

House Committee on Agriculture
Farm Bill Audit

1. Program Name

Food for Peace Act / USAID Title II, III, and V.

2. Subprograms/Department Initiatives

A. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs

Under Title II, USAID provides emergency food aid to address needs arising from natural disasters, such as floods or droughts, and complex emergencies often characterized by insecurity and population displacement. USAID also provides development food aid as part of multi-year, development (non-emergency) programs integrated with USAID strategies to address the underlying causes of chronic food insecurity.

B. Title III: Food for Development

Title III is a USAID-administered program for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in least-developed countries. USAID is authorized to donate agricultural commodities to a recipient country and funds the transportation to the point of entry in the recipient country. These commodities may be 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 have not been requested or appropriated for Title III for more than a decade.

C. Title V: Farmer to Farmer Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries to promote sustainable improvements in food security and agricultural 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.

3. Brief History

On July 10, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act—or Public Law (PL) 480—into law. Since that day, the lasting benefits President Eisenhower envisioned have come to pass. The more than 120 million metric tons of American food the United States has sent overseas over the past 57 years under Title II, the largest part of PL 480, have kept billions of people overseas from hunger, malnutrition, and starvation.

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.

For over 57 years, the Food for Peace program has brought hope and nourishment to the hungry corners of the world. Over 3 billion people in over 150 countries have benefited directly from our food.

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. During an emergency in which people face threat of imminent starvation, food - wheat, sorghum, corn and other commodities - are 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.

Title II programs have an immediate impact of protecting lives and maintaining consumption levels, while also contributing to longer-term impacts, including enhancing community and household resilience to shocks, helping people build more durable and diverse livelihood bases (enhancing assets, resources, and infrastructure), and enhancing the capabilities of individuals through improvements in health, nutrition and education.

Title V, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, exemplifies this U.S. helping hand in food aid. Since the program’s inception in 1985, over 12,000 volunteer assignments have been completed in over 80 countries. Over one million farmer families (representing about five million people) have directly benefitted from the Farmer-to-Farmer Program. Volunteers help host individuals and organizations build local institutions and linkages to resolve local problems and have provided direct hands-on training to over 80,000 people. Approximately 43 percent of all individuals trained by Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers are women. Under the current program, 15 organizations are providing volunteer services in 25 core countries. Current programs field approximately 600 volunteers per year.

4. Purpose/Goals

The Food for Peace Act, as the statute has been renamed, states the following with respect to the programs authorized under the Act:

It is the policy of the United States to promote its foreign policy by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of agriculture commodities and local currencies accruing under this Act to:

- 1) Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;

- 2) Promote broad-based, equitable and sustainable development, including agricultural development;
- 3) Expand international trade;
- 4) Foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries; and
- 5) Prevent conflicts.

The Farmer-to-Farmer Program goal is to help promote agricultural sector growth and food security in developing countries and to increase international understanding of the United States and U.S. development programs by involving American citizens in people-to-people exchanges for work on agricultural development.

5. Success in Meeting Programmatic Purpose/Goals

Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance (Development) Programs

Administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, in FY 2010, Title II programs (emergency and development (non-emergency)) provided more than 2.1 million tons of commodities, with a program cost of approximately \$1.9 billion, to assist approximately 55 million people in 46 countries.

For more information on Food for Peace Title II program accomplishments, please see attached text from the FY 2010 International Food Assistance Report (Attachment B), as well as the FY 2007-2009 International Food Assistance Reports (attached).

Title V: Farmer to Farmer Program

The USAID Bureau for Food Security administers this program. In FY 2010, implementing agencies fielded 522 volunteers from 48 states and the District of Columbia. The top five states providing volunteers were: California (58 assignments), Wisconsin (50 assignments), North Carolina (28 assignments), Florida (25 assignments), and Minnesota (19 assignments). Of these assignments, 433 were completed by men (83 percent) and 89 by women (17 percent). In FY 2010, 522 volunteer assignments focused on technology transfer (68%), organizational development (12%), business/enterprise development (17%), financial services (2%), and environmental conservation (1%). Volunteers worked at various levels of the commodity production and marketing chain, including: rural services and input supply (35%), on-farm production (40%), storage and processing (14%), and marketing (11%).

See attached examples (Attachment C) of the program's successes in meeting the goals and purposes.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY2002-FY2011)

For USAID's annual budget authority (FY2002 – 2011), please see Attachment A.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002-FY2011)

July 12, 2011

For USAID’s annual Title II outlays (FY2002 – 2011), please see Attachment A.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY2002-FY2011)

The annual average Title II delivery cost (FY2002-FY2011) is \$730 per metric ton.

9. Eligibility Criteria

Those eligible for Title II emergency resources are:

- A private voluntary organization or cooperative that is, to the extent practicable, registered with the USAID Administrator, or
- A Public International Organization (PIO), such as the U.N. World Food Program.

Pursuant to section 402 of the Food for Peace Act, this includes U.S. and non-U.S. nonprofit organizations.

Title V, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, is implemented by U.S. private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and universities. During FY 2010, eleven private voluntary organizations and four universities participated in the program.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

Food for Peace (Title II) assisted the following number of beneficiaries in FY 2008 through FY 2010:

| FY | Emergency | Development |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| 2008 | 37.9 million | 7.6 million |
| 2009 | 55 million | 7.1 million |
| 2010 | 46.5 million | 7.9 million |

During FY 2010, the Farmer to Farmer Program (Title V) provided assistance to 455 local organizations (cooperatives, farmer groups, agribusinesses, rural financial organizations and others), directly assisting 34,080 people. The program provided training to 16,853 people.

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

Food for Peace Title II is the largest USG international food aid program and the only program with a primary responsibility for emergency food assistance. Title II development programs are integrated into country level strategic plans and as such are designed to complement other mission development objectives. Emergency food aid complements food security programs by addressing the most vulnerable populations.

At the country level, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program (Title V) generally works with and through partners’ programs. Frequently, these partners’ programs are other on-going USAID

agricultural and rural development projects. Implementing private voluntary organization country program arrangements and USAID country Missions collaborate to ensure coordination with national development efforts and on-going programs. Coordination and sustainability are ensured through working closely with local host organizations on their farm and business development efforts.

12. Waste, Fraud and Abuse

The USAID Office of Food for Peace works aggressively to avoid waste, fraud, and abuse, and works closely with the USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) to review Title II, III or V audit findings and respond accordingly with management decisions and actions, as applicable.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-go

N/A

Budget Authority and Outlays -- Title II
Total Funding Availability
(in Hundred Millions)

| | FY 2002 Final | FY 2003 Final | FY 2004 Final | FY 2005 Final | FY 2006 Final | FY 2007 Final | FY 2008 Final | FY 2009 Final | FY 2010 Final | FY 2011 To Date |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Appropriations | 958.8 | 1,809.6 | 1,185.0 | 1,413.0 | 1,488.5 | 1,664.7 | 2,060.9 | 2,320.9 | 1,840.0 | 1,497.0 |
| Base Enacted | 863.8 | 1,192.2 | 1,185.0 | 1,173.0 | 1,138.5 | 1,214.7 | 1,210.9 | 1,225.9 | 1,690.0 | 1,497.0 |
| Supplemental Appropriations | 95.0 | 617.4* | 0.0 | 240.0 | 350.0 | 450.0 | 850.0 | 1,095.0 | 150.0 | 0.0 |
| Outlays (as reported in the President's annual budget appendix) | 922.0 | 1,063.0 | 1,535.0 | 1,339.0 | 1,294.0 | 2,550.0 | 2,618.5 | 2,013.0 | 1,639.0 | N/A |

*\$69 million was legislated to be transferred to the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

U.S. international food assistance has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. This tradition continued in FY 2010, with the USG providing more than 2.5 million metric tons (MT) of commodities to more than 65 million beneficiaries in 73 countries worldwide. Current U.S. international assistance programs stretch from sub-Saharan Africa to the former Soviet Union and from Latin America and the Caribbean to south Asia. These programs have been adaptable and flexible as food needs have evolved around the world.

Expanded Prepositioning of Commodities

USAID announced a major expansion of its global food aid prepositioning system in Fall 2010. USAID awarded contracts for six prepositioning sites, in the United States (Texas), Sri Lanka, Djibouti, Kenya, South Africa, and Togo.

USAID's prepositioning system operates as part of a modern supply chain management system. When food aid is needed somewhere, USAID first uses commodities from the global prepositioning system – either in warehouses or in transit to them – and then reorders commodities to replace them. This process allows USAID to maintain a continuous flow of vital food aid in response to emergencies. Food aid supplies are stockpiled in or near regions of the world with historically high emergency food aid needs. This system allowed USAID to respond to the floods in Pakistan, for example, by dispatching food aid from its prepositioning warehouse in Djibouti.

Response to Disasters in Haiti and Pakistan

The continued need for humanitarian food assistance was demonstrated throughout FY 2010, particularly in response to the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan.

After the devastating earthquake in Haiti in January, USAID was the driving force in rapidly expanding the food aid response to assist Haitians in need.

USAID's abilities to divert over 6,500 tons of food aid already on the ground as part of ongoing programs, as well as to purchase 3,564 tons of commercial rice of U.S. origin in Haiti with assistance from USDA, were critical to jump-starting the large-scale distributions. USAID also dispatched 14,550 tons of food aid from USAID prepositioned stocks in Texas. After the initial emergency food response, USAID transitioned to more targeted distributions to vulnerable groups (e.g. women and children under five) assisting approximately three million beneficiaries.

After the July floods in Pakistan, USAID dispatched peas and vegetable oil from USAID's prepositioning site in Djibouti and contributed approximately \$130 million of Title II and Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) resources to the World Food Program (WFP) to ensure food distributions at the start of the floods. With an additional USAID contribution of \$90 million at the end of 2010, WFP worked to assist more than 7 million flood-affected people.

Contribution of Food Aid to Feed the Future

USAID and USDA continue to improve the management of the food aid programs and to link the programs to the Feed the Future Initiative. USAID and USDA have increased coordination at both the headquarters and field levels to ensure that the programs supported country-led strategies and a whole-of-government approach. Both USAID and USDA have required applicants for development food aid programs to demonstrate how proposed projects would support country-led investment plans.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are an increasingly important component of program management. USDA and USAID continue to review and update indicators so that, where appropriate, results of food aid programs can be reported against the Feed the Future Strategic Results Framework.

Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project

The USAID BEST Project continues to conduct independent market analyses to ensure that USAID complies with the Bellmon Amendment, which requires that adequate storage facilities be available in a recipient country upon arrival of a commodity to prevent spoilage or waste, and that distribution of the commodity in the recipient country will not result in substantial disincentive or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The USAID BEST Project has conducted 13 independent market analyses to ensure that these requirements are met. Studies can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/bellmonana.html.

New Famine Early Warning Tool

To better link early warning and response to emergencies, USAID developed a new Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) resource – the Food Assistance Outlook Briefing – which provides warning of potential food assistance needs six months in the future. These predictions are critical because of the time required to purchase and ship in-kind food aid from the United States. This tool also creates evidence-based analysis that is useful to USAID and national decision-makers as they take measures to respond to potential food insecurity. This monthly outlook can be found at www.fews.net.

USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network exemplifies the U.S. commitment to anticipating and responding to humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises. Using interagency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and USDA, FEWS NET continues to

monitor, collect and analyze, and disseminate critical data and information on conditions of food availability and access in the most food insecure countries. FEWS NET provides decision-makers in the U.S. Government, host country governments, and a variety of other regional and international partners timely, unbiased, and insightful early warning and vulnerability information. FEWS NET information products can be found at www.fews.net.

In response to rising needs for more and better food security monitoring information in countries not covered by a FEWS NET presence, and where global drivers of food security are ever more present, USAID, through FEWS NET, defined, tested, and is currently implementing an innovative non-presence-based “remote monitoring” strategy. This strategy uses FEWS NET partners to assist in the identification and early warning of significant changes in food availability and food access that might potentially lead to a food security crisis. Sectoral monitoring priorities for remote monitoring include weather and climate, crop condition and output, food markets and trade, and livelihoods. Data to monitor these priority areas is gathered from FEWS partners NOAA, NASA, USDA and the USGS, as well as satellite imagery and in-country sources.

FEWS NET also uses remote monitoring for some countries where direct monitoring does not occur. This light form of monitoring has already provided important evidence for decision-making in Yemen, where it challenged the accuracy of nutritional surveys in the north, and in Tajikistan where it provided important context for understanding the limited food security implications of a drop in remittances to the country.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In 2010, through its cooperative agreement with the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project (FANTA), USAID’s Office of Food for Peace launched *Discussion-TIIME*, a free email listserv and website where Food for Peace Title II monitoring and evaluation practitioners can learn from each other and have access to technical expertise. The listserv and website are geared especially to those practitioners in the field working on USAID Title II development and emergency assistance programs. The goals of *Discussion-TIIME* are to promote the professional development of development and emergency food assistance M&E staff; to help introduce new staff to Title II M&E and to keep experienced staff abreast of emerging issues; and to improve the quality of Title II M&E.

Food Aid Quality

In December 2010, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace issued a draft report with recommendations for public comment from a two-year Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR). The review, a collaborative effort undertaken with Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition, and in consultation with industry, PVOs, technical experts, UN agencies, and others, aimed to identify ways to better match the nutritional quality of Title II food aid with the nutritional requirements of vulnerable populations overseas.

Given new understandings in nutrition science and the importance of nutrition during the 1,000 days between a child’s conception and two years of age, the review identified the need to focus

on the nutritional requirements of older infants, young children, and pregnant and lactating women. The recommendations focused on:

- Reformulating fortified, blended foods by enhancing micronutrient content and adding animal protein to improve both absorption and growth;
- Improving both composition and use of fortified vegetable oil;
- Improving fortified cereals used in general food distributions;
- Using ready-to-use products when appropriate;
- Modifying programming guidance so that the quality improvements can be used more cost-effectively to achieve specific nutritional outcomes; and
- Changing the processes used to approve new products, develop specifications, procure, and monitor the use of food aid commodities.

The final report will be issued in April 2011. The implementation of these recommendations should dramatically enhance the nutritional impact of food aid rations in both emergency and development settings.

Technical Capacity Building

In 2010, USAID awarded a Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program to advance networking among Title II emergency and development partners through training and information sharing on best practice and lessons learned. The near term priorities of TOPS are commodity management, nutrition and food technology, social and behavior change, and gender equity. TOPS works closely with and complements the work of FANTA, which is engaged in a number of important research studies on issues such as household dietary diversity and developing exit strategies that will inform future programming guidance.

Gender

During 2009-2010, USAID, with the support of the FANTA, led a process to develop a framework that will enable Food for Peace to enhance its focus on gender integration into Title II programs. The review and consultative process, as well as recommendations that emerged, are summarized in Occasional Paper #7 *Gender Integration in USAID/DCHA Office of FFP Operations*. This Occasional Paper is located at www.fantaproject.org. Some key recommendations include developing comprehensive guidelines specific to gender and food security for effective monitoring and evaluation of Title II programming, strengthening staff competencies on gender integration in food security, and supporting pilot efforts to determine how best to empower women in food assistance programming.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance (Development) Programs

Administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), in FY 2010, Title II programs (emergency and development) provided more than 2.1 million MT of commodities, with a program cost of approximately \$1.9 billion, to assist approximately 55 million people in 46 countries.

Title II programs focus to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations and improve resiliency to shocks - an essential first step toward household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this approach, Title II development programs incorporate many activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to natural disasters.

a. 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. All of these elements pose substantial programmatic and operational challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

In FY 2010, Title II emergency programs provided more than 1.6 million MT of emergency food aid, with a program cost of more than \$1.5 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 27 countries. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 46.5 million food-insecure people in 27 countries in FY 2010.

Food for Peace Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

Ethiopia: Throughout the first nine months of 2010, most regions experienced normal to above normal rainfall, thus improving the overall food security situation, even resulting in suspension of emergency distributions in the south as of September. However, in parts of the Amhara, Afar, Oromiya, Tigray, Gambella, and Somali regions the rains also brought devastating floods and related mudslides that destroyed crops and displaced people, requiring emergency food rations. In FY 2010, the bulk of Title II assistance, totaling more than \$319 million, was in the form of relief food assistance to flood victims, primarily distributed through WFP and a relief consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

USAID also continued its support of the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), by providing approximately \$132 million of food assistance through PVO partners to chronically food insecure populations. In exchange for food (or cash) transfers, beneficiaries of the PSNP engage in public works projects such as soil and water conservation, water development, and rural feeder road construction and maintenance, in order to address the underlying factors for food insecurity in the beneficiary communities – mainly lack of availability, access to, and utilization of food resources. As one example, CRS undertook public works projects for water development, including excavation of more than 27,000 m³ for ponds, 88 km of irrigation canals, and more than 7,000 km of trenches for pipelines. Programs also included crop and livestock management training, training community focal persons on child malnutrition, and training in agri-business skills, among others.

Niger: Due to severe drought, Niger's 2010 harvest could meet less than a quarter of the country's annual food requirements. A Niger household food security survey in early 2010 estimated that 3.3 million people in Niger, representing approximately 22 percent of the overall population, would be highly or extremely food insecure and require emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs through September 2010. As a result, in 2010 the government of Niger launched a large humanitarian intervention to prevent the worst effects of the food crisis.

Beginning in November 2009, based on early warning of the crisis, USAID ordered U.S. food aid for a FY 2010 total of \$48.8 million, or approximately 46,000 MT, which it distributed through WFP and two PVOs.

In addition, USAID made three awards, totaling \$26.8 million, under the EFSP to complement the Title II assistance already given. These grants helped assist 1.7 million individuals affected by drought by providing beneficiaries with locally purchased food and vouchers for the purchase of food in local markets. This EFSP program gave USAID and its partners the flexibility to fill a critical food aid gap in response to emergency food aid needs in Niger.

Continued food assistance will be needed in 2011 in order to address the high acute malnutrition rates and to build capacity within Niger's agricultural sector to be able to prevent and respond to future crises.

b. Title II: Private Assistance Programs (Development)

In FY 2010, 16 awardees implemented 42 Title II development food aid programs in 21 countries. Approximately 500,000 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$400 million, was used to support programs that benefited more than 7.9 million people.

Food for Peace Title II: Development Program Highlights

Guatemala: Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Food insecurity is most severe in the highlands and some areas in the east where drought is recurrent and many people eke out a living on non-irrigated subsistence agriculture.

The USAID Guatemala Food Security Program is one of the largest Title II food security programs in the Western Hemisphere. It coordinates with other USAID programs in health, local governance, enterprise and trade as well as with Government of Guatemala entities, international organizations and PVOs to reduce food insecurity among at-risk Guatemalans.

In target municipalities with the highest chronic childhood malnutrition, the program integrates income generation and maternal/child health interventions that reduce food insecurity while improving the family's livelihood and health. USAID implementing partners use food aid rations for targeted supplementary feeding for 6 to 36 month-old children and pregnant/lactating women, while they work with families to improve and diversify agricultural production (i.e., soil management and conservation practices), micro-enterprise, and marketing activities that augment farm income sources. In just one program implemented by SHARE, more than 450 farmers were supported with micro-loans, technical assistance, and commercial relationships in order to develop their market access. Using food for work, activities are underway to improve infrastructure in food insecure areas, to ease communities' access to markets, and to lower business transaction costs. Through these initiatives, USAID reaches approximately 400 communities and helps 56,000 families each year.

Liberia: Seven years after the end of the conflict in Liberia, the country is on the road to recovery. Yet threats remain to Liberia's food security, including residual effects of the war, population displacement, limited infrastructure, and poor sanitation and water quality. Countrywide, 30 percent of children are stunted, and 19 percent are underweight. With its agricultural capacity severely diminished by the conflict, Liberia is working to rebuild its agricultural sector, with the aim to transition from food aid to market-driven development.

