

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2007



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**United States Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.**

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States is committed to the goal of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. In fiscal year (FY) 2007, the United States provided more than \$2.1 billion of food aid to 78 developing countries, reaching tens of millions of people worldwide. The following summary shows U.S. food assistance allocated by legislative authority for FY 2007.¹

| PROGRAM | | TONNAGE (MT) | U.S. DOLLARS (Millions) |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| P.L. 480 Title II* | | 2,127,804 | \$1,870 |
| | <i>Subtotal P.L. 480 Title II</i> | 2,127,804 | \$1,870 |
| Food for Progress | Title I-funded | 23,210 | \$17 |
| | CCC-funded | 240,630 | \$113 |
| | <i>Subtotal Food for Progress</i> | 273,840 | \$130 |
| Section 416(b)** | | 5,000 | \$20 |
| | <i>Subtotal 416(b)</i> | 5,000 | \$20 |
| Food for Education | | 103,230 | \$99 |
| | <i>Subtotal Food for Education</i> | 103,230 | \$99 |
| Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust | | — | — |
| Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) | | — | \$10 |
| | <i>Subtotal Bill Emerson and FTF</i> | — | \$10 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2,509,874 | \$2,129 |

* Values provided for P.L. 480 Title II include \$25 million in 202(e) for WFP, \$16 million in general contribution to WFP, \$20 million in freight overruns. These costs are offset by \$201 million in funding adjustments (\$192.3 million of carry-in and \$9.6 million in MARAD reimbursements).

** Commodities shipped in FY 2007 were associated with prior year agreements on an "as available" basis. There was no new 416(b) programming approved in FY 2007.

Over the course of FY 2007, USAID and USDA international food assistance programs have proven increasingly responsive to global efforts at reducing food insecurity and targeting those most in need. By responding to assessment and situational information, focusing on reducing risk and vulnerability, targeting the poorest of the poor, and better integrating individual

¹ All costs represent commodities plus freight and distribution.

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.

This aid is essential in emergency situations, including the ongoing crisis in Sudan. In FY 2007, more than 354,630 MT of USAID Title II commodities, valued at \$356 million, were provided to an estimated 6.4 million beneficiaries in Sudan alone. Meanwhile, in Zimbabwe, 88,900 MT of emergency food assistance helped almost 700,000 people cope with the dual burdens of a deteriorating economic situation and poor agricultural performance. Finally, recognizing the importance of linking development opportunities within a relief setting, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program continued to implement activities that targeted both chronic and acute malnutrition, to the benefit of over seven million individuals. In all, over 32 million people benefited from emergency food aid activities provided through Title II.²

At the same time, USAID non-emergency programs continued to focus on increasing agricultural production, and supporting programs to address health, nutrition, HIV and others aimed at investing in people. Special emphasis is placed on combating the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, and interventions are often multi-sectoral in nature as a result. Over the course of the year, more than 8.6 million people in 26 countries benefited from USAID Title II non-emergency food assistance.

USDA Title I, 416(b), and Food for Progress programs provided commodities to food-insecure populations through The World Food Programme (WFP), private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and foreign governments. These resources supported a variety of food security objectives in developing countries, such as humanitarian assistance, HIV mitigation, and agricultural and rural development. In FY 2007, 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 3.3 million beneficiaries.

² Updated as of April 21, 2008.

INTRODUCTION

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.

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: Trade and Development Assistance**—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.

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. This tradition continued in FY 2007, with the U.S. government providing over 2.5 million metric tons of commodities. The implementing 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.”³ 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 man made disasters with growing humanitarian demands on both U.S. and international humanitarian assistance resources.

Improving the Efficiency and Effectiveness of International Food Assistance

In April 2007, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report entitled “Foreign Assistance: Various Challenges Impede the Efficiency and Effectiveness of U.S. Food Aid.”⁴ This report captured the results of extensive assessments of U.S. government international food assistance programs and contained recommendations for USAID and USDA to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their food aid programs. Since the document was released,

³ USAID Policy Determination Number 19, April 1992.

⁴ “Foreign Assistance: Various Challenges Impede the Efficiency and Effectiveness of U.S. Food Aid” (GAO-07-560) (April 2007).

USAID and USDA have taken a number of steps to address the issues highlighted in the report. These include:

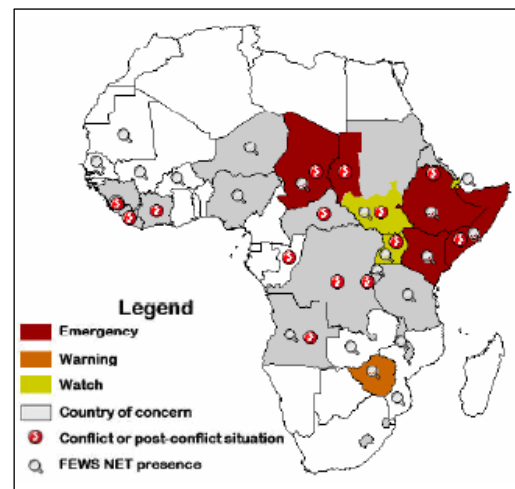
- expanding monitoring of food aid in the two largest, most complex emergency programs (Sudan and Zimbabwe) and formally requesting that Congress provide authority to use Title II to support monitors for non-emergency programs;
- reviewing how to improve food aid logistics by awarding a contract for an independent review of various logistics options and exploring long-term maritime service contracts;
- improving assessments by collecting and starting to index PVO assessment tools to expand utility; and
- updating food aid specifications by issuing a solicitation for an independent review of the nutritional quality and cost effectiveness of food aid commodities.

FY 2007 saw increased inter-agency cooperation between USAID and USDA in several critical actions. In an effort to make the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) more consultative, USDA and USAID spearheaded the creation of an Executive Committee (EXCOM), providing leadership for the overall agenda and critical discussion points for FACG members. EXCOM is composed of two representatives from USAID, USDA, the commodities industry and PVOs, plus observers from the transportation industry.

USAID and USDA also began collaborating on a comprehensive review of food aid specifications and products, including: a thorough initiation of contracting procedures; an evaluation of USDA product specifications; and a review of options on nutritional quality and cost effectiveness of commodities currently provided as food aid, in order to ensure that the food meets the nutritional requirements necessary to address beneficiaries' needs.

USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET)

Saving lives and preventing famine are key objectives of the U.S. government. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity that collaborates with international, national and regional partners to monitor, collect and disseminate critical data on conditions of food availability and access, as well as the environmental and socio-economic hazards that lead to food insecurity and famine. The goal of FEWS NET is to inform efforts to manage the risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information, so that decision makers have ample time to prepare and take preventive action. In 2007, FEWS NET had 23 offices that covered 25 countries.



FEWS NET exemplifies the U.S. commitment to anticipating and responding to 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 USDA that provide information to the U.S. government, local governments and a variety of other regional and international partners to assist in averting famine.

Food for Peace's Institutional Capacity Building Grants

FFP's Institutional Capacity Building grants (ICBs) give PVOs funds to build their organizational capacity. This pertains to both headquarters and field management of Title II programming. ICB grants allow groups to enrich their knowledge, enhance their Title II program management and practices, and better serve their communities. Currently, the funds are used for training, travel, workshops, assessments, equipment, tool development and activities that enable each organization to strengthen itself from within and also to mentor and to partner with other Title II PVOs and/or sub-recipients. The 14 participating organizations began their programs in FY 2004 and will conclude at the end of FY 2008.⁵

To capitalize on positive achievements and capture projects already in development, FFP has encouraged the grantees to focus on exit strategies and how to preserve the results of their success. Additionally, FFP created an index that captures all of the tools that have been developed by the PVOs using ICB funds. The index will be distributed to the PVOs and be posted in two online databases.

In FY 2007, FFP conducted extensive reviews of the grantees' mid-term evaluations, annual performance reports, annual work plans and plans for a final evaluation. Following these reviews, the findings, common themes and suggested areas for greater focus and attention in the future were noted and shared with grantees. For example, grantees were encouraged to prioritize their ICB activities and increase linkages to Title II programs for greater impact. In addition, the findings stressed the importance of capturing lessons learned and success stories, to both enhance and foster program performance and innovation.

A Conceptual Framework for Integrating Food Aid and HIV Programs

In many countries, there is a complex interface between chronic food insecurity and HIV. While there is already close collaboration between FFP P.L. 480 Title II food aid and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programs, in mid-FY 2007, FFP and PEPFAR developed a Conceptual Framework to establish and facilitate a programmatic continuum to address the nutrition, dietary supplementation and food security needs of HIV-infected and -affected populations.⁶ The Conceptual Framework, to be implemented in 2008, provides guidance to target Title II food aid and to increase collaboration and joint programming with PEPFAR where possible. For example, FFP and PEPFAR are mapping program locations so as to identify priority areas, gaps, and develop a clearer vision of coverage needs, and working to determine standardized eligibility and exit criteria.

⁵ ACDI/VOCA, Adventist Development & Relief Agency International (ADRA), Africare, American Red Cross, CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Counterpart International (CPI), Food for the Hungry (FHI), Land O'Lakes, Inc.(LOL), Mercy Corps International (MCI), Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), Project Concern International (PCF), Save the Children Federation (SCF) and World Vision, Inc. (WV).

⁶ This report is available at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/pepfar_conceptual.pdf

II. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2007 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.

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

The P.L. 480 Title I authority provides funding for both a concessional sales program, supporting Trade and Development, and for the Food for Progress grant program, supporting Agricultural Development in emerging democracies. In FY 2007, no new concessional sales agreements were made.

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 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to carry out the sale and exportation of U.S. agricultural commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis, with the use of either CCC financing or P.L. 480 Title I funds. Grants under the Food for Progress program are awarded to governments or PVOs, nonprofit agriculture organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations or other private entities.

a. P.L. 480 Title I: Food for Progress Highlights

In FY 2007, P.L. 480 Title I funding provided 23,210 MT in Food for Progress assistance, with an estimated value of \$17 million. The summaries below provide examples of Title 1-funded Food for Progress agreements signed in FY 2007.

- **Afghanistan:** USDA donated 8,210 MT of soybean oil to the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The government will sell the oil and use the proceeds to finance agricultural and rural development activities with the objective of alleviating poverty, creating employment and promoting economic and agricultural development. This will be accomplished through support for higher education, rural extension services, plant and animal disease diagnostics and control, food safety and natural resource management.
- **Ethiopia:** USDA donated approximately 15,000 MT of wheat to the Government of Ethiopia to replenish the grain stocks of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve Agency, which provides assistance to food-insecure Ethiopians in times of crisis.

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

More than 85% 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.⁷ In FY 2007, approximately \$ 1.87 billion, or 2.13 million MT of commodities, was administered under Title II. In the process, FFP partnered with cooperating sponsors (CSs) to implement activities in 64 countries worldwide. These programs benefitted over 40 million people.⁸

The focus of Title II programs is to *reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations*. This focus on vulnerability to food insecurity targets improving resiliency to shocks, an essential first 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.

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, conflict and insecurity, a collapse in civil society and/or political stability. All of these elements pose substantial program and operating challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

In FY 2007, Title II emergency programs provided 1.5 million MT of emergency food aid, at a cost of \$1.4 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 30 countries.⁹ In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 32.2 million food-insecure people in FY 2007.¹⁰

P.L. 480 Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

C-SAFE/Zimbabwe:

C-SAFE is the Consortium for the Southern Africa Food Security Emergency, and includes the PVO organizations World Vision, CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). During FY 2007, the Consortium operated under exceedingly difficult circumstances that included crop failure, drought, the world's highest rate of inflation and extreme logistical difficulties. Although the food security situation in Zimbabwe continued to deteriorate, C-SAFE worked to prevent a further decline of the nutritional situation among its 688,000 beneficiaries.

In FY 2007, FFP provided 88,900 MT of food to C-SAFE for distribution in Zimbabwe. Utilizing six distinct feeding programs, C-SAFE carried out short-term food transfers through

⁷ Total value equivalent. Metric tonnage equivalent is 84%.

⁸ Updated as of April 21, 2008.

⁹ Does not include IFRP programming. See page 11 for details.

¹⁰ Updated as of April 21, 2008.

interventions including food for assets (FFA), safety net feeding, food support for the chronically ill, supply of subsidized food to urban markets, emergency school-based feeding and institutional feeding.

