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Trends in U.S. Foreign Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002

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Trends in U.S. Foreign Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002

Summary

Over the 11-year period from FY1992 to FY2002, more than 50 types of agricultural commodities have been donated to more than 100 countries through U.S. food aid programs. The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Food for Progress Act of 1985, and the Agricultural Act of 1949 established three main U.S. food aid programs: Public Law 480 (P.L. 480), Food for Progress (FFP), and Section 416(b) to meet humanitarian needs, alleviate malnutrition, and establish a market presence in recipient countries. Three other food aid programs are the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (IFEP), and the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program.

P.L. 480, also known as the Food for Peace Program, provides U.S. agricultural commodities to countries with differing economic development levels. Food For Progress provides commodities to developing countries that are emerging democracies and that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise in their agricultural economies. Section 416(b) provides donations to developing countries of surplus agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) through price support programs. The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust is a commodity reserve used to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (IFEP) provides food to improve nutrition for mothers, infants, preschoolers, and schoolchildren in developing countries. The John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program finances the transfer of technical skills of the U.S. agricultural community to farmers in participating countries.

This report provides tables and graphs on the composition of U.S. food aid. Data is restricted to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) data that includes commodity tonnage and value. The data does not include ocean freight, internal handling, shipping, transportation, and administration expenses.

Among other things, this report indicates that funding for food aid varies from year to year; that more food aid has been provided under P.L. 480 and Section 416(b) than under Food for Progress; that most food aid provided under P.L. 480 is distributed through Title II; that the food aid commodity composition now includes more high-value and blended products donated through Title II feeding programs; and that the United States is a major food aid contributor. This report will be updated as circumstances warrant.

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Trends in U.S. Foreign Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002

Food Aid Programs

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Food for Progress Act of 1985, and the Agricultural Act of 1949 established three main U.S. food aid programs to meet humanitarian needs, alleviate malnutrition, and to establish a market presence in recipient countries. The three main food aid programs that provide commodities are Public Law 480 (P.L. 480); Food for Progress (FFP); and Section 416(b). There are three other programs also used to provide food aid and agricultural technical assistance. These are the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (IFEP), and the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program.

P.L. 480, also known as the Food for Peace Program, provides U.S. agricultural commodities to countries with differing economic development levels. It is authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and consists of three titles: Title I, Title II, and Title III. Title I uses long term credit agreements to facilitate government to government purchases of agricultural commodities by developing countries with the potential to become commercial markets. It is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Titles II and III are administered by the Agency for International Development (USAID). Title II allows the U.S. government to donate agricultural commodities to foreign countries to meet humanitarian needs arising from emergencies or for use in development projects. Title II also is used to donate agricultural commodities to the United Nations (UN) World Food Program (WFP), an intergovernmental organization that provides for humanitarian needs in foreign countries. Title II humanitarian programs are operated by private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, governments of developing countries and their agencies, and other organizations. Title III provides government to government grants to support long term economic development in least developed countries.

Food For Progress provides commodities to developing countries that are emerging democracies and that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise in their agricultural economies. It is authorized by the Food for Progress Act of 1985. Commodities for the FFP are financed by Title I appropriations or through Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) purchases or, if available, CCC inventories may be used.

Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949, as amended, provides donations of surplus agricultural commodities acquired by the CCC from price support programs to food aid programs. It is administered by USDA and operates much like Title II. It can be used for emergency and non-emergency food aid and the

commodities are provided to the ultimate beneficiaries via private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and the World Food Program. In marketing years 2000-2002, section 416(b) commodities were used for the Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI). GFEI was replaced by the IFEP in the 2002 farm bill (see below).

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust is primarily a commodity reserve used to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries. It is authorized under the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act of 1998. Four million metric tons of grains can be held in the trust in any combination of wheat, rice, corn, or sorghum. Funds from P.L. 480 can be used to purchase grain to replace supplies released from the reserve, but the purchases are limited to \$20 million per fiscal year. The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust is also authorized to hold money as well as commodities in the reserve, but no funds have been held.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (IFEP), authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, encourages education and provides food to improve nutrition for mothers, infants, preschoolers, and school children in developing countries. It is administered by USDA and carried out by private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, governments of developing countries and their agencies, and other organizations.