Building upon the successes of the Catholic Relief Services-led Liberia Integrated Assistance Program supported by USAID, which ended in 2010, USAID awarded ACDI/VOCA \$40 million over five years to implement the Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition and Child Health (LAUNCH) project to reduce food insecurity. The project will build the technical and business management skills of Liberian farmers, as well as work to prevent malnutrition through interventions at the household, community and facility levels. This will be complemented by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International's (OICI) program Health, Agriculture and Nutrition Development for Sustainability (HANDS) in two of the most food insecure counties of Liberia, Grand Geddeh and River Ghee. Combined, these projects aim to assist over 300,000 Liberians in the first year of the awards.

Uganda: The hunger situation in Uganda has generally improved over the last several years. However, hunger challenges remain in distinct areas, with the northeastern Karamoja region considered the most food insecure. The combination of frequent natural disasters, gun violence, severe environmental degradation, extreme poverty, poor hygiene, and other factors has eroded people's capacity to cope with repeated shocks. One particular population vulnerable to food insecurity is displaced persons returning to their land, who may not have the agricultural inputs necessary to begin farming again.

To respond to the chronic food insecurity, USAID has given multi-year development awards to ACDI/VOCA and Mercy Corps. In 2010, USAID allocated \$25 million to assist more than 320,000 individuals.

Projects undertaken in 2010 have included improving agricultural yields, creating food producer groups and women's gardening groups, improving sanitation and hygiene through construction of latrines and water wells, and opening of access roads to assist farmers in taking their products to market. As just two examples, in 2010 Mercy Corps established 95 new producer groups in the Kitgum and Pader districts, and 54 km of road were constructed in these same districts using food for work. Together with other initiatives, these projects take a holistic approach to addressing food insecurity.

In addition, USAID awarded \$15 million of emergency assistance to WFP in 2010 for drought-stricken areas and refugee assistance.

Bangladesh: In a country of 156 million people, 45 percent of the population does not meet their minimum food requirements. Approximately 37 percent of children under five are underweight, and over 48 percent suffer from stunting.

In 2010, USAID contributed \$42 million of Title II development funds, amounting to 94,340 MT of food aid, to develop the agricultural sector, improve maternal and child health and nutrition, strengthen livelihoods and entitlements, empower women, increase disaster preparedness, and other initiatives. Three Title II partners in Bangladesh – CARE, ACDI/VOCA, and Save the Children – aim to assist over 580,000 households in some of the poorest and most marginalized communities over the course of their multi-year development programs. As one example, CARE's Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) program has already reduced stunting by 28 percent in targeted communities. It has also provided business training for over 6,000 female entrepreneurs, and increased income by 128 percent, among other successes.

c. International Food Relief Partnership

In November 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) Act. The law, which was renewed and extended under the 2008 Farm Bill, enables USAID to award grant agreements to eligible U.S. nonprofit organizations to produce and stockpile shelf-stable, prepackaged 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 2010, FFP awarded approximately \$8.9 million in Title II IFRP production and distribution grants. Over the course of the FY, 24 IFRP distribution grants were awarded to 17 U.S.-based nonprofit organizations. IFRP awardees distributed commodities to over 312,415 beneficiaries in 17 countries.

The organizations that received grants in FY 2010 to transport and distribute the commodities were: Food for the Hungry, ADRA, Amigos Internacionales, Batey Relief Alliance, Church of

Bible Understanding, CitiHope International, Counterpart International, Cross International, Evangelical International Ministries, International Partnership for Human Development, International Relief Teams, Medical Missionaries, Nascent Solutions, Planet Aid, Project Concern International, Resource and Policy Exchange, and World Help.

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient, and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2010

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|---------|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burundi | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 3 | 3,240 | \$3,578.1 |
| Cameroon | WFP | Rice | 81 | 3,350 | \$4,550.1 |
| Central African Republic | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas | 1,538 | 3,830 | \$5,953.1 |
| Chad | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 5,614 | 70,310 | \$98,217.6 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 445 | 59,280 | \$85,699.3 |
| Djibouti | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas | 365 | 2,040 | \$2,128.7 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 31 | 290 | \$125.2 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 24 | 227,870 | \$126,796.9 |
| | REST | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 696 | 45,730 | \$23,544.6 |
| | SCF | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 215 | 11,080 | \$9,027.6 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 644 | 324,200 | \$230,048.1 |
| Kenya | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 2,121 | 109,840 | \$101,975.4 |
| Madagascar | WFP | Sorghum, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 1,501 | 5,630 | \$4,511.6 |
| Niger | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Great Northern Beans, Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 194 | 8,060 | \$8,909.9 |
| | CPI | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 42 | 2,310 | \$2,851.9 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Niger (cont'd) | WFP | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 13 | 20,340 | \$36,974.5 |
| Republic of Congo | WFP | Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 195 | 2,980 | \$4,793.8 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Corn, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 537 | 2,980 | \$4,167.2 |
| Somalia | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 4 | 18,650 | \$15,002.6 |
| Sudan | NPA | Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 123 | 2,660 | \$5,493.0 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 49 | 315,840 | \$270,162.3 |
| Tanzania | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 198 | 5,950 | \$6,051.2 |
| Uganda | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 3,837 | 15,530 | \$15,334.5 |
| Zimbabwe | CRS | Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | ---- | 6,460 | \$22,713.9 |
| | WFP | Bulgur, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 11 | 24,470 | \$38,428.8 |
| | WVUS | Unspecified Commodities | ---- | ---- | \$18,308.3 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 18,481 | 1,292,920 | \$1,145,348.2 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP | Wheat, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil | 29 | 43,810 | \$42,630.3 |
| Algeria | WFP | Great Northern Beans, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 125 | 6,550 | \$6,212.6 |
| Laos | WFP | Rice | 175 | 3,280 | \$3,342.7 |
| Nepal | WFP | Garbanzo Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 549 | 4,620 | \$4,130.3 |
| Pakistan | WFP | Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 43 | 110,210 | \$96,850.8 |
| Philippines | WFP | Rice, Vegetable Oil | 3 | 15,200 | \$15,757.8 |
| Sri Lanka | WFP | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 4 | 22,230 | \$17,821.5 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Yemen | WFP | Great Northern Beans, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 995 | 13,880 | \$12,699.7 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | <i>1,923</i> | <i>219,780</i> | <i>\$199,445.7</i> |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | SCF | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 90 | 5,970 | \$9,817.1 |
| <i>Sub-Total Central Asia</i> | | | <i>90</i> | <i>5,970</i> | <i>\$9,817.1</i> |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Colombia | WFP | Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 1,590 | 8,260 | \$9,057.8 |
| Ecuador | WFP | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 19 | 820 | \$814.3 |
| Guatemala | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oils | 207 | 4,440 | \$7,404.4 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 10 | 3,190 | \$7,436.7 |
| | WFP | Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 470 | 2,090 | \$2,572.1 |
| Haiti | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Peas | 150 | 2,430 | \$3,184.3 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 128 | 18,000 | \$19,563.6 |
| | WFP | Black Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 6 | 64,490 | \$85,066.8 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 10 | 30,400 | \$32,839.8 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean</i> | | | <i>2,590</i> | <i>134,120</i> | <i>\$167,939.8</i> |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 23,084 | 1,652,790 | \$1,522,550.8 |
| <p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2011. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 3, 2011. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. Recipient values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 14 for a list of awardees and page 38 for the country list.</p> | | | | | |

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Development Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2010

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------|--|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | CRS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 103 | 8,920 | \$12,957.5 |
| Burundi | CRS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 430 | 12,690 | \$7,510.8 |
| Chad | Africare | Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread | 27 | 4,840 | \$5,675.0 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ADRA | Cornmeal, Green Peas, Wheat | 20 | 12,660 | \$4,991.1 |
| | FHI | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 24 | 12,310 | \$5,577.2 |
| | MCI | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 87 | 10,150 | \$5,006.1 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 185 | 18,490 | \$13,072.0 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 224 | 25,040 | \$14,981.8 |
| | FHI | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 187 | 18,840 | \$11,662.6 |
| | REST | N/A | ---- | ---- | \$3,239.4 |
| | SCF-UK* | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 557 | 32,660 | \$19,159.1 |
| Liberia | ACDI | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 106 | 8,150 | \$8,427.4 |
| | OICI | Rice, Soybeans, Soy Flour, Wheat Flour | 208 | 7,100 | \$6,572.8 |
| Madagascar | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 260 | 14,340 | \$17,111.0 |
| Malawi | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 29 | 17,190 | \$18,000.1 |
| Mali | Africare | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 32 | 1,650 | \$2,434.5 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 72 | 4,800 | \$7,806.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mauritania | CPI | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 62 | 7,820 | \$5,000.1 |
| Mozambique | ADRA | Wheat | ---- | 10,000 | \$4,042.8 |
| | FHI | Wheat | ---- | 8,820 | \$3,413.6 |
| | SCF | Wheat | ---- | 17,480 | \$7,309.0 |
| | WVUS | Wheat | ---- | 12,740 | \$4,789.9 |
| Niger | Africare | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice | 40 | 4,510 | \$4,054.6 |
| | Counterpart | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 5 | 3,380 | \$3,754.1 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Rice | 16 | 7,260 | \$7,191.3 |
| Sierra Leone | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 10 | 10,800 | \$11,999.9 |
| Sudan | ADRA | Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 47 | 2,030 | \$30,293.1 |
| Uganda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 504 | 20,010 | \$16,046.4 |
| | MCI | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 8 | 10,170 | \$8,953.6 |
| Zambia | CRS | Bulgur, Lentils | 10 | 930 | \$7,254.2 |
| <i>Sub-Total Africa</i> | | | <i>3,253</i> | <i>325,780</i> | <i>\$278,287.1</i> |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WVUS | Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas | 2,233 | 10,290 | \$15,500.0 |
| Bangladesh | ACDI/VOCA | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 45 | 19,270 | \$9,000.0 |
| | CARE | Wheat | ---- | 57,010 | \$23,000.0 |
| | SCF | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 174 | 18,060 | \$10,000.1 |
| India | CRS | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 125 | 7,000 | \$3,733.7 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | <i>2,577</i> | <i>111,630</i> | <i>\$61,233.8</i> |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Guatemala | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 26 | 5,760 | \$5,773.5 |
| | MCI | Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 102 | 9,490 | \$9,458.8 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 12 | 4,890 | \$4,733.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Guatemala (cont'd) | SHARE | Corn Soy Blend, Crude Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 16 | 4,960 | \$5,034.4 |
| Haiti | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Wheat Flour, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 43 | 8,040 | \$10,125.2 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 90 | 11,610 | \$10,498.7 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Soy Blend | 127 | 17,990 | \$15,870.4 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America</i> | | | <i>416</i> | <i>62,740</i> | <i>\$61,494.1</i> |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 6,246 | 500,150 | \$401,015.0 |

Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Final Budget Summary Report, January 11, 2011. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, January 3, 2011. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. Recipient values reported as zero or low typically are due to either monetization of commodities (thus no recipients), or the late distribution of commodities carried over from the previous fiscal year that prevented reporting.

**House Committee on Agriculture
Farm Bill Audit**

Farmer to Farmer Program examples of success in meeting programmatic purpose/goals

Mr. El-Feki's wife, Neamat, who milks the cows and cares for the calves, is also following the recommendations to produce clean milk. The income from the milk production is used to purchase all the grocery needs for the family. Neamat is now confident that her family and especially her grandchildren now always have access to clean, healthy milk.

Volunteer Unites Two Agribusiness Groups

The Carrot Growers Association (CAGA) is an organization of vegetable producers at Ashanti-Mampong in the Sekyere West District of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The association was established in 2007 with a membership of 50 farmers. CAGA members produce 5,000 bags of carrots each week and market their produce in 50 kg bags in the retail market. Oftentimes the members are exploited with low prices from the market women. The leadership of the association lacked adequate knowledge of how associations should operate to function as a business entity. An organizational development volunteer, Diana Lilla, worked with CAGA to develop a strategic business plan with step-by-step implementation procedures for the association. Diana also trained the leadership on methods to improve services rendered to their members.



Diana Lilla with members of CAGA

With the lobbying efforts of the volunteer, CAGA was able to secure 100 acres of land from the local chief, Nana Osei Bonsu, for the farmers to expand their activities. Diane also succeeded in uniting CAGA with a sub association, the carrot marketing association, to form the Carrot Growers and Marketers Association. This combination will further increase services available to members of the new association. The increased opportunity to access services through the association enticed more farmers to enroll as members of the group, and the membership has grown from 50 to 211 farmers.

Volunteer Introduces a New Product to Improve Children’s Health and Nutrition in Rural Mali

Malnutrition threatens the life of many Malian children. With 72% of the country living off of less than \$1/day, many families do not have access to nutritious food to feed their children. In turn, these children are underweight and lethargic, and some even face the inevitable – death.

In order to provide nourishment for Malian people and to cut the import costs on milk and dairy products, the Government of Mali sought to develop local milk production and collection points. The government accomplished this by creating milk centers throughout the country to produce higher concentrations of fresh milk and to meet the demand for fresh milk during the dry season. While this venture was very successful, producers and retailers were faced with the problem of spoilage due to the short shelf life of fresh milk. For this reason, the FtF program created a volunteer assignment for the Women’s Local Milk Stockist Cooperative and recruited Dr. Poul Hansen for his first visit in September 2009. Hansen introduced new technologies, which enabled the cooperative to handle excess milk and develop new products.



Dr. Hansen provides hands-on training to women processors in the hygiene and sanitation measures of preparing child

Returning to Mali just one year later in August 2010, Hansen was asked to focus on infant yogurt to supplement infant milk for newborn orphans and infants who are in need of alternative feeding. Hansen visited with many of the women members of the Women’s Local Milk Stockist Cooperative around the city of Bamako to assess their potential and provide a tailor-made, hands-on, technical training. He taught the co-op members how to process clean and safe regular yogurt, infant yogurt, as well as Indian “paneer” cheese using a thermometer, particular yogurt cultures, and an incubator. Hansen also talked with the co-op members about necessary hygiene and sanitation measures. He went door-to-door to see many of the members at work in their own households, to determine if they were putting what they learned into practice. Now, the members of the cooperative are able to produce the yogurt on their own and can supplement their children’s diet with this important source of nutrition.

Hansen’s assignment received extensive radio and TV coverage for everyone to follow. At the end of the training sessions, the President of the Cooperative, Dana Niangadou, proclaimed, “This is what we’ve been talking about – some new ideas to make a difference! Now with this new infant formula, the nutrition and health status of our children in need will change for the better, as will the income of women processors.”

“We wasted a lot of resources on many different training modules and, so far, none of them compares to the hands-on Volunteer Technical Assistance we received thanks to the USAID

funded Farmer-to-Farmer Program,” notes coordinator Moussa Diabate during the closing ceremony.

Dr. Hansen’s last words to Mr. Diabate just before departing Mali summed up his commitment to the FtF Program, “This is, with no doubt, the best assignment I’ve ever had in all my life, and I would appreciate Winrock/Mali recruiting me once more to transfer some other important technologies wherever needed.”

Reducing Post Harvest Losses and Increasing Food Security ***Nigerian Farmers Learn to Make New Nutritional Products***

Fifty percent of the population in Kaduna State, Nigeria is living in poverty. Many farmers depend on crops such as yam as both an income source as well as an important nutrition source for their families. Nevertheless, despite reasonable productivity, many families still struggle to feed their children.

During the dry season, fresh yams do not last long. Without proper post harvest processing and preservation techniques, farmers face the double consequences of having to discard leftover yam and living with food insecurity during several months of the year.

Fortunately, for a group of farmers in Kaduna State, this is no longer a problem.

After identifying the need for post-harvest processing and preservation training, Land O'Lakes, engaged international agriculture and food science expert, Dr. Ramana Govin, to provide assistance. Dr. Govin worked with Nehemiah Foundation International, a local service provider working with 5,250 farmers in four Nigerian states, and a selected group of 65 farmers in Kaduna, to provide training and technical assistance on yam processing. He demonstrated methods for washing, slicing, drying, and pounding the yam into flour. He also showed the farmers how to apply the same techniques to cassava.



Farmers in Kaduna State practice making yam flour for the first time

These techniques reduce post-harvest losses and increase the number of months that families have a reliable food source. Instead of leaving leftover yam to rot, farmers can process the yam into flour, which can be used throughout the year. Immediately after the training, farmers already started realizing the benefits of what they had learned. After the first day of the training, one farmer went home, dug some yams, and processed the yams to make flour, just as Dr. Govin had demonstrated. He brought the flour to the workshop the next day and stated, "I never believed it was possible because of how simple the method seemed, until I tried it myself."

Emmanuel Nehemiah of the Nehemiah Foundation states, "Dr. Govin's assignment was successful. Before he came, the farmers did not have any method of processing and preserving yam. The methodologies used are so simple yet the farmers didn't know about it before now. It has been very effective for them and beneficial. Many of them are right now processing and preserving their yams with the new method and they are happy about it."

The impacts of this assignment go beyond the 65 farmers who directly participated. Immediately after Dr. Govin's training, the farmers met with Nehemiah Foundation and decided to appoint trainers who will go out and train others in nearby villages. One month later, 25 of these trainers are now branching out into rural communities and offering instruction in indigenous languages

on Dr. Govin's techniques to additional farmers, enabling even more people to improve their family's food security.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2007



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

January 2008

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.

THIS REPORT MAY BE ORDERED FROM:

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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:

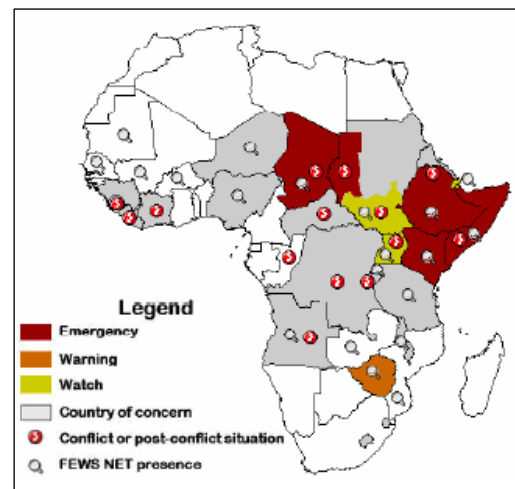
- expanding monitoring of food aid in the two largest, most complex emergency programs (Sudan and Zimbabwe) and formally requesting that Congress provide authority to use Title II to support monitors for non-emergency programs;
- reviewing how to improve food aid logistics by awarding a contract for 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> |



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2008



Under Food for Peace Act Section 407(f) (1)(A), “Not later than April 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator [of USAID] and the Secretary [of Agriculture] shall jointly prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report regarding each program and activity carried out under this Act during the prior fiscal year.” As required, this report is hereby submitted to Congress.



USAID-supported school feeding program for refugee children from Cote d'Ivoire in Liberia, October 2007. Photo by Anne Shaw, USAID

COVER PHOTO: LESLIE PETERSEN, USAID

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States is committed to the promotion of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. In fiscal year (FY) 2008, the United States provided more than \$2.8 billion from U.S. food aid programs to developing countries, reaching tens of millions of people worldwide. The following summary shows U.S. food assistance allocated by legislative authority for FY 2008.¹

| PROGRAM | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Food for Peace Title II | 2,306,110 | \$2,350,693.3 |
| Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust | 323,820 | \$265,781.5 |
| Food for Progress | 220,890 | \$166,000 |
| Section 416(b) | ---- | ---- |
| Food for Education | 86,860 | \$99,000 |
| Farmer-to-Farmer | ---- | \$10,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,937,680 | \$2,891,474.8 |

Over the course of FY 2008, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Department of Agriculture (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 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, which in FY 2008 included a regional drought in the Horn of Africa, exacerbated by conflict in Somalia and Kenya; an ongoing crisis due to conflict and displacement in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; drought in Afghanistan; hyperinflation and poor harvests in Zimbabwe; hurricanes in Haiti; and a cyclone in Burma. In all, approximately 43 million people in 38 countries benefited from emergency food aid activities provided through Food for Peace Title II programs.