WFP/Sudan:

As in previous years, Title II emergency activities played a key role in the prevention of famine in Darfur, Sudan. In FY 2007, FFP provided 50 percent of WFP's Sudan appeal, representing more than 67 percent of all contributions received by WFP from all donors. Sizable and timely contributions from FFP ensured that WFP was able to meet 100 percent of its prepositioning targets for Darfur and Southern Sudan in 2007. This achievement prevented WFP from having to airlift any commodities to the region, lowering program cost and ensuring timely commodity deliveries during the most critical time of the year. In total, WFP reached more than 3.1 million people in Darfur with food assistance during the critical hunger gap from July-September 2007, and met, on average, more than 92 percent of its monthly target caseload in Darfur throughout all of 2007—despite rampant insecurity and regular attacks on humanitarian staff.

Additionally, Title II emergency assistance was provided to more than 170,000 newly displaced persons fleeing violence in Eastern Chad in 2007, while continuing to meet the needs of over 232,000 refugees from Darfur.

Productive Safety Net Program/Ethiopia:

Working in one of the world's most food-insecure countries, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) represents an innovative 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 to increase community productivity through public works projects such as soil and water conservation.

In FY 2007, donor coordination with the Government of Ethiopia (GOET) continued to be a vital part of the success of the PSNP. The program reached approximately 7.3 million beneficiaries in chronically food-insecure households. These beneficiaries received food (45 percent of beneficiaries) or cash (55 percent of beneficiaries) in return for participating in public works programs in their communities during the six months of the year between harvest and planting season. Results to date have been promising.

During the year, work centered on establishing graduation criteria for the 2008 PSNP cycle and discussions on an increase of the wage rate. Donor/GOET working groups have also established guidelines for pilot PSNP programs for pastoralist areas that will roll out in 2008 in Afar, parts of Oromiya, and selected zones of Somali Region. In FY 2007, USAID contributed 244,310 MT worth—to eight cooperating sponsors implementing the PSNP: CARE, CRS, FHI, Relief Society of Tigray (REST), SCF, SCF-UK, WV and WFP.

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 in such areas as:

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

In FY 2007, 16 cooperating sponsors implemented 78 Title II non-emergency activities in 26 countries. Approximately 594,840 MT, valued at \$348 million, of food assistance was used to support programs that benefited an estimated 8.6 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.

World Vision/Uganda:

World Vision's Development Assistance Program for Gulu and Kitgum districts of northern Uganda combats high rates of food insecurity prevalent in that region. In FY 2007, two main areas of programming were health and nutrition monitoring and agricultural technology and practices. Activities included 82 nutritional and hygiene-focused training sessions, with almost 2,500 beneficiaries, mothers and foster parents participating. Additionally, using improved seeds and technology, a total of 228,335 tree seedlings were raised at central demonstration nurseries and community tree planting groups. The community nurseries scaled up production by 150 percent compared with FY 2006.

Catholic Relief Services(CRS)/Malawi:

In Malawi, CRS aims to reduce food insecurity of vulnerable populations by improving agricultural techniques and practices. In FY 2007, the Improving Livelihoods through Increased Food Security (I-LIFE) DAP program focused on improving program quality and scale by fine-tuning strategies and realigning interventions based on lessons learned over its first two years of implementation. The program delivered 13,360 MT of commodities and achieved success across all indicators and results beyond set targets. For example, agricultural production increased due to improved agriculture practices, use of quality seeds and increased uptake of winter cropping through small-scale irrigation. As a result, almost 95 percent of beneficiaries planted improved crop varieties, representing an impressive (91 percent increase from almost 50 percent last year) adoption of sound agricultural practices. The value of agricultural production per vulnerable household for the two seasons was equivalent to \$402.87 – a 113 percent increase in income per vulnerable household from the previous fiscal year.

Save the Children Federation (SCF)/Bangladesh:

During FY 2007, SCF's Jibon-O-Jibika program assisted more than 2.8 million beneficiaries in the Division of Barisal, Bangladesh. Focusing on enhancing household food security, the program matches critical health and nutrition interventions alongside activities such as homestead gardening, vulnerability mapping, emergency preparedness planning and basic health education services. Some of the greatest impact was demonstrated in the health sector: Jibon-O-Jibika pioneered one-stop service delivery to ensure antenatal care, expanded program for immunization (EPI) and growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) in combined outreach sessions through joint planning with the Ministry of Health and PVOs. Combining immunization and growth monitoring interventions resulted in outcomes that often exceeded program targets: GMP sessions reached 100 percent coverage (101 percent of goal achieved) and EPI coverage went up from 87 percent in FY 2005 to 99 percent during FY 2007 (115 percent of goal achieved). SCF delivered 65,440 MT at an approximate value of \$10 million.

Food Assistance in the Fight against HIV

HIV-affected populations often cite food as one of their greatest needs. HIV can cause and worsen food insecurity and malnutrition among infected and affected populations, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). In particular, the infection affects metabolism and causes wasting, especially in more advanced stages and in the absence of anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Food insecurity can also lead people to adopt livelihood strategies that increase the risk of HIV transmission. During FY 2007, there was increased recognition of the interrelationship between food and nutrition security and HIV. During the year, FFP partners continued to provide support to HIV-infected and -affected food-insecure families in a number of countries including Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Malawi. In addition, FFP and the PEPFAR collaborated on a conceptual framework for joint work in HIV and Food Security.

Beginning a new program focusing on the reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Uganda, ACDI/VOCA worked with The AIDS Service Organization to develop a client eligibility survey for direct food support. In the first year of this effort, 13,400 beneficiaries were identified to receive food supplements designed to support their care. A number of these beneficiaries have since improved their health enough to be incorporated into agricultural activities and two-thirds of these families no longer need to receive food supplementation.

During FY 2007 programming in Malawi, the I-LIFE consortium reached more than 9,000 households who hosted orphans or had chronically ill household members. With the inclusion of these vulnerable households in a range of development activities such as home gardening, irrigation and Village Savings and Loans groups, beneficiaries were able to improve their livelihood capacities to a level where they could graduate from food assistance. In a partnership with PEPFAR and UNICEF, meanwhile, I-LIFE supported home-based care for the chronically ill, and staff were trained to improve program quality.

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, pre-packaged commodities. Through the IFRP program, commodities are made available to eligible nonprofit U.S. organizations and international organizations for transportation, delivery, and distribution in emergency food aid relief programs.

