

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2006



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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	iv
Introduction	1
I. Food Security	2
Defining a Long-Term Global Strategy	2
Global Commitment to Reducing Hunger: The Development Challenge	5
II. U.S. International Food Assistance	7
A. Public Law 480.....	7
P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance	7
P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Non-Emergency Assistance	8
P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development	13
P.L. 480 Title V: John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program	13
B. Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949: Surplus Commodities.....	15
C. Food for Progress.....	15
D. Integrated Assistance: Broadening the Impact of Food Aid	17
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.....	17
Food Assistance in the Fight against HIV/AIDS	18
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	19
III. Appendices	20
Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations.....	20
Appendix 2: List of Partner Organizations	22
Appendix 3: U.S. International Food Aid Programs: Basic Descriptions.....	24
Appendix 4: USDA Title I Program: Concessional Loans and Food for Progress Grants— Fiscal Year 2006.....	25
Appendix 5: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2006.....	26
Appendix 6: USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage Tables—Fiscal Year 2006.....	29
Appendix 7: USDA Food for Progress Program—CCC funded Grants—Fiscal Year 2006	32
Appendix 8: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2006: Donations by Country and Cooperating Sponsor.....	33
Appendix 9: Public Law 480 Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2006.....	34
Appendix 10: Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance—Fiscal Year 2006...	35
Appendix 11: Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2006.....	36

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The United States provided more than \$2.2 billion of food aid to 82 developing countries, reaching some 55 million people worldwide, in fiscal year (FY) 2006. This included emergency programs aimed at meeting immediate needs, as well as development programs aimed at longer-term strategies to increase food production.

The following summary shows U.S. food assistance allocated by legislative authority for FY 2006.¹ Additional information is provided in the remainder of this report.

- **P.L. 480 Title I: Trade and Development Assistance**—approximately 178,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities, valued at \$50 million, were provided to three countries under P.L. 480 Title I.²
- **P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Programs**—approximately 1.7 million MT of emergency food aid, valued at \$1.2 billion, were provided to 42 countries through 68 programs.³ An estimated 38 million people benefited from U.S. assistance.
- **P.L. 480 Title II: Non-Emergency Programs**—approximately 664,000 MT of non-emergency food aid, totaling \$342 million, were provided to 30 countries through 77 programs.⁴ An estimated 10 million people benefited from Title II non-emergency activities.
- **P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—commodities for Title III were not programmed in FY 2006.

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

² In addition to traditional Title I loans, about \$73 million of Title I funds were used to purchase and transport approximately 212,350 MT of commodities to ten countries under the Food for Progress program.

³ The aggregate expenditures for emergency and non-emergency programs do not include approximately \$310 million in other Title II funding (including Section 202(e) for Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grants, Section 202(e) for WFP, WFP general contribution, Farmer-to-Farmer, freight cost overruns, and unallocated funds) and \$360 million in funding adjustments (carryover, funds from the previous fiscal year, and MARAD Reimbursements). Program and country totals represent programs with commodities approved in FY 2006, or that remain active with commodities approved late in the prior fiscal year.

⁴ Does not include \$98 million in freight cost overruns attributed solely to PVO non-emergency programs.

- **P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer Program**—in FY 2006, 541 assignments with an estimated value of \$10.4 million were carried out in 38 food-insecure countries.
1. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—9,600 MT of non-fat dry milk was delivered to four countries during FY 2006. All of these shipments were associated with prior year agreements and had a value of \$20 million already accounted for in prior year expenditures.
 2. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program**—USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service provided more than 82,000 MT of commodities to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 15 countries, the total value of which was over \$86 million.
 3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) financed the purchase and shipment of 275,000 MT of commodities to 20 countries at a value of \$147 million. In addition, Title I resources were used to deliver 212,000 MT, with a value of \$73 million, under the Food for Progress program.
 4. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust**— commodities from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust were not programmed in FY 2006.

Over the course of fiscal year 2006, international food assistance programs have proven increasingly responsive to global efforts at reducing food insecurity, and increasingly targeted to those most in need. By focusing on reducing risk and vulnerability, targeting the poorest of the poor, and better integrating programs into larger often international efforts, the U.S. government aims to improve the effectiveness of aid and to reach global targets for reducing hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

In FY 2006, more than 450,000 MT of commodities, valued at \$370 million, were provided to an estimated 6.2 million beneficiaries in Sudan alone. Non-emergency programs continued to focus on increasing agricultural production, and supporting programs to address health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and others aimed at investing in people. Over the course of the year, nearly 50 million people benefited in 63 countries worldwide from Title II food assistance.

USDA Title I, 416(b), and Food for Progress programs provided commodities to food insecure populations through WFP, private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and foreign governments. These resources supported a variety of food security objectives in developing countries, such as humanitarian assistance, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and agricultural and rural development. In FY 2006, USDA continued the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, providing commodities for school feeding as well as nutrition programs for mothers, infants, and children under five, positively impacting the lives of more than 3.2 million beneficiaries.

INTRODUCTION

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

Since the passage of P.L. 480 in 1954, U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. The most recent changes came with the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. The ‘2002 Farm Bill’ restated the objectives that guide U.S. food assistance programs. These objectives are:

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

U.S. International Food Assistance

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

1. **P.L. 480: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954** (Food for Peace)—the principal mechanism for U.S. international food assistance.
 - **P.L. 480 Title I**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
 - **P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Development Assistance**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
 - **P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
 - **P.L. 480 Title V: Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program**—voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses.

2. **Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949**—overseas donations of surplus food and feed grain owned by the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).
3. **Food for Progress Act of 1985**—commodity donations available to emerging democracies and developing countries committed to the introduction or expansion of free enterprise in their agricultural economies.
4. **McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill)**—donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income countries.
5. **Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (originally authorized by the Agricultural Trade Act of 1980)**—food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. This reserve is available to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries, allowing the United States to respond to unanticipated food crises.

Each of these programs has specific objectives and provides aid to countries under specified circumstances. Food aid may be distributed directly to those in need, or monetized (sold) to provide cash for development projects. To the extent possible, U.S. food assistance should help increase agricultural production and contribute to improved nutrition.

In addition to the direct benefits of food security – healthier and more productive individuals and families – international food assistance serves other U.S. interests. The U.S. economy benefits both directly and indirectly from food aid. Millions of dollars’ worth of agricultural commodities and processed food products, such as wheat flour, refined soybean oil, and blended cereals, are purchased under U.S. food aid programs. Many are refined and processed domestically as well as packaged in containers produced and printed in the United States. Nearly all U.S. origin commodities are shipped to recipient countries on U.S.-flag carriers.

U.S. food assistance serves long-term U.S. interests as well. Programs that focus on sustainable development help promote peace and reduce the risk of conflict, contributing to U.S. and global security. The flexibility of food assistance programs can help communities cope with natural disasters, price fluctuations, and other disruptions, contributing to the stability necessary for economic growth. Accordingly, to the extent possible, international food assistance programs should be managed to support transformation, specifically with respect to global food security.

I. FOOD SECURITY

DEFINING A LONG-TERM GLOBAL STRATEGY

U.S. international food assistance has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity, providing over three million metric tons of commodities in FY 2006 alone. These programs have also evolved to reflect greater understanding of (and a focus on addressing) the

causes of famine, food emergencies, and large scale hunger around the world. In the 1990 Farm Bill, for example, food security was narrowly defined as dependent primarily on the availability of food at the national level. It was broadened in a 1992 policy paper to begin to address distribution and nutritional quality, calling for “all people at all times [to] have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.”⁵ This definition includes three elements judged essential to achieving food security, and forms the basis for much of the U.S. government’s international food assistance activity:

- **Food availability:** sufficient quantities of food from household production, other domestic output, commercial imports or food assistance.
- **Food access:** adequate resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, which depends on income available to households and on the price of food.
- **Food utilization:** a diet providing sufficient calories and essential nutrients, potable water and adequate sanitation, as well as household knowledge of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition and proper child care and illness management.

In recent years, attention has focused on the continued challenges that hamper efforts at reducing global food insecurity. Progress has been uneven across the developing world, with some countries in all regions gaining and others losing ground. International food assistance programs also face increasingly frequent and severe natural and manmade disasters with growing humanitarian demands on both U.S. and international humanitarian assistance resources.