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

¹ All costs represent commodities plus freight and distribution.

aimed at investing in people. Special emphasis is placed on combating the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. Over the course of the year, more than 7.2 million people in 28 countries benefited from USAID Title II non-emergency food assistance.

Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition programs, both implemented by USDA, provided commodities to food-insecure populations through the World Food Program (WFP), private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and foreign governments. These resources supported a variety of food security objectives in developing countries, such as agricultural sector development, rural development, humanitarian assistance, HIV mitigation programs, school feeding and maternal and child health programs. In FY 2008, USDA's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provided commodities for in-school feeding, take-home rations to keep girls enrolled in school, as well as nutrition programs for mothers, infants and children under age 5, positively impacting the lives of more than 2.6 million beneficiaries.



Student eating U.S.-provided school lunch in Kyrgyzstan. Photo by Mercy Corps

INTRODUCTION

Since the passage of Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, renamed the Food for Peace Act in 2008), U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. The most recent changes came with the Food for Peace Act of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Commonly known as the 2008 Farm Bill, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 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;
- 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 was established by several legislative authorities implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act. USDA administers Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Food for Progress, and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

1. **Food for Peace Act (formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954)**—the principal mechanism for U.S. international food assistance.
 - **Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
 - **Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
 - **Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
 - **Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter 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**—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**—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. Under the 2008 Food for Peace Act, the Administrator of USAID oversees release and use of these funds.



A USAID-supported World Food Program initiative in eastern Sri Lanka assisted these conflict-affected children in FY 2008. Photo by Kathryn Schein, USAID

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 2008, with the U.S. Government providing more than 2.8 million metric tons (MT) of commodities. The 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 Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, 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.”² 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. International food assistance programs also face increasingly frequent and severe natural and manmade disasters with growing humanitarian demands on both U.S. and international humanitarian assistance resources.

Food Price Crisis Response

In FY 2008, prices of major food commodities increased significantly worldwide, pushing an estimated 40 million more people into hunger, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. This brought the total population of undernourished people to an estimated 963 million in 2008. Multiple factors contributed to higher food prices, including low world grain stocks, poor harvests in traditional exporting countries and food export controls.

² USAID Policy Determination Number 19, April 1992.

In response, President George W. Bush in April 2008 directed the Secretary of Agriculture to draw down on the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, a U.S. food reserve of up to 4 million MT of commodities, to meet emergency food aid needs abroad. With this action, USAID provided emergency food aid to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zimbabwe.



Unloading corn-soy blend at the port in Djibouti for delivery to Ethiopia, January 2008. Photo by Suzanne Poland, USAID

In addition, President Bush in May 2008 asked Congress for \$350 million in supplemental FY 2008 funding for Title II emergency food aid. Congress in June 2008 appropriated \$850 million in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 for additional Title II emergency food aid for FY 2008. On June 30, 2008, President Bush signed the Supplemental Appropriations Act. Within days, USAID and USDA collaborated to expedite commodity procurement procedures to ensure rapid arrival of lifesaving assistance where it was needed most. This significant U.S. Government response to the food price crisis enabled delivery of substantial and timely food aid.

The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 included \$200 million in development assistance funding in FY 2009 to help developing countries address the international food crisis. As required under the Act, the Secretary of State submitted a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 45 days of enactment on the proposed uses of the funds. As noted in

that report, U.S. Government strategy targets increasing food productivity in sub-Saharan Africa—where the world’s food needs are greatest—focusing on countries where significant expansion of food production is feasible and then reducing barriers to the movement and procurement of food throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

The development assistance funds are being used largely to support urgent agricultural and trade measures to address high food prices. These include actions to increase agricultural productivity; alleviate transportation, distribution and post harvest supply-chain bottlenecks; and promote sound market-based principles. Development assistance funds are also being used to support local and regional procurement of food simultaneously to meet emergency humanitarian needs and address urgent measures to improve markets for African smallholder farmers.

USAID Food Security Task Force

In April 2008, then-USAID Administrator Henrietta H. Fore established a USAID Food Security and Food Price Increase Task Force responsible for coordinating USAID policy and new programs, developing a new USAID food security strategy and interacting with interagency and multilateral groups and initiatives related to the impact of global food price increases on the most vulnerable.

In addition to coordinating additional emergency assistance in response to the global food price increases, the Task Force served as a coordination point for information sharing and joint planning among USAID bureaus and with other government agencies on food security and food price increase impacts.

Title II Food Security Programming Frameworks

Title II non-emergency food aid programs are increasingly being initiated with development of a comprehensive framework indicating how Title II resources could be targeted, programmed and integrated with other resources to reduce food insecurity among vulnerable populations. These Food Security Programming Frameworks define objectives, approaches, geographic foci and institutional partnerships for effective use of U.S. Government resources to reduce food insecurity. The frameworks inform country-specific guidance to grant applicants developing new non-emergency proposals, and support integration of various U.S. Government resources dedicated to reducing food insecurity.

Local and Regional Procurement of Food Aid

The ability to procure food aid commodities locally (in the country where the food aid is needed) and regionally (in a country in the same region where food aid is needed) offers an exceptional opportunity to meet humanitarian needs in an efficient and timely fashion, fill pipeline gaps prior to the arrival of food shipped from the United States and increase the total amount of lifesaving food aid U.S. assistance resources can provide.

Local and regional procurement also has the potential to strengthen and expand commercial markets, stimulate local and regional food production and economies, and ultimately, reduce emergency food aid requirements.

For several years, the Administration has requested from Congress the authority to use up to 25 percent of Title II funds for the local or regional purchase of food aid commodities to assist people threatened by a food security crisis.

The 2008 Food for Peace Act authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a five-year, \$60 million pilot local and regional purchase program for food aid.

Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of International Food Assistance

In August 2008, Food for Peace (FFP) issued a Request for Information (RFI) on Increasing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Title II Food Aid Program Management. The RFI sought information from potential grantees as to their interest, priorities and capacities to participate in or undertake Cooperative Agreements to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of Title II food aid programs. The purpose of the Cooperative Agreements is to improve the FFP program technical and operational procedures and to promote best practices through coordination and delivery of capacity building and technical assistance for current and prospective Title II food aid grantees and programs worldwide.

The principal objectives of the proposed Cooperative Agreements are:

1. Identify best practices in FFP program management and capacity building;
2. Design and undertake training in best practices in program management and capacity building;
3. Communicate and disseminate information on best practices in program management and capacity building; and
4. Strengthen the coordination and collaboration among current and prospective Title II grantees.

Monitoring and Oversight

The 2008 Food for Peace Act gave FFP the flexibility and the mandate to improve oversight of non-emergency programs. As a result, FFP is implementing a number of steps, including increasing food aid staff levels in the field, with 12 additional staff in chronically highly food-insecure countries. This will enhance monitoring capability to anticipate emergency needs.

FFP is helping Missions and governments to plan and implement in-depth food security assessments as they relate to the programming of Title II non-emergency resources. Working with Missions, governments and other stakeholders, FFP is applying assessment results to prepare food security strategies that define objectives, approaches and institutional partnerships for effective use of Title II non-emergency resources to reduce food insecurity.

In addition, FFP is expanding the Layers monitoring system, which uses hand-held computers to collect and analyze program information from a random sample of program sites. Once the data are collected, Layers generates a report on the performance of grantees in implementing Title II programs. A wide variety of issues can be evaluated, ranging from the conditions of storage in commodity warehouses and record keeping for commodity losses, to the quality of services delivered by Title II grantees. Layers is currently utilized in Ethiopia, Haiti and Madagascar, and will be expanded to other countries that receive Title II non-emergency assistance, including Guatemala, Mali and Uganda.

FFP is also analyzing lessons learned when programs end. Factors that lead to success in sustaining program benefits after Title II non-emergency food assistance has ended are being examined, with the goal of deriving recommendations for effective Title II non-emergency exit strategies.

FFP has launched a three-year pilot project to help USAID comply with the Bellmon Amendment, which requires that adequate storage facilities would be available in a recipient country upon arrival of a commodity to prevent spoilage or waste, and that distribution of the commodity in the recipient country will not result in substantial disincentive or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project is conducting independent market analyses to ensure that these requirements are met. Studies have already been completed and published for Malawi and Madagascar, and more are underway.

Finally, FFP is offering training in the field on monitoring and evaluation for non-emergency program grantees to help them harmonize impact and output indicators and design baseline assessments.

USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network

Saving lives and preventing famine are key objectives of the U.S. Government and the international community. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is a USAID-funded activity that collaborates with international, national and regional partners to monitor, collect and disseminate critical data on 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 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 2008, FEWS NET covered 20 countries in Africa, Central America, Central Asia and the Caribbean. Its reporting products, maps, data and satellite imagery are posted to the Web site www.fews.net, which receives an average of approximately 20,000 page hits per month.

To more closely track changes in food prices, FEWS NET in FY 2008 launched a monthly "Price Watch" publication that reports on staple food prices in key markets in urban and town centers in food-insecure countries. This price information provides advance warning to better target U.S. food aid resources to the most vulnerable.

FEWS NET exemplifies the U.S. commitment to anticipating and responding to humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises. FEWS NET has interagency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and USDA that provide information to the U.S. Government, host country governments and a variety of other regional and international partners to assist in averting famine.



A demonstration garden in Lira District, northern Uganda, where VEDCO, a local partner of USAID grantee ACDI/VOCA, instructs farmers on improving agricultural production practices. Photo by Anne Shaw, USAID

A Conceptual Framework for Integrating Food Aid and HIV Programs

FFP and the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, which leads implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), continued to work together during 2008, increasing their coordination to address the links between nutrition and HIV. In Uganda, for example, USAID supported a proposal to develop a food-by-prescription policy (supplementary or therapeutic food is provided according to clinical assessment) that included FFP grantees with a focus on the most food-insecure areas in the country. In Haiti, USAID has developed a proposal for umbrella funding to support organizations that work to reduce food insecurity among HIV-affected families. This strategy, developed by the health team, working together with FFP and other offices within the mission, provides the possibility of a best practice and will offer PVOs access to funds for livelihood activities to support HIV-affected families.

Food Aid Quality Review

Over the last 15 years, USAID has conducted a number of reviews of its processed and fortified foods, making some adjustments in the formulations. Recently, USDA has also looked at the foods on the FFP commodity list and is in the process of updating its specifications and quality control for those foods.

Continuing emphasis in the Food for Peace Act on the importance of micronutrients and FFP's experience with the use of foods in preventing malnutrition in children under age 2 have encouraged a much deeper review of the food aid basket.

FFP issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) in FY 2008 to review the role of food aid commodities in meeting beneficiaries' nutritional needs. In FY 2009, FFP awarded a contract to carry out this review, which will examine the nutritional needs of FFP's current beneficiary populations and the commodities currently available to meet those needs. In addition, the contract will use a consultative process to reach out to the many FFP grantees in order to arrive at a consensus on needed reformulations and/or the development of new foods not currently available. As part of this contract, any recommendations for reformulation or new foods will be accompanied by the description of the process necessary to test and evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of these foods.

II. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Food for Peace Act

The primary mechanism of U.S. international food assistance is the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480, renamed the Food for Peace Act in 2008).

1. Title I: Trade and Development Assistance

The 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 2008, 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 Food for Peace 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. Title I: Food for Progress Highlights

In FY 2008, Food for Progress Title I funding provided 10,900 MT in assistance, with an estimated value of \$13 million. The summaries below provide examples of Title I-funded Food for Progress agreements signed in FY 2008.

- **Tajikistan:** USDA donated 6,570 MT of wheat flour and 300 MT of vegetable oil to WFP for use in its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. In Tajikistan, WFP works to prevent hunger among chronically food-insecure households in marginalized geographic areas during the lean period through vulnerable group feeding and food for work activities; to promote education through the provision of hot meals in primary schools and take-home rations for girls in secondary schools; to rehabilitate malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women through the provision of supplementary food and to meet the basic food needs of tuberculosis patients; and to support government capacity building in managing national food assistance programs.

- **East Timor:** USDA donated approximately 1,600 MT of corn-soy blend, 850 MT of kidney beans, 900 MT of rice and 260 MT of vegetable oil to WFP for use in its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. In East Timor, WFP is carrying out three main activities: maternal and child health, school feeding and emergency preparedness and response. These activities aim to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population groups during critical times of their lives; the potential for agricultural production; and the access to and utilization of schools as a means for human capacity development.

2. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs

In FY 2008, more than three-quarters of U.S. international food aid was used to respond to emergency situations and to implement development projects under Title II, administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. In FY 2008, Title II programs (emergency and non-emergency) and contributions from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust provided more than 2.6 million MT of commodities, with a program cost of more than \$2.6 billion, to assist approximately 56 million people in 49 countries worldwide.

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, the non-emergency development portfolio incorporates some activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to natural disasters.

a. 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. All of these elements pose substantial program and operating challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

In FY 2008, Title II emergency programs and contributions from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust provided more than 2.2 million MT of emergency food aid, with a program cost of more than \$2.2 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 39 countries. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 43 million food-insecure people in FY 2008.

Food for Peace Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

Horn of Africa

Approximately 19 million people in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti needed emergency food assistance in FY 2008 because of a regional drought, with several conflicts in the Horn of Africa. FFP responded with more than 1 million MT of food aid, valued at nearly \$853 million, which helped to avert a humanitarian catastrophe.

This response included 735,140 MT of food aid for Ethiopia, valued at \$561.5 million; 211,320 MT for Somalia, valued at \$197.4 million; 87,300 MT for Kenya, valued at \$91.3 million; and 2,360 MT for Djibouti, valued at \$2.7 million.

In Somalia, despite sustained periods of drought and civil conflict, the robust food aid response by FFP helped to stave off significant mortality and mass migration.

Emergencies in Urban Settings

While the majority of the world's food-insecure population resides in rural areas, low-income urban populations are vulnerable to market-induced food security shocks, as occurred in 2008 with the rise of food prices worldwide. The urban poor are particularly vulnerable to price increases because such a large portion of their income goes to purchasing food.

In 2008, FFP published *Emergencies in Urban Settings: A Technical Review of Food-Based Program Options*. This review, which emerged from a workshop with private voluntary organizations and World Food Program experts, is a programming manual that will improve targeting and delivery of food aid to those most impacted by rising food prices. It compares program options when food aid is determined to be an appropriate response to an emergency—including targeted household food distribution, food for work, food for training, “wet” feeding, and community-based management of acute malnutrition programs.

In Ethiopia, donors including USAID are working with the Government of Ethiopia to mitigate the effects of recurrent cycles of drought and food shortages through the innovative Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which targets 7.2 million of the country's most food-insecure people. These recipients receive cash and/or food transfers on a predictable basis that allow them to withstand the worst periods of food shortages without selling their assets. In return, they provide labor for local public works projects during the six months of the year between harvest and planting season. These projects have resulted in the development and protection of thousands of water sources, such as springs, hand-dug wells and water harvesting structures, making water available for human and animal consumption as well as irrigation. They have also provided 33,000 kilometers of rural access roads and the construction of community facilities such as farmer training centers, health posts and schools. PSNP participants withstood the effects of the 2008 drought much better than non-beneficiaries who might have received aid, but on a less predictable basis.

In Kenya, FFP provided nearly 55 percent of WFP emergency resources that assisted up to 1 million Kenyan marginal farming and pastoralist families affected by drought as well as approximately 300,000 internally displaced Kenyans during calendar year 2008. The United States is the single largest donor to WFP for its emergency operation in Kenya.

Sudan

USAID continues to be the world's leading donor of food assistance to Sudan, having provided more than \$1.5 billion in food assistance since the Darfur crisis began in 2004. The United States contributed approximately half of WFP's Sudan appeals for 2008 and 2009, by far the largest contribution from any donor. Timely contributions from FFP helped WFP

ensure a continued flow of assistance during the critical hunger period from June to September. Despite rampant insecurity, WFP met, on average, more than 93 percent of its monthly target caseload in Darfur throughout 2008.



Loading USAID food in Port Sudan for World Food Program distribution in Sudan, May 2008. Photo by Tyler Beckelman, USAID

b. Title II: Private Assistance Programs (Non-Emergency)

The Food for Peace Title II development (non-emergency) food aid program constitutes one of the largest sources 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; and
3. Education, Humanitarian Assistance and Microenterprise.

In FY 2008, 20 grantees implemented 92 Title II non-emergency activities in 28 countries. Approximately 341,280 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$354 million, was used to support programs that benefited more than 7.2 million people.

Food for Peace Title II: Non-Emergency Program Highlights

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

Burkina Faso

Africare, a USAID grantee, was awarded the Government of Burkina Faso's highest honor in 2008 for the achievements of its Zondoma Food Security Initiative, which reached all 104 villages in the northern province of Zondoma, a highly food-insecure region. Africare was the only PVO to receive the award, Chevalier de l'Ordre National. Funded through Title II of the Food for Peace Act, the initiative benefited 160,000 people by promoting diversified crop production and employment opportunities, improving household nutrition, educating about HIV/AIDS prevention and providing nutritional support to

HIV/AIDS-affected households. Food security in Zondoma province is threatened by factors including low rainfall, high levels of infant morbidity and out-migration of workers.

Bangladesh

USAID contributed 64,500 MT of commodities valued at \$47.8 million to non-emergency Title II programs in Bangladesh in FY 2008.

Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A)

The USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) grantee and its partners, the International Food Policy Research Institute and Cornell University, together with FFP grantee World Vision, recently completed the evaluation of a new approach to supplementary feeding in Haiti.

Instead of providing food only as part of the recuperation of malnourished children, the PM2A targets all children from 6 to 24 months with food supplementation and provides mothers with a supplement as well from pregnancy until the baby is 6 months old. Receipt of the food requires the mother's participation in improved health and nutritional services, which include a Behavior Change Communications program oriented toward improving family nutritional status and how the infant and young child is cared for. A careful evaluation in Haiti documented that the PM2A was both successful and cost effective in reducing chronic malnutrition (stunting), wasting and underweight in Haiti when compared with a similar maternal and child health and nutrition program that used the traditional food aid approach of providing supplementary feeding only to already malnourished children as part of their recuperation.

As a result of this study, World Vision and the other two grantees in Haiti are scaling up the use of the PM2A approach to the entire population of Haiti benefiting from FFP non-emergency support. World Vision has also incorporated the use of the PM2A approach into its new multi-year program beginning in FY 2008 in Afghanistan.

See: Marie T. Ruel, et al. "Age-based Preventive Targeting of Food Assistance and Behavior Change and Communication for Reduction of Childhood Malnutrition in Haiti: A Cluster Randomized Trial." *The Lancet* 371 (Feb. 16, 2008): 588-595.

Save the Children Federation has been implementing a Title II development program called Jibon-O-Jibika (Life and Livelihoods) in three coastal districts of south-central Bangladesh since October 2004. The program includes interventions to increase household food availability and access, enhance maternal and child health and nutrition and improve community disaster preparedness. The selected coastal areas are considered highly vulnerable due to high malnutrition rates and their geographical location in the cyclone belt of Bangladesh, which means they are constantly threatened by natural disasters. An assessment of disaster preparedness and response conducted in the Jibon-O-Jibika areas of operation in FY 2008 found that cyclone warning awareness has increased substantially during the course of the program's activities. Nearly 100 percent of inhabitants in the areas had received cyclone warning messages prior to Cyclone Sidr in November 2007, a significant improvement from 2005, when a baseline assessment showed that warnings were reaching only 19 to 51 percent of households in the targeted communities. As a result of improved cyclone warning, many households successfully evacuated before Cyclone Sidr, and some were able to use cyclone shelters in their communities.

