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## **Recent Trends in U.S. Funding of Agricultural Development Assistance for Africa**

In this chapter, we report on how the institutions described in Chapter 2 have funded U.S. agricultural development assistance for Africa over the period 2000–2004. Over the last quarter of the twentieth century, the level of funding for African agriculture by all donors was a roller-coaster ride, roughly doubling in real terms from 1975 to the late 1980s before retreating to mid-1970s levels by 2000, as well described and documented by Eicher (2003). This up-and-down trend is reflected in the statistics compiled by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, the record of World Bank activity over the period, and the levels of U.S. assistance for agriculture in Africa and other developing regions.

The decline in development assistance for agriculture leading up to 2000 has many possible explanations, including the competing need to respond to short-term food crises, the shift of priorities to the social sector (especially health and education), and questions about the effectiveness of such assistance. While this history of agricultural assistance has some important lessons to teach (Kumar 1995; Lele 1991), our purpose in preparing this report is to provide a springboard for considering the future of U.S. assistance for African agriculture by describing and analyzing current trends in U.S. funding.

Our analysis shows that based on a broad definition of agricultural development assistance, overall U.S. funding for African agriculture has risen only slightly in absolute terms—barely enough to keep up with inflation—and has lagged significantly behind growth in U.S. foreign assistance globally and in U.S. assistance for health and other non-agricultural sectors in Africa. In this chapter, we support and go beneath these broad observations to describe and analyze the funding streams for African agriculture as they flow through a dozen bilateral and multilateral agencies, with particular emphasis on USAID. The result is a quantitative picture of the overall U.S. financial contribution to African agriculture sufficient to gauge the magnitude of U.S. funding and observe trends; it is by no means an audit-quality documentation of expenditures. The softness of some of the calculations in this report reflects limitations on the

available data. Each information source that we relied on for this analysis has limitations that affect the precision, completeness, and comparability of the data on funding levels. Most fundamentally, there is no single, accepted definition of agricultural development assistance, and USAID—the lead funder of such assistance—does not use this term in describing its agriculture-related spending levels and activities.

As explained in Chapter 1, we embrace a broad definition of agricultural development assistance in this report; it includes support for any activity that as a primary purpose contributes to the ability of agriculture to foster rural economic development and reduce poverty and hunger. It thus includes the many activities that enhance productivity on the farm, including natural resources management, as well as efforts to create an enabling policy and institutional environment for agriculture (ranging from improved land tenure systems to liberalized trade rules to applied agricultural research), develop markets for agricultural inputs and outputs, build rural roads and other physical infrastructure necessary for market access, facilitate rural employment through agribusiness and value-added processing of agricultural commodities, and build agricultural export capacity and opportunity.

With this broad understanding of agricultural development assistance as the starting point, we describe and quantify USAID and other U.S. assistance for agricultural development in Africa, with the limitations duly noted. One goal of the report is to foster movement toward a widely accepted and consistent way to describe and quantify agricultural development assistance. In the meantime, our approach suffices to paint a quantitative picture of the current program and its funding trends, something that previously has not been available and can usefully inform stakeholders and policymakers alike.

We begin this chapter with funding levels and trends in the USAID program from 2000 to 2004. Then, we describe bilateral funding for agricultural assistance over this period by other U.S. agencies, including the USDA, the TDA, and the ADF. Next, we present an overview of U.S. funding for African agriculture through the multilateral institutions: the FOA of the United Nations, the WFP, the World Bank, the IFAD, and the ADB/ADF. We conclude the chapter with estimates of total U.S. funding for agricultural development assistance in Africa.

## USAID's Bureau for Africa Funding Levels and Trends

The majority of USAID's funding for agricultural development assistance in Africa is funded through the Bureau for Africa, which allocates resources to field offices and regional programs. The most difficult analytical challenge that we faced in doing the research for this report is that the Bureau for Africa, working within the USAID budgeting and programming system, does not categorize or report on its agriculture-related development activities as "agricultural development assistance" or any similar descriptor; instead, it uses strategic objectives (discussed in Chapter 2), any one of which may include both agriculture- and non-agriculture-related activities. This approach to defining strategic objectives has advantages as an element of USAID's results-oriented management philosophy but it means that USAID provides no official estimate of the resources it devotes annually to fostering agricultural-led economic growth in rural Africa or elsewhere.

To fill this information gap, we used two measures of the Bureau for Africa's resource flows for agriculture that are reasonable indicators of USAID resource trends and priorities for agricultural development assistance, in the broad sense in which we use the term. The first indicator is based on the level of funding provided to USAID field offices and other operating units in Africa in the sectoral categories that could be used for agricultural development assistance purposes as we broadly define them. The second indicator is the estimated level of those available resources that are actually used to support agriculture-related strategic objectives. These two indicators are described in the next few paragraphs. The descriptions are followed by a presentation and analysis of the relevant data on Africa Bureau funding of agriculture-related strategic objectives, funding for agriculture in Africa through FFP and EGAT, and, finally, an estimate of total USAID funding for agriculture-led economic growth in Africa.

As explained in Chapter 2, most of the funding that Congress provides for USAID's non-emergency development assistance programs in Africa—from maternal and child health to agricultural development—is appropriated through four accounts: Child Survival and Health (CSH), Development Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF), and Title II of P.L. 480. Funds appropriated in the CSH, DA, and ESF accounts are allocated by USAID's Bureau of Policy and Program Coordination to the Bureau for Africa and other regional and pillar bureaus at USAID headquarters. The bureaus, in turn, allocate shares to operating units (such as the

country missions abroad), where the funds finance the operating unit's strategic objectives. PPC and FFP allocate Title II resources from headquarters to the country level for emergency and non-emergency uses, including agricultural development.

Nearly all USAID agricultural development assistance in Africa is funded through non-emergency Title II food aid and the DA account. The approximate share of Title II food aid that is used specifically for agricultural development can be calculated for a particular African country from information published in FFP's annual reports (see Appendix 3-C). These reports include country-specific estimated percentages of food aid allocations used for agricultural development purposes from each cooperating sponsor's annual food aid allotment. Our report relies heavily on those USAID estimates. USAID makes no similar estimate for DA funds used for agricultural development, reflecting the fact that field offices and other operating units pursue agriculture-related initiatives through strategic objectives that are rarely labeled "agricultural development" and often encompass multiple, related objectives.

When the Bureau for Africa allocates its DA resources to the field, however, it does so in several categories or sectors, of which three—Agriculture, Economic Growth, and Environment—can be used to fund strategic objectives intended to foster agriculture-led economic growth, at least in part. In fact, with the exception of relatively minor ESF funding, the DA funds allocated to these three sectors are the sole source of resources that are available to USAID field units to fund agriculture-related strategic objectives in Africa, and according to our estimates, as much as 90% of these funds go to agriculture-related projects. The patterns of DA resource allocation among these three sectors and their levels of funding in relation to other sectors are thus good indicators of resource trends and priorities associated with agricultural development in Africa. These patterns and levels are indicators rather than direct measures of resource trends, however, because not all of the resources allocated to these sectors are used to foster agricultural development.

The second major indicator of resource allocation for agricultural development purposes is the actual programming of resources (rather than simply having the resources available) to agriculture-related strategic objectives at the operating-unit level, which comes closer to being a direct measure than an indicator. However, it falls short as a direct or precise measure because strategic objectives are not described in terms of inputs to development, such as agricultural development assistance, but in terms of desired outcomes, such as "increased rural incomes" or

“accelerated economic growth,” which may be achieved by both agriculture- and non-agriculture-related interventions. Thus, in some cases, it is necessary to estimate the percentage of resources funding a particular strategic objective that can be fairly considered as assistance for agriculture-led rural economic growth and poverty reduction.

Neither of these indicators alone provides a precise measure of agricultural development assistance for African agriculture, but together they provide a reasonable and informative picture of recent funding trends and priorities.

### ***Indicator One: DA Account Funds Available***<sup>22</sup>

USAID's funding of agricultural development assistance in Africa is best understood first in comparison with the agency's overall funding, globally and in Africa. From FY2000 through FY2004, total USAID funding available for all activities worldwide averaged \$8.5 billion annually, excluding wartime supplemental appropriations for Iraq and other nonrecurring appropriations (Table 3.1). This total USAID funding supports long-term development activities, short-term disaster relief, and other humanitarian assistance as well as more politically motivated assistance.

As discussed earlier, USAID draws resources for its long-term development activities, including agricultural assistance in Africa, from four appropriation accounts: CSH, DA, ESF, and P.L. 480, Title II (of which the non-emergency food aid resources are relevant and reported here). The development resources in these four accounts provide a sizable majority of the total funds managed by USAID, 53–78% annually from 2000 to 2004. The annual allocations of funds appropriated to these accounts globally and for Africa from FY2000 to FY2004 are presented in Table 3-1.

Of these four accounts, ESF is by far the largest, comprising 45% of the total funds available to USAID in these four accounts for non-emergency purposes from FY2000 to FY2004. Co-managed by USAID and the Department of State, ESF funds are allocated primarily on the basis of political and national security considerations. Although ESF is an important source of USAID development funds globally, only 2.7% of ESF funds were allocated to countries in sub-Saharan Africa from FY2000 through FY2004, averaging \$90 million annually

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<sup>22</sup> In this section, USAID budget figures are drawn from USAID annual *Congressional Budget Justifications* for FY2000 through FY2004 (USAID various years) unless otherwise noted.

over the five years. Only a small portion of this allocation was used for agricultural development purposes.<sup>23</sup>

The second largest of the accounts, CSH, funds only health-related activities. Thus, beyond the one-quarter to one-third of agricultural development assistance funded by Title II food aid, nearly all USAID funding for such activities in Africa is funded from the agency's DA account. Therefore, to understand trends in USAID funding of agricultural development, it is important to analyze trends in the DA account, including funding allocations within the account and comparisons of DA funding with the funding of other USAID accounts. The basic information required for this analysis is provided in Tables 3-1 and 3-2, and funding trends are depicted in Figure 3-1.

Analysis of USAID budget allocations reveals that over the five-year period from FY2000 through FY2004, growth in funding for Africa in general and African agriculture in particular has lagged behind growth in funding for other regions and sectors. More specifically:

- allocation of DA funds for use in sub-Saharan Africa grew more slowly than the funds appropriated to the DA account globally;
- the CSH account grew substantially more quickly than the DA account, both globally and in Africa;
- within the DA account, resources for non-agriculture sectors grew more rapidly than for sectors used to fund agricultural development; and
- the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, which is funded from the DA account, has not significantly increased funding available for agricultural development assistance in Africa.

### **Lagging Overall Resource Growth**

Excluding wartime supplemental allocations and other nonrecurring items, USAID's overall resources grew modestly (only 16%) from 2000 to 2004. Funding for the four accounts that

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<sup>23</sup> During fiscal years 2001–2004, Africa field offices reported allocating a total of \$15.7 million of their ESF resources for purposes in the Agriculture sector, which was 4% of the total ESF funding for Africa in the period. They reported allocating a total of \$68.2 million over the four years, or 17.5% of the total, for purposes in the three agriculture-related sectors—Agriculture, Economic Growth, and Environment—combined (Johnson 2005), which means the funds may have been used for purposes within the broad definition of agricultural development assistance adopted for this report. We have made no assessment of how the ESF funds were actually used.

support long-term development fared better, however, increasing from \$4.98 billion to \$6.84 billion (37%) over the five-year period. Funding from these accounts for sub-Saharan Africa fared less well, increasing from \$954 million to \$1.23 billion (29%) over the same period.

The disparity in funding growth between Africa and the rest of the world is even sharper in the DA account, which is critical for agriculture. Globally, DA funding increased from \$981 million in FY2000 to \$1.38 billion in FY2004 (40%). In sub-Saharan Africa, DA funding increased from \$447 million to \$494 million (10.5%) over the same period, barely keeping pace with inflation.<sup>24</sup>

### **CSH vs. DA Funding**

Most of the recent gain in total development funding, globally and for sub-Saharan Africa, has occurred in the CSH account, which grew much more rapidly than the DA account. Globally, CSH grew 116% (from \$844 million to \$1.82 billion) from 2000 through 2004, compared with a 40% growth in global DA. The CSH increase in sub-Saharan Africa was only half as rapid but still substantial at 61% (from \$295 million to \$474 million) compared with a 11.5% growth in DA funding in sub-Saharan Africa.

The disparity in funding between USAID's CSH and DA accounts tells only part of the story about the priority accorded to health in the government's international assistance budget. President Bush has made a five-year, \$15 billion dollar commitment to fight HIV/AIDS. Globally, USAID allocates about \$500 million annually to HIV/AIDS programs from its CSH account, but a substantial and growing portion of the U.S. contribution for HIV/AIDS is funded through the Department of State. More than \$400 million from the State Department's 2004 budget went to the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative, with more than \$1.3 billion slated for 2005 and a request of nearly \$2 billion pending in the president's FY2006 budget for the Department of State.

### **Stagnant DA Funding for Agriculture-Related Sectors**

Within the DA account, funding for activities to foster agriculture-led economic growth comes from the agency's allotments to three sectors: Agriculture (which, beginning in 2002, included funding designated for IEHA), Economic Growth, and Environment. Total funding for these

sectors rose from \$284 million in 2000 to \$304 million in 2004, or a gain of 7% in absolute terms (Table 3-2). After adjusting for inflation, however, approximately 3% less DA resource was available for agricultural development in real terms, and the share of total DA funding in Africa available for agriculture-related purposes decreased from 64% in 2000 to 61.5% in 2004. In contrast, DA funding in the Education sector grew 35% in absolute terms over the period and went from 21.4% to 25.9% of total DA funding allocations in Africa.

### **Effect of IEHA on DA Funds Available**

Funding for IEHA began in FY2002 with an allotment of \$5 million from the Bureau for Africa's DA funds, followed by \$27 million in 2003, and \$47 million in both 2004 and 2005. Although reported separately, the IEHA funds come from the Agriculture sector of the DA account. As shown in Table 3-2, the increasing funding allocations to IEHA were largely offset by reductions in other DA sectors that USAID field offices use to fund agricultural development activities in Africa. Thus, total funding in these sectors was only \$9 million more in 2004 than it had been in 2002, the year IEHA was initiated.

The IEHA allocations were offset specifically by reduced funding for non-IEHA activities in the Agriculture sector, which declined by \$20 million from 2002 to 2004, and the Economic Growth sectors, which declined \$18 million. Even in the eight countries and three regional programs chosen to receive IEHA funding, the gains from IEHA were largely offset by funding reductions in other Agriculture, Economic Growth, and Environment sectors (Figure 3-2). Although total IEHA funding was \$47 million in 2004, the total amount of DA funds available for agriculture-related projects in IEHA countries and programs increased by \$13 million (9%) in the two years of IEHA's existence—not quite keeping pace with inflation—and the total of such funding was lower in 2004 than in 2000.

The fact that IEHA resources are not additive does not mean that the IEHA initiative lacks value. IEHA has been a vehicle for focusing efforts in a way that is intended to reduce hunger by improving agricultural productivity and income generation with better technology and access to markets, in keeping with the overall USAID agriculture strategy. However, IEHA has not mobilized new DA resources to support agriculture-led economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa. Of course, the Bureau for Africa's DA account is not the only source of

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<sup>24</sup> According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS n.d.), total inflation adjustment between 2000 and 2004 was



USAID funding for activities to support agricultural development in Africa. The other two primary sources are P.L. 480, Title II food aid and DA funds allocated to EGAT. However, neither of these sources has significantly increased funding for agricultural development in Africa since 2000: Title II food aid resources for this purpose grew from an estimated \$86 million in FY2000 to \$96 million in FY2004 and similar EGAT funding increased from an estimated \$23 million in 2000 to an estimated \$31 million in 2004.

### **A Note on Africa Bureau Appropriations for 2005 and 2006**

This report analyses USAID funding of agricultural development assistance through FY2004 because that is the last year for which necessary information was available on USAID programming of its DA and food aid resources and on the budgets of other relevant U.S. and multilateral agencies. The FY2005 USAID budget and the president's currently pending request for USAID funding in his FY2006 budget submission are worth noting here, but they raise more questions than they answer about future trends in USAID funding for agricultural development assistance.

