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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.

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.

Bangladesh

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

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 costal 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 Mahaxy, 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
CARE .....Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CNFA .....Citizens' Network for Foreign Affairs
CPI.....Counterpart International
CRS .....Catholic Relief Services
FFPI.....Food for the Poor, Inc.
FHI .....Food for the Hungry International
Florida A&M...Florida A&M University
GoA .....Government of Afghanistan
GLIM.....Global Impact, Inc.
HDI.....The Humpty Dumpty Institute
IPHD.....International Partnership for Human Development
IRD .....International Relief and Development, Inc.
LOL .....Land O'Lakes
LWM .....Legacy World Missions
MCI .....Mercy Corps International
NOAH .....NOAH Project
NPA.....Norwegian People's Aid
OICI.....Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
Partners of the Americas
PCI.....Project Concern International
PFD.....Partners for Development
REST .....Relief Society of Tigray
ROP .....Roots of Peace
SCF.....Save the Children Federation
SCF-UK.....Save the Children UK
SHARE.....SHARE Guatemala
TAMU .....Texas A&M University
TS .....TechnoServ
UMCOR .....United Methodist Committee on Relief
VSU.....Virginia State University
WFP.....United Nations World Food Program
Winrock.....Winrock International
WVUS .....World 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
Sub-Total Africa			**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**
Funding Adjustments (IFRP, PSCs, Prepositioning and CSB Mitigation)			----	----	$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
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			**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
Sub-Total Latin America			**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**
Beneficiary figures are both direct and indirect					

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
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			**698.0**	**19,710**	**$25,800**
Central Asia					
Kyrgyzstan	MCI	Milled Rice, Soybean Oil, Wheat Flour	30.0	500	$2,500
Sub-Total Central Asia			**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
Sub-Total Latin America			**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.

Appendix 10: Countries with Approved U.S. Food Assistance Programs—Fiscal Year 2008

Title I
(0 countries)

Title I-Funded
Food for Progress
(2 countries)

East Timor
Tajikistan

CCC-Funded
Food for Progress
(15 countries)

Afghanistan
Armenia
Bolivia
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Guatemala
Honduras
Liberia
Malawi
Mongolia
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Niger
Senegal
Tanzania

Title II*
(48 countries)

Afghanistan
Algeria
Bangladesh
Bolivia†
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon†
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
East Timor
Ecuador
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala†
Guinea
Haiti†
Honduras†
India†
Iraq
Kenya†
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi†
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua†
Niger
Pakistan
Rwanda
Senegal†
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Syria
Tajikistan†
Tanzania†
Uganda†
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe†

*Represents Title II programs with commodities approved in FY 2008, or that remain active with resources allocated in the prior fiscal year.

Title II-Funded
International Food Relief Partnership
(26 countries)

Angola
Bolivia
Cambodia
Cameroon
Democratic Republic of the Congo*
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Ethiopia*
Georgia
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Nicaragua
Peru
Philippines
Senegal
South Africa
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Uganda
Zimbabwe

*Represents IFRP programs with commodities approved in FY 2007, or that remain active with resources allocated in the prior fiscal year.

Title III
(0 countries)

Title V-Farmer-to-Farmer
(37 countries)

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

Bill Emerson
Humanitarian Trust
(5 countries)

Afghanistan
Ethiopia
Kenya
North Korea
Zimbabwe

Food for Education
(17 countries)

Bangladesh
Cambodia
Cameroon
Chad
Congo, Republic of the
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Malawi
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone