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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

Domestic:

The U.S. seeks to halve the proportion of food insecure at home between 1995 and 2010. 88% of U.S. households were food secure throughout the entire year 2004, meaning that they had access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. The remaining 11.9% of households were food insecure at least some time during that year, including 3.9% in which one or more household members were hungry at times because of the household's food insecurity.

The United States made encouraging progress in reducing the rate of domestic food insecurity through 1999. The prevalence of food insecurity fell from 11.8% in 1995 to 10.1% in 1999, an average of 0.42 percentage points per year. These gains, however, occurred largely during a period of sustained economic growth. From 1999 to 2002, a period that included an economic recession in 2001, the prevalence of food insecurity slipped to 11.1%. From 2002 to 2004, in spite of renewed economic growth, the prevalence of food insecurity increased further to 11.9%, returning to about the 1995 baseline level. A reduction of 2 percentage points per year will be required to achieve the U.S. food security objective. Progress will require, in addition to continued economic growth, attention to policies and programs that affect the employment and earnings opportunities of less skilled workers and disadvantaged households.

Welfare reforms enacted in 1996 replaced individual entitlements to benefits with strong requirements designed to encourage work and require all welfare recipients to do everything they can to end their dependence on welfare and gain a secure foothold in the workforce. For example, the average monthly participation rate in one or more welfare

assistance programs decreased from 14.7% in 1996 to 13.1% in 1999. Employment of single mothers of the total U.S. employed population increased from 5.8% in 1996 to 6.3% in 2005. Moreover, the percentage of the total U.S. population in poverty decreased from 13.7% in 1996 to 12.7% in 2004 while child poverty decreased from 20.5% to 17.8% during the same time frame.

Nutrition Education

With respect to health and nutrition, food quality is as important as food quantity. In the United States, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Food Label, and the Food Guidance system (MyPyramid) form the cornerstones of federal nutrition policy. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans are published jointly every five years since 1980 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Guidelines provide authoritative advice for healthy Americans two years and older about how good dietary habits can promote health and reduce risk for major chronic diseases. They serve as the basis for Federal food and nutrition education programs. The statutory foundation of the current regulatory regime for food labeling is the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 or NLEA. The NLEA ushered in the most fundamental overhaul of the food label in over 50 years.

The primary objectives of the NLEA were to clear up consumer confusion about food labels; to aid consumers in making healthy food choices; and to encourage manufacturers to produce innovative food products that improve the quality of the food supply and make more healthy choices available to the consumer.

A number of regulations were developed under the statutory framework of NLEA, including our regulations on mandatory nutrition labeling, nutrient content claims, and health claims. Each of these information tools can assist consumers construct healthy total daily diets. Finally, USDA's MyPyramid is a new symbol and interactive food guidance system based upon the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. "Steps to a Healthier You," MyPyramid's central message, was developed to carry the message of the dietary guidelines and to make Americans aware of the vital health benefits of simple and modest improvements in nutrition, physical activity and lifestyle behavior.

International:

U.S. development assistance focuses on promoting agriculture, trade, and economic growth; democracy and good governance; health and education; and environmental stewardship. In 2004, the U.S. Government provided \$19.7 billion respectively in official development assistance.

In 2002, the United States announced its intention to increase core development assistance by \$5 billion, an increase of 50% over current levels by 2006, to be managed through a Millennium Challenge Account. Official development assistance has increased 18.3% from 2003-2004. There have been major initiatives on agriculture, famine,

HIV/AIDS, disaster assistance, avian influenza, and key partnerships on sustainable development. The United States remains the world's largest aid donor in volume terms, the largest supplier of emergency humanitarian and trade capacity building assistance and the largest contributor to almost all of the multilateral development banks (except for the African Development Bank).

In the United States, there is heightened interest to engage faith- and community-based organizations more fully in providing publicly funded social services at home and foreign assistance abroad in light of their capacity to provide highly flexible, often low-cost responses to local needs.

Trade and investment are the real drivers of development, and increasing private sector led growth is the most important factor for achieving development goals. Mobilizing domestic and external private resources for financing development – from foundations, corporations, universities, non-governmental and private voluntary organizations and remittances - are what will drive development success.

The United States is the largest importer from developing countries, importing goods worth more than \$777 billion in 2004, approximately 10 times the value of the total of all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors. In the 1970s, 70% of resource flows from the United States to the developing world were from official development assistance, while it is only 30% of total global ODA assistance in FY 2004. At the same time, developing countries have substantial domestic savings and export earnings (over \$2 trillion per year in each category) as well as access to some \$80 billion per year in remittances and well over \$150 billion in foreign direct investment.

Developing countries must be helped to tap private capital more effectively to diversify and transform their economies and to empower people to use their creativity and assets for better lives for their families and communities. It has been estimated that informal assets locked out of productive use in developing countries may be as high as \$9.4 trillion. Countries must fix the investment climate with sound policies and institutions – a modern financial system, mortgage markets, property rights, ability to use collateral for borrowing, transparent regulatory and legal frameworks, lower barriers to starting and operating companies, infrastructure, the rule of law, access to skills and knowledge – in order to remove constraints to creating and expanding sbusinesses and jobs, particularly in small and medium enterprises.

Aid can play a critical role if linked to the right policies. The U.S. approach to development assistance is consistent with the 2002 Monterrey consensus of increased accountability for rich and poor nations alike - linking greater contributions by developed nations to greater responsibility by developing nations for good governance, investing in people, and engaging the enterprise of the charitable and business sectors in addressing the development challenge. To further meet these goals, in 2004 the USG made commitments in its white paper, which was drafted by USAID, to improve its aid effectiveness such as supporting transformational development. One noteworthy commitment entails strengthening fragile states, which involves failing, failed, and

recovering nations that lack the ability to provide basic services, do not exert effective governmental control, do not possess stable basic governance, or have weak institutional structures, by generating an environment that supports stabilization, reform, and recovery. More recently, USAID further expanded upon these goals through its new Policy Framework for Bilateral Foreign Assistance, which identifies the five core strategic goals under which the Agency will address the commitment made at the World Food Summit: 1) promoting far-reaching, fundamental changes in governance and institutions, human capacity, and economic structure, so that countries can sustain economic and social progress without depending on foreign aid; 2) reducing fragility and establishing the foundation for development progress by supporting stabilization, security, reform, and capacity development in countries characterized by instability and weak governance; 3) supporting strategic states; 3) helping meet immediate human needs, save lives, and alleviate suffering in countries afflicted by violent conflict, crises, natural disasters, or persistent dire poverty; and 4) addressing global issues and other special, outstanding concerns.

Furthermore, the USG has harmonized its aid efforts with the international community. For example, in 2005 the United States signed the Paris Declaration, which affirmed its commitment to a number of strategies that include strengthening partner country national development, increasing donor alignment, and reforming and simplifying donor policies. In September of that same year, the U.S. government also supported the UN Summit Declaration and made a commitment to support the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) with \$200 million in FY 2006 that will spur economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. Other initiatives include the new Food for Peace strategy, which will reduce food insecurity by targeting populations who are at risk of food insecurity due to physiological status, socioeconomic status, or physical security and/or people whose ability to cope has been temporarily overcome by a shock.

The United States believes that the best strategy for cutting hunger is sustained investments in agriculture-based strategies, programs and policies, in conjunction with improvements in health, education, infrastructure, environment and public policy management. The U.S. framework for addressing hunger and food insecurity involves improving policy frameworks; mobilizing science and technology and fostering a capacity for innovation; developing domestic market and trade opportunities and improving the capacity of producers and rural industries to act on them; securing property rights and access to finance; enhancing human capital; and protecting the vulnerable. Agriculture has again become a strategic priority for U.S. foreign assistance, focused on increasing agricultural productivity, ending famine and improving nutrition.

Civil Society Reporting (External Assistance Programs)

Domestic:

Faith-Based and Community Initiative. The non-profit sector has always played a key role in implementing and supplementing U.S. domestic and foreign assistance programs in all sectors. The Bush Administration is seeking to further involve faith-based and community organizations as partners. For example in nutrition assistance, these organizations may apply to participate in Federal nutrition programs and provide benefits directly to individuals, or may serve as informational resources by referring these individuals to other organizations and agencies that participate in the programs.