A five-year program implemented by CARE—Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO)—is reaching more than 407,000 vulnerable households in 2,205 villages and 137 urban slums with activities aimed at sustainably reducing chronic and transitory food insecurity. One significant SHOUHARDO activity is a flood early warning system called the Climate Forecast Application in Bangladesh, which is being developed by a consortium including the Georgia Institute of Technology, the National Center for Atmospheric Research and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center. The first tier of this system, which provides a 10-day warning of impending floods, was completed, tested and handed over to the Bangladesh Water Development Board in FY 2008. Test results indicated a reliability level of more than 90 percent.

Haiti

USAID contributed 44,400 MT of Title II non-emergency food aid valued at \$34.2 million to Haiti in FY 2008. USAID's grantees in Haiti work with the poorest of the poor to increase food production, improve health and nutrition, increase livelihoods and household incomes, and provide a food safety net for the most vulnerable people in the population. FFP's non-emergency programs were critical in a year when Haiti was hit by dramatic food and fuel price increases and three hurricanes in quick succession.

In addition to providing support for agricultural activities and emergency food distribution following the hurricanes, ACDI/VOCA developed an early warning system to monitor slow-onset disasters in 34 communities in southeastern Haiti, collecting rainfall and food price data in order to mitigate the effects of drought and price shocks.

Catholic Relief Services trained 525 farmers in soil and water conservation techniques and nursery management, and helped farmers establish 36 demonstration plots in southwestern Haiti to evaluate improved varieties of bean, corn and cassava.

Non-emergency programs in Haiti also included activities that promoted maternal and child health. World Vision fully vaccinated nearly 7,500 children under age 5, provided prenatal and postnatal health services for more than 6,500 women, and provided an average of nearly 22,000 monthly food rations to approximately 88,000 children, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with AIDS.



Primary school students Jayrin Muñoz Videa, left, and Carla Antonieta Maradiaga, right, eating lunch provided by International Food Relief Partnership grantee Fabretto Children's Foundation at Mamá Margarita School in Somoto, Nicaragua. Photo: Rafael I. Merchan, Fabretto Children's Foundation

c. International Food Relief Partnership

In November 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) Act. This law 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 2008, the Office of Food for Peace awarded approximately \$8 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, 30 IFRP distribution grants were awarded to 27 nonprofit U.S.-based organizations, which distributed the commodity to beneficiaries in 30 countries. A list of these countries is provided in Appendix 2, List of Grantees.

3. Title III: Food for Development

The Food for Peace 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 2008.

4. Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries 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. Volunteers are recruited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. 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 Food Security Act of 1985 and funded through Title V of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The U.S. Congress authorized the current FY 2009-2013 phase of the FTF Program in the 2008 Food for Peace Act, designating it the "John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program" in honor of Ogonowski, one of the pilots killed on September 11, 2001, and former Congressman Bereuter, who initially sponsored the program.

Title V: FTF Highlights

During FY 2008, USAID provided \$9.8 for FTF programs of eight implementing agencies. The FTF programs funded a total of 589 volunteer assignments in 37 countries.

Volunteers provided developing country host organizations with technical assistance services with an estimated value of more than \$6.3 million. Volunteer efforts helped hosts mobilize \$11.3 million in grants and loans. In addition, volunteers provided direct formal training to 22,822 beneficiaries (of which 45 percent were women). The following examples illustrate the types of activities undertaken by the FTF program:

FTF volunteer Larry Swalheim helps strengthen the cooperative and lifts members' spirits:

In April 2008, FTF volunteer Larry Swalheim visited the Farmer Cooperative in Ukraine to work with its members on cooperative service development. As the Chief Executive Officer of Landmark Cooperative in Wisconsin, Mr. Swalheim is very familiar with a diverse set of products and services, including animal feed production, petroleum marketing and sales of fertilizer and seeds. During his work with the Farmer Cooperative, Mr. Swalheim was able to draw on his extensive experience to teach the cooperative's members methods of strengthening their organization and improving services to farmer members. During his assignment, Mr. Swalheim conducted seven seminars in six towns.

FTF Volunteer Strengthens Broiler Processing Value-chain in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh Broiler Processing Center (BBPC), an agro-enterprise of BRAC, the largest PVO in Bangladesh, was established as a semi-automatic broiler processing facility in 2003 in Tongi/Gazipur, near Dhaka. BBPC faced numerous challenges—lack of hygienic processing; lack of adequate freezing, storage and transportation facilities; and inefficient cooling and refrigeration systems.

In May 2005 and September 2006, the FTF Program fielded Dr. Omar Oyarzabal, a highly experienced broiler processing specialist, to help improve BBPC's processing facilities and upgrade staff technical and management capabilities. Based on his recommendations, BBPC instituted many important modifications to the plant's

| FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2008 | |
|--|------------|
| Angola | 5 |
| Ethiopia | 22 |
| Ghana | 6 |
| Guinea | 7 |
| Kenya | 14 |
| Malawi | 11 |
| Mali | 5 |
| Mozambique | 6 |
| Nigeria | 1 |
| South Africa | 37 |
| Uganda | 22 |
| Zambia | 12 |
| Subtotal Africa | 148 |
| Bolivia | 1 |
| El Salvador | 8 |
| Guatemala | 7 |
| Guyana | 17 |
| Haiti | 25 |
| Honduras | 13 |
| Jamaica | 32 |
| Nicaragua | 4 |
| Peru | 1 |
| Subtotal Latin America–Caribbean | 108 |
| Armenia | 18 |
| Azerbaijan | 16 |
| Belarus | 17 |
| Georgia | 8 |
| Moldova | 31 |
| Russia | 81 |
| Ukraine | 49 |
| Subtotal Europe-Eurasia | 220 |
| Bangladesh | 9 |
| India | 4 |
| Indonesia | 2 |
| Nepal | 5 |
| Kazakhstan | 20 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 33 |
| Tajikistan | 21 |
| Turkmenistan | 18 |
| Vietnam | 1 |
| Subtotal Asia-Near East | 113 |
| TOTAL | 589 |

technical facilities to bring about tangible improvements in the entire broiler processing value chain. Notable among them were:

- Installed a new blast freezing system to significantly enhance carcass freezing efficiency;
- Improved air-conditioning of the processing and grading spaces to maintain room temperatures below 15 degrees Celsius;
- Upgraded freezer and chiller rooms to allow more space to hold the processed products before refrigeration; and
- Improved maintenance of chill tanks and made changes in the practices of carcass storage.

In 2008, an analysis was conducted to determine the impact of the FTF volunteer assistance. It was found out that as an outcome of these important improvements, production of processed broiler meat has increased by 63 percent (from 80 MT/month to 130 MT/month) as of August 2008; monthly gross value of sales has increased by 128 percent (from \$148,235 to \$338,382); and monthly average net income has increased by 97 percent (from \$16,471 to \$32,500).

B. Section 416(b) of the Agriculture 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.

In FY 2008, no commodities were made available by CCC, and consequently, no donations were made under the 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 Food for Peace 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 2008 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 2012. 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 2008, CCC funding financed the purchase and shipment of 199,600 MT of commodities to 15 countries, with an estimated value of \$162 million. The summaries below provide examples of CCC-funded Food for Progress agreements signed in FY 2008.

- **Afghanistan:** USDA donated 12,500 MT of wheat to Roots of Peace (ROP), a PVO, for use in Afghanistan. ROP will use proceeds from the sale of the wheat in Afghanistan to assist approximately 14,400 farmers expand horticultural production in Afghanistan. ROP aims to accomplish this by helping plant new orchards and providing extension support for fruit and nut tree farmers; expanding grape production by establishing grape vine nurseries, upgrading vineyards through trellising and providing extension support for grape farmers; providing post-harvest training, services and facilities to farmers; providing training to farmers in literacy, numeracy, business, marketing and financial management; and establishing a line of credit with a local financial institution to provide loans to eligible farmers and merchants. Fruits and nuts are among the most valuable agricultural exports of Afghanistan. The opportunity to expand horticultural production by converting existing irrigated grain fields into high market-value fruit and nut production represents the most practical way of increasing farm incomes and focusing production away from illicit crops.
- **Ethiopia:** USDA donated 20,000 MT of wheat to ACDI/VOCA, a PVO, for use in Ethiopia. Proceeds from the sale of the wheat will be used to develop the animal feed industry, thereby increasing profitability for smallholder livestock owners and pastoralists. Activities include feed formulation and manufacturing, feedlot management and forage production and strengthening the feed distribution channel. The program will benefit more than 72,000 livestock owners, including 53,300 cooperative member farmers and 19,300 pastoralists. Approximately half of Ethiopia's population lives in poverty, while another 15 percent is extremely susceptible to poverty as a result of drought and other shocks. With an estimated 40.9 million cattle and 37 million sheep and goats, the livestock sector is one of Ethiopia's key agricultural industries, contributing 30 to 35 percent of agricultural gross domestic product and 15 to 18 percent of total export earnings and employs a third of Ethiopia's rural population.
- **The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal:** USDA donated 4,500 MT of vegetable oil to International Relief and Development, Inc. (IRD), a PVO, for use in The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. Lying within the drought-prone Sahel region, these countries have fragile ecosystems and unstable climates and the regional effects of protracted civil conflict increases vulnerability to food insecurity. IRD will sell the vegetable oil in The Gambia and use the proceeds to assist cashew farmers in The Gambia, southern Senegal and northern Guinea-Bissau. Activities include capacity building of cashew farmer associations, increasing the productivity and quality of cashews, adding value through processing and increasing local consumption of

cashews. IRD seeks to increase yield by 60 percent and farmer income by 50 percent; 100,000 farmers will benefit from this program.

- **Honduras:** USDA donated 8,800 MT of soybean meal to TechnoServe, a PVO, for use in Honduras. TechnoServe will sell the commodity in Honduras and use the proceeds to assist 750 smallholder farmers diversify production by integrating jatropha with other high-value products like fine cocoa, roots and tubers and dairy. The program will help agribusinesses access export markets, raise incomes for smallholder farmers, reforest degraded lands, rehabilitate soils and reduce erosion and supply the demand for raw materials to produce competitively priced biodiesel. Over three years, small producers in the program will earn \$3 million in incremental annual sales, improving living standards for 4,000 rural poor. Despite the fact that Honduras has made important gains in liberalizing its economy (it is ranked as having one of the most open economies in Central America and has favorable year-round growing conditions) Honduran agricultural producers remain mired in poverty, with nearly 70 percent of the rural population engaged in subsistence farming. Per capita income is \$1,121 and 63 percent of the population lives in poverty.
- **Niger:** USDA donated 2,410 MT of vegetable oil to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), a PVO, for use in Niger. CRS will sell the commodity and use the proceeds over three years to carry out a program to increase production, processing and marketing of sesame, okra, onion and other vegetables in approximately 60 villages, all in the western region of the country. The project will enhance private sector development and give producers the ability to support their financial needs through the sale of locally grown agricultural commodities in national and international markets. The project will assist 8,000 recipients directly and benefit another 32,000 indirectly.

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 2008 Farm Bill's re-authorization of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (FFE) through FY 2012.

Modeled on the U.S. Government's school meals program, the FFE 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 age 5. In FY 2008, the FFE program provided more than 125,500 MT of commodities to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 17 countries, the total value of which exceeded \$99 million. The following are examples of new FFE programs that were funded in FY 2008:

- **Bangladesh:** Bangladesh has the third-highest number of hungry poor in the world after India and China. The estimated gross enrollment rate of pre-primary children (aged 4-5 years) in Bangladesh is 23 percent for boys and 26 percent for girls, which is low in comparison to other Asian countries in the region. Additionally, economic hardship forces parents to keep their children at home for domestic and paid work. To increase relief in this region, USDA signed an FFE agreement with WFP to donate 30,000 tons of wheat. WFP will directly distribute the wheat in the form of fortified biscuits to 350,000 students. In addition to direct feeding, this program will include activities to enhance awareness of nutrition and education issues among children, parents, teachers and School Management Committees; de-worming; hygiene, sanitation and nutrition counseling; and HIV/AIDS education.
- **Ethiopia:** Food insecurity is very prevalent in Ethiopia and is demonstrated by widespread chronic malnutrition resulting from inadequate dietary intake, inadequate health infrastructure and limited access to education. As a result, Ethiopia has one of the most nutritionally deprived populations in the world and the large number of children not in school is linked to physical and psychological impairments resulting from malnutrition in early childhood. Though improvement has been observed in the past in regard to enrollment, the enrollment rate in emerging pastoralist regions such as Somali and Afar is still very low, with 30.3 percent and 21.9 percent respectively, compared to the national average gross enrollment rate of 85.8 percent. To help ease this situation, USDA donated 7,020 MT of corn-soy blend and 1,600 MT of vegetable oil to WFP, which will use the food to feed 160,000 students in pastoralist regions.
- **Guatemala:** Guatemala is a post-conflict, poor, multi-ethnic nation with a population of 12 million. According to UNICEF, 31.5 percent of the adult population is illiterate, rising to 73 percent in the rural Mayan highlands where Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE) will implement an FFE program. USDA donated 280 MT of vegetable oil, 560 MT of dark-red kidney beans, 560 MT of milled rice and 2,400 MT of soybean meal for use in Guatemala. SHARE will sell the soybean meal locally and use the remainder of commodities to provide daily meals for 72,300 teachers and children. Take-home rations will benefit another 18,000 students. In addition to food provisions, the program will provide training for teachers, educational materials and infrastructure improvements. SHARE will also support approximately 300 schools with the supplies and training necessary to implement school gardens. The harvest from these gardens will provide additional complementary and nutritious foods for the daily school snack and will teach students the importance of caring for the environment and working as a team.
- **Laos:** The United States is committed to helping Laos end the threat posed by unexploded ordnance and improve education for Laotian children in the districts of Mahaxay, Boualapha and Ngommalat and in Khammouane Province. Since 2006, with the assistance of the Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI) and IRD, USDA has provided 1.3 million nutritious mid-morning snacks of corn soy blend and more than 45,000 take-home rations to the children and teachers who maintain a monthly school attendance rate of 80 percent. As a result of this school-feeding program, school

enrollment is up 21 percent for girls and 13 percent for boys. Over 450 teachers have received training and 110 schools have implemented vegetable gardens, rehabilitation projects, health-education programs and school kits (pencils and notebooks) distributions. In addition, the Mines Advisory Group removed more than 2,220 items of unexploded ordnance and cleared approximately 200,000 square meters of land and roads. This land is now safe for agriculture and travel for school children and the community.

- **Kyrgyzstan:** With Kyrgyzstan's independence after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 came the collapse of most social services, including the education system. Nationwide, primary school enrollment has dropped 10 percent since 1991. Further, many families cannot afford the unofficial costs of a primary or preschool education, such as school meals and textbooks and elect to send only their sons, not their daughters, to school. As a result, school attendance for girls has dropped to nearly 10 percent lower than for boys. USDA and Mercy Corps International (MCI) signed an FFE agreement for 200 MT of wheat flour, 150 MT of rice and 150 MT of soybean oil to implement a 12-month school feeding program in all 40 rural regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. The program's goal is to empower communities and government toward sustained, improved educational achievement in schools in the most underserved educational institutions, through food distribution to 30,000 students. Additionally, MCI will undertake school infrastructure projects and provide educational grants to school children.
- **Mozambique:** Mozambique has more than 1.5 million orphans, close to 400,000 of whom are AIDS orphans. Many of these children face grave difficulties in surviving, often making school attendance impossible because they are needed for income generation, food production or care for their siblings. USDA signed an FFE agreement with Joint Aid Management (JAM), a PVO, for the donation of 2,100 MT of corn-soy blend and 3,790 MT of milled rice. JAM will use the commodities to provide a daily nutritional meal to 113,000 students and take-home rations to 16,000 girls and 2,200 cooks. JAM's program also includes training seminars and infrastructure development, as well as the establishment of school gardens.
- **Rwanda:** Chronic food insecurity, frequent drought and structural poverty seriously reduce opportunities for children in many parts of Rwanda to complete primary education. Lack of food prevents many children from enrolling in school, forces them to be frequently absent and reduces their learning ability and academic performance. Although primary net enrollment has increased from 73 percent in 2002 to 92 percent in 2005, pupil to teacher ratios have increased and the availability of teaching and learning materials and infrastructure has not kept pace with enrollment. As a result, examination pass rates have declined and the primary completion rate has stagnated. To combat this, USDA signed an FFE agreement with WFP to donate 18,360 MT of cornmeal, 4,860 MT of beans and 1,620 MT of vegetable oil. WFP will directly distribute these commodities to 300,000 students in 12 food-insecure, drought-prone districts in the eastern and southern provinces of Rwanda that show low overall rates of primary enrollment and low attendance of schoolchildren. WFP will also conduct

school infrastructure projects and supply kitchen equipment, health related equipment and agricultural tools to schools.

E. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) is a food reserve designed to hold up to 4 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 Food for Peace Act 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.

In FY 2008, USDA converted wheat in the trust into cash.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| BBPC | Bangladesh Broiler Processing Center |
| BEHT | Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust |
| CCC | Commodity Credit Corporation |
| CSB | Corn Soy Blend |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning System Network |
| FFE | McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (formerly Global Food for Education Initiative) |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace (USAID) |
| Food for Peace Act.... | U.S. Food for Peace Act (formerly P.L. 480) |
| FTF | Farmer-to-Farmer Program of Food for Peace Act, Title V |
| FY | Fiscal year |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IFRP | International Food Relief Partnership |
| MT | Metric ton |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PM2A | Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach |
| PSC | Personnel Services Contract |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Program (Ethiopia) |
| PVO | Private voluntary organization |
| RFI | Request for Information |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| WFP | United Nations World Food Program |

Appendix 2: List of Grantees

The following grantees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2008:

ACDI/VOCA...Agriculture Cooperative Development International/
Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA.....Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc.
Africare.....Africare
CARECooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CNFACitizens' Network for Foreign Affairs
CPI.....Counterpart International
CRSCatholic Relief Services
FFPI.....Food for the Poor, Inc.
FHIFood for the Hungry International
Florida A&M...Florida A&M University
GoAGovernment of Afghanistan
GLIM.....Global Impact, Inc.
HDI.....The Humpty Dumpty Institute
IPHD.....International Partnership for Human Development
IRDInternational Relief and Development, Inc.
LOLLand O'Lakes
LWMLegacy World Missions
MCIMercy Corps International
NOAHNOAH Project
NPA.....Norwegian People's Aid
OICI.....Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
Partners of the Americas
PCI.....Project Concern International
PFD.....Partners for Development
RESTRelief Society of Tigray
ROPRoots of Peace
SCF.....Save the Children Federation
SCF-UK.....Save the Children UK
SHARE.....SHARE Guatemala
TAMUTexas A&M University
TSTechnoServ
UMCORUnited Methodist Committee on Relief
VSUVirginia State University
WFP.....United Nations World Food Program
Winrock.....Winrock International
WVUSWorld Vision US

The following organizations served as grantees with the Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership in fiscal year 2008:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ACT | ACTS International |
| AI..... | Amigos Internacionales |
| BRA..... | Batay Relief Alliance |
| BC..... | Bless the Children |
| CRS..... | Catholic Relief Services |
| CIH | Center for International Health |
| CBU..... | Church for Bible Understanding |
| Citihope | Citihope International |
| CH..... | Convoy of Hope |
| Coprodeli | Coprodeli |
| CPI..... | Counterpart International |
| EIM..... | Evangelistic International Ministry |
| FCF | Fabretto Children's Foundation |
| Feed the Children | Feed the Children |
| Haiti Vision | Haiti Vision |
| IRD | International Relief and Development/Cambodia |
| IRT..... | International Relief Teams |
| JAM..... | Joint Aid Management |
| MM | Medical Missionaries |
| Nascent | Nascent Solutions |
| PA | Planet Aid |
| PCI..... | Project Concern International |
| PH..... | Project Hope |
| Salvation Army..... | Salvation Army World Service |
| SERV | Serv Ministries |
| RPX | The Resource and Policy Exchange |
| Uplift..... | Uplift International |
| WH | World Help |

