup>	—	59	1	70	—
Jordan.....	1.0	5 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	5	—
Korea.....	30.0	74	—	84	—	158	22
Mauritius.....	2.8	—	8	—	—	8	—
Morocco.....	6.5	40	—	—	—	40	—
Nicaragua.....	15.0	45	—	—	10	55	—
Peru.....	20.0	—	53	—	—	53	—
Portugal.....	29.0 <sup>b</sup>	61	—	164	—	225	—
Tunisia.....	15.8	68	—	44	—	112	—
Subtotal.....	146.1	334	61	442	11	848 (19%)	22
Total Allocated.....	867.1	3,094	404	739	127	4,364	49

<sup>a</sup> Wheat equivalent of flour or contains some portion of wheat equivalent of flour.

<sup>b</sup> A \$40.0 mil. calendar year agreement with \$29.0 mil. applicable to FY80 and the balance to be shipped by December 31.

Other commodities shipped under the program in fiscal year 1980 were wheat flour (462,453 tons valued at \$116.3 million), corn (636,823 tons valued at \$88.0 million), soybean and/or cottonseed oil (120,934 tons valued at \$69.8 million), bulgur (874 tons valued at \$.2 million), blended foods (6,033 tons worth \$1.6 million), tobacco (452 tons valued at \$2.0 million), and cotton (33,126 bales valued at \$11.8 million).

### Accounting For Title I Costs

The gross cost to CCC for financing long-term credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through September 30, 1980, totaled \$9,856 million—\$9,098 million for commodities and other items, \$754 million for ocean transportation (including an ocean freight differential of \$645 million), and \$4 million for interest. Through September 30, 1980, CCC had been reimbursed under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements \$2,197 million with dollar payments, \$1,301 million with foreign currency funds used to finance long-term credit sales, and \$6,358 million through appropriations.

### Title I Self Help Provisions

All Public Law 480 title I sales agreements since 1967 have contained self-help measures to which recipient countries have committed themselves. The following are self-help provisions listed in section 109:

- (1) Devoting land resources to production of needed food;
- (2) Development of the agricultural chemicals, farm machinery and equipment, transportation, and other necessary industries;
- (3) Training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques;
- (4) Constructing adequate storage facilities;
- (5) Improving marketing and distribution systems;
- (6) Creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment;
- (7) Establishing and maintaining Government policies to insure adequate incentives to producers;
- (8) Establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;
- (9) Allocating for these purposes sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources; and
- (10) Carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth.

Self-help reports have been received from a number of countries in compliance with title I regulations. The following country reports have been selected as representative of the types of agricultural development projects being conducted in those countries.

#### Peru

The new democratic Government of Peru, which was installed in July 1980, has given highest priority to the

agrarian sector, with corresponding financing to develop a policy which will permit increased growth of agrarian production and improve the supply of basic products for the population, as well as to provide greater labor opportunities in the rural areas. Pursuant to this policy, during 1980 the Government provided financial, technical, and managerial resources to implement the following self-help activities:

1. Continue programs designed to improve the capability of agricultural research, extension, and education institutions which assist small-scale farmers in the sierra and high jungle to expand agricultural production. Specifically, the Government was to continue to support the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) in performing applied agricultural research, and in strengthening the agricultural extension service through improved technical and management training programs, and in providing greater mobility and expanded career mobility for extensionists.

2. Continue activities to consolidate the program of agrarian reform through improved organization of associative enterprises.

3. Expand the facilities for making available short-, medium- and long-term credit to farmers. This includes expanding the number of outlets to handle loans, upgrading personnel and procedures for reviewing and disbursing loans, directly assisting the development of farm plans so as to reduce farmers' and lending agencies' risks, and increasing loanable funds, especially for the short term.

4. Continue programs to improve the rural infrastructure in the sierra and high jungle regions. Specific emphasis was placed on: (a) construction of farm-to-market roads, and (b) construction of small-scale irrigation projects in the sierra which will expand agricultural production of small farmers.

5. Continue activities to improve the marketing system and facilities for agricultural products. As part of this effort, the Government was (a) to improve the regional grain storage system to reduce losses due to inadequate storage facilities and improper handling, and (b) to upgrade marketing facilities for perishable products to reduce losses incurred through inadequate handling, storage, and transportation.

6. Implement watershed management programs for the sierra region, including projects in soil conservation and rehabilitation, reforestation, and crop improvements. As part of this effort, the Government will provide technical and management training for those officials in the General Directorate of Water Resources (DGA) and the General Directorate of Forestry and Fauna (DGFF) who are actively involved in watershed management programs.

The local currency proceeds to the Government generated by the sale of title I commodities have been used to help finance these self-help activities, in close coordination with development activities financed by AID. At a time of severe Government budget austerity, use of these title I local currencies has insured timely implementation of development activities which would otherwise have been delayed or not undertaken. A substantial portion of the

local currencies generated by title I also were used to support operational costs of a new title II program which is building social infrastructure in poor areas of Lima.

Examples of activities which have been supported by these local currency proceeds include a project supported by the United States and the Peruvian Government for establishing extension programs for rice, potatoes, corn, leguminous and small grains; and national research center to coordinate activities of existing regional research centers and five research demonstration areas; and financing for training, equipment, education activities of the Agrarian National University, and short-term foreign technical assistance for the Agrarian National University.

Under the "Technological Transfer and Improved Seeds" project, implemented since 1979, it has been possible to cultivate 16,000 hectares of potato and corn crops by small farmers, to install seed beds on 850 hectares, and to carry out 50 short training courses for a total of 1,500 participants in the three geographic regions of the country.

The "Corn and Soybean Production on Small Farms" projects since 1976 has expanded soybean experimental areas by 6,500 hectares, with an average production of 1,500 kilograms per hectare. In corn areas of the sierra, applied research is being carried out for genetic improvements, productivity, field work, and plant sanitation.

Agrarian reform activities continue. Between 1967 and 1980, 8,959,524 hectares have been appropriated to benefit 389,477 rural families, and 2,063 agrarian enterprises have been created, which include cooperatives, campesino communities, agrarian societies of social interest, and campesino groups. Supporting this program, the Agrarian Bank of Peru is carrying out a loan project with 20 second-level agricultural cooperatives that have 342 associative rural enterprises in 15 departments of the coast and sierra areas.

In support of increasing credit facilities, a fund of 90 million Peruvian soles has been created in the Agrarian Bank for capital improvement credits for agriculture and cattle raising. Thirty-six loans totaling 68 million soles have already been approved.

With respect to the execution of small irrigation projects in the sierra, a special project, "National Program of Medium and Small Irrigations," has been established to take charge of the studies and implementation of this infrastructure. Already carried out under one segment of this project is the improvement of irrigation systems for 16,000 hectares and the incorporation under the project of 11,500 new hectares for cultivation in nine departments benefiting 6,000 rural families.

To improve the grain storage system at the regional level, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is completing construction of eight general warehouses, with a total capacity of 19,500 metric tons, to provide better marketing of rice, corn, and sorghum. At the departmental level, five general warehouses are in the construction stage, and existing warehouses are expected to be equipped with cooling installations by the end of 1980. These storage facilities will have a total capacity of 35,000 metric tons for food in normal climatic conditions and 3,100 metric tons for food under refrigeration. In addition, 10 portable silos with

a capacity of 1,000 metric tons each, and 20 smaller silos with a capacity of 500 metric tons each have been acquired.

Among the watershed management programs being undertaken is a project in Tacna, "Use of Treated Sewage for Irrigation." Technical assistance is being provided by the U.S. Government. The results of this project are highly satisfactory and could be replicated in different cities of the Peruvian coastal area.

In August and September of 1980, an Inter-American Seminar on Watershed Management and Planning was held in Cajamarca. This seminar was promoted by the Inter-American Center of Integrated Water and Land Development (CIDIAT) and was attended by 13 Peruvian professionals from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and one from the Agrarian National University. Another project, "On-Farm Water Management," is being implemented with the assistance of AID to improve water management methods on small farms through applied research and training of various water use methods at three demonstration experimental stations. The results are being published in handbooks and bulletins for distribution in different regions of the country.

## Tunisia

The Government of Tunisia is involved in a broad-based agricultural development program, with increased, more readily available agricultural credit as the focal point. This credit enables a broader use of better seed and more fertilizer and pesticides. The program also includes provisions for improving extension facilities, increasing milling and storage capacity for flour and cereals, and for bringing the decisionmaking and operations closer to producers. The main thrust of the effort is to increase cereal production.

The Government of Tunisia recognized that the lack of readily available production credit was inhibiting agricultural production by limiting the access of farmers to certain key inputs of agricultural production. The following measures, in addition to a thorough review of the standards for approving credit, were undertaken in 1980 to improve the agricultural credit situation in Tunisia:

1. The size of the agricultural credit program was increased.
2. The policies of the Central Bank were changed to allow a greater participation in agricultural sector loans.
3. New regulations were enacted which allow broader financing of business organizations, cooperatives, and farmers or groups of farmers who provide agricultural support services to other farmers.
4. The approval authority of local banks which make agricultural loans with central bank participation was increased.
5. The amount of production credit that can be extended on a per hectare basis to cereal crop farmers was increased to the equivalent of \$125.
6. The use of supervised credit to small farmers was increased.

In credit, as well as other self-help measures, the Government of Tunisia has taken steps to decentralize operations and decisionmaking by taking both into the

field. This decentralization applies to extension, distribution of agricultural inputs, and marketing of agricultural commodities. In an effort to stimulate production of cereals and milk, the Government of Tunisia has increased the producer prices for these two commodities. In addition, agricultural inputs (fertilizer, herbicides and high-yield variety seed) available to farmers have been increased.

There also has been a widespread increase in storage and milling capacity for cereals and flour, including a planned increase of 100,000 metric tons in central silo capacity.

## Kenya

After being a traditional grain exporter in eastern Africa, Kenya was forced 2 years ago to turn to foreign sources to satisfy a large, unanticipated shortfall in its domestic production. The reasons for this sharp turnaround were the effects of a drought in combination with policy actions on credit and pricing which proved to be ill timed. In negotiating the fiscal year 1980 title I sales agreement, a series of self-help measures were identified which were intended to correct the errors that had been made previously and to focus the Ministry of Agriculture on long-term solutions to regaining food self-sufficiency for the country. Although only 10 months have passed since agreement was reached on these measures, the Kenyan Government has moved quickly to implement the changes as shown in the following list.

1. In order to stimulate production quickly, the Government announced prior to the planting season increases in the official prices for corn and wheat, and established procedures for annual review of the pricing mechanism to ensure that farmers would be compensated for increases in the cost of production.

2. The Government also reinstated seasonal credit facilities to replace its former Guaranteed Marketing Return credit program which had become ineffective. An estimated 600 million shillings were made available to farmers through cooperative societies and the Agriculture Finance Corporation.

3. The wheat research program at Njoro was augmented by the assignment of additional professional and technical staff in agronomy plant breeding, pathology, and entomology. Also, the Canadian Government, which had earlier provided assistance in wheat research, began a new 5-year project in April of 1980 to upgrade the capabilities of the program.

4. Less progress has been made in addressing the problems of making the Extension Service more effective and responsive to the needs of the smaller farmers who represent the overwhelming majority of agricultural producers. The U.S. Government and other donors have a number of activities underway, and are considering others, which are intended to correct the weaknesses of the current extension system. The Kenyans have indicated that they give high priority to improvement in this area and have been receptive to new ideas.

5. The President of Kenya has announced the establishment of a soil and water conservation commission to better coordinate the various efforts underway, many with

donor support, to improve land and water utilization and avoid further environmental degradation.

In addition to these specific responses to agreed self-help measures, the Government of Kenya has given the highest priority to addressing the problems of food productivity. A national food policy paper has been under preparation for the past year and is about to be released. It is expected to provide a blueprint to re-establishing food self-sufficiency.

## Tanzania

The following progress has been made in achieving the objectives of the four self-help measures included in the agreement between Tanzania and the U.S. Government.

1. Storage.—Plans are currently underway to construct approximately 1,000 storage facilities (both sole purpose stores and multipurpose service centers) at the village level through the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank (TRDB). Funding is being provided through the International Development Association and the Agency for International Development. The storage capacity of these sole purpose stores and multipurpose service centers will not exceed 100 metric tons each and are estimated to cost US \$20,000, about half of which the villages will pay. It is anticipated that most of the village capital expense will be financed with loans from TRDB for a period of 10 years.

A proposal also is being developed by the Tanzanian Government to expand storage at the district level by use of proceeds from the sales of commodities brought in under the subject agreement.

2. Expansion of TRDB credit program to villages.—Local currency generated by sales will be used to meet local costs to support experimental input packages. Such packages will be assembled based on area-specific recommendations resulting from a study at the Ilonga Research Institute. Such costs could include the cost of packaging, developing and printing extension materials; travel and transport costs for delivery of inputs; and monitoring the effects of the packages on crop yields.

3. Rice Sector Summary Report.—The report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and funded by Public Law 480 local currencies has been received and approved by the U.S. AID Mission. It outlines future plans for rice production in Tanzania.

4. Baseline study to generate information on domestic agricultural production.—The Ministry has requested FAO and AID to support a project to improve agricultural statistics and farm management data. A joint FAO-AID team is now reviewing data needs and preparing a project proposal to improve the present data collection system.

Many development programs, particularly those involving construction, have been delayed due to serious foreign exchange limitations and the resulting shortage of materials, most notably cement. Such problems have thwarted timely completion of food crop storage construction activities and will probably continue to do so in the immediate future. During fiscal year 1980, Tanzania also experienced serious drought problems, which affected production and necessitated increased food imports.

## Title III—Food for Development

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977 added new title III provisions to Public Law 480 establishing a food for development program. This program gives special emphasis to improving the access of poor people to food and to enhancing in other ways the quality of their lives. Its overall goal as spelled out in the law is:

“to increase the access of the poor in the recipient country to a growing and improving food supply through activities designed to improve the production, protection, and utilization of food, and to increase the well-being of the poor in the rural sector of the recipient country.”

Title III offers recipient countries two special provisions. The first stipulates that the funds generated through the local sale of Public Law 480 title I commodities be used to support programs of agricultural development, rural development, nutrition, education, health services, or population planning. The title I repayment obligation to the Commodity Credit Corporation is forgiven if it is determined that the local currencies or the commodities themselves have been used in support of those programs. The second special provision offers multiyear commitments of up to 5 years, provided commodities are available for programing through Public Law 480 and the recipient country has made progress under the agreed-upon development plan.

The legislation requires that of the annual aggregate value of title I agreements, not less than 15 percent is to be under title III in fiscal year 1980 and each fiscal year thereafter. However, the President may waive the minimum requirement if he determines that there is an insufficient number of projects which qualify for this assistance and the reasons for the waiver are reported to the Congress. The 15-percent target was achieved in fiscal year 1980. The legislation also requires that U.S. agencies encourage maximum use of assistance through Food for Development projects.

To qualify for assistance under the title III program, a country must (a) demonstrate a need for external resources to improve its food production, marketing, distribution, and storage systems; (b) meet the International Development Association's eligibility criteria for development loans; (c) have the ability to use the resources made available through the sale of food commodities; and (d) undertake self-help measures to expand and improve production, storage, transport, and distribution of agricultural commodities. No commodity will be shipped unless, at the time of exportation, adequate storage facilities are available to prevent spoilage and waste, and the commodities will not create a significant disincentive to domestic production in the recipient country.

Food for development programs are to complement, not replace, assistance from other sources. The following country reports highlight (a) how program assistance was integrated into the recipient country's overall development plan; (b) objectives of each project supported by title III

local currencies; and (c) project evaluations, including conclusions and recommendations.

### Bangladesh

The overall purpose of the Bangladesh Food for Development (title III) program is to assist the Government of Bangladesh in accelerating increases in agricultural production, improving food security, and distributing resources to support specific agricultural development programs. (Food security is defined as the availability of a nutritious food grain throughout the country at prices which are fair to the consumer but still provide adequate returns to producers.)

The principal components of the program are: (a) maintenance of incentive prices to farmers and other self-help measures designed to accelerate agricultural development; (b) implementation of an open-market sales program which ensures that in times of higher than normal food grain prices, title III wheat will be made available throughout the country from private dealers at a price within a reasonable range above the wheat procurement (support) price to farmers; (c) the distribution of wheat to poor, rural category “A” cardholders through the modified rationing system; and (d) the utilization of the title III proceeds for agreed development projects.

During fiscal year 1980, the Food for Development program was successful in encouraging food grain production. Following the poor production performance during fiscal year 1979, for which record food grain imports were required, production returned to more normal levels in fiscal year 1980. Production in fiscal year 1981 is projected to be a record 14.8 million tons, 13 percent above that of 1980 mainly because of weather and increased use of high-yielding variety technology and fertilizer. Despite the record production, the Government was able to support farm-level prices while building critically needed stocks. Because of more adequate supplies, market conditions required open-market sales of only 61,000 metric tons during fiscal year 1980.

One of the major thrusts of the Food for Development program is to limit the public food distribution system to those with greater food needs. Government officials have taken several steps to reduce subsidies by increasing the ration price and reducing the size of the ration. The Government is committed to phase out the statutory ration system, which serves mainly urban middle-class areas, in the next 5 years.

During fiscal year 1980, 427,000 metric tons of wheat with a market value of \$68 million were provided. The title III agreement to date has authorized 942,000 metric tons of wheat at a cost of \$150 million. Total shipments under the program amounted to 969,362 metric tons valued at \$148,085,636. The 3-year agreement makes available a minimum of 542,000 tons and up to 742,000 tons of wheat if needed for open-market sales. For the modified rationing system, distribution of 200,000 tons of wheat is authorized, and an additional 200,000 may be used if needed for open-market sales. To date, 44 percent of the total tonnage has been sold, of which 16,000 tons went through open-market sales and 263,000 tons through the

modified rationing system. Based on these sales, the local currency equivalent of \$67 million of Taka has been deposited into the special account. Certification for approved disbursement to date has been for the fertilizer project, and has amounted to 700 million Taka or US\$46.5 million. Of this amount \$3.4 million has been applied to the Government's dollar repayment obligations under titles I and III, which have come due. The balance remaining for application is approximately \$43 million.

Projects which are to be funded under the fiscal year 1980 program are identified in Bangladesh's Medium-Term Production Plan, of which 16 water development projects have been approved.

An evaluation of the program was undertaken in November of 1979. The principal findings were that (a) production was fairly stable, but had not kept up with population growth and thus resulted in an increasing food deficit, (b) large price fluctuations were due to major production shortfalls and lack of adequate food grain reserves, and (c) without adequate food grain reserves, there were insufficient supplies to moderate prices stemming from open-market sales.

As a result of the 1979 evaluation, it was recommended that the major objectives of the title III program should be modified as follows: (a) accelerate agricultural development and provide food security by having adequate supplies of food grains available at reasonable prices to both consumers and producers, (b) place primary emphasis on responding to major production shortfalls, (c) maintain producer incentive prices, (d) encourage private sector participation in marketing and distribution of food grains, (e) encourage the holding of food grain reserves, particularly by the private sector, (f) reduce food grain subsidies and re-direct the ration system to more directly benefit the poor, and (g) use local currency proceeds for development projects that will increase production in the next 3 to 5 years. The fiscal year 1980 Food for Development program was modified to incorporate these recommendations. The program was extended through fiscal year 1981, and expanded to cover food security reserves.

## **Bolivia**

The objective of the Public Law 480 title III program in Bolivia is to benefit small farmers and depressed rural areas by extending and/or improving credit, marketing, irrigation infrastructure, training, plant health, and human nutrition and health services. In order to achieve these goals under the 5-year agreement (US\$75 million) signed in May of 1978, the Government of Bolivia established the Joint Commission for Rural Development, which is composed of the vice-ministers of major Government ministries. For administrative purposes, an executive secretariat of the Joint Commission for Rural Development also was created. The secretariat is responsible for program approval, evaluation, and supervision. Executive agencies for implementation of the projects are public sector institutions. This indicates the close relationship between the

Public Law 480 title III program efforts and national development initiatives. These include the following:

1. Strengthening the national plant quarantine and sanitation program.
2. Continuing to expand the network of departmental agricultural service centers where Government agricultural sector offices will be housed.
3. Intensifying efforts to develop small farmer organizations and village infrastructure.
4. Continuing to strengthen and expand the coverage of the small farmer credit program.
5. Continuing to improve agricultural statistics and agricultural sector policy formation through the development of an agricultural statistics sample frame and implementing farm policy studies.
6. Continuing to strengthen the Bolivian agricultural research and extension system and to assure its focus on the problems of small farmers.
7. Expanding the coverage of the wheat collection centers to assure farmers of fair cash prices in marketing their production.
8. Continuing to upgrade the national seed program by increasing its coverage and efficiency.
9. Continuing to support the effort of the national university to upgrade the facilities and curriculums of the schools of agricultural sciences, especially in agriculturally related social sciences.

A summary of the specific projects being supported by the title III local currencies follows:

1. Wheat Collection Centers.—Under this project, 25 wheat collection centers are to be built, each with a capacity of approximately 600 metric tons. The centers are to be equipped with silos, weighing equipment, grading equipment, bags, office facilities, and one or two trucks for hauling grain. Each center also has a revolving fund with which to pay farmers for delivered grain. This project is well integrated with the Ministry of Agriculture's efforts to increase rural storage. The project is to receive in local currencies the equivalent of US\$5 million over the 5-year life of the program.

2. Integral Cooperatives.—Under this project, financing will be provided to approximately 10 new integral cooperatives and a new federation to defray the cost of professional management, business equipment and facilities, initial operating cost deficits, and other miscellaneous startup expenses. The cooperatives are expected to require such assistance for 3 years. The local currency equivalent of US\$3 million will be provided over the life of the project.

3. Colonization Roads.—This project will improve and broaden the gravel surface of the Chane-Pirai road, as well as provide for installation of proper drainage. This effort complements ongoing road construction improvement activities under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works. The colonization roads project is to receive in local currencies the equivalent of US\$1.5 million.

4. Farm Service Centers.—Funds for the construction and equipment of some 70 service outreach facilities and

homes for field extension workers in the public agricultural sector are being provided. The aim is to establish a center for rural development in each of Bolivia's provinces, where the activities of the various public sector institutions working in rural development can be coordinated. Other services to be made available include rural credit, community development, and forestry development. The Ministry of Campesino Affairs and Agriculture and the executive secretariat will jointly manage the project. The project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$8.2 million over the life of the program.

5. Pesticide Control and Plant Quarantine Program.—The aim of this project is to establish a program to guide the use of chemical applications by small farmers and to provide protection from insect and plant-disease problems related to plant importation. Project funds are being used to provide additional personnel, laboratory facilities, equipment, and construction of control posts for the Plant Sanitation Office of the Ministry of Campesino Affairs and Agriculture. The Government of Bolivia is contributing nearly \$500,000 of its own funds. Over the life of the project, the local currency equivalent of US\$1.5 million in title III monies will be received.

6. Departmental Development Corporations Rural Development Projects.—Assistance will be provided to departmental development corporations to improve their planning, project identification, and capability to analyze projects. The funds also will be used to finance rural development secondary projects which will benefit small farmers. These activities include improved marketing, efforts to decrease costs of agricultural inputs, incentives to expand land use, productive technology, and increases in the incomes of the small farm sector. This project accounts for the largest investment of title III funds in the agricultural sector. Over the life of the program, the local currency equivalent of approximately US\$18.35 million will be made available.

7. Community Conservation.—Under this project, financing is to be made available for community conservation activities such as reforestation, construction of check dams, landshaping, terracing, and windbreaks. Participating communities are to be paid for labor through World Food Program donations. Some 368 communities and over 11,000 hectares will benefit from this project. The community conservation project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$2 million over the 5-year period.

8. Small Irrigation Systems.—This project is to finance a portion of the cost of constructing retaining dams and principal canals for small irrigation systems throughout Bolivia. Approximately 25 systems will be built, each providing irrigation for 100 to 300 hectares and 20 to 100 farm families. Irrigation systems will be constructed with the use of local community contributions in cash, labor, or materials. This project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$2.5 million over the 5-year period.

9. Expanded Small Farmer Credit.—This project will provide credit to approximately 20,500 small farmers over a 5-year period. About half of the credit is earmarked for production and half to medium-and long-term small farm investment. The project will also finance a pilot agro-credit insurance effort, which is a combination of crop insurance

and credit insurance. About 1,650 farmers will be insured over the life of the project. This project will receive the equivalent in local currency of US\$16 million over the life of the title III program.

10. Campesino Scholarship Fund.—This project is to provide scholarships for poor farm children to continue a higher level of education than that available in their own communities. Funds will pay for room and board for approximately 4,500 scholarship recipients. The project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$2 million over the 5-year period.

11. Rural Development Studies.—This project is to finance a series of studies of problems affecting the small farmer. Conclusions will be directed toward the solution of these problems through specific projects or through appropriate policy decisions. Among the studies to be undertaken are: (a) identification of appropriate cereal production areas, (b) agricultural development project identification, and (c) feasibility of establishing a middle-level agricultural school. This title III project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$1.3 million over the life of the program.

12. Communicable Disease Control.—This project will assist the Government of Bolivia in developing or expanding epidemiological surveillance, case finding, and the control of and research on several major communicable diseases affecting campesino workers. The project will also assist in the construction and equipment of two medical centers in areas where workers and farmers are exposed to such diseases. This project will receive the local currency equivalent of US\$10 million over the 5-year period.

13. Nutrition Improvement.—This project is to promote new activities and improve ongoing programs directed toward improving the nutritional status of the rural poor, particularly children under 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. The local currency equivalent of US\$1 million will be provided over a 3-year period within the life of the title III program.

14. Program Management and Operating Costs.—The total operating costs of the executive secretariat and coordinating units are being funded from monies generated by title III. These functions will receive the local currency equivalent of approximately US\$2.6 million over the 5-year period.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Law 480 title III agreement provided for programming of US\$17.3 million for the purchase of 95,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat. The total program level is US\$75 million worth of U.S. wheat over a 5-year period.

No evaluation of the Bolivian title III program was conducted in fiscal year 1980 because of overriding U.S. foreign policy considerations. This was the result of an abrupt change in July of 1980 within the Government of Bolivia leadership. However, the Government of Bolivia did submit an annual report in September of 1980. This report drew heavily upon the conclusions of the fiscal year 1979 evaluation. Since this represents the best available documentation of the Bolivian title III program, the main points are summarized below.

One noted success of the Bolivian title III program is the level of technical expertise reached by the executive

secretariat. The secretariat has proven itself by designing, implementing, and monitoring projects under the title III program. In addition, all reporting deadlines and procedures required by the title III agreement have been met. These results have been achieved within the context of internal political turmoil, cabinet instability, and a domestic economic crisis.

Recommendations made as a result of the fiscal year 1979 evaluation and fiscal year 1980 annual review which would lead to improvement of the Public Law 480 title III projects are as follows: (a) several projects require an independent administration and should be decentralized; (b) late planning in some cases has resulted in ineffectively reaching target groups, and re-programming is needed to achieve desired results; (c) project implementation periods should be lengthened to improve operational capabilities; (d) project administrators should be granted more control over contractors to improve contractor performance; (e) project goals need to be narrowed in order to alleviate shortages of equipment, facilities, and the like; (f) the secretariat should be authorized to spend title III funds to finance a comprehensive study of logistical bottlenecks in the movement of wheat from U.S. ports to Bolivian mills; and (g) the secretariat should be authorized to contract a firm for independent verification of title III wheat shipments in Chilean ports.

The Government of Bolivia complied with reporting responsibilities required by the agreement and was granted loan forgiveness amounting to US\$10.15 million in fiscal year 1980. Disbursements from CCC for fiscal year 1980 wheat shipments are reported to be US\$17.1 million.