U.S. international food assistance programs will need to adapt. P.L. 480 Title II programs, for example, have adopted a new Strategic Plan to do just that. International food assistance programs must also be able to position themselves alongside new initiatives, such as foreign assistance reform. In support of global humanitarian response capabilities, USAID’s multi-partner Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET) continues to improve our collective capacity to monitor global food insecurity and provide more effective early warning of food emergencies.

A New Strategic Plan: The Office of Food for Peace

In FY 2006, the U.S. Agency for International Development approved a new Food for Peace Strategic Plan, focusing on *the reduction of food insecurity in vulnerable populations*. This means greater concentration of Title II resources on populations already food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. It expands our food security conceptual framework to make explicit the circumstances (economic, social, health and political risks as well as natural shocks) that can impede improvements in food availability, access and utilization. This will

⁵ USAID Policy Determination Number 19, April 1992.

result in the reorientation of Title II programs in order to address the vulnerability of food insecure individuals, households and communities more directly.

The new strategy includes both emergency and non-emergency (development) programs under the strategic goal of reducing food insecurity. This makes it easier for emergency programs to incorporate activities that address underlying causes and for development programs to incorporate activities that will help vulnerable people improve their ability to cope with emergencies. The new strategy calls on FFP to ensure that food resources are being directed to the most vulnerable countries and populations, through the development of improved targeting criteria.

While the Title II program is the largest source of resources within the U.S. government program focused on food insecurity, and its main resource is food, distributing food alone is of limited use in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity. Food needs to be combined with other kinds of assistance to insure that it has an impact beyond meeting immediate feeding needs. This is true even in emergencies when food alone, in the absence of potable water and health and sanitation, may not be sufficient to save lives. Other key components of the strategy include targeting resources to the vulnerable, building capacity, measuring impact and learning what works.

Relatedly, FFP has developed a new country prioritization for non-emergency programs, to focus future resources on the most vulnerable people in the most food insecure countries. Beginning in FY 2007, FFP will focus available resources in these priority countries, thereby increasing the effectiveness of scarce Title II resources while protecting and enhancing capacities in both emergency and non-emergency situations. The country prioritization therefore plays a critical role in meeting FFP's new Strategic Objective – the reduction of food insecurity in vulnerable populations – while also reducing the need for emergency food aid over time.

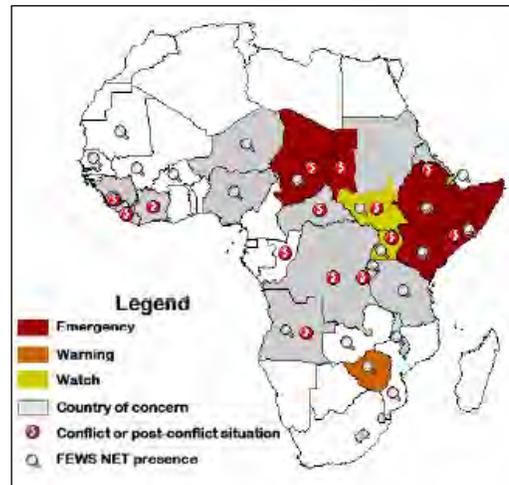
Food Aid and Foreign Assistance Reform

In FY 2006, the Administration began a broad reform of how we manage foreign assistance and promulgated a new framework for U.S. foreign assistance programs. The goal is to better integrate U.S. foreign assistance programs in support of U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives. It directs assistance toward the goal of Transformational Diplomacy – *“Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.”* Reforms are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance resources by ensuring they are allocated more strategically and transparently, and are more effectively tailored to promote mutual support among foreign assistance programs in support of U.S. priorities. The new USAID Food for Peace strategy fully supports the new directions promulgated by the Administration, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Ongoing reforms initiated by the newly-created Office of Foreign Assistance represent an enormous opportunity for international food assistance programs, including the leverage of non-food resources.

USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET)

Saving lives and preventing famine are key objectives of the U.S. government. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is a USAID-funded activity that collaborates with international, national, and regional partners to monitor, collect, and disseminate critical data on vegetation and rainfall conditions. The goal of FEWS NET is to manage risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information so that key decision makers have ample time to prepare and take preventive action. FEWS NET has 30 offices for coverage of 30 countries.



FEWS NET exemplifies a high-profile U.S. government commitment to anticipating before the fact, and being able to mitigate/respond to, humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises and provides a respected and informed in-house voice on humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises. FEWS NET has interagency agreements with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). These agencies collaborate to provide necessary information to the U.S. government, local governments, and private sector to assist in averting a famine.

FEWS NET activities are designed to improve the accuracy, clarity, feasibility, timeliness, appropriateness and credibility of future emergency needs and the responses to meet those needs. Accordingly, it represents an effective and efficient U.S. government investment in service of its new foreign assistance agenda. Looking forward, it will continue its aggressive pursuit to save lives and alleviate suffering through the provision of timely and analytical early warning, vulnerability information and capacity building.

GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCING HUNGER: THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

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

Despite international efforts, progress in the fight against hunger has been uneven. Certainly, food aid is instrumental in providing assistance to the most vulnerable and impoverished populations in these countries. At the same time, the potential for meeting the targets set by the WFS and MDGs depend on factors that food aid alone cannot overcome. Success is constrained by a variety of country-specific variables, including conflict, climatic and environmental conditions, soundness of domestic governance institutions, international trade relations, and rates of economic growth. To ably counter these challenges, agencies implementing U.S. international food assistance programs have strengthened existing efforts aimed at reducing food insecurity, or embarked upon new ones. Two examples are highlighted below.

Donor-Led Reform: The Food Aid Convention

The United States, along with the European Union and 22 other countries, is a current signatory to the current Food Aid Convention (FAC). The objective of the FAC is "to contribute to world food security and to improve the ability of the international community to respond to emergency food situations and other food needs of developing countries." It seeks to achieve 'world food security' through minimum quantity commitments of food aid, and to respond to 'emergency food situations and other food needs' through adopting need-related and other principles to ensure appropriate and effective uses of food aid and using its Food Aid Committee to facilitate cooperation, coordination and information-sharing. The U.S. delegation to the semi-annual Food Aid Committee meetings includes representatives from multiple government agencies, including USAID's Office of Food for Peace, the State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The United States government provided leadership in FY 2006 in strengthening collective member support for strengthened assessments of emergency needs, particularly in light of the gap which often exists between emergency needs and actual responses to those needs. The Committee considered progress achieved towards the Convention's objective of improving food security and the ability of the international community to respond to emergencies in a more timely and adequate manner. It also examined possible improvements in the emergency response system, as well as initiated the involvement of NGOs and recipient countries in its discussions.

The African Union's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)

In September 2005, USAID committed to align with and support the implementation of the African Union's New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program. CAADP's objective is to increase agricultural growth rates to six percent per year to create the wealth needed for rural communities and households in Africa to prosper. One means to do so is through international food assistance, such as P.L. 480 Title II. The CAADP partnership platform provides an important potential framework for Title II food resources to be part of broader government-led, multi-donor, integrated programs attacking food insecurity and the underlying causes of food insecurity.

II. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2006 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Public Law 480

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

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

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

Countries eligible for the Title I program include developing countries with a paucity of foreign exchange, complicating their ability to meet food needs through commercial channels. Priority is given to countries with the greatest need for food, especially those countries supporting viable economic development activities that enhance their food security and agricultural productivity. The program is intended to promote the recipient country's transition to commercial trade by gradually reducing the concessional aspect of the program, eliminating ocean freight financing and graduating countries from Title I to the more commercial Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) export-credit guarantee programs. Title I programs are flexible in order to allow for changing economic and foreign policy situations, market-development opportunities, the existence of adequate storage facilities, and possible disincentives to local agricultural production.

