

“Food can be a powerful instrument for all
the free world in building a durable peace.”

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Celebrating

50
FOOD FOR PEACE

1954–2004

Bringing Hope to the Hungry

U.S. Agency for International Development



President
George W. Bush

Across the earth, America is feeding the hungry. More than 60 percent of international emergency food aid comes as a gift of the people of the United States.... Millions are facing great affliction, but with our help, they will not face it alone. America has a special calling to come to their aid and we will do so with the compassion and generosity that have always defined the United States.

February 1, 2003
Washington, D.C.

Message from
Secretary of State
Colin Powell

Fifty years ago President Eisenhower created the Food for Peace program to share our country's rich harvests with those in need in postwar Europe and other countries. Since then, U.S. food has made a huge difference to so many people, assisting in times of crisis and showing that America's generosity goes beyond all political boundaries. Hunger knows no nationality, and we Americans continue to send our wheat, corn, and other foods wherever they are needed to save lives.



Message from
USAID Administrator
Andrew S. Natsios

For 50 years, the Food for Peace program has brought hope and nourishment to the hungry corners of this earth. Approximately 3 billion people in 150 countries have benefited directly from our food.



The secret of Food for Peace's success lies in the unique combination of American compassion together with the unmatched efficiency of our nation's farmers. It is less a triumph of government than of working Americans, for in its essence, Food for Peace is the work of farmers, businessmen, grain elevator operators, truckers, bargemen, freight forwarders, port operations, NGOs, PVOs, and government officials. Together they form an unbroken chain of humanity stretching from this country's fertile fields to hungry families half a world away. In the end, hope is what America has promised, and hope is what Food for Peace delivers around the world every day.



What Is Food for Peace?

From the Farmer to the Famished: The Unbroken Chain

Over the past 50 years, the Food for Peace program has sent 106 million metric tons to the hungry of the world, feeding billions of people and saving countless lives. The program depends on the unparalleled productivity of American farmers and the American agricultural system. Without this vast system there would be no Food for Peace program. On average, American generosity provides 60 percent of the world's food aid, feeding millions of desperately hungry people every year.

The commodities FFP relies upon are grown in the fields of virtually every American state. But much more than farming is involved. Merchants sell the seed and fertilizer, mechanics keep the combines running, bankers extend credit to the farmers who plant and harvest the crops, millers process the grain, forklift drivers and stevedores load the ships—all are part of this unbroken chain of production and distribution feeding the world's hungry.

Thousands of America's working men and women guide our food aid along its way. Freight forwarders tackle the logistics as the food moves by the ton from silo to ship by truck, train, and barge. At ports on the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the commodities clear customs and are placed in special containers to secure them for the high seas. Once it arrives in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, or Latin America, the process begins anew. Customs and receiving agents verify the supplies. Giant "vacuators" extract the food from the ships and pour it into bagging machines. Once more it is loaded onto trucks hired by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the United Nations, or even private companies, and driven to regional hubs and final distribution points. Just as in the United States, each stage means jobs for truckers, stevedores, and warehouse and distribution workers. Though it has passed through many hands and traveled for weeks across the sea, a remarkable 99 percent of U.S. food aid will arrive at its destination and be eaten by the people it was intended for.

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Upon reaching its destination, the food is used in a variety of ways, and always for the people most vulnerable to the effects of hunger: children under age 5, pregnant women, the elderly, and the poorest families in a community. In an emergency where people face threat of imminent starvation, food—usually wheat and corn—is distributed to save their lives. If the symptoms of extreme malnutrition have already appeared, a nutritionally fortified ration with blended, fortified, and processed food is provided. In less dire circumstances, food can be used to compensate people for work, such as building roads or repairing water and irrigation systems. In turn, these projects help protect communities from future hunger by providing them access to local markets for their produce, keeping them healthy, and improving their harvests.