## Honduras

The goal of the Honduran Public Law 480 Food for Development (title III) program is to enable the Government of Honduras to undertake price stabilization of basic grains through the establishment and development of an independent marketing institute, The Honduran Agricultural Marketing Institute (IHMA). This 2-year agreement is unique in that it was originally proposed under section 106(b) loan forgiveness authority, which was subsequently replaced by the title III program. However, the Honduran program has followed title III guidelines and met title III requirements. Beginning in 1974, Honduras embarked on development plans which focused on bringing the rural poor into the national economy through an increase in income and production levels. Within this context, the title III program has complemented the following national development activities by (a) increasing storage capacity for grain and continuing with plans for developing an adequate grain storage and price stabilization program; (b) continuing work on the development of uniform grades and standards for basic grains in Central America; (c) continuing to provide assistance to agricultural cooperative associations, small agro-industrial producers, and strengthening extension services; (d) providing funds through local financial institutions to support private sector agricultural and agro-industrial development, including the AID-sponsored reorganization of the national

agricultural bank; and (e) improving the internal transportation system.

A summary of the project components being supported by the title III local currencies follows:

1. Personnel.—Under the project, IHMA is to be staffed at all levels in accordance with a personnel plan adopted by the institute, including a professional staff capable of recommending a public purchase and sales policy. Personnel expansion should improve the quality of marketing analysis needed to carry out a price stabilization program. This part of the Food for Development program will receive in local currencies the equivalent of US \$150,000 during the 2-year life of the program.

2. Training.—IHMA is to implement a training program for producers and staff. The objective is to inform producers of more effective means of production and marketing. This includes an explanation of IHMA's procurement procedures which entail grain grading and pricing, the anticipated result being a supply of higher quality grains for IHMA and increased income for producers. The IHMA staff is to be trained in marketing analysis, grain storage, pricing policy, and general business management. Staff training is to be accomplished through local seminars and through appropriate short courses at U.S. universities. The training component of the title III project will receive in local currencies the equivalent of US\$850,000 over the life of the program.

3. Procurement.—A price stabilization program is being operated by IHMA, including the establishment of minimum guaranteed prices to producers, purchase and sale of grain according to the international market situation, and import and export of basic grains. The grain purchasing component of the title III project will receive the local currency equivalent of about US\$2.5 million over the 2-year period.

4. Other.—The remaining components of the title III project include the purchase of new equipment, facilities repair, and other related operating costs. These should assist IHMA in becoming more efficient operationally, as well as more competitive with traditional marketing channels. This component will receive the local currency equivalent of approximately US\$500,000 over the 2-year life of the program.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Law 480 title III agreement provided for the programming of US\$2 million for the purchase of 12,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat. The total program level is US\$4 million over the 2-year period.

An evaluation of the Honduran title III program was conducted following the annual review meeting held in December of 1980. Based on IHMA's first-year operations, the conclusions of the annual review and subsequent evaluation were as follows:

1. The Government of Honduras was slow in assigning operational responsibilities to Government agencies. Specifically, determination was needed as to which Government institution was responsible for the title III special account. The Ministry of Finance was later given this responsibility.

2. A need for greater efforts on IHMA's part in providing training and technical assistance to both employees

and farmers was considered necessary. Coordination of training activities was somewhat inefficient in that courses were attended by relatively few participants.

3. IHMA's technical expertise regarding price support activities showed improvement, but the institute continued to lack the ability to provide the overall guidance needed to operate the program successfully. An area particularly lacking in guidance was price policy. This situation should be remedied by the Kansas State University technicians currently working under a technical assistance contract with IHMA.

4. IHMA management was observed to be greatly improved over management during the preceding year. This improvement was found both in the central office as well as in the field. On numerous visits to IHMA's buying stations, new personnel demonstrated experience and enthusiasm in achieving IHMA's goals. Similar observations were made at IHMA's headquarters in Tegucigalpa, where personnel changes helped create a more professional team of technicians.

5. IHMA storage facilities appear to be excessive in relation to quantities of commodities purchased. IHMA recently began to lease its excess capacity to public and private businesses. It was encouraging that appropriate steps had already been undertaken to alleviate this problem. It is generally believed that as IHMA's buying program begins to stabilize, planning of storage space and other operational concerns will improve.

6. Actual grain purchases fell significantly short of projected goals in the first year of operation. This was the result of a pricing policy that failed to take account of such market dynamics as regional black market activities. At the time of the evaluation, it was clear that policy changes had been undertaken to account for these external forces. At the beginning of the second year's operations, greater quantities were being purchased.

The repayment obligation was not forgiven in fiscal year 1980 because of Government delay in organizing the program.

## Egypt

The goal of the Egyptian Food for Development (title III) program is to reinforce and strengthen local government in Egypt so that it more effectively supports agricultural and rural development. This goal is consistent with the Egyptian Government's policy, which emphasizes governmental decentralization as a means of promoting rural development.

The objectives of this program, known as Basic Village Services (BVS), include the following: (a) that Egypt's rural development strategy be effectively supported among all levels of government; (b) that popular participation in local economic development and the provision, distribution, and operation of services and infrastructure be effectively promoted through the village councils; and (c) that government interministerial coordination effectively ensure that all policy, technical, and management inputs mesh in support of village council needs.

The BVS program has a dual emphasis—to support the Government's decentralization policies and to upgrade Egypt's rural infrastructure. The focal point of these mutually complementary goals is the BVS projects themselves. More specifically, popularly elected village councils are the principal institutions for identifying local needs and planning and implementing projects on the basis of these needs. The projects funded through the BVS program must be public projects, accessible to almost all people residing within the territory of the public unit that owns or supplies such services.

These projects have been oriented mainly to the provision of potable water, feeder roads, small canals, and drainage systems. Other types of public projects are eligible, providing they are widely desired, widely accessible, and cost effective with respect to the number of beneficiaries.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Law 480 title III agreement provided for the programming of US\$15 million to purchase 88,465 tons of wheat. This tranche brought the program level to \$30 million over a 2-year period. It is anticipated that under this agreement, wheat and wheat products valued at \$15 million per year will be provided for a total of 5 years through fiscal year 1983.

The Basic Village Services program was evaluated in February 1980. The principal findings of this evaluation are as follows: (a) Work on projects generally appeared to be proceeding on schedule, although progress was greater in Fayoum than in the Sharkia and Sohag governorates. Village councils showed a preference for water-related projects (that is, canal work, potable water) and road improvements; (b) establishment of priorities and selection of projects were left largely to the village councils; (c) project design, financial management, construction, and audit capability were found to be adequate, at least for traditional types of projects. Additional design work was needed for special problems, for example control canal seepage and erosion; (d) the projects were largely oriented toward social development rather than agricultural production.

On the basis of the evaluation, the following recommendations were made:

1. Strengthen project implementation capability at the village and governorate level through an evaluation and training program. Such a program should cover the planning, design, and implementation of development projects.

2. Analyze the benefits and distribution of benefits for proposed projects more rigorously.

3. Select a subset of projects for more intensive evaluation. These should be assessed on the basis of cost, benefits, and distribution of benefits, as well as other factors.

4. Develop benchmark data for a number of villages and percentage of persons having potable water, kilometer of roads, amount of canals currently lined, and other basic data in order to indicate progress.

5. Consider broadening the categories eligible for funding under the BVS program to include more agricultural production-oriented projects.

These recommendations were incorporated into Egypt's fiscal year 1981 Food for Development Program.

## Senegal

The basic objective of the Public Law 480 Food for Development Program in Senegal is to encourage, support, and sustain major policy reforms and development efforts being undertaken by the Government of Senegal. These policy reforms and development efforts affect the following areas: (a) decentralization of the development process through strengthening the role of the regional development agencies, (b) strengthening the role of cooperatives in the development process, (c) making a concerted effort to conserve and manage Senegal's natural resources, (d) review of domestic marketing and pricing policies to obtain optimum results in the Government's agricultural diversification program.

The summary of specific projects makes it clear that the title III program is designed and focused in such a manner as to support these Government efforts, as well as to extend and enhance AID and other donor programs in the areas specified. Thus, the title III program of the Senegal Government supports development strategy and activities.

A summary and discussion of the specific projects being financed with local proceeds from the title III program follow. A clear and obvious relationship exists between these projects and the Senegal Government's development strategy and activities.

1. Agricultural Policy Studies.—This project area will receive the equivalent of US\$900,000 during the 3-year life of the title III program. The objective of the policy studies is to provide systematic research and analysis of urgent agricultural issues for Government policymakers. These studies will include (a) review, evaluation, and preparation of a summary synthesis of relevant literature on Senegalese agricultural pricing policies; (b) evaluation of areas where further price policy research is required and development of a prioritized, time-phased plan for conducting that research; (c) refinement, application, evaluation, and revision of a computer price model for cereals; (d) review, evaluation, and summary of relevant literature on traditional and official Senegalese grain marketing; (e) development of an analytical model of the Senegalese food grain production, marketing, and distribution systems to identify constraints and evaluate investments.

2. Local Cooperative Storage.—This project area will receive the equivalent of US\$4 million during the life of the program. This project provides for the construction of 100 small warehouses which will be owned and managed by local cooperatives. They will be constructed from locally available materials, designed for multiple uses, and have a capacity of approximately 1,000 to 2,000 tons. The objectives are to provide local storage capacity, strengthen and expand local cooperatives and the services they can provide, provide for accumulation of grain stocks for orderly marketing and movement to central storage, and to allow distribution of production inputs to the village level.

3. Decentralization of Agricultural Research.—This project will receive the equivalent of US\$4.75 million during the life of the program. It will provide financing for infrastructural and equipment support for the Senegalese agricultural research institution's headquarters, three

research centers, and four research stations. The objective of this decentralization effort is to provide closer contact between researchers and farmers to solve production-oriented problems and to allow for adaptive research in each of the distinctly different ecological zones in Senegal.

4. Rural Technical Schools.—This project will receive the equivalent of US\$2.04 million over the 3-year life of the program. The project will provide for the upgrading and renovation of facilities, construction of dormitories and teaching centers, purchase of educational equipment and materials, and the improvement of curricula for the National School of Applied Economics and the National School for Rural Technical Training. The objective is to allow the training of sufficient numbers of adequately trained middle-level technicians to staff the rural development agencies, research institutions, and technical extension services serving the rural population.

5. Reforestation and Dune Fixation.—This project will receive the equivalent of US\$6.91 million of the 3-year life of the program. The project is designed to fund the planting of 3,700 hectares of trees on 73 kilometers of sand dunes on the seaward side of some highly productive vegetable and crop-producing areas. The objectives are to halt inland movement of the sand, protect local villages from encroachment of sand dunes, provide a source of fuelwood, fruits, and nuts for villages, reduce erosion of fertile soil; and create a habitat of birds and small animals.

6. Rural Development Fund.—This project will receive the equivalent of US\$2 million during the life of the program. This activity is the most unstructured, and during fiscal year 1980, no specific activities were undertaken. It is envisioned that the main activity will be support of a millet transformation project that will investigate and experiment with new food items, forms, and methods for preparing millet. This would provide increased demand for locally produced millet and reduce dependence on imported food grains. Other funds in this project will be used to meet shortfalls in other projects.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Law 480 title III agreement provided for the programming of US\$7 million. Since fiscal year 1980 was the first year of a 3-year agreement, \$7 million is also the total amount programmed. In Senegal, the commodity purchased was rice, and in fiscal year 1980 the total amount purchased was 18,460 metric tons.

No evaluation was made of the Senegal title III program in fiscal year 1980 because the agreement was not signed until May 16, 1980, which did not allow shipment, sale of rice, and generation and deposit of local proceeds in time for fiscal year 1980 dispersal. However, a progress report was submitted. The progress report was reviewed by relevant Washington committees, and formed the basis for approval of the fiscal year 1981 tranche of the agreement. The only recommendation that came out of the review of the progress report was that subsequent reports should address in greater depth the overall economic and agricultural policies to which the title III program is contributing.

Because of the late signing of the Senegal title III agreement, no loan forgiveness took place in fiscal year 1980. The program is to be continued in fiscal year 1981 and 1982.

## Sudan

The goal of this Food for Development program is to assist the Government of Sudan with its severe economic burden, and to enhance the Sudanese commitment to basic human needs by assuring that budget allocations to meet the needs of the traditional rural sector are not disproportionately reduced. The title III program is aimed at (a) providing long-term credit for Sudan to finance purchases of U.S. wheat and wheat flour while efforts are underway to increase local production and rural income; (b) providing local currency for agricultural production to assist the poor in the rural areas through activities in agriculture, transportation, health, and rural planning; (c) supporting Sudan's basic policy reforms of improving the contribution of agriculture to increase food production, export earnings, and rural incomes by adjusting export taxes, land and water taxes, and providing related incentives.

A summary of specific projects being supported by the title III local currencies follows:

1. Agricultural Policy Studies.—The objective of these policy studies is to analyze urgent food-export crop production issues for decisionmakers. These studies will focus on (a) examining the impact of water and land use charges on wheat and cotton production, (b) assessing the effectiveness of and any changes needed in the wheat yield research, and (c) comparing real costs of growing wheat in Sudan with the cost of importing wheat, including transportation costs to Khartoum.

This project area will receive in local currencies the equivalent of US\$400,000 during the 5-year life of the Food for Development program agreement with Sudan.

2. Railway Rehabilitation Project.—Under this project, the Sudan Railway Corporation will receive assistance to rehabilitate ground cable communication, which is necessary for scheduling of trains, commodity deliveries, and the operating safety of some of the Sudanese railway stations. The local currency equivalent is about US\$25.8 million for laying the ground cable over the 5-year life of the title III program.

3. Agricultural Research Project.—This activity will provide title III local currencies in support of the agricultural research project in western Sudan. Funds will be provided by the Sudanese Government and AID. Most of the local currencies will be used to build an infrastructure necessary for agricultural research stations. This project will receive in local currencies the equivalent of US\$22.8 million over the life of the title III program in Sudan.

4. Rural Health Support Project.—The Ministry of Health will receive in local currencies the equivalent of US \$20.1 million to build medical warehouses and to provide training for medical personnel in rural areas over the life of the title III program.

5. Rural Planning Project.—This activity will finance in local currencies the equivalent of US\$15 million to support a center funded by AID and the Sudan Government to train rural planning officers.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Law 480 title III agreement provided for the programming of US\$20 million. Fiscal year 1980 was the first year of a 5-year sales agreement;

the total 5-year program level is \$100 million. Sudan purchased 94,000 tons of wheat and 11,000 tons of wheat flour in fiscal year 1980.

Although no annual evaluation of the fiscal year 1980 project implementation was conducted, a progress report was submitted and was approved by relevant Federal Government agencies. The evaluation was not made because of a time lag between sales of wheat and/or wheat flour and the generation and deposit of local currencies in a special bank account. The recommendation which came out of the review of the progress report was that the fiscal year 1981 evaluation should specifically indicate the contribution of title III resources to Sudan's overall economic performance and its ability to increase food production.

Because of a time lag between shipment of Public Law 480 wheat and/or wheat flour, local sales, deposit of currencies, and disbursement of title III activities, no loan forgiveness took place in fiscal year 1980. The program is to be continued in fiscal years 1981-84.

## Use and Administration of Title I Foreign Currencies

Many sales agreements signed before 1972 allowed the importing country to pay for title I commodities in local currency rather than in dollars. Payments were made upon delivery of the commodities through direct deposits to U.S.-owned accounts in banks of the recipient countries. In many countries which regularly negotiated title I local currency sales agreements, accumulated currencies were larger than those needed to support U.S. Government activities in the affected countries. Since most of these currencies were "soft," they could not be converted into other currencies for use either in the United States or third countries.

Revision of Public Law 480 in 1966 required that a phaseout of local currency sales agreements be completed by December 31, 1971. After that date no new local currency sales agreements were signed, although the financing of previously signed agreements continued until fiscal year 1974. Foreign currencies received under the title I program still remain the largest single source of currencies available to the U.S. Government without being purchased commercially for dollars. The loss in currency deposits for new local currency sales agreements has been partially offset by receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest payments on local currency loans to private enterprise and on economic development loans made with local currencies originally generated under earlier title I agreements.

After December 31, 1971, the United States only entered into dollar credit sales agreements or convertible local currency credit sales agreements under title I. Under dollar credit sales agreements, the United States is paid in dollar installments over an extended period. Under convertible local currency sales agreements, installments may be paid in local currency at the option of the United States.

The 1968 and 1977 amendments to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determines that it

would be inconsistent with the objectives, he shall determine the amount of local currencies needed for use specified in sections 104(a), (b), (c), (e), and (h), and in title III. A local currency payment under this arrangement has come to be known as a "currency use payment" (CUP) and credit sales arrangements may now provide for such payment. A CUP may be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installments of principal and interest.

Foreign currencies resulting from repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received from the agencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In several countries, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is still in excess of our requirements. In such countries, "U.S. use" proceeds are available under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs," for purposes authorized by sections 104(a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other legislation. In addition, under section 104(j), currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes with dollars receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, and Pakistan were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1980-81.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for Special Foreign Currency Programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. Budget recommendations are then presented to the Congress for appropriation. Upon completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed, the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value, and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 14 shows agencies responsible for each program for which foreign currency is used.

Excess currencies are used for other purposes set forth in section 104 under the terms and conditions of the final provisions of that section. The excess currencies for use by the United States are transferred to appropriate accounts through an allocation by the director of the Office of Management and Budget, made at the request of a Government agency. The allocations for 1980 are described below.

Section 104 requires that after December 31, 1964, at least 20 percent of the aggregate of the foreign currencies which accrue by the agreements must be set aside for use subject to appropriation unless the Secretary of State, as

delegated by the President, waives this requirement. A lower percentage, however, may be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries.

### **Agricultural Export Market Development**

In 1954, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) was authorized to begin using foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 programs to finance overseas market promotion activities for U.S. farm commodities. Since that time, FAS has spent about \$245 million to finance the foreign market development program. This program has significantly contributed to the increase in U.S. farm exports from \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to over \$40 billion in fiscal year 1980. The program is jointly sponsored by nonprofit private trade and producer associations in this country (U.S. cooperators) and private organizations in foreign countries (third-party cooperators) who have contributed an estimated \$392 million to match the \$245 million contributed by FAS. In each of the last 8 years, cooperator contributions to the program have actually exceeded Government outlays by a ratio of 2 to 1. In fiscal year 1980, market development expenditures totaled an estimated \$65 million, of which the Government's share was less than a third (\$19.9 million); the remaining \$45.1 million was provided by U.S. and third party cooperators.

Currently, FAS participates with 49 commodity cooperators and has five agreements with State organizations. In addition, the agency has 41 contracts with private firms to promote brand name food items under the Export Incentive Program. FAS also assists in the support of 45 permanently staffed offices overseas which conduct promotional activities in more than 80 foreign markets.

During fiscal year 1980, FAS used funds authorized under the Country Project Statements to sponsor market development activities in countries overseas. These ranged from participation in international agricultural exhibits to menu promotions featuring U.S. food products in major restaurants. In addition, the responses to the ongoing Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS) and CONTACTS, two programs designed to help U.S. food firms locate overseas buyers, continued to expand at an impressive rate. In addition to the seven trade offices previously opened in the United Kingdom, Bahrain, West Germany, Singapore, Korea, Poland, and Miami (serving the Caribbean trade area), FAS opened an office in Caracas, Venezuela, in December of 1980.

FAS will continue to depend heavily on participating agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets for U.S. farm products and to maintain and expand existing markets.

### **Agricultural Marketing and Utilization Research**

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made three market development research grants during fiscal year 1980, totaling the equivalent of US\$329,990. This research will be conducted in Egypt, India, and Pakistan and cover the fields of research in marketing and utilization.

## 1. Marketing

During fiscal year 1980, the Department of Agriculture issued one grant totaling the equivalent of US\$137,827. In Egypt this grant is associated with protection of marketed products. Between May 1960, when the first grant was issued, and through fiscal year 1980, 107 grants were made in this field for a total of US\$7,070,942 in equivalent foreign currency.

Under a recently completed Public Law 480 grant in Pakistan, research has identified ways to reduce the postharvest losses in wheat (15 percent), rice (17 percent), and maize (13 percent). The methods developed can be applied to other countries.

Another grant carried out in Poland has provided information on improved grain storage. The study compared the storage life of U.S. versus European wheats under similar conditions. Particular benefits to U.S. agriculture are (a) the best conditions for grain storage were defined; (b) improvements in wheat storage were identified; and (c) the basis for development of commercial grain standards was made.

Additional possible spinoffs to benefit U.S. agriculture are those (a) to provide information to develop storage conditions that can improve end-use properties of low-quality wheats; (b) to provide information to develop new quality tests including those needed for the grain trade, regulatory, and action agencies; and (c) to identify information needed to predict shelf life of wheats stored under different conditions.

## 2. Utilization

The United States Department of Agriculture issued two new grants during fiscal year 1980 in the amount of US\$192,163 in equivalent foreign currency. The projects in India and Pakistan studied the use of agricultural byproducts for animal feed and also toxic substances in food and feedstuffs. Since June 1958, grants made for utilization research have totaled 362, for a foreign currency equivalent of US\$21,355,939.

Large amounts of low-quality forages supplemented with urea are used for livestock feed in the United States. Recent investigations in Egypt have added to our information concerning nonprotein nitrogen use by ruminants. Investigators found that large ruminants (cattle) used urea more efficiently than small ruminants (sheep, goats). In addition, the researchers found that potassium and molasses supplements to the urea diets improved the performance of calves and sheep weaned early. They also found that ruminants fed high levels of urea will benefit by thiamine additions to the diet. This research provides benefits to U.S. farmers who feed over 800,000 tons of urea annually to their livestock.

## 3. Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture made 17 grants during fiscal year 1980 totaling the equivalent of US\$3,687,675 in foreign currency. These funds were used for research projects in Egypt, Pakistan, and India.

Specific examples of research accomplished in completed agricultural research projects follow.

a. Improved Knowledge of Plant-Feeding and Predaceous Bugs.—Scientists in Pakistan have completed a preliminary taxonomic study of two important plant-feeding and predaceous insect groups—Coreoidea and Pentatomoidea. Of the 35,000 specimens collected, prepared, studied, and identified, 57 genera and 200 species were of the Coreoidea group and 221 genera and 619 species were of the Pentatomoidea group. New taxa discovered are 2 subfamilies, 8 tribes, 24 genera, and 184 species. Thirty-one species of parasites and predators were discovered.

The major benefit to U.S. agriculture is the new basic information now available on the large superfamilies of true bugs that have potential use for biological control of insect pests and of weedy plant species. Besides the possible use for biological control purposes, the results of the study are highly important to insect taxonomy because for the first time a significant part of the oriental fauna has been studied.

b. Effects of Fertilizer on the Nutritional Quality of Foods.—Information developed in Pakistan sheds important light on a topic of concern around the world: the nutritional quality of human foods. The studies, geared primarily towards yield, provided more comprehensive crop-production fertilizer recommendations than are presently available. The studies related not only to human health needs but also to efficient fertilizer utilization, which will reduce the energy requirement per unit of food output and also prevent ground-water contamination by limiting loss of nitrogen through leaching.

c. Use of Food Industry Waste Waters.—In all industrial nations there are food-processing industries that dispose of their wastes in the municipal sewage system. This practice results in substantial industry costs. These costs, that are eventually paid by the consumer, are increased because the wastes are not used for food or fertilizer. Results of research in Poland indicate that the waste waters of food processors can be applied to the land in a safe and efficient manner with minimal environmental damage. The significant results from the research resulted in recommendations for land application of food waste waters. The recommendation is to match hydraulic loading to the nitrogen requirement of the crop.

Other significant findings were the important role plants play in waste water purification, the phosphorus removal efficiency of soils, and the nonremoval of calcium, chloride, and sulfate by soils. Biological oxygen demand was also significantly reduced upon passage through the soil. The data indicated that organic soils would not be effective in removing nitrogen from the effluents, which is a primary environmental concern in the land application of waste water. The lack of significant changes in the physico-chemical properties of the soil was surprising in view of other waste disposal data. The heavy metal analyses of the waste water, plants, and soils indicated that there are no appreciable amounts in the waste waters and no toxic accumulations in the soil. In summary, the project provided valuable additional data toward the evaluation of the application of the waste waters of industries to land.

d. **Better Bees for Pollination.**—Presently, the apiary or bee industry in the United States is a multimillion-dollar agribusiness. This industry began when seed growers gradually increased small populations of a European bee. Similar industries would be possible if additional candidate European bees were introduced into the United States and increased for alfalfa seed production, especially in parts of the United States where our presently used pollinators are ineffective.

Studies in Poland revealed additional crop pollinators and provided information on their management. Detailed biological information was provided on 21 species of bees, 10 of which possessed traits helpful in management and pollination that are superior to those of currently used bee species. Seven of the selected species were able to pollinate alfalfa twice as fast as our presently used species, and some were capable of pollinating additional crops such as red clover, vetches, and trefoils. If these species were utilized in areas where our present alfalfa seed production is low, an increase in seed production would be possible, which would greatly benefit U.S. legume seed producers.

e. **Improved Poplar Production.**—The growing of selected poplar species for wood production is expanding in various parts of the United States and is a major source of wood fiber for Europe. Improved methods of tree breeding and procedures for the early identification of superior growth are critically needed. During the course of a poplar research project in Yugoslavia, a number of species and hybrids were field tested under different environmental conditions for growth, form, and resistance to insects and diseases. The breeding schemes employed clearly demonstrated that many of the desirable characteristics are genetically controlled and that through a directed selection and breeding effort, rapid improvement could be obtained. The results indicate that selected individual characteristics are quantifiable and directly applicable to an applied improvement program for poplar. The results and strategies developed and tested are directly usable by U.S. poplar breeding programs.

Studies in Pakistan dealt with insect borers, which cause serious degradation and high mortality, of poplar timber, and constitute the main obstacle to growing poplars in Pakistan. This study was the first intensive investigation of the biology and ecology of poplar borers in Pakistan. Causing up to 36 percent mortality in some plantings, five species of borers were found to seriously damage poplars. Borer impact has generally been greatest on trees grown on poor soil that is severely deficient in water. This finding agrees with findings elsewhere and should further convince tree farmers in the United States of the extreme importance in selecting fertile sites with readily available moisture for planting poplars.

The fact that borer damage is very serious in the single-row linear plantations bears out the observation that borer damage is generally greater in open-grown stands than in compact stands. This point should help farmers in the United States to better understand why borer damage is generally greater in sparse stands such as shelterbelt plantings, and should emphasize the need for broad multiple-row shelterbelt plantings to minimize borer

damage. New information on borer biology and ecology has provided a good working knowledge of these pests, which is necessary in developing and timing controls. The study has yielded data on susceptibility among different *Populus* species to borer attack, and has provided information on tree age for harvest to reduce borer losses. Application of these techniques should be useful in accelerating U.S. breeding programs.

f. **Better Alfalfa.**—Research by Polish scientists has provided new information regarding pollen control systems in alfalfa breeding. Studies included the characterization of North American and European sources of cytoplasmic male sterility, stability of male sterility, methods of hybrid seed production, and comparison of forage yields among first generation hybrids. Representing an area of research not presently being worked on in the United States, the new data are being integrated with related information previously available. U.S. agriculture will benefit from the application of the new data and from the joint release of European germplasm to the U.S. alfalfa breeding programs.

g. **Parasitic Nematodes of Plants.**—Investigations of nematodes as plant pests and vectors of plant diseases in Yugoslavia pinpointed the occurrence, distribution, and associated hosts of over 25 species of plant parasitic nematodes, many of which were not previously known. Certain of these species not only damage plants directly but also serve as vectors for a number of viruses which cause certain serious plant diseases. With the information available, better control measures can be directed against these pests, and their spread might be reduced or prevented by proper restrictive methods. Also, the first known occurrence in Europe (on vineyards) of one of the dagger nematodes indicates the need to prevent the introduction of this and certain related species into the United States.

h. **Evapotranspiration in Irrigation.**—Research on crop water requirements and hydrology involved studies of barley, wheat, oats, corn, sugar beets, grass, sudan grass, alfalfa, hops, and apples in five representative climatic regions of Yugoslavia. Eighteen evapotranspiration prediction methods were compared. The results supplement U.S. studies which tested prediction methods in quantifying water requirements by use of data from 10 worldwide locations. Because of rising costs, more competition for water, and the increasing sophistication of irrigation methods, more accurate water-use information is needed at this time in the United States.

i. **Leafhopper Control.**—Studies by scientists in India on the responses of leafhoppers to host and nonhost plants has provided a basis for our understanding of insect behavior. This information can be applied to an understanding of behavior of insects important to U.S. agriculture. Various aspects of this research have been conducted on other insects, but this is the first instance of a holistic approach to how insects are oriented to potential hosts. It is important to know how various factors in the environment, that is, background colors, light intensity, and humidity, affect selection of host plants for feeding and/or oviposition. The results of the study provide an impetus to look at the behavior of other insects and factors

modifying this behavior. The information (a) provides for more efficient trapping methods, (b) identifies ways to increase the response to traps, and (c) indicates ways to modify the environment to attract harmful insects away from valuable crops.