In the critical DA account for Africa, FY2005 funding increased to \$547 million from \$494 in 2004, for a gain of almost 11%, but most of this gain was allocated to the Education and Democracy/Conflict sectors (Table 3-2). This left a gain of less than 5% (about \$13 million) in allocation of resources to the three sectors from which agricultural development assistance is funded; and funding for IEHA was flat at \$47 million. In contrast, the Africa Bureau funding for education increased in FY2005 by 16% over FY2004, driven at least in part by the \$300 million congressional earmark for basic education.<sup>25</sup>

The small 2005 increase over 2004 in funds available for agricultural development reversed the decline that had occurred from 2003 to 2004, but the president's FY2006 budget submission for USAID and initial congressional action foreshadows at best static funding and possibly another downturn. The president's global DA request for USAID was \$1.1 billion, down 24% from 2005, while the Africa DA request was \$428 million, down 22% from 2004.

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10%.

<sup>25</sup> CSH funding for Africa Bureau declined in FY2005 but this reflects the fact that approximately \$600 million in HIV/AIDS funding allocated to focus countries in Africa and elsewhere was shifted to a Department of State account through which the president's HIV/AIDS initiative is being managed.

The president proposed to maintain the global earmark for basic education, which comes out of the DA account, at the same \$300 million that was adopted by Congress in 2005.

At this writing, the House and Senate have passed differing versions of the Foreign Operations appropriations bill (H.R. 3057), which will have to be reconciled in conference committee. On June 28, 2005, the House approved global DA funding of \$1.46 billion, well above the president's request but just about level with the 2005 appropriated level. On July 20, the Senate passed a version of H.R. 3057 that included an increase to \$1.675 billion in global DA funding. Both the House and the Senate voted to increase the basic education earmark from \$300 million in 2005 to \$365 million and \$350 million, respectively, in 2006.

Once Congress passes a final budget for USAID, it will remain to be seen how USAID allocates its DA funding to Africa and other regions, how responsibility for meeting the education earmark will be distributed among the regions and field programs, and how the remaining DA budget will be allocated to the sectors that relate to agricultural development. With DA funding for Africa unlikely to increase significantly, however, and the earmark for education being increased, it is reasonable to expect that USAID funds available for agricultural development assistance in Africa will at best remain stagnant in 2006.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the Millennium Challenge Account is likely over the next few years to substantially alter the U.S. funding picture for African agriculture. As of this writing, two of the four approved compacts involve African countries (Madagascar and Cape Verde) and have a strong emphasis on poverty reduction through agriculture-led rural economic growth. The Madagascar compact includes funding of \$110 million over four years, while Cape Verde receives the same amount over five years. These funding levels, averaged out annually, exceed the estimated annual USAID funding of agriculture-related strategic objectives in any other sub-Saharan African country (See Table 3-3). With six other Africa countries already eligible for MCA funding and seven others in the "threshold" category, the MCA funding for agricultural development could soon exceed USAID's. Critical issues for the future include how the MCA and USAID programs should relate to each other operationally and ensuring that MCA funding for agriculture does not simply displace USAID funding.

***Indicator Two: Resources Committed to Agriculture-Related Strategic Objectives***

The first indicator of trends in USAID funding of agricultural development assistance measures funds available for that purpose, which can be determined fairly precisely from data in USAID budget documents. It is an indicator rather than a direct measure, however, because it measures funds available for—rather than funds actually programmed for—agriculture-related activities.

The second indicator attempts to measure funds actually programmed but is labeled an indicator here because it is based largely on estimates—rather than USAID reporting—of the extent to which funds are programmed to support agriculture-led economic growth and poverty reduction. These estimates were derived by reviewing the descriptions of the strategic objectives being pursued by all the USAID field offices in Africa as presented in USAID's Congressional Budget Justification documents (USAID various years). Each office typically pursues several strategic objectives related to key components of the overall USAID development strategy, such as health, education, governance, economic growth, and poverty reduction. The objectives and the specific activities the office funds to achieve them are defined by the field office according to its assessment of local needs and opportunities. The Congressional Budget Justifications briefly describe the activities and resources allocated to each strategic objective.

Strategic objectives devoted entirely to health care or basic education clearly do not qualify as agricultural development assistance, so we exclude them in our estimates. Many strategic objectives clearly do qualify because they focus entirely on fostering agriculture's contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction (e.g., the Rural Incomes strategic objective adopted by USAID's Mozambique Mission, which includes diverse activities to improve agricultural production, expand rural business enterprises, and improve transport infrastructure); we include 100% of their funding in our estimates. More problematic are the strategic objectives that include both agriculture-related and agriculture-unrelated activities (e.g., addressing trade policy and other elements of the enabling environment for private-sector economic activity in an effort to benefit both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of the country's economy and the strategic objective on Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Development in Nigeria, which is currently focused heavily on agriculture but previously also included activities to support the privatization of hotels, airlines, and insurance companies).

The reality of how USAID allocates and publicly reports its field-level spending means that deriving estimates of USAID's agriculture-related expenditures requires making judgments.

For the strategic objectives that are not clearly classifiable as fully related or fully unrelated to agricultural development, we assigned an estimated percentage of the share of each strategic objective's resources that could fairly be attributed to support for agricultural development based on the Congressional Budget Justification descriptions of the strategic objectives from 2000 to 2004. This process was aided for 2003 and 2004 by greater detail on the allocation of a strategic objective's resources among specific activities, which was not available in the Congressional Budget Justifications for 2000–2002.

Recognizing this limitation on publicly available information and the inherent subjectivity of some of the judgments involved in determining the percentage of a strategic objective's resources that is fairly considered agricultural development assistance, we took two approaches. First, to each strategic objective that was not 100% related or 100% unrelated to agriculture, we assigned one of three percentage estimates of the portion of the strategic objective's funding that would be included: 25%, 50%, or 75%. Attempts at greater precision seemed unjustified due to the relative generality of some of the available information. Then, we calculated total agriculture-related assistance by country and region by applying those percentages to the total reported funding for the strategic objective. The results of these calculations are listed in Table 3-3.

Given the uncertainty of any point estimate, we also made range estimates by dividing the spectrum of possible attributions to agriculture into thirds. Thus, in this approach, the 25%, 50%, and 75% estimates were replaced by range estimates of 0–33%, 33–67%, and 67–100%, and calculations made accordingly (Table 3-3A). Appendix 3-A contains a list of all the strategic objectives that appeared to have potential relevance to fostering agriculture's role in economic growth and poverty, with notes on the percentages assigned to each for purposes of calculating the estimated levels of funding for agricultural development assistance reported in Tables 3-3 and 3-3A.

The estimates in Tables 3-3 and 3-3A are just that. They should not be misconstrued or reported as hard numbers on actual USAID programming of funds for agricultural development because, for reasons already discussed, such numbers are not available. However, these estimates are a useful indicator of funding levels and trends and support several observations.

First, they verify the central role agriculture plays in USAID's economic development strategy in Africa. Whereas the majority of resources allocated to the Bureau for Africa from

USAID's CSH and DA accounts (about 62% in FY2004) are committed by congressional directive to health and education, most of the remainder of the DA account funding appears to be used for agriculture-related purposes, as broadly construed for purposes of this report. Between FY2000 and FY2004, funding for agriculture-related strategic objectives managed by USAID field offices and programs consumed an estimated 71% of the available Agriculture/IEHA, Economic Growth, and Environment sector funding in the DA account (as calculated from data in Tables 3-2 and 3-3), with additional funds from these agriculture-related sectors being used for agricultural purposes in centrally managed programs.

Second, the total estimated programming of funds for agriculture-related strategic objectives is 21% greater in FY2004 than in FY2000 (\$226 million versus \$187 million), but the trend is unclear. The estimate for FY2004 is less than for FY2003 (\$226 million versus \$243 million). The higher estimates for FY2002 and FY2003 coincide with the first budget years under USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios (who stressed agriculture from the beginning of his tenure) and are accompanied by modest increases in funds potentially available for agriculture in the DA account (Table 3-2). The lower estimate for FY2004 is accompanied by a slight decrease in available DA funds.

Third, the funding of agriculture-related strategic objectives was widely distributed across 24 countries and four regional programs, with about 70% of the field-managed resources being programmed at the country level (\$6.2 million per year, on average) and 30% at the regional level. However, the bulk of the country-level funds (two-thirds of the total estimated funding), went to the top nine recipient countries, which averaged and \$11.1 million total annually (Table 3-4), whereas the remaining 15 countries received only \$3.3 million annually on average. This uneven distribution reflects the tendency of resources to be concentrated in countries that show promise in improving their agricultural systems. In fact, seven of the top nine recipient countries between FY2000 and FY2004 were the same seven that began receiving IEHA allocations in FY2003.

The uneven distribution also raises the issue of resource fragmentation. Even in the top nine countries, the allocations are modest compared with the magnitude of the task of building productive, market-oriented agricultural systems in these countries, as called for by USAID's agriculture strategy. Moreover, in most of these countries, the resources available to fund the agriculture-related strategic objectives are divided among multiple contractors and grantees, who

implement distinct activities to help achieve the strategic objective. The fragmentation issue is even more acute in countries where the strategic objectives receive less funding. This issue is addressed in more detail in the four country studies included this report (Appendices 4-A through 4-D).

### **Food Aid Funding**

After the flow of resources through the Bureau for Africa, the next largest source of USAID funds for agricultural development assistance in Africa is the P.L. 480, Title II food aid program managed by FFP. Congress makes an annual appropriation of funds for Title II, which FFP uses to purchase commodities that cooperating sponsors use for emergency feeding programs or non-emergency development programs (e.g., through food-for-work or sale of the commodity to generate local currency) in the receiving country. To help organizations implement such food aid programs, Section 202(e) of Title II also provides for cash payments of 5–10% of the annual appropriation.

FFP reports annually on its non-emergency Title II program, providing information by country on the quantity and dollar value of the commodities granted to each cooperating sponsor in a country together with an estimate of the portion of each grant that is devoted to Agriculture, Health and Nutrition, Education, and other sectors. The resource levels we relied on in preparing this report are from USAID data tables (reproduced in Appendix 3-B) that include the value of the commodity and the dollar amount of Section 202(e) funds provided to each cooperating sponsor.

It is important to note that the commodity values that FFP reports include the freight costs to move the commodity to the receiving country. Although it is a fair way to express the U.S. cost to provide the food aid, it overstates the value of the development assistance actually received on the ground. Freight costs vary, but the rough estimation adopted for this report is that freight consumes about one-third of the stated value of the commodity.<sup>26</sup> Table 3-5 includes both FFP-reported values and values adjusted to exclude freight costs.

As indicated in Table 3-5 and based on FFP's Title II annual reports, between FY2000 and FY2004 USAID distributed development food aid valued at a total of \$804 million (including Section 202(e) funds and the cost of freight) in sub-Saharan Africa. About \$440

million of this amount (55%) was used for agricultural development purposes, thus averaging \$88 million annually. If estimated freight costs are excluded, Title II food aid used for agricultural development purposes in Africa is valued at \$290 million, or an average of \$58 million annually.

The level of food aid used for agricultural development assistance (including freight) increased from \$86 million in FY2000 to \$96 million in FY2004, but without any consistent trend. This finding is not surprising in light of the constant but shifting pressures on FFP to address emergency as well as development uses of food aid. The percentage of development food aid used for agricultural purposes has remained fairly stable (except in FY2001) but decreased from 56% in FY2000 to 52% in FY2004.

From FY2000 to FY2004, Title II food aid was distributed to 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and USAID's West Africa Regional Program. In all but three of the recipient countries (Benin, Gambia, and Liberia), at least some portion of the assistance was used for agricultural development purposes over this five-year period. In the countries that received at least some such food aid, the average annual value was \$4.6 million including and \$3.1 million excluding the cost of freight (Table 3-6).

Like agricultural development assistance from the Bureau for Africa's DA account, Title II food aid is distributed unevenly across the 19 countries that receive it (Table 3-7). Ethiopia and Mozambique are by far the largest recipients, receiving 20% and 16% of the total, respectively, from FY2000 to FY2004. The top 10 recipient countries received 90% of the total. Thus, on average, the top 10 countries received annual food aid for agricultural development that was valued at \$7.9 million (including freight cost), whereas the remaining nine recipient countries received \$1 million each. The assistance was somewhat concentrated among countries that received IEHA funding, but not as markedly as strategic objective funding for agricultural development assistance discussed earlier. Four of the top six recipients of Title II food aid used for agricultural development (Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, and Ghana) are countries that receive IEHA funding, but two countries that receive IEHA funding (Nigeria and South Africa) received no Title II-financed agricultural development assistance and two others (Mali and Zambia) are low on the development food aid recipient list. It is important to note that the

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<sup>26</sup> This estimate is based on freight costs associated with food aid shipments to Africa reported by the United States to the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (OECD various years).

ranking in Table 3-7 can change rapidly as the nature of the Title II program in a country changes from emergency relief to longer term development and as funding levels change from year to year.

Fragmentation of development food aid is as serious an issue for this kind of distribution of development assistance as it is for the Bureau for Africa's DA account. Of the 22 countries receiving Title II food aid for agricultural or other development purposes, seven have programs managed by a single cooperating sponsor. In the remaining countries, more than one cooperating sponsor means more than one program, and in some countries several organizations run different development food aid programs (e.g., six cooperating sponsors per country operate in Kenya and Mozambique, and five per country operate in Ethiopia and Uganda).

### **EGAT Funding**

EGAT is a pillar bureau in USAID that provides technical expertise to the regional bureaus and field missions and manages its own cross-cutting portfolio of programs to foster economic growth that places heavy emphasis on research and technology development. For example, EGAT is the primary conduit for USAID's support of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) network of research facilities and the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) that fund U.S. universities to undertake research of value to developing countries.

Like the Bureau for Africa and the field offices, EGAT plans and reports on its activities within a set of strategic objectives. The agency currently has 10 strategic objectives, of which Agriculture, Poverty Reduction, Economic Growth, and Environment and Science Policy entail activities to support agriculture-led economic growth and poverty reduction. However, like the Bureau for Africa and the field offices, EGAT does not report its agriculture-related expenditures for strategic objectives under the heading "agricultural development assistance" nor does it ordinarily track its public expenditures by region. For example, CGIAR funding supports laboratories worldwide, including but not limited to those located in and serving development interests of sub-Saharan Africa. For these reasons, it is not possible to even estimate the amount of EGAT's program funds that is devoted to agricultural development assistance for Africa from public reports.



To fill this information gap, EGAT provided its own estimates for FY2000 to FY2004 (Table 3-8). These data required estimating, for example, how much of CGIAR funding is fairly attributable to Africa. EGAT estimates that its funding for agriculture in Africa hovered around the \$25 million level during FY2000 to FY2003, then increased to about \$31 million in FY2004. Over this period, CGIAR and CRSPs consumed the majority of EGAT's funding for agricultural development in Africa, averaging about \$11.6 million and \$8.8 million, respectively (86% of total EGAT funding African agriculture in FY2000 and 65% in FY2004). In FY2004, however, about \$5 million more was devoted to crop-specific agricultural research and training and another \$1.2 million to the development of regulatory frameworks and mechanisms to support the adoption of agricultural biotechnology in Africa.

EGAT funding for African agriculture is thus predominately focused on science and technology. However, EGAT also funds the Farmer-to-Farmer Program (\$2.1 million for activity in Africa in FY2004), which sends mostly retired U.S. farmers to share their expertise with farmers in developing countries, and the International Fertilizer Development Center, which receives \$805,000 annually for work in various African countries pursuant to a congressional earmark.

### ***Summary and Analysis: FY2000 through FY2004***

The foregoing discussion paints a picture of the major elements of USAID funding for agricultural development assistance in Africa. It provides the basis for understanding the relative magnitude of these elements and how the scale of the overall program relates to other major USAID programs and priorities.

As emphasized at the outset, however, the estimated levels of resources that USAID invests in fostering agriculture-led economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa are not precise; the USAID system simply is not set up to provide that information. Part of the reason is that we adopted a particular, fairly inclusive definition of agricultural development assistance for this report, but more fundamentally responsible is USAID's strategic objective approach to reporting on its programs and resource allocation. Strategic objectives tend to be expressed in terms of broad outcomes (e.g., "Increased Rural Incomes" or "Accelerated Economic Growth") rather than the role or success of agriculture in fostering economic growth. USAID has good reasons for its approach, but the approach makes it difficult to assess how the agency's resource

allocation relates to its declared strategy of focusing on agriculture as a key driver of economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa.

Although the estimates in this report could be refined with more effort, they will remain estimates as long as the design of the USAID reporting system does not include an accounting of resources actually committed to agriculture-led economic growth. Our confidence in the estimates is bolstered, however, by their congruence with two facts: Administrator Natsios pushed agriculture as a development priority, explaining the increase over 2000, but there was no real growth in funding of the relevant sectors in the DA account, explaining why the increase was relatively small.