Appendix 3: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2008

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | WFP | Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 65 | 6,870 | \$7,998 |
| East Timor | WFP | Vegetable Oil, Rice, Beans, Corn Soy Blend | 36.2 | 3,610 | \$4,987.3 |
| Sub-Total Asia / Near East | | | 101.3 | 10,480 | \$12,985.3 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 101.3 | 10,480 | \$12,985.3 |

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2008

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 1,337 | 2,160 | \$2,599.80 |
| Burundi | WFP | Corn (bagged), Yellow Peas, Vegetable Oil | 2.7 | 7,380 | \$8,241.20 |
| Central African Republic | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 597 | 7,490 | \$10,122.40 |
| Cameroon | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Vegetable Oil | 85 | 4,830 | \$5,136.70 |
| Chad | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice (bagged), Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1,590.10 | 49,970.00 | \$60,925.90 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | FHI | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$2,041.50** |
| | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Green Split Peas, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 13.4 | 42,940 | \$68,969.10 |
| Djibouti | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 137.2 | 2,360 | \$2,735.00 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 904.8 | 36,620 | \$29,309.40 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Rice (bagged), Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 615.9 | 116,570 | \$83,563 |
| | FHI | Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 580.3 | 37,890 | \$28,482.30 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ethiopia | REST | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 1,767.40 | 100,270 | \$75,147.90 |
| | SCF | Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 254.6 | 9,150 | \$8,056.50 |
| | SCF-UK | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 863.2 | 54,800 | \$42,364.20 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 350 | 266,960 | \$202,638.40 |
| | WVUS | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 200.9 | 10,660 | \$8,692.60 |
| The Gambia | WFP | Rice (bagged) | 13.5 | 680 | \$577.00 |
| Kenya | WFP | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 1,357.00 | 61,230.00 | \$64,633.30 |
| Liberia | WFP | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 767 | 1,460 | \$1,741.60 |
| Mali | WFP | Corn Soy Blend | 210 | 1,540 | \$1,647.40 |
| Mauritania | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 678.8 | 11,620 | \$11,552.30 |
| Mozambique | WFP | Cornmeal | 5.5 | 3,190 | \$2,793.40 |
| Niger | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 5.8 | 11,080 | \$13,060.80 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Kidney Beans, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 1,627.50 | 3,340 | \$3,830.40 |
| Somalia | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 369.6 | 81,030 | \$70,606.00 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Somalia | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Green Split Peas, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 17.8 | 130,290 | \$126,793.80 |
| Sudan | ADRA | Lentils, Sorghum (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 44.1 | 730 | \$994.80 |
| | CARE | Lentils, Sorghum (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 14 | 1,500 | \$1,466.90 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 146.3 | 3,950 | \$5,782.20 |
| | NPA | Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 208.2 | 7,140 | \$9,795.90 |
| | WFP | Lentils, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 49.6 | 395,090 | \$494,876.80 |
| Tanzania | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Sorghum (bagged), Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Yellow Peas | 733.8 | 16,900 | \$14,562.10 |
| Uganda | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Sorghum (bagged), Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 10.9 | 47,850 | \$46,283.30 |
| Zambia | WFP | Green Split Peas, Sorghum (bagged), Sorghum (bulk), Yellow Split Peas | 91 | 3,090 | \$2,806.10 |
| Zimbabwe | WFP | Bulgur, Green Peas, Pinto Beans, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 2,234.50 | 47,900.00 | \$58,603.80 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 10.1 | 42,010.00 | \$45,261.30 |
| <i>Sub-Total Africa</i> | | | 17,894.50 | 1,621,670 | \$1,616,695.10 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP | Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Wheat Flour Bread, Yellow Peas | 44.6 | 141,930.00 | \$144,843.20 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Algeria | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour Bread | 125 | 5,940 | \$6,816.10 |
| Bangladesh | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 39 | 9,290 | \$5,967.10 |
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 17.5 | 8,810 | \$7,948.90 |
| | WFP | Soft Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Rice (bagged), Rice (bulk), Yellow Split Peas | 38.9 | 22,350.00 | \$17,295.60 |
| Burma | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Garbanzo Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 1,749 | 23,640 | \$28,063.00 |
| East Timor | WFP | Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 105 | 1,040 | \$1,150.00 |
| Iraq | WFP | Navy Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 1,500 | 17,500 | \$23,761.60 |
| Nepal | WFP | Garbanzo Beans, Lentils, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 328.4 | 15,830 | \$18,832.80 |
| Pakistan | WFP | Soft Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 132 | 2,450 | \$2,551.20 |
| Sri Lanka | WFP | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Lentils, Soft White Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 5.7 | 31,360 | \$28,562.90 |
| Syria | WFP | Bulgur, Lentils, Navy Beans, Vegetable Oil | 1,086 | 11,520 | \$14,031.60 |
| Yemen | WFP | Green Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Kidney Beans, Rice (bagged), Wheat Flour | 115.5 | 2,540.00 | \$2,201.30 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 5,286.60 | 294,200 | \$302,025.30 |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | WFP | Wheat Flour | 590.8 | 180 | \$173.30 |
| Sub-Total Central Asia | | | 590.8 | 180 | \$173.30 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Colombia | WFP | Green Peas, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 2,315 | 7,680 | \$10,628.60 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ecuador | WFP | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bagged) | 11.7 | 1,020 | \$892.90 |
| Haiti | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Lentils, Sorghum (bagged), Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 765 | 7,880 | \$10,327.70 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 1.4 | 20,060 | \$25,001.80 |
| | WVUS | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 294 | 8,720 | \$10,002.20 |
| Nicaragua | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 5 | 660 | \$1,699.40 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Rice (bagged) | 80 | 2,760 | \$3,294.50 |
| Sub-Total Latin America | | | 3,472.10 | 48,780 | \$61,847.10 |
| <i>Funding Adjustments (IFRP, PSCs, Prepositioning and CSB Mitigation)</i> | | | ---- | ---- | \$15,664.20 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 27,244 | 1,964,830 | \$1,980,740.80 |
| Source: Tonnage, Values and Section 202(e) totals derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, March 11, 2009. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, February 16, 2009. | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | |
| **Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY. | | | | | |
| Table does not include IFRP activities. See page 18 for specific details. | | | | | |

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Non-Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage Tables—Fiscal Year 2008

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Africare | Potatoes (flakes), Rice (bagged) | 0.8 | 2,850 | \$2,929.8 |
| | CRS | Lentils, Rice (bagged), Soy Fortified Bulgur, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil | 253.4 | 7,620 | \$7,094 |
| Burundi | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 58.4 | 5,510 | \$4,947.6 |
| Chad | Africare | Soy Fortified Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread | 20.5 | 3,410 | \$4,454.7 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ADRA | Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 14.4 | 4,910 | \$3,490 |
| | FHI | Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 2.8 | 3,650 | \$3,108.3 |
| | MCI | Cornmeal, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 5 | 3,180 | \$3,192.1 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 24.9 | 3,210 | \$3,627.1 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 45 | 5,610 | \$6,314.4 |
| | FHI | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$500** |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|------------|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Ethiopia | REST | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$768** |
| | SCF | Green Split Peas, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 76.3 | 3,650 | \$4,639.8 |
| | SCF-UK | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 53.7 | 6,370 | \$7,372.4 |
| Ghana | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits, Vegetable Oil | 223.5 | 5,650 | \$4,736.7 |
| | OICI | Soy Fortified Bulgur, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk) | 2.5 | 2,840 | \$2,209.5 |
| Guinea | OICI | Cornmeal, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil | 4.3 | 1,850 | \$2,992.8 |
| Kenya | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Dark Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 50.3 | 4,280 | \$3,571.9 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Dark Northern Spring Wheat (bulk) | 5 | 3,590 | \$3,096.8 |
| | FHI | Corn Soy Blend, Dark Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Green Split Peas, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 10.6 | 3,210 | \$2,753.4 |
| Liberia | CRS | Bulgur, Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 36.5 | 2,730 | \$7,672.5 |
| Madagascar | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 9.9 | 1,540 | \$5,615.8 |
| | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Great Northern Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 14 | 1,550 | \$5,766.5 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Madagascar | CRS | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$368.8** |
| Malawi | CRS | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 8.3 | 17,120 | \$17,874.4 |
| Mali | Africare | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$990** |
| | CRS | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$989.7** |
| Mauritania | CPI | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 32.3 | 7,610 | \$4,962.2 |
| Mozambique | ADRA | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk) | ---- | 6,440 | \$4,039.5 |
| | FHI | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk) | ---- | 5,430 | \$3,359.4 |
| | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk) | ---- | 11,580 | \$7,502.4 |
| | WVUS | Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk) | ---- | 7,490 | \$4,964.6 |
| Niger | Africare | Corn Soy Blend | 11.5 | 480 | \$3,024.5 |
| | CPI | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$2,534.0** |
| | CRS | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$7,262.1** |
| Rwanda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 2.6 | 1,930 | \$3,396.3 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 26 | 2,370 | \$3,143.3 |
| | WVUS | Corn Soy Blend, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 22.8 | 2,910 | \$4,810.5 |
| Senegal | CPI | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Rice (bagged), Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, | 33.3 | 5,160 | \$4,070.2 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Sierra Leone | CARE | Bulgur, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil | 32.4 | 3,450 | \$6,948.5 |
| Uganda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 42 | 23,350 | \$17,576.6 |
| | CRS | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$350** |
| | MCI | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 2.4 | 3,740 | \$3,498.2 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil | 4.5 | 3,980 | \$3,423.5 |
| | WVUS | Hard Red Winter Wheat | ---- | 2,100 | \$1,517.4 |
| Zambia | CRS | Bulgur, Lentils, Sorghum (bulk) | 15 | 1,710 | \$5,431.5 |
| | LOL | Hard Red Winter Wheat | ---- | 3,760 | \$3,689.2 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 1,144.90 | 187,820 | \$206,580.9 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WVUS | Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 11.5 | 6,820 | \$9,886.1 |
| Bangladesh | CARE | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Soft White Wheat, Soft White Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 103.3 | 50,740 | \$36,857.9 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Bangladesh | SCF | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bagged), Soft White Wheat (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 113 | 13,760 | \$10,961.5 |
| India | CARE | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$6,872.8** |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 555.1 | 6,730 | \$6,611.0 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | 782.9 | 78,050 | \$71,189.3 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Bolivia | ADRA | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$1,905.3** |
| | CARE | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$300.0** |
| | FHI | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur | 47.4 | 770 | \$3,215.4 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Lentils | 39.4 | 780 | \$3,564.7 |
| Guatemala | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 66 | 3,470 | \$4,625.7 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 12.8 | 3,500 | \$4,628.3 |
| | SHARE | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 16.4 | 3,810 | \$4,627.3 |
| Haiti | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 2 | 6,380 | \$5,050.5 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-----------|---------|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Haiti | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 35.2 | 16,175 | \$11,729.8 |
| | WVUS | Corn Soy Blend, Hard Red Winter Wheat (bulk), Lentils, Soy Fortified Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 202 | 21,845 | \$17,456.8 |
| Honduras | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Red Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 45.1 | 3,770 | \$3,532.1 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Red Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 5 | 3,660 | \$3,265.2 |
| | WVUS | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 8.7 | 2,250 | \$3,352.9 |
| Nicaragua | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 26.3 | 2,200 | \$2,268.2 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 7.1 | 2,290 | \$2,385.3 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nicaragua | PCI | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk), Rice (bagged), Vegetable Oil | 4 | 2,310 | \$2,363.0 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Northern Spring Wheat (bulk) | 34 | 2,200 | \$2,247.6 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America</i> | | | 551.4 | 75,410 | \$76,518.1 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 2,479.20 | 341,280 | \$354,288.3 |
| Source: Tonnage, Values and Section 202(e) totals derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, March 11, 2009. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, February 16, 2009. | | | | | |
| * Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |
| ** Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY. | | | | | |
| Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Some programs received Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities. | | | | | |

Appendix 6: Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget, Commodity and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2008

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---|----------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, | 3.8 | 83,380 | 59,982.1 |
| Kenya | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1.2 | 14,990 | 17,246.5 |
| Zimbabwe | WFP | Green Peas, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 2,232.2 | 12,510 | 18,155.8 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Sorghum (bulk), Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 4.1 | 49,080 | 54,275.9 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 2,241.3 | 159,960 | 149,660.3 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP | Hard Red Winter Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 6.6 | 15,590 | 22,405.3 |
| North Korea | MCI | Corn (bulk), Corn Soy Blend, Soy Beans (bulk), Vegetable Oil | 941.2 | 38,000 | 23,583.6 |
| | WFP | Corn (bulk), Soft White Wheat | 5.7 | 110,270 | 70,132.3 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 953.5 | 163,860 | 116,121.2 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 3,194.8 | 323,820 | 265,781.5 |
| Source: Tonnage, Values and Section 202(e) totals derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, March 11, 2009. Commodities and Recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, March 20, 2009. | | | | | |
| Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Recipients listed as approved in cooperative agreements. | | | | | |
| * Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |

Appendix 7: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2008

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES* (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | ACDI/VOCA | Wheat | 72.6 | 20,000 | \$12,656.1 |
| The Gambia Regional | IRD | Vegetable Oil | 800 | 4,500 | \$10,000 |
| Malawi | PA | Wheat | 252.2 | 10,000 | \$5,590 |
| Mozambique | PA | Wheat, Textured Soy Protein | 145.5 | 20,070 | \$9,161.1 |
| | TS | Wheat | 12 | 10,530 | \$3,832.9 |
| | LOL | Wheat | 787.2 | 15,600 | \$11,883.1 |
| Liberia | MC | Soybean Oil | 28.5 | 2,360 | \$5,321.8 |
| Niger | IRD | Soy Fortified Bulgur | 92.4 | 1,000 | \$6,841 |
| | | Vegetable Oil | | 2,500 | |
| | CRS | Vegetable Oil | 10.5 | 2,410 | \$5,836.2 |
| Senegal | CPI | Vegetable Oil | 194 | 4,260 | \$7,427.1 |
| Tanzania | PFD | Wheat | 36 | 15,750 | \$13,210.5 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 2,431 | 108,980 | \$91,759.9 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ROP | Wheat Flour | 101.4 | 12,500 | \$10,233.8 |
| | GoA | Soybean Oil | -- | 5,500 | \$10,312.5 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mongolia | MCI | Wheat | 1,594.6 | 25,000 | \$13,750 |
| Sub-Total Asia / Near East | | | 1,696 | 43,000 | \$34,296.3 |
| Europe | | | | | |
| Armenia | UMCOR | Soybean Meal | 126.5 | 6,000 | \$4,402.5 |
| Sub-Total Europe | | | 126.5 | 6,000 | \$4,402.5 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Bolivia | PCI | Lentils | 50.8 | 500 | \$9,418.2 |
| | | Peas | | 500 | |
| | | Wheat | | 15,370 | |
| Guatemala | TAMU | Soybean Meal | 25.4 | 15,000 | \$9,975 |
| Honduras | TS | Soybean Meal | 4.1 | 8,800 | \$5,588 |
| Nicaragua | PCI | Wheat | 24.5 | 12,340 | \$6,771.4 |
| Sub-Total Latin America | | | 104.7 | 52,510 | \$31,752.6 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 4,358.2 | 210,490 | \$153,050.2 |
| <i>Beneficiary figures are both direct and indirect</i> | | | | | |

Appendix 8: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2008 Donations by Country and Commodity

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Cameroon | CPI | Beans, Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil | 25 | 1,130 | \$3,900 |
| Chad | WFP | Cornmeal, Vegetable. Oil | 194.2 | 4,290 | \$4,800 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | IPHD | Rice, Pinto Beans, Soybean Oil | 70.2 | 3,970 | \$600 |
| Ethiopia | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable. Oil | 160.4 | 3,910 | \$4,300 |
| Kenya | WFP | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 1,100 | 10,700 | \$9,900 |
| Malawi | WFP | Corn Soy Blend | 437.2 | 6,280 | \$6,500 |
| Mozambique | JAM | Milled Rice, Wheat Soy Blend | 281 | 8,510 | \$6,800 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Pinto Beans, Corn Meal, Vegetable Oil | 300 | 8,280 | \$8,300 |
| Senegal | CPI | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$100** |
| Sierra Leone | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 29.5 | 1,260 | \$2,900 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 2,597.5 | 48,330 | \$54,400 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | WFP | Bulk Wheat | 350 | 11,500 | \$7,800 |
| Cambodia | IRD | Small Red Beans, Soybean Oil, Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend | 25.6 | 620 | \$1,300 |

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Laos | HDI | Black Turtle Beans, Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil | 13.4 | 660 | \$3,700 |
| | WFP | Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 50 | 2,240 | \$3,100 |
| Pakistan | WFP | Vegetable Oil | 259.0 | 4,690 | \$9,900 |
| <i>Sub-Total Asia/Near East</i> | | | 698.0 | 19,710 | \$25,800 |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | MCI | Milled Rice, Soybean Oil, Wheat Flour | 30.0 | 500 | \$2,500 |
| <i>Sub-Total Central Asia</i> | | | 30.0 | 500 | \$2,500 |
| Latin America | | | | | |
| Guatemala | SHARE | Corn Soy Blend, Dark Red Kidney Beans, Milled Rice, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil | 82.8 | 7,240 | \$7,600 |
| | FFPI | Rice, Light Red Kidney Beans, Textured Soy Protein, Soybean Oil, Buckwheat Groats, Yellow Corn, Nonfat Dry Milk, Canned Salmon | 210.0 | 10,200 | \$7,800 |
| Nicaragua | GLIM | Small Red Kidney Beans, Corn Meal, Milled Rice | 13.0 | 880 | \$1,200 |
| <i>Sub-Total Latin America</i> | | | 305.8 | 18,320 | \$16,600 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 3,631.3 | 86,860 | 99,300 |
| ** Senegal CPI – provision of cash in FY2008 to support multi-year agreement. Commodities were supplied in previous year. | | | | | |
| Source: Commodities, Tonnage and Values derived from McGovern-Dole Food for Education signed agreements and final budgets. | | | | | |
| Note: Values include commodities plus freight. Beneficiaries listed as approved for direct distribution in cooperative agreements. | | | | | |

Appendix 9: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2008

| | Minimum | Subminimum | Monetization | Value-added | Bagged in United States |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FY 2008 Target | 2,500,000 | 1,875,000 | 15.0% | 75.0% | 50.0% |
| Status as of September 2008 | 2,695,133 | 379,029 | 66.3% | 47.6% | 27.2% |

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 2008 Preliminary Budget Summary Overview, March 11, 2009.



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE REPORT 2009



Transmittal to Congress

Under Food for Peace Act Section 407(f) (1)(A), “Not later than April 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator [of USAID] and the Secretary [of Agriculture] shall jointly prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report regarding each program and activity carried out under this Act during the prior fiscal year.” As required, this report is hereby submitted to Congress.

April 2010

Cover photo: USAID.



A USAID-supported World Food Program initiative in eastern Sri Lanka. USAID.