In FY 2007, the Office of Food for Peace awarded approximately \$7 million in Title II IFRP supplier and distribution grants. The program's primary supplier, Breedlove Dehydrated Foods, produced a micronutrient-fortified, dried vegetable soup mix which is used as a meal supplement for humanitarian relief operations overseas. Over the course of the year, 32 nonprofit U.S.-based organizations distributed the commodity to beneficiaries in 32 countries.¹¹ A list of these countries is provided in Appendix 9.

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

The P.L. 480 Title III program is a USAID-administered tool 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. Funds were not appropriated for Title III in FY 2007.

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

The Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries, in an effort to promote sustainable improvements in food processing, production and marketing. The program relies on the expertise of volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses and nonprofit farm organizations to respond to the local needs of host-country farmers and organizations. In general, these volunteers are not overseas development professionals, but rather individuals who have domestic careers, farms and agribusinesses, or are retired persons who want to participate in development efforts. Typically, volunteers spend about 20 to 30 days in the host country.

The FTF Program was initially authorized by Congress in the 1985 Farm Bill and funded through Title V of Public Law 480. It was re-authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill to operate from

¹¹ Represents IFRP organizations with program agreements in FY 2007. These organizations include: Amigos Internacionales, Batay Relief Alliance, Bless the Children, CRS, Center for International Health, Child Life International, Church of Bible Understanding, CitiHope International, Convoy of Hope, Coprodeli, Evangelistic International Ministry, Fabretto Children's Foundation, Family Outreach, Feed the Children, Haiti Vision, Healing Hands International, Hope Education Foundation, International Crisis Aid, International Partnership for Human Development, International Relief and Development, Inc., International Relief Teams, Legacy World Missions, Medical Missionaries, Nascent Solutions, NOAH Project, OICI, PCI, Project Hope, Resource & Policy Exchange, Salvation Army World Service, Share Circle and Uplift International.

FY 2004 until FY 2008. The Program has been renamed the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program to honor the pilot on American Airlines Flight 11 that crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.

P.L. 480 Title V: FTF Highlights

During FY 2007, USAID provided \$10.1 million for FTF programs of eight cooperating sponsors. The FTF programs funded 734 volunteer assignments (up from 690 volunteers in FY 2006) in 37 countries. Volunteers provided developing country organizations with technical assistance services which directly benefited over 148,700 women and men in FY 2007. The following examples illustrate the types of activities undertaken by the program:

Improving Quality of Products for Export/El Salvador:

In order to assist El Salvadoran dairy farmers and processors with preparing their products to market abroad, a FTF volunteer with more than 50 years of experience in processing cheeses in Wisconsin, traveled to El Salvador to share his knowledge with local cheese industries. Working with managers, technicians, and owners of various cheese factories, the volunteer helped demonstrate improved cheese and yogurt formulations and processes. Such techniques will enable cheese manufacturers to develop new high-value products and reinvent traditional ones for high-end markets abroad. Manufacturers in Agrosania, for example, have improved the flavor of their Monterey Jack cheese, while in La Salud they are now using bean gum to improve their cream cheese and fresh cheese.

Introduction of New Products and Techniques/Moldova:

In Moldova, a FTF volunteer introduced the idea of growing seedless watermelons to the “AgroAccess” Vegetable Marketing Cooperative, and a survey confirmed the market viability of the unique product. Cooperative members were trained in appropriate soil mixes, tray preparation, seeding, and optimal conditions for greenhouse growing of healthy seedlings. Even though hail in July 2007 affected 50 percent of the planned yield, local farmers plan to expand cultivation of seedless watermelons to 15,000 (an increase from 1,200) seedlings and a drip-irrigation system. New crops and progressive production methods are creating new opportunities and generating higher incomes for many hard-working farmers.

| FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2007 | |
|--|------------|
| Angola | 6 |
| Ethiopia | 26 |
| Ghana | 24 |
| Guinea | 6 |
| Kenya | 13 |
| Malawi | 13 |
| Mali | 9 |
| Mozambique | 10 |
| Nigeria | 17 |
| South Africa | 30 |
| Uganda | 25 |
| Zambia | 13 |
| Subtotal Africa | 192 |
| Bolivia | 4 |
| El Salvador | 22 |
| Guatemala | 20 |
| Guyana | 25 |
| Haiti | 23 |
| Honduras | 30 |
| Jamaica | 22 |
| Nicaragua | 12 |
| Peru | 3 |
| Subtotal Latin America/Caribbean | 161 |
| Armenia | 17 |
| Azerbaijan | 19 |
| Belarus | 16 |
| Georgia | 19 |
| Moldova | 27 |
| Russia | 92 |
| Ukraine | 35 |
| Subtotal Europe/Eurasia | 225 |
| Bangladesh | 9 |
| India | 16 |
| Indonesia | 8 |
| Kazakhstan | 22 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 41 |
| Nepal | 22 |
| Tajikistan | 25 |
| Turkmenistan | 11 |
| Vietnam | 2 |
| Subtotal Asia/Near East | 156 |
| TOTAL | 734 |

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 2007, USDA provided approximately 5,000 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 FY 2007 only if surplus commodity became available. There was no new programming in FY 2007 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 carry out the sale and exportation of U.S. agricultural commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis, with the use of either CCC financing or P.L. 480 Title I funds. 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 CCC is authorized to use \$15 million for administrative costs under the grants and \$40 million for transportation expenses.

1. CCC-funded Food for Progress Highlights

In FY 2007, CCC funding financed the purchase and shipment of 250,630 MT of commodities to 13 countries, with an estimated value of \$113 million. The summaries below provide examples of CCC-funded Food for Progress agreements signed in FY 2007.

- **Bolivia:** USDA donated 11,500 MT of wheat to Food for the Hungry International (FHI), for use in Bolivia. FHI will sell the wheat and use the proceeds to establish: supply chains for higher value agricultural products; develop commodity-producer

associations and micro-enterprises; increase agricultural productivity and post-harvest system efficiency; improve access to financial services; and, create strategic alliances with public and private sector organizations in Bolivia. The program will directly benefit 2,500 farmers and 2,500 households indirectly.