The results of our information gathering and analysis of USAID funding for agricultural development in Africa are summarized in Tables 3-9 and 3-9A. Table 3-9 lists the point estimates of the percentage of agriculture-related strategic objectives resources that are used for agricultural development purposes (as reported in Table 3-3), and Table 3-9A lists the range estimates (from Table 3-3A). The data in Tables 3-9 and 3-10 (which present funding for African agriculture in relation to other USAID-managed development funding) are the focus of the following observations.

USAID's estimated total funding of agricultural development in Africa has increased 19% over the past five years, from \$296 million in FY2000 to \$353 million in FY2004 (Tables 3-9 and 3-10). After adjustment for 10% total inflation over that period, this increase is about 9%—real but modest. However, the trend is unclear because the estimated funding level declined slightly in FY2004, from \$359 million in FY2003 to \$353 million in 2004. Moreover, funding available for agricultural development in the Bureau for Africa's DA account has been essentially flat in real terms and already is used predominately for agricultural purposes (Tables 3-2 and 3-3), suggesting the difficulty of further increases within current budget constraints.

Despite increased funding since FY2000 and increased attention to agriculture as a key to Africa's development over recent years, such funding makes up a small share of total USAID-managed foreign assistance—less than 4% over the past five years. Even within the context of non-emergency development assistance to Africa, agriculture receives less than one-third of the USAID total, and agriculture's share of total development funding in Africa has declined slightly since 2000. African agriculture's estimated share of USAID's global development funding has declined more quickly since 2000, by a total of 12% (from 5.9% to 5.2%).

Table 3-10 includes range estimates that reflect the uncertainty in the estimated percentages of funding devoted to agriculture for certain African field office and regional program strategic objectives as well as the difference in the value of Title II development food aid with freight costs included and excluded. Our range estimates show the same basic trends as the point estimates, which consistently fall toward the high end of the range—consistent with our intent to avoid understating assistance levels.

The downward pressure on USAID funding for long-term agricultural development in Africa stems from the combination of tightening DA resources worldwide and the demand for development resources to address immediate needs elsewhere, such as in Afghanistan and Iraq. The appropriation for USAID's worldwide DA account declined in 2004 by \$100 million, to \$1.38 billion from \$1.48 billion the year before (USAID 2005). However, the allocation of DA resources to Afghanistan increased by \$58 million, from \$92 million in 2003 to \$150 million in 2004. New funding for USAID's agriculture-related strategic objective in Afghanistan consumed most of this increase, increasing from zero in 2003 to \$48 million in 2004.

Emergencies also affect the allocation of DA funding within Africa. DA funding for the Sudan grew from \$18 million in 2003 to \$50 million in 2004, despite the total DA funding for Africa decreasing by only \$28 million from 2003 to 2004 and total estimated spending for agricultural development also declining. Finally, although it does not come directly out of USAID's DA account, the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund consumed \$1.53 billion and \$2.44 billion in appropriated assistance resources in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Finally, the data indicate that almost three-quarters of the total estimated USAID spending for African agriculture is funded through the budgets of the Bureau for Africa and EGAT. These bureaus are pursuing compatible, highly market- and technology-oriented strategies for agriculture's role in development, as expressed in USAID's overall agriculture strategy and IEHA's governing principles. However, more than one-quarter of the funding comes through Title II food aid and is managed by FFP under the 1995 policy that emphasizes food security and agriculture's role in achieving it. These different orientations are not in direct conflict and are arguably complementary. Moreover, at least some USAID field offices in Africa are making efforts to integrate the use of the development food aid resource with agriculture-related programs funded through the DA account. Nevertheless, the policy and administration of these two major limbs of USAID's assistance for African agriculture are managed from different

headquarters offices, and there remain questions in some quarters about whether the FFP and Bureau for Africa programs are as integrated and complementary as they could or should be.

Among U.S. government agencies, USAID is by far the largest single contributor to agricultural development in Africa. However, other agencies are involved in this arena, either on a bilateral basis or as funders of multilateral institutions. The funding contributions of these agencies are discussed in the next sections.

## **Agriculture Funding by Other Bilateral U.S. Agencies**

### *USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service*

As discussed in Chapter 2, USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service manages two food aid programs that contribute resources to agricultural development in Africa. Funding trends and estimates of the amounts of USDA-managed food aid that are devoted to agricultural development assistance in Africa are listed in Table 3-11.

The information in Table 3-11 is derived from FAS Food Aid Tables (FAS various years). Unlike USAID, however, USDA's annual reporting does not include estimated percentages of its food aid resources applied to agriculture. Although Food for Progress resources are intended by law to be used for agriculture-related purposes, such is not the case for Section 416(b). Thus, for the purposes of this analysis, we assumed that 100% of the Food for Progress resources and 50% of the Section 416(b) resources contribute in some way to agricultural development. These assumptions are accompanied by uncertainty because some Food for Progress resources are used for HIV/AIDS prevention and 50% is a rough approximation (Rubas 2005). Again in contrast to USAID, USDA does not include freight costs when it reports the value of food aid contributions in its food aid tables. Table 3-11 thus includes figures adjusted to include an approximation of freight costs for better comparison with data from the USAID-managed food aid program

Based on these assumptions, Food for Progress and Section 416(b) programs together have contributed an estimated \$217 million in commodities for agricultural development use in Africa from FY2000 to FY2004, averaging \$34 million per year. After adjustment for freight costs, the estimated values are \$326 million total and \$51 million annually, on average. Over this

five-year period, about 7% of total USDA-managed food aid has been used in Africa for agricultural development purposes.

Like the funding trend in USDA's overall food aid program, the level of food aid being used for agricultural development in Africa also has decreased—37% from FY2000 to FY2004.

### *African Development Foundation*

The ADF receives an annual appropriation from Congress; it was \$14.3 million in FY2000 and \$18.7 million in FY2004 (Table 3-12). As discussed in Chapter 2, these resources are used to fund small grants (most well under \$250,000) for locally developed and managed and community-based projects in sub-Saharan Africa. In FY2002–2003, about one-third of the new projects were related to agriculture but they consumed about three fifths of the resources and throughout 2000–2004, about 66% of the dollar value of the foundation's new grants was awarded to agriculture-related projects. The level of this funding has fluctuated over this five-year period but was only slightly greater in FY2004 than it was in FY2000.

### *Trade and Development Agency*

The most complete source of data on projects funded by TDA during 2000–2003 is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (OECD various years). The comparability of these data with the annual TDA appropriations is imperfect because OECD reports data by a calendar year, whereas the U.S. government reports by fiscal year. Nevertheless, the data provide a reasonable picture of actual TDA expenditures on projects in Africa, including ones related to agriculture (Table 3-13).

TDA's total annual appropriation is small; the agency funds few projects in sub-Saharan Africa and even fewer that relate to agriculture in Africa (averaging less than \$1 million per year from 2000–2003). Most of the latter involve small-scale feasibility studies or site visits to explore agribusiness opportunities for American investors.

## **U.S. Funding through Multilateral Agencies**

A complete picture of U.S. agricultural development assistance to Africa must include the funding that is channeled through multilateral development agencies. Two such agencies

specialize in agricultural development (FAO and IFAD); three have broader overall missions (WFP, the World Bank Group's IDA, and ADB/ADF).

In all these cases, estimating the value of U.S. assistance for African agriculture requires determining the annual U.S. contribution to the organization and the approximate percentage of the organization's resources that is devoted to agricultural development in Africa. This calculation is possible with varying degrees of precision and comparability across organizations that reflect widely divergent approaches to reporting on programs and budget allocations. Thus although they contain some uncertainty, our estimates provide a reasonable sense of the scale of and trends in U.S. funding that flows through these organizations to support agricultural development in Africa.

### ***Food and Agriculture Organization***

Because FAO specializes in food security and agricultural development, we assumed that all its program activities in sub-Saharan Africa constitute agricultural assistance as defined for the purposes of this report. The task then was to determine the size of FAO's annual program budget and the percentage applied to projects in Africa. Information for this purpose is derived from the organization's biennial *Programmes of Work and Budget* (FAO various years). Annual budget figures in Table 3-14 are estimated by evenly dividing FAO's two-year budget figure and relying on FAO's regional breakout of its budget for Africa and other regions.

The U.S. contribution to FAO reflects the agreed U.S. commitment to fund the agency at a set level and thus has remained stable at about \$72 million over the past three years, although it declined from more than \$82 million in FY2000–2001. The percentage of FAO projects in Africa also has been relatively stable at about 20%, except for a drop to about 16% in 2004. These factors combine to keep U.S. funding of African agricultural development through FAO in the range of \$11–18 million annually, but with a downward trend.

### ***International Fund for Agricultural Development***

IFAD's mission (like FAO's) is agricultural development, so we assumed that 100% of its resources are spent for that purpose. On average, nearly 40% of IFAD's funding during 2000–2004 has been devoted to projects in sub-Saharan Africa, as reported in its annual reports (IFAD various years) and on its web site (IFAD n.d.). Because the annual U.S. contribution to IFAD is

small (\$5–20 million during this five-year period), the annual U.S. contribution to agricultural development in Africa through IFAD is very small, peaking at \$ 7.2 million in 2002 and only about \$2 million in 2000 and 2001 (Table 3-15).

### ***World Food Programme***

As discussed in Chapter 2, about 90% of WFP's operational expenditures typically are devoted to emergency or humanitarian feeding programs. The remainder is used for various development purposes, including agriculture. WFP does not specify the amount of its resources devoted to agricultural development in Africa. However, annual reports (WFP various years) provide information about WFP's total development expenditures worldwide and in sub-Saharan Africa, and country-specific Current Operations documents (WFP 2005) describe development activities at a level of detail sufficient to estimate the approximate percentage of WFP development expenditures in sub-Saharan Africa that are related to agriculture (Table 3-16).

We conservatively estimate that as much as 25% of WFP development resources in sub-Saharan Africa are used for agriculture-related purposes, with the balance used predominately for education and health projects. With this estimate, it is possible to calculate the percentage of total WFP development resources used for agriculture-related projects in Africa, apply that percentage to WFP-reported figures for the dollar value of each country's contribution to WFP development programs, and thereby estimate each country's contribution to agricultural development in Africa through WFP.

The results for the United States are listed in Table 3-16. Although the United States is the largest contributor to WFP (averaging more than \$1 billion annually), the U.S. contribution to agricultural development in Africa through this channel is relatively small. From 2000 to 2003 (data for 2004 are not yet available), it averaged about \$8 million annually (less than 1% of the total U.S. contribution to WFP) because long-term development is a relatively small part of the WFP mission and program. The 2003 figure is higher than 2000, but there is no discernible trend because it is lower than in 2001 and about the same as in 2002.

### ***International Development Association***

All of the World Bank's current agriculture-related projects in Africa are financed primarily or entirely through IDA, the bank's concessional arm, to which the U.S. has

contributed an average of \$816 million annually from 2000 to 2004. As presented in the *Interim Report*, IDA's normal reporting system shows investment in the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector in Africa (in the form of new commitments of concessional loans and grants) rising since 2000, from about \$186 million to \$288 million. This does not, however, reflect all IDA funding for agriculture-related purposes, as construed broadly for this report. The authors have since received more complete information from the Rural Development Department at the World Bank that is reflected in the revised Table 3-17. This information includes the core agriculture funding but also funding for agro-industry, agricultural markets and trade, as well as rural micro-credit, small and medium enterprises, and rural roads and highways. With these figures included, total IDA funding for all agriculture-related purposes increased significantly from \$166 million in 2000 to \$577 million in 2004. As Table 3-17 indicates, almost two-thirds of the gain went to increased finding for rural roads and highway, which is an important element of the infrastructure required for agricultural development. These gains also result in an increase from \$30 million to \$58 million in the IDA funding for African agriculture attributable to the United States.

### ***African Development Fund of the African Development Bank***

Just as the World Bank Group has IDA as its concessionary loan and grantmaking arm, the African Development Bank the ADF. Through the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the United States makes annual contributions of appropriated funds to ADB/ADF that are used to support ADB/ADF's loan and grant programs. The U.S. contribution averaged about \$104 million annually from FY2000 to FY2004 and was \$112.7 million in FY2004.

ADB/ADF reports its activity in terms of annual loan and grant approvals and disbursements as well as by sector, including Agriculture and Rural Development; Table 3-18 includes both approvals and disbursements. The percentage of approvals for Agriculture and Rural Development runs consistently higher than the percentage of disbursements, suggesting an increasing priority on agriculture that may increase future disbursements. In 2003 (data are not yet available for 2004), 22.7% of the approvals value and 16.8% of the disbursements value was for Agriculture and Rural Development. The estimated value of the annual U.S. contribution to African agriculture through ADB/ADF is \$17.5 to \$26.6 million for approvals and \$13.2 to \$25.5 million for disbursements. These values vary as a function of fluctuation in ADB/ADF's total



approval and disbursement activity and the percentage of that activity devoted to Agriculture and Rural Development.

### **Total U.S. Funding**

As discussed earlier in this chapter, USAID's estimated investment in agricultural development assistance in Africa increased by about 19% from 2000 to 2004—about 9% after adjusting for inflation over that period—despite the resources potentially available for African agriculture in USAID's DA account being flat. This increase suggests an effort by USAID to increase funding despite budget constraints, even though the rate of the modest apparent gains in funding for African agriculture lags well behind gains in funding for the other sectors in Africa (mainly health) and in overall USAID development assistance globally. It is thus difficult to argue that African agriculture has been a high funding priority since 2000, especially considering that estimated USAID spending in this sector actually declined in absolute terms from 2003 to 2004.

The picture is even less positive for bilateral U.S. funding of agricultural development assistance in Africa when non-USAID sources of assistance are considered (Tables 3-19 and 3-19A). Estimated food aid funding of agriculture-related projects in Africa by USDA, the second-largest source of U.S. funding for this purpose, declined by 17% from 2000 to 2004. As a result, the overall increase in estimated U.S. bilateral assistance for African agriculture is in the range of only 7–8%, which is more than offset by inflation over the period.

U.S. funding of agriculture through multilateral channels has, on the other hand, increased somewhat, due almost entirely in increases in IDA commitments, especially for roads. Multilateral funding through all channels comprises about 20% of total U.S. funding of agricultural development assistance for Africa and increased by an estimated 34% in absolute terms (24% in real terms) from 2000 to 2004. Thus, considering both bilateral and multilateral channels, overall U.S. funding increased an estimated 12% from 2000 to 2004—or about 2% after inflation.

### **Conclusion**

As emphasized throughout this chapter, the data underlying this quantitative picture of U.S. agricultural development assistance for Africa contain uncertainties, primarily because the

planning and reporting systems of most agencies are not designed to track how much the United States invests annually to foster agriculture-led economic development and poverty reduction in Africa. The trends, however, are unmistakable. Our analysis shows that the level of U.S. investment may be higher than expected because we define agricultural development assistance broadly, but the overall funding trend is flat because investment in African agriculture has barely kept up with inflation and lags behind growing foreign assistance for other sectors in Africa and elsewhere. Funding has yet to reach the expectations promised by the recent shift in support among U.S. policy leaders for agriculture's critical role in Africa's development.