International:

Volunteers for Prosperity (VfP):

In 2003, a new initiative was launched to support U.S. development initiatives overseas using the talents of highly skilled American professionals in the health care, information technology, financial services, trade and investment, education, and agricultural development fields who will work as volunteers with U.S. organizations for flexible terms of a few weeks to several years. By the end of FY 2005, there were 220 partner organizations, a 60% increase in highly skilled American professionals in partner organizations, and up to 70% more volunteers were deployed from the previous year. Federal grants awarded to VfP partners during FY 2005 totaled \$22 million, an increase of more than 60% from 2004.

Strategic Partnership Program Agroterrorism (SPPA) Initiative:

In July 2005, USDA, FBI, and DHS announced SPPA, which supports President Bush's requirements directing the government to work closely with states and industry to secure the nation's food supply. For FY 2006, USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) will conduct five critical food defense exercises this year. The first exercise took place in Alameda, California. These exercises are designed to practice reporting a non-routine incident while coordinating with all levels of government, non-governmental agencies and the private sector in an incident command system structure.

Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance (SFPGA):

The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance is a public/private partnership that seeks to make markets work for forests and people. Together, the partners in the Global Alliance work to advance a new model for forest conservation and community development in USAID-client countries in which sustainable forest management is rewarded in the global marketplace. By reducing trade in illegally harvested or unsustainably managed forest products, opportunities for resource-dependent communities and low-income producers will grow. Global Alliance partners work together to increase the demand for responsibly harvested forest products by buyers in developed countries, and to increase supply of these forest products from producers in developing countries.

Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa:

This high-level U.S.-Africa coalition builds consensus around strategic actions needed to cut hunger and poverty and facilitates collaboration across public and private sectors to initiate critical programs. Outreach by Partnership leaders helped bring about policy shifts among key governments and multilateral organizations favoring support for agriculture and rural development as key factors in reducing African poverty and hunger.

Global Development Alliance (GDA):

In 2001, USAID launched the Global Development Alliance (GDA), which mobilizes the ideas, efforts and resources of governments, businesses and civil society by forging public-private alliances to stimulate economic growth, develop businesses and workforces, address health and environmental issues, and expand access to education and technology. In FY 2002–04, USAID engaged new partners across nearly 300 alliances, and a U.S. Government investment of more than \$1.1 billion toward these alliances leveraged over \$3.7 billion in resources from partners. For example, through the GDA, USAID has formed 18 partnerships with the private sector in tsunami-affected countries and leveraged more than \$17.2 million in private sector funds. USAID current and prospective partners in post tsunami reconstruction include Mars, Chevron, Microsoft, Coca-Cola, Prudential, Deutsche Bank, IBM, Hilton, 3M, Conoco-Phillips, and the Mellon Foundation.

HIV/AIDS:

A) The Global Fund:

This program was designed to bring together diverse partners, including the public and private sectors, donors and recipients, and NGOs and affected communities, to quickly and effectively mobilize resources for combating HIV/AIDS. The U.S. has been, by far, the largest donor nation to the Global Fund. In 2001, the U.S. contributed \$100 million when the Global Fund was founded. From 2002-2003, the U.S. contributed approximately \$400 million more in seed money. The U.S. expects to surpass this \$1 billion pledge by the end of FY 2007 - one year early - and by almost \$500 million. At that point, the aggregate U.S. contribution to the Fund will exceed \$2 billion.

B) Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization:

With \$53 million in 2002, USAID leveraged \$140 million in contributions from partners of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the pharmaceutical industry. By 2005, the alliance raised approximately \$3.3 billion from private and government sources, whose programs helped avert approximately 1.7 million deaths. The U.S. has obligated \$283.21 million towards this initiative.

Faith-Based-Farmer Agriculture Alliance:

The Food Resource Bank is a collaboration between U.S. farmers that donate land and equipment and 14 faith-based organizations that donate cash for seeds and fertilizer to produce a harvest sold to fund community-based food security project in Africa.

Support for the UN:

The United Nations Foundation will give \$98.1 million in grants in 2004, bringing to \$787 million the total amount given since its inception six years ago. Grants have supported initiatives on women and population, environment, children's health, and peace, security and human rights. One current project, which includes participation from the State Department, will invest \$300,000 in eradicating the Tsetse Fly in certain parts of Africa.

Farm Development:

The USAID-funded partnership with Michigan State University implements programs that increase Nicaraguan farmer capacity to meet growing American market demands for plantains by helping them heighten production and meet quality export standards through improved crop management and processing. An estimated 20,000 hectares are currently under cultivation with plantains in the region.

Microfinance:

In 2005, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and a group of leading institutional investors, such as Deutsche Bank, Merrill Lynch, CNP Assurances, Heward Packard, and the AXA Group, have joined forces to create the Global Commercial Microfinance Consortium. This ground-breaking \$75 million multi-tiered commercial fund will provide local currency financing for up to five years to Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) globally. MFIs are specialized financial institutions that provide credit to the working poor worldwide. USAID provided a \$15 million credit guarantee to promote private sector investment in the Consortium.

Lessons Learned

Partnerships between government and civil society through national alliances are an effective way to build political will to enact policies and programs necessary for addressing hunger. A diverse membership that fully represents the various segments of civil society – businesses, civil rights and hunger response advocates, labor unions, educational institutions, charitable foundations and religious leaders - is imperative for effective national alliances to end hunger. Community-based organizations can play a role in providing publicly funded social services at home and foreign assistance abroad in light of their capacity to provide highly flexible, often low-cost response to local needs.

Since 2003, different countries experienced natural disasters that challenged their institutional capabilities to respond to a crisis with sufficient aid. However, this also tested the international community's ability to efficiently and expediently provide assistance as needed. The United States was no exception, which experienced devastating hurricanes in 2005 near the Gulf of Mexico. Many lessons were learned from this experience, which will help the USG improve its ability to address future domestic disasters. Some measures include: 1) developing an integrated public communications plan to better inform, guide, and reassure the American public before, during, and after a catastrophe; 2) integrating National Guard forces with active duty military to better respond to natural disasters; 3) generating a more modern, flexible and transparent logistics system for stocking piling commodities before a disaster at the local level and provisioning goods during an emergency; 4) producing a better evacuation procedure; 5) ensuring a more effective law enforcement response; 6) strengthening capabilities to provide medical and public health support; 7) improving capabilities to quickly gather environmental data to determine whether it is safe to operate in a disaster environment or to return after evacuation; and 8) integrating the contributions of volunteers and non-governmental organizations into the broader national effort.

Trade and investment are the real drivers of development, and creating an enabling environment to increase private sector led growth is the most important factor for achieving development goals. Countries must fix the investment climate and improve export capacity with sound policies and institutions. Donors can help with capacity building. Improvements to market access programs are also needed to benefit more countries and bring more impact for the very poorest.

Priorities for improving agricultural productivity through science and technology are: 1) improving developing country understanding of the broad range of conventional and emerging agricultural technologies; 2) making applied research and technology accessible to farmers; 3) strengthening market infrastructure; 4) expanding the knowledge base; 5) promoting public-private partnerships; 6) recognizing water quality and availability as pressing problems deserving special attention; 7) facilitating the benefits of technology through supportive policies and regulations; and 8) integrating HIV/AIDS and rural development programs to address the impact of this crisis on agriculture.

The sustainability of school feeding programs can be strengthened by targeting to food insecure areas, obtaining local government and parental involvement and support, requiring counterpart contributions, and planning for phase out of external assistance. Food can be used creatively to support education through food for work programs to improve school and community infrastructure and as teacher payment. Direct distribution of food to students has had a greater impact than monetizing food to support programs. School feeding programs can also be improved by integrating health, nutrition and environmental education programs. Greater emphasis is needed on targeting girls, promoting gender equity in program implementation, and improving data collection.

Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

Commitment I: Creating an Enabling Political, Social, and Economic Environment

Domestic

Trafficking in Persons (on-going):

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers a program that provides certification and eligibility letters for victims and has raised awareness through its *Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* campaign since April 2004. In January 2003, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) in the Department of Justice awarded 12 grants totaling \$9.5 million to NGOs to provide specialized services to trafficking victims. In CY 2004, OVC awarded 10 additional grants totaling more than \$5.5 million. All OVC grants have serviced 557 victims since January 2003.

Quality Workplaces (on-going):

For FY 2005, the USG plans to spend \$115 million towards programs and activities that generate equal opportunities for Americans and prevent discrimination in the workplace. For both male and female workers, these funds are placed into two separate programs that protect uniformed service members and American workers employed in companies that do business with the Federal government. Moreover, the USG has also created many specific programs to assist women in the workforce such as the senior community service employment program that provides job training to women 55 or older, Indian and Native American Welfare-to-Work Program that helps welfare recipients to find employment, and Bridges to Hope that provides mentoring and support services.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (on-going):

Founded in 1996, this block grant program provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. The U.S. spent \$11.6 billion on assistance programs in FY 2004.

International

The United States is the largest importer from developing countries, importing goods worth more than \$777 billion in 2004, approximately 10 times the value of the total of all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors. Furthermore, a productive agricultural sector is critical to overall economic growth, trade expansion, and increased income-earning opportunities, not to mention food security. Equally important

is increased access to infrastructure—communications, transport, water, energy—and underpins the expansion and improvement of services in all other sectors of development. Continued growth and the economic opportunity gained from open trading systems, good governance and the rule of law, critical infrastructure, foreign investment, U.S. development assistance, and international cooperation on financial issues promotes political liberty abroad and national security at home.

Trafficking in Persons (on-going):

The United States plays an active role in the international effort to address trafficking in persons. In December 2002, President Bush signed a presidential directive committing the U.S. Government to raising awareness about human trafficking and to stepping up efforts to eradicate it. The U.S. Government has invested \$375 million in international anti-trafficking efforts over the last 5 fiscal years. U.S. agencies that have helped combat human trafficking overseas include the Departments of State, Labor, Justice, Health and Human Services and Homeland Security and the U.S. Agency for International Development. U.S. programs focus on prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers. Activities include reintegration and repatriation assistance for victims, education and awareness raising, training for officials of host governments officials and non-governmental organizations, development and/or strengthening of anti-trafficking laws, provision of equipment for law enforcement, and the creation of establishments such as shelters and crisis centers. In FY 2005, the U.S. government has supported approximately 266 international trafficking programs totaling \$95 million and benefiting more than 101 countries.

Aid Harmonization (on-going):

Improving aid effectiveness enhances food security by ensuring the success of development assistance programs. The United States is an active participant in aid effectiveness, harmonization and alignment activities among donors at the country level and through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes analyzing, exploring, reporting, and actively participating in aid effectiveness, harmonization, and alignment activities both with OECD and non-OECD nations. From CY 2003-04, the USG increased its OECD net development assistance contributions by 18.3% in real terms from \$16.3 billion to \$19.7 billion. In addition, the USG and the EU have cooperated to promote African regional stability. Through this joint effort, the USG plans to commit \$264 million to enhance Peace Support Operations capacity and support ongoing operations in Africa, and another \$115 million for security sector reform in Liberia and Sudan from FY 2004-06. Other initiatives include:

A) Paris Declaration (on-going):

The USG signed the Paris Declaration in 2005, which includes approximately 50 commitments, and agreed to actively collaborate with other developed nations to help reform how aid is delivered to less affluent countries. This declaration affirms commitment from participants to strengthen partner country national development, increase donor alignment with partner country priorities, enhance donors' and partner countries' accountability to their citizens, eliminate duplication of efforts, and reform and simplify donor policies. Targets for 2010 include accomplishing objectives such

as making sure that 85% of total aid flows align with a less affluent country's national development priorities.

B) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Commitment (on-going):

In September of 2005, the USG supported the UN Summit Declaration, which more than 170 heads of state and government endorsed, and was pleased that the Member States have agreed to denounce terrorism in all its forms, advance the cause of development, reform the management of the UN, establish a Peacebuilding Commission, and create a Human Rights Council. The USG made a commitment to support the African vision of sub-Saharan Africa's transformation and economic growth through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). Specifically to back the African-led implementation of the integrated agricultural framework that is CAADP, USAID will allocate agency resources over five years to support the ongoing Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. USAID will program approximately \$200 million in FY 2006 for the first year of a five-year effort that will span from 2006 to 2010. USAID expects similar commitments over each of the next five years. Aimed at halving the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015 – consistent with the millennium declaration -- the Initiative is currently active in six countries: Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia.

C) Increase Aid Effectiveness (on-going):

In 2004, the USG has also made various commitments to improve its foreign aid effectiveness through USAID's "White Paper" that include: 1) promoting transformational development, which incorporates efforts such as MCC work and encouraging/facilitating middle income country graduation in development terms; 2) strengthening fragile states, which involves failing, failed, and recovering nations that lack the ability to provide basic services, do not exert effective governmental control, do not possess stable basic governance, or have weak institutional structures, by generating an environment that supports stabilization, reform, and recovery for transformational development; 3) humanitarian response that provides resources, particularly food aid and disaster relief, to needy and displaced persons; 4) supporting strategic states; and 5) global/transnational issues that include increasing collective efforts and cooperation with other countries to address issues such as HIV/AIDS, international trade, human trafficking, and/or narcotics.

D) United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (on-going):

UN Secretary General Annan announced the opening of the UNDEF trust fund on July 4, 2005. An initial U.S. contribution of \$10 million was provided in FY 2005, and an additional \$7.9 million is anticipated to be provided in FY 2006. U.S. funding has spurred significant participation from a host of other nations, underscoring the growing trend of support for democracy and democratic values in all regions of the world. The UNDEF will provide grant and in-kind assistance for projects that help develop civil society and democratic institutions.

International Labor (on-going):

USG currently provide grants and conducts programs that reduce the exploitation of child labor, protect the basic rights of workers, and strengthen labor markets. However, these same programs also focus on raising living standards through initiatives such as HIV/AIDS education and helping countries increase their compliance with international labor laws. FY 2005 funding for these programs increased \$27 million or 28% from FY 2004. Furthermore, currently the State Department is administering a \$4 million "anti-sweatshop initiative," to fund the development of and research into approaches and mechanisms to combat sweatshop labor in overseas factories that produce for the U.S. market.

Commitment to Women's Empowerment in the Middle East (on-going):

The United States has supported many programs to ensure women's full and equal economic and political participation in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and Iraq. More specifically, the USG created the U.S.-Afghan Women's Council in 2002, which focuses on helping women take leadership roles and providing them with economic, political, and social empowerment. In 2003, USAID announced they would build 17 shelters and has completed 11. In 2005, the USG committed \$2.5 million to the Council to support the network of Women's Resource Centers and the Ministry of Women's Affairs as well as awarded 5 grants totaling \$750,000 that focus on women entrepreneurship and business leadership. In addition to the Council's activities, in March 2004, Secretary Powell established a \$10 million Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative, which assists women in political organization and participation, election preparation, coalition building, leadership training, entrepreneurship and media outreach.

Women's Justice and Empowerment in Africa (on-going): In June 2005, President George W. Bush announced a \$55 million initiative to support women's justice and empowerment in Africa. The \$55 million will be used in four countries -- South Africa, Zambia, Benin and Kenya -- to bolster women's justice and empowerment by:

- Strengthening the capacity of the legal system to protect women and punish violators by training police, prosecutors, and judges in sexual violence and abuse cases against women, and developing or strengthening laws which protect women and empower their role in society.
- Rehabilitating, reintegrating, and empowering former victims in society by bolstering the capacity of shelters and counseling programs, and addressing health care needs of women and
- Increasing awareness of the need for women's justice and empowerment, through high-level engagement, conferences, public awareness, and education.

Women's Empowerment in Eastern Europe (on-going):

The USG has conducted various activities to empower women within the Eastern European region, including: 1) training exercises from 2003-2004 that supported training for 150 civil servants, medical workers, educators, and law-enforcement officers on how

to combat domestic violence in Russia; 2) leadership training for women in Kosovo, Georgia, and Turkey; 3) microenterprise development to gain access to capital, information, inputs, technologies, and markets; and 4) entrepreneurial training and business leadership programs.