#### 4. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports cooperative research and related activities of mutual interest to EPA and participating countries, India and Pakistan. In these countries, the joint activities serve as a link between EPA and foreign environmental agencies and institutions that share EPA's interests in seeking solutions to environmental problems, and enable EPA to capitalize on unique research opportunities without contributing to a balance-of-payments deficit. The programs of Scientific Activities Overseas (SAO) are recognized in the United States and in all participating countries as visible evidence of U.S. efforts to engage in peaceful endeavors directed toward the development of knowledge and technological advancement specific to our global environment.

The cooperative SAO projects encompass practically all environmental concerns—air, water, solid waste, radiation, toxics, and pesticides—and involve all phases of environmental research activities: identification of pollutants and the development of an effective data base, assessment of pollutants' effects on human health and the environment, the development of control technologies, and the implementation of systems and procedures for monitoring ambient conditions.

In fiscal years 1971-80, the equivalent of approximately US\$29.4 million in foreign currency was obligated to support programs. Of this amount, approximately \$27,000 was obligated in fiscal year 1980.

#### Natural Resources

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to develop and manage programs for the conservation of endangered or threatened species, and allows the use of counterpart funds (mainly foreign currencies accruing to the U.S. Government under Public Law 480) to provide such assistance. Using this authority, and working in cooperation with the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service has sought and received congressional authorization to assist Egypt, Pakistan, and India since fiscal year 1977. Some of the major accomplishments and activities funded under this program during 1980 included projects in Egypt, Pakistan, and India.

In Egypt, a three-part series of workshops on wildland management were held in Cairo for training purposes. These seminars provided a broad overview of natural resources conservation and protected land categories from an international perspective. The seminars provided an understanding of the multidisciplinary requirements for managing conserved areas and wildlife habitat. Also, waterfowl and wetland surveys were conducted on selected Mediterranean, Nile delta, and northern Sinai water bodies

by joint expeditions as part of international programs to determine status of migratory and wintering waterfowl habitat.

Efforts to provide technical and financial support also have been initiated in Pakistan and India. These efforts focus on wildlife research, management, environmental education and training, printing and publication support, exchanges of technical scientists, and other programs designed to preserve natural areas as part of each country's cultural and natural heritage.

In January 1977, the Department of the Interior initiated in Poland a research and development program in the field of mine health and safety. This program was to be financed from U.S.-owned foreign currencies.

Total obligations in dollar equivalents of foreign currencies for this ongoing program were approximately \$80,000 through September 1980. For fiscal year 1980, total obligations were approximately \$18,461.

#### International Labor

During fiscal year 1980, the Department of Labor, under the authority of section 104(a), sponsored a regional labor attaché conference using surplus foreign currencies. Labor attachés from Asia, Africa, and Europe met in New Delhi, India, to discuss international and domestic labor, economic, and social issues.

For fiscal year 1980, obligations under this section totaled \$147,000, which includes \$77,000 from funds obligated the previous year. Since 1967, actual obligations in the international labor field have totaled \$939,000.

#### Health and Human Services

Three agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)—the Public Health Service, the Office of Human Development Services, and the Social Security Administration—conduct a variety of cooperative programs abroad under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of the Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1980, the equivalent of approximately US\$2.45 million in foreign currencies was obligated for 84 current and new projects.

These activities are designed to increase knowledge about health problems, and the prevention, control, and treatment of disease, contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation techniques and practices, develop new knowledge about social welfare programs, and suggest alternative approaches to the handling of social security problems. Since the beginning of cooperative programs funded under Public Law 480, agencies of HHS and its predecessor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, have obligated the equivalent of approximately US\$242.5 million in foreign currencies in fourteen different countries.

##### 1. Social Security Research.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) conducts research abroad to increase knowledge of social insurance and social welfare programs in other nations. The SSA-sponsored projects under the Special Foreign Currency

Program analyze the experience of foreign societies in dealing with problems comparable to domestic concerns. The results of this research provide SSA with information useful in evaluating the effectiveness of its domestic programs and planning for future change.

The SSA program was initiated in 1972 with a "no year" appropriation of \$1.5 million. An additional appropriation of \$250,000 was made for fiscal year 1980. During fiscal year 1978, \$50,000 (17,482 Egyptian pounds and 2,475,000 Pakistani rupees) were expended to continue funding of an interagency agreement with the National Science Foundation to abstract and translate into English foreign materials on social security and related topics used by SSA's International Comparative Studies Division. An additional \$50,000 was obligated for this agreement in fiscal years 1979-80.

Cumulative program expenditures through September 30, 1980, were US\$1,313,864 (749,961 Egyptian pounds and 2,475,000 Pakistani rupees), leaving a currently available balance of \$536,137.

## 2. Health Research and Related Activities.

Activities funded by the agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS); National Institutes of Health; Health Services Administration; Health Resources Administration; Food and Drug Administration; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Center for Disease Control; and the Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology cover the broad spectrum of their research interests and capabilities. The range of functional areas is nearly as broad—basic and applied research; training of Americans and foreign nationals; exchange of information and ideas through conferences, workshops and symposia; expert consultation between scientists, planners, and administrators; exchange of biological specimens and other scientific material; and, translations of literature in the health sciences, critical reviews, and histories of medicine. While responsibility for technical aspects of the program is vested in PHS, the Office of International Health, a staff office to the Assistant Secretary for Health, has overall responsibility for program policy, coordination, and management.

Awards under the PHS program are usually to research institutions, both private and governmental, in the participating foreign countries. Awards also may be to U.S. Institutions and international organizations which conduct the project in cooperation with a local counterpart in the host country. Work on projects is usually carried out by foreign scientists or other health professionals in collaboration with U.S. scientists or health professionals, who may be PHS employees or associated with a U.S. university, hospital, or other research institution. It is a truly cooperative program, resulting in benefits to both countries.

In recent years, mechanisms have been established with several of the participating countries through which priorities for cooperation and program procedures are agreed upon jointly. These mechanisms take the form of joint working groups, joint cooperation commissions, and the like. Health cooperation with Egypt is conducted under

the general oversight of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Working Group on Medical Cooperation of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Cooperation Commission.

Similarly, with India there is a Health and Medical Sciences Working Group within the Subcommittee on Science and Technology of the U.S.-India Joint Cooperation Commission. In Poland and Yugoslavia, where there continues to be a number of active SFCP-financed projects, the joint planning and coordinating bodies are the U.S.-Yugoslav Joint Board for Scientific and Technological Cooperation and the U.S.-Polish Joint Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Health, respectively.

In fiscal year 1980, the Public Health Service obligated the foreign currency equivalent of over US\$1.8 million for support of 12 new projects and 66 ongoing projects in Egypt and India. Approximately 188 projects in eight countries (Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Morocco, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) were active during the year. Although several of these are no longer excess currency countries, there continue to be many ongoing SFCP-financed projects because funds were obligated at their initiation for the anticipated duration. Total funds obligated by the PHS since the beginning of the program in 1961 amount to the foreign currency equivalent of US\$165 million.

Representative examples of activities and projects which received support in 1980 are as follows:

a. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).—The research projects supported by ADAMHA under the PHS Special Foreign Currency Program are part of the agency's overall mission—the determination of the causes, treatment, prevention, and control of mental and emotional illnesses and related public health problems, such as alcoholism and drug abuse. In 1980, ADAMHA had 11 active projects in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Examples of projects include a study of the effectiveness of various treatment methods for youth and young adults ages 15 to 25 who have attempted suicide. This study, which is ongoing at the Suicide Prevention Center in Krakow, Poland, has identified and described several cases of suicidal behavior in which suicide was a first symptom of psychosis. Another aspect of the research has been the development of personality correlations of aggressive behavior in youth in both suicidal patients and nonsuicidal aggressive persons of the same age. Although suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-to-25-year-olds in the United States, there have been few comprehensive clinical studies of the problem and the effectiveness of various treatment approaches in this country.

A project in Yugoslavia is studying the effects of parental alcoholism on the psychosomatic development of children, especially from the standpoint of learning abilities and deviant behavior. In Pakistan, the mental health and behavioral problems of individuals is being studied in relation to the impact of rapid and drastic social change. A comparative evaluation of a voluntary treatment program for opium-dependent persons is being supported in Egypt.

This important study could not be accomplished in the United States because of the absence of a research population using opium daily for more than 25 years.

b. Center for Disease Control (CDC).—Activities of the CDC under this program are directed toward prevention and control of communicable and vector-borne diseases, improvement of clinical laboratories, nutrition, and assuring safe and healthy work conditions. In 1980, CDC had 32 projects in Egypt, India, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

In 1980, funds were obligated for the establishment of an epidemiology study center in Egypt that will develop an extensive epidemiologic data base describing the population by the use of up-to-date census data and carefully designed prospective studies. A complete inventory of health services also will be developed. This data base will contain information on the prevalence of diseases as well as personal and environmental risk factors.

Funds also were obligated for a number of ongoing studies. This included a study of viral hepatitis in Egypt, which is aimed at determining the incidence and prevalence of viral hepatitis in various geographic areas and population segments. The study will also determine the epidemiologic patterns of hepatitis B infection in Egyptian children as a basis for prevention by specific vaccine. Continuing support was provided for clinical immunologic studies on patients with schistosomiasis—a study which includes career development of young physicians and technicians and the development of a laboratory facility in the Department of Endemic Medicine at Cairo University.

Ongoing studies included, among others, an evaluation of serologic tests for the epidemiology of malaria in India, several occupational safety and health studies of chest diseases in coal miners, and short-course chemotherapy for newly diagnosed tuberculosis.

c. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).—During 1980, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) supported projects relating to food research and nutrition, drug research, and radiological health. The sites for the ongoing 18 projects are Poland, Yugoslavia, Egypt, India, and Tunisia.

Plans to hold an international symposium and workshop on mycotoxins in Egypt are nearing completion. In Egypt, the FDA is assisting with the development of a reference standards service laboratory which, it is anticipated, will improve the quality of pharmaceuticals made there. Poland is the site for research on the influence of pregnancy on the extent of absorption of lead and cadmium in the gastrointestinal tract and the mechanisms of lead and cadmium transfer across the placenta. Results will be used to help establish guidelines for cadmium in food. Another important investigation in Poland is a study of the effects of photochemical exposure used in the treatment of human psoriasis.

d. Health Resources Administration (HRA).—The HRA provides leadership in efforts to solve problems related to distribution, access to and improvement of U.S. health resources, including health planning and manpower development. International cooperation through research, exchange of information and ideas, and cooperative training activities complement the agency's domestic program

effort. During fiscal year 1980, HRA provided support for 11 projects in Poland, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and Tunisia.

The Boston University/Suez Canal University Agreement signed in 1979 to develop a new curriculum for physicians and allied health training has progressed well. A proposed undergraduate medical curriculum has been developed, reviewed, and accepted by the Egyptian Supreme Council of Universities. Also, work is underway in the development of a graduate studies health curriculum, based on the problem-oriented concept. This concept encourages more public health and primary care, with emphasis on the community. This approach represents an innovation in Egyptian graduate medical education. HRA also has an agreement with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Project HOPE to provide for visits by U.S. health consultants to Egypt and the training of Egyptian health professionals in the United States. A total of 84 Egyptian professional health trainees, representing varied specialties, completed their training on June 30, 1981. These included both short- and long-term trainees.

e. Health Services Administration (HSA).—The HSA's activities under the program have emerged from its role in providing leadership for the delivery of health services principally to medically underserved populations in the domestic setting. During fiscal year 1980, several projects were active in India, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Poland, Tunisia, and Morocco. These projects were concerned with clinical research and the organization and delivery of health care and services.

During fiscal year 1980, funds were obligated to expand research projects relating to hearing and speech services, emergency medical services, and otitis media. One project with an expanded scope of work is "Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in the Arab Republic of Egypt." The goal of the project is to develop and implement a comprehensive system which provides prompt and effective medical services to improve the quality of life by reducing morbidity and mortality in emergency situations. The operations research protocol will include the standardization of patient recordkeeping systems and implementation of data management systems.

Other ongoing projects cover such health areas as diagnosis and treatment of glaucoma, evaluation of rural health service delivery, genetic counseling, control of trachoma, newborn care, medical and surgical procedures in otolaryngological disorders, hypertension, prenatal diagnosis, and health research training. These studies complement HSA's domestic programs, such as the health care programs of the Indian Health Service. An example of an ongoing project is a study designed to assess the effectiveness of the rural health system, to identify the relative strengths and weaknesses of the rural health system, and to implement and test the impact of interventions aimed at improving identified impediments to optimal health care delivery. Activities planned under this project include a survey of providers of care in the rural system to assess attitudes and satisfaction with the rural system, and to assess the effectiveness of current efforts to upgrade rural health centers.

f. National Institutes of Health (NIH).—The Special Foreign Currency Program is one which has enabled NIH to foster international scientific collaborations for purposes of utilizing unique research opportunities. The program has engaged both scientists of the NIH intramural laboratories and those of the U.S. biomedical science community. The program has supported long-term epidemiological studies, as well as projects with more limited objectives across a broad spectrum of biomedical sciences. During fiscal year 1980, 58 NIH projects were active in Egypt, India, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia, supported either with excess currencies or "Joint Funds," set up initially with deposits of excess currencies.

An NIH study in Egypt has produced the only quantitative documentation of the extent of blindness and visual disability in the Middle East, where it is much more prevalent than in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and North America. In northern Egypt, 4.7 percent of the rural population and 1.7 percent of the urban population have significant visual disability (comparable U.S. and European rates are 0.2 percent or less).

This project has generated numerous scientific articles and research projects concerning trachoma and endemic eye infections which have had worldwide significance in planning for the new World Health Organization campaign for the prevention of avoidable blindness suffered by many developing countries like Egypt.

Also in Egypt, the U.S. National Cancer Institute has developed a combined modality (chemotherapy, surgery, radiation) cancer research, clinical investigations, and training program in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute of Cairo. The program has been very carefully designed to concentrate on aspects of cancer unique to Egypt, such as cancer of the bladder, head, and neck. About 3,000 new patients are admitted to the institute in Cairo annually, 28 percent with bladder cancer, which occurs about a decade earlier than in the United States, and 20 percent with cancer of the head and neck. This provides a unique opportunity for oncologists to test new drugs and treatment protocols in previously untreated patients.

g. Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology (OHRST).—The organizational component of OHRST, which has been most active under the Special Foreign Currency Program, is the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The NCHS collects, analyzes, and disseminates health statistics to reflect the health status of the U.S. population, their health needs, and resources. The center also stimulates and conducts basic research in health data systems and statistical methodologies, both domestically and internationally. The considerable technical expertise of the center's staff is shared with participating foreign countries through the opportunities for collaboration provided by the Special Foreign Currency Program. During 1980, nine projects were active in India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Egypt, and Tunisia.

In fiscal year 1980, plans for a project in Egypt on "Strengthening Health Services Statistics Systems" were developed. The objectives of this project are to upgrade the capacity to acquire, process, and interpret health statistics; to strengthen the institutional capacity at the central, provincial, and local level for the development of an

information system; and to provide training in the requirements and implementation of health statistical systems in selected districts. Preliminary clearance for the project has been obtained from the Project Review and Approval Committee of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Working Group on Health.

Projects funded in earlier years, but which were ongoing in fiscal year 1980, include a study in India to measure the level of development in school-age children; a study to measure the effectiveness of using rural elementary school teachers in India in the delivery of primary health care; and the analysis and design of model health statistics systems in Tunisia and Pakistan. The latter projects included presentation of four major workshops at provincial levels in Pakistan and a workshop in Tunisia. In addition, NCHS is supporting a continuing survey-based data collection system for a health-related information system in the Ministry of Health in Egypt. It involves the conduct of a national health interview survey, a health facilities inventory, and the conduct of a national health examination survey.

### 3. Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Research

The cooperative international social welfare and rehabilitation projects conducted abroad by the Office of Human Development Services (HDS) are designed to complement the domestic research program. In fiscal year 1980, as in earlier years, social welfare projects focused on public welfare policy and planning, organization of community services, and concerns of special groups such as the aging, youth, the family, children, and the disadvantaged. Rehabilitation research subject areas continued to include cancer, mental retardation, neurological and cardiovascular disorders, rehabilitation engineering and speech and hearing and visual defects.

The Department of Health and Human Services has financed more than 300 social welfare and rehabilitation projects at a cost of over \$50 million in equivalent foreign currency since this international research program began. In fiscal year 1980, the Office of Human Development Services obligated approximately US \$600,000 in equivalent foreign currency to support five projects in Egypt, India, and Pakistan.<sup>1</sup> In addition, ongoing projects continue in those countries as well as Guinea, Israel, Morocco, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

The international social welfare projects have produced significant findings. Among the most important are those which have provided new insights into social services delivery systems of other countries. Experience of eastern and western countries regarding employment, social security, maternal and child health and welfare provisions, leave policies, day care for children of working parent(s), and income supplements are being examined in work which has evolved as an outgrowth of the Cross-National Study of Social Service Systems. Columbia University School of Social Work coordinated the studies. The initial study was partially funded by Public Law 480 funds. A study designed to test more effective and quicker means of

<sup>1</sup>The figure mainly includes obligations made primarily by the National Institute for Handicapped Research, which was transferred to the new Department of Education in May of 1980.

multidisciplinary training of social workers and social development personnel in Cairo, Egypt, has been completed. An innovative study in Warsaw, Poland, aimed at developing methods to eliminate attitudinal barriers to the disabled is nearing completion.

In the area of aging, projects have been concerned with community-based care for the elderly and increased opportunity for participation. A project in Warsaw, Poland, provides an assessment of day homes for the elderly; another in Cairo, Egypt, is evaluating a family-based multifunctional program for the aged.

In the field of rehabilitation, past research and demonstration projects overseas have produced results which include: the early return to work for many heart attack victims, stressing controlled activity programs and exercise following their attacks; improved services to the mentally ill by using the halfway house concept that has been under study at the Fountain House in New York City and the Fountain House in Lahore, Pakistan; the myo-electric stimulation of stroke victims to give the appearance of normal gait in early ambulation; and the rehabilitation program for the rural blind in India and Egypt that has served as a model in other countries.

#### 4. Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

The National Institute of Handicapped Research continues to follow up on approximately 35 projects in nine countries. One new project entitled, "To demonstrate rehabilitation program and techniques for rural cancer patients in India" was approved in 1980. The project areas that continue to call for cooperative research include rehabilitation engineering, mental retardation, cancer, and neuromuscular, speech, hearing, and cardiovascular disorders.

In addition, a \$150,000 grant was awarded to the Institute of Social and Rehabilitative Services for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; the purpose was to establish a comprehensive rehabilitation engineering center with a core area of research in functional electrical stimulation to improve locomotion and manipulation in hemiplegic and paraplegic patients.

Approximately 60 U.S. and foreign experts were exchanged during the year.

#### Research and Science Information Activities

The National Science Foundation (NSF) initiated its Special Foreign Currency Program in support of research and related activities during fiscal year 1971 under section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. The objectives of the program are to promote the formation of lasting cooperative relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists and institutions and to strengthen science and science education in the United States. At the same time, the program contributes to the building and strengthening of international links between the United States and the host countries.

In fiscal year 1980, the Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. Collaborative scientific activities in chemistry, engineering,

physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences were conducted under these grants.

In addition, NSF awarded international travel grants to U.S. scientists for attendance at important international scientific congresses, conferences, symposia, and for the development of joint research programs which are of significant interest to both the United States and participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1980, a total equivalent to US\$4,388,574 in foreign currencies was obligated for research and related activities (see table I).

Notable achievements during the year include the following:

a. U.S. and Indian scientists participated in a major international observation of the 1980 solar eclipse over India on February 16. More than a dozen U.S. scientific teams collected data before, during, and after the eclipse. The data will extend scientific knowledge of solar and atmospheric physics.

b. U.S. and Pakistani scientists continued a collaborative study on the geological features of Pakistan with the publication of a book on the subject, and the nearly completed first atlas of colored photographs taken by an earth resources satellite (Landsat).

c. U.S. and Egyptian scientists conducted pioneering research on the utilization of solar energy in rural development.

d. With nuclear and radioactive techniques, U.S. and Egyptian research on the effects of hot climatic conditions on the physiological characteristics of certain cattle breeds will make it possible to breed and select cattle which are adaptable to hot climates, such as that in the Sahara, and capable of increased meat and milk productivity.

Since 1959 the Foundation has used special foreign currencies in eight excess foreign currency countries to obtain an English translation of the published results of foreign research and development for use by U.S. scientists and engineers.

The authority for these activities emanates from the Foundation's enabling legislation, section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480, and from Executive Order 10900 of January 1961. The latter assigns to the Foundation governmentwide responsibility for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b)(3). Thus, the Foundation, on behalf of itself and other major departments and agencies, has administered contracts with 10 foreign organizations in 8 excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Currently, five contracts are active in three countries (Egypt, India, and Pakistan). The remaining countries are no longer excess currency countries, and contracts there have been or are being phased out. With the depletion of U.S.-owned foreign currencies in Egypt, the Foundation has lowered obligation levels under its two contracts in that country, with final phase out of obligations expected in fiscal year 1981.

The science information activities consist principally of full-text translations of books and journal articles. To a lesser extent, other information materials requiring linguistic capability and processing are produced. These products include simultaneous English editions of foreign primary scientific journals, abstracts, digests, critical

review papers, annotated bibliographies on special topics, and guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services. The nature, extent, and benefits of the science information activities sponsored by the various Federal departments and agencies are described more specifically in other sections of this report.

In fiscal year 1980, the program produced translations of 54 books and over 2,400 journal articles, mainly from publications in the life and engineering sciences, bringing the total of books and journal articles translated in all fields since 1971 to 2,498 and 18,245, respectively. Approximately three-fourths of the material translated in fiscal year 1980 was from Russian, German, French, Italian, Polish, and Spanish. In the 21-year history of the program, more than half the demand has been for scientific material of the USSR in the Russian language.

During fiscal year 1980, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of US\$1,403,000 for use in science information programs in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. Of this amount, \$600,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$803,000 was transferred from other agencies. Table I shows total obligations of NSF and agency-transferred foreign currencies for fiscal year 1980. Table II shows amounts obligated by NSF (including transfers from other agencies) by country for science information activities for fiscal year 1980. Table III shows the amount of special foreign currency obligations by country for both research and related activities, and science information activities for fiscal year 1980 and cumulative figures since the inception of each activity.

The Foundation's use of excess foreign currencies to support information activities overseas supplements, rather than competes with, the translating activities conducted by commercial organizations and professional societies in the United States. Initial distribution of the translations is made by the requesting Federal agency. Copies are available to the general scientific community and the public by request to either the Federal agencies or the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. NTIS compiles annually a List of Translations In Process, announces biweekly the availability of completed translations in its Government Reports Announcements & Index, and publishes periodically an annotated bibliography of Translations from the Scientific Literature produced under the Special Foreign Currency

Science Information Program of the National Science Foundation. The latest annotated bibliography covers translations produced in 1978-79 (available from NTIS as PB80-155-062).

Among the benefits cited by scientists who use these translations are their usefulness in avoiding unnecessary and costly duplication of research, in stimulating new lines of scientific inquiry, and in corroborating research results. In addition to typical translations of books and articles in a wide variety of subject fields, significant works have been translated recently dealing with electrochemistry, physics of the stratosphere, industrial noise, and problems of the Arctic and Antarctic.

The translation from the Russian of a comprehensive monograph on techniques for growing synthetic single crystals of ruby and sapphire is especially notable. The analytical and technical depth of detail found in this 443-page volume, coauthored by a number of Soviet experts in crystallography, makes it an important state-of-the-art work. Intended for the use of researchers and others engaged in growing, processing, and using crystals in various fields of science and technology, this work promises to be of special interest to U.S. scientists and engineers in ceramics and laser technology.

**Table I. National Science Foundation P.L. 480 Obligations (in Dollar Equivalent) in Fiscal Year 1980**

Programs	Obligations	
	NSF	Agency Transfers
1. Research & Related Activities . . . . .	\$4,388,547	\$ 0
2. Science Information Activities . . . . .	600,000	803,000
Subtotal . . . . .	\$4,988,574	\$803,000
Total Obligations . . . . .	\$5,791,574	

**Table II. National Science Foundation, Science Information Activities under P.L. 83-480, Section 104(b)(3)**

FY 1980 Obligations (in Dollar Equivalent), Including Agency Transfers, by Country

Country	NSF	Agency Transfers
Egypt . . . . .	\$ 0	\$200,000
India . . . . .	350,000	403,000
Pakistan . . . . .	250,000	200,000
Subtotal . . . . .	\$600,000	\$803,000
Total Obligations . . . . .	\$1,403,000	

**Table III. National Science Foundation, Public Law 480 Obligations (in Dollar Equivalent) by Country, Including Funds Transferred from Other Agencies**

Country	Research & Related Activities		Science Information Activities	
	Fiscal Year 1980	Cumulative July 1971—Sept. 30, 1980	Fiscal Year 1980	Cumulative April 1959—Sept. 30, 1980
Burma . . . . .	\$ 0	\$ 304	\$ 0	\$ 32,691
Egypt . . . . .	692,410	10,052,209	200,000	3,176,892
Guinea . . . . .	0	900	0	0
India . . . . .	2,753,505	8,014,476	753,000	5,006,000
Israel . . . . .	0	0	0	10,011,409
Morocco . . . . .	0	525,165	0	0
Pakistan . . . . .	942,659	4,502,521	450,000	2,467,000
Poland . . . . .	0	6,444,445	0	9,097,529
Tunisia . . . . .	0	957,214	0	1,711,000
Yugoslavia . . . . .	0	3,913,055	0	3,907,845
	<u>\$4,388,574</u>	<u>\$34,410,289</u>	<u>\$1,403,000</u>	<u>\$35,410,366</u>

## Museum Programs and Related Research

The Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program, which began under the authority of section 104(b)(3) in fiscal year 1966, awards grants to U.S. institutions of higher learning to support basic research in the natural sciences, cultural history, museum professional fields, and related educational activities. This program received an appropriation that was the equivalent of US\$4,200,000 in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1980.

Obligations for the year amounted to a foreign currency equivalent of US\$4,692,000 from newly appropriated, carryover, and recovered funds to support over 90 projects in these fields.

Of total obligations, the equivalent of US\$3,644,000 went for archeology, anthropology, and related disciplines; the equivalent of US\$418,000 went for systematic and environmental biology; the equivalent of US\$89,000 went for astrophysics and earth sciences; and a US\$257,000 equivalent went for museum programs. In addition, funds were transferred to the National Science Foundation to support translations of foreign research in these fields and a reserve was initiated for future programs of the American Institute of Indian Studies.

Since the inception of the program in fiscal year 1966, the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has used the equivalent of US\$42,500,000 in appropriated funds in support of approximately 700 projects. Not included in this project count are more than 440 research fellowships supported since program inception.

The Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Program occupies an unusual position among similar U.S. Government programs. It is a national grants program supporting research and related projects initiated, supervised, and published by U.S. scholars. It has thus strengthened the programs of more than 200 U.S. institutions in 40 states and the District of Columbia.

Though the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program awards grants to U.S. institutions rather than to foreign institutions, most projects are accomplished in collaboration with institutions of appropriate host countries. These projects often provide field experiences and training for U.S. and foreign graduate students, who work under the guidance of senior scholars. The Smithsonian program is thus able to contribute to the development of science both in the United States and in host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Smithsonian grants in support of systematic and environmental biology research during fiscal year 1980 contributed to natural resources management through the study of biological productivity in freshwater bodies in India and limnological investigations of ancient lakes in Yugoslavia. Paleontological and paleoanthropological studies in Pakistan, Burma, and Egypt are contributing fascinating new data on the evolution of humankind.