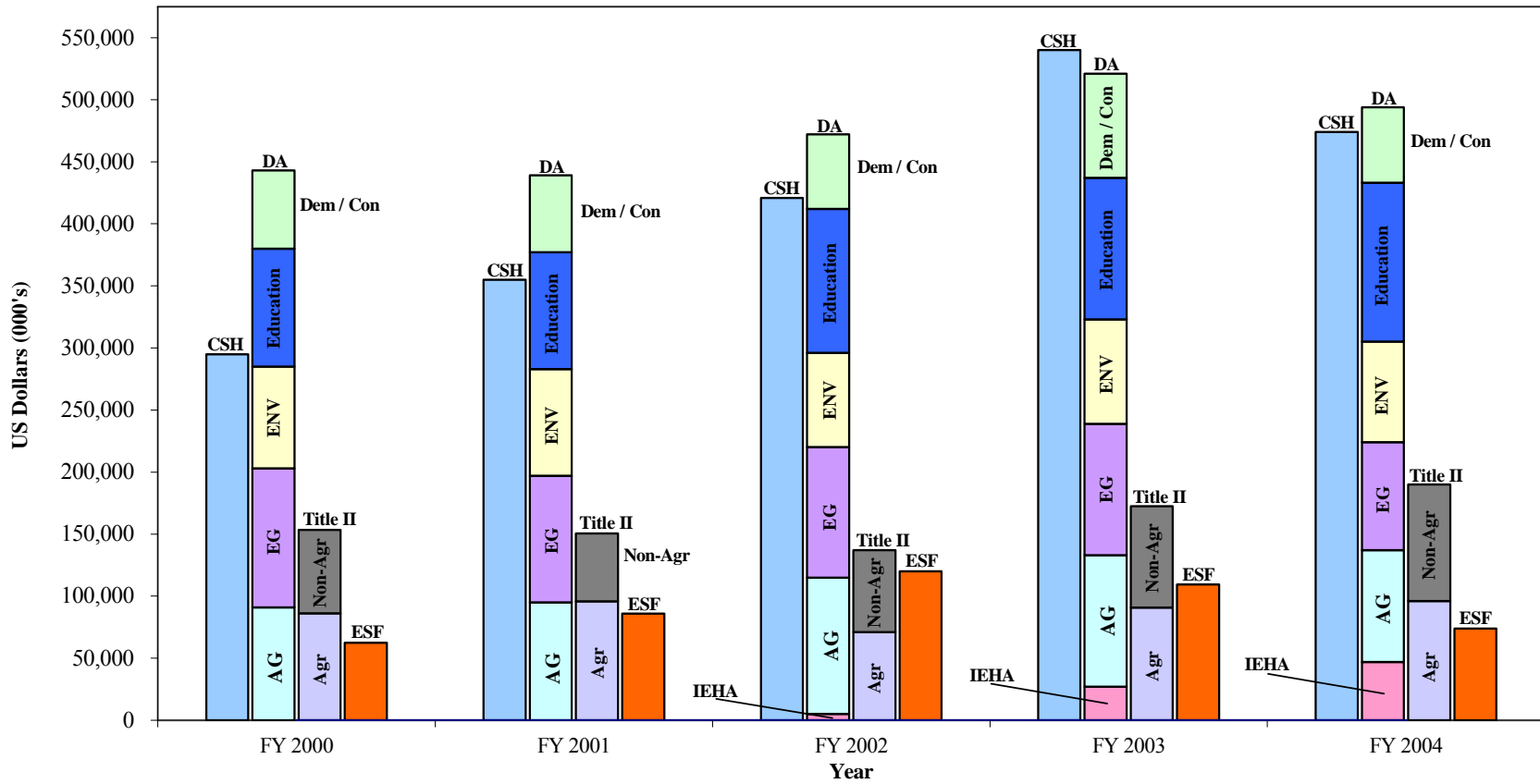
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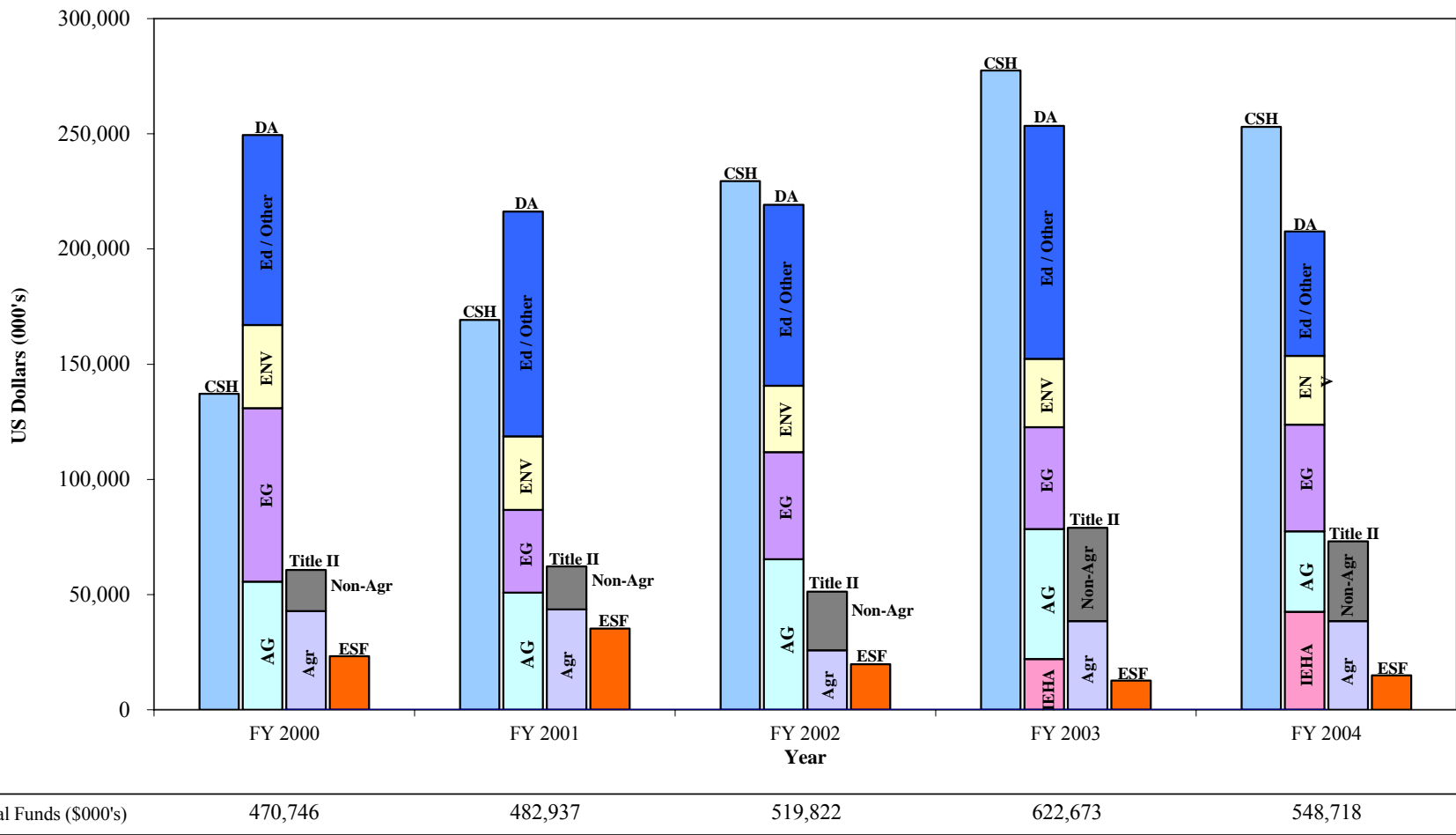
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Total Funds (\$000's)	953,934	1,030,457	1,149,129	1,342,978	1,232,085
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**Figure 3-1. USAID Non-Emergency Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, FY2000–FY2004**



**Figure 3-2. USAID Non-Emergency Assistance: Countries and Organizations that Received IEHA Funds, FY2000–FY2004 (appropriated program funds allocated by account and sector)**

**Table 3-1. USAID Total Funding and Non-Emergency Program Funds with Non-Emergency Funding, by Account and Africa Allocation, FY2000–FY2005 (with percent of total USAID allocation in parentheses)**

<i>Account</i>	<i>Allocation (\$, millions)</i>						<i>Increase, FY2000– FY2004 (%)</i>
	<i>FY2000</i>	<i>FY2001</i>	<i>FY2002</i>	<i>FY2003</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	<i>FY2005</i>	
USAID Total <sup>a</sup>	7,616 (100%)	7,822 (100%)	8,853 (100%)	9,465 (100%)	8,837 (100%)	8,954, (100%)	16.0
CSH Global	844 (11.1%)	1,215 (15.5%)	1,469 (16.6%)	1,939 (20.5%)	1,824 (20.6%)	1,538 (17.2%)	116.0
CSH Africa	295 (3.9%)	355 (4.5%)	421 (4.8%)	540 (5.7%)	474 (5.4%)	357 (4.0%)	60.7
DA Global	981 (12.9%)	1,029 (13.2%)	1,178 (13.3%)	1,480 (15.6%)	1,377 (15.6%)	1,448 (16.2%)	40.3
DA Africa	443 (5.8%)	439 (5.6%)	471 (5.3%)	522 (5.5%)	494 (5.6%)	547 (6.1%)	11.5
ESF Global	2,792 (36.7%)	2,315 (29.6%)	3,489 (39.4%)	2,280 (24.1%)	3,263 (37.0%)	2,483 (28.1%)	16.9
ESF Africa	63 (0.83%)	86 (1.10%)	120 (1.36)	109 (1.15%)	74 (0.84%)	104 (1.14%)	17.5
P.L. 480 <sup>c</sup> Global	359 (4.7%)	390 (5.0%)	358 (4.0%)	403 (4.3%)	374 (4.2%)	NA	4.2
P.L. 480 Africa	153 (2.0%)	151 (1.9%)	137 (1.6%)	173 (1.8%)	190 (2.2%)	NA	24.2
<b>Africa Total (CSH, DA, ESF, P.L. 480)</b>	954 (12.5%)	1,031 (13.2%)	1,149 (13.0%)	1,343 (14.2%)	1,232 (13.9%)	NA	29.1
<b>Global Total (CSH, DA, ESF, P.L. 480)</b>	4,976 (65.3%)	4,949 (63.3%)	6,494 (73.3%)	6,102 (645)	6,838 (77.4%)	NA	37.4

Notes: CSH = Child Survival and Health, DA = Development Assistance, ESF = Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 = Agricultural Trade Development and Food Assistance Act of 1954, NA = data not available.

<sup>a</sup> USAID total excludes Emergency Response Fund and wartime supplemental allocations for Iraq.

<sup>c</sup> Total P.L. 480, Title II allocation of non-emergency food aid regardless of use to which the food aid resources are put.

Source: USAID Congressional Budget Justifications, FY2003, FY2005, FY2006 (USAID various years) and USAID/Africa Bureau Office of Development Planning table re "FY 00-05 Budget Levels by Sector: DA/CSH" (provided to authors by Carrie Johnson personal communication, May 19, 2005).



**Table 3-2. USAID Development Assistance (DA) Account Allocation in Africa by Sector, FY2000–FY2004 (with percent of total DA allocation in parentheses)**

<i>Account/Sector</i>	<i>Allocation (\$, millions)</i>						<i>Increase, FY2000–FY2004/05 (%)</i>
	<i>FY2000</i>	<i>FY2001</i>	<i>FY2002</i>	<i>FY2003</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	<i>FY2005</i>	
Total DA for Africa	443 (100%)	439 (100%)	471 (100%)	522 (100%)	494 (100%)	547 (100%)	11.5/23.5
Education	95 (21.4%)	94 (21.4%)	116 (24.6%)	114 (21.9%)	128 (25.9%)	149 (27.2%)	34.7/56.8
Democracy/Conflict	63 (14.2%)	62 (14.1%)	60 (12.7%)	84 (16.1%)	61 (12.4%)	80 (14.6%)	-3.2/27.0
Agriculture (without IEHA)	91 (20.5%)	95 (21.6%)	110 (23.4%)	106 (20.4%)	90 (18.6%)	104 (19.0%)	1.1
Economic Growth	112 (25.3%)	102 (23.2%)	105 (22.3%)	106 (20.4%)	87 (17.6%)	95 (17.4%)	-22.3/-15.2
Environment	82 (18.5%)	86 (19.6%)	76 (16.1%)	84 (16.1)	81 (16.4%)	71 (13.0%)	1.2/-13.4
IEHA	0	0	5 (0.11%)	27 (5.5%)	47 (9.1%)	47 (8.6%)	NA—
Agriculture/IEHA Total	91 (20.5%)	95 (21.6%)	115 (24.4%)	133 (25.5%)	137 (27.7%)	151 (27.6%)	50.6/65.9
Agriculture/IEHA, Economic Growth, Environment Total	284 (64.1)	283 (64.5%)	295 (62.6%)	323 (62.0%)	304 (61.5%)	318 (58.1%)	7.0/12.0

*Notes:* The sectoral allocations in this table are based on the “653(a)” reports that USAID must provide to Congress within 30 days of enactment of the annual appropriations bill informing Congress how the congressional appropriation in the DA and other accounts are to be allocated by the agency by region and sector. IEHA = Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.

*Source:* USAID/Africa Bureau Office of Development Planning table re “FY 00-05 Budget Levels by Sector: DA/CSH” (provided to authors by Carrie Johnson, ABODP, May 19, 2005), and personal communication with Carrie Johnson, August 3, 2005.

**Table 3-3. Estimated Agriculture-related Funding in Africa by USAID Field Offices, FY2000–FY2004**

Country or Region	Estimated Expenditures (\$, thousands)					Total, FY2000–FY2004
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	
Angola	628	1,443	2,703	3,568	3,200	11,542
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	3,500	1,782	5,282
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,953	6,276	7,000	8,023	3,222	27,474
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	3,247	3,900	3,318	2,613	640	13,718
Ethiopia	4,667	5,257	5,025	6,269	7,123	28,341
Ghana	11,385	8,327	5,746	6,248	3,817	35,523
Guinea	3,572	5,638	7,179	6,017	4,747	27,153
Kenya	10,703	9,397	12,790	9,288	6,123	48,301
Liberia	0	3,270	2,665	2,168	0	8,103
Madagascar	3,725	4,592	5,225	5,535	4,628	23,705
Malawi	13,169	8,795	7,324	6,490	7,592	43,370
Mali	12,503	7,926	8,957	13,349	14,300	57,035
Mozambique	27,387	21,574	19,544	25,159	19,450	113,114
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,500	14,588	7,809	7,510	8,072	45,479
Rwanda	7,948	3,884	4,449	4,967	3,310	24,558
Senegal	3,037	1,781	2,400	3,359	2,741	13,317
Sierra Leone	250	2,725	3,427	1,491	2,105	9,997
Somalia	0	750	1,184	899	400	3,232
South Africa	4,043	5,520	6,443	6,740	5,723	28,469
Sudan	0	1,500	7,170	10,881	21,225	40,776
Tanzania	2,318	3,150	3,757	5,013	1,900	16,138
Uganda	16,240	7,595	15,510	17,490	19,222	76,057
Zambia	9,786	6,725	8,160	7,652	8,457	40,780
Zimbabwe	2,355	1,507	750	1,389	900	6,901
<b>All SSA Countries</b>	<b>147,415</b>	<b>136,120</b>	<b>148,534</b>	<b>165,617</b>	<b>150,678</b>	<b>748,364</b>
Africa Regional	27,275	40,198	31,389	32,584	37,424	168,870
Central Africa Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0
REDSO/ESA and GHAI	0	7,053	13,668	21,860	15,356	57,937
Regional Center for Southern Africa	8,152	0	11,250	11,861	11,294	42,557
West Africa Regional Program	4,411	6,946	6,554	11,515	10,785	40,211
<b>SSA Regional Programs</b>	<b>39,838</b>	<b>54,197</b>	<b>62,861</b>	<b>77,820</b>	<b>74,859</b>	<b>309,575</b>
<b>All SSA Country and Regional Programs</b>	<b>187,253</b>	<b>190,317</b>	<b>211,395</b>	<b>243,437</b>	<b>225,537</b>	<b>1,057,939</b>

Notes: REDSO/ESA = Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa, GHAI = Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, SSA = sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: Authors' calculations, with data from USAID Congressional Budget Justifications (USAID various years).