- **Mozambique:** USDA donated 21,060 MT of wheat to TechnoServe (TS), a private voluntary organization, for use in Mozambique. TS will sell the wheat in Mozambique and use the proceeds to carry out development work in the poultry industry. TS will expand capacity for poultry farmers, train poultry industry and related government agencies in bio-security and disease prevention, and provide matching grants to large-scale processors to help upgrade facilities. TS will also provide marketing services to promote improved market access and work with government ministries to improve analysis of policy, regulatory and administrative issues impacting the poultry industry.
- **Niger:** USDA donated 5,600 MT of agricultural commodities, including rice and soy-fortified bulgur to International Relief and Development, Inc. (IRD) for use in Niger. IRD will sell the rice in Niger and use the proceeds to help pastoralists reconstitute goat herds, expand water sources for animals, develop pasture reserves, increase vegetable production, and build capacity of local NGOs. This program also includes a food for work (FFW) component, in which 1,600 MT of soy-fortified bulgur will be distributed to workers participating in the water source expansion and pasture development activities.
- **Nicaragua:** USDA donated 15,000 MT of wheat and 1,000 MT of crude degummed soybean oil to FINCA International for use in Nicaragua. FINCA will sell the commodities and use the proceeds over a three-year period to increase loan capital and microfinance services to micro-entrepreneurs in agriculture-related businesses. This program will directly benefit 8,415 farmers and indirectly benefit 37,867 family members.

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

An estimated 120 million children around the world do not attend school, due in part to hunger or malnourishment. The majority of them 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 FY 2007.

Modeled on the US government's school meals program, the program is named in honor of former Senators George McGovern and 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, worth \$93.1 million, to support programs implemented by WFP and PVOs in 20 countries. In FY 2007, the FFE program provided more than 103,000 MT of commodities to support child nutrition and

school feeding programs in 15 countries, the total value of which was over \$98 million. The following are examples of new FFE programs that were funded in FY 2007:

- **Mozambique:** USDA donated 23,670 MT of corn-soy blend and rice to Joint Aid Management (JAM) for a child education program in Mozambique. From 2007 to 2009, JAM will implement school feeding for 220,000, 242,000 and 271,000 beneficiaries respectively, construct 610 school warehouses and kitchens, and provide a tri-annual take-home incentive ration for 16,000, 19,000 and 21,000 girls, respectively, and 20,000 orphans and vulnerable children. Complementary projects under this program include water and sanitation improvements, the provision of 180 water wells, and a school gardens initiative in 45 schools. All of these projects include community and student education activities on nutrition, sanitation and health.
- **Liberia:** USDA donated 600 MT of vegetable oil, rice and beans to Visions in Action (VIA) for a school feeding program in Liberia. During 2007 and 2008, VIA will use the resources in a comprehensive program which covers many aspects of education. VIA will improve the quality of the primary school education environment in community schools in underprivileged areas by: paying teachers supplemental salaries; providing needed school supplies, benches and textbooks; building new schools in underserved areas; and, providing seeds and tools for school gardens. The program aims to increase student continuation and promotion by providing monthly take-home rations to students with high attendance levels, and to improve the overall quality of education by establishing a teacher training certificate program for primary school teachers at centers run by the Ministry of Education. Finally, the program includes the goal of improving student nutrition and health through educational posters, the organization and implementation of nutrition workshops, and a take-home ration to teachers who incorporate health and nutrition into the school curriculum.
- **Cambodia:** USDA donated 11,130 MT of commodities to the WFP for a school feeding program in Cambodia. WFP will use the vegetable oil and peas as part of a larger, internationally-sponsored program that provides hot lunches at schools with the aim of increasing school enrollment and attendance rates and reducing dropout rates in primary schools. The program also provides take-home rations to girls during the last three grades of primary school, to encourage parents to keep their daughters in school until completion. WFP's school feeding program also provides community support to women's groups, Parent Teacher Associations and School Canteens Management Committees.

E. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

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

The reserve was originally authorized by the Agricultural Trade Act of 1980 as the Food Security Wheat Reserve and was later broadened to include a number of other commodities. In 1998 the reserve was renamed the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust and was reauthorized through 2007 under the 2002 Farm Bill. In FY 2007, the Emerson Trust held 900,000 MT of wheat; however, no commodities were released.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|---|
| BEHT | Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust |
| CCC..... | Commodity Credit Corporation |
| CS..... | cooperating sponsor |
| C-SAFE..... | Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency |
| DAP..... | Development Assistance Program |
| EPI..... | Expanded Program for Immunization |
| EXCOM | Executive Committee (for the FACG) |
| FAC | Food Aid Convention |
| FACG | Food Aid Consultative Group |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning System Network |
| FFA..... | food for assets |
| FFE..... | McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (formerly Global Food for Education Initiative) |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace (USAID) |
| FFP/W | Food for Peace Washington Office |
| FFW..... | Food for work |
| FTF | Farmer-to-Farmer Program of P.L. 480, Title V |
| FY..... | fiscal year |
| GAO | Government Accountability Office |
| GMP | Growth monitoring promotion |
| HBC..... | Home-based care |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICB | Institutional Capacity Building |
| IDPs..... | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IFRP | International Food Relief Partnership |
| I-LIFE..... | Improving Livelihoods through Increased Food Security |
| MARAD | Maritime Administration |
| MT..... | metric ton |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| 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 |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Program (Ethiopia) |
| PVO..... | private voluntary organization) |
| UN | United Nations |
| USAID..... | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |

USGS..... U.S. Geological Survey
WFP..... United Nations World Food Programme

Appendix 2: List of Partner Organizations

The following organizations implemented U.S. government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2007:

ACDI/VOCA..Agriculture Cooperative Development International/
Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA..... Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare..... Africare
AI..... Amigos Internacionales
ARC..... American Red Cross
BRA..... Batay Relief Alliance
BC..... Bless the Children
Caritas..... Caritas
CARE Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CBU..... Church for Bible Understanding
CIH Center for International Health
Citihope Citihope International
CLI Child Life International
CH.....Convoy of Hope
Coprodeli..... Coprodeli
CPI..... Counterpart International
CRS Catholic Relief Services
EFSRA Ethiopian Food Security Reserve Agency
EIM..... Evangelistic International Ministry
FCF..... Fabretto Children’s Foundation, Inc.
FO..... Family Outreach
FHI Food for the Hungry International
FINCA..... FINCA International
FTC..... Feed the Children
GOAF Government of Afghanistan
GOB Government of Bangladesh
GOET.....Government of Ethiopia
Haiti Vision ... Haiti Vision
HHI..... Healing Hands International
HEF Hope Education Foundation
ICA International Crisis Aid
IPHD..... International Partnership for Human Development
IRD International Relief and Development, Inc.
IRT International Relief Teams
JAM..... Joint Aid Management
LOL Land O’Lakes
LWM Legacy World Missions
MM..... Medical Missionaries
MCI Mercy Corps International
Nascent Nascent Solutions
NOAH NOAH Project