Smithsonian grants in cultural history contribute to the understanding of man in the present and past. Included in fiscal year 1980 were projects on the role of women in rice cultivation in India, the linguistic history of the palace language of Burma, and excavation of the Egyptian

Hierakonpolis, a major urban site occupied from 4500 to 1500 B.C.

Smithsonian support for astrophysics and earth sciences included satellite tracking in Egypt and India, contributions to global studies of the earth's motion and magnetism, and study of desert erosion and sand movement.

Smithsonian support for museum programs in 1980 included exchange of curators of U.S., Egyptian, and Indian museums and a survey of puppetry traditions in Egypt and India, culminating in participation of folk puppeteers in the World Puppetry Congress in the United States in the summer of 1980.

## Acquisition, Indexing, and Dissemination of Foreign Publications

Section 104(b)(5) authorizes the Library of Congress to purchase, index, and disseminate current foreign books, journals, and newspapers from foreign countries where excess currencies are available for such purposes. In fiscal year 1980, 173,784 pieces were acquired from Egypt and Pakistan for the Library of Congress collections and those of other major research libraries in the United States; the total of pieces acquired since 1962 is 22,136,393.

Since 1962, the Library has also administered programs in India<sup>2</sup>, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal<sup>2</sup>, Poland, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia, but as a result of the removal of these countries from the excess currency list, it currently operates a Public Law 480 program only in Pakistan. In 1980, the Library's office in Egypt ceased to use Public Law 480 funds for acquisitions.

### Library of Congress Public Law 48 Activities, 1980 Statistical Summary

	<u>U.S. Dollar Equivalent</u>
I. Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in FY 1980 .....	\$ 691,928.64
II. Total amount used or obligated, FY 1962-80 .....	\$24,978,302.32
III. Total amount authorized, FY 1962-80.....	\$26,812,100.00

## Buildings for U.S. Government

Under the authority of section 104(b)(4), the U.S. Department of State acquires land and buildings, and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs and related U.S. Government activities. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities. Obligations for these purposes during fiscal year 1980 totaled \$11.7 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$152.1 million for fiscal years 1961-80. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for 2 or more years.

<sup>2</sup> The Library of Congress presently uses special foreign currencies not funded by Public Law 480 for its programs in India and Nepal.

This program is currently active in Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, and Pakistan.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs for the construction of sites and buildings. Total expenditures for the building program since its inception are \$115.2 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw, office building annex and warehouse in Rabat, office building in Casablanca and a new office building/information center in Calcutta, design of an office building in Cairo, rehabilitation of the new Delhi office building and Cairo

compounds, and construction of four residences in New Delhi.

Projects currently include completion of the construction of 76 staff apartments and an embassy residence in Cairo; acquisition of site and design of 24 staff residences in New Delhi, design and construction of an office building in Lahore, site acquisition for marine security guard residences in Karachi. Funds also were employed in the rehabilitation of the office building in Alexandria, Bombay, and Port Said. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites, residences, and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Karachi, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rabat, Tunisia, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

## **TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS**

In fiscal year 1980, title II program activities were implemented by U.S. nonprofit voluntary agencies, intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations' International Childrens Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program, and recipient governments. Voluntary agencies operating programs in fiscal year 1980 were the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, Incorporated (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), the Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS), and the Cooperative League for the United States of America (CLUSA).

The voluntary agencies distributed over 50 percent of title II food aid, which was provided through maternal child centers, school feeding programs, preschool child feeding centers, and food-for-work projects. The voluntary agencies also respond to country emergencies when requested by the host government.

The World Food Program (WFP), another program sponsor, was established in 1963 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. During its 17 years of operation, WFP has acquired broad experience in the field of multilateral food aid, and is now one of the primary institutions within the international community which respond to world food needs. The World Food Program began with an annual target of \$33 million for its first 3-year trial period. The target for the current biennium (1979-80) is \$950 million. The program provides food to developing countries for economic and social development projects and for emergencies. Special emphasis is given to projects related to maternal health, preschool child feeding, and labor-intensive and rural development projects. The United States contributes commodities, a portion of the freight costs under title II of Public Law 480, and cash from AID's budget for international organizations. For the 1979-80 biennium, the United States pledged a total of \$220 million -- \$182 million for commodities, \$34 million for ocean transportation, and \$4 million in cash for administrative expenses.

In fiscal year 1980, 83 countries received title II donations. Food commodities totaling 1.3 million metric tons reached approximately 78 million needy persons at a cost of \$622.8 million (\$413.8 million for commodities and \$209.0 million for freight costs). Emergency relief programs constituted 34.5 percent of the total food volume.

Food distributed through the voluntary agencies represented 54 percent of the total; the World Food Program, 29 percent; and government-to-government grants, 17 percent.

Every year thousands of lives are lost in earthquakes, droughts, floods, civil strife, and natural or other disasters throughout the world. Title II foods provided nourishment for approximately 12 million recipients who were affected by disasters in 26 countries during fiscal year 1980. More than 200,000 tons of emergency food were distributed to needy victims at an estimated cost of \$48 million.

### **Djibouti**

Independent since 1977 and beset with an already weak economy that has been further strained by an influx of Ethiopian refugees from the Ogaden, Djibouti depends heavily upon U.S. title II commodities for programs providing food to refugees, maternal child health programs, and food for work (FFW) self-help projects. With the help of a 3-year AID Outreach Grant, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) administers programs for about 36,000 people, of whom over half are refugees. The grant covers a portion of the costs of food storage, transportation, commodity management, and general operations.

The FFW program is carried out almost exclusively in refugee containment areas, where the main activity is house construction by refugees who use local materials. Each dwelling has four rooms, with a refugee family occupying each room. Construction of the entire building costs approximately US \$1,000 and takes about a month to complete. Upon completion of the structure, each worker gets a quantity of food designed to feed a family of five for a specified period of time. The FFW activities also include the construction of rainwater reservoirs and the preparation of vegetable gardens. An extensive land reclamation project is planned for refugee resettlement in the future. With refugees continuing to arrive in Djibouti at the rate of about 15 to 20 persons a day, FFW projects will probably continue for an indefinite period.

### **Mauritania**

Mauritania is one of the poorer countries of Africa, suffering from chronic drought conditions and constraints to development. The causes of Mauritania's poverty are varied. They include poor resource endowment, lack of potable water, poor communication and transportation systems, and extensive environmental degradation resulting from desertification caused, in turn, by recurrent droughts. These problems are further compounded by inadequate employment opportunities. Mauritania must not only care for its own unemployed but must also cope with nomads entering the labor force, the net return of Mauritians from abroad, and persons being demobilized as a result of the end of Mauritanian participation in the Saharan War.

Recurrent droughts have exacerbated the already delicate balance of food availability in Mauritania. The settlement of nomads has resulted in increased demand for high-calorie cereals, as opposed to their former diet of protein-laden milk products. The additional strain on cereal foods has led to serious grain deficiencies in Mauritania, and with continued rural-urban migration, this situation has become precarious. The most vulnerable groups affected by the food shortage are pregnant women and preschool children, with malnutrition a common occurrence.

The Catholic Relief Services (CRS), with a title II Outreach Grant, administers a title II program in Mauritania which provides food for MCH and school-feeding programs. There are 23 feeding centers, of which five are located in the capital city of Nouakchott. Eleven of the centers use an experimental system for measuring nutritional effects on children to help determine the impact of the food programs. Some nutrition and health education instruction also is given to mothers at the centers.

At present, the CRS title II program feeds almost 50,000 mothers and small children, usually under 5 years of age. The Outreach Grant has enabled CRS to obtain commodity storage facilities in areas that the Government of Mauritania considers important for receiving health and nutrition services and to provide transportation for making commodities available in those areas. CRS is encouraging recipient contributions for the food donations in an early effort to put the program on a self-sustaining basis.

### **Peru**

Poor performance in the agricultural sector has been a problem in Peru for at least the last 15 years. In addition, food production on a per capita basis has dropped dramatically as a result of the devastating drought which has had a serious, short-term negative effect on production. This situation has had a considerable impact on the nutritional levels of the least advantaged groups, especially those of the "pueblos juvenes" in Lima's suburbs, as well as those of other major cities in Peru. Although it is often said that most of the inhabitants of these "pueblos" have migrated from the depressed rural areas, there is new information to suggest that a greater percentage of these lower income groups have migrated to the "pueblos" from the larger cosmopolitan centers, such as Lima, because of economic hardship. For an example of the magnitude of this problem, it is estimated that of a total population of 6 million living in urban Lima, 60 percent are living in the 104 "pueblos" on the fringes of the city.

Four voluntary agencies, working principally in the "pueblos", SAWS, CWS, CRS, and CARE distributed in fiscal year 1980 almost 32,000 metric tons of food commodities to about 1,185,000 recipients in four programs,

which included MCH, OCF, FFW, and SF. SAWS and CRS, the two largest voluntary agencies, have received Operating Program Grants (OPG's) that enable those organizations to hire additional workers and meet in-country expenses. The Peruvian Government cooperates fully with the volags in providing logistics for the food distribution through ONNA (Office of Food Support). The Government of Peru also carries out with government agencies a government-to-government school-feeding program. In addition, a newly created Government multisectoral commission oversees the programs and promotes their coordination with other development planning entities.

At first a stopgap operation to prevent critical malnutrition and starvation, the food assistance program by the end of the seventies had become more developmental in outlook. In fiscal year 1980 SAWS employed thousands of heads of families in public and civic projects that involved installation and extension of potable water, cleaning and repairing streets and sidewalks, and construction of school kitchens for preparing children's lunches. The CWS-SEPAS, besides operating maternal and child-feeding programs, continued its highly successful reforestation efforts in the areas of the Andes, which has the highest degree of malnutrition, in hopes of revitalizing that zone and reducing rural to urban migration. The projects not only employ people who are paid in food commodities (a worker receives rations for five adults) but also make available the required nutritional levels for the workers and their families. In addition, the completed projects provide infrastructure for the communities and help improve the living conditions of the poor.

The Peruvian Government increasingly views the food-for-work projects as one component of a coordinated answer to employment, nutritional, and infrastructure problems. The Government is encouraging the volags to sponsor more of this type of food assistance activity, with the intention of assuming more of the responsibility for these programs in the near future. The food-related projects are in consonance with the Governments' emphasis on self-help developmental projects.

### **Kampuchea**

Although the need for food aid existed in Kampuchea long before international help began, the Government of Kampuchea did not permit U.N. food assistance until mid-1979. In 1980, the United States contributed through international organizations about \$60 million in food assistance, a third of which went to Thai border operations and the rest to Kampuchea. Another \$50 million in aid came from the U.S. Government. The food commodities—rice, dry peas, and vegetable oil—were

channeled through the World Food Program and distributed by UNICEF.

### **Somalia**

Energy-starved, war-fatigued, and financially bankrupt, Somalia looks to world help to relieve its food problems. Thousands of refugees from the fighting in the Ogaden Desert (ethnically Somalian but a part of the Ethiopian national territory) have fled their traditional homes to relocate in Somalia. This influx has strained Somalia's already over-taxed economy to the breaking point. Administrators of Food for Peace (title II) have been cooperating since early 1978 in helping to alleviate the refugees' suffering by contributing food commodities. It continues to provide food assistance, supplying more than 100,000 metric tons valued at US\$28 million in fiscal year 1980. In May of 1980 the refugee population in Somalia was 700,000.

### **World Food Program**

The World Food Program (WFP) is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (UN/FAO), with headquarters in Rome. WFP's pledged target for calendar years 1979-80 was set at \$950 million. The United States contributes commodities and ocean freight under title II of Public Law 480 and cash under AID's budget for international organizations. The United States pledged \$220 million for the 1979-80 biennium, including \$182 million for commodities, an estimated \$34 million for ocean transportation, and \$4 million cash for administrative expenses.

During fiscal year 1980, the United States contributed \$113 million for commodities and \$19.8 million for ocean transportation.

WFP also is responsible for administering the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) established in 1977. The IEFR target of 500,000 tons of emergency food was called for in a 1974 United Nations resolution. During fiscal year 1980, the United States contributed 97,934 tons of food under the IEFR. These commodities were valued at \$38.5 million and shipped at a cost of \$14.3 million.

### **The Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement**

The Food Aid Convention (FAC) became effective on July 1, 1980, replacing the Convention of 1971. The objective of the 1980 FAC was to improve world food security by assuring a minimum of 10 million tons of cereals aid annually to developing countries, a target first established

by the World Food Conference of 1974. Signatories are obligated to pledge minimum annual amounts of cereals aid in wheat, or its equivalent, suitable for human consumption.

Twenty countries are members of the new FAC, with total pledges of 7.6 million tons. The United States is the largest donor, with a pledge of 4.47 million tons, followed by the European Community and its member States, with a commitment of 1.65 million tons. All of the U.S. obligation is met by Public Law 480 shipments. Efforts continue to encourage the participation of other potential donors in order to reach the 10-million-ton target.

Major changes in the new FAC include (a) the addition of two new members (Austria and Spain); (b) an increase in food aid pledges (the previous total was 4.2 million tons); (c) the acceptance of rice for fulfillment of obligations, in addition to wheat and coarse grains; (d) a recommendation for increased food aid by the Food Aid Committee if a large-scale food production shortfall occurs among developing countries; (e) cash contributions, which are accepted to meet pledges, more closely related to the market price of wheat.

The donor members of the 1980 Food Aid Convention and their minimum annual contributions are as follows:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Argentina	35,000
Australia	400,000
Austria	20,000
Canada	600,000
European Economic Community	1,650,000
Finland	20,000
Japan	300,000
Norway	30,000
Spain	20,000
Sweden	40,000
Switzerland	27,000
United States of America	4,470,000
	<u>7,612,000</u>

Since the inception of the Food Aid Convention in 1968, over 53 million tons of cereals have been supplied under its provisions to some 90 developing countries.

## APPENDIX STATISTICAL TABLES

- Table 1. Value of Public Law 480 and total agricultural exports, by fiscal year.
- Table 2. Cumulative total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside Public Law 480, fiscal year 1980.
- Table 3. Total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1980.
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- Table 5. Value by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1980.
- Table 6. Gross cost of financing Public Law 480 programs, by fiscal year through September 30, 1980.
- Table 7. Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1980.
- Table 8. Cumulative value of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1980.
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Table 1 -- Value of U.S. Farm Products Shipped Under Public Law 480 Compared with Total Exports of U.S. Farm Products  
July 1954 Through September 30, 1980

Year	Public Law 480					Total Agricultural Exports				
	Title I		Title II			Total P.L. 480	Mutual Security AID 6/	Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs	Total 8/
Sales For Local Currency 1/	Long-term Dollar and Convertible Local Currency Credit Sales 2/	Government-to- Government Donations and World Food Program 3/	Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies 4/	Barter For Strategic Materials 5/						
-----Million Dollars-----										
1955	73	---	52	135	125	385	450	835	2,309	3,144
1956	439	---	63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496
1957	508	---	51	165	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728
1958	657	---	51	173	100	981	227	1,208	2,795	4,003
1959	724	---	30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719
1960	824	---	38	105	149	1,116	167	1,283	3,236	4,519
1961	951	---	75	146	144	1,316	186	1,502	3,444	4,946
1962	1,030	19	88	160	198	1,495	74	1,569	3,573	5,142
1963	1,088	57	89	174	48	1,457	13	1,470	3,608	5,078
1964	1,056	48	81	189	43	1,418	23	1,441	4,627	6,068
1965	1,142	158	55	183	32	1,570	26	1,596	4,501	6,097
1966	866	181	87	180	32	1,346	42	1,388	5,359	6,747
1967	803	178	110	157	23	1,271	37	1,308	5,513	6,821
1968	723	300	100	150	6	1,280	17	1,297	5,086	6,383
1969	346	427	111	154	1	1,039	11	1,050	4,775	5,826
1970	309	506	113	128	---	1,056	12	1,068	5,650	6,718
1971	204	539	138	142	---	1,023	56	1,079	6,674	7,753
1972	143	535	228	152	---	1,058	66	1,124	6,922	8,046
1973	6	661	159	128	---	954	84	1,038	11,864	12,902
1974	2/	575	147	145	---	867	76	943	20,350	21,293
1975	---	762	148	191	---	1,101	123	1,224	20,354	21,578
1976	---	650	65	192	---	907	216	1,123	21,024	22,147
July-September 1976	---	316	18	51	---	385	138	523	4,832	5,355
October-September 1976-77	---	760	92	250	---	1,102	419	1,521	22,453	23,974
October-September 1977-78	---	739	112	223	---	1,074	475	1,549	25,742	27,291
October-September 1978-79	---	793	128	265	---	1,186	304	1,489	30,486	31,975
October-September 1979-80	---	853	185	217	---	1,255	184	1,439	39,042	40,481
1955 through Sept. 1980	12,292	9,058	2,164	4,472	1,732	30,168	4,385	34,553	271,677	306,230
-----Percent-----										
1955	2	---	2	4	4	12	14	26	74	100
1956	13	---	2	5	8	28	10	38	82	100
1957	19	---	1	4	9	33	8	41	99	100
1958	16	---	1	4	3	24	6	30	70	100
1959	19	---	1	3	4	27	6	33	67	100
1960	18	---	1	2	3	24	4	28	72	100
1961	19	---	1	3	3	26	4	30	70	100
1962	20	10/	2	3	4	29	1	30	70	100
1963	22	1	2	3	1	29	10/	29	71	100
1964	17	1	1	3	1	23	1	24	76	100
1965	19	3	1	3	10/	26	10/	26	74	100
1966	13	3	1	3	10/	20	1	21	79	100
1967	12	3	2	2	10/	19	10/	19	81	100
1968	11	5	2	2	10/	20	10/	20	80	100
1969	6	7	2	3	10/	18	10/	18	82	100
1970	5	7	2	2	---	16	---	16	84	100
1971	2	7	2	2	---	13	1	14	86	100
1972	2	6	3	2	---	13	1	14	86	100
1973	10/	5	1	1	---	7	1	8	92	100
1974	10/	2	1	1	---	4	10/	4	96	100
1975	---	3	1	1	---	5	1	6	94	100
1976	---	3	10/	1	---	4	1	5	95	100
July-September 1976	---	6	10/	1	---	7	3	10	90	100
October-September 1976-77	---	3	10/	1	---	4	2	6	94	100
October-September 1977-78	---	3	10/	1	---	4	2	6	94	100
October-September 1978-79	---	2	10/	1	---	4	1	5	95	100
October-September 1979-80	---	2	10/	1	---	3	10/	4	96	100
1955 through September 1980	4	3	1	1	1	11	1	11	89	100

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Authorized by Title I, Public Law 480.

2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements from January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808.

3/ Authorized by Title II P.L. 480. Includes World Food Program.

4/ Authorized by Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Section 502, Title III, P.L. 480, through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.

5/ Authorized by Section 503, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. Includes some shipments in exchange for goods and services for U.S. agencies before 1963.

6/ Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans authorized by P.L.'s 165, 665, and 87-195.

7/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of: (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit through ECC's Export Credit Sales Program and Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees; and (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

8/ Data do not include furskins, bulk tobacco, citric acid, fatty acids, glues and adhesives n.e.c., 1966-71.

9/ Less than \$500,000.

10/ Less than one-half percent.

Table 2--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports, July 1954 Through September 30, 1980 <sup>1/</sup>  
(By Country of Destination. In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/						Total Agricultural Exports			
	Title I		Title II		Barter 3/	Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs 6/	All
	Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies						
World 7/.....	12,291.8	9,061.6	2,612.6	4,556.0	1,732.1	30,254.1	4,388.8	34,642.9	267,853.3	302,496.2
Greenland.....	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	.1	.1
Canada.....	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	21,339.1	21,342.4
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	1.1	1.2
Mexico.....	24.6	-	1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2	-	78.2	7,930.3	8,008.5
Central America.....	-	13.9	29.2	146.5	7.7	197.3	10.4	207.7	2,529.7	2,737.4
Guatemala.....	-	1.0	2.3	53.5	4.4	61.0	8.8	69.8	485.7	555.5
Belize.....	-	-	.2	2.3	.1	2.6	-	2.6	82.2	84.8
El Salvador.....	-	3.5	8.9	26.7	.8	39.9	.7	40.6	403.1	443.7
Honduras.....	-	9.4	4.9	22.7	.3	37.7	.4	37.7	275.6	313.3
Nicaragua.....	-	-	8.9	11.6	.7	21.2	.1	21.3	251.6	272.9
Costa Rica.....	-	-	4.0	12.1	1.0	17.1	.4	17.5	367.9	385.4
Panama.....	-	-	-	17.8	.2	18.0	-	18.0	634.3	652.3
Canal Zone.....	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean.....	-	179.3	24.0	178.4	15.5	397.2	40.2	437.4	5,652.4	6,089.8
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	282.6	282.7
Bahamas.....	-	-	-	.2	(5)	.2	-	.2	644.4	644.6
Cuba.....	-	-	-	5.1	5.5	10.6	-	10.6	38.4	849.0
Jamaica.....	-	44.8	8.1	14.1	2.0	69.0	1.1	70.1	866.7	936.8
Turks & Caicos Is....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
Cayman Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0
Haiti.....	-	44.4	10.7	50.7	6.4	112.2	.1	112.3	342.7	455.0
Dominican Republic..	-	90.1	4.6	100.7	1.3	196.7	33.1	229.9	1,101.4	1,331.2
Leeward-Windward Islands.....	-	-	(5)	5.5	.1	5.6	-	5.6	174.6	180.2
Barbados.....	-	-	.5	-	(5)	.5	-	.5	145.8	146.3
Trinidad-Tobago....	-	-	.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	622.1	629.2
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	532.4	532.4
French West Indies..	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	1.1	74.0	75.1
South America.....	778.6	546.2	201.2	643.3	127.7	2,297.0	52.3	2,349.3	13,079.0	15,428.3
Colombia.....	60.2	49.9	24.1	130.6	15.4	280.2	7.3	287.5	1,462.8	1,750.3
Venezuela.....	-	-	1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7	-	21.7	4,260.2	4,281.9
Guyana.....	-	7.3	1.9	1.2	(5)	10.4	(5)	10.4	183.3	193.7
Surinam.....	-	-	.4	.7	(5)	1.1	-	1.1	162.2	163.3
French Guiana.....	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	4.5	4.6
Ecuador.....	10.8	19.8	4.7	33.0	.4	68.7	.1	68.8	679.6	748.4
Peru.....	38.3	59.6	46.5	69.4	33.0	246.8	.1	246.8	1,512.2	1,759.1
Bolivia.....	34.0	78.2	18.2	51.9	7.9	190.2	28.3	218.5	125.5	344.0
Chile.....	81.8	157.3	11.0	184.5	54.4	439.0	11.8	450.8	1,110.7	1,561.5
Brazil.....	474.2	132.4	90.5	137.1	63.4	897.6	2.6	900.2	3,160.5	4,060.7
Paraguay.....	14.8	10.9	1.6	10.3	(5)	37.6	.1	37.7	10.0	47.7
Uruguay.....	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7	-	73.7	108.7	182.4
Argentina.....	29.9	-	-	-	(5)	29.9	2.0	31.9	298.8	330.7
Other South America.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Europe.....	1,984.0	560.1	131.5	693.7	1,067.9	4,437.2	1,056.4	5,493.6	120,447.9	125,941.5
Iceland 8/.....	15.9	9.4	-	-	(5)	25.3	1.5	26.8	71.2	98.0
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	1,638.7	1,653.2
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	1,617.9	1,648.7
Finland 8/.....	41.2	-	-	1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	540.9	593.1
Denmark.....	-	-	-	.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	2,506.2	2,520.5
United Kingdom.....	48.1	-	-	.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	13,657.7	14,188.6
Ireland.....	-	-	-	-	43.3	43.3	-	43.3	715.7	759.0
Netherlands 8/.....	.2	-	-	-	143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	23,157.3	23,312.4
Belgium-Luxemburg 8/	-	-	-	.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	5,758.7	5,880.9
France 8/.....	35.6	-	-	5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	6,150.8	6,499.2
Fed. Rep. of Germany 8/	1.2	-	2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	19,419.0	19,769.9
German Democrat. Rep	-	-	.5	-	-	.5	-	.5	1,133.5	1,134.0
Austria.....	39.5	-	12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	323.1	464.0
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	929.2	930.5
Hungary.....	-	-	8.5	-	-	8.5	-	8.5	376.7	376.2
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	2,762.2	2,765.5
Estonia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	15.5
Lithuania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	498.2	-	-	60.3	9.1	567.6	-	567.6	3,804.9	4,372.5
USSR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,645.6	10,645.6
Azores.....	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	-	.3	15.2	15.5
Spain.....	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	7,621.1	8,432.8
Portugal.....	6.3	242.5	-	39.2	9.2	297.2	2.4	299.6	2,688.6	2,988.2

Table 2--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports, July 1954 Through September 30, 1980 --continued  
(By Country of Destination. In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/					Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Total Agricultural Exports		
	Title I		Title II		Barter 3/			Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs 6/	All
	Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies						
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1
Malta-Gozo 9/.....	-	-	.8	2.6	-	3.4	-	3.4	68.4	71.8
Malta-Gozo-Cyprus 9/.....	-	-	5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1	-	10.1	7.7	17.8
Italy 8/.....	140.0	-	59.0	173.1	34.2	406.3	109.1	515.4	10,031.6	10,547.0
Trieste 10/.....	-	-	-	4.6	1.4	6.0	-	6.0	13.9	19.9
Yugoslavia 8/.....	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.7	19.6	1,020.5	79.5	1,100.0	1,399.0	2,499.0
Albania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7
Greece.....	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	1,504.1	1,831.4
Romania.....	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.3	-	8.3	1,604.6	1,612.9
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273.1	273.1
Asia.....	8,418.8	5,858.5	1,121.5	2,074.2	413.8	17,886.8	2,483.4	20,370.2	85,125.8	105,496.0
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.5	78.4	17.6	673.7	52.3	726.0	276.6	1,002.6
Cyprus 9/.....	1.9	-	7.2	.4	-	9.5	-	9.5	111.9	121.4
Syria.....	32.6	75.0	24.6	2.4	7.3	141.9	-	141.9	166.7	308.6
Lebanon 8/.....	-	26.5	19.6	8.0	4.5	58.6	-	58.6	526.9	585.5
Iraq.....	-	12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6	-	21.6	898.5	920.1
Iran.....	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	2,913.7	3,062.5
Israel.....	313.4	332.1	.5	24.0	47.1	717.1	1,260.4	1,977.5	1,487.4	3,464.9
Jordan.....	5.9	56.1	42.7	25.2	1.7	131.6	-	131.6	208.4	340.2
Gaza Strip.....	-	-	-	20.9	-	20.9	-	20.9	19.4	1.5
Kuwait.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	212.8	212.9
Saudi Arabia.....	-	-	-	-	.8	.8	-	.8	1,810.0	1,810.8
Qatar 12/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	18.2
Arabia Per insula States.....	-	-	6.2	.2	(5)	6.4	-	6.4	15.1	21.5
United Arab Emirates 12/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198.3	198.3
Yemen (Sana) 12/.....	-	-	3.1	8.1	-	11.2	-	11.2	43.1	54.3
Yemen (Aden).....	-	-	.1	.5	.1	.7	-	.7	52.5	53.2
Oman.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	15.3
Bahrain.....	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	55.8	55.8
Afghanistan.....	1.0	22.8	55.4	1.7	-	80.9	.5	81.4	-7.6 11/	73.8
India.....	3,870.5	653.0	226.5	1,080.5	74.6	5,905.1	122.2	6,027.3	2,829.2	8,856.5
Pakistan 8/.....	1,237.3	662.7	101.9	42.4	.1	2,044.4	68.6	2,113.0	1,086.3	3,199.3
Nepal.....	-	-	14.7	(5)	-	14.7	-	14.7	1.9	16.6
Bangladesh 13/.....	-	649.5	70.7	46.0	-	766.2	52.0	818.2	567.0	1,385.2
Sri Lanka.....	29.6	263.6	11.7	64.8	1.3	371.0	2.3	373.3	23.3	396.6
Burma 8/.....	46.0	-	-	6.3	-	52.3	-	52.3	-13.7 11/	38.6
Thailand.....	4.1	12.6	(5)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	1,207.1	1,234.0
North Vietnam.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Vietnam 14/.....	889.4	419.4	116.8	38.9	(5)	1,464.5	102.6	1,567.1	111.1	1,678.2
Vietnam 15/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.0	1,500.0
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 14/.....	-	-	2.6	25.6	-	28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1
Laos 14/.....	-	-	12.1	3.8	.1	16.0	6.5	22.5	-2.1 11/	20.4
Cambodia 14/.....	9.0	286.0	33.4	.5	(5)	328.9	10.8	339.7	90.9 11/	248.8
Federation of Malaya 16/.....	-	-	1.8	9.5	1.1	12.4	-	12.4	201.6	214.0
Malaysia 16/.....	-	-	-	1.9	.1	1.6	-	1.6	297.2	298.8
Singapore 16/.....	-	-	.2	1.9	.1	2.2	-	2.2	657.4	659.6
Indonesia 8/.....	274.3	1,196.9	57.1	107.8	1.7	1,637.8	26.1	1,663.9	1,091.0	2,754.9
Brunei.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2
Philippines.....	50.5	112.5	35.4	186.1	15.8	400.3	106.2	506.2	2,331.6	2,837.8
Macao.....	-	-	-	3.9	-	3.9	-	3.9	-	3.9
Southern Asia, n.e.c..	-	-	1.0	.2	-	1.2	-	1.2	.4	1.6
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	.4	.1	.5	-	.5	.7	1.2
Peoples Rep. of China.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,716.3	2,716.3
Monqolia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of....	750.3	878.1	181.7	127.9	6.2	1,944.2	339.9	2,184.1	8,095.9	10,380.0
Hong Kong 8/.....	-	-	1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0	-	46.0	3,442.2	3,488.2
Taiwan 8/.....	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.0	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	6,136.1	6,798.4
Japan 8/.....	135.0	-	22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	43,721.3	44,114.1
Micsei Islands n.e.c. 17/.....	-	8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8	-	35.8	210.6	246.3
Australia and Oceania....	-	-	.4	1.4	8.7	10.5	-	10.5	1,922.6	1,933.1
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	-	8.4	1,295.4	1,303.8
Papua New Guinea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	7.0
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	-	.3	352.0	352.3
Western Samoa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0
British Pacific Islands	-	-	.21	.4	-	1.6	-	1.6	9.9	11.5
French Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.0	115.0
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.7	124.7
Other Pacific Islands.	-	-	.2	-	-	.2	-	.2	13.6	13.8