Women and the Millennium Challenge Account (Millennium Challenge Corporation) (on-going):

Countries will be selected to receive MCA assistance based on their performance in governing justly, investing in their citizens, and encouraging economic freedom. The treatment of women is a factor in determining each country's eligibility for funding. Girls' primary school completion rates are included in selection criteria for FY 2005.

Human Rights and Democracy Fund (on-going):

State Department's Human Rights and Democracy Fund (HRDF) monitors and promotes human rights and democracy worldwide. HRDF supports innovative programming designed to uphold democratic principles, support democratic institutions, promote human rights, and build civil society in countries and regions of the world that are geo-strategically critical to the U.S. USG funding for the program increased by 10% from \$43.7 million to \$48.1 million from FY 2004-05.

Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping (on-going):

In FY 2005, USAID has implemented several programs in areas heavily affected by conflict within the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The programs strengthen local communities' access to justice, reconciliation efforts, and the reintegration of ex-combatants. In eastern DRC, USAID supports a community-based reintegration program for Ituri forces and other groups that have recently disarmed. Partners trained 1,000 excombatants and 1,200 local community members in conflict resolution, project management, and income management, and created conflict resolution committees and project management committees in 30 local communities. From 2004-05, the State Department has funded other peacekeeping missions to other parts of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, increasing total funding for these programs from \$124.4 million to \$177.5 million.

At the request of the

Creation of Democratic Environs (on-going):

In FY 2005, Independent Election Commission of Iraq (IECI), USAID and its partners fielded domestic election observers, delivered voter education, and implemented conflict mitigation programs. In time for the elections, USAID trained 12,000 of the domestic elections monitors and nearly half of the 30,000 political party monitors, a major step in helping to ensure free and fair elections. To build the foundations of democracy, USAID has also trained 10,000 council members in democratic principles and procedures, budgeting, and citizen input.

Commitment II: Eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access to food

Domestic

Improving the National Nutrition Safety Net (on-going):

The United States has maintained and strengthened its domestic safety net to continue to provide a national structure of nutrition assistance for children and low-income people, committing over \$59 billion to these programs in FY 2006. For FY 2007, the Bush Administration has requested \$57 billion in funding to meet demand in all of the major domestic food assistance programs. A significant volume of commodities purchased to support agriculture markets helped to supply the domestic food assistance programs.

Improving Access to Food and Nutrition Program (on-going):

Recent efforts to lower barriers to U.S. domestic assistance programs, with a particular focus on the working poor, immigrants, and the elderly include: a nationwide initiative to promote children's access to nutritious meals and snacks when school is not in session, a national media campaign to promote benefits of nutrition programs, grant programs to reach out to underserved populations and to improve access to program benefits, an Internet-based tool that estimates eligibility and approximate benefits, and a national toll free line to provide information on the Food Stamp Program and how to apply.

Promoting Breastfeeding (on-going):

The United States encourages and supports breastfeeding as the preferred infant feeding practice through its health and nutrition programs, including funding for lay counselors to help new mothers learn how to breastfeed successfully.

Fostering Healthy Food and Lifestyle Choices (on-going):

Faced with new health problems stemming from food consumption patterns that result in obesity and increased risk of major chronic health problems, the United States is implementing science-based nutrition interventions to encourage Americans to improve their diets and physical activity habits. The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* form the policy basis of all Federal nutrition education and promotion activities for healthy Americans aged two years and older. The key recommendations are based primarily on the scientific analysis and report of a 13-member scientific advisory committee and were updated in 2005. Given the importance of a balanced diet to health, consumer messages were developed to educate the public about the Key Recommendations in the *Dietary Guidelines*. A consumer brochure was released in conjunction with the *Dietary Guidelines* in January 2005. Additional resources include a consumer-friendly book: *A Healthier You: Based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, a Health Professionals Toolkit for nutrition professionals, and older adult resources developed in tandem with the Administration on Aging, which includes a targeted consumer brochure, a health professionals module with fact-sheets, and a health providers guide. Ongoing interdepartmental policy review of federal educational materials ensures consistent,

science-based messages for the general public regarding healthy eating and physical activity. These publications are available at www.healthierus.gov/dietaryguidelines.

Partnership with Local Government and Civil Society (on-going):

U.S. domestic food assistance programs are implemented in partnership with State and local governments, community organizations and advocates. The U.S. Government has worked to strengthen cooperation with faith-based and community organizations to promote access and participation in nutrition assistance programs.

Childhood Development (on-going):

The USG funded Head Start program has enrolled more than 22 million children since it began in 1965. For FY 2004, Head Start received \$ 6.1 billion and for FY 2005 it was appropriated \$6.15 billion. During 2003-2004, 12.7% of the Head Start enrollment consisted of children with disabilities and more than 50,000 children participated in home-based Head Start program services. Furthermore, the 1994 reauthorization of the Head Start Act established a new Early Head Start program for low-income families with infants and toddlers. In FY 2004, nearly \$677 million was used to support more than 650 programs to provide Early Head Start child development and family support services in all 50 states and in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. These programs served nearly 62,000 children under the age of three.

HIV/AIDS (on-going):

The Federal Government provides more than \$17 billion each year to help people in America living with HIV/AIDS. To develop new methods of treatment and prevention, and to work toward a cure, the Administration has devoted more than \$15 billion to HIV/AIDS research since 2001, increasing annual research funding by 20%. For FY 2006, President Bush proposes to direct \$25 million in grants to significantly strengthen outreach by local community and faith-based organizations in the hardest hit areas. These grants would help raise awareness, increase early detection, combat stigma, and facilitate access to treatment, especially for African-American, Hispanic, Native American, and other minority community groups whose need is often greatest. The President has planned to make \$70 million available to states in need to bridge the existing gaps in coverage for Americans waiting for life-saving medications. These funds would help the states end current waiting lists and help support care for additional patients. Because of these domestic treatment and prevention efforts, infected USG citizens can now live 15 years or more with HIV/AIDS.

Other Diseases (on-going):

In FY 2006, CDC received \$1.7 billion to control and prevent illness, disability, and death from infectious disease, sexually transmitted disease, and vaccine-preventable disease. The Infectious Diseases budget activity includes the Infectious Disease Control, HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, and Immunization budget lines. An increase of \$3.5 million is for areas of highest scientific and programmatic priorities in Infectious Diseases Control; and \$5.5 million is to expand and improve surveillance, research, and prevention activities on prion disease, including the work of the National Prion Disease Pathology Surveillance Center. Within the total, \$956.1 million is included for HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB prevention activities.

Expansion of Health Centers (on-going):

The Health Centers program is a major component of America's health care safety net for the Nation's indigent populations. Expansion of this program, which is more than 35 years old, is a Presidential initiative to increase health care access for those Americans who are most in need. FY 2002 was the first year of President Bush's Health Centers Initiative to create 1,200 new and expanded health center sites and increase the number of clients served by 6.1 million over a five-year period. In the first three years of the initiative, the program funded 619 sites (334 new sites and 285 significantly expanded sites). The FY 2006 budget of \$2.03 billion is \$303.6 million above the FY 2005 appropriation. These funds will be used to complete the President's Health Centers Initiative, including new and expanded sites to serve increased numbers of needy individuals. Funds will also support a new initiative to provide health center coverage in low-income counties.

Children and Youth (on-going):

The mission of Child Support Enforcement (CSE) is to assure that children receive the financial and medical support they need by locating parents, establishing paternity, and enforcing support obligations. Child support is an important source of income to improve the quality of life for children and for families striving for self-sufficiency. The program continues to make impressive gains with FY 2003 collections totaling \$21.2 billion. CSE aims to increase the rate of collections of current support (collections on current support/current support owed) from 58% in FY 2003 to 62% in FY 2006.