NPA..... Norwegian People's Aid
 OICI..... Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
 PCI..... Project Concern International
 PH..... Project Hope
 PRISMA Asociación Benéfica PRISMA
 REST Relief Society of Tigray
 RPX Resource & Policy Exchange
 Salvation
 Army..... Salvation Army World Service
 SCF..... Save the Children Federation
 SCF-UK..... Save the Children UK
 Share Circle... Share Circle
 SHARE.....SHARE Guatemala
 TASO The AIDS Service Organization
 TS TechnoServe
 Uplift Uplift International
 VIA..... Visions in Action
 WFP..... United Nations World Food Programme
 WS..... World Share
 WVI..... World Vision International, Inc.
 UNDP United Nation Development Program
 UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

Appendix 3: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2007

| TITLE I PROGRAMS | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| FOOD FOR PROGRESS GRANTS | | |
| COUNTRY | SPONSOR | TONNAGE (MT) |
| Africa | | |
| Ethiopia | GOET | 15,000 |
| <i>Subtotal Africa</i> | | 15,000 |
| Near East | | |
| Afghanistan | GOAF | 8,210 |
| <i>Subtotal Near East</i> | | 8,210 |
| TOTAL | | 23,210 |

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2007

| COUNTRY | COOPERATING SPONSOR | COMMODITIES | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | TONNAGE (MT) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Veg. Oil | 668.5 | 2,500 | \$2,280.9 |
| Burundi | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 2.5 | 11,380 | \$10,071.5 |
| Cameroon | WFP | Bagged Corn, Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Veg. Oil | 30.0 | 970 | \$797.8 |
| Central African Republic | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 204.0 | 14,860 | \$14,149.0 |
| Chad | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Soft White Wheat, Sorghum (bulk), Sorghum (bagged), Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1,000.1 | 37,270 | \$37,735.6 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | WFP | Rice (bagged), Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 308.5 | 1,220 | \$1,196.8 |
| Congo (DRC) | FHI | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Peas, Veg. Oil | — | 5,350 | \$6,175.4 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Lentils, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 3,368.3 | 28,470 | \$31,662.2 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | WFP | Cornmeal | 922.5 | 6,810 | \$5,000.1 |
| Djibouti | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Wheat Flour | 57.2 | 1,350 | \$994.9 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil | 545.3 | 25,280 | \$12,700.4 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Rice (Bagged), Veg. Oil | 449.9 | 17,480 | \$9,375.7 |
| | FHI | Green Peas, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas | 802.9 | 17,110 | \$8,945.6 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 7.0 | 195,940 | \$101,916.5 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---|---------|---------|-------------|
| | REST | Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil | 952.6 | 67,610 | \$33,453.5 |
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat | 89.1 | 3,970 | \$1,684.3 |
| | SCF-UK | Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 835.8 | 19,270 | \$9,472.8 |
| | WV | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas | 210.3 | 6,880 | \$3,988.2 |
| Guinea | WFP | Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1,234.7 | 1,760 | \$1,519.4 |
| Kenya | WFP | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 961.1 | 112,429 | \$80,870.0 |
| Lesotho | WV | Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 138.7 | 12,040 | \$14,605.0 |
| Liberia | WFP | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1,330.7 | 10,700 | \$9,146.7 |
| Madagascar | WFP | Green Peas, Pinto Beans, Rice , Sorghum | 337.5 | 6,460 | \$4,563.0 |
| Mali | WFP | Cornmeal, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 740.0 | 4,390 | \$4,138.9 |
| Mauritania | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, Wheat Soy Blend, Veg. Oil | 254.0 | 4,890 | \$3,510.9 |
| Niger | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Veg. Oil | 2.9 | 6,890 | \$5,763.1 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas | 1,085.0 | 3,260 | \$2,996.3 |
| Somalia | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 460.0 | 13,250 | \$10,289.2 |
| | WFP | Corn, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 4.3 | 36,740 | \$25,016.8 |
| Southern Africa Region | WFP | Black Beans, Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Pink Beans, Pinto Beans, Red Beans, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 5,534.0 | 122,915 | \$102,601.3 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Sudan | ADRA | Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 83.5 | 780 | \$774.0 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 164.3 | 3,550 | \$2,625.6 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 12.2 | 341,070 | \$339,805.9 |
| | NPA | Lentils, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 196.8 | 9,230 | \$12,938.7 |
| Tanzania | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 580.0 | 14,210 | \$11,731.3 |
| Uganda | WFP | Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Kidney Beans, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 10.5 | 64,210 | \$44,413.7 |
| Zambia | WFP | Sorghum | 67.0 | 1,330 | \$795.0 |
| Zimbabwe | WV | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Great Northern Beans, Sorghum, Veg. Oil | 10.0 | 88,920 | \$95,800.7 |
| <i>Sub-Total Africa</i> | | | 23,661.8 | 1,322,744 | \$1,065,506.7 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP | Green Peas, Soft White Wheat, Veg. Oil | 6.6 | 89,250 | \$59,996.0 |
| East-Timor | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Veg. Oil | 165.0 | 2,290 | \$2,171.6 |
| Lebanon | WFP | Red Hard Winter Wheat | — | 700 | \$444.2 |
| Nepal | WFP | Garbanzo Beans, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil | 333.2 | 6,470 | \$6,056.3 |
| Sri Lanka | WFP | Lentils, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour | 1,423.9 | 24,200 | \$14,085.9 |
| Syria | WFP | Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil | 30.0 | 820 | \$644.2 |
| West Bank/Gaza | WFP | Garbanzo Beans, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour | 665.0 | 27,090 | \$19,487.7 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | 2,623.7 | 150,820 | \$102,885.9 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Colombia | WFP | Green Peas, Lentils, Veg. Oil | 725.0 | 4,830 | \$4,858.4 |
| El Salvador | WFP | Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil | 470.0 | 160 | \$176.9 |
| Guatemala | WFP | Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil | 470.0 | 240 | \$263.0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | WS | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 58.8 | 1,100 | \$1,057.7 |
| Honduras | WFP | Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil | 470.0 | 260 | \$286.9 |
| Nicaragua | WFP | Pint Beans, Veg. Oil | 470.0 | 210 | \$229.5 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America</i> | | | 2,663.8 | 6,800 | \$6,872.4 |
| <i>Unallocated Preposition plus Unallocated</i> | | | — | 52,600 | \$36,501.2 |
| <i>Pending Approval</i> | | | — | — | \$183,233.8 |
| <i>Funding Adjustments (IFRP, PSCs, Prepositioning and CSB Mitigation)</i> | | | — | — | \$42,000.0 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 28,949.3 | 1,532,964 | \$1,437,000.0 |
| Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, January 2008. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 9, 2008. | | | | | |
| Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. | | | | | |
| * Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |
| Table does not include International Food Relief Partnership activities. See page 11 for specific details. | | | | | |