Other methods of using food aid include

- showing farmers better ways to sow and tend their fields or providing improved seed, thus improving their harvest by linking them with American knowhow
- teaching women about nutrition, resulting in healthier babies and children
- encouraging the production of higher value commodities that could earn money in local markets
- providing micronutrients, such as vitamin A, iodine, zinc, and iron, that hungry children often lack
- feeding children at school to encourage attendance and improve academic performance

Though there are many ways of providing food aid, Food for Peace’s goal always remains constant: to minimize hunger in the world so that people everywhere can enjoy active and productive lives and, ultimately, to ensure that one day no one needs food aid.

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“For more than 40 years, USAID’s Title II food security programs have been woven into ADRA’s mission and purpose, and we could not have impacted millions of lives without this fruitful collaboration.”

—CHARLES SANDEFUR
PRESIDENT,
ADRA INTERNATIONAL



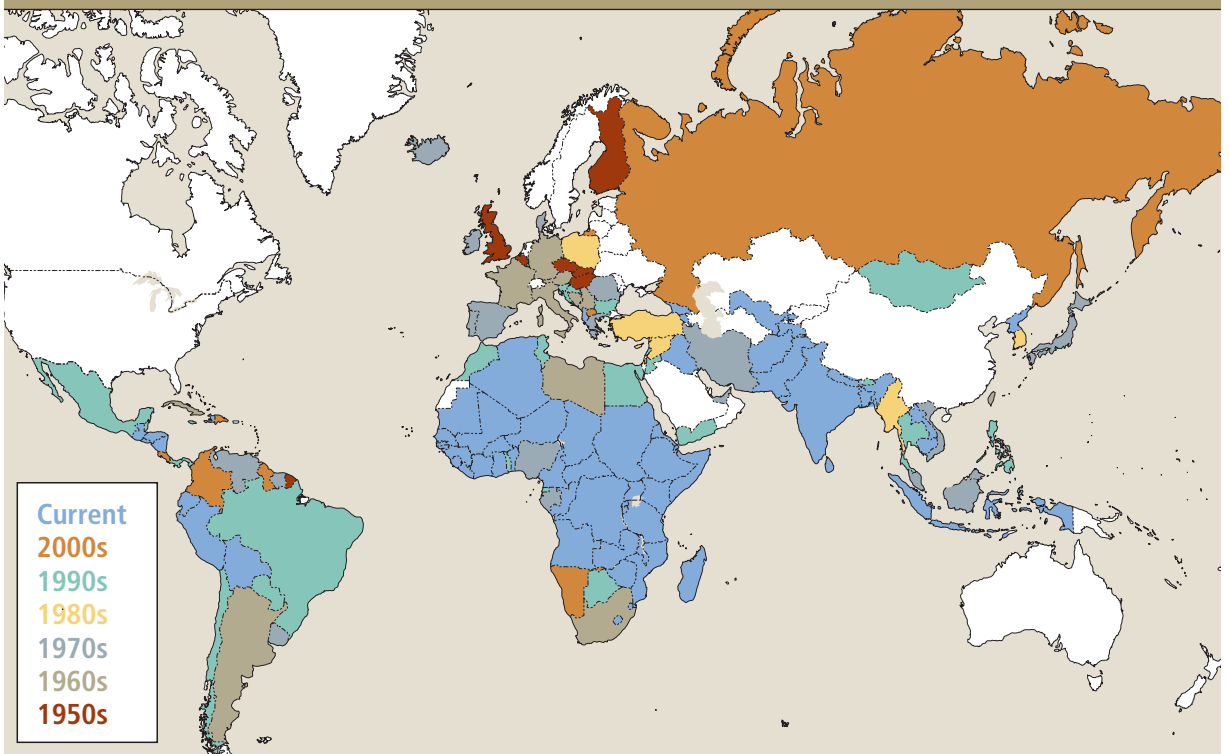


Who Has Received Our Food?

FOOD FOR PEACE FACTS

- The number of countries in the program has varied from 47 to 106.
- The number of those assisted has varied from 17.3 million in 1963 to 133 million in 2003.
- In 1958, Food for Peace shipped 4.48 million metric tons, the largest single-year donation to the world's hungry.
- The commodities that Food for Peace sends around the world come from virtually every state.
- One hundred thirty-five countries have received FFP food aid since 1954.