Assisting the Homeless (on-going):

For FY 2006, thousands of local programs that house and serve homeless persons (from emergency shelters and transitional housing projects to permanent supportive housing programs) will receive \$1.33 billion in funding through USG grants. In the past five years, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded \$6 billion in funding to state and local communities to support the housing and service needs of homeless persons and families through the Continuum of Care Program and Emergency Shelter Grants. Combined, HUD's Continuum of Care and Emergency Shelter Grant programs will provide critically needed funding to nearly 5,000 local programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As a result, nearly 172,000 persons will receive the housing and services they need to move toward self-sufficiency.

Health Promotion (on-going):

In 2004, the Department of Health and Human Services awarded \$35.7 million to support community programs that promote better health and prevent disease. This initiative helps Americans live longer, healthier lives and focus on reducing the burden of diabetes, obesity, and asthma and addressing risk factors such as physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and tobacco use in 40 communities.

Promoting Nutrition Among the Elderly (on-going):

The Older American Act (OAA) home and community-based services (HCBS) enable older Americans to stay in their homes and communities, thereby reducing the need for costly institutional care. These core programs provide critical intake and access services, such as transportation and information and assistance, which serve as the gateway to other HCBS, including nutrition services, caregiver services, and prevention and management of chronic disease through low-cost interventions. More specifically, OAA Nutrition Programs provide meals and related nutrition services that promote health and help manage chronic disease and also provide nutrition education and counseling. In FY 2003, the USG provided \$1.3 billion in formula grants to states to support a wide range of home and community-based services, including supportive services, caregiver services, nutrition, health promotion, and elder rights activities. Included in this total is \$150 million for the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP), and \$742 million for general nutrition services. These funds are dedicated exclusively to the provision of meals and reduce the cost to States of providing meals. Another \$34 million provided grants to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations for nutrition and supportive services, including caregiver services. In FY 2006, the USG obligated \$1.36 billion in total towards these aforementioned initiatives.

International

AIDs/HIV (on-going):

A) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) (on-going):

Launched in 2003, PEPFAR, the largest international health initiative dedicated to a single disease in history, is providing historic levels of support to the fight against the AIDS pandemic. This effort is designed to support and strengthen the AIDS-fighting strategies of many nations, including 15 heavily afflicted countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. President Bush has committed \$15 billion over five years to support treatment for 2 million people, support prevention for 7 million, and support care for 10 million. After two years, approximately 400,000 sub-Saharan Africans are receiving the treatment they need. This includes bilateral programs in 123 countries around the world and support for multilateral organizations such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As of September 30, 2005, the President's Emergency Plan has supported antiretroviral treatment for more than 400,000 men, women, and children. More than 395,000 of those being supported live in sub-Saharan Africa. The Plan's future support and goals will include: 1) treatment for more people than any other international partner in the world and focus \$9 billion in new resources in 15 of the most afflicted countries in the world; 2) devote \$5 billion to ongoing bilateral programs in more than 120 countries; 3) increase the USG pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria by \$1 billion over 5 years; and 4) support further worldwide response to HIV/AIDS with international partners.

B) The New Partners Initiative (NPI) (on-going):

Launched in 2005, NPI will include a competitive process for \$200 million through FY 2008 in grants to provide HIV/AIDS prevention and care services in any of the 15 Emergency Plan focus countries. NPI goals are to: 1) increase the Emergency Plan's ability to reach people with needed services; 2) identify potential new Emergency Plan partner organizations; 3) increase their capacity to provide prevention and care services; and 4) increase the total number of Emergency Plan partners.

C) Global Fund (on-going):

The Global Fund was designed to bring together diverse partners, including the public and private sectors, donors and recipients, and NGOs and affected communities, to quickly and effectively mobilize resources for combating HIV/AIDS and the other two diseases. The U.S. has been, by far, the largest donor nation to the Global Fund. In 2001, the U.S. contributed \$100 million when the Global Fund was founded. From 2002-2003, the U.S. contributed approximately \$400 million more in seed money. With the launch of the Emergency Plan, President Bush proposed an additional \$1 billion in support over 5 years, beginning in FY 2004. For FY 2006-07, President Bush committed himself to work with Congress to secure \$600 million for the Global Fund. The U.S. expects to surpass this \$1 billion pledge by the end of FY 2007 - one year early - and by almost \$500 million. At that point, the aggregate U.S. contribution to the Fund will exceed \$2 billion.

D) World Health Organization (WHO) (on-going):

Areas of collaboration have included developing recommendations for the expansion of HIV testing with an emphasis on integrating HIV testing services into routine clinical care. Collaborations with WHO have also resulted in significant advances in policy and action regarding medical transmission, including injection and blood safety. The United States and WHO have also worked together to formulate strategies for joint TB/HIV activities at the international, national and sub-national levels.

E) UNAIDS (on-going):

The U.S. has held technical meetings with UNAIDS and others to help ensure implementation of the "Three Ones" principles at the country level. These principles are: 1) One national plan; 2) One national coordinating authority; and 3) One national monitoring and evaluation system in each of the host countries in which organizations work.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (on-going):

UNICEF is active in 156 countries, vaccinating children, providing them nutritional supplements and safe drinking water, catalyzing national governments to invest in the health and education of future generations, and working directly with communities to give children the best start possible in life. In 2004, USAID interest in UNICEF remained focused on the basic health infrastructure of developing countries. For example, the Child Survival Partnership was launched by UNICEF with strong USAID support. U.S. partnership with UNICEF extends into diverse areas including water and sanitation, protecting children affected by armed conflict, and addressing the issues around children

orphaned by HIV/AIDS. In FY 2004 the U.S. contributed \$124 million and in FY 2005 \$125.7 million.

Other Diseases (on-going):

For FY 2006, CDC received \$ 381.3 million to promote health and prevent disease abroad. The appropriation includes funding for global HIV/AIDS, Global Disease Detection, malaria prevention and control, and global immunization activities. Within the total: \$122.6 million is included for Global HIV/AIDS; \$145.0 million is for Global Immunization, including \$101 million for Polio Eradication and \$43.4 million for other global immunization activities; \$9.0 million is for Global Malaria; and, \$33.2 million is for Global Disease Detection. Included in the total is an additional \$68 million for global influenza activities funded through the Department of Defense pandemic influenza supplemental.

Food for Peace (on-going):

USAID's Office for Food for Peace (FFP) plans to focus its food aid efforts through a single new strategy objective called "Food insecurity in vulnerable populations reduced" during the strategy period of 2006-2010. FFP decided to frame this new strategic objective in terms of reducing food insecurity (rather than increasing food security), because this formulation puts the focus where it should be – on those populations already food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. These are the target groups under the new Strategy – populations who are at risk of food insecurity because of their physiological status, socioeconomic status or physical security and/or people whose ability to cope has been temporarily overcome by a shock. This formulation represents a significant change from the previous strategic framework, which focused primarily on the implementation of FFP programs in the field and which had separate objectives for the emergency and non-emergency or development programs. The office has requested \$7.8 billion for the strategy period.

Center of Excellence for Teacher Training (on-going):

Announced in April 2001, the Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT) program is making excellent progress toward the goal of improving the quality of classroom reading instruction in grades one to three. CETT has successfully introduced a more child-centered, interactive approach to the teaching of literacy in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC). To date, 12,500 teachers have received CETT training, surpassing targets. The three LAC Centers of Excellence expanded their activities this past year and are now reaching teachers in 15 countries.

Malaria Prevention (on-going):

In order to support President Bush's new initiative to fight malaria, for FY 2005 USAID increased its funding budget, targeted at 21 African countries with the highest level of transmission, to \$89 million. In collaboration with other donors, USAID has relied on a comprehensive strategy that unites prevention and treatment approaches, including interventions to reduce malaria among pregnant women. Approximately 10% of its malaria budget is devoted to research on malaria vaccine, new and improved anti-malarial drugs, and improving prevention and treatment options. U.S. funding for the

NetMark Plus public-private partnership to provide insecticide-treated nets throughout sub-Saharan Africa is \$65.4 million over eight years.