The John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program does not provide any commodities but receives 0.4% of P.L. 480 appropriations to improve global food production and marketing by transferring technical skills of the U.S. agricultural community to farmers in participating countries. It is authorized under Title V of P.L. 480, administered by USAID, and operated by private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations, governments of developing countries and their agencies, and other organizations. The program was renamed to honor John Ogonowski, who participated in the program, and was one of the pilots who was killed on September 11, 2001.

Food Aid by Program, FY1992-FY2002

As shown in **Figure 1**, levels of funding for U.S. food aid have varied from year to year. Funding peaked in FY1999 at \$2.7 billion and was \$1.1 billion in FY2002. Food for Progress was \$86 million, Section 416(b) was \$410 million, and P.L. 480 was \$595 million in FY2002. In FY1992, P.L. 480 accounted for 72% of total food aid and in FY2002 it accounted for 55% of total food aid. Although Section 416(b) was not funded from FY1995 to FY1997, funding for it has increased overall between FY1992 and FY2002. In FY1999, Section 416(b) peaked at \$1.1 billion due to a Food Aid Initiative announced by President Clinton in 1998. The Initiative authorized increased wheat and wheat product donations. Under the Initiative, the CCC purchased over 5 million metric tons of soybeans, wheat, and wheat products which were donated through the Section 416(b) program in FY1999. Much of the food was made available to the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (IFEP). (See also **Table 1**, for food aid data by value and volume from FY1992-FY2002.)

Figure 1. U.S. Food Aid by Program, Commodity Value, FY1992-FY2002

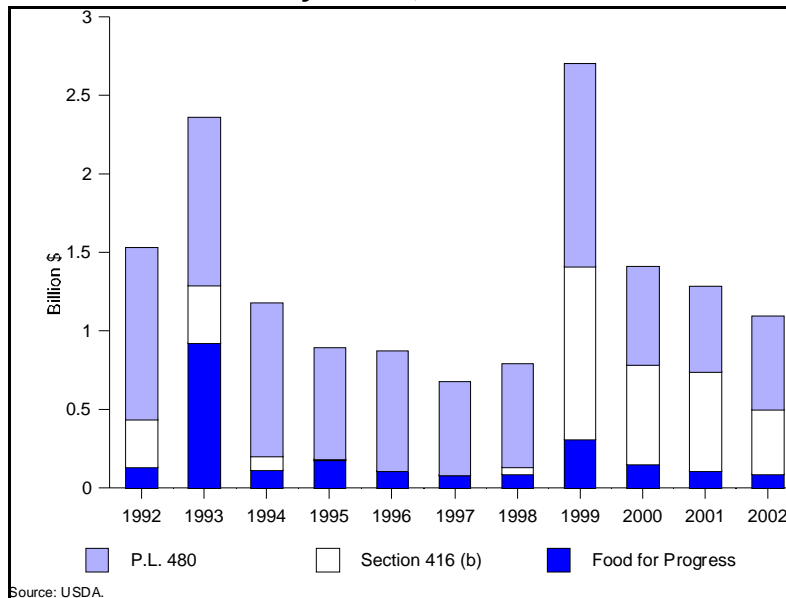
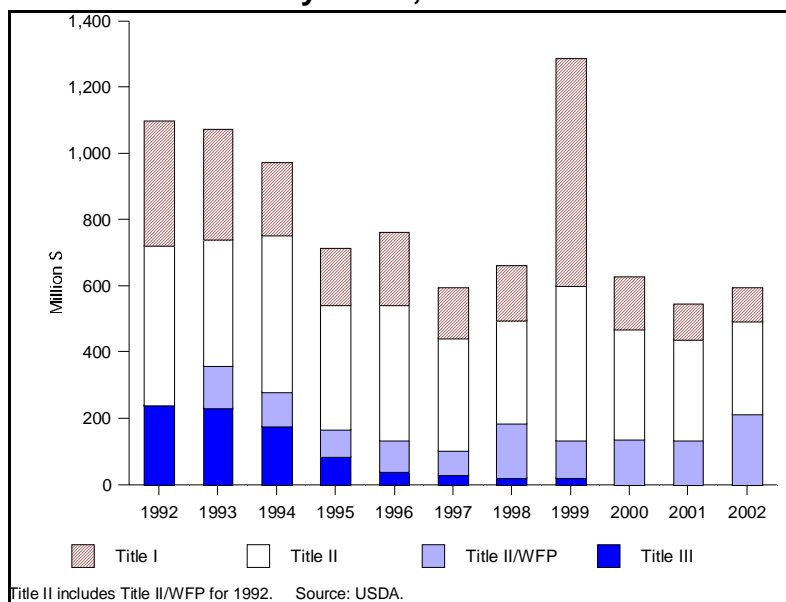


Figure 2. P.L. 480 Food Aid Programs by Commodity Value, FY1992-FY2002



The \$595 million of P.L. 480 in FY2002 included Title I at \$102 million, Title II at \$280 million, and Title II/WFP at \$213 million. Title III has not been funded since FY2000. As shown in **Figure 2**, Title II is the largest of the three P.L. 480 programs. Title II commodities allocated to the WFP have been increasing in recent years. In FY1992, Title I was \$374 million, three times the amount it was in FY2002. The level of Title I spending in FY1999 was due to augmenting P.L. 480 appropriations with \$700 million of CCC funds to provide food aid to Russia.

Table 1. Food Aid Programs, Value and Commodity Volume^a by Program, FY1992-FY2002

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
P.L. 480: Title I											
Dollars in Millions	374	333	218	172	219	153	164	687	157	105	102
Million Metric Tons	2.27	2.11	1.16	0.80	0.79	0.77	1.02	3.43	1.03	0.75	5.04
P.L. 480: Title II											
Dollars in Millions	482	509	578	458	504	413	475	581	471	439	493
Million Metric Tons	1.92	2.00	2.09	2.05	1.62	1.64	1.93	2.73	2.12	2.13	2.24
P.L. 480: Title III											
Dollars in Millions	240	232	175	83	39	28	21	19	0	0	0
Million Metric Tons	1.57	1.29	1.02	0.46	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total P.L. 480 Programs											
Dollars in Millions	1,096	1,074	971	712	762	594	660	1,287	627	544	595
Million Metric Tons	5.76	5.39	4.27	3.32	2.56	2.56	3.09	6.32	3.15	2.89	2.74
Food For Peace (FFP)											
Dollars in Millions	127	922	113	173	108	79	86	307	151	107	86
Million Metric Tons	0.47	5.79	0.48	0.64	0.37	0.29	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.29
Section 416(b)											
Dollars in Millions	308	365	90	7	0	0	41	1,105	632	630	410
Million Metric Tons	1.61	1.82	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	3.15	3.04	1.64
Total, Food Aid Programs											
Dollars in Millions	1,531	2,361	1,175	892	870	673	787	2,698	1,410	1,281	1,091
Million Metric Tons	7.84	13.01	4.93	3.96	2.93	2.84	3.53	12.88	6.70	6.36	4.67

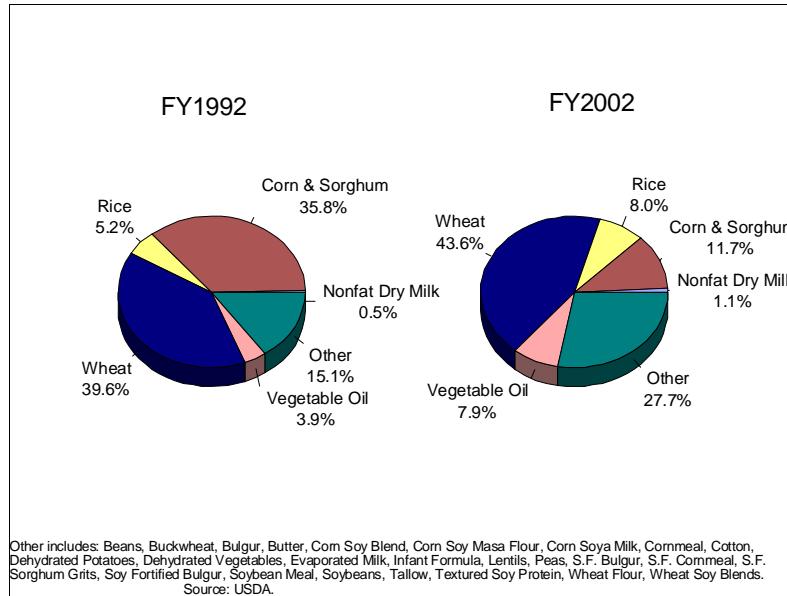
^a Commodity Volume is Grain Equivalent Million Metric Tons.

Source: USDA.

Commodities Provided by Programs, FY1992-FY2002

Over 50 types of commodities including grains, oilseeds, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and blended foods have been provided through the U.S. food aid programs from FY1992 to FY2002 (See **Appendix C** for a list of commodities provided under the food aid programs). Commodity composition varies due to country needs and commodity availability.

Figure 3. Food Aid Commodity Categories by Volume, FY1992 and FY2002



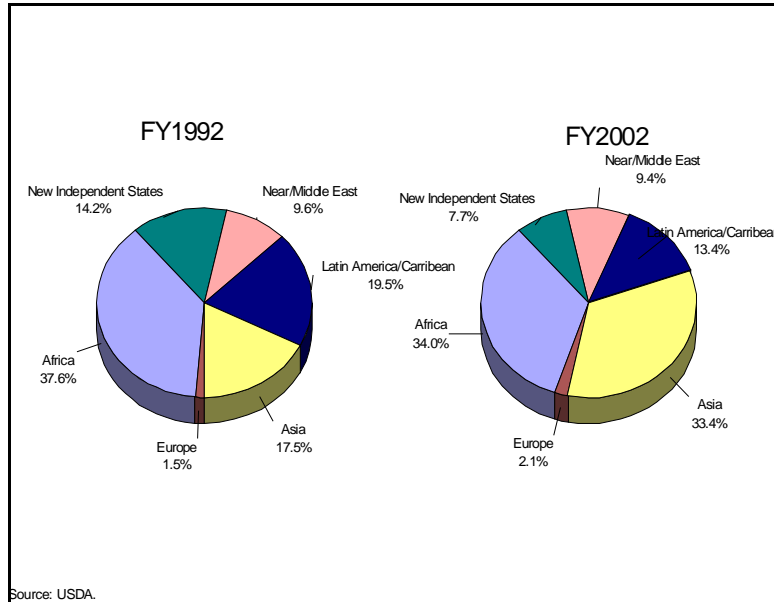
As shown in **Figure 3**, the leading food aid category in FY1992 and FY2002 is wheat. Corn and sorghum decreased from 36% of the total in FY1992 to 12% in FY2002. Rice has increased from 5% of the total in FY1992 to 8% in FY2002. Vegetable oil has doubled from FY1992 to FY2002. The "other" category has increased from 15% of the total in FY1992 to 28% in FY2002. Since the "other" category contains blended and fortified products, percentage changes might be due to the increase in Title II appropriations and the need for high value products (HVP) or blended foods in Title II feeding programs. (See **Appendix D** for data on the food aid categories by volume from FY1992-FY2002).

Regions Receiving Commodities, FY1992-FY2002

Food aid has been donated to over 100 countries from FY1992 to FY2002. Each year the list of countries receiving food aid changes based on need and whether or not a country cannot afford to purchase food. As shown in **Figure 4**, USDA organizes countries that receive food aid into six regions: Africa; Asia and the Middle East; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Near East; and the New Independent States. (See **Appendix E** for a list of countries under each region that received food through the food aid programs.) In FY1992, Africa received 38% of all food aid by volume, Latin America and the Caribbean received 20%, and Asia

received 18% of total food aid by volume. In FY2002, Asia received 42% of all food aid by volume, Africa received 27%, and Latin America and the Caribbean received 13% of total food aid by volume.

Figure 4. Volume of Food Aid Received by Region, FY1992-FY2002



Africa's share of food aid in FY1992 and FY2002 reflects its demand for food for development and emergencies. The increase in food aid to Asia from FY1992 to FY2002 reflects increased donations to Afghanistan and North Korea. The volume of food aid to Latin America and the Caribbean countries decreased from 20% of the total in FY1992 to 13% in FY2002. The proportion of food aid to the New Independent States decreased by almost half from FY1992 to FY2002. Food aid to Europe in FY1992 reflects Title I sales to Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) that were Soviet satellite countries to assist their transition to independence from the Former Soviet Union (FSU). While food aid to the Near East has not changed much between FY1992 and FY2002, it may increase in the future due to increased food aid needs in Iraq. (See **Appendix F** for the volume of food aid received by each region from FY1992 to FY2002.)

Emergency vs. Non-Emergency Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002

Title II provides both emergency and non-emergency food aid, and Section 416(b) is used similarly to Title II. The P.L. 480 statute requires that 1.87 million metric tons be allocated for non-emergency food aid unless waived by the President of the United States. As shown in **Figure 5** and **Table 2**, non-emergency food aid peaked in FY2001 and emergency food aid peaked in FY1995. In FY2002, non-emergency food aid donations were 1.2 million metric tons and emergency food aid donations were 1.0 million metric tons.

Figure 5. Emergency and Non-Emergency Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002

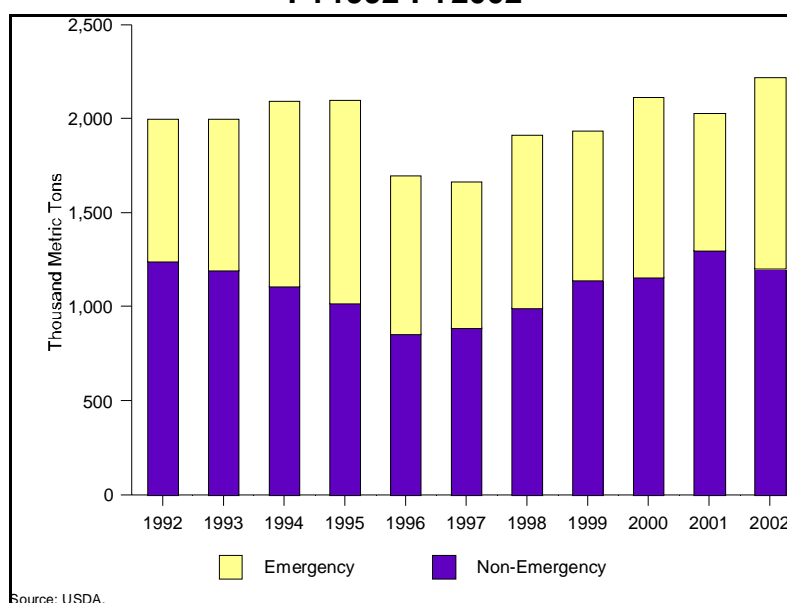


Table 2. Non-Emergency and Emergency Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002
(thousand metric tons)

Year	Non-Emergency	Emergency	Total
1992	1,243	754	1,997
1993	1,193	804	1,997
1994	1,111	981	2,092
1995	1,019	1,079	2,098
1996	852	843	1,695
1997	884	781	1,665
1998	991	921	1,912
1999	1,140	792	1,932
2000	1,154	956	2,110
2001	1,300	728	2,028
2002	1,203	1,015	2,218

Source: USAID.

Food Aid as a Percentage of U.S. Agricultural Exports to Developing Countries

As shown in **Figure 6**, U.S. food aid exports as a percent of U.S. agricultural exports by value to developing countries peaked in FY1993 and FY1999 at 20% and 18% respectively. In FY2002, U.S. food aid exports accounted for 6% of total U.S. exports to developing countries. This is a one percent decrease from FY2001 when food aid exports accounted for 7% of U.S. agricultural exports to developing countries. U.S. agricultural exports to developing countries were \$18 billion in FY2002. (See **Table 3** for additional information on U.S. exports by category.)

Figure 6. U.S. Food Aid Exports as a Percent of U.S. Agricultural Exports to Developing Countries, FY1992-FY2002



Table 3. Food Aid and U.S. Agricultural Exports
(\$ million)