The primary commodities available under Title I are bulk corn, wheat, soybeans, and rice. Commodities are purchased in the U.S. market and distributed or sold by the developing country's government in its local markets. Subsequently, the proceeds generated by the sales are used to support development objectives, which must be explicitly stipulated in the agreement.

a. P.L. 480 Title I: Highlights

In FY 2006, Title I resources administered under P.L. 480 amounted to approximately \$50 million in concessional credits, representing more than 178,500 MT of commodities.⁶

- **Philippines:** The government of the Republic of the Philippines used \$20 million in concessional credits to purchase approximately 44,400 MT of rice. The government will use the revenue from the sale of the rice to promote development of the agricultural sector, including financing the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation and post-harvest facilities, and the continuation of faculty exchange programs between U.S. and Philippine colleges and universities.
- **Peru:** The government of Peru used \$10 million in concessional credits to purchase approximately 42,500 MT of soybean meal. The government will sell the soybean meal in Peru and use the revenue to promote development of the Peruvian agricultural sector. Activities will focus on programs that strengthen agricultural development by enhancing agricultural production, improving seed banks, and developing Peru's agricultural infrastructure, marketing capacity, and other factors affecting the food chain from farm to table. The revenue will also be used for trade capacity building activities that will improve sanitary/phytosanitary standards, design environmental standards and technology, promote technology transfer to enhance trade, and develop the necessary infrastructure for trade.
- **Jordan:** The government of Jordan used \$20 million in concessional credits to purchase 91,600 MT of wheat. Proceeds from the sale of the commodity will fund financial assistance and employment programs for the poor, carry out agricultural development projects, and increase access to water and electricity.

2. P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency and Non-Emergency Assistance

A significant portion of U.S. international food aid is used to respond to emergency situations and to implement development projects under Title II, administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. In FY 2006, approximately \$1.8 billion, or 2.3 million MT of commodities, was administered under Title II, accounting for 86% of all U.S. international food aid for the year.⁷ Of this amount, \$1.2 billion (1.7 million MT) was used for emergency relief, and \$342 million (664,000 MT) for development (non-emergency) activities.⁸ In the process, FFP partnered with 23 cooperating sponsors, as well as partner offices within USAID, USDA and field missions worldwide, to implement activities in 55 countries worldwide, benefiting over 48 million people.⁹

Title II programs aim to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations. This focus on vulnerability to food insecurity focuses on improving resiliency to shocks, an essential first

⁶ An additional 212,350 MT of Title I resources, valued at \$ 73 million, were used to fund Food for Progress programs.

⁷ In value equivalent. Title II represents 82% of U.S. international food aid in MT equivalent.

⁸ The aggregate cost of Title II programs for FY 2006 represents \$1.2 billion for emergency programs, \$342 million for non-emergency programs, and \$310 million for funding of cooperating sponsors not attributed exclusively to either emergency or non-emergency programs.

⁹ Does not include cooperating sponsors from the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP). See page 12 for details.

step for household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this strategy, as well as USAID's overarching goal of saving lives and reducing suffering, many Title II emergency programs encompass a number of development-relief transition activities. Similarly, the non-emergency development portfolio incorporates activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to famine, natural disasters and complex emergencies, as well as to provide safety nets in some cases.

Title II activity levels are subject to five congressional mandates set forth in Sections 203 and 204 of P.L. 480 Title II. Appendix 9 describes these mandates.

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

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

In FY 2006, Title II emergency programs provided 1.7 million MT of emergency food aid, at a cost of \$1.2 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 42 countries worldwide.¹⁰ In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 38 million food-insecure people in FY 2006. Almost 90% of those targeted for assistance reported an improvement or maintenance of nutritional status thanks to Title II food assistance.

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

WFP/Sudan:

Title II emergency activities played a leading role in the prevention of famine in Darfur, Sudan. In FY 2006, Food for Peace provided over 452,000 MT of food aid valued at \$370 million to Sudan. The FFP contribution represented over 65 percent of all contributions received by WFP for their Sudan appeal. As a result of the strong international relief effort, led by the US, the recently-completed inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment found that malnutrition rates in Darfur were below the emergency threshold for the second year in a row.

Operating in a difficult and deteriorating security environment, programmatic flexibility proved critical to the robust USAID response provided. In early May 2006, WFP announced that, due to resource shortfalls, it would cut rations for beneficiaries in Darfur and other areas of Sudan. In response to this appeal and in order to avoid a crisis during the annual hunger season, USAID took immediate action by shipping 2,850 MT of non-cereal commodities from prepositioning facilities in Dubai and Lake Charles, Louisiana, to Sudan; redirecting five ships carrying 4,750 MT of non-cereal commodities from the Dubai facilities to Port Sudan; and working with USDA on an expedited procurement of 40,000 MT of cereal commodities from the United States for direct shipment to Sudan. President Bush announced these actions on

¹⁰ Does not include IFRP programming. See page 12 for details.

May 8, 2006. As a result of USAID's rapid response, combined with key contributions from other donors, WFP was able to restore the ration to nearly full during the hunger season.

Horn of Africa:

In the Horn of Africa, the United States government continues to be most concerned about the seven to eight million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Djibouti, northeastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and southern Ethiopia who require humanitarian assistance. In response to early warnings of increased acute food insecurity in late 2005, the United States pre-positioned stocks helping to ensure the adequacy of food aid pipelines. Since October 2005, the U.S. has provided Kenya with almost 130,000 MT of emergency food aid valued at over \$82 million. In Ethiopia, the U.S. donated almost 250,000 MT of emergency food assistance valued at almost \$140 million to support the World Food Program's 2006 Humanitarian Appeal and the Productive Safety Net Program (see box). The U.S. remains WFP's largest donor, providing over 40 percent of all contributions received by WFP worldwide and half of all contribution to WFP's 2006 appeal for Ethiopia.

By the end of FY 2006, a drought lasting three years ended with heavy rains in most of the affected areas. As a result, pastures have begun to regenerate, water points have been replenished and good harvests are expected for the first time in two to three years. Nevertheless, chronic high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition will persist, and conflict is an increasing threat to acutely food insecure populations in Somalia and surrounding countries. Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program, as well as other efforts at collaborative efforts between

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program: A New Model for Development-Relief

Being implemented in one of the world's most food insecure countries, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) represents a new approach toward combating both chronic and acute malnutrition. Taking into account the short- and long-term challenges faced by food insecure households, the program attempts to simultaneously stabilize incomes – thus preventing the sale of assets during hunger periods – and increase community productivity through public works such as soil and water conservation.

In FY 2006, the PSNP reached more than seven million beneficiaries in chronically food insecure households. These beneficiaries receive food (45% of beneficiaries) or cash (55% of beneficiaries) in return for participating in public works in their communities during the six months of the year between harvest and planting season. Results to date have been promising. Three independent studies in 2006 found strong evidence of progress in safety net implementation and clear indications that intended results, such as stabilizing household asset holdings and allowing beneficiary households to retain assets (and in many cases increase them), are being achieved.

The PSNP's early success is partly a result of strong donor coordination. The program is jointly funded by a group of seven donors, providing cash and food to implement the Government program under the Federal Food Security Bureau. In FY 2006, USAID contributed almost 160,000 MT – worth a total of \$89 million – to eight cooperating sponsors, including WFP, taking part in the program.

governments, donors and other partners, offers a new approach by which to support broader and longer-term efforts to a persistent problem.

b. P.L. 480 Title II: Non-Emergency Programs

The P.L. 480 Title II development (non-emergency) food aid program constitutes the single largest source of USAID funding in promoting long-term food security. These resources are used to improve food access, availability and utilization in several areas:

1. Agriculture and Natural Resource Management activities.
2. Health and household nutrition activities.
3. Other Activities, including Education, Humanitarian Assistance, and Microenterprise.

In FY 2006, 17 cooperating sponsors implemented 77 Title II non-emergency activities in 30 countries worldwide. Approximately 664,000 MT, valued at \$342 million, of food assistance was used to support programs that benefited an estimated 10 million people.

P.L. 480 Title II: Non-Emergency Program Highlights

The examples below illustrate the breadth of Title II non-emergency food resources implemented by cooperating sponsors as well as how these activities have helped in allaying food insecurity and fostering self-sufficiency.

SHARE/Guatemala:

In Guatemala, local cooperating sponsor Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE) successfully completed the sixth year of its Rural Development Program (RDP) in FY 2006. The program focuses on three key components: increased family incomes (IFI), improved family health and nutrition, and improved basic infrastructure. Since the program first began in 2001, SHARE has increased per capita incomes among participating families by 71%, reduced global (weight for age) malnutrition by 8%, and increased the number of children with complete vaccination schemes to 91% at the end of the year.