Child Survival and Health Funds (CSH) (on-going):

USAID's Child Survival and Health Program Fund (CSH) received \$1.8 billion in FY 2004 and \$1.5 billion in FY 2005 from the USG, which reflects President Bush's continuing commitment to improved health interventions that address critical health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and family planning needs world wide. Investing in the health of the world's population contributes to global economic growth, reduction of poverty, a sustainable environment and regional security. CSH funding supports programs that expand basic health services and strengthen national health systems to significantly improve people's health, especially that of women, children, and other vulnerable populations

Support to Basic Education (on-going):

USAID programs emphasize both expanding access to underserved groups (such as girls, the poor, the disabled, and people in rural areas) and improving the overall quality of education and its relevance. In FY 2006, USAID is supporting basic education in 52 countries at the level of \$465 million. Funding for basic education has more than doubled since FY 2001.

African Education Initiative (on-going):

Launched in 2002, USAID's priority in the education sector will remain the five-year \$200 million African Education Initiative (AEI). This program is on track to increase access to quality basic education in Africa by training 160,000 new teachers and 260,000 existing teachers, providing 4.5 million textbooks, and support community involvement and providing scholarships to girls and other vulnerable children. This initiative, launched in FY 2002, is on track to, 4.5 million much-needed textbooks and training for 420,000 teachers over a five-year period. USAID will invest \$121.0 million, or about 14.3% of its program resources, in education programs in Africa in FY 2006, including \$55 million for the AEI.

International Food Assistance (on-going):

The United States provided more than \$7.3 billion in food aid for emergency and development programs in over 100 countries world wide during the three year period covering FY 2003-2005. Cash and food resources for food aid programs are made available through a number of food aid programs carried out by USAID and USDA. The 2002 Farm Act extended one of the oldest U.S. food aid programs – P.L. 480, also known as Food for Peace. Each title of P.L. 480 has been extended through 2007.

In the agriculture sector, food aid is used to support activities that promote more productive and diversified farming systems, improve post-harvest management and marketing of crops, provide microfinance credit for seeds, fertilizers and other inputs, and promote improved management of natural resources.

Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation by USDA of CCC-owned commodities in surplus of domestic program requirements to developing and friendly countries to carry out programs of humanitarian assistance. During years in which surplus commodities are available, program awards are provided to foreign governments, private voluntary organizations, non-profit organizations, cooperatives, or intergovernmental organizations. Grant agreements normally include assistance or program implementation periods of 1-3 years. In FY 2004 approximately 81,000 metric tons of food valued at approximately \$173 million was programmed for 14 countries. No commodities were available for new programs in FY 2005 or FY 2006. Specific initiatives include:

A) Food for Progress (on-going):

This program is carried out by USDA using funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and/or funds appropriated under P.L. 480, Title I. This program provides commodities to needy countries as an incentive or a reward for undertaking economic or agricultural reform. The 2002 Farm Act reauthorized the Food for Progress program through 2007 and set the minimum annual commodity tonnage at 400,000 metric tons. The legislation also increased the annual CCC funding cap for administrative costs to \$15 million (from \$10 million) and the annual cap for transportation and other noncommodity costs to \$40 million (from \$30 million). In FY 2005, Food for Progress donations totaling about 263,000 metric tons and valued at around \$145 million were programmed for 17 countries using CCC funds. In addition, Food for Progress donations using Title I funds were programmed for 13 countries, totaling 101,000 metric tons of commodities valued at about \$63 million.

B) The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (on-going):

Authorized by the 2002 Farm Act, this initiative replaced the pilot Global Food for Education initiative in FY 2003. This program is now a fourth USDA international food aid authority, in addition to P.L. 480 – Title 1, Section 416(b), and Food for Progress. It is designed to encourage education and deliver food to improve nutrition for preschoolers, school children, mothers, and infants in impoverished regions. The 2002 Farm Act authorized the McGovern-Dole program from FY 2003 through FY 2007, providing for \$100 million in CCC funding for FY 2003, with funding in subsequent years authorized through Congressional appropriations. Under FY 2004 programming, McGovern-Dole food for education donations were announced for 14 countries, totaling approximately \$47.7 million and included over 64,000 metric tons of commodities. The FY 2005 appropriation provided around \$91 million, which included approximately 103,000 metric tons of commodities.

C) The Farmer-to-Farmer Program (on-going):

Managed by USAID, it uses volunteer U.S. farmers and other U.S. agriculturalists to assist farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing, middle income, emerging market, Sub-Saharan African, and Caribbean Basin countries. The volunteers work directly with the recipients, passing on their expertise and technical skills in production and distribution. The 2002 Farm Act increased the minimum

percentage of P.L. 480 funding for this program from 0.4 to 0.5%, while placing special emphasis on Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin countries.

Post-conflict Rehabilitation of Education:

In 2003, the United States provided UNESCO \$9.5 million for post-conflict rehabilitation of the educational system related to curriculum development and teacher training in Afghanistan and other conflict-affected countries in Africa.

**Commitment III:
Participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries,
forestry, and rural development policies and
combating pests, drought,
and desertification**

Domestic:

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program (on-going):

Since 1988, the SARE program has supported over 3,000 projects to improve sustainable agricultural systems through research, professional development for educators, and crop, livestock and marketing innovations tested by producers that promote profits, good stewardship of the land and quality of life in rural communities. Funding was \$16.3 million in 2006. For example, new publications based on SARE-funded research include a book on ecologically-based insect pest management and an updated collection of farmer case studies.

Brownfields Program (on-going):

Since its inception in 1995, EPA's Brownfields Program has grown into a proven, results-oriented program that has changed the way contaminated property is perceived, addressed, and managed. EPA's Brownfields Program is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. It is estimated that there are more than 450,000 brownfields in the United States. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties increases local tax bases, facilitates job growth, utilizes existing infrastructure, takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. To date, EPA's investment in the Brownfields Program has resulted in many accomplishments, including leveraging more than \$6.5 billion in brownfields cleanup and redevelopment funding from the private and public sectors and creating approximately 25,000 new jobs.

Healthy Forest Initiative (on-going):

On December 3, 2003, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 was created to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires while upholding environmental standards and encouraging early public input during review and planning processes. From FY 2000-04, the USG increased its funding 72%, obligating \$ 2.2 million in FY 2004 to help restore the health and vitality of forests and rangelands and helping reduce catastrophic fires, which benefits wildlife habitats.

2002 Farm Bill: Environmental Protection (on-going):

The Farm bill programs provide more than \$40 billion until 2012 to restore millions of acres of wetlands, protect habitats, conserve water, and improve streams and rivers near working farms and ranches.

Increased Funding for Cooperative Conservation Initiative (on-going):

Announced in 2004, the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce departments and the Environmental Protection Agency all are key partners within the Cooperative Conservation Initiative, which empowers states, tribes, local communities, conservation groups, private landowners and others to undertake conservation projects. These projects range from wetlands restoration efforts occurring along Ball Bay on Upper Klamath Lake; to the removal of invasive plants in Palm Beach, Florida; to the development and implementation of self-regulating strategies to mitigate the trend of declining marine populations in Kenai Fjords. In FY 2006, the USDA will use \$2.02 billion in its Conservation Reserve Program, which supports USDA's goal of partnering with landowners to protect land, water and wildlife on retired agricultural land, as well as provided additional \$2.4 billion for technical assistance to conserve and improve land utilized by farmers and ranchers.

Interagency Task Force for the Great Lakes (on-going):

The Task Force brings together 10 U.S. Cabinet and Agency heads to coordinate restoration of the Great Lakes. Created by an Executive Order from President Bush on May 18, 2004, the Task Force will focus on outcomes like cleaner water and sustainable fisheries, and target measurable results. Together, ten agencies administer more than 140 federal programs that fund and manage these restoration efforts. In FY 2005, the President's budget included \$45 million for the Interagency Task Force, almost 5 times the level of FY 2004 funding. However, in FY 2004, over \$225 million was made available to the eight Great Lakes states to address environmental and conservation needs, including water quality in the Great Lakes.

Community-based Restoration Program (on-going):

The NOAA Community-based Restoration Program (CRP) applies a grass-roots approach to restoration by actively engaging communities in on-the-ground projects that restore fishery habitats around the nation. Since the CRP began in 1996, the Restoration Center has supported over 1200 projects in 26 states, Canada and the Caribbean that have restored over 24,000 acres of habitat and opened 900 stream miles for migrating fish to access spawning and rearing habitat. Projects are selected through a competitive process based on ecological benefit, technical merit, level of community involvement and cost-effectiveness. Funds support a wide range of restoration projects in a variety of coastal and marine habitats, and NOAA staff deliver technical support to help ensure restoration success. Funding for FY 2006 is \$13 million.