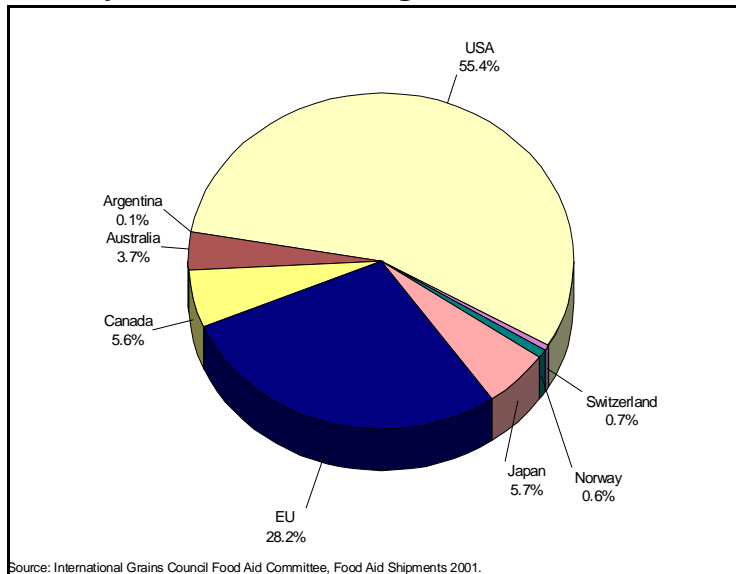
Year	Food Aid	Total Agricultural Exports	Food Aid as % of Total	U.S. Agricultural Exports to Developing Countries	Food Aid as % of U.S. Agricultural Exports to Developing Countries
1992	1,531	42,651	3.20%	12,263	12.48%
1993	2,361	42,887	3.19%	11,963	19.74%
1994	1,175	43,967	2.39%	12,256	9.59%
1995	892	54,729	1.51%	15,839	5.63%
1996	870	59,867	1.33%	17,987	4.84%
1997	673	57,338	1.10%	16,764	4.01%
1998	787	53,711	1.39%	17,100	4.60%
1999	2,463	49,148	3.82%	14,950	16.47%
2000	1,280	50,798	2.24%	16,158	7.92%
2001	1,281	52,699	2.21%	17,877	7.17%
2002	1,091	53,294	1.99%	18,006	6.06%

Source: USDA.

Food Aid by Donor Country

As shown in **Figure 7**, the United States contributed 55% of all food aid by volume in marketing years 1995 through 2001. The European Union (EU) contributed 28% and Japan and Canada each contributed 6% of the volume of food aid donations.

Figure 7. Major Donor Contributions of Food Aid by Volume, Marketing Years 1995-2001



This data for marketing year July/June does not correspond to fiscal year food aid data reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in budget documents or by the U.S. Agency for International Development in annual food aid reports. The source of the data is the annual report *Food Aid Shipments*, prepared by the Food Aid Committee of the International Grains Council, which administers the Food Aid Convention. For more information, see CRS Report RS21279, *International Food Aid: U.S. and Other Donor Contributions*.

Appendix A: U.S. Food Aid by Value, FY1992-FY2002
(\$ million)

Year	P.L. 480 ^a					Section 416(b) ^b					Food for Progress ^c				Total
	Title I	Title II	Title II/WFP	Title III	Total	Regular	WFP	Regular GFE	WFP GFE	Total	Title I	Section 416	CCC Purchases	Total	
1992	374	482	0	240	1,096	216	93	0	0	308	77	10	40	127	1,531
1993	333	382	127	232	1,074	283	82	0	0	365	597	325	0	922	2,361
1994	218	475	103	175	971	74	17	0	0	90	62	0	52	113	1,175
1995	172	375	83	83	712	4	3	0	0	7	67	0	106	173	892
1996	219	411	93	39	762	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	60	108	870
1997	153	339	74	28	594	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	64	79	673
1998	164	311	164	21	660	0	0	0	41	41	2	0	84	86	787
1999	687	467	114	19	1,287	0	626	243	236	1,105	236	0	71	307	2,463
2000	157	333	137	0	627	469	163	0	0	632	83	0	68	151	1,280
2001	105	305	134	0	544	286	232	70	41	630	51	0	56	107	1,281
2002	102	280	213	0	595	240	116	44	10	410	0	0	86	86	1,091

^a Title I provides government to government sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries using long-term credit. Title II provides U.S. agricultural commodity donations to foreign countries for humanitarian needs. Title II/World Food Program provides U.S. agricultural commodity donations to the World Food Program (WFP), an intergovernmental organization in the United Nations that provides for humanitarian needs in foreign countries. Title III provides government to government grants to support long-term economic development in least developed countries.

^b All donations under 416(b) are surplus agricultural commodities acquired through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) from price support programs. Regular donations are given to food aid organizations and WFP donations are given to the World Food Program. The Global Food for Education Initiative (GFE) provided food for pre-school and school feeding and nutrition programs in developing countries. Regular GFE operated through food aid organizations and the WFP GFE operated through the World Food Program. GFE has been replaced by the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

^c Title I is the same as Title I under P.L. 480 and Section 416(b) is the same as Section 416(b) in the above footnote. CCC Purchases are agricultural commodities the United States purchases through the CCC to donate to developing countries.