During the fiscal year, SHARE was also strategically positioned to assume emergency activities upon the arrival of Hurricane Stan in October 2005. SHARE supported 78 community infrastructure projects using Food-for-Work rations. Almost 116,000 people benefited directly, while communities were buttressed with temporary shelters, latrines, rehabilitated roads and water systems. The program's ability to quickly transition in response to current needs, and provide a mixture of emergency and non-emergency activities as required, is representative of Food for Peace's new Strategic Plan.

ACDI/VOCA Uganda:

In Uganda, ACDI/VOCA aims to improve food security and household income of 120,000 farmers through agricultural development, and improve the nutritional status of 60,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). FY 2006 proved a particularly successful year for the program. As a result of ACDI/VOCA's Farming as a Business (FaaB) training, 12 partner

NGOs working with 553 farmer groups (approximately 13,900 farmers) had saved \$180,000 and, as of September 30, 2006, had a repayment rate of 100%. In addition, increased farm gate prices led to an increase in gross income per farmer for all target crops, by as much as 858%. The increases in farm gate prices can be partially attributed to roads rehabilitated by the project. In addition to raising farm gate prices, the rehabilitated roads also assisted local communities by providing easier access to health and extension services, agricultural supplies as well as contributed to an increase in land available for cultivation.

ACDI/VOCA also provided pivotal assistance to PLWHA, overseeing an average of 61,455 supplementary food rations distributed monthly by under the Uganda Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative. As a result of its activities, the nutritional status of child beneficiaries among the target population significantly increased with a reduction in the proportion of children with low weight for age (18.4% in 2001 compared to 13% in 2006) as well as a reduction in stunting levels.

CARE/Bangladesh:

In Bangladesh, CARE's non-emergency program focuses on reducing chronic and transitory food insecurity of 400,000 Bangladeshi households by 2009. One means of doing so is by improving the health and nutrition of project participants by, for example, distributing food to pregnant and lactating mothers to ensure that they remain healthy, and accordingly, their nursing infants as well. Rations are also distributed to children above six months up to two years of age to ensure they continue to receive an adequate diet in their most formative years. In FY 2006, the program distributed almost 1,800 MT of commodities to 22,676 pregnant and 79,132 lactating mothers.

CARE/Bangladesh is also implementing a number of long-term solutions to redress the country's vulnerability to climate change. For example, it is working with the USAID-funded Climate Forecast Application in Bangladesh Project (CFAB), in partnership with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), to develop improved forecasting methods so that communities are able to best manage disasters before they hit. The program also uses Food-for-Work to mitigate food deficits after a disaster and construct flood-proofing and other infrastructure so that communities are better prepared to face future ones. In FY 2006, more than 41,000 beneficiaries were employed through Food-for-Work activities, 44% of whom were female.

c. International Food Relief Partnership

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

In FY 2006, the Office of Food for Peace provided approximately \$7 million of Title II IFRP supplier and distribution grants under this initiative. The program’s primary supplier, Breedlove Dehydrated Foods, produces a micronutrient-fortified dried vegetable soup mix which is used as a meal supplement for humanitarian relief operations overseas. Over the course of the fiscal year, 18 nonprofit U.S.-based organizations distributed the Breedlove Dehydrated Foods commodity to over 407,000 beneficiaries in 22 countries.¹¹

IFRP COUNTRIES: FY 2006
Central African Republic
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Indonesia
Kenya
Kosovo
Kyrgystan
Malawi
Nicaragua
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Serbia
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

3. P.L. 480 Title III: Food for Development

The P.L. 480 Title III program is a USAID-administered instrument for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in the least-developed countries. The U.S. government donates agricultural commodities to the recipient country and funds their transportation to the point of entry in the recipient country. These commodities are sold on the domestic market and the revenue generated from their sale is used to support and implement economic development and food-security programs. Title III is a government-to-government program which provides USAID with an opportunity to address critical policy constraints within the recipient government’s development agendas. Funds were not appropriated for Title III in FY 2006.

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

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

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

¹¹ Represents IFRP organizations active in FY 2006. These organizations include: Amigos Internacionales, Center for International Health, Child Life International, CitiHope International, Coprodeli, Evangelistic International Ministry, Fabretto, Feed the Children, Haiti Vision, Healing Hands International, International Medical Corps, International Partnership for Human Development, International Relief and Development, Inc., International Relief Teams, Project Concern International, Resource & Policy Exchange, the Salvation Army, and Uplift International.

rather individuals who have domestic careers, farms, and agribusinesses, or are retired persons who want to participate in development efforts.

P.L. 480 Title V: FTF Highlights

During FY 2006, USAID provided \$10,381,051 for FTF programs of eight implementing agencies. The FTF programs funded a total of 541 volunteer assignments in 38 countries. Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services having an estimated value of \$4.5 million. The following examples illustrate the types of activities undertaken by the FTF program:

Nicaragua/Export Market Development:

Farmer associations in Jinotega are exporting malanga, one of the oldest and most popular root crops in Latin America, to the United States, thanks to technical assistance provided by Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer Juan Guzman. Aldea Global, an association with more than 1,000 farm families, was instructed on market analysis, use of the USDA’s database of fresh produce prices, and introduced representatives to produce brokers in Miami. Aldea Global joined another farmer association, UNAG Nueva Guinea, to export seven containers of malanga. Grower associations have formed an alliance of 47 members and have worked with the Nicaraguan Rural Development Institute to finance expansion of malanga, bringing in 190 new farmers that will plant various species for export to overseas specialty markets.

Armenia/Avian Influenza:

Dr. Elizabeth Krushinskie assisted the Armenian Ministry of Agriculture and state veterinary service to conduct a rapid assessment of agricultural procedures and preparedness for detecting, diagnosing, and containing avian influenza. In addition, she identified the appropriate equipment needed to detect the cases and trained the Ministry of Agriculture inspectors on how to carry out a farm inspection and appropriate containment measures. Dr. Krushinskie also worked with commercial poultry farms and visited villages close to waterfalls and the border with Turkey, where several people died from H5N1 HPAI virus. After assessing the situation, she prepared a set of critical recommendations, which were submitted to the U.S. Embassy, USAID and Ministry of Agriculture. Based on these recommendations, the first set of Rapid Antigen Tests and Personal Protective Equipment were procured and delivered to Armenia. This assignment established the base for AI prevention and

FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2006	
Angola	2
Ethiopia	12
Ghana	29
Guinea	8
Kenya	11
Malawi	9
Mali	12
Mozambique	4
Nigeria	17
South Africa	8
Uganda	17
Zambia	12
Subtotal Africa	141
Bolivia	2
El Salvador	16
Guatemala	20
Guyana	11
Haiti	12
Honduras	21
Jamaica	15
Nicaragua	24
Peru	1
Subtotal Latin America-Caribbean	122
Armenia	23
Azerbaijan	19
Belarus	16
Georgia	18
Moldova	28
Russia	126
Ukraine	48
Subtotal Europe-Eurasia	278
Bangladesh	11
India	8
Indonesia	2
Nepal	11
Kazakhstan	23
Kyrgyzstan	24
Sri Lanka	4
Tajikistan	19
Turkmenistan	17
Uzbekistan	17
Subtotal Asia-Near East	136
TOTAL	541

diagnosis work in Armenia.

Nepal/Organic Horticulture:

Soil scientist Nathan McClintock worked with the Nepalese Panchakanaya Agriculture Cooperative to provide practical training on organic vegetable farming techniques, as well as harvesting, packing and marketing of organic vegetables. The cooperative has 25 women shareholders and over 150 growers, and is the first in the Kathmandu District to initiate organic vegetable farming. As a result of the volunteer's training, sales of organic vegetables have increased from U.S. \$17,920 to U.S. \$24,792 and net income from U.S. \$8,960 to U.S. \$12,396 in a period of one year. Most importantly, the volunteer training has helped co-op members establish the first organic vegetable produce center in Nepal and on an average, each member was able to increase net income by U.S. \$137 through sales of organically produced vegetables just one year after the assignment. Additionally, with the guidance of the FTF Program and support from Kathmandu District Agriculture Development Office, the cooperative was able to secure grant funds with which to develop a 1,000 meter link road and construct a cooperative building.