**Table 3-3A. Range Estimates of Agriculture-related Funding in Africa by USAID Field Offices, FY200–FY2004**

Country or Region	Estimated Expenditures (\$, thousands)					Total, FY2000–FY2004
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	
Angola	414–842	1,443	2,703	3,568	3,200	11,328–11,758
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	3,500	1,782	5,282
Democratic Republic of Congo	0–3,897	0–8,284	0–9,240	0–10,590	3,222	3,222–35,234
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	3,247	3,900	3,318	2,613	640	13,718
Ethiopia	4,667	5,002–5,512	4,764–5,285	6,047–6,490	6,888–7,358	27,368–29,312
Ghana	10,171–15,180	7,439–11,103	5,133–7,661	5,581–8,330	3,410–5,089	31,733–47,363
Guinea	3,572	5,638	7,179	6,017	4,747	27,153
Kenya	10,703	8,597–9,653	12,035–13,031	8,447–9,557	4,663–7,047	44,445–49,991
Liberia	0	3,270	2,665	2,168	0	8,103
Madagascar	2,459–4,992	3,030–6,153	3,449–7,002	4,163–6,906	3,224–6,032	16,325–31,083
Malawi	12,658–14,766	8,515–9,670	7,324	6,490	7,592	42,579–45,842
Mali	11,908–13,098	7,231–8,621	8,819–9,095	13,349	14,300	55,607–58,463
Mozambique	26,636–28,138	20,644–22,503	18,988–20,099	24,731–25,586	18,243–20,657	109,241–116,984
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,700–10,000	13,032–19,451	6,976–10,412	6,709–10,013	8,072	41,489–57,948
Rwanda	7,948	3,884	4,449	4,967	3,310	24,558
Senegal	2,004–4,069	1,175–2,387	1,584–3,216	2,217–4,500	1,809–3,672	8,789–17,844
Sierra Leone	165–335	1,799–3,652	2,261–4,592	984–1,997	1,389–2,821	6,598–13,396
Somalia	0	495–1,005	781–1,586	593–1,205	264–535	2,133–4,331
South Africa	3,611–5,390	4,931–7,360	5,756–8,591	6,021–8,986	5,113–7,631	25,432–37,958
Sudan	0	1,500	7,170	10,881	18,961–28,300	38,512–47,851
Tanzania	2,318	3,150	3,757	5,013	1,900	16,138
Uganda	16,240	7,595	15,510	17,490	19,222	76,057
Zambia	9,786	6,725	8,160	7,652	8,457	40,780
Zimbabwe	2,104–3,140	1,349–2,009	670–1,000	1,241–1,852	804–1,200	6,165–9,201
<b>All SSA Countries</b>	137,311–162,328	120,342–154,467	133,451–163,044	150,441–179,721	141,212–166,786	682,756–826,345
Africa Regional	19,017–33,775	33,761–46,671	20,726–35,973	9,989–40,220	24,265–44,002	107,756–200,642
Central Africa Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Country or Region</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditures (\$, thousands)</i>					<i>Total, FY2000–FY2004</i>
	<i>FY2000</i>	<i>FY2001</i>	<i>FY2002</i>	<i>FY2003</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	
REDSO/ESA and GHAI	0	7,053	13,668	21,860	15,356	57,937
Regional Center for Southern Africa	6,604–9,699	0	8,785–13,715	9,686–14,036	10,019–12,569	35,094–50,019
West Africa Regional Program	3,940–5,881	6,203–7,688	5,555–7,552	10,253–12,777	9,699–11,871	35,650–45,770
<b>SSA Regional Programs</b>	29,561–49,355	47,017–61,412	48,734–70,908	51,787–88,894	59,338–83,798	236,437–354,367
<b>All SSA Country and Regional Programs</b>	166,872–211,682	167,359–215,879	182,184–233,953	202,228–268,615	200,551–250,584	919,193–1,180,713

*Notes:* REDSO/ESA = Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa, GHAI = Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, SSA = sub-Saharan Africa.

*Source:* Authors' calculations, with data from USAID Congressional Budget Justifications (USAID various years).

**Table 3-4. Ranking of African Countries by Funding of Agriculture-related Strategic Objectives, Aggregated for FY2000–FY2004**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total Funding, FY2000–FY2004 (\$, thousands)</i>
Mozambique	113,114
Uganda	76,057
Mali	57,035
Kenya	48,301
Nigeria	45,479
Malawi	43,370
Zambia	40,780
Sudan	40,776
Ghana	35,523
South Africa	28,469
Ethiopia	28,341
Democratic Republic of Congo	27,474
Guinea	27,153
Rwanda	24,558
Madagascar	23,705
Tanzania	16,138
Eritrea	13,718
Senegal	13,317
Angola	11,542
Sierra Leone	9,997
Liberia	8,103
Zimbabwe	6,901
Burundi	5,282
Somalia	3,232
Benin	0
Djibouti	0
Namibia	0

**Table 3-5. P.L. 480, Title II Food Aid in Africa, Amount Used for Agricultural Development, FY2000–FY2004**

<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Funding (\$, millions)</i>					<i>Increase, FY2000–FY2004 (%)</i>
	<i>FY2000</i>	<i>FY2001</i>	<i>FY2002</i>	<i>FY2003</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	
Total Title II	800	835	959	1,810	1,192	49
Total Africa	NA	NA	514	1,166	405	
Development Use	153	151	137	173	190	24
Agricultural Development Use <sup>a</sup>	86	96	71	91	96	12
Agricultural Development Use, Excluding Freight <sup>b</sup>	57	63	47	60	63	11
Agriculture Use as Percentage of Total Development Use	56%	64%	52%	53%	51%	–9

*Notes:* NA = Data not available.

<sup>a</sup> Calculated from Office of Food for Peace Annual Report Tables (Bogart 2004).

<sup>b</sup> Calculated based on assumption that one-third of total commodity value covers freight cost.

*Source:* USAID Congressional Budget Justifications, FY2003 and FY2005 (USAID various years), and Appendix 3-B.

**Table 3-6. P.L. 480, Title II Food Aid in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Total Value Devoted to Agricultural Uses, FY2000–FY2004**

Country	Funding (\$, thousands)					Total, FY2000 to FY2004
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	
Angola	7,983	7,493	7,798	3,164	0	26,439
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	463	1,504	0	3,875	345	6,187
Cape Verde	3,667	3,972	3,709	2,799	3,932	18,078
Chad	944	1,019	1,224	1,687	3,025	7,899
Eritrea	550	168	0	2,890	3,336	6,943
Ethiopia	17,160	20,260	12,693	14,178	21,887	86,178
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	8,962	10,995	1,325	4,865	4,654	30,801
Guinea	1,395	2,474	1,472	671	2,100	8,111
Kenya	5,494	5,539	4,966	11,504	7,825	35,328
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	1,927	2,541	1,947	4,289	7,281	17,986
Malawi	0	0	0	66	254	319
Mali	3,287	365	0	0	0	3,652
Mauritania	0	1,199	1,102	0	0	2,301
Mozambique	15,883	19,933	11,309	10,736	13,674	71,535
Niger	5,589	4,062	7,124	7,228	6,215	30,218
Rwanda	3,486	7,584	8,046	11,296	5,968	36,380
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	3,265	3,266
Uganda	9,232	6,760	7,304	10,800	7,001	41,098
Zambia	0	0	0	0	3,108	3,108
West Africa Regional Program	0	0	960	650	2,263	3,874
<b>Annual Total</b>	<b>86,023</b>	<b>95,867</b>	<b>70,982</b>	<b>90,697</b>	<b>96,132</b>	<b>439,700</b>

**Table 3-7. P.L. 480, Title II Food Aid in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Country Ranking by Aggregate Values Received, FY2000–FY2004**

<i>Country or Program</i>	<i>Total Funding (\$, thousands)</i>
Ethiopia	86,178
Mozambique	71,535
Uganda	41,098
Rwanda	36,380
Kenya	35,328
Ghana	30,801
Niger	30,218
Angola	26,439
Cape Verde	18,078
Madagascar	17,986
Guinea	8,111
Chad	7,899
Eritrea	6,943
Burkina Faso	6,187
West Africa Regional Program	3,874
Mali	3,652
Sierra Leone	3,266
Zambia	3,108
Mauritania	2,301
Malawi	319
Benin	0
Gambia	0
Liberia	0



**Table 3-8. Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) Funding of Agricultural Development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), FY2000–FY2004**

Program	Funding (\$, millions)				
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Total EGAT	NA	NA	182.3	182.8	150.8
EGAT, Related to Agriculture in SSA	22.7	24.4	27.3	25.4	31.3

Notes: NA, Data not available.

Source: USAID Congressional Budget Justification for FY2005 (USAID various years), Heller 2005.

**Table 3-9. Estimated Total USAID Assistance for African Agriculture, FY2000–FY2004**

Account	Estimated Funding (\$, millions)					Total, FY2000–FY2004	% of Total	Increase, FY2000–FY2004 (%)
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004			
Africa Bureau	187	190	211	243	226	1,058	65	21
Title II Food Aid	86	96	71	91	96	440	27	12
EGAT	23	24	27	25	31	130	8	35
Total	296	310	309	359	353	1,628	100	19

Note: EGAT = Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

Source: Tables 3-3, 3-5, and 3-8.

**Table 3-9A. Total USAID Assistance for African Agriculture, Range Estimates, FY 2000–2004**

Source	Estimated Funding (\$, millions)					Total, FY2000–FY2004	Increase, FY2000–FY2004 (%)
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004		
Africa Bureau	167–212	167–215	182–234	202–267	201–251	919–1,179	20–18
Title II Food Aid	57–86	63–96	47–71	60–91	63–96	290–440	11–12
EGAT	23	24	27	25	31	130	35
Total	247–321	254–335	257–332	287–383	295–378	1,340–1,749	19–18

Note: EGAT = Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

Sources: Tables 3-3, 3-5, and 3-8.

**Table 3-10. Estimated USAID Funding for African Agriculture Relative to Other USAID-Managed Programs, FY2000–FY2004 (with percentage of USAID total in parentheses)**

<i>Funding Use</i>	<i>Estimated Funding (\$, millions)</i>					<i>Increase, FY2000 to FY2004 (%)</i>
	<i>FY2000</i>	<i>FY2001</i>	<i>FY2002</i>	<i>FY2003</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	
USAID Total <sup>a</sup>	7,616 (100%)	7,822 (100%)	8,853 (100%)	9,465 (100%)	8,837 (100%)	15.7
Global Development Total (CSH, DA, ESF, P.L. 480 <sup>b</sup> )	4,976 (65.3%)	4,949 (63.3%)	6,494 (73.4%)	6,102 (64.5%)	6,838 (77.6%)	37.4
Africa Development Total (CSH, DA, ESF, P.L. 480)	954 (12.5%)	1,031 (13.2%)	1,149 (13.0%)	1,344 (14.2%)	1,232 (14.0%)	28.9
Estimated African Agriculture Total: Point Estimates	296 (3.9%)	310 (4.0%)	309 (3.5%)	359 (3.8%)	353 (4.0%)	19
Estimated African Agriculture Total: Range Estimates	247–321 (3.2–4.2%)	254–335 (3.2–4.3%)	257–332 (2.9–3.7%)	287–383 (3.0–4.1%)	295–378 (3.4–4.3%)	19–18
African Agriculture as Percent of Global Development Total: Point (and Range Estimates)	5.9% (5.09–6.5%)	6.3% (5.1–6.7%)	4.8% (3.9–5.1%)	5.9% (4.7–6.3%)	5.2% (4.3–5.5%)	–12 (–12 to–14)
African Agriculture as Percent of Africa Development Total: Point (and Range Estimates)	31% (26–34%)	30% (25–32%)	27% (22–29%)	27% (21–28%)	29% (24–31%)	–6.5 (–7.7 to–8.8)

*Notes:* CSH = Child Survival and Health, DA = Development Assistance, ESF = Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 = Agricultural Trade Development and Food Assistance Act of 1954.

<sup>a</sup> USAID total excludes Emergency Response Fund and wartime supplemental appropriations for Iraq.

<sup>b</sup> Includes only the portion of the P.L. 480 Title II appropriation used for non-emergency (i.e., development) purposes.

*Source:* USAID Congressional Budget Justifications, FY2003 and FY2005 (USAID various years), and USAID/Africa Bureau Office of Development Planning table re “FY 00–05 Budget Levels by Sector: DA/CSH” (provided to authors by Carrie Johnson personal communication, May 19, 2005)

**Table 3-11. USDA-Managed Food Aid in Africa, Estimated Amounts Used for Agricultural Development, FY2000–FY2004**

Allocation	Estimated Funding (\$, millions)					Increase, FY2000–FY2004 (%)
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	
USDA Global Total <sup>a</sup>	1,180.0	742.4	603.4	419.3	375.1	–68
USDA Africa Total <sup>b</sup>	136.9	153.8	87.1	51.4	45.2	–67
Section 416(b)	77.3	98.6	51.7	10.3	2.7	–97
Food for Progress	13.8	8.9	12.9	29.8	31.4	128
Agricultural Development Use: Estimate <sup>c</sup>	52.4	58.1	38.7	35.0	32.8	–37
Agricultural Development Use, including Freight <sup>d</sup>	78.6	87.1	58.0	52.5	49.2	–37

Note: Values of the donated commodities in the source data exclude freight costs.

<sup>a</sup> Calculated from Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) food aid tables (FAS various years) by subtracting Title II amounts from reported totals.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Food for Education and a small amount in Title I concessional sales, neither of which is relevant to estimates of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-managed food aid used for agricultural development.

<sup>c</sup> Estimate based on assumption that 100% of Food for Progress and 50% of Section 416(b) funding is used for agriculture-related development purposes (Rubas 2005).

<sup>d</sup> Adjustment is based on assumption that one-third of the total value of a delivered commodity is attributable to freight costs.

Source: FAS various years.

**Table 3-12. African Development Foundation Agriculture-Related Funding Levels, FY2000–FY2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Annual Appropriations	14.3	16.0	16.5	18.7	18.7
Total New Grant Commitments	7.3	3.0	10.0	4.9	8.0
Agriculture-Related New Grant Commitments	5.2	2.4	5.7	3.1	5.6

Source: Foreign Operations Appropriations Bills (FY2000 through FY2004), ADF 2003, and Callahan 2005.

**Table 3-13. U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA) sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Agriculture-related Funding Levels, FY2000–FY2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
U.S. Annual Appropriation (fiscal year)	44.0	46.0	50.0	47.0	50.0
Projects in SSA (calendar year)	4.3	5.4	8.7	4.2	6.9 <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture-Related Projects in SSA (calendar year)	0.3	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.03 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Data from TDA Annual Report for 2004 (USTDA 2004).

Source: Foreign Operations Appropriations Bills (FY2000 through FY2004), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Creditor Reporting System data (OECD various years), unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3-14. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), U.S. Contribution to Funding in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), FY2000–2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Major Programs Total	391.8	391.8	445.0	445.0	429.3
Major Programs in SSA (% of Major Programs)	81.7 <sup>a</sup> (20.9%)	81.7 <sup>a</sup> (20.9%)	90.5 (20.3%)	90.5 (20.3%)	67.5 (15.7%)
Annual U.S. Contribution <sup>b</sup>	82.4	82.4	72.7	72.5	72.5
Estimated U.S. Contribution to Major Programs in SSA	17.2	17.2	14.8	14.7	11.4

Notes: U.S. contributions are for FY2000 to FY2004; FAO budget data in this table are for calendar years 2000–2004.

<sup>a</sup> Estimates do not include the Programme Management portion of each major program, which was not disaggregated regionally in FAO's 2000–2001 *Programme of Work and Budget* (FAO various years).

<sup>b</sup> Data from Riemenschneider (2005).

Sources: FAO *Programmes of Work and Budget* (FAO various years) for the two-year periods 2000–2001, 2002–2003, and 2004–2005, unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3-15. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Funding Levels and U.S. Contribution, FY2000–2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
IFAD Projects Total	409.0	403.1	365.9	403.6	NA
Projects in SSA (% of Total Projects)	156.5 (38.3%)	174.0 (43.2%)	132.0 (36.1%)	159.4 (39.5%)	NA
Annual U.S. Contribution	5.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	15.0
Estimated U.S. Contribution to Projects in SSA	1.9	2.2	7.2	5.9	NA

Note: NA = Data not available on new 2004 IFAD projects.

Sources: IFAD Annual Reports for 2000–2003 (IFAD various years), which report by calendar year, and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bills (FY2000 through FY2004).

**Table 3-16. World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Agriculture-related Funding Levels and U.S. Contributions, 2000–2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total WFP Operational Expenditures	1,158	1,776	1,592	3,275	NA
Total WFP Development Expenditures	185.0	231.1	194.7	228.7	NA
WFP Development Expenditures in SSA (Estimated % Related to Agriculture)	55.3 (25%)	99.3 (25%)	89.1 (25%)	125.4 (25%)	NA
Estimated Amount of Development Expenditures in SSA Related to Agriculture (Estimated % Related to Agriculture)	13.8 (7.5%)	24.8 (10.7%)	22.3 (11.5%)	31.4 (13.7%)	NA
Total U.S. Contribution to WFP Development Programs	51.1	110.2	65.8	63.4	NA
Estimated Amount of U.S. Contribution to WFP Development Programs Related to Agriculture in SSA	3.8	11.8	7.6	8.7	NA

Notes: NA = Data are not available. WFP reports contributions and expenditures by calendar year.

Sources: WFP Annual Reports 2000–2003 (WFP various years) and country-specific Current Operations documents for countries in sub-Saharan Africa (WFP 2005).