This report may be found online:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

Telephone: (202) 712-0579

URL: <http://www.dec.org/> and at <http://www.usaid.gov>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States is committed to the promotion of global food security through its international food assistance and other foreign assistance programs. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, the United States provided more than \$2.9 billion of food assistance to developing countries approximately 2.8 million metric tons, reaching over 70 million people worldwide. The following summary shows U.S. food assistance, by legislative authority, for FY 2009.¹

| PROGRAM | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Food for Progress Title I | 14,300 | \$22,000.0 |
| Food for Peace Title II | 2,396,314 | \$2,552,061.6 |
| Food for Development Title III | ---- | ---- |
| Farmer-to-Farmer Program Title IV | ---- | \$12,500.0 |
| Section 416(b) | ---- | ---- |
| Food for Progress CCC | 274,230 | \$215,816.6 |
| McGovern-Dole | 126,523 | \$168,414.8 |
| Procurement Pilot Project | ---- | \$4,750.0 |
| Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust | 21,000 | \$5,638.4 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,832,367 | \$2,981,181.4 |

More than one billion people – nearly a sixth of the world’s population – suffer from chronic hunger. It is a crisis with devastating and far-reaching effects. Hunger weakens immune systems and stunts child development. Half of all child deaths in the developing world are related to undernutrition. Chronic hunger and undernutrition primarily result from poverty – people who are poor often simply cannot afford to buy food. Hungry families spend over half their income to buy the food they need to survive. Food often cannot travel from surplus to deficit regions within and across countries because of poor roads, barriers at borders and checkpoints along the way. Without enough food, adults struggle to work and children struggle to learn, making sustainable economic development difficult to achieve.

Ensuring global food security will only become more challenging in the future as demand for

¹ All costs represent commodities, freight, and distribution. Beneficiary totals for USAID represent beneficiaries reached in FY 2009. Beneficiary totals for USDA represent planned beneficiary totals associated with the FY 2009 award.

food is projected to increase by 50 percent over the next 20 years. Increased demand will come primarily from population growth in the developing world and income growth in middle-income countries. Growth in agricultural productivity, which is already lagging globally, also faces increasing threats from climate change, scarce water supplies, and competition for energy resources from industry and urbanization.

Addressing these issues will require a whole-of-government approach, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have been working closely with the U.S. State Department and other U.S. government agencies to develop the Administration's new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, "Feed the Future." The focus and coordination promoted in this initiative will strengthen all U.S. Government (USG) food security programming, including USG food assistance. By targeting the poorest of the poor and better integrating food aid programs into larger – often multilateral – efforts, USAID and USDA food assistance programs are aiming to improve the effectiveness of food aid and increase its contribution to global targets for reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty.



Children receiving USAID-supported food aid in Sudan. USAID.

INTRODUCTION

Since the passage of Public Law 480 or the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, U.S. international food assistance programs have evolved to address multiple objectives. The most recent changes came with the Food for Peace Act of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Commonly known as the 2008 Farm Bill, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 restated the objectives that guide U.S. food assistance programs. These objectives are to:

- Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes;
- Promote broad-based, equitable and sustainable development, including agricultural development;
- Expand international trade;
- 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 was established by several legislative authorities and is implemented by two federal agencies. USAID administers Titles II, III and V of the Food for Peace Act. USDA administers Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Food for Progress, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project. The list below provides a brief description of each activity.

1. Food for Peace Act.

- **Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security**—concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities.
- **Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs**—direct donation of U.S. agricultural commodities for emergency relief and development.
- **Title III: Food for Development**—government-to-government grants of agricultural commodities tied to policy reform.
- **Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter 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 or concessional financing 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**—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**—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. Under the 2008 Food for Peace Act, the Administrator of USAID oversees the release and use of these funds.
6. **Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP)**—local and regional purchase of commodities to help meet urgent food needs due to food crises and disasters. This program was authorized as a five-year pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill.



Beneficiaries of a USAID-supported food aid activity in Malawi. USAID.

I. U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

U.S. international food assistance has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. This tradition continued in FY 2009, with the USG providing more than 2.8 million metric tons (MT) of commodities to more than 70 million beneficiaries and 73 countries worldwide.

In recent years, attention has focused on the continued challenges that hamper efforts at reducing global food insecurity. The Administration's new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, "Feed the Future," has been designed to begin to address these challenges, including those faced in our food assistance programs. Starting in FY 2010, coordinated efforts promoted by the initiative will strengthen all USG food security programming. USAID and USDA have already made significant improvements to better target and monitor their food aid programs through a series of new initiatives. USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) office's recent three-year pilot Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project collects and analyzes data and information from USAID, USDA, and other sources to better inform the need, targeting, and potential use of food aid commodities. FFP's recent adoption of the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A) builds on research-based successes from targeting this beneficiary category, and improves the cost effectiveness, design and content of such programs. The recent hiring of additional FFP nonemergency (development) food aid program field monitors, meanwhile, increases FFP's ability to analyze, monitor and respond to food security and food aid concerns. FFP and USDA are also funding efforts aimed at improving the nutritional quality and content of food aid to better serve and respond to the specific needs of food aid beneficiaries.

A. Bellmon Estimation for Title II (BEST) Project

The BEST Project conducts independent market analyses to ensure that FFP complies with the Bellmon Amendment, which requires that adequate storage facilities be available in a recipient country upon arrival of a commodity to prevent spoilage or waste, and that distribution of the commodity in the recipient country will not result in substantial disincentive or interference with domestic production or marketing in that country. The BEST Project is conducting independent market analyses to ensure that these requirements are met. Using the results of these analyses, FFP, USDA, and other food aid partners are better able to target food aid most fully to those countries and beneficiaries in need. A number of studies have already been completed and can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/bellmonana.html

B. Title II Nonemergency Food Security Country Frameworks

In FY 2009, FFP continued to develop Food Security Programming Frameworks (FSPF) that define objectives, approaches, geographic foci and institutional partnerships for effective use of Title II nonemergency resources to reduce food insecurity. The FSPFs provide country-specific guidance to partners developing new Title II multi-year nonemergency assistance proposals (MYAPs). During FY 2009, FFP and respective Regional Bureaus and Missions developed

FSPFs for Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The FSPFs provide a broad overview of contextual factors and cross-cutting issues that promote or constrain food security programming in the country; identify the determinants of food insecurity and the geographic distribution of food insecurity and malnutrition, including areas of greatest food insecurity, risks and vulnerabilities; describe existing policies, strategies, initiatives, and programs related to reducing food insecurity in the country; and identify priority objectives, program areas, activities, partners, and geographic foci for Title II food security programs. A number of FSPFs have already been completed and can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/countryspec.html.

C. USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) exemplifies the U.S. commitment to anticipating and responding to humanitarian vulnerabilities and crises. Using interagency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and USDA, FEWS NET continues to monitor, collect and disseminate critical data on conditions of food availability and access. FEWS NET provides decision makers in the USG, host country governments, and a variety of other regional and international partners timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information. FEWS NET information products can be found at www.fews.net.

In response to rising needs for more and better food security monitoring information in additional countries where food security could become a significant problem, in FY 2009 USAID, working with FEWS NET, defined and tested a nonpresence-based monitoring strategy, referred to as the "remote monitoring" initiative. This strategy prioritizes the identification and early warning of significant changes in food availability and food access that might potentially lead to a food security crisis. Sectoral monitoring priorities for the remote monitoring include weather and climate, crop condition and output, food markets and trade, and a livelihood food security framework for each country.

Using a minimal number of on-the-ground visits and focusing heavily on FEWS NET's existing global monitoring resources and building and sustaining collaborations and partnerships with organizations already established in each country, FEWS NET developed methods, tools and agreements that promote a continuous stream of monitoring data from three remote monitoring pilot countries: Yemen, Tajikistan and Burundi.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The renewed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) emphasis within FFP ensures that Title II resources are being used effectively and efficiently to achieve the best possible food security outcomes, and that food aid program staff continually learn from past experiences to improve program implementation.

In this regard, FFP continued its practice of delivering four- to five- day M&E workshops to newly awarded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) partners in order to improve the quality of Title II M&E data, as well as USG staff charged with monitoring those programs. The

workshops help improve the design of program results frameworks, baselines, and M&E plans, and ensure that required indicators from FFP and Missions are included in partner M&E plans and that data are collected in a consistent manner. The workshops also strengthen Mission and partner knowledge of Title II programs and reinforce their understanding of M&E procedures. Workshops have now been held in Mali and in Mozambique (for 16 newly awarded MYAPs), as well as in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Malawi. Additional workshops will be held as new MYAPs are awarded in FY 2010, for Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Sudan.

FFP also released updated guidance that describes the key M&E responsibilities of MYAP awardees and potential awardees, providing additional detail to existing M&E policies. This guidance can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/ffpib.html. In addition, during FY 2009, FFP held a technical assistance workshop on food aid commodity management for Title II awardees. Held in the field, in Maputo, Mozambique, the workshop provided a hands-on component that included observations of commodity management activities at a seaport. Participants also learned the general tenets of Title II commodity management from a field perspective. The training strengthened the capacity of Title II partners to properly manage commodities within their own programs, and to improve commodity management practices among local sub-awardees.

USDA initiated efforts in FY 2009 to improve results-oriented management for its food aid programs. USDA has worked with grantees and results-oriented specialists to develop specific objectives and measures for the programs. Grant agreements completed in FY 2009 included more specific measures to gauge the success of the programs. USDA is continuing work in this area to define objectives and to develop monitoring and evaluation procedures that will be used in administering the programs. USDA plans to fully incorporate results-oriented management in the programs by FY 2011.

E. Food Aid Quality

In FY 2009, FFP awarded Tufts University's School of Nutrition a contract to examine the nutritional needs of food aid beneficiaries and the commodities currently available to meet those needs in the context of total available food resources. The beneficiaries studied include orphans and vulnerable children, pregnant and lactating women, students in grades K-8, food-insecure adolescents and adults, and people living with HIV.

As part of their study, technical briefing papers will



A mother and child with their food aid ration in Ghana. USAID.

be produced on the following topics:

- Review of past recommendations and their implementation to date;
- Enrichment and fortification in USAID activities and in Title II commodities;
- Recommendations to improve Title II enrichment and fortification formulations; and
- Food aid and nutritional support for people living with HIV.

A final report will include an expanded executive summary of the findings and recommendations of all four briefing papers, and recommendations for next steps and implementation of these recommendations. It will also include a description of a process for periodic and ongoing review of the nutritional quality of Title II food aid commodities.

Furthermore as part of this review, FFP and Tufts developed and maintain a public, interactive website (www.foodaidquality.org) to serve as a general space for information about the Food Aid Quality Review project, including summaries of meetings and presentations, as well as draft documents and preliminary recommendations for comment. On the site, there is also a discussion forum on topics related to the Food Aid Quality Review project, where those in the community are invited to participate by commenting on or starting their own discussion topic.

F. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project

Under the USAID supported FANTA Project-2, FFP continued to publish a number of Title II relevant publications, guides and tools to support Title II partners and USAID and USDA staff in strengthening knowledge in food security and nutrition activities. A list of the publications can be found at www.fantaproject.org/focus/foodaid.shtml.

One of the persistent challenges to Title II nonemergency programs is to assure that the impacts they achieve are sustained after the program has ended. All Title II nonemergency programs are now required to incorporate an “exit strategy” that aims at sustaining program impact. However, little guidance exists on how to implement successful exit strategies. To address this gap, FFP, with the help of Tufts University through FANTA Project-2, is developing guidance on the design of such strategies. For that purpose, a set of studies is being conducted in several countries where Title II nonemergency programs are ending.

Each country study protocol calls for a review of Title II awardees’ planned exit strategies and their implementation of that strategy during the final MYAP year, followed by a qualitative review one year after the MYAP has ended, as well as in-depth qualitative and quantitative assessments two years after exit to assess the extent to which the impacts of the MYAP were maintained or improved, and to understand factors of success or failure in the specific exit strategies that were used.

G. Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A)

The Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach (PM2A) is a food-assisted program aimed at reducing the prevalence of child malnutrition by targeting a package of health and nutrition interventions to all pregnant women, mothers of children 0-23 months and children under two in food-insecure program areas, regardless of nutritional status. Because they are the

most nutritionally-vulnerable members of the population, the program targets everyone in these groups to protect children from malnutrition and its long-term consequences, including diminished psychomotor skills, work capacity, intelligence and income. PM2A integrates best practices in maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programming and combines them with food assistance. USAID now strongly encourages Title II partners that submit MYAP proposals to design their MCHN intervention on the basis of preventive actions. In FY 2009, utilizing Title II resources, USAID awarded PM2A MYAPs for Guatemala and Burundi.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Food for Peace Act

1. Title I: Economic Assistance and Food Security

The Title I authority of the Food for Peace Act 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. The primary objective of the concessional sales component is to provide food assistance to targeted developing countries in order to promote economic growth. By gradually reducing the concessionality of support and eliminating ocean freight financing, the program is intended to assist in the recipient country's transition from aid to commercial trade. There were no Title I-funded concessional sales programs active in FY 2009.

Title I resources were used to support the Food for Progress grant program in FY 2009, providing 14,300 MT in assistance to two countries, Burundi and the Central African Republic, with an estimated value of \$22 million. Additional information on Title I-funded activities is included in the Food for Progress section of this report.

2. Title II: Emergency and Private Assistance Programs

More than three-quarters of U.S. international food aid was used in FY 2009 to respond to emergency situations and to implement development projects as part of the Title II program. Administered by the USAID Office of Food for Peace in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), in FY 2009, Title II programs (emergency and nonemergency) provided more than 2.3 million MT of commodities, with a program cost of approximately \$2.6 billion, to assist approximately 61 million people in 61 countries.

The focus of Title II programs is to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations, and improving resiliency to shocks is an essential first step toward household self-sufficiency and economic independence. In support of this strategy, the nonemergency development portfolio incorporates many activities to strengthen local capacity to respond to natural disasters.

a. 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. All of these elements pose substantial programmatic and operational challenges in responding effectively to the needs of food-insecure populations.

In FY 2009, Title II emergency programs provided more than 1.9 million MT of emergency food aid, with a program cost of more than \$2.1 billion, to help alleviate malnutrition and hunger in 38 countries. In all, Title II emergency programs reached approximately 54 million food-insecure people in FY 2009.

Food for Peace Title II: Emergency Program Highlights

Pakistan: With fighting between government forces and militants in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province on the rise, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased exponentially in early 2009, with estimated figures growing from several hundreds of thousands to over two million in mere months. As the number of IDPs grew – reaching as many as 2.2 million by the end of May 2009 – so did the level of Title II assistance. In all, FFP provided 62,730 MT of food aid to the World Food Program (WFP) in FY 2009, valued at \$55 million, to help meet the needs of Pakistan's IDP population. Importantly, FFP was able to meet the demands of a rising IDP population by using prepositioned commodities (see box on following page) and ship diversions to expedite the transport, arrival, and distribution of U.S. food aid. Moreover, as security conditions improved and IDPs began to return to their places of origin, FFP continued to provide assistance to IDPs and returnees, serving as an important safety net until their livelihoods could be restored.



U.S. food aid being prepared for distribution at an IDP camp in Pakistan. USAID.



Beehives being distributed to a youth group in Ethiopia as part of an income generating activity. FHI.

Ethiopia: In FY 2009, FFP continued to support the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) by providing an estimated \$120 million of food assistance through its nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to chronically food insecure beneficiaries. In exchange for food (or cash) transfers, beneficiaries of the PSNP carry out public works projects such as soil and water conservation, community road construction and rehabilitation, small-scale irrigation, and school and health post renovation and construction, among others. The food and cash transfers prevent the depletion of household assets (such as the sale of livestock or the eating of the next season's seeds), and the public works projects create community assets, such as roads and health posts.

In addition to support for the PSNP, Food for Peace provided over \$266 million of relief food assistance through WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to drought-affected beneficiaries. These people can normally meet their own food requirements. However, because of successive seasons of insufficient rain and inadequate harvests, they required emergency food assistance.

b. Title II: Private Assistance Programs (Nonemergency)

The Food for Peace Title II development (nonemergency) food aid program constitutes one of the largest sources of USAID funding in promoting long-term food security in such areas as:

- Agriculture and Natural Resource Management activities;
- Health and household nutrition activities (e.g., MCHN including PM2A); and
- Education, Humanitarian Assistance, and Microenterprise.

In FY 2009, 19 awardees implemented 78 Title II nonemergency programs in 31 countries. Approximately 474,350 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$370 million, was used to support programs that benefited more than seven million people.

Food for Peace Title II: Nonemergency Program Highlights

Guatemala: High levels of malnutrition are especially harmful for children under the age of two, who can experience life-long impairments in their physical and cognitive development. In the northern department of Alta Verapaz in Guatemala, more than 60 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished, while infant and maternal mortality rates are among the worst in the country. To improve food security in Alta Verapaz, FFP provided Mercy Corps International (MCI) 3,370 MT of food aid in FY 2009, valued at \$7.6 million, to implement a program using the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach. Working in tandem with government health counterparts and FANTA for operations research support, MCI provided food assistance to 227,000 Guatemalan children under two and malnourished children

Prepositioning Warehousing

USAID's warehouse program supports the strategic prepositioning of Food for Peace commodities by increasing the number of warehouses from two up to five in regions that show historic need or are situated along trade routes. Under the new program, the Agency expects to store packaged and bulk food commodities, as needed, in at least five warehouses throughout Africa, in South Asia, and within the United States.

Prepositioning warehouses are an integral part of USAID's food aid program. They offer USAID the capability to significantly reduce transit times of food commodities in the midst of a crisis.

USAID uses prepositioning sites to maintain a continuous flow of vital food aid. The Agency stores commonly needed commodities in the prepositioning warehouses and, as needs arise, ships the food directly from the warehouse to the region in need.

Expansion of the USAID prepositioning program was made possible by new authorities provided by Congress in the 2008 Farm Bill.

under five, as well as nursing and pregnant mothers in the Alta Verapaz, Petén and Quiché regions. In addition, by the end of the PM2A program in Guatemala in FY 2013, health providers will have increased their capacity to plan for community health needs, and program beneficiaries are expected to have improved their nutritional status and access to sustainable, quality health care.

Liberia: While Liberia continues on its path to recovery and development after decades of poor governance and civil war, high rates of chronic malnutrition persist. As part of the U.S. President's Food Security Response Initiative (PFSRI), FFP allocated 4,860 MT of food aid commodities in FY 2009, valued at \$6.3 million, for nonemergency assistance in Liberia. Using these resources, CRS and over a dozen international and domestic NGOs are working with 35,380 beneficiaries in 24 districts to improve agricultural production, infrastructure and emergency preparedness. The program also aims to improve the management of childhood illnesses, rehabilitate malnourished children, and provide life skills education for children and adolescents impacted by HIV.



A father and son bringing home their USAID food aid ration in Tajikistan. USAID.

Focusing on building the capacity of local NGOs to manage food security activities and interventions, CRS's program made significant achievements in FY 2009. One activity in the remote area of Nyor-Diaply – rehabilitating community fish ponds left dormant due to the war and providing associated training – led to the rehabilitation of 21 fish ponds by seven community-based organizations. Eleven of the ponds produced 1,084 kg of tilapia and catfish, from which community members were able to feed themselves and sell the rest for a profit of USD \$650. The fish farming groups involved plans to save a portion of the profits and expand their fish farming activities in the community.

Uganda: Following decades of civil insecurity and successive seasons of poor rains and harvests, northern and northeastern Uganda remain highly food insecure. As part of a Title II-funded MYAP, ACDI/VOCA and its sub-grantees are implementing activities in 17 rural districts in northern and eastern Uganda. Using 19,850 MT in food aid in FY 2009, valued at \$12.7 million, ACDI/VOCA provided over 116,000 beneficiaries with food assistance, agricultural training and support, income generation services and grants, and activities in health,

nutrition, and hygiene. Using the support provided, the 1,955 farmer savings groups formed under the program amassed a cumulative savings of \$162,668 in two years. In addition, the program focuses extensively on People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). In addition to food aid provided, in FY 2009, 96,970 PLWHAs, including their families, were provided with income generating grants, agricultural support, and other support services upon graduation from direct food distributions.

c. International Food Relief Partnership

In November 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) Act. The law, which was renewed and extended under the recent Farm Bill, enables USAID to award grant agreements to eligible U.S. nonprofit organizations to produce and stockpile shelf-stable, prepackaged 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 2009, FFP awarded approximately \$8.6 million in Title II IFRP production and distribution grants. As part of the production grant, Breedlove Dehydrated Foods produced a vitamin-fortified, dried vegetable soup mix that is prepared and used as meals, predominantly in institutional settings. Over the course of the FY, 30 IFRP distribution grants were awarded to 23 nonprofit U.S.-based organizations. IFRP awardees distributed the commodity to over 90,000 beneficiaries in 23 countries.