Countries Receiving PL 480 Assistance



The History of America's Food Aid

America's food assistance programs began in 1812, when President James Madison sent emergency aid to earthquake victims in Venezuela. Herbert Hoover led a huge feeding program in Russia during the 1920s in addition to famine relief programs during World War I and World War II in Europe. In 1949, the United States launched the Marshall Plan, which brought tons of food to the people of Western Europe, planted the seeds for a rejuvenated and now fully united Europe, and laid the foundations for a permanent U.S. food aid program. Many European countries we helped at that time have long since become major food exporters and important international donors.

On July 10, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act—or Public Law (PL) 480—into law. The purpose of the legislation, the President said, was to “lay the basis for a permanent expansion of our exports of agricultural products with lasting benefits to ourselves and peoples of other lands.”

Since that day, the lasting benefits President Eisenhower envisioned have come to pass. The 106 million metric tons of American food the United States has sent overseas over the past 50 years under Title II, the largest part of PL 480, have kept billions of people overseas from hunger, malnutrition, and starvation while creating thousands of jobs in the United States and abroad.

Early in his administration, President John F. Kennedy underlined the importance of PL 480 to the United States—and the rest of the world—by renaming it “Food for Peace” and placing it in the newly created U.S. Agency for International Development. “Food is strength, and food is peace, and food is freedom, and food is a helping hand to people around the world whose good will and friendship we want,” Kennedy said.

Since its inception, Food for Peace has adapted several times to accommodate changing needs around the world. Programs currently focus primarily on sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Despite these changes, the objectives have remained the same: fighting hunger and malnutrition and promoting sustained economic growth and development.

Bringing Hope to the Hungry: Generations of Generosity

“Food for Peace is the most extraordinary humanitarian effort in history and has touched more lives than any other program. Food for Peace has been doing excellent work for 50 years to help the hungry poor. We are extremely grateful to USAID—and to all Americans—for their outstanding generosity.”

—JAMES MORRIS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
U.N. WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

1 metric ton of food aid = twenty 110-pound bags

1,000,000 metric tons of food aid = 40,000 trucks carrying five hundred 110-pound bags

40,000 trucks end to end = distance extending from Boston to Philadelphia, Milan to Munich, or Djibouti to Addis Ababa

Over 50 years = enough trucks to stretch around the equator

HOW MUCH FOOD HAVE WE SENT?



From Food Aid to Self-Reliance

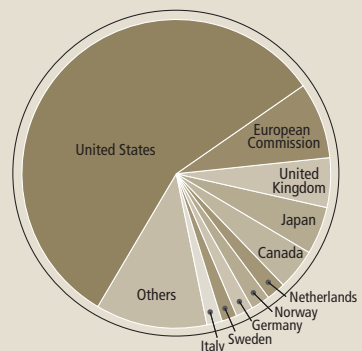
“CARE is proud to be part of the longstanding PL 480 partnership that has used food assistance to improve the lives of poor people around the globe, and we seek new solutions to end extreme poverty and hunger.”

—PETER BELL
PRESIDENT, CARE

Many countries that received U.S. food aid in the early years of PL 480 have become self-sufficient or even food exporters and major international donors. Among them are such prosperous European nations as France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Cyprus, Turkey, Poland, and the former Czechoslovakia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.N. WORLD FOOD PROGRAM IN 2003

Donor	Confirmed as of end of 2003
1 United States	1,478,604,956
2 European Commission	207,923,910
3 United Kingdom	135,734,363
4 Japan	129,937,625
5 Canada	112,545,209
6 Netherlands	50,894,593
7 Norway	50,774,497
8 Germany	46,458,343
9 Sweden	41,960,733
10 Italy	40,346,721



Partnerships in Food Aid

USAID works with many NGOs and PVOs (private voluntary organizations) to provide food for both emergency and long-term development projects. American food aid contributions allow these organizations to use food to improve lives through better agriculture, health and education systems, and the promotion of sustained economic growth. The experience and expertise these organizations bring to the international arena ensure that food goes to those who genuinely need it and is used to help the poor improve their circumstances and escape chronic hunger.