Source: USDA.

Appendix B: U.S. Food Aid by Volume, FY1992-FY2002
(thousand metric tons)

Year	Public Law 480				Section 416(b)				Food for Progress			Total
	Title I	Title II	Title II/WFP	Title III	Regular	WFP	Regular GFE	WFP GFE	Title I	Section 416	CCC Purchases	
1992	2,268.9	1,922.0	0.0	1,566.2	843.4	768.5	0.0	0.0	379.9	6.0	81.9	7,836.9
1993	2,105.6	1,417.5	578.9	1,292.4	1,176.0	643.8	0.0	0.0	4,048.9	0.0	1,742.9	13,006.0
1994	1,159.8	1,617.3	474.9	1,021.6	49.4	131.1	0.0	0.0	389.8	0.0	87.5	4,931.3
1995	803.8	1,635.0	417.5	463.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	379.2	0.0	262.0	3,963.8
1996	789.8	1,283.2	338.6	146.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.5	0.0	145.4	2,930.9
1997	767.8	1,299.1	339.3	150.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.0	0.0	179.1	2,841.8
1998	1,015.8	1,192.4	737.7	139.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.8	0.8	197.7	3,535.0
1999	3,435.0	2,364.3	365.7	152.0	4,556.2	1,592.1	0.0	0.0	252.0	0.0	164.1	12,881.4
2000	1,028.6	1,480.2	638.0	0.0	2,086.1	1,059.0	0.0	0.0	267.6	0.0	145.5	6,704.9
2001	753.2	1,515.8	618.3	0.0	1,136.4	1,415.6	299.5	187.6	310.5	0.0	125.7	6,362.6
2002	504.2	1,246.4	991.9	0.0	758.2	610.0	222.6	51.3	0.0	285.4	0.0	44,669.8

^a Title I provides government to government sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries using long-term credit. Title II provides U.S. agricultural commodity donations to foreign countries for humanitarian needs. Title II/World Food Program provides U.S. agricultural commodity donations to the World Food Program (WFP), an intergovernmental organization in the United Nations that provides for humanitarian needs in foreign countries. Title III provides government to government grants to support long-term economic development in least developed countries.

^b All donations under 416(b) are surplus agricultural commodities acquired through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) from price support programs. Regular donations are given to food aid organizations and WFP donations are given to the World Food Program. The Global Food for Education Initiative (GFE) provided food for pre-school and school feeding and nutrition programs in developing countries. Regular GFE operated through food aid organizations and the WFP GFE operated through the World Food Program. GFE has been replaced by the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

^c Title I is the same as Title I under P.L. 480 and Section 416(b) is the same as Section 416(b) in the above footnote. CCC Purchases are agricultural commodities the United States purchases through the CCC to donate to developing countries.

Source: USDA.

Appendix C: Food Aid Commodity Mix, FY1992-FY2002^a

Apples	Farina	Sugar
Baby Cereal	Feed Wheat	Sunflowerseed Oil
Baby Food	High Energy Biscuits	Tallow
Barley	Infant Formula	Textured Soy Protein
Beans	Lentils	Vegetable Oil
Beans, Black	Non Fat Dry Milk	Veggie Burger
Beans, Great Northern	Nutrition Powdered Beverage	Wheat
Beans, Kidney	Peanut Butter	Wheat Flour
Beans, Navy	Peanuts	Wheat Seed
Beans, Pinto	Peas	Wheat Soy Blend
Beans, Red	Peas, Green	Wheat Soy Milk
Beef	Peas, Yellow	Whole Dry Milk
Buckwheat	Planting Seeds	
Bulgur	Pork	
Butter	Poultry	
Butteroil	Rice	
Chicken	Rice Soy Blend	
Corn	S. F. Bulgur	
Corn Gluten Meal	S. F. Cornmeal	
Corn Soy Masa Flour	S. F. Flour	
Corn Soy Milk	S. F. Sorghum Grits	
Corn Soya Blend	Salmon, Canned	
Cornmeal	Seeds	
Cotton	Sorghum	
Dehydrated Potatoes	Soy Fortified Bulgur	
Dehydrated Vegetables	Soy Protein Concentrate	
Egg Powder	Soybean Meal	
Evaporated Milk	Soybeans	

^a These commodities were donated through the Food Aid Program during FY1992-FY2002; however, not all commodities were donated each year.