The organizations that received grants in FY 2009 to transport and distribute the commodities were: ACTS International; Amigos Internacionales; Batey Relief Alliance; Catholic Relief Services; Center for International Health; Children's Hunger Fund; Church of Bible Understanding; CitiHope; Convoy of Hope; Coprodeli USA; Counterpart International; Cross International; Evangelistic International Ministries; Fabretto Children's Foundation; Feed the Children; Food for the Hungry; Haiti Vision; International Partnership for Human Development; International Relief and Development; International Relief Teams; Nascent Solutions; Project Concern International; Resource and Policy Exchange; and World Help.

3. Title III: Food for Development

The Food for Peace Title III program is a USAID-administered tool for enhancing food security and supporting long-term economic development in the least-developed countries. The USG 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 neither requested nor appropriated for Title III in FY 2009.

4. Title V: John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program

The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter FTF Program provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries 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 needs of host-country farmers and organizations. Volunteers are recruited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. 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 Food Security Act of 1985 and funded through Title V of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The U.S. Congress authorized the current FY 2009-2013 phase of the FTF Program in the 2008 Food for Peace Act, designating it the "John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program" in honor of Ogonowski, one of the pilots killed on September 11, 2001, and former Congressman Bereuter, who initially sponsored the program.

During FY 2009, USAID provided \$12.5 million for FTF programs. Over approximately six months of active implementation during the fiscal year, 218 volunteer assignments were completed in 23 countries, strengthening 163 host organizations – cooperatives, farmer associations, agribusinesses, and NGOs – and directly assisting 10,533 persons, including training 5,951 persons. Approximately 35 percent of FTF beneficiaries were female. Importantly, new FTF programs were implemented in 20 core countries, developing five-year work plans for 41 country projects, focusing on agricultural productivity and value-chain development for dairy, horticulture, staple food crops, aquaculture, and other commodities. Four special projects were launched, involving new implementing organizations and targeting special issues such as avian influenza prevention, organic coffee production, and food security.

| FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS: FY 2009 | |
|--|------------|
| Africa | |
| Angola | 4 |
| Egypt | 18 |
| Ethiopia | 1 |
| Ghana | 13 |
| Kenya | 16 |
| Malawi | 15 |
| Mali | 5 |
| Mozambique | 12 |
| Nigeria | 13 |
| Tanzania | 12 |
| Uganda | 10 |
| Sub-Total Africa | 119 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | |
| Bolivia | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | 4 |
| Guyana | 5 |
| Haiti | 7 |
| Jamaica | 7 |
| Nicaragua | 12 |
| Peru | 2 |
| Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean | 38 |
| Europe/Eurasia | |
| Belarus | 5 |
| Georgia | 23 |
| Moldova | 15 |
| Sub-Total Europe/Eurasia | 43 |
| Asia/Near East | |
| Lebanon | 16 |
| Tajikistan | 2 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | 18 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | 218 |

Title V: FTF Program Highlights

Egypt: The Four Thousand Tons per Day Program, a USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA) activity in Egypt, targets over 8,000 smallholder farmers to help them to become reliable and profitable suppliers for both local processors and export markets. FTF volunteers provide invaluable technical and training assistance through the program. For example, in FY 2009, volunteers provided technical assistance to farmer groups in the Nubariya region, and introduced new technologies for managing soil fertility, irrigation water use, and seedling production. One of



FTF-supported green pepper producer women's group in El Salvador. USAID.

the beneficiaries, a smallholder tomato producer in the region, almost doubled his yield from the previous year as well as his net income, in part from savings incurred from lower production costs. Using some of the proceeds generated, his household plans to purchase small livestock and rent additional land to increase the area under cultivation next season.

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 donated 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 at competitive world prices. In FY 2009, no commodities were made available by CCC for use in the 416(b) program and, consequently, no donations were made under the 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 Title I funds. Agreements under the Food for Progress Program are awarded to governments or private voluntary organizations (PVOs), nonprofit agricultural organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations or other private entities.

The 2008 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 2012. The CCC is authorized to use \$15 million for administrative costs under the grants, and \$40 million for transportation expenses.

In FY 2009, CCC funding financed the purchase and shipment of 274,230 MT of commodities to 14 countries, with an estimated value of \$216 million. In total, the Food for Progress Program – through CCC and Title I funding – provided over \$238 million in food assistance in FY 2009, which supported the purchase and shipment of 288,530 MT of commodities.

Food for Progress Program Highlights

Afghanistan: As part of the USG’s long-term commitment to help Afghanistan rebuild after years of war, USDA provided 25,000 MT of monetized wheat – valued at \$12.1 million – to Shelter for Life International (SFL) to implement programs that combat food insecurity. SFL is rehabilitating irrigation systems, building storage facilities, facilitating information sharing, and extending credit to local farmers. Through training and the technical support provided, increases are expected in agricultural productivity, local markets will be made more accessible, and grain mills will be improved.

Bangladesh: Although having made great strides in meeting the food needs of its growing population, Bangladesh remains among the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Approximately 50 percent of the total population live in poverty, 34 percent live on less than \$1 per day, and over 52 percent of children under five years of age face severe malnutrition. To combat these problems, Cornell University is using the proceeds from 4,850 MT of monetized crude degummed soybean oil – valued at \$10.5 million – to implement programs that fight poverty in the region. Specifically, Cornell is providing training and micro-loans to small farmers to enhance agricultural production technology in liming, bedding, and arsenic management. It is also improving the capacity of national agricultural institutions, NGOs, and input suppliers to provide technical support and infrastructure development to farmers. The goals of the program are to increase crop productivity of the farms assisted by Cornell’s program by 40 percent and expand incomes of local farmers by 25 percent.

Burundi: Burundi has a high population density and very limited natural resources, with 90 percent of Burundians dependent on subsistence farming. Despite recent improvements in the political and security landscapes, food insecurity persists after more than a decade of civil war. High food prices are also impacting vulnerable people in both rural and urban areas. To mitigate food security challenges, Food for Progress funding was provided to WFP to support the recovery process in six provinces characterized by high levels of food insecurity. Using 3,500

MT of corn, 2,250 MT of yellow split peas, and 1,500 MT of vegetable oil, WFP provided general food distribution and support for vulnerable groups, carried out school feeding, and implemented activities aimed at asset creation, skills training, and improved nutrition. These activities reached approximately 65,000 beneficiaries in 2009.

Dominican Republic: Food insecurity and malnutrition are most widely seen in the underserved sugar cane farming communities (bateyes) in the Dominican Republic where access to farming and agricultural production is limited. The Batey Relief Alliance (BRA) is implementing programs designed specifically to address the pressing needs of millions in the Dominican Republic, especially in the bateyes. BRA is monetizing 1,250 MT of crude degummed soybean oil and is using the proceeds to implement program activities that address some of the country's food needs. Using \$2 million in Food for Progress resources over the life of the program, BRA is improving the region's agricultural productivity by establishing new agricultural cooperatives where BRA will provide credit and train local farmers in agricultural management. Through a Food for Work program, farmers and farm families will assist in the construction of storage facilities and irrigation systems for improved crop management, help repair roads for improved market access, and assist with repairs to latrines, schools, and homes for improved sanitary and health conditions among agricultural populations. The objectives of the program are to increase agricultural production by 20 percent and decrease crop losses by 20 to 25 percent. Income and food sales are planned to increase by 20 percent, and beneficiary access to markets is expected to increase by 35 percent. Finally, the program may provide 1,400 people with access to potable and clean water.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the most underdeveloped countries in the world, ranking 171 of 177 countries in the 2009 United Nations Human Development Index. Malnutrition is rampant, affecting an estimated 50 percent of the population. The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) is using proceeds from 23,000 MT of monetized hard red winter wheat provided through the Food for Progress program to implement activities that address food insecurity in the areas of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia. The program, valued at \$13.8 million, is developing a supportive commercial environment for agriculture by providing technical assistance on productivity, post-harvest handling, and marketing strategies to farmer members of existing rural credit unions. Infrastructure such as storage facilities, irrigation systems, access roads, bridges, basic sanitation facilities, and other support projects will improve through the support of community self-help activities. Finally, WOCCU is strengthening community-based agricultural credit unions in order to expand credit and micro-loans to local farmers. These activities are hoped to increase output, yields, and income for local farmers by 30 percent by the end of the four-year program.

Malawi: Over half of Malawi's 13.6 million inhabitants live in poverty, with 30 to 50 percent of the population at risk of food insecurity. To support sustainable economic and agricultural development, USDA provided the Foundation for International Community Assistance International (FINCA) 10,000 MT of hard red spring wheat to implement programs aimed at reducing food insecurity. The total value of FINCA's grant for FY 2009 equaled \$8.5 million. Using the proceeds from the monetization of the wheat, FINCA is expanding microfinance services to agribusiness entrepreneurs in rural areas as well as conducting social and economic assessments to determine the influence of loans on household welfare and agriculture-related

businesses. Moreover, training and support is provided to local farmers to promote long-term sustainable agricultural growth. These activities will contribute toward the following objectives: increase individual business sales and income for loan recipients by 10 percent annually and increase access to tools, equipment, inputs, marketing opportunities, and financial services for rural clients by 15 percent.

Philippines: While experiencing a period of economic growth and decreasing poverty rates nationwide, poor agricultural practices, natural disasters, and conflict have prevented sustainable development in the Mindanao provinces of the Philippines. In response, USDA provided a Food for Progress grant valued at \$5.7 million to CRS in FY 2009. CRS is monetizing 9,000 MT of soybean meal provided through the program and will use the proceeds to implement activities aimed at increasing food production and reducing poverty in selected Mindanao provinces. The program will focus on: enhancing technical support to farmers; increasing post-harvest capacity; improving post-harvest practices; increasing crop diversification for cash crops; and linking farmers to financial institutions and markets. This agreement will build upon the successes of CRS/Philippines' ongoing USDA-assisted Small Farms and Marketing Program, which has been implemented in five pilot sites throughout Mindanao. CRS's objectives are to increase farm incomes of resource-poor farmers by an average of 50 percent, provide agricultural extension and marketing services for 10,000 farmers, and increase rice, cacao, and coffee production.

Senegal: To combat high rates of poverty and malnutrition in Senegal, USDA provided a Food for Progress grant in FY 2009 to the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) totaling \$8.3 million. NCBA is using proceeds from 4,200 MT of monetized crude degummed soybean oil to implement programs aimed at strengthening producer organizations, enhancing millet production, improving market linkages, and increasing access to financial services. Training programs include financial management, efficient production and processing methods, marketing strategies, and business development. NCBA is also distributing improved seeds locally, promoting conservation farming, establishing information systems for farmers, and providing a range of financial services and financial training opportunities for producer groups and processors. Over 9,000 people are benefiting from this assistance.

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 USG has demonstrated its continued commitment to education and child nutrition with the 2008 Farm Bill's reauthorization of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole Program) through FY 2012.



Schoolgirls taking part in a McGovern-Dole-supported WFP program in Bangladesh. USDA.

Modeled after the USG's school meals program, the McGovern-Dole Program is named in honor of former Senators George McGovern and Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to promote education and school feeding. The McGovern-Dole 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 age five. In FY 2009, the McGovern-Dole Program provided more than 126,523 MT of commodities to support child nutrition and school feeding programs in 18 countries, the total value of which exceeded \$168 million.

McGovern-Dole Program Highlights:

Cambodia: Decades of war and internal strife continue to impede Cambodia's economic growth. Low per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in combination with high inflation in recent years has had major implications for the country's largest economic sector – agriculture – where poor farming practices, inadequate irrigation systems, and unfavorable market conditions already hamper development, with negative impacts on food security and nutrition. In response, International Relief and Development (IRD) is using 1,930 MT of USDA-donated commodities to meet the following goals: increase school enrollment by 29 percent, expand attendance by 20 percent, and raise the continuation rate to 86 percent in 51 schools in Kampong Chhanang Province over the three years of the program. IRD will provide nutritious on-site meals and take-home rations to girls, to students who complete the sixth grade, and to high performing teachers. Program activities will reach 31,100 students, 200 teachers, and 1,300 families. In

addition to meals provided, each targeted school will have active health and nutrition education programs to combat the province's high malnutrition rates more effectively.

Guatemala: While the country suffers from high rates of malnutrition nationwide, high rates are especially pronounced in rural areas. In areas such as the central and northwestern highlands, they run as high as 80 percent. With the goal of increasing the nutritional and educational status of children in targeted areas of the rural Mayan highlands, the McGovern-Dole Program donated 13,780 MT of commodities to Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE) in FY 2009. Targeting approximately 385 schools in these areas, SHARE's program includes direct feeding, the provision of take-home rations, establishing and training members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), developing school infrastructure, promoting capacity building of indigenous organizations, and establishing school gardens for educational and nutritional purposes. Through this program, SHARE will directly reach over 70,000 students and 2,300 teachers each year. The program's targets are to increase enrollment by 17 percent and attendance by 19 percent. In addition, the promotion rate is expected to rise to 79.5 percent.

Liberia: With a fractured economy and few services available following years of civil war and poor governance, Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Upwards of 40 percent of children under five years old suffer from malnutrition and more than one-third of the population lives on less than one dollar per day. Life expectancy is a mere 45 years, and the adult literacy rate is 52 percent. With the Government of Liberia's renewed focus on economic development and food security, IRD is implementing a three-year McGovern-Dole Program-funded program in five counties in Liberia: Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Maryland, Grand Kru, and River Gee. Each year, program activities will directly benefit 30,000 students and 600 teachers, and indirectly reach 25,000 families through a combination of direct feeding, health/nutrition activities, HIV/AIDS education, school resource and infrastructure improvements, and the building of sustainability through PTAs, school farms, and youth clubs. The program also provides school supplies and printed materials that support literacy and numeracy to targeted schools. The program is focused on increasing total enrollment by 30 percent and attendance by 44 percent.

Pakistan: Nutrition and education remain priorities in Pakistan, where malnutrition rates average 37 percent for children under five and the national literacy rate is 55 percent. The McGovern-Dole Program has been providing assistance to WFP since 2005, offering female beneficiaries in targeted food-insecure districts access to development opportunities through three primary activities. The first focuses on improving enrollment, attendance, and retention rates among girls at targeted primary schools. The second focuses on pregnant mothers, who are provided with quality health services during pre- and post-natal periods. Lastly, WFP supports asset creation and livelihood improvement activities to improve the socio-economic condition of rural women and their families. WFP has reached over 6.4 million Pakistanis since 2005 and received \$7 million in McGovern-Dole Program support in FY 2009. During that year, WFP continued to build upon program successes that included an increase in the completion rate of 22 percent for females in targeted schools and an increase in enrollment of over 450 percent for females in targeted schools between 2005 and 2008. In that same time period, deliveries by trained birth attendants increased from 51 percent to 93 percent and in 2008, 234,066 women

received routine health services. Furthermore, the number of families with access to clean drinking water increased by 10 percent in 2008.

Uganda: The Karamoja region of Uganda is one of the country's most vulnerable areas, where malnutrition and lack of education remain pressing issues. Only 18 percent of men and six percent of women are literate and only an estimated 33 percent of children are enrolled in school, based on 2007 statistics. In FY 2009, the McGovern-Dole Program granted WFP 5,680 MT of commodities, a donation valued at \$19 million, for three years of support to assist the government in improving the cognitive performance of primary school children in the region. WFP provided school meals to students in both day and boarding schools and allocated take-home rations to girls achieving 80 percent attendance per term. The objectives of the program are to increase total enrollment by 30 percent and attendance for girls and boys by 23 percent and 11 percent, respectively, above 2008 levels. Importantly, the Government of Uganda plans to gradually integrate itself into program administration and activities to ensure program sustainability.

E. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT)

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) is a reserve of commodities and cash that is used to meet unanticipated food aid needs. The BEHT can hold wheat, rice, corn, and sorghum in any combination, but the only commodity ever held has been wheat. USDA has recently sold the remaining wheat in the trust (about 915,000 MT) so that currently the BEHT holds only cash – \$315 million. The cash would be used by USDA to purchase U.S. food products when USAID determines it is needed for emergency food aid.

The 2008 Farm Bill reauthorizes the BEHT through FY 2012 and allows the Secretary of Agriculture to invest the funds from the trust in low-risk, short-term securities or instruments so as to maximize its value.

FFP used \$5.6 million of BEHT resources in FY 2009, which was converted into 21,000 MT of food aid commodities, to respond to declining food security conditions in North Korea.

F. Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP)

The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project (PPP) was authorized as a pilot program under the 2008 Farm Bill. The primary objective of the project is to use local and regional purchase to help meet urgent food needs due to food crises and disasters quickly. The goal is to protect against a decline in food consumption, save lives, and reduce suffering. In FY 2009, \$4.75 million was allocated for programming in three countries, of which \$2.73 million was used for local and regional procurement of commodities and \$2.02 million for associated costs including inland transportation and storage and handling. All three pilot programs in FY 2009 in Malawi, Mali, and Tanzania were implemented by WFP.

PPP Program Highlights:

Malawi: Ranking 160 of 177 countries in the United Nations 2009 Human Development Index, with half of its 12 million citizens living below the poverty line and 20 percent of the population extremely poor, Malawi proved an ideal candidate for PPP assistance in FY 2009. USDA provided WFP with funding support from the PPP to address the food needs of households that are at risk of hunger and poverty. In addition to providing food to vulnerable groups, WFP specifically focuses on procuring food including cereals, pulses, and corn-soy blend, from smallholder farmer groups through pro-smallholder tendering practices. Through this process, WFP hopes to strengthen the engagement of smallholders and small/medium-scale traders in the markets, stimulate agricultural production and cohesion within smallholder farmer organizations, and raise smallholder/trader income levels. Support provided through the PPP in Malawi will provide food to 24,999 households, or an estimated 124,995 beneficiaries, for approximately three months.

Mali: A landlocked Sahelian country with a poverty rate of over 59.3 percent, Mali suffers from high levels of food and nutritional insecurity that is most pronounced in rural areas. As part of PPP, USDA provided almost \$1.1 million to WFP to assist with their Country Program and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Under these programs, WFP provides support for basic education, rural development, and food security. Specifically, the programs include nutrition interventions among children aged six to 59 months, food assistance for vulnerable groups, and communication activities on nutritional information. Support provided through the PPP in Mali will provide food to 28,000 pregnant and lactating women for six months and to 15,000 people through food for work/food for training activities for three months.

Tanzania: While Tanzania is one of Africa's more politically stable countries, the country is categorized as a low-income and food-deficit country, with almost 80 percent of its total population dependent on subsistence agriculture for their livelihood. In FY 2009, USDA provided WFP \$2 million in PPP resources to assist with their Country Program and PRRO in Tanzania. Under the Country Program, WFP provides support to HIV/AIDS-affected households, implements food for asset creation activities, and provides supplementary feeding to vulnerable children and lactating and pregnant women. The PRRO, meanwhile, provides basic food needs to refugees and the most vulnerable Tanzanians living in northwestern Tanzania. Activities under this program enable poor communities to acquire livelihood skills to build resilience to future shocks and support education, health care, and agricultural services. Support provided through the PPP in Tanzania will provide food to over 125,000 beneficiaries, including refugees, for one to five months.