**Table 3-17. International Development Association (IDA), sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Agriculture-related Funding Levels and U.S. Contribution, FY2000–FY2004**

Allocation	Funding (\$, millions)				
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
New IDA Commitments Global Total	4,358	6,764	8,068	7,283	9,034
New IDA Commitments in SSA (% of IDA New Commitments in SSA Related to Agriculture <sup>a</sup> )	2,061 (9%)	3,370 (12%)	3,752 (6%)	3,722 (8%)	4,116 (7%)
New IDA Commitments Related to Agriculture in SSA <sup>b</sup> (% of Total New IDA Commitments Related to Agriculture in SSA)	166. (3.8%)	405 (6.0%)	503 (6.2%)	579 (8.0%)	577 (6.4%)
New IDA Commitments to Rural Roads & Highways In SSA	18	115	193	254	280
Annual U.S. Contribution to IDA	775.0	750.0	792.4	850.0	913.2
Estimated U.S. Contribution to Agriculture in SSA through IDA	29.5	45.0	47.5	68.0	58.4

<sup>a</sup> As reported in World Bank's annual reports. Percentages reflect both IDA and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) commitments, but because IBRD commitments in Africa are zero in most years and negligible in others, the percentages are assumed to reflect IDA allocations in Africa standing alone. In 2000 and 2001, the percentage listed is for Agriculture and Environment; in 2002–2004, the percentage listed is for Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry.

<sup>b</sup> Based on personal communication and table received from Sanjiva Cooke, Operations Analyst/Rural Development, World Bank May 6, 2005). "Commitments Related to Agriculture" include commitments specifically to the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sector (including agro-industry, markets and trade) as well as commitments to rural microcredit, small and medium-size enterprises, and rural roads and highways. Commitments for "Rural Roads & Highways" are also reported separately to show the substantial increase in IDA commitments for this purpose.

Source: World Bank Annual Reports for 2000–2004 (WFP various years) and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bills (FY2000 through FY2004).

**Table 3-18. African Development Fund (ADF), Agriculture-related Funding Levels and U.S. Contribution, 2000–2004**

<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Funding (millions)</i>				
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Total Loan and Grant Approvals (in UA)	651.7	944.2	696.9	996.1	
Loan and Grant Approvals for Agriculture and Rural Development (in UA) (% of Total)	132.8 (20.4%)	229.0 (24.3%)	185.0 (26.6%)	226.0 (22.7%)	
Total Disbursements (in UA)	281.1	369.1	545.0	368.1	
Disbursements for Agriculture and Rural Development (in UA) (% of Total)	55.9 (19.9%)	67.8 (18.4%)	74.5 (13.7%)	61.7 (16.8%)	
Annual U.S. Contribution (in \$)	128.0	72.0	100.0	108.1	112.7
Estimated U.S. Contribution for Agriculture and Rural Development, based on Approvals (in \$)	26.1	17.5	26.6	24.5	
Estimated U.S. Contribution for Agriculture Rural Development, based on Disbursements (in \$)	25.5	13.2	13.7	18.2	

*Notes:* UA is the exchange unit used in ADB/ADF reports, equal to about US\$1.50. U.S. annual contributions correspond to appropriations for FY2000 to FY2004, whereas ADF program data are for calendar years 2000–2004.

*Source:* ADB/ADF n.d. and Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Acts (FY2000 through FY2004), unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3-19. Estimate of Total U.S. Agricultural Development Assistance for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 2000–2004**

Source	Funding (\$, millions)						Increase, 2000–2004
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average	
<b>Bilateral</b>							
USAID	296	310	309	359	353	325	19%
USDA <sup>a</sup>	78.6	87.1	58.0	52.5	49.2	65.0	-37.4%
ADF	5.2	2.4	5.7	3.1	5.6	4.4	7.7%
TDA	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.9	0.03	1.0	-90%
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>380</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Multilateral</b>							
FAO	17.2	17.2	14.8	14.7	11.4	15.1	-34%
IFAD	1.9	2.2	7.2	5.9	NA	4.3	NA
WFP	3.8	11.8	7.6	8.7	NA	8.0	NA
IDA <sup>d</sup>	29.5	45.0	47.5	68.0	58.4	49.7	98%
ADB/ADF <sup>b</sup>	26.1	17.5	26.6	24.5	NA	23.7	NA
<b>Subtotal<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>79</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>459</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>12%</b>

Notes: For the U.S. bilateral agencies, estimates are derived on the basis of U.S. fiscal year appropriations and expenditures, except that the best available data on expenditures by TDA were calendar year data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System. For the multilateral agencies, the estimated U.S. contribution is based on fiscal year U.S. contributions and the percentage of total agency funds devoted to agriculture-related projects in Africa, which are reported by those multilateral agencies on a calendar year basis.

USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture, ADF = African Development Foundation, TDA = U.S. Trade and Development Agency, FAO = U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFP = U.N. World Food Programme, IDA = World Bank's International Development Association, ADB/ADF = African Development Bank's African Development Fund, NA = data not available. Subtotals and totals are rounded to the nearest million and assume that the 2004 figures for IFAD, WFP, and African Development Foundation are at the preceding four-year average.

<sup>a</sup> USDA-managed food aid with adjustment to include freight costs.

<sup>b</sup> Based on new commitments (IDA) or approvals (ADB/ADF).

Source: Extracted from Tables 3-9, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, and 3-18 in this chapter.

**Table 3-19A. Range Estimate of Total U.S. Agricultural Development Assistance for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 2000–2004**

Source	Funding (\$, millions)						Increase, 2000–2004
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average	
<b>Bilateral</b>							
USAID	247–321	254–335	257–332	287–383	295–378	268–350	19–18%
USDA <sup>a</sup>	78.6	87.1	58.0	52.5	49.2	65.0	–37.4%
ADF	5.2	2.4	5.7	3.1	5.6	4.4	7.7%
TDA	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.9	0.03	1.0	–90%
<b>Subtotal</b>	327–401	344–425	324–399	350–446	350–433	339–421	7–8%
<b>Multilateral</b>							
FAO	17.2	17.2	14.8	14.7	11.4	15.1	–34%
IFAD	1.9	2.2	7.2	5.9	NA	4.3	NA
WFP	3.8	11.8	7.6	8.7	NA	8.0	NA
IDA <sup>b</sup>	29.5	45.0	47.5	68.0	58.4	49.7	98%
ADB/ADF <sup>b</sup>	26.1	17.5	26.6	24.5	NA	23.7	NA
<b>Subtotal</b>	79	94	104	122	106	101	34%
<b>Total</b>	406–480	438–519	428–503	472–568	456–539	440–522	12–9%

Notes: USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture, ADF = African Development Foundation, TDA = U.S. Trade and Development Agency, FAO = U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFP = U.N. World Food Programme, IDA = World Bank's International Development Association, ADB/ADF = African Development Bank's African Development Fund, NA = data not available. Subtotals and totals are rounded to the nearest million and assume that the 2004 figures for IFAD, WFP, and ADF are at the preceding four-year average.

<sup>a</sup> USDA-managed food aid with adjustment to include freight costs.

<sup>b</sup> Based on new commitments (IDA) or approvals (ADB/ADF).

Source: Extracted from Tables 3-9A, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, and 3-18 in this chapter.



### Appendix 3-A: USAID Strategic Objectives Related to African Agriculture

We reviewed Congressional Budget Justifications for 2003 and 2005 to determine all the strategic objectives that appear to foster agriculture's role in economic growth and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Such strategic objectives for 24 countries as well as several regions are listed below, with the percentages we assigned to each for purposes of calculating the estimated levels of funding for agricultural development assistance reported in Tables 3-3 and 3-3A.

<i>Country or Region</i>	<i>Most Recent Strategic Objective Title</i>	<i>Former Strategic Objective Title</i>	<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	
			<i>Quartile</i>	<i>Range</i>
Angola	654-001 Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Food-Crop Self-Reliance in War-Torn Angola		50	33–67
	654-005 Improved Food Security		100	100
Burundi	695-007 Food Security		100	100
Democratic Republic of Congo	660-001 Health, Agriculture, and Conflict Mitigation	660-001 The Congolese People Are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial, and Community Problems through Participatory Processes	25	0–33
	660-004 Livelihoods		100	100
Eritrea	661-002 Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership	661-002 Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports	100	100
Ethiopia	663-001 Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains		100	100
	663-005 Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas		100	100
	663-007 Food Security	663-007 Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased	100	100
	663-012 Southern Tier Initiative	663-012 Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia	50	33–67
Ghana	641-001 Economic Growth	641-001 Increased Private-Sector Growth	75	67–100

Country or Region	Most Recent Strategic Objective Title	Former Strategic Objective Title	Agriculture (%)	
			Quartile	Range
	641-006 Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector		75	67–100
Guinea	675-001 Improved Natural Resources Management	675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Practices for Natural Resources Management	100	100
Kenya	615-002 Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management		100	100
	615-005 Natural Resources Management	615-005 Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders	25	0–33
	615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes		100	100
	615-YYY Trade and Investment Development Program		50	33–67
Liberia	669-004 Improved Economic Livelihood	669-004 Increased Food Security in Targeted Areas	100	100
Madagascar	687-003 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development	687-003 Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones	50	33–67
	687-006 Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems		50	33–67
	687-007 Critical Private Markets Expanded		100	100
Malawi	612-001 Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis		100	100
	612-002 Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Renewable Natural Resources		75	67–100
	612-006 Rural Income Growth	612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes	100	100
Mali	688-002 Sustainable Economic Growth	688-002 Increased Value Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income	100	100
	668-005 Development in the North		50	33–67
	668-009 Accelerated Economic Growth		100	100
Mozambique	656-001 Increased Rural Incomes	656-001 Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Area	100	100
	656-004 Enabling Environment for Growth	656-004 Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector–Led Growth and Development	50	33–67
	656-006 Rural Incomes		100	100
	656-007 Exports		50	33–67

<i>Country or Region</i>	<i>Most Recent Strategic Objective Title</i>	<i>Former Strategic Objective Title</i>	<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	
			<i>Quartile</i>	<i>Range</i>
Nigeria	620-007 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth	620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth	75	67–100
	620-012 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth		100	100
Rwanda	696-003 Food Security and Economic Growth	696-003 Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security	100	100
	696-007 Rural Economic Growth		100	100
Senegal	685-001 Private Enterprise	685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private-Sector Income-Generating Activities in Selected Sectors	50	33–67
Sierra Leone	636-001 Reintegration	636-001 Advancement of Reintegration Process for War-Torn Populations in Targeted Communities	50	33–67
Somalia	649-005 Productive Livelihoods	649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods	50	33–67
South Africa	674-009 Employment Creation	674-009 Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities	75	67–100
Sudan	650-002 Food Security	650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources	100	100
	650-008 Economic Recovery		75	67–100
Tanzania	621-005 Rural roads improved in a sustainable manner		100	100
	621-009 Economic Growth	621-009 Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy II	100	100
Uganda	617-001 Increased Rural Household Income		100	100
	617-007 Economic Development	617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural-Sector Growth	100	100
Zambia	611-001 Rural Income Growth	611-001 Increased Incomes of Selected Rural Groups	100	100
	611-005 Increased Competitiveness		100	100
Zimbabwe	613-010 Increased Access to Economic Opportunities	613-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded	75	67–100
Africa Regional	698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs	698-001 Broad-Based Support for Africa	25	0–33
	698-014 African Economic Growth	698-014 Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs, and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	75	67–100

Country or Region	Most Recent Strategic Objective Title	Former Strategic Objective Title	Agriculture (%)	
			Quartile	Range
	698-015 Improving African Agriculture	698-015 Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies	100	100
	698-017 Improved Environmental and Natural Resources Management	698-017 Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Environmental Management Systems That Are Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound	25	0–33
	698-023 Environmental Assessment For Sound Development	698-023 Adoption Of Effective Tools, Methods, And Approaches For Improving The Application Of Environmental Procedures And Strategies	25	0–33
Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa and Greater Horn of Africa Initiative	623-005 Regional Food Security	623-005 Enhanced African Capacity To Achieve Regional Food Security	100	100
Regional Center for Southern Africa	690-002 Southern Africa Trade Development	690-002 A More Integrated Regional Market	50	33–67
	690-013 Expanded Trade in Farm Technologies and Products	690-013 Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC	100	100
	690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy		50	33–67
	690-015 Improved Rural Livelihoods		100	100
West African Regional Program	624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened	624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened In West Africa	50	33–67
	624-006 Food Security and Natural Resources Management	624-006 Food security and ENV/NRM policies and programs strengthened and implemented in West Africa	100	100
	625-003 Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population, and the Environment		75	67–100

Notes: SADC = Southern African Development Community, ENV/NRM= Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Source: USAID 2005, USAID 2003, and the authors' estimates.

### **Appendix 3-B: USAID Title II Non-Emergency Food Aid Non-Emergency Program Summaries, 2000–2004**

This appendix contains the raw data that we used to start our estimations and calculations on the use of Title II non-emergency food aid for agricultural development purposes: the value of food aid commodities and the dollar amounts of Section 202(e) funds that were provided to each cooperating sponsor, in Africa and other regions worldwide. Only the data on sub-Saharan Africa are relevant for our purposes, but the remaining data are included as they appeared in the original reports for readers' reference. These data tables were created as part of the Food for Peace Information System, compiled by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and were only slightly modified (consistent formatting, added notes) for presentation in this report.

For all the tables in this appendix, the following definitions may apply: ACDI = Agriculture Cooperation Development International; ACDI/VOCA = Agriculture Cooperation Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance; ADRA = Adventist Development and Relief Agency International; AF/CAR/CRS = Consortium of Africare, CARE, and Catholic Relief Services; CARE = Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.; Caritas = Caritas Internationalis; CRS = Catholic Relief Services; DAP = Development Assistance Program; EOC = Ethiopian Orthodox Church; FHI = Family Health International; OICI = Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc.; PCI = Project Concern International; PRISMA = El Programa Salvadoreño de Investigación sobre Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente; REST = Relief Society of Tigray; SCF = Save the Children; SHARE = a conglomeration of international nongovernmental organizations operating in Guatemala, India, and elsewhere; WV = World Vision; WVI = World Vision International; WVUS = World Vision U.S.; WV/WIN = World Vision and Winrock International; 202(e) = Section 202(e) of P.L. 480, Title II (Agricultural Trade Development and Food Assistance Act of 1954, as amended), which authorizes cash payments to the organizations (cooperating sponsors) that implement food aid programs.

**Table 3-B-1. FY2000**

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)					
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	WS	AG	ED	ME#	HA
<b>Africa</b>									
<b>Angola</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>7,983</b>	<b>0</b>						
CARE**	9,080	2,086	0			100			
CRS**	1,560	400	0			100			
SCF**	8,040	1,854	0			100			
WV**	16,020	3,643	0			100			
<b>Benin</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>0</b>						
CRS	5,840	3,588.2	0	82			10		8
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>13,932</b>	<b>239</b>						
Africare	2,240	701.1	111	43		57			
CRS	25,360	13,230.4	128				86		14
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>20,650</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>0</b>						
ACDI	20,650	3,900.9	0			94		6	
<b>Chad</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>320</b>						
Africare	2,500	1,132.5	320	35		65			
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>55</b>						
Africare	550	495.0	55			100			
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>61,452</b>	<b>29,201</b>	<b>1,289</b>						
Africare	1,773	932.8	58			100			
CARE	7,862	3,889.8	329	10	20	70			
CRS	12,235	6,509.9	84	18		16	2		64
EOC	8,638	3,897.7	145		10	90			
FHI	6,799	3,209.1	157	4	21	75			
REST	15,993	7,074.0	177		50	50			
SCF	2,616	1,341.0	278	65		35			
WVI	5,536	2,346.8	61		25	75			
<b>Gambia</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>0</b>						
CRS	3,780	2,227.4	0	66		34			
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>67,080</b>	<b>19,094</b>	<b>432</b>						
ADRA	16,620	4,037.3	432		1	99			
CRS	30,560	10,519.8	0	5			65		30
OICI	3,900	889.2	0			100			
TechnoServe	16,000	3,648.0	0			100			
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>937</b>						
ADRA**	760	684.0	450			47		53	
Africare	0	0.0	53	67		33			
OICI	1,700	1,402.5	434	54		46			
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>16,070</b>	<b>7,562</b>	<b>254</b>						
ADRA	1,840	874.0	33			100			
CARE	3,240	1,539	0			100			