Table 2--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1980 --continued  
(By Country of Destination. In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/						Total Agricultural Exports			
	Title I		Title II		Barter 3/	Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs	All
	Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies						
Africa.....	1,085.4	1,903.6	830.5	786.2	67.7	4,673.4	745.2	5,418.6	8,996.3	14,414.9
Morocco.....	66.5	136.1	89.5	193.7	4.0	489.8	72.5	562.3	746.0	1,308.3
Algeria.....	-	11.3	56.3	59.0	1.8	128.4	(5)	128.4	1,331.8	1,460.2
Tunisia.....	88.8	125.9	123.6	42.3	1.4	382.0	9.3	391.3	295.2	686.5
Libya.....	-	-	13.2	5.3	(5)	18.5	.3	18.8	155.9	174.7
Egypt.....	757.7	1,171.0	31.2	174.9	12.3	2,147.1	622.1	2,769.2	1,880.4	4,649.6
Sudan.....	24.0	60.9	15.1	4.9	.2	105.1	13.7	118.8	200.9	319.7
Canary Islands.....	-	1.3	-	(5)	14.0	15.3	-	15.3	310.0	325.3
Spanish Africa n.e.c. Equatorial Guinea 18/	-	-	.5	-	-	.5	-	.5	(5)	(5)
Mauritania 19/	-	-	21.9	2.8	-	24.7	-	24.7	-1.8	22.9
Cameroon.....	-	-	-	-	.1	-	(5)	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa.....	-	-	(5)	.1	-	.1	-	.1	.6	.7
Senegal.....	-	6.8	20.9	29.6	-	57.3	(5)	57.3	82.6	139.9
Mali 20/	-	-	25.4	.2	-	25.6	-	25.6	-1.2 11/	24.4
Guinea 19/	13.3	60.9	11.0	.1	-	85.3	.9	86.2	16.1	102.3
Sierra Leone 21/	-	6.3	1.0	18.4	-	25.7	-	25.7	53.4	79.1
Ivory Coast 19/	1.6	5.1	4.5	.2	-	11.4	(5)	11.4	92.8	104.2
Ghana.....	34.2	50.3	8.8	32.6	4.7	130.6	3.7	134.3	248.6	382.9
The Gambia 21/	-	-	4.9	3.6	-	8.5	-	8.5	2.0	10.5
Niger 20/	-	-	28.5	-	-	28.5	-	28.5	15.3	43.8
Togo 19/	-	-	6.2	9.0	-	15.2	(5)	15.2	23.9	39.1
Nigeria.....	-	-	27.1	13.7	3.0	43.8	.2	44.0	1,542.1	1,586.1
Central African Rep. 22/	-	-	1.7	.1	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8
Gabon 22/	-	-	.4	(5)	-	.4	-	.4	3.3	3.7
Chad 23/	-	-	16.9	2.4	-	19.3	-	19.3	-61.6 11/	12.7
St. Helena 20/	20.0	-	15.0	8.3	2.4	45.7	7.0	52.7	9.8	62.5
British West Africa.....	-	-	-	1.6	.1	1.7	-	1.7	5.1	6.8
Madeira Islands.....	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	.2	12.3	12.5
Upper Volta 20/	-	-	17.3	34.2	-	51.5	-	51.5	-9 11/	50.6
Benin 20/	-	-	3.5	.9	-	4.4	-	4.4	34.1	38.5
Angola.....	-	-	4.7	.9	(5)	5.6	-	5.6	113.1	118.7
Congo (Brazzaville) 23/	-	-	5.8	-	-	5.8	-	5.8	6.8	12.6
Western Africa, n.e.c. Liberia.....	-	6.8	2.1	4.1	.1	12.5	.5	13.0	20.2	33.2
Zaire.....	78.5	106.4	12.0	22.7	3.2	222.8	2.2	225.0	251.2	264.5
Burundi 24/	-	-	3.9	5.4	-	9.3	-	9.3	-3 11/	7.0
Burundi & Rwanda 24/	-	-	3.0	5.5	-	8.5	-	8.5	-7 11/	7.8
Rwanda 24/	-	-	1.4	8.3	-	9.7	-	9.7	-	9.7
Somalia.....	-	34.4	51.8	.7	-	86.9	-	86.9	10.5	97.4
Ethiopia.....	.8	9.5	45.6	9.2	.4	65.5	2.4	67.9	33.4	101.3
Djibouti.....	-	-	1.2	1.2	.2	2.6	-	2.6	23.0	25.6
Uganda 25/	-	-	2.4	4.9	-	7.3	.2	7.5	9.5	17.0
Kenya 25/	-	28.5	2.7	15.7	-	46.9	-	46.9	66.9	113.8
Seychelles.....	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2	-4 11/	.8
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.4
Tanzania.....	-	27.5	29.2	32.2	-	88.9	-	88.9	96.3	185.2
Mauritius.....	-	5.6	10.0	.4	(5)	16.0	-	16.0	29.9	45.9
British East Africa 25/	-	-	9.2	2.6	-	11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique.....	-	11.6	27.3	-	4.6	43.5	-	43.5	23.3	66.8
Madagascar.....	-	-	.5	8.9	-	9.4	-	9.4	27.1	36.5
French Indian Ocean Areas 26/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.6
Rep. of South Africa.....	-	-	3.9	.7	13.3	17.9	-	17.9	976.0	993.9
Namibia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Botswana 27/	-	-	19.5	-	-	19.5	-	19.5	-4.9 11/	14.6
Zambia 28/	-	35.1	9.4	-	-	44.5	4.4	48.9	24.7	73.6
Swaziland 27/	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	-1.3 11/	1.1
Rhodesia 29/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0
Malawi 28/	-	-	2.5	.5	-	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	6.0
Southern Africa 27/	-	-	7.1	3.1	-	10.2	-	10.2	-2.6 11/	7.6
Lesotho 27/	-	-	15.2	19.3	-	34.5	-	34.5	-3.3 11/	31.2
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	-	-	-	(5)	.5	.5	-	.5	6.3	6.8
French West Africa.....	-	-	.9	.8	.9	2.6	(5)	2.6	16.6	19.2
Unidentified Africa.....	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	2.1	4.4	-4.4 11/	-
Destination Unknown.....	-	-	272.7	-	-	272.7	.9	273.6	829.4	1,103.0

1/ Fiscal years 1955-76 end June 30; subsequent years end September 30.

2/ Estimated export market value.

3/ Exports after December 31, 1962 under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefit, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside Specified Government Programs."

4/ Represents disbursements which may vary from period when commodities were shipped.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ The difference between total exports as reported by Bureau of Census and Government Programs.

7/ Some totals may differ from those in table 1 because this table includes some unrevised data.

8/ Under foreign currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangle arrangements were included in exports to the agreement country and excluded from exports to processing countries.

9/ Malta, Gozo, Cyprus, 1955-62.

10/ Included in Italy 1966-74.

11/ The excess of the government programs over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classifications procedures.

12/ Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.

13/ Included in Pakistan 1955-72.

14/ Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-75.

15/ Vietnam 1978-80.

16/ British Malaya 1955-58, Federation of Malaya 1964-66.

17/ Included in Japan beginning 1973.

18/ Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.

19/ French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.

20/ French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.

21/ British West Africa 1955-64.

22/ Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.

23/ Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.

24/ Zaire 1955-64, Burundi-Rwanda 1965-71.

25/ British East Africa 1955-64.

26/ Included in Madagascar 1955-71.

27/ Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.

28/ Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1955-63.

Table 3 -- Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Government-Financed Programs and Total Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1960

Country	Public Law 480				AID Mutual Security	Total Government Programs	Commercial	Total Agricultural Exports
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Government-to- Government	Title II Donations World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies				
	-----\$ 1,000-----							
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,749,797	1,749,797
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
St. Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	103
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,003,266	2,003,266
Guatemala	0	0	142	3,099	0	3,241	67,950	71,191
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,984	9,984
El Salvador	2887	321	72	1,968	0	5,248	44,929	50,177
Honduras	598	0	759	2,062	0	3,419	46,763	50,182
Nicaragua	15,897	896	363	426	0	17,582	46,958	64,540
Costa Rica	0	0	287	0	0	287	63,949	64,236
Panama	0	0	60	907	0	967	73,464	74,431
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,625	32,625
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,023	69,023
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	10,806	0	8	0	613	11,427	64,522	75,949
Turks and Caicos Is.	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	438
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,542	6,542
Haiti	11,551	0	683	5,808	0	18,042	49,972	68,014
Dominican Republic	16,427	0	107	4,136	0	20,670	193,122	213,792
Leeward and Windward Is.	0	6	0	769	0	775	34,109	34,884
Barbados	0	0	98	0	0	98	27,634	27,732
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,216	103,216
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,724	65,724
French West Indies	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,454	13,454
Colombia	0	0	656	0	0	656	286,995	287,651
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	616,174	616,174
Guyana	2,271	127	0	0	0	2,398	19,797	22,195
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,586	16,586
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	611
Ecuador	0	0	53	687	0	740	121,507	122,247
Peru	19,967	1,088	1,114	10,282	0	32,451	223,967	256,418
Bolivia	17,084	0	1,402	5,342	0	23,828	12,473	36,301
Chile	0	0	0	4,959	0	4,959	256,065	261,024
Brazil	0	0	854	0	0	854	696,878	697,732
Paraguay	0	0	280	0	0	280	2,132	2,412
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,889	10,889
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,598	48,598
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,440,021	3,440,021
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	623,033	623,033
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	804,090	804,090
Fed. Rep. of Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,838,130	1,838,130
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,197,654	1,197,654
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	214,580	214,580
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003,179	1,003,179
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	74,582	74,582
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,007	8,007
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,741	136,741
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	186,737	186,737
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,165	92,165
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,282	26,282
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	272,872	279,872
Azores	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	615
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,233,139	1,233,139
Portugal	31,037	0	0	0	0	31,037	561,684	592,721
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	230
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	272,617	272,617
Malta and Gozo	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,754	8,754
German Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	492,796	492,796
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	246,005	246,005
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,985	30,985
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	638,179	638,179
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	302,187	302,187
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	224
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	468,192	468,192
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,914	102,914
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413,829	1,413,829
Turkey	0	0	89	0	0	89	13,318	13,407
Cyprus	0	0	240	0	0	240	25,978	26,218
Syria	0	0	1,124	0	0	1,124	34,405	35,529
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,705	3,705
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	266,073	266,073
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,657	51,657
Israel	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	295,383	296,383
Jordan	0	0	4	2,200	0	2,204	34,102	36,306
Gaza Strip	0	0	0	1,222	0	1,222	-1,146	76
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,035	39,035
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	346,279	346,279
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,652	5,652
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,452	89,452
Yemen (SANA)	0	0	669	0	0	669	7,623	8,292
Yemen (ALEN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	871
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,961	3,961
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,973	6,973
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	25,735	9,171	73,844	0	108,750	258,578	367,328
Pakistan	49,996	0	5,149	0	0	55,145	106,156	161,301

Table 3--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Government-Financed Programs and Total Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Country	Public Law 480						Total Government Programs	Commercial	Total Agricultural Exports
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations				AID Mutual Security			
		Government-to- Government	World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies					
-----\$ 1,000-----									
Nepal	0	0	3,446	0	0	0	3,446	3,939	7,385
Bangladesh	58,360	0	578	1,853	4,045	64,836	163,588	228,424	
Sri Lanka	22,622	0	0	5,074	0	27,696	2,783	30,479	
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,749,353	5,749,353	
People's Republic of China	0	0	454	0	0	454	1,936,117	1,936,571	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	170,826	170,826	
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	
Macao	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	
Cambodia	0	0	30,825	0	0	30,825	-8,058	22,767	
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,515	70,515	
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,410	125,410	
Indonesia	97,601	0	2,909	11,364	0	111,874	338,968	450,842	
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	
Philippines	5,271	0	3,871	14,909	0	24,051	292,720	316,771	
Southern Asia (NEC)	0	0	532	0	0	532	-271	261	
Republic of Korea	32,532	0	0	0	0	32,532	1,585,172	1,617,704	
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	443,468	443,468	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,109,148	1,109,148	
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,120	110,120	
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,913	37,913	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	449	
Western Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	900	
British Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84	
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,941	17,941	
Trust Terr. of Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,626	19,626	
Other Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,781	1,781	
Morocco	8,705	0	0	9,832	0	18,537	109,154	127,691	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	185,220	185,220	
Tunisia	16,791	0	3,907	929	0	21,627	84,769	106,396	
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,058	16,058	
Egypt	285,387	0	3,274	12,815	164,885	466,361	269,819	736,180	
Sudan	20,966	0	653	587	13,726	35,932	38,504	74,436	
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,403	49,403	
Spanish Africa, NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mauritania	0	2,779	2,169	1,249	0	6,197	-396	5,801	
Cameroon	0	0	146	666	0	812	6,973	7,785	
Senegal	6,836	1,186	1,438	4,963	0	14,423	3,960	18,383	
Mali	0	0	465	0	0	465	1,006	1,471	
Guinea	5,932	0	6	0	0	5,938	2,514	8,452	
Sierra Leone	1,192	0	0	1,304	0	2,496	3,236	5,732	
Ivory Coast	0	0	6	0	0	6	23,984	23,990	
Ghana	11,684	0	860	2,730	0	15,274	11,928	27,202	
The Gambia	0	595	399	734	0	1,728	-39	1,689	
Niger	0	0	1,027	0	0	1,027	1,211	2,238	
Togo	0	0	517	1,182	0	1,699	3,320	5,019	
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	331,536	331,536	
Central African Empire	0	0	528	0	0	528	-439	89	
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	735	
Chad	0	718	613	719	0	2,050	-998	1,052	
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	496	0	0	496	-486	10	
Madeira Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	
Upper Volta	0	701	1,511	7,733	0	9,945	-744	9,201	
Benin (Dahomey)	0	0	777	110	0	887	5,682	6,569	
Angola	0	3,061	857	0	0	3,918	6,858	10,776	
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	746	0	0	746	2,021	2,767	
Western Africa (NEC)	0	1,507	524	0	0	2,031	1,336	3,367	
Liberia	2,462	0	233	0	0	2,695	29,329	32,024	
Zaire	21,381	0	0	593	0	21,974	24,607	46,581	
Burundi	0	0	936	1,053	0	1,989	-175	1,814	
Rwanda	0	214	0	1,915	0	2,129	-133	1,996	
Somalia	17,680	18,271	5,488	0	0	41,439	4,567	46,006	
Ethiopia	0	8,039	1,543	1,460	0	11,042	8,950	19,992	
Djibouti	0	0	35	798	0	833	6,686	7,519	
Uganda	0	0	970	4,671	0	5,641	980	6,621	
Kenya	16,699	0	0	3,123	0	19,822	15,351	35,173	
Seychelles	0	0	0	219	0	219	-145	74	
British Indian Ocean Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania	7,478	0	582	1,883	0	9,943	17,336	27,279	
Mauritius	5,600	0	463	0	0	6,063	6,382	12,445	
Mozambique	11,555	1,615	4,633	0	0	17,803	-758	17,045	
Malagasy Republic	0	0	26	0	0	26	2,236	2,262	
Comoros	0	0	267	0	0	267	-182	85	
French Indian Ocean Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	425	
Republic of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,777	117,777	
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	
Botswana	0	0	5,143	0	0	5,143	-1,391	3,752	
Zambia	17,012	7,295	12	0	581	24,900	-1,275	23,625	
Swaziland	0	0	213	0	0	213	-128	85	
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,082	2,082	
Malawi	0	0	782	0	0	782	-108	674	
Lesotho	0	0	3,144	4,560	0	7,704	-1,210	6,494	
Unidentified Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025,173	1,025,173	
TOTAL	853,267	74,154	111,388	216,739	183,850	1,439,398	39,041,150	40,480,548	

Table 4 -- U.S. Agricultural Exports Under And Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, And Total Agricultural Exports:  
Quantity By Commodity, Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980

Commodity	1979							1980 1/						
	Public Law 480				Total Government Programs	Commer- cial 4/	Total Agri- cultural Exports	Public Law 480				Total Government Programs	Commer- cial 4/	Total Agri- cultural Exports
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Dona- tions	Total Public Law 480	AID				Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Dona- tions	Total Public Law 480	AID			
Animals and Products	---	64.0	64.0	57.1	121.1	---	---	---	57.5	57.5	177.5	235.0	---	---
Inedible Tallow	---	---	---	43.7	43.7	1,139.3	1,183.0	---	---	---	158.8	158.8	1,250.3	1,409.1
Variety Meats	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	168.6	170.4	---	---	---	---	---	204.0	204.0
Poultry Meats fresh/frozen	---	---	---	11.6	11.6	192.4	204.0	---	---	---	18.7	18.7	293.8	312.5
Nonfat Dry Milk	---	64.0	64.0	---	64.0	8.0	72.0	---	57.5	57.5	---	57.5	39.0	96.5
Grains and Products	4,638.8	1,432.0	6,070.8	1,481.1	7,551.9	---	---	4,111.9	1,240.1	5,352.0	294.6	5,646.6	---	---
Wheat and Products 2/	3,654.7	906.9	4,561.6	6.6	4,568.2	28,411.6	32,979.8	3,080.2	575.8	3,656.0	70.5	3,726.5	33,900.2	37,626.7
wheat	2,956.9	273.1	3,230.0	6.6	3,236.6	28,103.5	31,340.1	2,439.0	109.0	2,548.0	50.5	2,598.5	33,467.0	36,065.5
Wheat Flour 2/	677.2	213.8	891.0	---	891.0	306.7	1,197.7	633.5	171.9	805.4	20.0	825.4	379.7	1,205.1
Bulgur Wheat	20.6	420.0	440.6	---	440.6	-60.8	379.8	7.7	294.9	302.6	---	302.6	3.1	305.7
Feedgrains and Products 2/	565.2	236.9	802.1	1,474.5	2,276.6	57,531.8	59,808.4	634.9	328.1	963.0	224.1	1,187.1	70,361.8	71,548.9
Feedgrains	565.2	120.3	685.5	1,444.8	2,130.3	57,374.4	59,504.7	633.5	226.5	860.0	224.1	1,084.1	70,075.3	71,159.4
Rice	418.4	65.8	484.2	---	484.2	1,912.0	2,396.2	396.1	133.1	529.2	---	529.2	2,425.5	2,954.7
Blended Food Products 3/	.5	192.5	193.0	---	193.0	---	193.0	.7	178.6	179.3	---	179.3	---	179.3
Sorghum Grits	---	29.9	29.9	---	29.9	---	29.9	---	24.5	24.5	---	24.5	---	24.5
Oilseeds and Products	55.0	98.3	153.3	254.8	408.1	---	---	121.0	109.4	230.4	2.5	232.9	---	---
Soybeans	---	---	---	248.6	248.6	19,945.7	20,194.3	---	---	---	---	---	23,833.0	23,833.0
Soybean Oil	50.5	96.7	147.2	2.5	149.7	909.2	1,058.9	109.1	109.0	218.1	---	218.1	1,002.2	1,220.3
Cottonseed Oil	4.5	---	4.5	---	4.5	295.2	299.7	11.9	---	11.9	---	11.9	318.3	330.2
Oilcake and Meal	---	---	---	3.7	3.7	6,287.0	6,290.7	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	7,597.0	7,599.5
Other	---	1.6	1.6	---	1.6	---	---	---	.4	.4	---	.4	---	---
Cotton	12.6	---	12.6	---	12.6	1,326.1	1,340.7	7.7	---	7.7	---	7.7	1,978.6	1,986.3
Tobacco	1.7	---	1.7	4.1	5.8	281.0	286.8	.5	---	.5	6.4	6.9	275.8	282.7
Other	---	.6	.6	7.6	8.2	---	---	---	2.6	2.6	7.3	9.9	---	---
Total	4,708.1	1,594.9	6,303.0	1,804.7	8,107.7	---	---	4,241.1	1,409.6	5,650.7	488.3	6,139.0	---	---

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ In grain equivalent.

3/ Corn-soya milk and wheat-flour soya.

4/ Represents the difference between total exports reported by the Bureau of Census and concessional Government programs as reported by operating agencies.

Table 5 -- U.S. Agricultural Exports Under And Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, And Total Agricultural Exports: Value By Commodity, Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980

Commodity	1979								1980 1/							
	Public Law 480				Total Government Programs	Commer- cial 4/	Total Agrl- cultural Exports	Public Law 480				Total Government Programs	Commer- cial 4/	Total Agrl- cultural Exports		
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Dona- tions	Total Public Law 480	AID				Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations	Total Public Law 480	AID					
Animals and Products	---	22.8	22.8	38.3	61.1	1,060.9	1,122.0	---	20.5	20.5	101.0	121.5	1,278.4	1,399.9		
Inedible Tallow	---	---	---	23.0	23.0	599.1	622.1	---	---	---	78.8	76.8	620.8	699.6		
Variety Meats	---	---	---	2.4	2.4	235.1	237.5	---	---	---	---	---	305.2	305.2		
Poultry Meats	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
fresh/frozen	---	---	---	12.9	12.9	222.1	235.0	---	---	---	22.2	22.2	330.4	352.6		
Nonfat Dry Milk	---	22.8	22.8	---	22.8	4.6	27.4	---	20.5	20.5	---	20.5	330.4	352.6		
Grains and Products	728.8	280.1	1,008.9	165.9	1,174.8	11,345.3	12,520.1	769.1	285.7	1,054.8	41.1	1,095.9	15,950.6	17,046.5		
Wheat and Products	545.9	158.5	704.4	1.0	705.4	4,154.1	4,859.5	528.8	117.5	646.3	12.6	658.9	5,971.0	6,629.9		
Wheat	433.5	40.5	474.0	1.0	475.0	4,101.9	4,576.9	412.1	20.0	432.1	8.8	440.9	5,881.9	6,322.8		
Wheat Flour	108.6	35.7	144.3	---	144.3	54.1	198.4	116.5	33.6	150.1	3.8	153.9	78.1	232.0		
Bulgur Wheat	3.8	82.3	86.1	---	86.1	-1.9	84.2	.2	63.9	64.1	---	64.1	11.0	75.1		
Feedgrains and Products	63.8	32.7	96.5	164.9	261.4	6,445.6	6,707.0	87.7	47.4	135.1	28.5	163.6	9,005.0	9,168.6		
Feedgrains	63.5	16.1	79.6	160.9	240.5	6,417.1	6,657.6	87.5	33.2	120.7	28.5	149.2	8,952.4	9,101.6		
Rice	118.9	18.7	137.6	---	137.6	746.6	884.2	152.3	50.6	202.9	---	202.9	967.3	1,170.2		
Blended Food Products 2/ Sorghum Grits	.2	63.8	64.0	---	64.0	-1.0	63.0	.3	63.9	64.2	---	64.2	7.3	71.5		
Soybeans	---	6.4	6.4	---	6.4	---	6.4	---	6.3	6.3	---	6.3	---	6.3		
Oilseeds and Products	37.9	86.0	123.9	69.6	193.5	8,360.6	8,554.1	69.8	95.1	164.9	.6	165.5	9,645.1	9,810.6		
Soybeans	---	---	---	67.0	67.0	5,377.4	5,444.4	---	---	---	---	---	6,163.6	6,163.6		
Soybean Oil	34.4	85.5	119.9	1.8	121.7	584.0	705.7	62.8	95.0	157.8	---	157.8	624.1	781.9		
Cottonseed Oil	3.5	---	3.5	---	3.5	194.0	197.5	7.0	---	7.0	---	7.0	205.8	212.8		
Oilcake and Meal	---	---	---	.8	.8	1,413.8	1,414.6	---	---	---	.6	.6	1,716.9	1,717.5		
Other	---	.5	.5	---	.5	791.4	791.9	---	.1	.1	---	.1	934.7	934.8		
Cotton	18.4	---	18.4	---	18.4	1,877.8	1,896.2	12.3	---	12.3	---	12.3	3,004.2	3,016.5		
Tobacco	7.7	---	7.7	21.8	29.5	1,262.7	1,292.7	2.0	---	2.0	35.3	37.3	1,311.3	1,348.6		
Other	---	4.2	4.2	8.6	12.8	6,578.0	6,590.8	---	1.0	1.0	5.9	6.9	7,851.5	7,858.4		
Total	792.8	393.1	1,185.9	304.2	1,490.1	30,485.3	31,975.4	853.2	402.3	1,255.5	183.9	1,439.4	39,041.1	40,480.5		

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Corn-soya-milk and wheat flour soya.

3/ Represents the difference between total exports reported by the Bureau of Census and Concessional Government programs as reported by operating agencies.

Table 6 -- Gross Cost of Financing Programs Carried Out Under Public Law 480  
July 1, 1954 Through September 30, 1980  
(In Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30/September 30	TITLE I		TITLE II			Total
	Sales For Foreign Currency	Long-Term Dol- lar and Conver- tible Foreign Currency Credit Sales	Famine and Other Emergency Relief	Voluntary Agency Programs	Bartered Material For Supplemental Stockpile	
1955	129.5	---	86.9	214.5	---	430.9
1956	624.2	---	93.6	271.2	---	989.0
1957	1,396.4	---	124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7	---	121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959	1,113.3	---	97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0	---	95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3	---	198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	---	25.9	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	---	1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	---	.2	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	---	.1	1,246.9
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	---	---	1,294.3
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	---	---	1,140.6
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	---	---	962.9
1975	.6	767.9	460.4	---	---	1,227.7
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---
TQ f/	---	645.3	327.4	---	---	972.7
1977	---	332.5	155.8	---	---	488.3
1978	---	733.7	458.8	---	---	1,192.5
1979	---	827.1	547.4	---	---	1,374.5
1980	---	908.7	596.6	---	---	1,505.3
Totals	17,997.7 a/	9,855.8 b/	7,976.8 c/	2,582.1 d/	1,466.3 e/	39,878.8

- a/ Gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currency. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs.
- b/ Gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs. The export value of commodities financed and ocean transportation costs (except ocean freight differential) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity. However, the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977 amended Public Law 480 to (a) provide for the waiver of repayment of the cost of processing and enrichment of blended foods and (b) permit the proceeds from local sale of Public Law 480 commodities, when used for approved programs, to be applied against the repayment obligation of the importing country.
- c/ CCC's value of commodities made available for donation abroad under title II of Public Law 480, ocean transportation costs for such donations and for foreign currency for use in self-help activities. Also includes gross cost of foreign donations through non-profit voluntary agencies beginning January 1, 1967.
- d/ CCC's acquisition cost value, plus the cost of any processing and packaging performed after acquisition, for commodities donated through non-profit voluntary agencies under authority in Section 416, Agricultural Act of 1949. This authority was repealed by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, Public Law 89-808, and such donations consolidated into new title II of such Act, effective January 1, 1967.
- e/ Value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.
- f/ Data applicable to the transition quarter July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, bridging change of fiscal year ending from June 30 to September 30 and each year thereafter.