As the food aid arm of the United Nations, the World Food Program (WFP) is Food for Peace's biggest emergency response partner. Together the organizations have done remarkable work in recent crises from Afghanistan to Iraq, Sudan, Ethiopia, and southern African countries. Eighty-three countries contributed to WFP in either 2002 or 2003, but U.S. contributions outweighed all 82 others combined. Without U.S. food assistance, WFP's ability to address international food crises would be cut by almost 60 percent, likely leading to millions of deaths, instability, and malnutrition in many developing countries.

“Over the past 50 years, Food for Peace has literally saved millions of lives around the world. We salute you. Food for Peace represents the very best of the generosity of the American people. World Vision has been privileged to serve the poor and hungry in partnership with Food for Peace for the past 25 years. We are witnesses to the life-changing and sustained impact that Food for Peace has had on communities worldwide. We know that our task is not yet complete, but we believe our shared vision of no hungry children will be attained through this enormously successful partnership.”

—BRUCE WILKINSON
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WORLD VISION-US

2004 FOOD FOR PEACE PARTNERS

Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteer Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)	International Medical Corps
Africare	International Relief and Development
Amigos Internacionales	International Relief Teams
Breedlove Dehydrated Foods	Mercy Corps
CARITAS	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc. (OICI)
Catholic World Services (CWS)	Project Concern International (PCI)
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)	Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura (PRISMA)
Center for International Health	Relief Society of Tigray (REST)
Child Life International	Salesian Missions
Church of Bible Understanding	Samaritan's Purse (SPIR)
CitiHope International	Save the Children Federation, Inc. (SCF)
Evangelistic International Ministries	Self-Help and Resource Exchange (SHARE)
Fabretto Children's Foundation, Food for the Hungry, Inc. (FHI)	TechnoServe, Inc.
Global Hope Network International (GHNI)	World Food Program (WFP)
Global Transitions, Inc.	World Vision-US (WVUS)
Healing Hands International	

Food for Peace Success

The following are just a few examples of the successful efforts Food for Peace has made with its partners worldwide over the past 50 years to reduce and prevent hunger and malnutrition and assure that people have enough food to lead healthy and productive lives.

Afghanistan



Alejandro Chichei, WFP

From 1999 to 2002, Food for Peace sent nearly 400,000 metric tons of food aid to Afghanistan, despite the fact that the United States had no diplomatic relations with the Taliban. This period coincided with one of the worst droughts in the history of the country. Within weeks of the September 11 attacks, USAID began massive food distribution in the country in cooperation with the U.N.'s World Food Program. This is credited with averting a major food crisis. Since then, FFP supplies have reached 10 million Afghans. Programs support widow-operated bakeries that produce enriched bread, and food-for-education programs that encourage women's literacy and girls' attendance at school. Other activities include food-for-work projects that put Afghans back to work rebuilding their country's agriculture, roads, and schools. With these improvements and a bumper wheat crop in 2003, Afghanistan's agriculture appears well on its way to recovery.

Ethiopia



W. Othman, WFP

For 30 years, the cycle of famine in Ethiopia has repeated itself again and again. Each time the country experiences a food-related emergency, the number of hungry and destitute people rises. Many do not recover from their losses and are more vulnerable when the next crisis strikes. In 2003, approximately 13.2 million Ethiopians needed emergency food assistance. Fortunately, USAID had monitored conditions closely, and Food for Peace began shipments months before the crisis peaked. FFP food aid totaled more than 1 million metric tons, helping avert widespread famine and preventing the large population movements that contributed greatly to the high mortality associated with the 1984–85 famine.