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

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

1. Section 416(b): Surplus Commodities Highlights

During FY 2006, USDA provided approximately 9,600 MT of non-fat dry milk and associated freight, valued at \$20 million. All of these shipments were associated with prior year agreements whereby USDA would provide milk in FY2006 only if surplus commodity became available. There was no new programming in FY2006 under this program.

C. Food for Progress

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

Progress are awarded to governments or PVOs, nonprofit agriculture organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, or other private entities.

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

1. Food for Progress Highlights

In FY 2006, CCC funding provided 275,000 MT in Food for Progress assistance, with an estimated value of \$147 million. USDA used about \$73 million of P.L. 480 Title I funds to purchase and transport another 212,500 MT under the same program. The summaries below provide examples of Food for Progress agreements signed in FY 2006.

- **Mozambique:** USDA donated 3,000 MT of soybean oil to the government of The Republic of Mozambique. Mozambique will sell the commodity and use the proceeds to increase exports of labor intensive Mozambican products as part of its five-year trade and investment program. This program is intended to expand markets, improve the business environment and strengthen the capacity of labor intensive industries. The proceeds will augment ongoing activities in Mozambique supported by USAID.
- **Kenya:** USDA donated 26,610 MT of wheat to World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), a private voluntary organization, for use in Kenya. WOCCU will sell the wheat and use the proceeds to provide technical assistance in business planning, and capitalization and risk management to credit unions in rural areas of Western Kenya. WOCCU will also improve the economic capacity of farm households by providing training for techniques in labor saving technologies and agricultural conservation. Additionally, WOCCU will provide HIV/AIDS education, as well as educational grants for children of HIV/AIDS affected households.
- **Armenia:** USDA donated 2,500 MT of wheat to Armenian Technology Group, Inc. (ATG), a private voluntary organization, for use in Armenia. ATG will sell the wheat in Armenia and use the proceeds to continue supporting the seed industry in the country over an 18-month period. Project activities include a production loan program for seed-producing farmers, and marketing and business development services that will provide better market access, training and information services to seed, vegetable, and fresh fruit growing farmers.
- **Liberia:** USDA donated 2,000 MT of agricultural commodities to Visions in Action (VIA), a private voluntary organization, for use in Liberia. The donation includes 1,000 tons of rice and 1,000 tons of vegetable oil. VIA will sell 950 tons of rice and 950 tons of vegetable oil in Liberia and use the proceeds to help farmers increase farm production, build community rice seed banks, and increase farm income through improved processing and storage. This program also includes a Food-for-Work

component, in which 50 tons of rice and 50 tons of vegetable oil will be distributed to participating farmers to assist them in meeting their food needs until their first harvest.

- **Mongolia:** USDA donated 25,000 MT of wheat to World Vision, Inc., a private voluntary organization, for use in Mongolia. World Vision will sell the wheat, and use the proceeds to establish learning centers and provide agricultural training, construction of greenhouses and storage facilities, and micro-development enterprises.
- **Central African Republic:** USDA donated 2,000 MT of rice, 1,500 tons of vegetable oil and 300 tons of bread enriched flour to International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD), a private voluntary organization, for use in the Central African Republic. IPHD will sell the commodities in the Central African Republic and use the proceeds to strengthen and develop new food banks for farmers, establish a farmer loan fund, provide small business grants to farm women widowed by HIV/AIDS, extend a rural water program to 30 more villages, expand a youth vocational training program, and rehabilitate river fishing.

D. Integrated Assistance: Broadening the Impact of Food Aid

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

1. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

An estimated 120 million children around the world do not attend school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. The majority of these children are girls. Following the success of the Global Food for Education Initiative, created in July 2000, the United States has demonstrated its continued commitment to education and child nutrition with the 2002 Farm Bill's authorization of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (FFE) through 2007.

Based on the federal government's school meals program, the program is named in honor of Ambassador and former Senator George McGovern and former Senator Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to promote education and school feeding. The FFE Program uses U.S. commodities and financial assistance to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under five. In its inaugural year, FFE provided 119,320 MT of commodities, or \$93.1 million, to support programs implemented by WFP and PVOs in 20 countries. In FY2006, the FFE program provided over 82,500 MT of food and significant cash resources, with an associated value of over \$86 million. The following are examples of new FFE programs that were funded in FY 2006:

- **Bolivia:** USDA donated 4,500 MT of commodities to Project Concern International (PCI), a private voluntary organization, for a child education and nutrition project in

Bolivia. The commodities, which include 2,400 tons of wheat, 840 tons of wheat-soy blend, 540 tons of vegetable oil, 360 tons of peas and 360 tons of bulgur, are part of a USDA assistance package valued at approximately \$2.7 million. PCI will use these commodities to provide breakfast to children in 1,638 schools in 40 municipalities in the departments of La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Potosi and Cochabamba. In addition to encouraging school enrollment and attendance, this project will improve student health, increase graduation rates and community support for participating schools.

- **Guatemala:** USDA donated 8,200 MT of U.S. agricultural commodities to Food for the Poor (FFTP), a private voluntary organization, for a children's education and nutrition project in Guatemala. The commodities include 3,000 tons of rice, 2,000 tons of light red kidney beans, 1,000 tons of corn, 500 tons of buckwheat, 500 tons of soybean oil, 500 tons of non-fat dry milk, 400 tons of textured soy protein, and 300 tons of canned salmon. FFTP will use these commodities to provide daily school lunches to 100,000 children in daycare centers, preschools and clinics, as well as provide take-home rations for another 160,000 children, family members, teachers, caregivers and volunteers who help with the program. In addition, Food for the Poor will also install fish ponds, community vegetable and flower gardens to train in aquaculture, gardening and marketing to facilitate long-term sustainability. The overall goal is to prepare children for primary school by improving child health, child literacy, school attendance and early education in Guatemala.
- **Republic of Congo:** USDA donated 6,595 MT of U.S. agricultural commodities to International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD), a private voluntary organization, for a children's education and nutrition project in Republic of Congo. The commodities include 2,520 tons of rice, 1,575 tons of pinto beans and 2,500 tons of soybean oil. IPHD will use the commodities to provide daily lunches to 140,000 school children. The children will also benefit from educational supplies, materials on preventing malaria, water cisterns, and the rehabilitation of schools damaged in the civil war. IPHD will work with Parent Teacher Associations to ensure program sustainability.

2. *Food Assistance in the Fight against HIV/AIDS*

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

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

In response to this situation, the Office of Food for Peace launched the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative in FY 2001, through which FFP's cooperating sponsors provided food assistance and other support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, and Uganda. Since that time, FFP programs in other countries have also begun implementing activities to support food insecure HIV-affected populations.

More recently, Food for Peace has sought to enhance the impact of its programs through resource integration with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In FY 2006, for example, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) received support from both FFP and PEPFAR for a program benefiting 20,000 Kenyan OVCs. Services included nutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention education, food distribution, and psychosocial support and counseling. Overall, CRS distributed more than 1,300 MT of corn soy blend and oil to OVCs worth more than \$1 million in FFP resources. PEPFAR also continued to support components of Title II activities in Uganda, providing \$200,000 for hygiene and nutrition education including kitchen gardens and water source protection. ACIDI/VOCA, one Title II partner active in Uganda, reported over 13,000 people living with HIV integrated into food security activities.

Finally, FFP worked with the Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group to develop the *Report on Food and Nutrition for People Living with HIV/AIDS*. While FFP and the PEPFAR teams were already collaborating in Uganda and Zambia, the report allowed them to extend such collaboration to Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi and Rwanda.