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)					
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	WS	AG	ED	ME#	HA
CRS	4,060	1,928.5	0	100					
FHI	2,030	964.2	100	37		63			
TechnoServe	3,540	1,681.5	92			100			
WVI	1,360	575.2	29			100			
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>403</b>						
CRS	2,970	1,350.0	403				48		52
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>7,249</b>	<b>347</b>						
ADRA	2,960	1,539.2	99			100			
CARE	3,290	1,710.8	114		63			23	14
CRS	8,990	3,998.6	134	90		7			3
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>0</b>						
CRS	13,020	4,725.9	0						100
<b>Mali</b>	<b>17,199</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>426</b>						
Africare	1,740	788.2	163	35	15	40			10
WV/WIN	15,459	2,643.7	263			100			
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>0</b>						
Doulos Ministries	1,790	863.2	0	80					20
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>64,290</b>	<b>17,933</b>	<b>1,333</b>						
ADRA	6,450	1,368.4	147			100			
Africare	4,360	1,020.2	108	50		50			
CARE	11,360	2,338.0	239			100			
FHI	7,490	1,483.0	149	30		70			
SCF	6,230	1,426.3	105	10		90			
WVI	28,400	10,297.2	585	20		80			
<b>Niger</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>820</b>						
AF/CAR/CRS	13,690	6,080.1	820	19		81			
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>541</b>						
ACDI	1,600	1,600.0	356			100			
CRS	0	0.0	0						100
WVI	2,100	1,344.6	185			100			
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>19,970</b>	<b>9,512</b>	<b>745</b>						
ACDI	8,500	5,325.0	344			89		11	
Africare	2,670	974.5	171	23		77			
TechnoServe	5,500	2,007.5	53			100			
WVI	3,300	1,204.5	178	10		90			
<b>Asia</b>									
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>67,080</b>	<b>15,327</b>	<b>273</b>						
CARE	0	0	0			100			
WV	67,080	15,327	273		45	50			5
<b>India</b>	<b>177,620</b>	<b>73,331</b>	<b>0</b>						
CARE	124,500	53,087.6	0	98					2
CRS	53,120	20,243.4	0	26		34	10		30

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)					
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	WS	AG	ED	ME#	HA
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>									
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>44,920</b>	<b>20,779</b>	<b>771</b>						
ADRA	12,870	5,945.7	250	36	43	13	8		
CARE	10,170	4,794.5	171	62	8	30			
FHI	11,100	5,093.3	0	18	17	38	27		
PCI	10,780	4,945.3	350	10	11	46	33		
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>73,160</b>	<b>18,438</b>	<b>897</b>						
CARE	15,200	3,913.1	159	59	28	13			
CRS	35,300	7,440.9	318	33		57		10	
SCF	13,440	3,836.7	174	25		70		5	
SHARE	9,220	3,247.2	245	69		31			
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>79,330</b>	<b>21,328</b>	<b>0</b>						
CARE	40,900	10,427.2	0	15	8	5	69		3
CRS	38,430	10,900.3	0	25			58		17
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>25,810</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>0</b>						
CARE	17,430	5,127.2	0	38		62			
CRS	8,380	2,217.8	0			100			
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>19,740</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>582</b>						
ADRA	4,830	1,301.6	191	58	7	21			14
PCI	6,210	1,759.2	191	14	16	28			42
SCF	8,700	2,362.8	200	39	13	23			25
<b>Peru</b>	<b>74,620</b>	<b>45,006</b>	<b>0</b>						
ADRA	18,440	9,850.6	0	52		48			
CARE	19,730	12,332.1	0	43		57			
Caritas	21,810	13,072.7	0	88		12			
CRS	2,350	1,565.1	0					100	
PRISMA	10,390	6,919.7	0	100					
TechnoServe	1,900	1,265.4	0			100			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>939,481</b>	<b>348,276</b>	<b>10,663</b>						

Notes: MTs = metric tons, HN = health and nutrition, WS = water and sanitation, AG = agriculture and natural resources management, ED = education, HA = humanitarian assistance, ME = microenterprise (if not part of AG component).

\* Received incremental FY1999 202(e) funding.

\*\* FY2000 DAP approval pending.

Source: Title II DAP tables, Food for Peace Information System, USAID Office of Food for Peace (Bogart 2004).



**Table 3-B-2. FY2001**

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Africa</b>								
<b>Angola</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	5,880	1,933	0		100			
CRS	1,850	607	0		100			
SCF	5,450	1,790	0		100			
WV	9,620	3,163	0		100			
<b>Benin</b>	<b>8,664</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>110,350</b>					
CRS +	8,664	3,453	110,350	69		10	15	6
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>19,182</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>340,244</b>					
Africare	4,700	2,337	211,487	41	59			
CRS	14,482	7,764	128,757			89	3	8
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>403,106</b>					
ACDI	17,780	3,569	403,106		100			
<b>Chad</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>387,569</b>					
Africare	2,290	1,310	387,569	40	60			
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>167,523</b>					
Africare*	—	—	167,523		100			
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>87,689</b>	<b>28,121</b>	<b>1,508,544</b>					
Africare	3,680	926	0		100			
CARE	13,450	4,286	366,527	16	84			
CRS	15,169	5,471	194,249	22	28			50
EOC	10,390	3,346	41,000	5	95			
FHI	12,360	3,389	183,571	15	85			
REST	17,260	5,913	155,896	25	75			
SCF	7,340	2,264	547,501	60	40			
WVI	8,040	2,526	19,800	25	75			
<b>Gambia</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					
CRS**	0	0	0	66	34			
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>70,629</b>	<b>17,904</b>	<b>591,758</b>					
ADRA	35,980	8,439	244,041		70			30
CRS	14,549	4,822	73,470	5		72		23
OICI	4,100	947	274,247		100			
TechnoServe	16,000	3,696	0		100			
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,244,398</b>					
ADRA	1,120	877	398,946		48		52	
Africare	1,880	1,472	379,640	44	56			
OICI	1,000	783	465,812	34	66			
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>36,860</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>267,326</b>					
ADRA	4,950	1,089	14,628		100			
CARE	8,400	1,848	0		100			
CRS	11,030	2,474	73,762	100				
FHI	4,440	977	34,493	35	65			
TechnoServe	3,330	733	105,418		100			

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
WVI	4,710	1,052	39,025		100			
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>264,717</b>					
CRS	4,427	1,834	264,717			39		61
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>12,868</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>140,716</b>					
ADRA	3,540	1,430	100,076		100			
CARE	2,800	1,131	0		77			23
CRS	6,528	2,767	40,640	81	5			14
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>0</b>					
CRS	6,782	2,653	0	17				83
<b>Mali</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>165,823</b>					
Africare	2,600	564	165,823	50	50			
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>198,384</b>					
WV-Doulos	8,085	2,152	198,384	49	51			
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>22,868</b>	<b>1,293,266</b>					
ADRA	7,560	1,774	146,092		100			
Africare	3,660	829	72,327	50	50			
CARE	12,340	2,887	228,137		100			
FHI	13,290	3,133	156,083	30	70			
SCF	8,080	1,856	105,306	10	90			
WV	53,470	12,389	585,321	20	80			
<b>Niger</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>383,566</b>					
Africare	9,600	4,631	383,566	19	81			
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>354,103</b>					
ACDI	1,600	1,568	242,917		100			
CRS +	5,545	3,461	—		57			43
WV	6,010	4,111	111,186	10	90			
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>21,180</b>	<b>9,762</b>	<b>649,481</b>					
ACDI	7,910	4,627	480,924	35	65			
Africare	1,210	468	110,166	30	30			40
CRS	3,500	1,355	0					
TechnoServe	5,860	2,268	58,391		100			
WV +	2,700	1,045	—	10	90			
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>446,991</b>	<b>142,187</b>	<b>8,470,874</b>					
<b>Asia</b>								
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>294,690</b>	<b>62,861</b>	<b>338,091</b>					
CARE	227,630	46,664	0		100			
WV	67,060	16,197	338,091	45	55			
<b>India</b>	<b>144,408</b>	<b>62,930</b>	<b>171,693</b>					
CARE +	106,690	47,273	—	95				5
CRS ++	37,718	15,657	171,693	25	50	5		20
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>25,496</b>	<b>10,452</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	5,110	2,073	0	16				84
CRS	4,653	1,796	0	7				93
CWS	2,100	918	0	22				78

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
MCI	6,843	2,773	0	36				64
WV	6,790	2,891	0	2				98
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>464,594</b>	<b>136,242</b>	<b>509,784</b>					
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>								
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>31,210</b>	<b>14,826</b>	<b>1,152,769</b>					
ADRA	2,350	1,074	248,365	58	34	8		
CARE	4,020	1,898	194,404	62	38			
FHI	19,860	9,538	360,000	24	48	28		
PCI	4,980	2,317	350,000	15	52	33		
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>54,700</b>	<b>15,139</b>	<b>405,262</b>					
CARE	15,480	4,147	155,628	77	23			
CRS +	15,560	4,027	—	33	57		10	
SCF	15,290	3,806	249,634	25	70		5	
SHARE +	8,370	3,159	—	69	31			
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>87,438</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	38,300	10,387	0	15	13	69		3
CRS	49,138	11,623	0	25		58		17
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE +	11,210	3,617	—	38	62			
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>14,847</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>302,681</b>					
ADRA	3,480	1,081	101,912	61	25			14
CRS	2,120	490	0					
PCI	4,310	1,378	91,655	22	35			43
SCF	4,937	1,712	109,114	47	29			24
<b>Peru</b>	<b>95,990</b>	<b>39,978</b>	<b>245,000</b>					
ADRA	22,440	9,515	0	60	40			
CARE	20,040	8,096	0	43	57			
Caritas	26,740	10,969	0	88	12			
CRS	3,030	1,224	0				100	
PRISMA	20,570	8,893	245,000	100				
TechnoServe	3,170	1,281	0		100			
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean</b>	<b>295,395</b>	<b>100,230</b>	<b>2,105,712</b>					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,206,980</b>	<b>378,659</b>	<b>11,086,370</b>					

Notes: HN = health and nutrition, AG = agriculture, ED = education, ME = microenterprise, HA = humanitarian assistance.

+ FY2000 incremental funding 202(e).

++ Partially funded with FY2000 incremental funding 202(e).

Source: Title II DAP tables, Food for Peace Information System, USAID Office of Food for Peace (Bogart 2004).

**Table 3-B-3. FY2002**

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Africa</b>								
<b>Angola</b>	<b>28,940</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	7,460	2,008	0		100			
CRS	2,340	629	0		100			
SCF	6,920	1,866	0		100			
WV	12,220	3,295	0		100			
<b>Benin</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>241,300</b>					
CRS	10,110	3,901	241,300	60		13	19	8
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>20,010</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>158,000</b>					
CRS	20,010	10,029	158,000			91	3	6
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>16,340</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>545,700</b>					
ACDI	16,340	3,163	545,700		100			
<b>Chad</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>271,100</b>					
Africare	5,570	2,868	271,100	52	39		9	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>27,130</b>	<b>12,438</b>	<b>5,298,900</b>					
Africare	0	0	224,500					
CARE	1,430	592	1,829,300	15	85			
CRS	12,200	5,894	609,700		46			54
EOC	400	166	50,000		100			
FHI	870	370	88,900	10	90			
REST	9,620	4,179	1,856,600		100			
SCF	1,040	542	595,700	64	36			
WV	1,570	695	44,200	23	77			
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>38,870</b>	<b>12,015</b>	<b>0</b>					
ADRA	1,650	644	0		100			
CRS	32,720	10,354	0			77		23
OICI	4,500	1,017	0	33	67			
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>422,300</b>					
ADRA	1,210	959	0		29	37	34	
Africare	2,420	1,919	272,300	70	30			
OICI	820	650	150,000	33	67			
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>46,860</b>	<b>11,051</b>	<b>399,000</b>					
ADRA	4,160	903	66,500	17	83			
CARE	8,640	1,875	0		100			
CRS	22,380	5,739	105,300	100				
FHI	4,380	950	121,800	39	61			
TechnoServe	4,050	879	105,400		100			
WV	3,250	705	0	8	92			
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>0</b>					
CRS	3,200	1,305	0			33		67
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>18,970</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>206,200</b>					
ADRA	3,680	1,217	102,200		100			
CARE	6,060	2,263	77,600			74		26
CRS	9,230	3,667	26,400	61	17			22

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>85,100</b>					
CRS	8,900	3,868	85,100	22				78
<b>Mali</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186,700</b>					
Africare	0	0	186,700					
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>383,500</b>					
WV-Doulos	7,340	2,179	383,500	57	43			
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>13,263</b>	<b>1,440,900</b>					
ADRA	5,880	1,287	181,000	17	83			
Africare	5,500	1,206	54,200	47	53			
CARE	12,060	2,644	132,600		100			
FHI	6,570	1,442	117,300	35	65			
SCF	5,960	1,310	425,200	51	49			
WV	24,430	5,374	530,600	19	81			
<b>Niger</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>9,374</b>	<b>0</b>					
Africare	17,850	9,374	0	24	76			
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>800,900</b>					
ACDI	800	788	388,800		100			
CRS	5,870	4,420	399,700		47			53
WV	6,200	4,592	12,400		100			
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>10,941</b>	<b>649,400</b>					
ACDI	12,880	6,628	397,200	48	52			
Africare	2,650	1,018	135,600	66	34			
CRS	220	116	0		100			
TechnoServe	5,580	2,142	62,900		100			
WV	2,700	1,037	53,700	14	86			
<b>WAR (Senegambia)</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>199,000</b>					
CRS	1,900	1,173	199,000		70			30
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>353,740</b>	<b>125,841</b>	<b>11,288,000</b>					
<b>Asia</b>								
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>16,068</b>	<b>0</b>					
WV	67,100	16,068	0	45	55			
<b>India</b>	<b>187,270</b>	<b>86,899</b>	<b>1,268,700</b>					
CARE	131,090	63,039	0	100				
CRS	56,180	23,860	1,268,700	23	34	32		11
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	2,520	886	0	17				83
CRS	4,890	1,668	0	9				91
CWS	1,800	728	0		100			
MCI	2,380	871	0	36	54			10
WV	3,560	1,517	0	49	49			2
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>269,520</b>	<b>108,637</b>	<b>1,268,700</b>					
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>								
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>34,650</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>849,900</b>					

Country and Sponsor(s)	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
	MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
ADRA	8,000	3,994	160,000	38	62			
CARE	11,970	5,917	200,000	49	51			
FHI	1,850	903	240,000	34	66			
PCI	450	237	49,900	26	23		51	
SCF	12,380	6,322	200,000	40	60			
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>55,290</b>	<b>16,214</b>	<b>1,645,500</b>					
CARE	15,720	4,476	311,100	64	36			
CRS	12,520	3,253	207,600	30	61		9	
SCF	14,740	3,947	632,900	31	66		3	
SHARE	12,310	4,538	431,000	67	33			
TechnoServe	0	0	62,900					
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>76,550</b>	<b>19,410</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	22,120	4,902	0	46	15	39		
CRS	18,760	5,594	0	55		31		14
SCF	9,140	2,291	0	79	21			
WV	26,530	6,623	0	61	37			2
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>0</b>					
CARE	17,670	5,184	0	40	60			
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>45,490</b>	<b>13,141</b>	<b>0</b>					
ADRA	11,890	3,594	0	46	54			
CRS	11,520	3,513	0	43	57			
PCI	11,530	3,238	0	44	56			
SCF	10,550	2,796	0	45	55			
<b>Peru</b>	<b>97,070</b>	<b>37,035</b>	<b>0</b>					
ADRA	23,250	9,524	0	51	49			
CARE	17,590	6,135	0	45	55			
Caritas	24,860	9,434	0	28	59		13	
CRS	2,800	936	0				100	
PRISMA	26,680	10,374	0	58	20		22	
TechnoServe	1,890	632	0		100			
<b>Total Latin America</b>	<b>326,720</b>	<b>108,357</b>	<b>2,495,400</b>					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>949,980</b>	<b>342,835</b>	<b>15,052,100</b>					

Notes: HN = health and nutrition, AG = agriculture, ED = education, ME = microenterprise, HA = humanitarian assistance.

\* Figures are derived from FFPIS Line 17 report, dated December 30, 2002.

\*\*As CARE/Bangladesh and Africare/Burkina Faso programs were forward funded with FY2001, they are not represented in the table above but were ongoing Title II programs in FY2002.

Source: Title II DAP tables, Food for Peace Information System, USAID Office of Food for Peace (Bogart 2004).