Breaking the cycle of hunger in Ethiopia will not be easy. But Food for Peace, the Government of Ethiopia, and other donors have begun work on a new strategy that will stimulate economic growth and agricultural productivity to break the cycle of famine. These changes should help poor families produce better harvests and provide them enough income so they no longer need to rely solely on their own harvest for their food. Key elements of the collaboration include water management, community nutrition, and disease prevention, all of which will improve the health of the poorest Ethiopians and help them meet their long-term needs.

For the past 50 years, USAID has worked in partnership with the Government of India to feed large numbers of poor and destitute people. During the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, India was the largest recipient of American food aid, reaching an historic high of \$1.5 billion worth in the 1960s. India was one of the first beneficiaries of the Green Revolution, which was launched by the Rockefeller Foundation and USAID using the scientific research in improved seed of Dr. Norman Borlaug and his colleagues. Since the late 1960s, India has made enormous gains in agriculture and food production, and food aid naturally has steadily declined. The USAID Food for Peace India program, working with CARE and Catholic Relief Services, saved millions of lives and improved living conditions for millions of others during this period, helping set the country firmly on the path to development and self-sufficiency in food.

India



Now FFP and the Indian Government are embarking on the last mile of their work together. Within 10 years, India will graduate from international food assistance altogether. To reach this goal, FFP and India are working to improve India's food distribution system and health outreach program—the world's largest—leveraging over \$8 billion per year in resources. The USAID mission in India and FFP's partners have developed solid relations with the Indian government and currently work in over 100,000 villages. However, isolated pockets of hungry people still remain in remote areas. The program, therefore, will continue to target vulnerable populations that government services do not yet reach.

USAID established the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in 1986 to prevent a repeat of famines on the southern fringe of the Sahara Desert and in Ethiopia in 1984–85, when more than a million people died. Until that time, slowly emerging famines were seldom noticed until it was too late to reach starving people, especially in remote areas. Designed to take advantage of U.S. satellite technology to identify early signs of drought in sub-Saharan Africa, the system has proven extremely effective in giving donor nations the advance warning they need to purchase and deliver enough food to save lives and prevent famines. Because of its success, FEWS has now expanded to other geographic regions.

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Iraq

Daniel Pepper, WFP



In 2003, Food for Peace responded to an extraordinary emergency operation in Iraq, averting a humanitarian crisis and ensuring food deliveries to Iraq's 26 million citizens. Under Saddam Hussein's regime, the Iraqi population became almost entirely dependent on food aid rations. Keeping the ration system operating after the conflict began in March was essential to prevent food lines and keep Iraqis from going hungry. Food for Peace, working with WFP, was at the forefront of this humanitarian response. By November 2003, WFP had delivered 2.1 million tons of U.S. and other donors' food to Iraq, by far the largest amount of food aid ever delivered over such a short period of time.

Southern Africa Drought

Crispin Hughes, WFP



Since October 2002, the Consortium for the Southern Africa Food Security Emergency—composed of U.S.-based NGOs and funded by the Office of Food for Peace—has been working in Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Zambia, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Malawi, countries that have been plagued by drought and certain devastating agricultural policies. The consortium has fed some 4.5 million people and provided food-for-work activities to renovate roads and irrigation systems. Another important part of the program distributes food aid to those afflicted with HIV/AIDS.

To assist the people of this region from experiencing a similar crisis in the future, Food for Peace's partners are also implementing programs that reduce the vulnerability of the poor. In Malawi and Zambia, for example, farmers are learning new techniques to increase their yields, mothers are learning about proper childhood nutrition, and communities are learning new ways of earning income.

Improving Agriculture



In addition to providing food in emergency situations, such as drought or conflict, most Food for Peace programs aim to help hungry people help themselves, through educational activities in agriculture and health.

The canton of Tomoyo is one of the poorest regions in Bolivia, in part because it had no dependable water supply for agriculture. Using Food for Peace funds, Food for the Hungry, an American NGO, began a major irrigation project almost 10 years ago. The project, completed in 2001, brought fresh water to communities in Tomoyo for the first time, greatly improving their agricultural capacity. Over 2,000 villagers in four communities benefited initially from the irrigation system. In 2003, irrigated crops generated over \$450,000 in sales, helping transform lives in one of Latin America's poorest regions.

FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM

The Farmer to Farmer Program was authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1985 to link the technical expertise of American farmers to other farmers in the developing world. Part of the Title II program, Farmer to Farmer has worked in 80 countries and benefited more than a million farming families. Currently, the program focuses on 40 core countries, providing about 3,000 volunteer technical assistance assignments of about three and a half weeks' duration. In May, 2004, Farmer to Farmer celebrated its 10,000th American volunteer.

In November 2000, the International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) Act was passed by Congress to diversify sources of Title II food aid commodities and expand upon the base of nonprofit organizations that partner with USAID for international food aid assistance. To date, 20 organizations have benefited from this new program, including many that had never worked with USAID before. Projects range from feeding desperately poor school children in Haiti to feeding orphans and HIV/AIDS-infected children in Malawi.

Mercy Corps, an international NGO, is implementing a Food for Peace program in Indonesia that targets women and children most vulnerable to hunger in urban Jakarta. The program uses food rations to improve nutrition and serve as an incentive to increase attendance at local health centers. Through these centers, run by local volunteers, 10,318 women and children at 119 health posts received food rations and health education in 2003. Further, the communities have become advocates for their own public health concerns and work in conjunction with the local government to address them.

In Uganda, Food for Peace is providing funds to a consortium of Title II partners for HIV/AIDS support through ACDI/VOCA. As of September 2003, the program was serving 61,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and is working with them to ensure their long-term nutrition requirements are met. With the food aid, community members reported that school absenteeism fell from 52 to 37 percent and the number of underweight children decreased. The number of HIV/AIDS-affected people who, due to illness, had been unable to work in their fields also fell, from 56 to 36 percent.

Food for Peace was a pioneer in the use of food aid programs to encourage children's attendance in school, particularly for girls. In Burkina Faso, girls' enrollment rates have shown a marked improvement since the Food for Education program began in 1996. Between 1998 and 1999, Catholic Relief Services noted a 27 percent increase in girls' enrollment following the introduction of a take-home food ration program. Further, girls who received these rations had higher attendance rates than girls outside of the program. Similar results were reported from programs in Africa and Asia.

Food for Peace programs have made substantial improvements in children's nutrition and saved millions from starvation and malnutrition. A recent study shows these programs have been reducing chronic undernourishment by 2.4 percent per year. They also reduced the number of underweight children and helped them sustain more normal body weights over time through programs that provide rations and school meals, inoculate infants, monitor maternal and child health, and supply vitamin supplements.

International Food Relief Partnership



Enhancing Health



Reducing the Impact of HIV/AIDS



Increasing Access to Education



**REDUCING
MALNUTRITION AMONG
THE WORLD'S MOST
VULNERABLE CHILDREN**



Looking Ahead

“For 50 years, Food for Peace has shown the concern of ordinary Americans for people in need around the world. It has touched hundreds of millions of lives. We are proud to be on the front lines of these efforts every day.”

—KEN HACKETT
PRESIDENT,
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

For 50 years, Food for Peace has done its best to live up to its historic mission to alleviate hunger around the world. Because of this diligence, over 3 billion people have been fed. While we can look back on this unique American achievement with pride, we are also looking forward to the challenge of the new century: finding creative new ways to reduce hunger and malnutrition and make sure people everywhere have enough food to lead healthy, productive lives.