Table 7 -- Public Law 480 Exports,  
Quantities of Commodities Shipped,  
July 1, 1954 Through September 30, 1980 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Title I		Title II			Total Public Law 480
	Sales for Local Currency	Long-term Dollar Credit Sales	Government-to-Government and World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies	Barter <sup>2/</sup>	
(-----1,000 Metric Tons-----)						
<b>Grain and Products:</b>						
Wheat	103,380	41,712	9,072	2,338	10,028	166,530
Wheat Flour (grain equivalent)	7,492	6,262	5,071	8,737	--	27,662
Bulgur wheat	6	338	923	3,125	--	4,392
Rolled wheat	--	--	57	222	--	279
Corn	6,565	5,743	2,080	298	6,082	20,768
Barley	3,337	111	42	--	2,025	5,515
Grain Sorghum	5,986	3,036	1,521	83	3,203	13,829
Oats	99	--	29	--	913	1,041
Rolled Oats	--	--	72	232	--	304
Rye	120	--	--	--	362	482
Mixed Feed Grains	--	2	--	--	--	2
Rye Flour	--	--	1	--	--	1
Cornmeal	3/	3/	518	2,152	--	2,569
Rice	7,220	8,161	695	445	202	16,723
Sorghum Grits	--	--	141	135	--	276
Corn-Soya-Milk	--	6	453	1,470	--	1,929
Wheat-Soya-Blend	--	2	98	18	--	518
<b>Fats and Oils:</b>						
Lard	97	3/	--	--	--	97
Tallow	829	26	--	--	--	855
Shortening	--	--	3/	11	--	115
Soybean Oil	3,105	1,658	532	671	--	5,966
Cottonseed Oil	727	35	40	2	16	839
Peanut Oil	--	--	19	65	--	84
Linseed Oil	3/	--	--	--	4	4
Vegetable Oils, Other	--	--	--	272	--	272
<b>Oilseeds and Meal:</b>						
Peanuts	--	--	--	--	4	4
Soybeans	--	90	--	--	1,234	1,324
Soya Flour	--	--	3/	--	--	1
Flaxseed	--	--	--	--	3/	1
Oilseed Meal	--	30	--	3/	--	30
<b>Dairy Products:</b>						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	259	2	--	3,219	--	261
Milk (nonfat dry)	162	6	639	3,219	59	4,085
Milk (whole dry)	10	3/	--	--	--	10
Cheese	9	--	30	290	4	333
Butter	15	--	16	179	10	220
Butteroil, Anhydrous Milk Fat, and Ghee	8	2	5	85	--	100
<b>Meat and Poultry:</b>						
Beef	54	--	--	--	--	54
Pork Products	9	--	--	--	--	9
Poultry	16	4	--	--	--	20
Dried Eggs	3/	--	--	--	--	3/
<b>Fruits and Vegetables:</b>						
Dried Fruits	20	--	--	--	--	20
Fresh, Canned Fruits, and Juices	46	--	--	--	--	46
Dry Edible Beans	30	15	46	141	26	258
Dry Peas	7	--	--	16	--	23
Dry Lentils	1	--	--	--	--	1
Potatoes	23	12	--	--	--	35
<b>Other:</b>						
Cotton (including linters)	2,722	796	21	--	547	4,086
Cotton Products (fabric, yarn)	8	28	3/	--	--	36
Wool	--	--	--	--	5	5
Tobacco	250	90	--	--	89	429
Seeds	3/	--	--	--	--	3/
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,614</b>	<b>68,167</b>	<b>22,221</b>	<b>24,728</b>	<b>24,814</b>	<b>282,544</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Fiscal years 1954-76 end June 30, subsequent years end September 30.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes exports after December 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than P.L. 480.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 metric tons.

Table 8--Public Law 480 Exports,  
Value of Commodities Shipped,  
July 1, 1954 Through September 30, 1980 1/  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Commodity	Title I		Title II			Barter 2/	Total Public Law 480
	Sales for Local Currency	Long-term Dollar Credit Sales	Government-to-Government and World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies			
<b>Grains and Products:</b>							
wheat	6,362,372	3,961,166	670,212	216,756	632,960		11,843,466
wheat Flour	433,518	674,623	392,565	740,746	-		2,241,452
Bulgur wheat	435	38,355	125,992	514,528	-		679,310
Roiled wheat	-	-	5,680	22,628	-		28,308
Corn	354,282	456,245	166,367	22,150	313,503		1,312,547
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452	-	91,534		287,062
Grain Sorghum	287,447	166,090	132,596	5,334	138,825		730,292
Oats	5,315	-	1,656	-	25,284		32,255
Roiled Oats	-	-	11,512	49,989	-		61,501
Rye	5,878	-	-	-	15,530		21,408
Mixed Feed Grains	-	-	-	-	-		-
Rye Flour	-	-	93	-	-		93
Cornmeal	99	400	62,648	203,867	-		267,014
Rice	1,018,689	2,131,721	141,612	86,631	15,155		3,393,808
Sorghum Grits	-	-	31,802	31,368	-		63,170
Corn-Soya-Milk	-	1,876	126,041	378,203	-		506,120
wheat-Soya-Blend	-	567	22,073	115,859	-		138,499
<b>Fats and Oils:</b>							
Lard	29,970	294	-	-	-		30,264
Tallow	138,736	25,924	-	-	-		164,660
Shortening	-	-	1,563	45,616	-		47,179
Soybean Oil	839,114	655,395	257,818	353,952	-		2,106,279
Cottonseed Oil	229,511	15,498	17,617	10,000	3,966		276,592
Peanut Oil	-	-	19,879	65,261	-		85,140
Linseed Oil	1,112	-	-	-	910		2,022
Vegetable Oils, Other	-	-	-	99,925	-		99,925
<b>Oilseeds and Meal:</b>							
Peanuts	-	-	-	-	898		898
Soybeans	-	8,661	-	-	12,974		21,635
Soya Flour	-	-	2,728	4,348	-		7,076
Flaxseed	-	-	-	-	2,723		2,723
Oilseed Meal	-	2,056	-	168	50		2,274
<b>Dairy Products:</b>							
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	130,331	883	-	-	-		131,214
Milk (nonfat dry)	39,860	2,275	322,417	1,053,894	9,089		1,427,535
Milk (whole)	10,909	27	-	-	-		10,936
Cheese	5,718	-	19,601	159,039	2,813		188,121
Butter	13,575	-	16,278	163,311	8,233		201,417
Butteroil, Anhydrous Fat and Ghee	8,668	1,578	5,556	96,489	-		112,291
<b>Meat and Poultry:</b>							
Meat	38,730	-	-	-	-		38,730
Pork Products	9,953	-	-	-	-		9,953
Poultry	10,219	58	-	-	-		10,277
Dried Eggs	5	-	-	-	-		5
<b>Fruits and Vegetables:</b>							
Dried Fruits	6,920	-	-	-	-		6,920
Fresh, Canned Fruits and Juices	9,694	-	-	-	-		9,694
Dry Edible Beans	5,617	2,996	7,040	22,301	2,526		40,480
Dry Peas	776	-	957	5,429	-		7,162
Dry Lentils	209	-	-	-	-		209
Potatoes	1,392	631	17	13	-		2,053
<b>Other:</b>							
Cotton (including linters)	1,695,331	623,548	16,269	-	321,980		2,657,128
Cotton Products (Fabric, yarn)	14,885	50,361	487	-	-		65,733
Wool	-	-	-	-	7,029		7,029
Tobacco	414,672	227,427	-	-	126,220		768,319
Seeds	394	-	-	-	-		394
Cattle Hides	79	68	-	-	-		147
Whey Soya Beverage Powder	-	-	61	8,202	-		8,263
<b>Total 3/</b>	<b>12,291,118</b>	<b>9,055,096</b>	<b>2,601,589</b>	<b>4,476,977</b>	<b>1,732,200</b>		<b>30,156,980</b>

1/Fiscal years 1954-76 end June 30, subsequent fiscal years end September 30.

2/Excludes exports after December 31, 1962 made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

3/Some totals may differ from those in Tables 1 and 2 because this table includes some unrevised data.

Table 9--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 Through September 30, 1980 a/ (By Country of Destination in Thousands)

Area and Country	Wheat and Wheat Products (Bushels)	Feedgrains (Bushels)	Rice (Hundredweight)	Cotton (Bales)	Tobacco (Pounds)	Fats and Oils (Pounds)	Dairy Products (Pounds)	Other (Pounds)
EUROPE (total).....	549,627	183,884	3,804	3,664.3	179,789	3,493,666	46,297	380,813
Austria.....	4,057	11,606	--	63.6	5,952	20,944	--	1,367
Finland.....	5,879	1,458	--	72.4	26,235	--	--	18,739
France.....	--	--	--	163.1	19,621	--	--	--
Germany.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,630
Iceland.....	3,079	3,940	33	5.5	6,067	5,732	--	13,007
Italy.....	897	3,705	--	508.8	26,015	2,332	--	29
Netherlands.....	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--
Poland.....	151,601	59,984	465	890.2	8,376	128,579	40,785	--
Portugal.....	33,943	45,804	3,306	36.0	2,425	--	--	--
Spain.....	10,784	57,387	--	776.2	32,408	1,827,852	--	130,294
United Kingdom.....	--	--	--	--	52,690	--	--	89,067
Yugoslavia.....	339,387	--	--	1,146.7	--	957,027	5,512	123,680
AFRICA (total).....	215,593	38,935	18,079	503.2	43,964	1,302,368	41,528	50,089
Algeria.....	6,985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EACSO.....	1,440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia.....	1,275	--	--	50.1	--	--	--	--
Ghana.....	9,191	1,921	1,265	160.7	5,824	97,499	865	21,871
Guinea.....	9,107	441	5,122	33.5	--	94,579	7,350	220
Ivory Coast.....	--	--	1,316	--	--	5,291	--	--
Kenya.....	2,234	9,161	220	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia.....	25	67	414	--	--	--	--	--
Mali.....	446	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius.....	--	--	396	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco.....	77,525	--	--	86.1	441	325,843	--	--
Mozambique.....	2,808	--	220	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal.....	--	--	875	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone.....	986	119	205	1.7	1,543	154	--	--
Somali Republic.....	2,264	787	612	--	--	38,250	--	--
Sudan.....	31,665	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania.....	--	3,579	1,614	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia.....	48,910	15,735	--	32.5	1,102	698,865	--	1,102
Zaire.....	17,939	3,031	5,665	138.6	35,054	--	33,313	26,896
Zambia.....	2,793	4,094	155	--	--	41,887	--	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total).....	3,847,950	611,096	79,090	3,576.0	163,608	8,043,348	328,752	108,277
Afghanistan.....	8,148	--	--	--	--	45,093	--	--
Bangladesh.....	97,438	--	13,767	56.0	--	257,940	--	--
Cyprus.....	1,085	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt.....	568,551	53,172	904	--	110,011	726,423	8,818	37,200
Greece.....	22,586	58,546	--	--	--	179,897	36,817	--
India.....	1,996,415	222,638	42,632	3,206.9	15,432	1,708,361	83,070	882
Iran.....	53,337	1,866	--	--	--	156,087	1,543	--
Iraq.....	6,397	--	--	--	1,764	--	--	220
Israel.....	116,636	227,053	785	33.0	4,213	499,453	128,309	48,502
Jordan.....	21,434	1,977	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon.....	8,598	3,457	110	--	1,102	--	--	--
Pakistan.....	642,218	18,810	14,193	280.1	25,133	3,303,188	61,597	88
Sri Lanka.....	61,905	378	2,425	--	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Rep.....	20,723	4,180	3,714	--	5,953	11,023	--	--
Turkey.....	222,479	19,019	560	--	--	1,159,883	8,598	21,385
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total).....	584,312	143,975	226,358	8,523.5	294,038	637,136	578,921	272,258
Burma.....	--	--	--	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia.....	90,877	--	92,481	2,230.5	31,526	--	--	49,812
Japan.....	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	--	--	--
Kampuchea.....	3,193	173	12,441	35.4	6,614	5,834	--	7,275
Korea.....	323,005	99,085	41,721	3,091.5	8,598	282,964	1,102	14,991
Philippines.....	3,656	10,185	5,329	506.7	30,997	4,630	15,433	220
Ryukyu Islands.....	790	260	1,016	4.9	816	1,102	--	8,818
Taiwan.....	66,341	2,621	--	1,009.2	28,661	263,893	4,491	190,260
Thailand.....	86	--	--	--	14,771	--	838	--
Vietnam.....	65,385	21,585	71,227	1,037.1	159,619	77,603	546,034	--
LATIN AMERICA (total).....	575,094	65,058	7,589	275.2	39,919	1,080,306	36,924	97,667
Argentina.....	--	--	60	--	--	208,778	--	--
Bolivia.....	34,759	--	60	32.4	88	6,217	8,841	--
Brazil.....	346,725	370	--	--	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile.....	67,752	12,756	64	112.8	7,657	193,125	14,992	882
Colombia.....	39,419	2,166	--	71.5	10,895	123,679	2,425	--
Dominican Republic.....	17,674	7,035	1,907	--	3,739	132,277	--	--
Ecuador.....	6,221	--	--	7.1	7,769	96,783	--	--
El Salvador.....	1,028	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala.....	--	--	--	--	--	19,621	--	--
Guyana.....	405	--	--	--	483	15,652	--	--
Haiti.....	5,313	394	806	--	--	46,076	--	--
Honduras.....	1,911	--	220	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica.....	1,733	11,456	--	--	--	8,598	--	54,014
Mexico.....	--	18,995	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua.....	2,205	--	--	--	--	22,487	--	--
Paraguay.....	14,308	6	--	--	--	3,527	882	--
Peru.....	16,498	--	4,472	--	--	97,885	966	--
Uruguay.....	19,143	11,900	--	51.4	9,039	18,739	3,086	25,795
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,772,576	1,042,948 b/	334,920	16,542.2	721,318	14,556,824 c/	1,032,422 d/	909,104 e/

Table 9--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 Through September 30, 1980 a/  
(By Country of Destination in Thousands)

a/ Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

b/ See table below: Thousands Bushels

Corn.....	522,721
Barley.....	162,345
Grain Sorghums.....	346,265
Oats.....	6,814
Rye.....	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds.	67
Total.....	<u>1,042,948</u>

c/ See table below:

Thousands Pounds

Soybean oil.....	10,288,277
Cottonseed oil.....	1,953,051
Tallow.....	2,091,240
Lard.....	216,761
Linseed oil.....	7,495
Total.....	<u>14,556,824</u>

d/ See table below:

Thousands Pounds

Nonfat dry milk.....	367,286
Condensed milk.....	480,098
Evaporated milk.....	79,895
Dry whole milk.....	24,934
Anhy milk fat/butter fat.....	5,220
Butter.....	33,421
Butter oil.....	3,527
Cheese.....	22,334
Ghee.....	13,668
Dry modified milk.....	55
Whey.....	1,984
Total.....	<u>1,032,422</u>

e/ See table below:

Thousands Pounds

Poultry.....	34,010
Pork.....	20,062
Beef.....	120,593
Dried Peas and Lentils.....	126,120
Dried Fruit.....	44,157
Fresh Fruit.....	69,540
Canned Fruit.....	35,199
Potatoes.....	70,731
Hayseeds.....	882
Cattle Hides.....	1,102
Cotton Textiles (grey cloth).....	17,055
Cotton Yarn.....	61,887
Soybeans.....	199,077
Soybean meal.....	54,675
Blended Food Products.....	<u>54,014</u>
Total.....	<u>909,104</u>

Table 10--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Cumulative Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1980\* (by country, of destination in Millions of dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL		wheat and wheat Products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton Textiles and Yarn	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Dairy Products	Other
	Market Value	Estimated Cost Including Ocean Transportation <sup>a/</sup>								
<b>EUROPE (total)</b>	<b>2,421.3</b>	<b>3,342.9</b>	<b>956.2</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>537.6</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>444.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>
Austria	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7	--	9.5	3.8	3.4	--	0.2
Finland	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3	--	11.4	14.4	--	--	2.6
France	35.6	47.3	--	--	--	23.0	12.6	--	--	--
Germany	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Iceland	24.7	29.2	8.1	6.3	0.3	0.6	7.0	0.8	--	1.4
Italy	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9	--	76.9	20.4	36.4	--	b/
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--
Poland	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	2.9	123.5	6.7	44.4	3.2	--
Portugal	270.3	314.5	93.0	118.3	42.0	12.6	4.4	--	--	--
Spain	475.3 c/	561.4	18.3	47.4	--	118.8	24.8	246.8	--	19.2
United Kingdom	48.1	48.5	--	--	--	--	38.0	--	--	10.1
Yugoslavia	846.9	1,290.5	567.4	--	--	160.9	--	112.5	0.5	5.6
<b>AFRICA (total)</b>	<b>1,089.9</b>	<b>1,264.4</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Algeria	11.2	15.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EACSU	2.5	3.2	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	10.0	11.8	4.2	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--
Ghana	88.9	94.8	23.2	5.2	12.8	36.9	4.1	6.6	0.1	--
Guinea	90.3	108.4	20.1	1.5	45.3	4.7	--	16.8	1.9	b/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	--	--	7.7	--	--	0.4	--	--
Kenya	28.7	32.4	10.1	14.2	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	9.1	10.5	0.1	0.1	8.9	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	0.6	0.8	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius	5.6	6.0	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	201.8	234.1	157.9	--	--	9.7	0.2	34.0	--	--
Mozambique	15.0	17.0	12.2	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	10.1	12.7	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	7.3	8.6	2.8	0.3	1.7	0.2	2.3	--	--	--
Somali Republic	35.9	38.5	11.3	2.9	9.6	--	--	12.1	--	--
Sudan	88.8	109.4	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	34.1	36.7	--	10.4	23.7	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	211.9	244.6	102.4	25.0	--	3.9	0.7	79.8	--	0.1
Zaire	192.0	225.6	54.0	4.9	51.5	26.9	39.0	--	11.6	4.1
Zambia	38.0	41.9	10.5	12.5	2.4	--	--	12.6	--	--
<b>MIDDLE EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)</b>	<b>11,087.1</b>	<b>14,545.5</b>	<b>7,771.5</b>	<b>805.3</b>	<b>641.9</b>	<b>516.9</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Afghanistan	28.0	31.8	21.3	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--
Bangladesh	703.0	764.2	399.0	--	216.9	16.4	--	70.7	--	--
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	2,004.7	2,256.0	1,720.9	89.2	5.3	--	97.2	78.4	2.6	11.1
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	--	--	--	28.5	4.5	--
India	4,543.2	6,487.9	3,332.2	274.5	260.6	439.9	43.0	184.8	8.1	0.1
Iran	114.7	170.2	92.7	2.8	--	--	--	17.9	0.6	--
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.1
Israel	632.5	805.6	222.2	298.7	4.4	5.5	3.9	61.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	66.7	77.8	62.9	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	27.1	30.2	18.9	4.5	1.7	--	2.0	--	--	--
Pakistan	1,891.6	2,460.8	1,202.8	30.4	83.0	55.1	25.1	484.2	11.0	b/
Sri Lanka	264.2	325.2	246.6	0.6	17.0	--	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	111.5	137.9	44.0	4.6	49.5	--	10.7	2.7	--	--
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	--	--	149.7	2.2	6.6
<b>PACIFIC (total)</b>	<b>5,401.0</b>	<b>6,427.7</b>	<b>1,224.6</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>2,230.2</b>	<b>1,227.6</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Burma	46.2	64.3	--	--	--	41.4	2.7	--	2.0	0.1
Indonesia	1,505.1	1,840.8	270.6	--	856.1	358.0	20.4	--	--	--
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	--	--	--
Kampuchea	292.7	300.8	9.2	0.6	259.9	15.1	6.5	1.4	--	--
Korea	1,617.8	1,942.4	638.8	148.6	393.2	402.4	6.6	19.9	0.3	8.0
Philippines	171.3	206.5	14.2	14.4	33.1	72.9	34.6	0.4	1.7	b/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	0.3	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	--	--
Taiwan	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	--	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	--
Thailand	16.7	17.2	0.5	--	--	--	16.0	--	0.2	--
Vietnam	1,318.8	1,459.6	160.1	35.1	668.3	168.9	137.8	14.4	134.2	--
<b>LATIN AMERICA (total)</b>	<b>1,582.8</b>	<b>2,121.1</b>	<b>1,133.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Argentina	29.9	35.8	--	--	0.3	--	--	29.6	--	--
Bolivia	112.1	140.5	105.0	--	0.3	5.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	--
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	0.6	--	--	0.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	254.3	312.0	182.9	15.8	0.4	17.0	9.8	25.2	2.8	0.4
Colombia	111.8	143.6	71.2	2.6	--	11.9	10.7	15.1	0.3	--
Dominican Republic	89.7	104.0	37.3	17.8	11.1	--	5.2	18.3	--	--
Ecuador	30.9	36.1	12.1	--	--	1.1	5.7	12.0	--	--
El Salvador	3.6	4.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Guyana	7.5	7.6	1.3	--	--	--	0.7	5.5	--	--
Haiti	47.8	49.7	21.3	1.1	12.0	--	--	13.4	--	--
Honduras	11.1	12.0	7.5	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	47.2	49.5	6.0	30.9	--	--	--	3.0	--	7.3
Mexico	24.6	41.2	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	17.6	18.9	10.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
Paraguay	25.0	37.4	24.1	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4	--
Peru	100.2	127.5	31.6	--	49.9	--	--	18.5	0.2	--
Uruguay	65.0	87.4	31.1	14.7	--	7.2	8.9	2.1	0.4	0.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,581.1</b>	<b>27,701.6</b>	<b>11,627.2</b>	<b>1,468.3 d/</b>	<b>3,181.4</b>	<b>2,412.5 e/</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>1,921.5 f/</b>	<b>214.2 g/</b>	<b>95.3h/</b>

Table 10--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Cumulative Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1980\* (continued)  
(By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

- a/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and estimated value of ocean freight differential to be paid by CCC.
- b/ \$50,000 or less.
- c/ \$4,400,000 of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or financing of Swiss goods in Spain.
- d/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

Corn.....	850.8
Barley.....	169.4
Grain Sorghums.....	436.5
Oats.....	5.4
Rye.....	6.0
Mixed Feeds.....	0.2
Total.....	1,468.3

- e/ Includes \$8,576,000 for Kampuchea for yarn and \$14,461,000 for grey cloth and \$3,015,000 for yarn to Ghana and \$42,467,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

- f/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

CSO/SBO.....	1,723.0
Tallow.....	147.5
Lard.....	39.0
Linseed Oil.....	1.1
Soybeans.....	8.8
Soybean Meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,921.5

- g/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

Canned Milk.....	2.8
Anhydrous milk fat.....	2.5
Condensed milk.....	119.3
Dry whole milk.....	11.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	42.7
Evaporated milk.....	8.4
Butter oil/ghee.....	24.2
Cheese.....	3.0
Whey.....	0.1
Total.....	214.2

- h/ See table below:

Million of Dollars

Fruit:

Austria, Burma, Zaire, Finland, Iceland, India, United Kingdom, Israel, Yugoslavia.....	17.3
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

Seeds:

Chile.....	0.4
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Potatoes:

Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	0.6

Poultry:

Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain Egypt, Zaire, Iraq.....	10.3
----------------------------------------------------------	------

Beef:

Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR).....	38.7
-------------------------------------------------------------	------

Pork:

Korea, Spain.....	10.0
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Beans and Peas, Lentils:

Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR), Brazil.....	8.7
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Eggs:

Pakistan.....	0.5
---------------	-----

Cattle Hides:

.....	0.1
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Blended Foods:

.....	7.3
Total.....	95.3

\* Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programmed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

Table 11--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed  
During Fiscal Year 1980  
(In Thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and Wheat Products (bushels)	Feedgrains (bushels)	Rice (hundred weight)	Cotton (bales)	Vegetable Oils (pounds)	Other (pounds)
EUROPE (total)	2,241	10,196	--	--	--	--
Portugal	2,241	10,196	--	--	--	--
AFRICA (total)	17,052	9,452	2,371	5.6	19,401	--
Ghana	1,231	1,181	220	--	--	--
Guinea	--	--	251	--	3,087	--
Kenya	2,234	807	220	--	--	--
Liberia	--	--	251	--	--	--
Mauritius	--	--	176	--	--	--
Morocco	1,470	--	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	2,183	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	--	--	353	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	74	28	44	--	--	--
Somalia Republic	695	787	282	--	16,314	--
Sudan	4,854	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	--	823	320	--	--	--
Tunisia	2,500	1,732	--	--	--	--
Zaire	1,811	--	254	5.6	--	--
Zambia	--	4,094	--	--	--	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	76,877	4,291	--	21.0	220,462	--
Bangladesh	12,566	--	--	21.0	--	--
Egypt	58,790	3,937	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	354	--	--	--	--
Jordan	193	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	220,462	--
Sri Lanka	5,328	--	--	--	--	--
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	6,834	3,307	5,225	22.0	--	--
Indonesia	4,115	--	5,225	--	--	--
Korea	2,719	3,307	--	22.0	--	--
LATIN AMERICA (total)	8,544	5,551	1,314	--	39,462	11,023
Bolivia	3,491	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	1,139	3,228	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	661	--	--	--	--	--
Guyana	55	--	--	--	5,952	--
Haiti	919	--	146	--	8,818	--
Honduras	441	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	185	2,323	--	--	2,205	11,023
Nicaragua	1,653	--	--	--	22,487	--
Peru	--	--	1,168	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	111,548	32,797 <sup>1/</sup>	8,910	48.6	279,325 <sup>2/</sup>	11,023 <sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> All corn.

<sup>2/</sup> Soybean/Cottonseed Oil.

<sup>3/</sup> Blended/Fortified Foods.

Table 12--Titles I and III, Public Law 480, Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed During Fiscal Year 1980 (By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL		Wheat and Wheat Products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Vegetable Oil	Other
	Market Value	Estimated CCC Cost Including Ocean Transportation 1/						
EUROPE (total)	40.0	47.3	10.0	30.0	--	--	--	--
Portugal	40.0	47.3	10.0	30.0	--	--	--	--
AFRICA (total)	162.3	178.5	81.6	28.8	43.2	2.5	6.2	--
Ghana	12.7	14.1	5.7	3.4	3.6	--	--	--
Guinea	6.0	6.2	--	--	5.0	--	1.0	--
Kenya	16.9	18.5	10.1	2.4	4.4	--	--	--
Liberia	5.0	5.2	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Mauritius	2.8	3.0	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Morocco	6.5	7.6	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	10.0	11.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	7.0	7.6	--	--	7.0	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	--	--	--
Somalia Republic	17.7	19.1	4.8	2.9	4.8	--	5.2	--
Sudan	25.0	27.6	25.0	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	7.5	8.2	--	2.5	5.0	--	--	--
Tunisia	15.8	17.8	10.8	5.0	--	--	--	--
Zaire	15.7	16.7	8.4	--	4.8	2.5	--	--
Zambia	12.5	14.1	--	12.5	--	--	--	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	450.9	486.3	379.2	15.3	--	6.4	50.0	--
Bangladesh	74.4	84.7	68.0	--	--	6.4	--	--
Egypt	299.5	319.9	285.2	14.3	--	--	--	--
Israel	1.0	1.2	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Jordan	1.0	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	50.0	51.9	--	--	--	--	50.0	--
Sri Lanka	25.0	27.5	25.0	--	--	--	--	--
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	131.3	139.8	32.3	10.0	81.5	7.5	--	--
Indonesia	101.3	106.6	19.8	--	81.5	--	--	--
Korea	30.0	33.2	12.5	10.0	--	7.5	--	--
LATIN AMERICA (total)	93.6	99.7	41.0	16.5	22.6	--	12.0	1.5
Bolivia	17.3	19.7	17.3	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	15.0	15.7	5.3	9.7	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	3.0	3.4	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Guyana	2.3	2.4	0.3	--	--	--	2.0	--
Haiti	9.0	9.1	4.1	--	2.6	--	2.3	--
Honduras	2.0	2.1	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	10.0	10.3	1.0	6.8	--	--	0.7	1.5
Nicaragua	15.0	16.1	8.0	--	--	--	7.6	--
Peru	20.0	20.9	--	--	20.0	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	878.1	951.6	544.1	100.6 2/	147.3	16.4	68.2 3/	1.5 4/

1/ Estimated CCC Cost Includes Commodity Market Value and Estimated Value of Ocean Freight Differential to be Paid by CCC.