3. *Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust*

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

The reserve was originally authorized by the Agricultural Trade Act of 1980 as the Food Security Wheat Reserve and was later broadened to include a number of other commodities. In 1998 the reserve was renamed the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust and was reauthorized through 2007 under the 2002 Farm Bill. In FY 2006, no commodities were released from the Emerson Trust.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

BEHT	Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CCC.....	Commodity Credit Corporation
CILSS.....	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CS	cooperating sponsor
C-SAFE.....	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
DRC.....	Democratic Republic of Congo
EMOP.....	emergency operation (WFP)
ERS.....	Economic Research Service (USDA)
EU.....	European Union
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FANTA.....	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FAO.....	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FTF	Farmer-to-Farmer Program of P.L. 480
FFE	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (formerly Global Food for Education Initiative)
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFW.....	Food-for-Work
FY	fiscal year
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICB	Institutional Capacity Building
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP emergency operation)
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
MCHN.....	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MDG.....	Millennium Development Goals (UN)
MT	metric ton
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEPAD.....	New Partnership for African Development (UN)
NGO	non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
P.L. 480	U.S. Public Law 480
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLWHA.....	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PVO.....	private voluntary organization
RDP	Rural Development Program
SACR	Southern Africa Crisis Response

SADC Southern African Development Community
SO Strategic Objective
USAID U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
WFP World Food Program
WFS World Food Summit
WTO World Trade Organization

Appendix 2: List of Partner Organizations

The following organizations implemented U.S. government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2006:

ACDI/VOCA. Agriculture Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance	GOL Government of Lebanon
ADRA..... Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.	GOM Government of Mali
Africare..... Africare	GOMZ..... Government of Mozambique
AI..... Amigos Internacionales	GON Government of Niger
AKF..... Aga Khan Foundation	GOPK..... Government of Pakistan
ATG..... Armenian Technology Group	GOY Government of Yemen
CARE Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.	Haiti Vision... Haiti Vision
Caritas..... Caritas	HDI..... Humpty Dumpty Institute
CBU..... Church for Bible Understanding	HHI..... Healing Hands International
CHI Child Health International	ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
CIH Center for International Health	IMC International Medical Corps
Citihope Citihope	IPHD International Partnership for Human Development
CLI Child Life International	IRD..... International Relief and Development, Inc.
Coprodeli Coprodeli	IRT International Relief Teams
CPI..... Counterpart International	LOL Land O'Lakes
CRS Catholic Relief Services	MCI Mercy Corps International
CWS Church World Service	NPA..... Norwegian People's Aid
EIM..... Evangelistic International Ministry	NRECA National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
FCF..... Fabretto Children's Foundation, Inc.	OICI Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
FFTP..... Food for the Poor	PAI Planet Aid International
FHI Food for the Hungry International	PCI Project Concern International
FINCA..... FINCA International	PRISMA Projects in Agriculture, Rural Industry, Science & Medicine, Inc. (Peru)
FTC..... Feed the Children	REST..... Relief Society of Tigray (Ethiopia)
GLIM..... Global Impact	RPX..... Resource & Policy Exchange
GOAF Government of Afghanistan	Salvation Army Salvation Army
GOCM..... Government of Cameroon	SCF..... Save the Children Federation
GOEC Government of Ecuador	SCF-UK Save the Children-UK
GOEL Government of El Salvador	SHARE..... SHARE Guatemala
GOGT..... Government of Guatemala	
GOH Government of Honduras	

SPIR Samaritan's Purse
Uplift Uplift International
UMCOR United Methodist
 Committee on Relief
VA Visions in Action
VRF Vishnesvskya Rostropovich
 Foundation
WOCCU World Council of Credit
 Unions
WFP United Nations World Food
 Program
WVI World Vision International,
 Inc.

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

PROGRAM	AGENCY	PURPOSE
P.L. 480 Title I	USDA	Concessional commodity sales through long-term loans.
P.L. 480 Title II	USAID	Development and emergency-relief programs in partnership with PVOs, NGOs, WFP, and government-to-government programs (emergency only).
P.L. 480 Title III	USAID	Government-to-government commodity donations to the least developed countries; linked to policy reforms.
Food for Progress Act of 1985	USDA	Commodity donations offered for emerging democracies and developing countries making commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. Agreements may be with governments, PVOs, NGOs, private entities, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations.
Agriculture Act of 1949 Section 416(b)	USDA	Surplus commodities to PVOs, NGOs, WFP, and government-to-government, donated to accomplish foreign food aid objectives.
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	USDA	Commodity donations and financial assistance are used to provide incentives for children to attend and remain in school, as well as helping to improve child development through nutritional programs for women, infants, and children under five.
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	USDA/ USAID	A four million MT reserve that can be tapped to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries. As of August 2006, there were more than 915,000 MT of wheat in reserve.

Appendix 4: USDA Title I Program: Concessional Loans and Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2006

TITLE I PROGRAMS		
CONCESSIONAL LOANS		
COUNTRY	COMMODITY	VALUE (Millions)
Philippines	Rice	\$20
Jordan	Wheat	\$20
Peru	Soybean Meal	\$10
TOTAL		\$50
FOOD FOR PROGRESS GRANTS		
COUNTRY	SPONSOR	TONNAGE (MT)
Africa		
Cameroon	GOCM	6,400
Mali	GOM	12,250
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		18,650
Asia		
Afghanistan	GOAF	8,700
Pakistan	GOPK	46,000
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>		54,700
Near East		
Lebanon	GOL	25,000
Yemen	GOY	30,000
<i>Subtotal Near East</i>		55,000
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Dominican Republic	NRECA	12,000
Ecuador	GOEC	30,000
Guatemala	GOGT	18,000
Honduras	GOH	24,000
<i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i>		84,000
TOTAL		212,350

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2006

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Africa						
Angola	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	1,348	3,960	\$3,492.5	—
Burundi	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	2,452	24,820	\$14,669.0	—
Central African Republic	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Yellow Peas	204	650	\$565.4	—
Chad	WFP/IEFR	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat	399	24,740	\$22,979.4	—
	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	—	780	\$769.3	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	WFP/PRRO	Rice, Yellow Peas	178	980	\$783.8	—
Congo (DRC)	FHI	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	—	4,580	\$5,101.6	\$767.7
	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	1,345	39,300	\$34,028.3	—
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil	923	4,610	\$3,438.7	—
Djibouti	WFP/IEFR	Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	48	3,210	\$2,093.8	—
Eritrea	CRS	—	—	—	—	\$1,910.5
	MCI	—	—	—	\$17.1	\$504.0
Ethiopia	CARE	Wheat, Veg. Oil	249	9,700	\$6,429.7	\$1,113.8
	CRS	Veg. Oil	337	380	\$1,104.5	\$1,059.4
	FHI	Wheat, Veg. Oil	353	17,330	\$7,690.7	\$330.5
	REST	Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	397	51,430	\$22,385.8	\$4,359.4
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	56	25,110	\$15,466.8	\$779.8
	SCF-UK	Wheat	252	11,360	\$6,099.2	\$673.8
	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	3,800	129,880	\$68,713.9	—
	WVI	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	150	4,730	\$2,583.6	\$876.8
Guinea	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	1,235	6,280	\$4,797.8	—
Kenya	WFP/IEFR	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	1,200	97,100	\$66,043.7	—
	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Peas, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas	260	31,250	\$16,353.0	—
Liberia	CRS	Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	330	5,020	\$4,183.4	\$418.6

	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	1,235	29,140	\$22,369.0	—
Mali	CRS	Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	200	2,780	\$2,148.8	\$213.2
	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	740	5,010	\$3,999.1	—
Mauritania	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	400	8,800	\$4,372.8	—
Niger	AFRICARE	Cornmeal, Sorghum	—	3,700	\$2,011.0	\$185.0
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend	2,680	200	\$147.6	—
	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	4	19,400	\$14,353.2	—
Rwanda	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	2,452	10,500	\$7,967.1	—
Southern Africa Crisis Response	WFP/PRRO	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Green Peas, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	5,534	129,050	\$76,418.0	—
	WVI	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas	—	77,190	\$66,682.8	\$7,682.0
Sierra Leone	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil	—	3,820	\$1,872.4	—
	WFP/PRRO	Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	1,235	3,610	\$2,826.8	—
Somalia	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	623	73,410	\$44,967.6	\$2,880.4
	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	960	48,350	\$33,528.8	—
Sudan	ADRA	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	—	580	\$570.4	\$91.4
	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	83	2,740	\$2,169.0	\$272.1
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	268	6,760	\$6,601.8	\$457.9
	ICRC	Lentils, Sorghum	—	19,770	\$17,771.9	—
	NPA	Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	195	3,480	\$4,855.6	—
	SPIR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil	50	4,820	\$2,364.7	\$262.7
	WFP/IEFR	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Wheat	12,350	414,020	\$334,790.1	—
Tanzania	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	2,452	23,260	\$13,711.0	—
Uganda	WFP/PRRO	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas	2,600	68,380	\$41,203.4	—
Zambia	WFP/PRRO	Sorghum	82	3,500	\$1,532.5	—
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>			49,657	1,459,470	1,019,026.4	\$24,839.0
Asia						
Afghanistan	WFP/PRRO	Green Peas, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	6,597	90,560	\$60,030.8	—
East Timor	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	59	1,550	\$1,181.5	—
Indonesia	WFP/PRRO	Wheat	2	6,330	\$2,998.1	—
Nepal	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat	—	1,280	\$1,212.5	—
Pakistan	WFP/IEFR	Veg. Oil, Wheat	1,000	5,470	\$6,717.8	—
	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat	990	21,940	\$10,956.7	—
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>			8,647	127,130	\$83,097.4	—