Fifty Years of Food for Peace

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (millions) ¹	Commodity Value (\$ millions) ²	Gross Value (\$ millions) ³	U.S. Agricultural Exports (metric tons)
1954	—	48.0	284.1 *	—
1955	90.8 **	242.0	301.4	3,400,000
1956	89.1 **	252.0	364.8	4,062,982
1957	87.5 **	214.0	359.0	4,342,619
1958	85.8 **	202.0	375.7	4,484,265
1959	84.2 **	143.0	276.6	1,642,367
1960	82.5 **	173.0	226.3	1,478,864
1961	80.9 **	244.0	367.9	2,176,543
1962	79.2 **	259.0	433.6	2,592,524
1963	17.3	259.0	454.4	2,475,840
1964	20.0	180.0	569.8	2,529,210
1965	96.5	253.0	322.8	2,099,906
1966	102.0	260.0	369.8	2,353,671
1967	80.0	201.0	370.1	2,400,000
1968	50.0	251.0	344.6	1,100,000
1969	74.0	256.0	364.2	1,900,000
1970	91.0	263.0	351.0	1,800,000
1971	112.7 *	291.0	395.7	4,412,675
1972	90.0	404.0	524.4	2,500,000
1973	87.0	290.0	396.1	2,100,000
1974	56.0	283.0	384.8	1,400,000
1975	51.0	334.0	460.4	1,100,000
1976	40.0	378.0	327.4	1,100,000
1977	56.0	362.0	155.8	1,300,000
1978	59.0	328.0	459.8	1,700,000
1979	66.0	393.0	547.4	1,500,000
1980	78.0	414.0	596.6	1,300,000
1981	76.0	285.0	847.2	1,900,000
1982	64.0	321.0	515.3	1,200,000
1983	62.0	398.0	556.9	1,900,000
1984	53.3 *	462.0	723.2 *	2,200,000
1985	69.0	699.6	759.3 *	3,300,000
1986	54.0	757.6	795.4 *	2,213,000
1987	57.0	551.8	831.4 *	1,980,000
1988	59.0	683.4	867.5 *	2,060,000
1989	58.0	650.7	903.6 *	1,895,000
1990	62.0	698.3	939.6 *	1,968,000
1991	38.0	821.5	975.7 *	2,115,000
1992	63.0	788.7	1,021.9	1,997,000
1993	101.0	546.9	1,071.6	1,997,000
1994	83.0	919.8	1,104.5	2,092,000
1995	56.0	860.3	1,035.1	2,098,000
1996	70.0	841.5	1,047.2	1,695,000
1997	43.0	808.0	937.3	1,665,000
1998	43.0	888.8	1,152.4	1,912,000
1999	45.0	952.4	1,226.3	1,932,000
2000	55.0	955.3	1,137.5	2,109,000
2001	56.0	902.9	1,053.0	2,029,000
2002	72.0	1,035.0	1,299.6	2,062,000
2003	133.0	1,701.9	2,029.8	3,222,000
Totals	3,378.8	24,707.4	33,215.7	106,792,466

Notes: During the inception of P.L. 480 Title II in 1954, no commodities were shipped, and therefore no beneficiaries were reached.

* Number extrapolated with regression analysis when data unavailable.

** Best-guess estimate based on similar year metric tonnage.

¹ Estimate of individuals receiving benefits, profits, or advantages from P.L. 480 Title II.

² Value of U.S. commodities shipped under P.L. 480 Title II. Includes World Food Program donations and, in some years, government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development.

³ Investment value in commodities made available for donation abroad under P.L. 480 Title II, ocean and transportation costs for such donations and for commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, interest, and purchase of foreign currency for use in self-help activities. Also represents acquisition cost value for commodities plus the cost of any processing and packaging performed through nonprofit voluntary agencies after acquisition.

FOOD FOR PEACE'S MISSION

USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) Program works for a world free of hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace, and security. FFP and our dozens of partners share one mission: to reduce hunger and malnutrition and assure that people everywhere have enough food at all times for healthy, productive lives. This mission is our commitment to the Millennium Development Goal to cut world hunger and poverty in half by 2015.

Food for Peace is an expression of the compassion and goodwill of the people of the United States. We use America's agricultural and scientific talents to fight undernourishment and famine from Afghanistan to Uganda. Our programs monitor food crises throughout the world, relieve the stress of hunger, and ease tensions in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability. We help countries strengthen their own agriculture systems so that they can outgrow the need for food aid and ensure that even the most vulnerable receive the nutrition they need.



U.S. Agency for International Development

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