2/ All Corn.

3/ Soybean/Cottonseed Oil.

4/ Blended/Fortified Foods.

Table 13--Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country,  
As of September 30, 1980

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/		Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds 2/		
Afghanistan.....	1.0	1.0	4.0	5.1	---
Algeria.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina.....	64.1	36.5	.6	20.8	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria.....	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Bangladesh.....	---	---	3.5	3.6	---
Belgium.....	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia.....	42.6	36.9	18.3	55.5	---
Brazil.....	573.9	503.5	23.5	328.8	---
Burma.....	50.2	47.8	14.0	53.2	6.2
Burundi.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cameroon.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Canada.....	---	---	---	1.4	---
Chad.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Chile.....	91.6	85.2	21.9	84.0	---
Colombia.....	93.7	66.2	23.2	72.9	---
Costa Rica.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cyprus.....	2.2	2.1	.5	3.0	---
Denmark.....	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic...	---	---	2.3	2.4	---
Ecuador.....	13.2	11.5	3.3	14.5	---
Egypt.....	865.8	798.7	274.6	813.5	104.0
El Salvador.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Ethiopia.....	.9	.8	.5	1.9	---
Fiji.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Finland.....	47.1	43.0	11.1	47.3	---
France.....	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	---
Gambia.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	---	30.2	---
Ghana.....	38.8	36.5	13.5	46.0	1.0
Greece.....	132.0	127.8	64.5	190.8	---
Guatemala.....	---	---	---	.4	---
Guinea.....	35.3	30.7	5.6	30.7	9.9
Guyana.....	---	---	.2	.2	---
Haiti.....	---	---	.1	.1	---
Honduras.....	---	---	.3	.4	---
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	5.4	---
Iceland.....	17.6	16.3	6.2	22.1	---
India.....	4,354.8	4,077.4	2,496.5 5/	6,053.5 6/	36.8
Indonesia.....	329.4	291.9	51.4	118.3	.2
Iran.....	68.7	61.1	26.2	87.5	---
Ireland.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel.....	345.8	334.2	217.3	502.4	---
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast.....	3.8	3.1	.6	3.7	---
Jamaica.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan.....	150.8	146.3	---	169.4	---
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	11.8	---
Kenya.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Kampuchea.....	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	(*)
Korea.....	811.9	778.0	193.6	951.7	---
Lebanon.....	---	---	2.9	5.7	---
Liberia.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malagasy.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Malaysia.....	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali.....	.6	.6	.1	.4	---
Mauritius.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco.....	75.9	65.4	38.7	100.7	4.7
Nepal.....	---	---	3.6	23.4	6.7
Netherlands.....	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Niger.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria.....	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway.....	---	---	---	1.0	---

Table 13--Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country,  
As of September 30, 1980--continued

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections <sup>1/</sup>		Disbursements by Agencies <sub>3/ 4/</sub>	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds <sub>2/</sub>		
Pakistan.....	1,450.5	1,302.6	225.0	1,365.5	75.7
Panama.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay.....	17.9	16.0	4.9	20.4	---
Peru.....	46.0	39.9	9.2	46.3	---
Philippines.....	60.1	53.2	31.1	83.6	---
Poland.....	538.2	519.5	---	316.4	.5
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	14.8	22.9	---
Rwanda.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Senegal.....	4.0	3.3	.5	3.7	(*)
Sierra Leone.....	---	---	.1	.5	---
Singapore.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somalia.....	---	---	1.1	1.1	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain.....	507.8	488.0	85.8	491.3	---
Sri Lanka.....	35.3	31.5	10.3	39.1	(*)
Sudan.....	39.4	26.5	3.2	28.6	.2
Sweden.....	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	23.9	---
Syrian Arab Republic..	37.2	34.9	13.2	42.0	2.3
Tanzania.....	---	---	.9	.9	---
Taiwan.....	270.5	257.1	39.8	291.6	.1
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.9	---
Tunisia.....	95.7	90.1	55.9	134.7	6.8
Togo.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Turkey.....	569.8	501.4	172	602.8	---
United Kingdom.....	48.4	48.5	---	68.2	---
Upper Volta.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Uruguay.....	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	---
Venezuela.....	---	---	---	1.3	---
Vietnam.....	938.4	894.9	386.7	1,433.5	---
Yugoslavia.....	639.2	619.8	143.0	595.6	---
Zaire.....	91.4	85.0	9.8	71.3	.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,936.0</b>	<b>12,917.9</b>	<b>4,836.1</b>	<b>15,969.0</b>	<b>255.9</b>

(\*) Less than \$50,000.

<sup>1/</sup> Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Section 104(e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of commodities under Section 104(g) and currency use payments.

<sup>3/</sup> Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursement under Sections 104(c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; Section 104(a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; Section 104(f) loans at loan agreement rates; Section 104(b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) at the weighted average rates at the end of the month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under Section 104(a) through (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

<sup>4/</sup> Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions from other currencies.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes \$1,849.2 million prepayments by the Government of India of Public Law 480 loans pursuant to the Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement of February 18, 1974.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes \$2,035.4 million granted to the Government of India pursuant to the Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement of February 18, 1974.

Note: Figures in this table may not cross-foot due to the exchange rate adjustments and varying rates used for transferring the funds among the various agency accounts.

Table 14--Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Specified Use,  
As of September 30, 1980

(In million dollar equivalents)

Uses as Specified in Section 104	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
104(c) Common defense.....	2,270.1	2,187.0	---
104(e) Loans to private enterprise.....	507.1	413.5	4.8
104(f) Grants for economic development.....	1,978.1	1,838.8	24.6
104(f) Loans to foreign governments.....	5,774.2	5,156.9	.9
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems.....	65.0	64.2	---
104(k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds and other animal or plants pests.....	3.4	1.8	---
Loans and grants.....	2,205.6	2,203.5	2.0
U.S. Uses (Total).....	4,934.0	4,103.1	223.6
TOTAL.....	17,707.6	15,969.0	255.9
U.S. Uses:			
Agency for International Development:			
104(b)(4) Acquisitions of sites and buildings and grounds.....	2.7	2.6	---
104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	11.8	11.6	.2
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	201.0	176.5	8.2
Agriculture:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	547.0	331.6	113.6
Commerce:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	21.9	19.8	1.9
Defense:			
104(a) Military Family Housing.....	98.0	92.3	---
104(a) Other programs.....	53.1	40.5	8.9
Education:			
104(b)(2) Educational research and training activities overseas	17.4	.5	9.5
Energy:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	.4	.3	.1
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	31.9	26.5	5.2
Health and Human Services:			
104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	228.8	188.5	35.9
Interior:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	6.6	5.4	1.1
International Communication Agency:			
104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials.	214.3	200.8	6.1
104(a) American-sponsored schools and studies; international educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	247.4	216.5	2.0
Labor:			
104(a) International labor meetings.	.3	.2	.1
Library of Congress:			
104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	38.7	36.8	1.9
National Science Foundation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	54.4	48.1	10.3
Smithsonian Institution:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	45.7	39.7	5.3
State:			
104(b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	145.3	114.0	25.3
104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	4.8	---	4.8
Treasury:			
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations.....	2,905.4	2,493.6	-16.8
104(j) Sales for dollar to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations.....	56.6	56.6	---
Transportation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	.5	.7	(*)
TOTAL U.S. USE	4,934.0	4,103.1	223.6

\* Less than \$50,000.

Table 15--Title II, Public Law 480, Quantity of Commodities Shipped  
by Program Category and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980  
(Thousand Pounds)

<u>Program Category</u>	<u>Voluntary Agencies</u>	<u>World Food Program</u>	<u>Gov't to Gov't</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Food for Development					
Maternal Child Feeding	574,651	76,917	-	651,568	22.5
School Feeding	328,003	56,494	5,296	390,793	13.5
Preschool Feeding	31,547	19,271	-	50,818	1.8
Other Child Feeding	49,988	988	-	50,976	1.7
Food for Work	378,698	262,704	-	641,402	22.2
Emergency Assistance					
Refugee	18,150	263,691	256,467	538,308	18.6
Disaster	92,869	143,128	223,718	459,715	15.9
Other					
General Relief	24,675	329	-	25,004	.9
Self-Help	-	-	14,551	14,551	.5
CLUSA*	69,498	-	-	69,498	2.4
TOTAL	1,568,079	823,522**	501,032	2,892,633	100.0
<hr/>					
Percent by Type of Sponsor	54%	29%	17%	100%	
<hr/>					

\* Cooperative League of the USA

\*\* Includes a contribution of 215,905 thousand pounds  
(97,934 M/T) to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)

Table 16--Title II, Public Law 480, Value of Commodities Shipped  
by Program Category and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980  
(Million Dollars)

<u>Program Category</u>	<u>Voluntary Agencies</u>	<u>World Food Program</u>	<u>Gov't to Gov't</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Food for Development					
Maternal Child Feeding	102.6	11.2	-	113.8	27.5
School Feeding	52.6	8.4	1.1	62.1	15.0
Preschool Feeding	5.0	4.1	-	9.1	2.2
Other Child Feeding	7.5	.1	-	7.6	1.8
Food for Work	35.0	34.2	-	69.2	16.7
Emergency Assistance					
Refugee	2.5	42.5	25.5	70.5	17.0
Disaster	12.5	12.4	22.9	47.8	11.6
Other					
General Relief	5.0	.1	-	5.1	1.2
Self-Help	-	-	1.0	1.0	.3
CLUSA*	27.6	-	-	27.6	6.7
TOTAL	250.3	113.0**	50.5	413.8	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	61%	27%	12%	100%	

\* Cooperative League of the USA

\*\* Includes a contribution of 38.5 million dollars to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)

Table 17--Title II, Public Law 480, Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development					Emergency Assistance		General Relief	Self-Help/Other
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Preschool Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster		
<u>NEAR EAST - TOTAL</u>	<u>4,894,300</u>	<u>2,280,400</u>	<u>1,473,600</u>	<u>185,400</u>	<u>129,800</u>	<u>769,400</u>	-	-	<u>55,700</u>	-
Cyprus - WFP	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Egypt - Total</u>	<u>3,141,600</u>	<u>1,730,000</u>	<u>1,195,000</u>	-	<u>62,100</u>	<u>145,000</u>	-	-	<u>9,500</u>	-
CARE	141,600	120,000	-	-	12,100	-	-	-	9,500	-
CRS	2,855,000	1,510,000	1,195,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	145,000	-	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	-
Gaza - CAN	60,100	10,000	1,100	-	26,800	1,000	-	-	21,200	-
<u>Jordan, East Bank - Total</u>	<u>48,400</u>	<u>10,000</u>	-	<u>18,900</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>17,500</u>	-	-	-	-
CARE	30,900	10,000	-	18,900	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	17,500	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-
<u>Jordan, West Bank - Total</u>	<u>98,100</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>33,800</u>	-	-	<u>23,500</u>	-
CARE	48,800	-	-	2,000	500	33,800	-	-	12,500	-
CRS	49,300	27,000	4,000	4,500	2,800	-	-	-	11,000	-
<u>Morocco - Total</u>	<u>618,700</u>	<u>450,200</u>	<u>2,300</u>	-	<u>34,700</u>	<u>130,000</u>	-	-	<u>1,500</u>	-
AJJDC	4,000	200	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
CRS	614,700	450,000	-	-	34,700	130,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Syria - WFP</u>	<u>124,000</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>124,000</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Tunisia - Total</u>	<u>583,200</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>255,200</u>	<u>160,000</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>132,100</u>	-	-	-	-
CARE	274,000	20,000	156,600	97,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRS	177,100	15,000	98,600	62,600	900	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	132,100	-	-	-	-	132,100	-	-	-	-
<u>Turkey - WFP</u>	<u>86,000</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>86,100</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Yemen - WFP</u>	<u>34,200</u>	<u>18,200</u>	<u>16,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>LATIN AMERICA - (TOTAL)</u>	<u>8,513,100</u>	<u>2,612,400</u>	<u>1,963,000</u>	<u>216,600</u>	<u>159,700</u>	<u>1,669,100</u>	<u>18,800</u>	<u>1,840,000</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Barbados - WFP	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Bolivia - Total</u>	<u>1,005,000</u>	<u>162,000</u>	<u>167,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>659,000</u>	-	-	<u>6,000</u>	-
CARE	46,000	10,000	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-
CRS	386,000	152,000	160,000	3,000	15,000	50,000	-	-	6,000	-
WFP	573,000	-	-	-	-	573,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Brazil - WFP</u>	<u>681,000</u>	<u>209,000</u>	<u>472,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Chile - Total</u>	<u>511,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	-	-	-	-
CARE	100,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRS	266,000	-	100,000	50,000	16,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
SAWS	145,000	100,000	-	30,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Colombia - WFP</u>	<u>462,000</u>	<u>462,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Costa Rica - WFP</u>	<u>12,500</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>12,500</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Dominica - CRS</u>	<u>70,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>70,000</u>	-	-



Table 17--Title II, Public Law 480, Number of Recipients by Program and Type and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development					Emergency Assistance		General Relief	Self-Help/Other
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Preschool Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster		
<b>LATIN AMERICA - (cont'd)</b>										
<b>Peru - Total</b>	<b>1,226,400</b>	<b>214,800</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>418,000</b>	-	-	-	-
CRS	473,000	125,000	-	36,000	52,000	280,000	-	-	-	-
CWS	20,400	1,800	-	-	600	18,000	-	-	-	-
SAWS	133,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	120,000	-	-	-	-
WFP	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>St. Lucia - Govt.-to-Govt.</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
<b>St. Vincent - CRS</b>	<b>15,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
<b>AFRICA (Total)</b>	<b>16,288,900</b>	<b>1,827,300</b>	<b>1,179,700</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>1,474,800</b>	<b>2,336,300</b>	<b>8,694,800</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>535,000</b>
<b>Angola - Total</b>	<b>620,600</b>	-	-	-	9,600	-	530,000	81,000	-	-
WFP	120,600	-	-	-	9,600	-	30,000	81,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt. (UNICEF)	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-
<b>Benin - Total</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	-	1,000	18,000	-	-	500	-
CRS	23,000	18,000	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	500	-
WFP	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Botswana - WFP</b>	<b>289,600</b>	<b>89,000</b>	-	53,700	-	-	-	146,900	-	-
<b>Burundi - Total</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	-	10,000	38,000	-	-	2,000	-
CRS	107,000	40,000	25,000	-	10,000	25,000	-	-	2,000	-
WFP	31,000	-	18,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Cameroon - Total</b>	<b>95,000</b>	-	-	35,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-
CRS	35,000	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Cape Verde Island - Total</b>	<b>339,700</b>	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	336,500	-	-
WFP	3,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	336,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,500	-	-
<b>Central African Rep. - WFP</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	-	12,600	-	-	-	-
<b>Chad - Total</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>31,000</b>	-	1,300	1,000	41,200	100,000	60,000	-	-
CARE	41,500	10,000	-	1,300	1,000	29,200	-	-	-	-
WFP	93,000	21,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	60,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-
<b>Comoro Is. - WFP</b>	<b>49,700</b>	-	4,200	-	-	35,000	-	-	10,500	-
<b>Congo - WFP</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Djibouti - Total</b>	<b>356,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	1,000	15,000	335,000	-	-	-
CRS	41,500	4,500	1,000	-	1,000	15,000	20,000	-	-	-
WFP	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	315,000	-	-	-
<b>Equatorial Guinea - WFP</b>	<b>46,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	31,000	-	-

Table 17--Title II, Public Law 480, Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development					Emergency Assistance		General Relief	Self-Help/ Other
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Preschool Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster		
<b>AFRICA - (cont'd)</b>										
<b>Ethiopia - Total</b>	<b>635,500</b>	<b>135,000</b>	-	-	500	120,000	-	380,000	-	-
CRS	135,500	135,000	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	120,000	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt. (incl. UNICEF)	380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,000	-	-
<b>Gambia - Total</b>	<b>335,300</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	<b>1,000</b>	-	<b>281,800</b>	<b>500</b>	-
CRS	28,500	25,000	-	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	500	-
WFP	81,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	56,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	225,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,800	-	-
<b>Chena - Total</b>	<b>308,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	-	<b>11,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	-	-	-	-
CRS	255,000	176,000	68,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	53,000	-	-	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Guinea - WFP</b>	<b>400</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>400</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Guinea Bissau - WFP</b>	<b>27,900</b>	-	<b>400</b>	-	-	<b>27,000</b>	-	-	<b>500</b>	-
<b>Ivory Coast - WFP</b>	<b>75,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>75,000</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Kenya - CRS</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho - Total</b>	<b>771,400</b>	<b>309,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>290,900</b>	-	<b>171,500</b>	-	-
CRS	199,000	142,000	-	-	-	57,000	-	-	-	-
WFP	572,400	167,000	-	-	-	233,900	-	171,500	-	-
<b>Liberia - WFP</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>5,500</b>	-	-	-	<b>8,600</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Madagascar - WFP</b>	<b>4,800</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,800</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Malawi - WFP</b>	<b>103,100</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>82,000</b>	-	<b>21,100</b>	-	-
<b>Mali - WFP</b>	<b>17,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>17,000</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Mauritania - Total</b>	<b>835,300</b>	<b>53,200</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>780,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	-
CRS	44,100	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	-
WFP	291,200	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-
<b>Mauritius - WFP</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mozambique - Total</b>	<b>637,300</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>237,300</b>	<b>400,000</b>	-	-
WFP	477,300	-	-	-	-	-	77,300	400,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	160,000	-	-	-
<b>Niger - WFP</b>	<b>29,300</b>	-	<b>20,000</b>	-	-	<b>9,300</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Rwanda - Total</b>	<b>116,700</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>32,500</b>	-	<b>2,300</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>3,800</b>	<b>35,000</b>
CRS	81,700	43,000	32,500	-	2,300	100	-	-	3,800	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000 <sup>a/</sup>
<b>Sao Tome - WFP</b>	<b>4,000</b>	-	<b>4,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17--Title II, Public Law 480, Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development					Emergency Assistance		General Relief	Self-Help/Other
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Preschool Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster		
<b>AFRICA - (cont'd)</b>										
<u>Senegal - Total</u>	<u>1,626,100</u>	<u>198,000</u>	<u>18,600</u>	-	-	<u>83,500</u>	-	<u>1,320,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	-
CRS	221,000	198,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	6,000	-
WFP	455,100	-	18,600	-	-	66,500	-	370,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	950,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	-	-
<u>Seychelles - CRS</u>	<u>12,300</u>	<u>7,600</u>	<u>4,000</u>	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sierra Leone - CRS</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>72,000</u>	-	-	-	<u>6,000</u>	-	-	<u>2,000</u>	-
<u>Somalia Rep. - Total</u>	<u>1,448,000</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>346,000</u>	<u>1,082,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	-	-
WFP	698,000	-	-	-	-	346,000	332,000	20,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	-	-	-
<u>Sudan - Total</u>	<u>630,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>560,000</u>	-	-	<u>20,000</u>	-	-	-	-
CRS	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	580,000	-	560,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Swaziland - WFP</u>	<u>21,000</u>	-	<u>21,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tanzania - Total</u>	<u>116,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	-	<u>25,000</u>	-	<u>3,000</u>	<u>37,000</u>	-	<u>1,000</u>	-
CRS	79,000	50,000	-	25,000	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	-
WFP	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	37,000	-	-	-
<u>Togo - Total</u>	<u>186,800</u>	<u>88,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	-	<u>23,800</u>	-	-	-	-
CRS	183,000	88,000	55,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
WFP	3,800	-	-	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-
<u>Uganda - Total</u>	<u>1,330,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,330,000</u>	-	-
CARE	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-
WFP	830,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	830,000	-	-
<u>Upper Volta - Total</u>	<u>1,072,900</u>	<u>160,000</u>	<u>155,300</u>	-	-	<u>57,600</u>	-	<u>185,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
CRS	350,000	160,000	150,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	15,000	-
WFP	222,900	-	5,300	-	-	32,600	-	185,000	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000 <sup>a/</sup>
<u>Zaire - CRS</u>	<u>150,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>150,000</u>	-	-
<u>Zambia - Total</u>	<u>3,070,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3,000,000</u>	-	-
WFP	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.-to-Govt.	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-
<u>ASIA (Total)</u>	<u>47,994,900</u>	<u>9,683,100</u>	<u>12,968,600</u>	-	<u>192,000</u>	<u>10,626,300</u>	<u>6,119,000</u>	<u>1,620,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>6,682,500</u>
<u>Bangladesh - Total</u>	<u>8,998,200</u>	<u>396,000</u>	-	-	-	<u>8,602,200</u>	-	-	-	-
CARE	8,602,200	-	-	-	-	8,602,200	-	-	-	-
WFP	396,000	396,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Bhutan - WFP</u>	<u>48,900</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>33,000</u>	-	-	<u>11,000</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>China, People's Rep. of - WFP</u>	<u>250,000</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>250,000</u>	-	-	-

Table 17--Title II, Public Law 480, Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development					Emergency Assistance		General Relief	Self-Help/ Other
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Preschool Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster		
<b>ASIA - (cont'd)</b>										
<b>India - Total</b>	<b>27,340,900</b>	<b>7,820,700</b>	<b>9,485,000</b>		<b>118,000</b>	<b>1,636,700</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>6,682,500</b>
CARE	14,529,000	5,499,000	9,000,000			30,000				
CLUSA	6,682,500									
CRS	1,931,000	630,000	485,000		118,000	600,000				6,682,500 <sup>b/</sup>
CWS	90,000	24,000				66,000			98,000	
LWR	60,000	16,000				44,000				
WFP	4,048,400	1,651,700				896,700		1,500,000		
<b>Indonesia - Total</b>	<b>640,200</b>	<b>102,000</b>				<b>245,200</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	
CRS	408,000	90,000				80,000	134,000	100,000	4,000	
CWS	39,700	12,000				7,700		20,000		
WFP	192,500					157,500	35,000			
<b>Kampuchea - WFP</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>						<b>5,000,000</b>			
<b>Nepal - WFP</b>	<b>223,000</b>	<b>172,000</b>				<b>51,000</b>				
<b>Pakistan - WFP</b>	<b>743,900</b>					<b>43,900</b>	<b>700,000</b>			
<b>Philippines - Total</b>	<b>3,088,100</b>	<b>812,500</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>37,300</b>	<b>36,300</b>				<b>2,000</b>
CARE	1,725,600	192,500	1,500,000		1,800	31,300				
CRS	862,500	620,000	200,000		35,500	5,000				2,000
WFP	500,000		500,000							
<b>Sri Lanka - CARE</b>	<b>1,661,700</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>		<b>36,700</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>77,691,200</b>	<b>16,403,200</b>	<b>17,584,300</b>	<b>559,000</b>	<b>521,600</b>	<b>14,539,600</b>	<b>8,474,100</b>	<b>12,154,800</b>	<b>217,100</b>	<b>7,237,500</b>
<b>Subtotal Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations</b>	<b>47,640,000</b>	<b>12,311,900</b>	<b>15,195,600</b>	<b>505,300</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>10,717,600</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>1,355,000</b>	<b>206,100</b>	<b>6,682,500</b>
AJDC	4,000	200	2,300							
CARE	29,225,500	6,769,000	12,468,700	203,600	124,900	8,865,100			1,500	
CLUSA	6,682,500							750,000	44,200	
CRS	11,107,100	5,347,600	2,651,600	271,700	366,500	1,570,300	154,000	585,000	160,400	6,682,500
CWS	232,900	56,100	48,000		600	108,200		20,000		
LWR	60,000	16,000				44,000				
SAWS	328,000	123,000	25,000	30,000	20,000	130,000				
<b>World Food Program</b>	<b>21,288,900</b>	<b>4,091,300</b>	<b>1,888,700</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>3,822,000</b>	<b>6,810,100</b>	<b>4,602,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	
<b>Govt.-to-Govt.</b>	<b>8,762,300</b>		<b>500,000</b>				<b>1,510,000</b>	<b>6,197,300</b>		<b>555,000</b>

a/ Section 206 Self-Help. Number of recipients is estimated based on a standard ration as provided in the PL 480 Commodities Reference Guide. This is not a direct feeding program, benefits are derived from proceeds generated by the sale of the donated commodity.

b/ Sales program. Number of recipients is estimated based upon ration levels as provided in the PL 480 Commodities Reference Guide.

c/ Recipients were Chadian Refugees in northern Cameroon.