Near East						
Lebanon	WFP/IEFR	Lentils	500	300	\$280.7	—
West Bank/Gaza	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	480	7,460	\$4,442.4	—
<i>Subtotal Near East</i>			980	7,760	\$4,723.1	—
Europe and Eurasia						
Azerbaijan	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	—	3,200	\$1,953.5	—
Georgia	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour	—	2,200	\$1,415.5	—
Tajikistan	WFP/PRRO	Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour , Yellow Peas	1,483	11,130	\$7,582.3	—
<i>Subtotal Europe and Eurasia</i>			1,483	16,530	\$10,951.3	—
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Colombia	WFP/PRRO	Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	—	3,830	\$2,972.8	—
El Salvador	WFP/PRRO	Corn, Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Veg. Oil	690	1,220	\$856.0	—
Guatemala	SHARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	59	2,690	\$2,564.9	\$438.1
	WFP/IEFR	Black Beans, Corn, Corn- Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	285	7,260	\$3,906.6	—
	WFP/PRRO	Black Beans, Corn, Corn- Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	690	1,110	\$648.9	—
Haiti	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Rice	550	3,160	\$2,354.6	—
Honduras	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	690	910	\$665.1	—
Nicaragua	WFP/PRRO	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice	690	1,370	\$926.0	—
<i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i>			3,654	21,550	\$14,894.9	\$438.1
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			64,420	1,632,440	\$1,132,693.1	\$25,277.1
<i>Unallocated Preposition plus Unallocated</i>			—	37,340	\$14,654.0	—
<i>Pending Approval</i>			—	—	(\$14,024.2)	—
<i>Funding Adjustments (IFRP, PSCs, Prepositioning and CSB Mitigation)</i>			—	—	\$38,054.5	—
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			64,420	1,669,780	\$1,171,377.4	\$25,277.1
Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, December 2006. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System, December 5, 2006.						
Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements.						
Table does not include International Food Relief Partnership activities. See page 12 for specific details.						

Appendix 6: USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage Tables—Fiscal Year 2006

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	COMMODITIES	RECIPIENTS (000s)	TONNAGE (MT)	VALUE (000s)	202(e) (000s)
Africa						
Benin	CRS	Green Peas, Veg.Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Rice	18.3	2,060	\$1,416.5	\$174.9
Burkina Faso	AFRICARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Rice, Soy Flour, Veg. Oil	5.0	4,110	\$2,874.8	\$325.7
	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil	343.0	21,760	\$13,966.1	\$542.3
Cape Verde	ACDI/VOCA	Corn, Wheat	—	14,100	\$3,695.3	\$1,500.0
Chad	AFRICARE	Rice, Wheat Flour	—	3,570	\$2,276.4	\$449.8
Ethiopia	CRS	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	45.0	7,580	\$4,448.7	—
	WVI	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	4.0	700	\$387.1	—
Gambia	CRS	Rice, Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil	3.5	3,280	\$2,652.0	\$382.0
Ghana	ADRA	Bulgur, Wheat	30.0	16,200	\$5,373.9	\$400.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	268.0	28,080	\$12,027.7	\$500.0
	OICI	Bulgur, Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	17.2	10,590	\$4,203.9	\$150.0
Guinea	ADRA	Veg. Oil	—	900	\$990.0	\$62.3
	OICI	Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil	11.5	2,620	\$2,344.4	\$135.6
Kenya	ADRA	Bulgur, Green Peas, Lentils, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	68.4	8,410	\$3,101.1	\$81.9
	CARE	Corn Soy-Blend, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat	9.0	5,710	\$2,049.8	\$203.1
	FHI	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Navy Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat	12.3	8,140	\$3,624.0	\$126.7
	WVI	Wheat	—	3,000	\$855.0	\$26.3
Madagascar	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	11.7	9,080	\$4,523.5	\$246.0
	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Great Northern Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	27.3	12,310	\$6,394.9	\$467.1
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Great Northern Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	46.9	7,870	\$4,296.0	\$498.7
Malawi	CRS	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	18.3	12,820	\$7,737.8	\$100.0
Mauritania	WVI	Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend, Wheat	9.1	4,140	\$1,401.3	\$291.0
Mozambique	ADRA	Wheat	—	3,952	\$1,202.7	\$205.5

	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	2,382	\$711.0	\$71.3
	CARE	Wheat	—	8,377	\$2,505.4	\$129.7
	FHI	Wheat	—	3,799	\$1,136.0	\$133.9
	SCF	Wheat	—	1,670	\$499.3	\$226.1
	WVI	Wheat	—	27,820	\$8,317.2	\$462.8
Niger	AFRICARE	Rice	—	3,950	\$2,488.5	\$260.0
Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	3.3	3,630	\$3,976.0	\$263.1
	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil	58.0	1,950	\$1,723.4	—
	WVI	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil	4.9	6,240	\$6,034.9	\$465.0
Senegal	CPI	Bulgur, Lentils, Potato Flakes, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend	73.2	5,430	\$3,296.4	\$101.5
	CRS	Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat-Soy Blend	7.5	1,020	\$722.9	\$382.0
Sierra Leone	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	44.7	12,440	\$5,699.6	\$2,072.4
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	60.0	12,970	\$6,612.9	\$561.2
	AFRICARE	Wheat	—	1,570	\$639.0	\$190.1
	CRS	Wheat	—	1,600	\$651.2	\$114.5
	SCF	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat	4.5	4,190	\$2,269.1	\$622.3
	WVI	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Wheat	2.5	3,520	\$1,807.8	\$190.2
Zambia	LOL	Wheat	—	4,500	\$2,191.5	\$764.0
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>			1,207	298,040	\$143,125.0	\$13,879.0
Asia						
Bangladesh	CARE	Crude De-gummed Veg., Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	111.8	54,860	\$19,785.0	\$1,193.5
	SCF	Yellow Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	145.2	24,200	\$8,385.2	\$843.6
India	CARE	Veg. Oil	6,625.0	20,910	\$17,855.4	\$500.0
	CRS	Bulgur, Veg. Oil,	967.8	44,880	\$23,646.2	\$1,500.1
Indonesia	CARE	Green Peas, Veg.Oil, Wheat	8.0	3,270	\$1,759.3	\$360.9
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Wheat	103.3	3,000	\$1,178.8	\$215.4
	MCI	Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat	16.5	2,520	\$1,217.3	\$183.2
	SCF	Veg. Oil, Wheat	25.1	4,000	\$2,521.0	\$381.1
	WVI	Veg. Oil, Wheat	16.7	4,330	\$1,801.5	\$269.3
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>			8,019	161,970	\$78,149.7	\$5,447.1
Europe and Eurasia						
Tajikistan	CARE	Wheat Flour, Lentils, Veg. Oil,	117.7	6,080	\$5,007.8	\$1,239.4
<i>Subtotal Europe and Eurasia</i>			118	6,080	\$5,007.8	\$1,239.4
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Bolivia	ADRA	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy-Blend	17.7	7,260	\$3,791.3	\$80.0
	CARE	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy-Blend	9.7	7,870	\$4,098.9	\$100.0