Source: USDA.

Appendix D: Food Aid Commodity Categories by Volume, FY1992-FY2002
(thousand metric tons)

Commodity	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Corn & Sorghum	2,803.7	5,220.8	752.9	832.8	238.9	312.7	424.4	1,118.6	919.3	892.7	334.8
Nonfat Dry Milk	38.6	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	53.7	37.0	23.4	57.1
Rice	404.1	599.3	321.3	151.1	212.0	218.2	195.2	584.6	401.5	242.4	380.4
Vegetable Oil	303.8	378.7	168.4	179.4	183.7	184.2	211.5	309.4	315.4	483.9	373.8
Wheat	3,106.0	3,822.4	2,177.4	1,440.9	1,043.7	1,329.0	1,727.1	5,333.5	3,333.4	3,109.4	2,061.3
Other	1,180.7	2,984.7	1,509.8	1,319.1	1,169.4	797.1	975.9	2,183.2	1,627.5	1,610.9	1,274.5

Source: USDA.

Appendix E: Countries That Received Food Aid, FY1992-FY2002^a

Africa				
Algeria	Congo	Guinea Bissau	Niger	Tanzania
Angola	Congo, Democratic Rep.	Kenya	Nigeria	Togo
Benin	Cote d'Ivoire	Lesotho	Rwanda	Tunisia
Botswana	Djibouti	Liberia	Sahel Region	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Sao Tome	West Africa Region
Burundi	Eritrea	Malawi	Senegal	Zaire
Cameroon	Ethiopia	Mali	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Cape Verde Islands	Gambia	Mauritania	Somalia	Zimbabwe
Central African Republic	Ghana	Mauritius	South Africa	
Chad	Great Lakes Region	Mozambique	Sudan	
Comoro Islands	Guinea	Nambia	Swaziland	
Asia and the Middle East				
Afghanistan	East Timor	Korea, North	Nepal	Vietnam
Bangladesh	Gaza Strip	Laos	Pakistan	Yemen
Bhutan	India	Lebanon	Philippines	
Cambodia	Indonesia	Mongolia	Sri Lanka	
China	Iraq	Morocco	Syria	
Europe				
Albania	Croatia	FYROM (Macedonia)	Romania	
Balkan States	Ex-Yugoslavia	Macedonia	S. Balkans/Kosovo	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	
Bulgaria	Federal Rep of Yugoslavia	Poland	Slovenia	
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Bolivia	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Jamaica	Paraguay
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Guyana	Mexico	Peru
Central American Regional	Ecuador	Haiti	Nicaragua	Suriname
Colombia	El Salvador	Honduras	Panama	

Near East			
Egypt	Jordan	West Bank	
New Independent States			
Armenia	Estonia	Latvia	Tajikistan
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Lithuania	Turkmenistan
Belarus	Kazakhstan	Moldova	Ukraine
Caucasus Region	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Uzbekistan

^a These countries received donations through the Food Aid Program during FY1992-FY2002; however, not all countries received donations each year.

Source: USDA.

Appendix F: Food Aid Donations to Regions by Volume, FY1992-FY2002
(thousand metric tons)

Region/Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Africa	2,947.6	1,593.0	1,526.2	1,312.4	878.5	795.7	1,266.7	1,177.2	1,900.2	1,966.8	1,553.9
Asia and the Middle East	1,370.6	1,392.0	957.2	777.2	518.0	880.3	986.0	3,602.6	2,034.6	2,505.9	1,529.8
Europe	120.5	747.1	307.4	140.9	210.5	114.7	154.8	244.4	259.7	348.5	94.7
Latin America and Caribbean	1,529.8	1,698.4	1,009.8	613.7	513.1	412.6	608.2	1,066.2	605.9	794.4	615.1
Near East	755.3	401.6	205.9	97.0	96.9	179.1	158.2	101.0	383.0	200.5	430.7
NIS Countries	1,113.1	7,173.8	924.9	985.6	630.7	459.4	341.4	3,457.9	1,406.5	506.7	351.0

Source: USDA.

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