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980

Definitions: WFP (World Food Program) : Blended Food Products CSM (corn soya mix) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC <sup>a/</sup> (thou sand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Eulqur <sup>b/</sup>	Corn	Corn <sup>d/</sup> meal	Grain sorghum	CSM <sup>e/</sup>	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	other <sup>f/</sup>
<u>Near East (Total)</u>	<u>37,103</u>	<u>246,182</u>	<u>43,872</u>	<u>105,677</u>	<u>11,699</u>				<u>19,123</u>	<u>4,150</u>	<u>28,700</u>	<u>22,556</u>	<u>6,621</u>	<u>3,784</u>
CYPRUS - WFP	240	1,529											1,529	
Egypt - Total	16,414	92,891		36,623	5,299				18,741	213	19,420	12,595		
CARE	1,939	11,578		7,941	1,900							1,737		
CRS	11,146	60,509		11,691	3,399			18,741		19,420		7,258		
WFP	3,329	20,804		16,991						213		3,600		
GAZA-CARE	1,261	9,421		5,998	2,710			71		195		447		
Jordan (EB)-Total	291	1,917		918	285			140	257			169	148	
CARE	286	1,877		878	285			140	257			169	148	
WFP	5	40		40										
Jordan (WB)- Total	1,990	13,083		5,944	2,460			94	627	309		855	2,794	
CARE	1,326	8,877		4,148	1,840			88	145			485	2,171	
CRS	664	4,206		1,796	620			6	482	309		370	623	
Morocco-Total	10,118	64,211		44,638					28	8,776		4,972	2,013	3,784
AJDC	49	292		200					28			18	46	
CRS	10,069	63,919		44,438						8,776		4,954	1,967	3,784
Syria-WFP	1,142	4,059							1,788			2,271		
Tunisia - Total	4,872	52,832	43,872	6,249	145			77	1,237			1,115	137	
CARE	686	5,836		5,049	75			77	580			55		
CRS	267	1,846		1,200	70				300			139	137	
WFP	3,919	45,150	43,872						357			921		
Turkey -WFP	91	800			800									
Yemen-WFP	684	5,439		5,307								132		
<u>LATIN AMERICA (Total)</u>	<u>51,879</u>	<u>321,525</u>	<u>2,155</u>	<u>72,181</u>	<u>37,823</u>	<u>7,036</u>	<u>26,399</u>	<u>48,926</u>	<u>29,369</u>	<u>25,373</u>	<u>26,509</u>	<u>40,058</u>	<u>5,697</u>	
Barbados -WFP	101	798		610					188					
Bolivia - Total	6,822	46,853	2,155	20,094	2,798			9,366	4,846	3,354	2,917		1,323	
CARE	396	2,601	269	698	480			500		300	194		160	
CRS	4,990	32,579	1,886	8,389	2,318			8,866	4,846	3,054	2,057		1,163	
WFP	1,436	11,673		11,007							666			
Brazil - WFP	876	7,125		5,652						1,063				410 <sup>G</sup>
Chile - Total	5,028	31,106		14,558			270	3,320	2,107	3,480	1,451	5,920		
CARE	527	3,640		2,749					410	274	207			
CRS	2,423	14,719		10,748				780	1,094		1,160	937		
SAWS	2,078	12,747		1,061			270	2,540	603	3,206	84	4,983		
Colombia- WFP	673	4,561		3,599							562			400 <sup>H/</sup>
Costa Rica-WFP	301	1,707		990				463			254			
Dominica-Total	737	3,772		60					945		484	2,283		
CRS	737	3,772		60					945		484	2,283		

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Definitions: WFP (World Food Program) : Blended Food Products : CSM (corn soya mix) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total COC (thou sand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour <sup>b/</sup>	Bulgur <sup>c/</sup>	Corn	Corn meal <sup>d/</sup>	Grain sorghum	CSM <sup>e/</sup>	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	other <sup>f/</sup>
<b>LATIN AMERICA- Cont.</b>														
<u>Dominican Rep-Total</u>	<u>4,556</u>	<u>27,714</u>		<u>2,846</u>	<u>3,742</u>		<u>3,581</u>		<u>4,539</u>	<u>2,134</u>	<u>2,595</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>6,395</u>	<u>120</u>
CARE	1,611	9,146		220					2,007			524	6,395	
CRS	2,610	16,160		2,279	3,447		2,400		2,320	2,068	2,370	1,156		120 G/
CWS	225	1,457		347	295		230		212	66	225	82		
WFP	110	951					951							
<u>Ecuador-Total</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>4,394</u>		<u>480</u>					<u>534</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>308</u>		<u>2,074</u>
CARE	166	699							534	490	508	308		2,074
CRS	609	3,572		480					534	490	508	185		699 i/
WFP	53	123										123		1,375 G/
<u>El Salvador-Total</u>	<u>2,401</u>	<u>12,875</u>			<u>700</u>		<u>10</u>			<u>1,591</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>1,210</u>	<u>4,266</u>	
CRS	2,005	10,793			700		10			1,591	4,898	1,074	4,266	
WFP	75	346										136		
G-To-G	321	1,736												
<u>Guatemala-Total</u>	<u>3,304</u>	<u>17,608</u>		<u>2,886</u>					<u>3,986</u>	<u>4,022</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>2,404</u>	<u>2,986</u>	<u>415</u>
CARE	2,481	13,100		1,897					3,991	3,425	909	1,903	2,484	
CRS	678	3,505		85					595	597	909	402	502	415 G/
WFP	145	1,003		904								59		
<u>Guyana-G-T-G</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>772</u>					<u>300</u>			<u>159</u>		<u>113</u>		<u>200 i/</u>
<u>Haiti-Total</u>	<u>6,637</u>	<u>44,227</u>		<u>954</u>	<u>16,256</u>		<u>9,070</u>		<u>8,901</u>	<u>5,515</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>2,721</u>		
CARE	2,966	19,060			8,824				5,678	3,313	810	2,721		
CRS	1,658	11,499		954	3,683		3,212		1,640	1,474		536		
CWS	603	3,834			1,910				950	188	510	276		
SAWS	712	4,609			1,579		1,157		633	540	300	400		
WFP	698	5,225			200		4,701					324		
<u>Honduras - Total</u>	<u>2,903</u>	<u>19,671</u>		<u>924</u>			<u>6,629</u>		<u>338</u>	<u>2,240</u>	<u>6,160</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>75</u>
CARE	1,772	9,939		924					338	1,222	6,160	644	989	75
CRS	347	1,902							338	412	6,160	131	946	75 G/
WFP	784	7,830					6,629			606		595		
<u>Jamaica-Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>59</u>		<u>11</u>						<u>22</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	
WFP	10	53		11						22		9	6	
G-T-G	1	6											6	
<u>Nicaragua-Total</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>7,686</u>							<u>1,896</u>	<u>840</u>		<u>3,292</u>	<u>1,658</u>	
CARE	430	2,300							1,896	489		153	1,658	
WFP	367	2,247								351		3,139		
G-T-G	1,403	3,139												
<u>Panama-Total</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>6,024</u>		<u>213</u>		<u>197</u>	<u>35</u>		<u>2,848</u>	<u>2,419</u>		<u>252</u>		<u>60</u>
CARE	897	5,366							2,799	2,359		148		60 G/
CRS	41	230		83			35		49	30		33		
WFP	61	428		130		197				30		71		
<u>Paraguay-WFP</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>2,071</u>		<u>715</u>			<u>270</u>		<u>715</u>	<u>371</u>				
<u>Peru-Total</u>	<u>13,130</u>	<u>82,464</u>		<u>17,589</u>	<u>14,327</u>		<u>12,862</u>		<u>11,995</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>7,386</u>	<u>14,609</u>	<u>620</u>
CRS	5,997	37,717		11,472	7,927		4,051		4,034			3,948	5,665	620 G/
CWS	906	5,471		1,199	1,200				1,290	53	45	446	1,236	
SAWS	3,990	26,681		4,918	4,100		4,517		3,635	364	2,614	1,606	4,927	
WFP	1,137	6,299					4,294		839			1,166		
G-T-G	1,100	6,296			1,100				2,197			220	2,779	

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Definitions: WFP (World Food Program) : Blended Food Products: CSM (corn soya mix ) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC a/ (thou- sand dollars)	COMMODITIES ( THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat b/ Flour	Bulgur c/	Corn	Corn d/ meal	Grain sorghum	CSM e/	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	Other f/
<u>LATIN AMERICA - CONT.</u>														
St. Lucia-G-T-G	8	35							25			10		
St. Vincent-CRS	2	4										4		
<u>AFRICA- (Total)</u>	<u>130,711</u>	<u>1,112,833</u>	<u>117,964</u>	<u>33,704</u>	<u>42,143</u>	<u>336,485</u>	<u>90,191</u>	<u>130,695</u>	<u>89,420</u>	<u>65,801</u>	<u>12,445</u>	<u>59,586</u>	<u>76,567</u>	<u>57,532</u>
<u>Angola- Total</u>	<u>3,989</u>	<u>31,125</u>				<u>5,055</u>	<u>2,383</u>		<u>9,778</u>	<u>2,451</u>		<u>500</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>10,278</u>
WFP	883	8,646				5,055	2,383			248		280	630	
G-T-G	3,106	22,479							9,778	2,203		220		10,278
<u>Benin- Total</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>7,151</u>			<u>275</u>		<u>3,236</u>	<u>2,054</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>476</u>		<u>375</u>		
CRS	113	793			275		42			476				
WFP	788	6,358					3,194	2,054	735			375		
<u>Botswana-WFP</u>	<u>5,212</u>	<u>36,180</u>					<u>50</u>	<u>13,261</u>	<u>20,223</u>			<u>2,646</u>		
<u>Burundi-Total</u>	<u>2,057</u>	<u>13,042</u>		<u>3,796</u>	<u>5,297</u>		<u>552</u>			<u>1,546</u>		<u>1,851</u>		
CRS	1,083	5,794			3,600					674		1,520		
WFP	974	7,248		3,796	1,697		552			872		331		
<u>Cameroon Rep.- Total</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>5,207</u>			<u>1,729</u>		<u>1,096</u>			<u>1,534</u>		<u>848</u>		
CRS	761	4,023			1,729					1,534		760		
WFP	150	1,184					1,096					88		
<u>CAPE VERDE IS- Total</u>	<u>1,541</u>	<u>22,458</u>				<u>21,937</u>			<u>70</u>	<u>55</u>		<u>191</u>	<u>215</u>	
WFP	62	360							70	55		20	215	
G-T-G	1,479	22,098				21,937						151		
<u>Central African Rep.-WFP</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>3,682</u>		<u>1,685</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>1,076</u>			<u>309</u>		<u>350</u>	<u>162</u>	
<u>Chad- Total</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>23,561</u>	<u>626</u>		<u>1,081</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>4,473</u>	<u>14,383</u>		<u>513</u>		<u>319</u>	<u>1,115</u>	
Care	735	5,999	626		1,081	1,350	1,718	626		265		143	1,115	
WFP	633	5,513					2,755	3,334		248		176		
G-T-G	718	11,049						11,049						
<u>Comoro Islands-WFP</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>1,833</u>					<u>477</u>		<u>200</u>				<u>1,155</u>	
<u>Congco-WFP</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>5,066</u>		<u>2,518</u>			<u>397</u>			<u>478</u>		<u>328</u>	<u>1,345</u>	
<u>DJibouti- Total</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>4,942</u>								<u>508</u>		<u>470</u>	<u>2,033</u>	<u>1,931</u>
CRS	810	4,721								287		470	2,033	1,931
WFP	35	221								221				
<u>Equatorial Guinea-WFP</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>3,756</u>		<u>2,100</u>			<u>629</u>			<u>777</u>		<u>250</u>		
<u>Ethiopia-Total</u>	<u>10,880</u>	<u>95,972</u>	<u>65,624</u>						<u>21,950</u>	<u>2,619</u>		<u>2,651</u>		<u>3,128</u>
CRS	1,495	9,130							2,673	2,619		710		3,128
WFP	1,658	12,979	11,038									1,941		
G-T-G	7,727	73,863	54,586						19,277					

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Definitions: WFP (World Food Program) : Blended Food Products: CSM (corn soya mix ) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program Sponsor	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)											
	Total CCC a/ (thou- sand dollars)	Wheat	Wheat b/ Flour	Bulgur c/	Corn meal	Corn d/ sorghum	Grain CSM e/	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	Other f/
<b>AFRICA -Cont.</b>												
<b>Gambia-Total</b>	1,687	19,020		913			13,245			2,087	278	2,497
CRS	756	4,862								2,087	278	2,497
WFP	404	5,340		913			4,427					
G-T-G	527	8,818					8,818					
<b>Ghana-Total</b>	3,676	22,978		4,996				47	8,059	1,959		7,917
CRS	2,779	16,987							7,760	1,310		7,917
WFP	897	5,991		4,996				47	299	649		
<b>Guinea-WFP</b>	6	35										35
<b>Guinea-Bissau-WFP</b>	394	2,646		100	995			45	68		236	1,202
<b>Ivory Coast-WFP</b>	7	45						45				
<b>Kenya-CRS</b>	3,203	16,956		6,879				1	3,907		3,468	2,701
<b>Lesotho-Total</b>	7,843	62,074	15,355	6,567	7,412		19,396	1,799	7,636		3,556	353
CRS	4,640	31,675		6,567	7,412		7,000		7,636		2,707	353
WFP	3,203	30,399	15,355				12,396	1,799			849	
<b>Liberia-WFP</b>	249	1,514		259			548	241			152	314
<b>Madagascar (Malagasy)-WFP</b>	27	66									66	
<b>Malawi-WFP</b>	777	6,179		189	2,513			660	916		106	1,795
<b>Mali-WFP</b>	483	4,281					4,281					
<b>Mauritania-Total</b>	6,457	71,030	36,359				22,046	390	4,216		2,062	93
CRS	1,282	8,793						390	4,216		584	5,864
WFP	2,210	18,998	15,166						2,261		1,478	93
G-T-G	2,965	43,239	21,193				22,046					
<b>Mauritius-WFP</b>	492	3,822		2,752				1,070				
<b>Mozambique-Total</b>	7,907	100,259			95,093			1,581	562		2,348	675
WFP	4,747	55,322			50,831			1,581	562		2,348	675
G-T-G	3,160	44,937			44,262							675
<b>Niger-WFP</b>	1,064	9,364		1,065			2,567	4,289	507		677	259
<b>Rwanda-Total</b>	2,229	12,020		1,675			3,614		2,498		2,022	1,553
CRS	2,010	11,469		1,675			3,614		2,498		1,471	1,553
G-T-G	219	551									551	658
<b>Sao Tome-WFP</b>	85	523		85			328		44		66	
<b>Senegal-Total</b>	7,587	73,462		191		5,394	30,079	14,960	91			22,747
CRS	5,079	37,707						14,960				22,747
WFP	1,459	18,118		191		5,394	12,442		91			
G-T-G	1,049	17,637					17,637					
<b>Seychelles-CRS</b>	224	1,129							251		155	723
<b>Sierra Leone - CRS</b>	1,438	7,572		3,352				2,699			1,521	

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Definitions: WFP (World Food Program) : Blended Food Products: CSM (corn soya mix) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)													
	Total CCC a/ thou- sand dollars	Total	Wheat	Wheat b/ Flour	Bulgur c/	Corn	Corn d/ Meal	Grain sorghum	CSM e/	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	Other
<b>Africa - Cont.</b>														
<b>Somalia Rep.-Total</b>	24,079	223,811		8,854		160,308			11,096	10,493		13,324	17,548	2,188 <sup>H/</sup>
WFP	5,574	45,809		8,854		24,419			4,494	2,753		3,101	17,548	2,188
G-T-G	18,505	178,002				135,889			6,602	7,740		10,223		
<b>Sudan-Total</b>	1,266	7,633		1,200				2,595		3,106		732		
CRS	597	2,454								1,722		732		
WFP	669	5,179		1,200				2,595		1,384				
<b>Swaziland-WFP</b>	221	937		329					150	154		304		
<b>Tanzania-Total</b>	2,538	12,917			4,989				1,687	3,531		2,710		
CRS	1,944	10,689			4,989				1,687	2,185		1,828		
WFP	594	2,228								1,346		882		
<b>Togo- Total</b>	1,697	11,119			1,829	2,234	3,426			110	2,299	1,301		
CRS	1,165	6,333			1,829		1,235				2,299	970		
WFP	532	4,866				2,234	2,191			110		331		
<b>Uganda - Total</b>	5,781	47,018				25,427	13,524			2,621		5,446		
CARE	4,778	41,557				25,477	12,129					4,201		
WFP	1,003	5,061					1,395			2,621		1,045		
<b>Upper Volta-Total</b>	10,794	83,101		630			20,149	31,338	27	12,946		6,352	11,594	65
CRS	8,546	49,638					19,794			12,592		5,790	11,462	
WFP	1,546	20,235		630			355	18,110	27	354		562	132	65 <sup>J/</sup>
G-T-G	702	13,228						13,228						
<b>Zaire-CRS</b>	606	4,040			3,000					764		276		
<b>Zambia-Total</b>	7,383	53,227				21,873			13	67			31,274	
WFP	13	80							13	67				
G-T-G	7,370	53,147				21,873							31,274	
<b>Asia- Total</b>	194,089	1,212,092	80,202	70,092	482,146	55,463			172,942	29,556	3,283	140,016	175,054	3,338
<b>Banladesh-Total</b>	2,403	26,312	24,128							1,523		661		
CARE	1,855	24,128	24,128											
WFP	548	2,184								1,523		661		
<b>Bhutan-WFP</b>	546	3,481	563		2,099					176	697	306		
<b>China, Peoples Rep. OF-WFP-</b>	457	2,370								1,984		386		
<b>India-Total</b>	112,279	670,812		11,241	445,369	28,978			62,664	4,459		118,101		
CARE	39,468	275,245		9,174	206,101				35,078	2,585		22,307		
Clusa	27,566	69,498										69,498		
CRS	32,130	232,972		2,067	181,283	6,635			27,586			15,401		
CWS	2,156	20,915			9,392	10,771						752		
LWR	1,786	18,931			6,798	11,572						561		
WFP	9,173	53,251			41,795					1,874		9,582		
<b>Indonesia-Total</b>	14,322	107,594			20,234	26,485			5,497	558		595	54,225	
CRS	10,987	84,372			8,722	26,485			5,497				43,668	
CWS	393	2,371								111			2,260	
WFP	2,942	20,851			11,512					447		595	8,297	

Table 18--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped  
by Program Sponsor, Fiscal Year 1980--continued

Definitions: WFP (world food program): Blended Food Products: CSM (corn soya mix) WSB (wheat soya blend) NFDM (non-fat dry milk)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC a/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat b/ Flour	Bulgur c/	Corn	Corn d/ meal	Grain Sorghum	CSM e/	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil	Rice	Other f/
ASIA - Cont'd.														
Kampuchea-WFP	31,178	173,593	3,321		13,196				11,105	10,367		11,574	120,829	3,198 h/
Nepal-WFP	3,457	34,116	25,524	3,996						1,456	2,586	554		
Pakistan-WFP	5,082	35,302	26,666							2,639		5,997		
Philippines (Total)	19,140	125,759		37,075	1,245				80,905	6,394				140
CARE	5,138	35,138		22,031	1,000				8,551	3,556				
CRS	10,048	63,932		2,149	245				58,560	2,838				240 i/
WFP	3,934	26,689		12,895					13,794					
Sri Lanka														
CARE	5,225	32,393		17,780					12,771			1,842		
Subtotals Voluntary Agencies	250,306	1,568,079	26,909	195,545	495,109	81,540	61,404		232,367	76,826	66,219	174,109	106,498	53,353
AJJDC	49	292		200						28		18	46	
CARE	73,883	518,300	25,023	79,487	224,356	26,477	13,847		71,151	18,606	6,929	36,544	14,961	919
CLUSA	27,566	69,498										69,498		
CRS	135,959	882,973	1,836	106,133	245,479	33,120	41,383		151,956	56,267	52,390	63,842	78,083	52,434
CMS	4,283	34,048		1,546	12,797	10,771	230		2,452	418		1,556	3,498	
LWR	1,786	18,931			6,798	11,572						561		
SAWS	6,780	44,037		5,979	5,679		5,944		6,808	1,507	6,120	2,090	9,910	
WFP	112,986	823,522	141,505	86,309	77,602	93,083	54,886	57,917	60,165	41,948	3,582	60,221	137,781	6,520
Govt.-to-Govt.	50,490	501,052	75,775		1,100	223,961	300	72,778	37,879	10,102		14,637	54,018	10,478
GRAND TOTAL	413,782	2,892,633	244,193	281,654	575,811	398,984	116,590	130,695	330,411	128,876	69,801	248,967	298,300	70,351

a/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation

b/ Soy-Fortified and Regular Flour

c/ Soy-Fortified and Regular Bulgur

d/ Soy-Fortified and Regular Cornmeal

e/ Instant and Regular CSM

f/ Includes the following: 5,726 lbs. Peas (dry), 8,840 lbs. Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats, 899 lbs. Defatted Soy Flour, 54,826 Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits

g/ Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats

h/ Peas-Dry

i/ Soy Flour

j/ Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits

k/ Commodities shipped for Chad program but diverted to Chadian Refugees in Northern Cameroon

Table 19--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1954 through September 30, 1980  
(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	-----TOTAL-----		Voluntary Agencies International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
<b>EUROPE - TOTAL</b>	<u>9,458,983</u>	<u>1,098,429</u>	<u>6,776,842</u>	<u>901,454</u>	<u>2,609,831</u>	<u>193,099</u>	<u>72,310</u>	<u>3,876</u>
Austria	595,015	48,761	86,403	22,670	508,612	26,091		
Belgium	586	194	586	194				
Czechoslovakia	44,072	1,995			44,072	1,995		
England	295	123	293	123				
Finland	3,200	2,160	3,200	2,160				
France	25,921	10,576	25,921	10,576				
Germany (East)	11,635	759			11,635	759		
Germany (West)	432,993	100,699	405,989	97,334	27,004	3,365		
Hungary	148,583	13,575			135,237	12,649	13,346	926
Italy	3,355,600	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	763,031	89,910		
Malta	72,648	7,768	59,176	6,650			33,472	1,118
Netherlands	4	A/	4	A/				
Poland	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816				
Portugal	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277				
Romania	263,034	9,351			237,542	7,519	25,492	1,832
Spain	933,527	190,607	971,527	186,846	12,000	3,761		
Yugoslavia	2,396,781	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	870,698	47,050		
<b>NEAR EAST - TOTAL</b>	<u>26,742,797</u>	<u>1,978,107</u>	<u>12,867,946</u>	<u>1,123,677</u>	<u>11,515,326</u>	<u>682,882</u>	<u>2,359,525</u>	<u>171,548</u>
Aden	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan	1,745,647	106,381	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	162,527	15,181
Algeria	2,338,233	173,183	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	153,738	22,082
Cyprus	314,940	21,008	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	110,734	7,043
Egypt	2,733,879	264,219	2,117,845	220,488	409,864	20,748	206,170	22,983
Gaza	246,413	24,638	246,413	24,638				
Greece	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
Iran	675,643	48,356	227,078	22,337	443,989	25,380	4,576	639
Iraq	118,278	8,634	62,741	5,809	46,420	2,151	9,117	674
Israel	164,337	17,694	160,254	16,970	4,083	724		
Jordan	1,425,769	92,746	286,060	25,662	888,042	50,154	251,667	16,930
Jordan (West Bank)	209,316	18,149	209,316	18,149				
Lebanon	468,847	36,481	59,904	9,400	233,508	15,513	175,435	11,568
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Morocco	5,293,309	364,121	2,467,138	221,938	2,669,573	132,485	156,598	9,698
Syria	604,668	36,879	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	145,358	10,974
Tunisia	3,757,721	251,983	541,476	46,099	2,667,223	173,679	549,022	32,205
Turkey	1,320,208	130,508	652,329	89,466	283,043	23,527	384,836	17,515
UNICEF	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380				
UNRWA	3,137,110	174,976	3,115,159	173,233	21,951	1,743		
Yemen (P.D.R.Y.)	2,446	457	1,154	378			1,292	79
Yemen (Y.A.R.)	311,538	22,156	112,326	8,172	152,297	10,081	46,915	3,903

A/ Less than \$500

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Table 19--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1954 through September 30, 1980--continued  
(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	-----TOTAL-----		Voluntary Agencies		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
<u>LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL</u>	<u>12,078,900</u>	<u>1,434,209</u>	<u>9,095,941</u>	<u>1,140,747</u>	<u>2,188,718</u>	<u>205,024</u>	<u>794,241</u>	<u>88,438</u>
Antigua	4,138	870	4,138					
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	820				
Barbados	5,667	691		294				
Eeliz (British Honduras)	26,757	3,141	24,755				5,667	691
Bolivia	647,061	84,869	360,023	2,866	2,002	275		
Brazil	2,454,734	274,575	1,460,012	60,354	234,346	19,152	52,632	5,363
Chile	1,438,983	182,234	1,361,787	169,211	920,244	95,188	84,478	10,136
Colombia	1,491,894	185,035	1,230,928	170,094	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,850
Costa Rica	129,149	18,453	81,385	158,751	68,607	2,320	192,359	23,964
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	13,215	35,113	3,379	12,651	1,859
Dominica	16,361	2,438	16,240	6,753				
Dominican Republic	931,731	115,105	851,277	2,422	60	7	61	9
Ecuador	381,067	43,674	327,411	110,163	60,125	3,917	20,329	1,026
El Salvador	271,624	36,571	221,541	38,868	9,267	520	44,389	4,486
French Guiana	482	93	482	30,858	14,853	1,430	35,230	4,283
French West Indies	514	74	514	93				
Grenada	7,583	957	7,583	74				
Guadeloupe	5,817	592	5,817	957				
Guatemala	452,629	62,349	377,130	592				
Guyana (British Guiana)	29,412	3,833	13,312	58,599	71,680	3,238	3,819	512
Haiti	549,947	66,603	450,922	1,735	11,098	1,353	5,002	745
Honduras	211,853	30,119	161,090	55,254	34,914	3,409	64,111	7,940
Jamaica	221,240	27,225	151,055	24,787	4,254	368	46,509	4,964
Martinique	4,905	551	4,905	18,323	58,066	7,675	12,119	1,227
Mexico	693,016	52,527	646,748	551				
Montserrat	1,336	261	1,336	50,235	46,268	2,292		
Nicaragua	196,582	22,709	112,637	261				
Panama	114,509	21,751	113,836	13,677	48,372	5,275	35,573	3,757
Paraguay	125,892	14,753	112,877	21,673			673	78
Peru	1,261,207	135,581	650,205	12,816			13,015	1,937
St. Kitts	4,300	839	4,300	80,512	504,196	44,359	106,816	10,710
St. Lucia	3,739	627	3,200	839				
St. Vincent	3,447	625	3,447	598	539	29		
Surinam	15,356	1,377	5,929	625				
Trinidad and Tobago	8,280	1,345	5,505	993			9,527	384
Turks and Caicos Islands	579	93	579	1,163			2,775	182
Uruguay	92,892	8,433	63,022	93				
Venezuela	220,427	26,031	216,263	6,985	11,086	549	18,784	899
Virgin Islands	255	48	255	24,595			4,164	1,436
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Table 19--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1954 through September 30, 1980--continued  
(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	-----TOTAL-----		Voluntary Agencies International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
<b>AFRICA - TOTAL</b>	<b>10,080,911</b>	<b>898,006</b>	<b>3,041,504</b>	<b>361,893</b>	<b>4,400,320</b>	<b>299,124</b>	<b>2,639,087</b>	<b>236,989</b>
Angola	47,504	5,842			34,042	4,596	13,462	1,246
Belgium Congo	890	165	890	165				
Benin (Dahomey)	113,914	8,939	48,177	3,612	17,391	1,047	48,346	4,280
Botswana	244,972	27,677					244,972	27,677
Burundi	105,684	12,734	48,039	7,296	2,589	162	55,056	5,276
Cameroun	59,201	8,212	22,398	3,801	6,511	301	30,292	4,110
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18				
Cape Verde Islands	133,100	10,763			115,723	7,857	17,377	2,906
Central African Republic	25,883	2,605	432	65	2,403	155	23,048	2,385
Chad	277,819	22,547	23,654	3,505	158,324	12,020	95,841	7,022
Comoro Islands	1,839	271					1,839	271
Congo	54,034	6,390					54,034	6,390
Djibouti	13,848	1,990	4,721	810	8,906	1,145	221	35
Equatorial Guinea	7,017	757					7,017	757
Ethiopia	779,694	58,711	85,541	12,641	522,863	35,024	171,290	11,046
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239				
Gabon	6,933	554	564	97			6,369	457
Gambia	107,032	9,153	30,212	4,285	25,074	1,607	51,746	3,261
Ghana	390,469	45,124	254,244	34,942	33,086	1,671	103,139	8,511
Guinea	114,341	12,588	226	47	69,312	10,233	24,803	2,308
Guinea-Bissau	43,871	5,319			27,887	3,974	15,984	1,345
Ivory Coast	52,624	4,906	1,415	259			51,209	4,647
Kenya	285,047	28,711	117,841	17,881	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho	392,682	43,469	202,281	24,075			190,401	19,394
Liberia	62,994	7,165	44,050	4,764			18,944	2,401
Madagascar (Malagasy)	78,576	10,585	71,423	9,888	200	26	6,953	671
Malawi	19,173	3,214	3,132	542			16,041	2,672
Mali	650,264	32,620	1,605	261	513,217	24,490	135,442	7,869
Mauritania	386,232	26,969	25,752	3,861	202,428	14,313	158,102	8,795
Mauritius	99,831	10,830	3,329	556	37,924	4,507	58,628	5,767
Mozambique	313,250	27,266			234,566	19,220	78,684	8,046
Niger	572,651	31,788	26	5	471,483	25,124	101,142	6,659
Nigeria	463,985	42,817	306,821	30,390			157,164	12,427
Nyasaland	234	43	234	43				
Ruanda-Urundi	42,855	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344		
Rwanda	116,780	13,755	84,410	11,262	30,107	2,142	2,263	351
St. Helena	544	107	544	107				
Sao Tome and Principe	3,252	401					3,252	401
Senegal	869,605	53,564	401,277	32,111	315,656	12,819	152,672	8,634
Seychelles	8,110	1,328	8,110	1,328				
Sierra Leone	166,216	21,532	158,765	20,519			7,451	1,013
Somalia Republic	512,412	47,064	8,633	693	415,660	36,748	88,119	9,623



Table 19--Title II, Public Law 480, Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1954 through September 30, 1980--continued  
(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	T O T A L		Voluntary Agencies International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
Christmas Holiday	84,498	16,688			84,498	16,688		
American Voluntary Relief Agencies and International Organizations	59,064	9,554	59,064	9,554				
GRAND TOTAL	<u>97,045,875</u>	<u>8,810,722</u>	<u>55,225,143</u>	<u>5,923,673</u>	<u>32,498,719</u>	<u>2,088,691</u>	<u>9,322,015</u>	<u>798,358</u>

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