	FHI	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy-Blend	19.0	8,570	\$4,479.8	\$120.0
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Green Peas, Wheat Flour, Wheat Soy-Blend	32.7	6,010	\$3,182.9	\$100.0
Guatemala	CARE	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg. Rice, Veg. Oil	27.6	4,410	\$2,644.7	\$544.6
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	114.0	5,345	\$3,468.7	\$213.5
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	8.0	1,870	\$1,183.6	\$596.5
	SHARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Crude De-gummed Veg., Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil	59.0	5,130	\$3,184.0	\$121.2
Haiti	CARE	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	35.9	16,240	\$5,238.0	\$500.4
	CRS	Bulgur, Cornmeal, Crude De-gummed Veg., Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	88.6	25,930	\$12,253.3	\$1,053.2
	SCF	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	125.6	12,630	\$5,001.6	\$500.0
	WVI	Bulgur, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat, Wheat-Soy Blend	76.5	25,230	\$8,553.9	\$500.0
Honduras	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	12.4	8,340	\$3,123.5	\$158.0
	CARE	Corn-Soy Blend, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	2.8	2,030	\$806.1	\$1,359.1
	SCF	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	5.1	7,390	\$2,699.6	\$162.7
	WVI	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	8.4	8,820	\$3,618.8	\$512.5
Nicaragua	ADRA	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	4.7	6,990	\$2,440.3	\$190.7
	CRS	Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	9.7	8,500	\$2,967.8	\$180.0
	PCI	Corn-Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	11.0	8,210	\$3,004.0	\$180.2
	SCF	Cornmeal, Corn-Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat	7.8	8,270	\$2,928.8	\$188.3
Peru	ADRA	Crude De-gummed Veg.	—	3,230	\$2,067.2	—
	CARE	Crude De-gummed Veg.	—	3,230	\$2,067.2	—
	CARITAS	Crude De-gummed Veg.	—	3,640	\$2,329.6	—
	PRISMA	Crude De-gummed Veg.	—	2,790	\$1,785.6	—
<i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i>			676	197,935	\$86,919.2	\$7,360.9
WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL			10,020	664,025	\$313,201.7	\$27,926.4
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			10,020	664,025	\$313,201.7	\$27,926.4

Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, December 2006. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System, December 5, 2006.

Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements.

Appendix 7: USDA Food for Progress Program—CCC funded Grants—Fiscal Year 2006

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	TONNAGE DONATED (MT)	VALUE (000s)
Africa			
Central African Republic	IPHD	3,800	\$3,957.8
Congo (DRC)	UMCOR	20,100	\$8,884.2
Congo, Republic of	IPHD	5,800	\$6,254.1
Kenya	LOL	25,000	\$7,832.4
	WOCCU	26,610	\$8,739.5
Liberia	VA	2,000	\$2,315.8
Madagascar	CRS	6,190	\$2,927.9
Malawi	PAI	30,000	\$19,195.8
Mali	AKF	10,400	\$6,158.9
Mozambique	TS	11,120	\$4,770.5
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		141,020	\$71,036.6
Asia			
Afghanistan	MCI	10,000	\$14,244.6
Mongolia	WVI	25,000	\$9,875.0
Philippines	ACDI	11,600	\$5,087.2
	LOL	17,910	\$7,863.8
Sri Lanka	HDI	7,320	\$5,533.9
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>		71,830	\$42,604.5
Europe and Eurasia			
Armenia	WFP	500	\$307.4
Georgia	UMCOR	10,000	\$6,903.1
<i>Subtotal Europe and Eurasia</i>		10500	\$7,210.5
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia	PCI	17,340	\$9,052.2
Guatemala	FINCA	10,000	\$3,331.8
Honduras	TS	15,000	\$4,998.8
Jamaica	FFTP	6,300	\$6,800.0
Nicaragua	WFP	2,900	\$2,445.1
<i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i>		51,540	\$26,627.9
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		274,890	\$147,479.5

Appendix 8: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2006: Donations by Country and Cooperating Sponsor

COUNTRY	COOPERATING SPONSOR	TONNAGE DONATED (MT)
Africa		
Benin	CRS	440
Chad	WFP	5,710
Congo, Republic of	IPHD	6,595
Guinea-Bissau	IPHD	3,000
Kenya	WFP	12,610
Senegal	CPI	3,110
<i>Subtotal Africa</i>		31,465
Asia		
Afghanistan	WVI	9,000
Bangladesh	WFP	16,740
Cambodia	SM	1,750
Laos	HDI	660
Pakistan	WFP	5,910
<i>Subtotal Asia</i>		34,060
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Bolivia	PCI	2,250
Guatemala	FFTP	8,200
	SHARE	3,710
Honduras	SPIR	1,990
Nicaragua	GLIM	620
<i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i>		16,770
GRAND TOTAL		82,295

Appendix 9: Public Law 480 Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2006

	Minimum	Subminimum	Monetization	Value-added	Bagged in United States
FY 2006 Target	2,500,000	1,875,000	15.0%	75.0%	50.0%
Status September 2006	2,714,263	744,781	69.0%	44.9%	49.5%

Minimum: Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.

Subminimum: Metric tons for approved non-emergency programs through PVOs and community development organizations and WFP. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.

Monetization: Percentage of approved Title II programs that are monetization programs.

Value-added: Percentage of approved non-emergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

Bagged in U.S.: Percentage of approved non-emergency bagged commodities that are whole grain to be bagged in the United States.

Source: USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Office of Food for Peace, FY 2006 Budget Summary Overview, December 5, 2006.

Appendix 10: Summary: Total U.S. International Food Assistance—Fiscal Year 2006

Program		Tonnage (MT)	U.S. Dollars (Millions)	
P.L. 480	Title I	178,000	\$50	
	Title II	Emergency	1,669,780	\$1,197
		Non-Emergency	664,025	\$342
		Miscellaneous*	—	\$300
Subtotal P.L. 480		2,511,805	\$1,889	
Food for Progress	Title I-funded	212,350	\$73	
	CCC-funded	275,000	\$147	
Subtotal Food for Progress		487,350	\$220	
Section 416(b)**		—	—	
Subtotal 416(b)		—	—	
Food for Education		82,000	\$86	
Subtotal Food for Education		82,000	\$86	
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust		—	—	
Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF)		—	\$10	
Subtotal Bill Emerson and FTF		—	\$10	
GRAND TOTAL		3,081,155	\$2,205	

* Miscellaneous category for P.L. 480 Title II represents \$2.5 million in 202(e) for Institutional Capacity Building agreements, \$28.3 million in 202(e) for WFP, \$13.3 million in general contribution to WFP, \$157.7 million in unallocated, and \$98 million in freight overruns. These costs are offset by \$359.9 million in funding adjustments (\$50 million of carryin, \$215.5 million in MARAD reimbursements, and \$94.4 million in funds from the prior fiscal year).

** There was no new 416(b) programming approved in FY 2006.

Appendix 11: Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2006

Title I (3 countries)	Title II [†] (63 countries)	Tanzania Uganda West Bank/Gaza Zambia Zimbabwe	Farmer-to-Farmer (38 countries)
Jordan Peru Philippines	Afghanistan Angola Azerbaijan Bangladesh Benin Bolivia Burkina Faso Burundi Cape Verde Central African Rep. Chad	[†] Represents Title II programs with commodities approved in FY 2006, or that remain active with commodities approved late in the prior fiscal year.	Angola Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Belarus Bolivia El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Ghana Guatemala
Title III (0 countries) CCC-Funded Food for Progress (20 countries)	Colombia Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (DRC) Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Dominican Republic* East Timor Ecuador* El Salvador Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Haiti Honduras India Indonesia Kenya Kosovo* Kyrgyzstan* Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua Niger Pakistan Peru Philippines* Romania* Rwanda Senegal Serbia* Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa* Sudan Swaziland Tajikistan	* Title II countries served by IFRP programming only. See page 12 for the complete list of IFRP countries.	Guinea Guyana Haiti Honduras India Indonesia Jamaica Kazakhstan Kenya Kyrgyzstan Malawi Mali Moldova Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua Nigeria Peru Russia South Africa Sri Lanka Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uganda Ukraine Uzbekistan Zambia
Title I-Funded Food for Progress (16 countries)		Section 416(b)[‡] (0 countries)	
Afghanistan Armenia Azerbaijan Cameroon Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Georgia Guatemala Honduras Lebanon Mali Mozambique Niger Pakistan Yemen		[‡] Four 416(b) shipments were associated with prior year agreements and were accounted for in prior year expenditures.	
		Food for Education (15 countries)	
		Afghanistan Bangladesh Benin Bolivia Cambodia Chad Congo (Brazzaville) Guatemala Guinea-Bissau Honduras Kenya Laos Nicaragua Pakistan Senegal	