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage Tables—Fiscal Year 2007

| COUNTRY | COOPERATING SPONSOR | COMMODITIES | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | TONNAGE (MT) | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Africare | Defatted Soy Flour, Pinto Beans, Potato Flakes, Rice, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 7.0 | 5,710 | \$4,914.3 |
| | CRS | Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Rice, Veg. Oil | 356.8 | 14,760 | \$11,693.9 |
| Chad | Africare | Rice, Wheat Flour | — | 4,120 | \$3,722.4 |
| Ghana | ADRA | Soy-Fortified Bulgur | 2,667.0 | 400 | \$1,926.0 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, | 204.8 | 22,070 | \$12,075.8 |
| | OICI | Northern Spring Wheat, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, Veg. Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 4.0 | 9,580 | \$4,107.3 |
| Guinea | OICI | Green Peas, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Veg. Oil | 10.7 | 2,330 | \$2,494.9 |
| Kenya | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 79.1 | 7,120 | \$2,569.6 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 4.5 | 5,960 | \$2,145.0 |
| | FHI | Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 8.8 | 6,960 | \$2,844.5 |
| Liberia | CRS | Bulgur, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Lentils, Rice, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour | 17.9 | 9,170 | \$6,998.4 |
| Madagascar | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 12.4 | 8,620 | \$4,707.7 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Great Northern Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 68.2 | 11,700 | \$6,607.4 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Great Northern Beans, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 65.4 | 8,870 | \$5,494.5 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---------|---------|-------------|
| Malawi | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans, Veg. Oil | 21.4 | 13,360 | \$15,000.1 |
| Mauritania | CPI | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 25.3 | 9,510 | \$3,849.5 |
| Mozambique | ADRA | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 5,290 | \$1,967.1 |
| | Africare | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 3,230 | \$1,187.6 |
| | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 7,720 | \$2,743.2 |
| | FHI | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 5,920 | \$2,143.6 |
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 4,720 | \$1,841.9 |
| | WV | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Northern Spring Wheat | — | 22,970 | \$8,177.1 |
| Niger | Africare | Rice, Soy-Fortified Bulgur | 19.0 | 3,280 | \$3,334.3 |
| | CRS | Rice, Soy-Fortified Bulgur | 40.5 | 6,040 | \$4,650.6 |
| Rwanda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 2.0 | 2,930 | \$4,337.5 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Veg. Oil | 26.9 | 2,940 | \$3,101.2 |
| | WV | Corn Soy Blend, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 5.9 | 2,760 | \$4,015.8 |
| Senegal | CPI | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Potato Flakes, Rice, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 44.1 | 6,560 | \$4,832.1 |
| Sierra Leone | CARE | Bulgur, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Kidney Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 30.4 | 14,290 | \$9,734.4 |
| Uganda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Veg. Oil | 21.2 | 14,650 | \$9,579.2 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Cornmeal, Veg. Oil | 4.9 | 4,800 | \$3,534.5 |
| | WV | Hard Red Winter Wheat | — | 2,510 | \$1,262.3 |
| Zambia | CRS | Bulgur, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Sorghum | 5.3 | 8,410 | \$6,807.7 |
| | LOL | Northern Spring Dark Wheat | — | 4,500 | \$3,044.3 |
| <i>Sub-Total Africa</i> | | | 3,753.6 | 263,760 | \$167,445.7 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 129.7 | 65,440 | \$25,567.4 |
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Veg. Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 160.0 | 24,760 | \$10,040.0 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---|---------|---------|------------|
| India | CARE | Green Peas, Veg. Oil | — | 22,060 | \$16,531.4 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Veg. Oil | 718.0 | 21,410 | \$14,506.4 |
| Indonesia | CARE | Green Split Peas, Northern Spring Dark Wheat, Veg. Oil | 15.3 | 1,870 | \$1,837.8 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Dark Wheat, Veg. Oil | 93.0 | 2,940 | \$1,568.8 |
| | MCI | Green Split Peas, Northern Spring Dark Wheat, Veg. Oil | 26.1 | 3,670 | \$3,322.2 |
| | SCF | Northern Spring Dark Wheat, Veg. Oil | 52.0 | 3,430 | \$2,895.0 |
| | WV | Green Split Peas, Hard White Wheat, Northern Spring Dark Wheat, Veg. Oil | 37.2 | 2,580 | \$1,327.5 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | 1,231.1 | 148,160 | \$77,596.5 |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | CARE | Lentils, Veg. Oil, Wheat Flour | 47.6 | 5,660 | \$8,477.6 |
| <i>Sub-Total Central Asia</i> | | | 47.6 | 5,660 | \$8,477.6 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Bolivia | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour | 17.7 | 6,330 | \$4,079.4 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour | 7.9 | 8,320 | \$5,391.3 |
| | FHI | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour | 15.8 | 8,960 | \$5,704.1 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Wheat Flour | 31.6 | 7,520 | \$4,874.2 |
| Guatemala | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 84.0 | 5,220 | \$3,971.8 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 12.7 | 4,630 | \$3,534.4 |
| | WS | Corn Soy Blend, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 12.7 | 5,940 | \$4,488.8 |
| Haiti | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 46.2 | 11,316 | \$5,048.3 |
| | CRS | Cornmeal, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 227.5 | 21,421 | \$12,008.0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 127.1 | 12,567 | \$5,787.4 |
| | WV | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy-Fortified Bulgur, Veg. Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 53.1 | 24,036 | \$9,514.9 |
| Honduras | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 10.9 | 9,220 | \$3,835.0 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 1.5 | 120 | \$86.3 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 5.3 | 8,555 | \$3,637.3 |
| | WV | Corn Soy Blend, Kidney Beans, Northern Spring Wheat, Red Beans, Rice, Veg. Oil | 8.4 | 10,555 | \$5,169.0 |
| Nicaragua | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 1.9 | 8,500 | \$3,490.8 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 8.5 | 6,650 | \$2,672.9 |
| | PCI | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 11.0 | 6,440 | \$2,490.5 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat, Rice, Veg. Oil | 6.4 | 6,520 | \$2,584.5 |
| Peru | ADRA | Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil | — | 1,630 | \$2,131.1 |
| | PRISMA | Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil | — | 410 | \$3,138.2 |
| | Caritas Inc. | Crude De-Gummed Veg. Oil | — | 2,400 | \$3,138.2 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America</i> | | | 690.2 | 177,260 | \$94,273.3 |
| <i>Pending Approval</i> | | | — | — | \$706.9 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 5,722.6 | 594,840 | \$348,500.0 |
| Source: Tonnage, Values and 202(e) totals derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, January 2008. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 9, 2008. | | | | | |
| * Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |
| Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. | | | | | |