III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|---|
| BCC | Behavior Change Communication |
| BEHT | Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust |
| CCC | Commodity Credit Corporation |
| CSB | Corn Soy Blend |
| FANTA | Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning System Network |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace (USAID) |
| FSPF | Food Security Programming Framework |
| FTF | Farmer-to-Farmer Program of Food for Peace Act, Title V |
| FY | Fiscal year |
| GDA | Global Development Alliance (USAID) |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHFSI | Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative |
| GOE | Government of Ethiopia |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HPSC | Health Practices, Strong Communities |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IFRP | International Food Relief Partnership |
| ITSH | Internal Transportation, Storage and Handling |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCHN | Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MT | Metric ton |
| MYAP | Multi-Year Assistance Program |
| NGO | Nongovernmental Organization |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PFSRI | President's Food Security Response Initiative |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PM2A | Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach |
| PPP | Procurement Pilot Project |
| PRRO | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Program |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Association |
| RFI | Request for Information |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USG | U.S. Government |
| WFP | World Food Program |

Appendix 2: List of Awardees

The following awardees implemented U.S. Government food assistance programs in fiscal year 2009:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| ACDI/VOCA | Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance |
| ACTS | ACTS International |
| ADRA | Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Inc. |
| Africare | Africare |
| AI | Amigos Internacionales |
| BRA | Batey Relief Alliance |
| CARE..... | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. |
| Caritas | Caritas |
| CBU | Church of Bible Understanding |
| CH..... | Convoy of Hope |
| CHF | Children’s Hunger Fund |
| CHOUF | Cooperative Housing Foundation |
| CIH..... | Center for International Health |
| Citihope..... | Citihope International |
| Coprodeli..... | Coprodeli USA |
| CPI | Counterpart International |
| Cross | Cross International |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CU | Cornell University |
| EIM | Evangelistic International Ministries |
| FCF | Fabretto Children's Foundation |
| Feed the Children..... | Feed the Children |
| FFTP | Food for the Poor |
| FHI | Food for the Hungry International |
| FINCA..... | Foundation for International Community Assistance International |
| GDR | Government of the Dominican Republic |
| GIROA..... | Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan |
| GoPK..... | Government of Pakistan |
| HV | Haiti Vision |
| IPHD | International Partnership for Human Development |
| IRD..... | International Relief and Development |
| JAM..... | Joint Aid Management |
| LOL..... | Land O’Lakes |
| MCI..... | Mercy Corps International |
| Nascent..... | Nascent Solutions |
| NCBA | National Cooperative Business Association |
| NPA..... | Norwegian People’s Aid |
| OICI | Opportunities Industrialization Centers International |
| PAI | Planet Aid International |
| PCI | Project Concern International |

PRISMA.....Asociacion Benefica Prisma
REST.....Relief Society of Tigray
RI.....Relief International
ROP.....Roots of Peace
RPX.....Resource and Policy Exchange
SCF.....Save the Children Federation
SCF-UK.....Save the Children UK
SFL.....Shelter for Life International
SHARE.....Asociación SHARE de Guatemala
TNS.....TechnoServ
UMCOR.....United Methodist Committee on Relief
WH.....World Help
WFP.....World Food Program (United Nations)
WOCCU.....World Council of Credit Unions
WVUS.....World Vision US

Appendix 3: USDA Title I Program: Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2009

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burundi | WFP | Corn, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 65 | 7,250 | \$10,000.0 |
| Central African Republic | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 65 | 7,050 | \$12,000.0 |
| <i>Sub-Total Africa</i> | | | <i>130</i> | <i>14,300</i> | <i>\$22,000.0</i> |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 130 | 14,300 | \$22,000.0 |

Appendix 4: USAID Title II Emergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2009

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burundi | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 2 | 3,720 | \$4,101.7 |
| Cameroon | WFP | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 170 | 4,690 | \$4,868.5 |
| Central African Republic | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Kidney Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 367 | 3,430 | \$5,431.4 |
| Chad | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 1,746 | 100,950 | \$138,482.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 2 | 4,980 | \$6,608.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 328 | 72,080 | \$111,654.1 |
| Ethiopia | CARE | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas, Lentils | 202 | 19,180 | \$13,188.5 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Peas, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 26 | 168,790 | \$92,987.3 |
| | SCF | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 161 | 21,230 | \$17,887.6 |
| | SCF-UK | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 628 | 46,170 | \$30,230.8 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 587 | 249,410 | \$173,740.5 |
| Kenya | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 3,910 | 125,610 | \$133,722.8 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Corn Soy Blend | 705 | 2,430 | \$2,932.9 |
| Somalia | CARE | Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Sorghum | 123 | 14,200 | \$11,195.5 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 17 | 142,440 | \$112,242.0 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Sudan | ADRA* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$332.7 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 243 | 5,130 | \$8,678.4 |
| | NPA | Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 197 | 2,860 | \$6,234.0 |
| | WFP | Lentils, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 47 | 476,360 | \$532,202.5 |
| Tanzania | WFP | Cornmeal, Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil | 512 | 9,480 | \$9,718.7 |
| Uganda | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas, Yellow Split Peas | 1,943 | 19,520 | \$18,546.1 |
| Zimbabwe | WFP | Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 9 | 96,340 | \$92,487.3 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 4 | 92,370 | \$73,397.0 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 11,928 | 1,681,370 | \$1,600,870.6 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 16 | 62,190 | \$59,509.7 |
| Algeria | WFP | Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 125 | 6,470 | \$6,880.3 |
| Georgia | WFP | Kidney Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour Bread | 100 | 1,550 | \$1,840.9 |
| Nepal | WFP | Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 550 | 7,450 | \$8,793.0 |
| Pakistan | WFP | Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Split Peas | 1,207 | 62,730 | \$55,386.7 |
| Philippines | WFP | Rice | 2 | 1,480 | \$1,855.0 |
| Sri Lanka | WFP | Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 2,352 | 38,550 | \$28,727.8 |
| West Bank/Gaza | WFP | Garbanzo Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 1,030 | 21,430 | \$20,715.4 |
| Yemen | WFP | Beans, Wheat | 72 | 3,900 | \$2,432.0 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 5,454 | 205,750 | \$186,140.8 |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | SCF | Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas | 70 | 4,090 | \$6,091.1 |
| Sub-Total Central Asia | | | 70 | 4,090 | \$6,091.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|---------|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Colombia | WFP | Green Peas, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour | 1,590 | 8,660 | \$11,046.4 |
| Haiti | CARE | Lentils, Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 49 | 870 | \$1,495.5 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 14 | 910 | \$2,478.0 |
| | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 1,603 | 16,110 | \$21,253.4 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 52 | 2,000 | \$3,040.0 |
| Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean | | | 3,309 | 28,550 | \$39,313.3 |
| Funding Adjustments (Program Support Costs, Prepositioning, and Unallocated Resources) | | | ---- | ---- | \$333,553.4 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 20,760 | 1,919,760 | \$2,165,969.2 |
| Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System reports, December 4, 2009 and November 13, 2009, respectively. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |
| *Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY. | | | | | |
| Table does not include IFRP awardees. See page 14 for a list of awardees and page 38 for the country list. | | | | | |

Appendix 5: USAID Title II Nonemergency Activities: Summary Budget, Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage—Fiscal Year 2009

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Africare | Bulgur, Pinto Beans, Rice, Soy Flour, Vegetable Oil | 21 | 2,390 | \$3,498.1 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Cornmeal, Lentils, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 214 | 8,460 | \$9,807.8 |
| Burundi | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 59 | 20,900 | \$16,013.8 |
| Chad | Africare | Bulgur, Wheat Flour Bread | 99 | 5,680 | \$8,110.5 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ADRA | Cornmeal, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 21 | 5,410 | \$4,654.5 |
| | FHI | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 3 | 5,100 | \$4,465.7 |
| | MCI | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 3 | 6,020 | \$5,223.1 |
| Ethiopia | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 192 | 25,080 | \$17,066.5 |
| | FHI | Green Peas, Wheat | 195 | 19,690 | \$12,368.4 |
| | REST | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Peas | 755 | 46,070 | \$25,485.7 |
| | SCF-UK* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$3,526.8 |
| Ghana | OICI | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 7 | 4,990 | \$4,500.0 |
| Guinea | OICI | Cornmeal, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil | 14 | 1,400 | \$2,500.9 |
| Liberia | CRS | Rice | ---- | 4,860 | \$6,300.9 |
| Madagascar | ADRA | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$71.2 |
| | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Sorghum, Vegetable Oil | 135 | 3,640 | \$16,186.1 |
| Malawi | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 34 | 25,230 | \$18,963.0 |
| Mali | Africare | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 37 | 1,600 | \$2,821.2 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Split Peas, Vegetable Oil | 63 | 5,120 | \$8,755.2 |
| Mauritania | CPI | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 99 | 7,140 | \$5,000.1 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mozambique | ADRA | Wheat | ---- | 8,830 | \$3,974.9 |
| | FHI | Wheat | ---- | 8,640 | \$3,654.2 |
| | SCF | Wheat | ---- | 16,550 | \$7,454.8 |
| | WVUS | Wheat | ---- | 11,540 | \$4,968.0 |
| Niger | Africare | Red Beans, Rice | 14 | 3,400 | \$4,486.7 |
| | Counterpart | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 12 | 3,400 | \$3,038.5 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Rice | 23 | 6,340 | \$6,568.7 |
| Rwanda | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 3 | 1,010 | \$1,415.8 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 26 | 1,810 | \$2,130.3 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 49 | 2,570 | \$3,815.5 |
| Senegal | CPI | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Potato (flakes), Rice, Vegetable Oil | 43 | 3,600 | \$3,355.1 |
| Sierra Leone | CARE | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 27 | 9,460 | \$7,850.5 |
| Uganda | ACDI/VOCA | Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 42 | 19,850 | \$12,748.6 |
| | MCI | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Green Split Peas, Wheat, Vegetable Oil | 8 | 10,170 | \$8,446.1 |
| Zambia | CRS | Bulgur, Lentils | 15 | 1,710 | \$8,002.2 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 2,212 | 307,660 | \$257,229.4 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | WVUS | Rice, Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Yellow Peas | 138 | 8,190 | \$13,500.0 |
| Bangladesh | CARE | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 228 | 50,100 | \$21,582.9 |
| | SCF | Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Yellow Split Peas | 180 | 18,320 | \$8,445.4 |
| India | CARE* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$6,000.0 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Vegetable Oil | 422 | 8,200 | \$7,465.5 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 968 | 84,810 | \$56,993.8 |

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---|-----------|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Guatemala | CRS | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 85 | 4,310 | \$4,556.2 |
| | MCI | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 16 | 3,370 | \$7,614.7 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 12 | 5,540 | \$5,534.7 |
| | SHARE | Corn Soy Blend, Pinto Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 17 | 4,110 | \$4,337.6 |
| Haiti | ACDI/VOCA | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Peas | 44 | 17,710 | \$8,679.6 |
| | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Green Peas, Vegetable Oil, Wheat | 91 | 13,930 | \$10,297.9 |
| | WVUS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, | 107 | 31,490 | \$16,522.5 |
| Honduras | ADRA | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 36 | 330 | \$1,310.1 |
| | SCF | Corn Soy Blend, Red Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 5 | 650 | \$2,451.9 |
| | WVUS | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 4 | 440 | \$2,008.8 |
| Sub-Total Latin America | | | 418 | 81,880 | \$63,314.0 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 3,597 | 474,350 | \$377,537.2 |
| Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, December 4, 2009. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals. | | | | | |
| *Some programs receive Section 202e and/or ITSH funds without receiving commodities in the same FY. | | | | | |

Appendix 6: USDA - CCC Funded - Food for Progress Grants—Fiscal Year 2009

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | WOCCU | Wheat | 37 | 23,000 | \$13,750.0 |
| Malawi | FINCA | Wheat | 21 | 10,000 | \$8,520.0 |
| | PAI | Wheat | 325 | 30,000 | \$26,620.0 |
| Mozambique | PAI | Wheat | 145 | 20,000 | \$8,746.0 |
| Niger | IRD* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$416.7 |
| | CRS* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$255.7 |
| Senegal | NCBA | Soybean Oil | 9 | 4,200 | \$8,330.0 |
| | Africare | Soybean Meal | 15 | 16,500 | \$9,830.0 |
| Uganda | FINCA | Wheat | 25 | 15,000 | \$9,200.0 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 577 | 118,700 | \$85,668.4 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | GIROA* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$73.7 |
| | SFL | Wheat | 30 | 25,000 | \$12,100.0 |
| | ROP** | Wheat Flour | 14 | ---- | \$4,472.8 |
| | GIROA | Soybean Oil | 70 | 10,600 | \$17,500.0 |
| Bangladesh | CU | Soybean Oil | 829 | 4,850 | \$10,490.0 |
| Mongolia | MCI / CHOUF* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$1,703.5 |
| Pakistan | WFP*** | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$13,283.0 |
| | GoPk | Wheat | 2,700 | 50,000 | \$30,800.0 |
| | | Soybean Oil | ---- | 6,800 | ---- |
| Philippines | CRS | Soybean Meal | 10 | 9,000 | \$5,660.0 |
| | ACDI/VOCA | Soybean Meal | 23 | 13,200 | \$10,500.0 |
| | LOL | Soybean Meal | 22 | 9,730 | \$8,699.9 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 3,698 | 129,180 | \$115,283.0 |
| Europe | | | | | |
| Armenia | WFP* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$15.6 |
| | UMCOR* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$143.2 |
| Sub-Total Europe | | | ---- | ---- | \$158.8 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia | PCI* | ---- | ---- | ---- | \$1,216.5 |
| Dominican Republic | BRA | Crude Vegetable Oil, Vegetable Oil | 8 | 1,350 | \$1,990.0 |
| | GDR | Wheat | ---- | 25,000 | \$11,500.0 |
| Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean | | | 8 | 26,350 | \$14,706.5 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 4,283 | 274,230 | \$215,816.6 |
| *Represents prior year agreements with costs incurred in FY 2009. **Represents part of an FY 2008 award billed in FY 2009. ***Represents internal distribution costs only, no commodity costs. | | | | | |

Appendix 7: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program—Fiscal Year 2009 Donations by Country and Commodity

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | COMMODITY | BENEFICIARIES (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|---------|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| Angola | JAM | Corn Soy Blend | 200 | 14,400 | \$29,500.0 |
| Cameroon | CPI | Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 28 | 1,130 | \$2,850.0 |
| Chad | WFP | Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil | 104 | 4,440 | \$5,504.1 |
| Ethiopia | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Vegetable Oil | 160 | 3,910 | \$5,343.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | IPHD | Beans, Dehydrated Potatoes, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 105 | 9,020 | \$18,300.0 |
| Kenya | WFP | Bulgur, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Yellow Split Peas | 1,100 | 11,900 | \$9,488.7 |
| Liberia | IRD | Soy Flour, Soy Protein Isolate, Wheat | 135 | 7,260 | \$8,800.0 |
| | WFP | Beans, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 3 | 243 | \$170.4 |
| Malawi | WFP | Corn Soy Blend | 400 | 5,520 | \$6,084.8 |
| Mozambique | JAM | Rice, Wheat Soy Blend | 271 | 9,270 | \$7,800.0 |
| Niger | RI | Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 25 | 9,600 | \$13,200.0 |
| Rwanda | WFP | Beans, Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil | 300 | 8,020 | \$8,832.3 |
| Sierra Leone | CRS | Bulgur, Corn Soy Blend, Lentils, Vegetable Oil | 55 | 1,330 | \$2,850.0 |
| Uganda | WFP | Corn Soy Blend, Cornmeal, Vegetable Oil | 245 | 5,680 | \$19,000.0 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | | 3,131 | 91,723 | \$137,723.5 |
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | WFP | Wheat | 350 | 14,490 | \$5,315.5 |
| Cambodia | IRD | Beans, Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Soybean Oil | 25 | 1,260 | \$1,230.0 |
| Laos | WFP | Canned Salmon, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Vegetable Oil | 100 | 2,010 | \$2,886.6 |
| Pakistan | WFP | Vegetable Oil | 300 | 5,410 | \$7,000.0 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 775 | 23,170 | \$16,432.1 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Guatemala | FFTP | Beans, Corn, Rice, Salmon, Soybean Oil | 260 | 3,660 | \$6,000.0 |
| | SHARE | Beans, Corn Soy Blend, Rice, Soybean Meal, Vegetable Oil | 72 | 7,970 | \$8,259.2 |
| Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean | | | 332 | 11,630 | \$14,259.2 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 4,238 | 126,523 | \$168,414.8 |

**Appendix 8: Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: Summary Budget,
Commodity, Recipient and Tonnage--- Fiscal Year 2009**

| COUNTRY | GRANTEE | COMMODITY | RECIPIENTS (000s) | METRIC TONS | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Asia/Near East | | | | | |
| North Korea | MCI | Corn | 941.2 | 21,000 | \$5,638.40 |
| Sub-Total Asia/Near East | | | 941.2 | 21,000 | \$5,638.40 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | | 941 | 21,000 | \$5,638.4 |
| <p>Source: Metric tonnage and total cost values derived from FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009. Awardees listed as approved in cooperative agreements. Commodity types and recipients derived from Food for Peace Information System report, December 4, 2009. Recipient values are reflective of commodity rations and are derived separately from program beneficiary totals.</p> | | | | | |

**Appendix 9: Local and Regional Procurement Pilot Program—
Fiscal Year 2009**

| COUNTRY | AWARDEE | TOTAL COST (000s) |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Africa | | |
| Malawi | WFP | \$1,700 |
| Mali | WFP | \$1,050 |
| Tanzania | WFP | \$2,000 |
| Sub-Total Africa | | \$4,750 |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | | \$4,750 |

Appendix 10: Food for Peace Title II Congressional Mandates—Fiscal Year 2009

| | MINIMUM | SUBMINIMUM | MONETIZATION | VALUE-ADDED | BAGGED IN UNITED STATES |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| FY 2009 Target | 2,500,000 | 1,875,000 | 15.0% | 75.0% | 50.0% |
| Status as of November 2009 | 2,824,033 | 535,195 | 58.1% | 53.9% | 25.9% |

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

Subminimum: Metric tons for approved nonemergency 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 nonemergency programs that are processed, fortified, or bagged.

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

Source: FFP Preliminary Final Budget Summary Report, November 24, 2009.

Appendix 11: Countries with U.S. International Food Assistance Programs under the FFP Act—Fiscal Year 2009

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Title I (0 countries) | Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Nicaragua* Niger Pakistan Peru* Philippines Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Syria* Tajikistan Tanzania Uganda West Bank/Gaza Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe | Peru Senegal Tajikistan Uganda Uzbekistan | Malawi Mongolia Mozambique Niger Pakistan Philippines Senegal Uganda |
| Title I-Funded Food for Progress (2 countries) | | Title III (0 countries) | |
| Burundi Central African Republic | | Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer (23 countries) | Food for Education (18 countries) |
| Title II (54 countries) | | Angola Belarus Bolivia Dominican Republic Egypt Ethiopia Georgia Ghana Guyana Haiti Jamaica Kenya Lebanon Malawi Mali Moldova Mozambique Nicaragua Nigeria Peru Tajikistan Tanzania Uganda | Angola Bangladesh Cambodia Cameroon Chad Ethiopia Guatemala Guinea-Bissau Kenya Laos Liberia Malawi Mozambique Niger Pakistan Rwanda Sierra Leone Uganda |
| Afghanistan Algeria Bangladesh Bolivia* Burkina Faso Burma* Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Colombia Cote d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Ecuador* Ethiopia Gambia* Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Haiti Honduras India Indonesia* Iraq* Kenya Lesotho* Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali | Title II-Funded International Food Relief Partnership (23 countries) Bolivia* Cambodia Cameroon Central African Rep. Dominican Republic El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Guatemala Haiti Honduras Kenya Kyrgyzstan Laos Lesotho Malawi Namibia Nicaragua | | Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (1 country) North Korea |
| | | CCC-Funded Food for Progress (14 countries) | Procurement Pilot Project (3 countries) |
| | | Afghanistan Armenia Bangladesh Bolivia Dominican Republic Ethiopia | Malawi Mali Tanzania |

* Active program(s) funded in previous fiscal year(s)