**Table 3-B-4. FY2003**

Country and Sponsor(s)	Length of Activity	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
		MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Africa</b>									
<b>Angola</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,792.0</b>	<b>1,372</b>					
CARE	2000–2003	350	89.6	44.1		100			
CRS	2000–2003	1,050	268.8	249.7		100			
SCF	2000–2003	3,500	896.0	652.2		100			
WVUS	2000–2003	2,100	537.6	426.4		100			
<b>Benin</b>		<b>11,370</b>	<b>5,113.5</b>	<b>0</b>					
CRS	2001–2005	11,370	5,113.5	0.0	61		17	14	8
<b>Burkina Faso</b>		<b>11,470</b>	<b>6,493.3</b>	<b>1,185.1</b>					
Africare	1999–2004	2,660	1,321.8	94.1	63	26			11
CRS	1997–2003	8,810	5,171.5	1,091.0		56	19	22	3
<b>Cape Verde</b>		<b>18,140</b>	<b>3,682.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
ACDI/VOCA	2002–2006	18,140	3,682.4	0.0	15	76		9	
<b>Chad</b>		<b>6,320</b>	<b>3,946.7</b>	<b>169.0</b>					
Africare	2003–2007	6,320	3,946.7	169.0	49	41		10	
<b>Eritrea</b>		<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,622.4</b>	<b>267.2</b>					
Africare	2003–2007	2,850	2,622.4	267.2		100			
<b>Ethiopia</b>		<b>42,800</b>	<b>23,241.2</b>	<b>2,410.3</b>					
CARE	2003–2007	4,980	2,626.5	768.1	13	33			54
CRS	2003–2007	12,910	7,048.6	134.6	1	42			57
REST	2003–2007	14,520	7,048.6	474.4	20	80			
SCF	2003–2007	6,960	4,319.3	763.2	50	50			
WVUS	2003–2007	3,430	2,198.2	270.0	40	60			
<b>Ghana</b>		<b>62,580</b>	<b>18,757.4</b>	<b>845.6</b>					
ADRA	2002–2006	19,120	5,514.3	532.8	35	65			
CRS	1997–2003	39,410	12,182.0	0.0	11		79		10
OICI	1999–2004	4,050	1,061.1	312.8	32	68			
<b>Guinea</b>		<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,155.9</b>	<b>639.7</b>					
ADRA	2000–2005	1,100	1,149.5	409.5				100	
Africare	2001–2006	1,920	2,006.4	230.2	70	30			
<b>Kenya</b>		<b>57,220</b>	<b>21,150.8</b>	<b>1,089.5</b>					
ADRA	1998–2003	4,490	1,523.8	535.0	17	83			
CARE	1998–2003	8,700	2,704.3	0.0	45	55			
CRS	2001–2005	23,780	11,390.4	151.4	75	25			
FHI	1998–2003	3,510	898.6	175.0	27	73			
TechnoServe	1998–2004	7,510	1,922.6	149.3		100			
WVUS	2002–2006	9,230	2,711.1	78.8	8	92			
<b>Madagascar</b>		<b>13,910</b>	<b>5,109.8</b>	<b>1,092.7</b>					
ADRA	1998–2003	6,520	2,132.2	0.0		100			
CARE	1998–2003	5,830	2,224.0	165.9	20	60			20
CRS	1999–2003	1,560	753.6	926.8	35	43			22
<b>Malawi</b>		<b>4,140</b>	<b>3,202.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>					
CRS	2000–2004	4,140	3,202.0	85.0	19	2			79

Country and Sponsor(s)	Length of Activity	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
		MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Mauritania</b>		<b>14,420</b>	<b>4,271.1</b>	<b>126.2</b>					
WVUS	2001–2005	14,420	4,271.1	126.2	75			25	
<b>Mozambique</b>		<b>61,700</b>	<b>15,999.1</b>	<b>1,284.8</b>					
ADRA	2002–2006	4,100	1,067.0	198.5	17	83			
Africare	2002–2006	3,340	869.7	97.5	50	50			
CARE	2002–2006	9,770	2,531.2	134.3		100			
FHI	2002–2006	8,600	2,225.1	180.9	35	65			
SCF	2002–2006	5,940	1,538.6	223.6	51	49			
WVUS	2002–2006	29,950	7,767.5	450.0	50	50			
<b>Niger</b>		<b>13,110</b>	<b>8,493.2</b>	<b>430.0</b>					
Africare	2000–2004	13,110	8,493.2	430.0	19	81			
<b>Rwanda</b>		<b>19,530</b>	<b>14,642.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
ACDI/VOCA	2000–2005	1,630	2,004.9	0.0		100			
CRS	2000–2005	8,970	6,436.2	0.0		48			52
WVUS	2000–2005	8,930	6,201.5	0.0		100			
<b>Uganda</b>		<b>30,740</b>	<b>17,719.1</b>	<b>1,007.1</b>					
ACDI/VOCA	2002–2006	21,490	13,503.9	379.3	48	52			
Africare	2002–2006	2,650	1,189.8	321.6	67	33			
CRS	2001–2006	3,500	1,571.5	215.3		100			
SCF	2004–2008	200	138.9	0.0	99	1			
TechnoServe	1999–2004	1,200	538.8	66.1		100			
WVUS	1998–2003	1,700	776.2	24.8	14	86			
<b>West Africa Regional</b>		<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,140.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
CRS	2002–2006	1,630	1,140.5	0.0		57			43
<b>Total Africa</b>		<b>381,950</b>	<b>160,533.0</b>	<b>12,004.6</b>					
<b>Asia and Near East</b>									
<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>150,080</b>	<b>38,576.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
CARE	1999–2004	83,000	19,588.0	0.0	15	82			3
WVUS	2000–2005	67,080	18,988.5	0.0		45			55
<b>India</b>		<b>64,200</b>	<b>44,849.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
CARE	2002–2006	29,690	27,403.5	0.0	100				
CRS	2002–2006	34,510	17,445.8	0.0	25	29	34		12
<b>Indonesia</b>		<b>34,880</b>	<b>14,384.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
CARE	2001–2004	2,700	1,156.5	0.0					100
CRS	2001–2004	9,680	3,695.3	0.0	45				55
CWS	2001–2004	3,380	1,574.4	0.0	40		40		20
MCI	2001–2004	7,510	3,028.5	0.0	63		27		10
WVUS	2001–2004	11,610	4,930.0	0.0	99				1
<b>Total Asia</b>		<b>249,160</b>	<b>97,810.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>									
<b>Bolivia</b>		<b>54,470</b>	<b>29,434.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
ADRA	2002–2006	10,260	5,558.0	0.0	30	63			7
CARE	2002–2006	16,540	8,972.0	0.0	55	5			40



Country and Sponsor(s)	Length of Activity	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	Value, by Technical Component (%)				
		MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
FHI	2002–2006	13,960	7,523.8	0.0	31	11		58	
SCF	2002–2006	13,710	7,380.9	0.0	41	59			
<b>Guatemala</b>		<b>20,370</b>	<b>10,995.6</b>	<b>7,990.4</b>					
CARE	2001–2005	6,540	3,593.5	1,216.2	64	36			
CRS	2002–2006	4,900	2,661.3	3,639.9	46	40		14	
SCF	2000–2004	4,250	2,201.4	2,063.3	51	26		23	
SHARE	2001–2005	4,680	2,539.4	1,071.0		9	63	28	
<b>Haiti</b>		<b>95,550</b>	<b>33,008.4</b>	<b>110.0</b>					
CARE	2002–2006	20,700	7,254.4	0.0	15	18	67		
CRS	2002–2006	29,350	10,505.4	110.0	40		27	33	
SCF	2002–2006	14,360	5,261.8	0.0	79	21			
WVUS	2002–2006	31,140	9,986.8	0.0	92		8		
<b>Honduras</b>		<b>20,490</b>	<b>6,778.7</b>	<b>185.0</b>					
CARE	2001–2005	20,490	6,778.7	185.0	60	40			
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>53,380</b>	<b>17,468.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
ADRA	2002–2006	21,680	7,551.3	0.0	55	45			
CRS	2002–2006	9,700	3,093.1	0.0	45	55			
PCI	2002–2006	11,870	3,696.6	0.0	44	56			
SCF	2002–2006	10,130	3,127.9	0.0	35	65			
<b>Peru</b>		<b>43,110</b>	<b>26,678.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>					
ADRA	2002–2007	12,510	7,899.0	0.0	84	16			
CARE	2002–2006	8,030	5,002.7	0.0	57	43			
Caritas	2002–2008	8,910	5,514.3	0.0	37	42		21	
PRISMA	2002–2008	13,660	8,262.0	0.0	70	17		13	
<b>Total Latin America</b>		<b>287,370</b>	<b>124,364.3</b>	<b>8,285.4</b>					
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>918,480</b>	<b>382,707.8</b>	<b>20,290.0</b>					

Notes: HN = health and nutrition, AG = agriculture, ED = education, ME = microenterprise, HA = humanitarian assistance.

Source: Title II DAP tables, Food for Peace Information System, USAID Office of Food for Peace (Bogart 2004).

**Table 3-B-5. FY2004**

Country or Sponsor	Bold = REDS O	Length of Activity	Commodities		202(e) (\$, thousands)	MTs by Technical Area				
			MTs (thousands)	Value (\$, thousands)		HN	AG	ED	ME	HA
<b>Africa</b>										
<b>Benin</b>										
CRS	x	2001–2005	8,690	4,815.60	276.10	5,055		1,885	1,628	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>										
Africare	x	1999–2004	450	258.80	289.20	31,157	75,560	13,308		
CRS	x	2004–2009	13,340	8,553.40				8,466		938
<b>Cape Verde</b>										
ACDI	x	2002–2006	18,450	4,701.20	339.30	2,598	13,510		1,212	
<b>Chad</b>										
Africare	x	2003–2007	4,400	3,957.50	1,084.30	1,084	2,600			650
<b>Eritrea</b>										
Africare	x	2003–2007	3,130	3,528.90	306.30	670	2,330			
CRS	x	2003–2007	3,260	766.10			8,022			9,159
<b>Ethiopia</b>										
CARE	x	2003–2007	6,130	4,987.70	1,226.90	600	1,150			2,400
CRS	x	2003–2007	20,400	13,191.80	1,107.70	9,159	8,022			
REST	x	2003–2007	12,630	8,653.00	1,323.30	505	9,245			
SCF	x	2003–2007	3,310	2,140.80		1,472	1,838			
WVI	x	2003–2007	4,680	3,446.20	245.10	759	2,532			
<b>Ghana</b>										
ADRA	x	2002–2006	23,700	7,159.50		5,358	9,950			
CRS	x	2004–2008	20,670	8,691.40		5,617		15,920		6,774
<b>Guinea</b>										
ADRA	x	2001–2006	1,180	1,772.40	421.30		451	375	365	
Africare	x	2001–2006	2,940	3,799.60	433.30	1,060	454			
<b>Kenya</b>										
ADRA	x	2004–2008	5,460	2,033.60		867	4,333			
CARE	x	2004–2008	3,890	1,949.50	506.70	2,681	2,465		926	531
CRS	x	2001–2005	9,650	3,709.90	103.00	10,399	2,731			
FHI	x	2004–2008	6,700	3,770.30	939.00	2,824	5,650			
TechnoServe	x	1998–2004	2,230	611.00			3,940			
WVI	x	2002–2006	2,630	720.60		324	4,265			
<b>Madagascar</b>										
ADRA	x	2004–2008	7,400	3,123.40		3,141	6,566			
CARE	x	2004–2008	7,420	5,899.40	992.30	4,358	8,093			
CRS	x	2004–2008	5,350	2,474.10		2,033	1,571			2,039
<b>Malawi</b>										
CRS	x	2000–2004	10,400	6,417.19	85.09		231			5,690

<b>Mauritania</b>										
WVI	x	2001–2005	10,830	3,676.70		4,752			4,170	
<b>Mozambique</b>										
ADRA	x	2002–2006	6,240	1,741.30		1,348	5,392			
Africare	x	2002–2006	4,350	1,210.40		2,350	2,670			
CARE	x		9,460	2,652.70		1,850	10,870			
FHI	x	2002–2006	5,180	1,453.40		2,390	5,768			
SCF	x	2002–2006	8,580	2,398.10		2,505	6,075			
WVI	x	2002–2006	30,260	8,355.00		5,306	20,619			
<b>Niger</b>										
Africare	x	2000–2005	12,840	8,159.90		2,044	8,553	633		
<b>Rwanda</b>										
ACDI	x	2000–2004		291.90	291.90					
CRS	x	2000–2005	5,930	5,320.80	398.60	4,728	4,242			
WVI	x	2000–2004	3,420	2,679.60			6,014			
<b>Sierra Leone</b>										
CARE	x	2004–2007	12,460	5,441.20		5,656	8,484			
<b>Uganda</b>										
ACDI	x	2002–2006	12,930	9,526.80	448.20	9,470	8,760			
Africare	x	2002–2006	2,650	948.70		1,767	883			
CRS	x	2001–2006	3,720	1,513.70	157.40		3,720			
SCF	x	2004–2008	4,550	2,667.90	806.80	1,396	8			
WVI	x	2004–2008	3,400	1,663.20	289.20	4,051	3,780		770	
<b>West Africa Regional</b>										
CRS		2002–2006	3,410	3,575.50	435.70	2,095	2,712			
<b>Zambia</b>										
Land O'Lakes	x	2004–2008	7,000	3,108.00			10,875			
<b>Total Africa</b>			<b>355,700</b>	<b>177,517.69</b>	<b>12,506.69</b>	<b>143,429</b>	<b>284,934</b>	<b>40,587</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>27,531</b>
<b>Asia and Near East</b>										
<b>Bangladesh</b>										
CARE	x	1999–2004	24,000	6,000.00		21,642	95,742	12,264		2,081
WVI	x	2000–2005	70,280	21,417.30	260.90	30,183		3,353		33,537
<b>India</b>										
CARE	x	2002–2006	21,620	19,906.00	500.00	161,620				
CRS	x	2002–2006	44,160	22,963.30	1,500.10	14,177	19,086	18,392		6,489
<b>Indonesia</b>										
CARE	x	2001–2004	2,590	1,269.00		736	3,298			
CRS	x	2001–2004	3,940	2,371.50	252.50		2,540			350
CWS	x	2001–2004	1,440	765.80		1,645				456
MCI	x	2001–2004	260	148.40		1,802		515	2,684	
WVI	x	2001–2004	350	323.20		8,506				

<b>Total Asia</b>			<b>168,640</b>	<b>75,164.50</b>	<b>2,513.50</b>	<b>240,311</b>	<b>120,666</b>	<b>34,524</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>42,913</b>
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>										
<b>Bolivia</b>										
ADRA	x	2002–2006	8,800.00	4,770.80	80.00	1,772	1,440	701		
CARE	x	2002–2006	13,040.00	6,684.00	100.00	2,705	395		1,952	
FHI	x	2002–2006	10,340.00	5,285.90	120.00	3,480	1,214		6,431	
SCF	x	2002–2006	9,130.00	4,867.80	100.00	4,265	6,179			
<b>Guatemala</b>										
CARE	x	2001–2006	5,830.00	4,071.50	155.40	10,284	5,813			
CRS	x	2002–2006	5,370.00	3,801.90	205.50	1,094	9,066			
SCF	x	2000–2004	5,370.00	3,811.30	300.00	9,602	9,602		2,302	
SHARE	x	2001–2006	6,370.00	4,307.00	272.00	7,129	3,230			1,080
<b>Haiti</b>										
CARE	x	2002–2006	23,720.00	7,802.10	944.50	10,419	9,387	8,544		
CRS	x	2002–2006	18,050.00	8,474.40	2,055.40	2,345		1,584		1,912
SCF	x	2002–2006	11,490.00	5,321.90	238.80	1,998				
WVI	x	2002–2006	23,300.00	8,588.10	761.30	4,398				
<b>Honduras</b>										
CARE	x	2001–2005	16,360.00	5,288.60	185.00	6,317	2,875			7,135
<b>Nicaragua</b>										
ADRA	x	2002–2006	5,030.00	1,987.00		4,465	3,623	1,667		
CRS	x	2002–2006	4,240.00	1,587.20		813	1,012			
PCI	x	2002–2006	4,340.00	1,752.60	300.00	4,408	5,707			
SCF	x	2002–2006	3,330.00	1,225.20		4,605	5,515			
<b>Peru</b>										
ADRA	x	2002–2007	6,600.00	4,851.80		8,833	3,434			
CARE	x	2002–2006	15,770.00	7,091.90		9,547	7,202			
Caritas	x	2002–2008	7,520.00	5,691.90		4,518	4,081		7,805	
PRISMA	x	2002–2008	8,270.00	6,533.30		5,456	1,661		9,420	
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean</b>			<b>212,270.00</b>	<b>103,796.20</b>	<b>5,817.90</b>	<b>108,453</b>	<b>81,436</b>	<b>12,496</b>	<b>27,910</b>	<b>10,127</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>736,610.00</b>	<b>356,478.39</b>	<b>20,838.09</b>	<b>492,193</b>	<b>487,036</b>	<b>87,607</b>	<b>40,315</b>	<b>80,571</b>

Notes: REDSO = Regional Economic Development Services Office, MT = metric ton, HN = health and nutrition, AG = agriculture, ED = education, ME = microenterprise, HA = humanitarian assistance.

Source: Title II DAP tables, Food for Peace Information System, USAID Office of Food for Peace (Bogart 2004).