Appendix 6: USDA Food for Progress Program—CCC-funded Grants—Fiscal Year 2007

| COUNTRY | COOPERATING SPONSOR | TONNAGE DONATED (MT) |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Africa | | |
| Kenya | LOL | 25,000 |
| | WOCCU | 26,610 |
| Liberia | ACDI | 10,000 |
| Madagascar | LOL | 12,450 |
| | CRS | 6,190 |
| Malawi | PAI | 10,000 |
| Mozambique | TS | 21,060 |
| | PAI | 10,000 |
| | GOMZ | 4,500 |
| Niger | IRD | 5,600 |
| | GONI | 17,000 |
| Tanzania | FINCA | 20,000 |
| <i>Subtotal Africa</i> | | 168,410 |
| Europe and Eurasia | | |
| Armenia | WFP | 920 |
| | ATG | 2,500 |
| Azerbaijan | VRF | 10,800 |
| Georgia | IRD | 15,000 |
| <i>Subtotal Europe and Eurasia</i> | | 29,220 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | |
| Bolivia | FFTH | 11,500 |
| El Salvador | GOEL | 15,500 |
| Nicaragua | FINCA | 16,000 |
| <i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i> | | 43,000 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | 240,630 |

Appendix 7: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2007: Donations by Country and Cooperating Sponsor

| COUNTRY | COOPERATING SPONSOR | TONNAGE DONATED (MT) |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Africa | | |
| Benin | CRS | 480 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | IPHD | 6,300 |
| Guinea | WFP | 11,460 |
| Guinea-Bissau | IPHD | 4,710 |
| Kenya | WFP | 14,350 |
| Liberia | VA | 600 |
| Madagascar | CARE | 3,190 |
| Malawi | WFP | 8,280 |
| Mali | CRS | 7,380 |
| Mozambique | JAMGT | 5,890 |
| Senegal | CPI | 3,240 |
| <i>Subtotal Africa</i> | | 65,880 |
| Asia | | |
| Cambodia | SM | 1,750 |
| Cambodia | WFP | 11,130 |
| Pakistan | WFP | 7,170 |
| <i>Subtotal Asia</i> | | 17,300 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | |
| Guatemala | FFTP | 10,060 |
| Guatemala | SHARE | 6,500 |
| Nicaragua | GLIM | 740 |
| <i>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</i> | | 20,050 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 103,230 |

Appendix 8: Public Law 480 Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2007

| | Minimum | Subminimum | Monetization | Value-added | Bagged in United States |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FY 2007 Target | 2,500,000 | 1,875,000 | 15.0% | 75.0% | 50.0% |
| Status September 2007 | 2,573,215 | 682,353 | 74.3% | 44.8% | 54.8% |

- Minimum:** Total approved metric tons programmed under Title II. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.
- Subminimum:** Metric tons for approved non-emergency programs through PVOs and community development organizations and WFP. Metric ton grain equivalent used to report against target.
- Monetization:** Percentage of approved Title II programs that are monetization programs.
- Value-added:** Percentage of approved non-emergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.
- Bagged in 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 2007 Preliminary Budget Summary Overview, January 9, 2008.

Appendix 9: Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2007

| Title I (0 countries) | Title II[†] (64 countries) | Syria Tajikistan ^{†**} Uganda [†] Uzbekistan ^{†**} West Bank/Gaza Zambia [†] Zimbabwe [†] | Farmer-to-Farmer (37 countries) |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Title III (0 countries)</p> <p>CCC-Funded Food for Progress (13 countries)</p> <p>Armenia Azerbaijan Bolivia El Salvador Georgia Kenya Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Nicaragua Niger Tanzania</p> <p>Title I-Funded Food for Progress (2 countries)</p> <p>Afghanistan Ethiopia</p> | <p>Afghanistan Angola[†] Armenia^{†**} Azerbaijan Bangladesh Benin Bolivia Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia^{†**} Cameroon[†] Cape Verde Central African Rep.[†] Chad Colombia Congo (Brazzaville)^{†**} Congo (DRC)[†] Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Dominican Rep.^{†**} East Timor Ecuador^{†**} El Salvador^{†**} Ethiopia[†] Gambia Ghana[†] Guatemala[†] Guinea[†] Haiti[†] Honduras[†] India[†] Indonesia[†] Kenya[†] Kosovo^{†**} Kyrgyzstan^{†**} Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi[†] Mali Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua[†] Niger Peru[†] Philippines^{†**} Romania^{†**} Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa^{†**} Sri Lanka Sudan Swaziland[†]</p> | <p>[†] Represents Title II programs with commodities approved in FY 2007, or that remain active with resources allocated in the prior fiscal year.</p> <p>[†] Represents IFRP programs with commodities approved in FY 2007, or that remain active with resources allocated in the prior fiscal year.</p> <p>Food for Education (15 countries)</p> <p>Benin Cambodia Congo (Brazzaville) Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mozambique Nicaragua Pakistan Senegal</p> | <p>Angola Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Belarus Bolivia El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Guyana Haiti Honduras India Indonesia Jamaica Kazakhstan Kenya Kyrgyzstan Malawi Mali Moldova Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua Nigeria Peru Russia South Africa Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uganda Ukraine Vietnam Zambia</p> |