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA or Breaux Act) Program (on-going):

This program provides critical funding and support in the restoration, protection, conservation and enhancement of threatened wetlands in all coastal states, but focuses primarily on the Louisiana coastal zone, which contains 40% of coastal wetlands in the lower 48 states and is experiencing 80% of the Nation's total wetlands loss. Louisiana ranks second only to Alaska in total pounds of commercial fish and shellfish landed, accounting for roughly 75% of the Gulf of Mexico landings, about 28% of the total volume of the U.S. fisheries with a value of about \$1 billion annually. The catch is

comparable to the entire Atlantic seaboard, and triples that of the remaining Gulf States. Over 50,000 people are engaged in wetland dependent fisheries. The annual shrimp and oyster harvests supply 35% to 40% of the nation's needs. Coastal Louisiana also embodies the largest port complex in the Nation and is the single largest thoroughfare of offshore oil and gas. While CWPPRA is mandated to address wetlands loss, clearly, wetlands loss is more than an ecological concern – it is a national security concern. Forging partnerships with the Department of Natural Resources and local parish governments has proven critical to the success of restoration projects and has resulted in the award of funding for 24 NOAA Fisheries CWPPRA projects that benefit over 100,000 acres of wetlands with construction budgets totaling nearly \$120 million. NOAA is currently constructing the two largest restoration projects ever funded by CWPPRA.

Damage Assessment, Remediation and Restoration Program (on-going):

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) established the Damage Assessment, Remediation and Restoration Program (DARRP) in 1990 to fulfill natural resource trustee responsibilities assigned in the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Superfund Act, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA). In order to sustain healthy and productive ecosystems as a basis for continued economic growth and prosperity, the DARRP helps protect and restore US coastal and marine natural resources, such as marine organisms that have been exposed to toxic organic chemicals and metals, which cause disease and other harmful changes. Contaminated fish pose a threat to human health, and fish advisories and harvest area closures result in economic and recreational losses. The DARRP has successfully assessed damages and collected over \$300 million for restoration. This money is being used to restore NOAA trust resources throughout the nation, being applied where the injuries occurred. More than thirty cases have been settled and moved into the restoration phase since the creation of the program.

Avian Influenza (AI) (on-going):

In 2002, the Agriculture Research Service (ARS) developed a new rapid diagnostic test for avian influenza. This test now diagnoses avian influenza within three hours, compared with up to two weeks required previously. Today, ARS researchers are studying factors that affect the virus' transmission between birds and its genetic and molecular adaptation from waterfowl and other migratory birds to domestic poultry. They are also evaluating the role of ducks in Asia as an infection reservoir that might be sustaining the virus in the environment, developing enhanced vaccines for birds against avian influenza, and generating/evaluating techniques to predict which mild forms of viruses might change to more deadly forms of the AI virus (AIV). ARS is assisting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with evaluating recombinant vaccines to ensure human vaccines will not cause disease in poultry and supporting APHIS in trade negotiations of poultry products by determining the risk for low and high pathogenicity AIV in poultry meat and the ability of pasteurization and/or cooking to inactivate and/or kill AIV.

International:

Andean Counterdrug Initiative (on-going):

This program increases legal economic opportunities in select Latin American countries by promoting social and economic development with the introduction of new licit crops, supporting agribusiness and forestry activities and developing local and international markets for these new products. Funding for FY 2005 was \$725 million and for FY 2006 it was estimated to be \$727 million.

Assistance for Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Abatement (ALEGA) program (on-going):

The U.S. government has worked in the area of locust control for over a decade and a half. The program's capacity building activities include: training in Emergency Transboundary Outbreak Pest (ETOPs) control, research into developing alternative and safer control tools, and addressing the issue of obsolete and dangerous pesticides. In 2004, USAID signed a 5-year \$3 million cooperative agreement with the UN/FAO to continue supporting these activities in ETOP-prone countries in Africa, the Middle-East, and southwest Asia. In 2005, the Agency awarded a grant for \$1.5 million to CILSS (a permanent committee for drought control in the Sahel) to support research and strengthen capacities of ETOP-affected countries in West Africa. During the 2003-05 desert locust invasion, the USG through USAID, approved \$3.4 million in emergency assistance to the UN/FAO and provided an additional \$17 million in bilateral and regional assistance to: 1) control the desert locust invasions that were ravaging the Sahel (northern and northwestern Africa) and 2) protect crops and pasture and improve food security and the economic well-being of communities affected in Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and other Sahelian countries. USAID missions in Senegal and Mali continue assisting communities affected ETOPs and drought to recover and rehabilitate.

Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program (Borlaug Fellows Program) (on-going):

This program provides short-term scientific training and collaborative research for international agricultural scientists and policymakers from developing countries. Each Fellow is assigned a mentor who coordinates the Fellow's training and visits the Fellow's host country after completion of the training. Training venues can include U.S. land grant universities, USDA or other government agencies, international agricultural research centers, private companies, and not-for-profit institutions. Areas of training and research can be in any agriculture-related field and include traditional areas such as agronomy, plant pathology, entomology, veterinary sciences, microbiology, and agricultural economics. Other areas such as food safety, sanitary and phytosanitary topics, environmental sciences, agricultural biotechnology, global climate change, policy, and water quality can also be included.

The Borlaug Fellows Program is administered by the USDA, but it is a partnership with the USAID and U.S. Department of State. Since its inception in March 2004, 110 fellows from 20 countries have participated in the program. In 2004 and 2005,

approximately \$2 million was spent on the program from a variety of sources since no specifically appropriated funds are currently available.

Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program with the People's Republic of China (on-going):

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture of China for 27 years have worked under the umbrella of the U.S.-China Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement. Jointly, we have advanced cooperation in areas that include food safety and security, agriculture, animal and plant health, bi-lateral trade and market access, biotechnology, and sustainable natural resource management. More than 1,700 American and Chinese scientists have not only exchanged technical knowledge, but built relationships that have helped foster political and economic collaboration, including trade. Each year, an equal number of teams are selected from each country. In 2003, \$260,000 supported 26 scientific exchange teams. In 2004, \$232,418 supported 24 teams and in 2005, \$295,462 supported 24 teams. The 22 scientific exchanges of mutual importance selected for 2006 include food safety, animal disease eradication and control, and agricultural policy.

International Scientific Cooperation Research Program (on-going):

Since 1982, the Scientific Cooperation Research Program (SCRCP) has provided opportunities for U.S. scientists cooperating in 356 projects with partners in 85 countries to find innovative ways to help solve food security, sustainable agriculture, natural resource management, and marketing and trade problems of mutual interest. The program links U.S. domestic needs with international commitments and critical emerging needs to enhance agricultural producers' economic opportunities, food safety, nutrition and health, protection from agricultural pests and diseases, rural quality of life, and the environment. In 2003 \$912,216 supported 81 ongoing collaborative activities covering all of these subject areas with 51 countries and in 2004 \$1,009,804 supported 98 projects in 48 countries. In 2005, \$640,563 helped continue 80 joint research projects with 44 countries. These mutually beneficial, ongoing joint research projects continuing in 2006 require nearly \$2 million over the next 3 years for scheduled completions by 2009.

Applied Research in Integrated Pest Management and Sustainable Agriculture/Natural Resource Management (on-going):

In FY 2004, the USG awarded two \$12 million grants to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) to train, mentor, and collaborate with scientists in developing countries. These researchers work with farmers to manage pests through non-chemical approaches and use of pesticide when necessary. Such a technique protects the environment, conserves biodiversity, and reduces threats to human health by minimizing the use of synthetic materials. Moreover, in FY 2005, the project received an award for \$375,000 to test a fungus as a biological control for locusts and grasshoppers. If this fungus is efficacious, its use may reduce the use of synthetic pesticides.

Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) (on-going):

CARPE, which was initiated in 1995, is a 20-year program that serves as the primary vehicle for the U.S. contribution to the **Congo Basin Forest Partnership** (CBFP), which

was launched in 2002. The CBF, an association of 29 governments, and non-governmental and private sector organizations, addresses two of the world's most significant global issues, global climate change and the loss of bio-diversity. In FY 2006, USAID will invest \$15 million for CARPE.

International Agriculture Research and Technical Assistance (on-going):

The USG sponsors various agricultural research institutions and consultant firms to conduct work on conservation and agricultural development. For instance, in FY 2004 a performance based contract for \$23 million was awarded to the International Resources Group (IRG) to help Honduran municipalities, communities, and private organizations improve watershed resources and increase economic growth through improved management of the country's resources. During the same year, the United States launched the International Science and Education program to provide grants to U.S. land-grant colleges and universities to bring an international perspective and focus to their agricultural teaching, research and extension activities. Furthermore, in FY 2004 the USG also contributed \$54 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which uses this money to fund international agricultural research centers. Other initiatives include:

A) Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program:

First authorized by the U. S. Congress in 1985, it provides for the transfer of knowledge and expertise of U.S. agricultural producers and businesses on a voluntary basis to middle-income countries and emerging democracies. The program has received approximately \$10 million on a year to year basis. From 2004 to 2008, it will operate in 40 core countries, providing over 3000 volunteer technical assistance.

B) Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP):

Founded in 1978, this initiative harnesses the expertise of U.S. universities in low-cost, high-impact programs that contribute knowledge, trained personnel, and technology to agriculture worldwide in the fight against hunger and poverty.

C) Miscellaneous Research Grant Programs:

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program and the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program both fund competitively reviewed, applied research projects. These projects have produced advances in saline and arid lands agriculture, enhanced understanding of emerging diseases and other threats to human health, improved water management technology, advances in biological pest management, and improved systems for natural resources and wildlife management.

Iraq Marshlands Restoration Program (completed):

The Iraq Marshlands Restoration Program is a two year effort which supports the restoration of the ecosystem through improved management and strategic reflooding and provides social and economic assistance to the local population in activities such as agribusiness, agricultural production, livestock and dairy, and fish farming. The program began in 2003, the program has successfully established 30 alfalfa farms, treated 14,000

with veterinary services, established 8 palm date nurseries with a 90% survival rate, and currently breeding a high value fish to release into the marshes.

Food and Nutrition Security Workshops (on-going):

In support of commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in South Africa, FAS sponsored a series of three technical discussions/policy dialogs on food security. The main objectives of these meetings were to provide findings and recommendations to assist country policy makers develop programs to alleviate poverty and improve nutritional status. The first session was held in Guatemala for Central America, and the second in Jamaica for the Caribbean Region. The third meeting took place on March 7-9, 2005 in New Delhi. Food and nutrition scientists and policy makers from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka focused on programs and initiatives aimed at improving nutrition security in South Asia. They shared information on progress achieved and problems solved, and identified strategies that have succeeded in their respective countries.

Monetized Food Aid for Research and Development (on-going):

For more than 40 years, the United States has supported foreign governments in agricultural research projects. Foreign governments have generated local currencies from monetized food donations that have been used to fund recent projects which include \$1 million over five years to add value to underutilized native crops in Ecuador; \$1 million over four years in Peru to strengthen national capacity to conserve and use of crop genetic resources; \$250,000 over 3 years in Guyana to collect, conserve and study native crop germplasm; and \$500,000 in Bolivia to establish a national program to conserve and use that country's incomparable diversity of native peanut varieties and related wild species. Local currency program funds are also being used to sponsor a total of 12 Norman E Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows from Guyana, Peru and Ecuador. Other ongoing local currency funded research includes 5 projects in India, 169 projects in Pakistan, 8 research projects in Uzbekistan 12 projects in Sri Lanka, 1 project in Cameroon, and 11 projects in Bangladesh for a total \$11 million. In addition to this collaborative research program, Pakistan has 27 ongoing grass roots rural development projects worth approximately \$4 million.

Water for Poor Initiative (completed):

The Water for the Poor Initiative, established in August 2002, provided \$970 million over three years (2003-05) to improve sustainable management of freshwater and coastal resources in over 76 developing countries. During the first two years of the initiative, over \$1.2 billion (including \$429 million for water-related activities in Iraq) have been invested to improve sustainable management of water resources in over 76 countries. This includes over \$836 million (including \$401 million in Iraq) for improved water supply and sanitation, \$194 million (including \$5 million for marshland restoration in Iraq) for watershed management, and \$178 million (including \$23 million for irrigation and fisheries in Iraq) to increase the productivity of water. Over 9,585,000 people in developing countries (in addition to more than 1,759,000 in Iraq) have received improved access to clean water supply. Over 11,441,000 people (in addition to more than 9,613,000 in Iraq) have received improved access to adequate sanitation since the onset of the

initiative. Over 2,100 watershed governance groups were convened and supported during the first two years of the initiative to make decisions addressing a diversity of water uses and needs regarding basin-scale, integrated water resources.

Initiative Against Illegal Logging (on-going):

Launched in July 2003, the USG helps assist developing countries in their efforts to combat illegal logging, including the sale and export of illegally harvested timber, and in fighting corruption in the forest sector. The initiative focuses on three critical regions -- the Congo Basin, the Amazon Basin and Central America and South and Southeast Asia. The USG spent approximately \$14.9 million on this initiative in FY 2003 and 2004. These efforts will build the foundation for future action with partner countries and stakeholders.

Sustainable Forest Products Alliance (SFPA) (on-going):

Since 2002, the United States has been actively involved in a variety of sustainable development partnerships with other donors and civil society organizations in activities such as: clean and safe water, community water and sanitation, transboundary and coastal water resources management, global village energy, housing, health and fighting infectious disease, and geographic learning, education and communication for sustainable development. In 2004, it contributed approximately \$6.5 million towards the initiative, as well as acquired \$12 million in funding from private sources such as Ikea and Home Depot.

Integrated Water Resources Management (on-going):

The United States has provided \$11 billion over the last 30 years and well over \$350 million annually in recent years to improve access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation, improve irrigation technology and management, enhance natural ecosystem function and develop better institutional capacity for resource management in over 66 countries. USAID estimates that it will obligate for FY 2005 more than \$543 million to a variety of water-related activities. This figure includes a preliminary estimate of \$17.8 million in Iraq for water activities from a proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Iraq Relief and Reconstruction. The \$543 million estimate includes more than \$154 million for drinking water supply and sanitation-related activities aimed at protecting human health, excluding supplemental funding for such activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and West Bank/Gaza.

Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) (on-going):

IEHA is a multi-year effort to reduce the number of hungry people in Africa. The U.S. structures supports IEHA with programs that address science and technology, agricultural trade and marketing systems, community and producer-based organizations, development of human capital and institutions, integration of vulnerable groups into development process, and sustainable environmental management policies that contribute to economic growth. Through this initiative, the United States is seeking to increase by 25% its financial commitments to boost agricultural productivity and trade in Africa. U.S. funding increased for this program from \$27 million to \$45 million in 2003 and 2004. In FY 2006, the contribution was \$47.1 million. As a result of these investments, in 2004,

172 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs, and 115,717 producer organization, trade, and business associations assisted by USAID. In 2005, 180 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs and 11 developing countries undertook field trials and/or commercial approval of bioengineered crops. Altogether 10,759 producer organization, trade, and business associations have been assisted by USAID.

Asian-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development (on-going):

Announced in 2005, the Partnership focuses on voluntary practical measures taken by Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and the U.S. to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies. It will bring together key experts from the public, private and research sectors. The Partner countries also will work with multilateral development banks and other sources of financing for initiatives and programs identified by the Task Forces. The United States Government has proposed \$52 million in funding to support the work of the Partnership as part of the President's FY 2007 Budget.

Biotechnology (on-going):

Biotechnology capacity means expanding the number of countries who are integrating biotechnology into agricultural and food systems will broaden the economic and environmental benefits of this technology, particularly to developing countries. USAID contributes to this in two ways: 1) in the development of new bioengineered crops aimed at the needs of developing countries and 2) by support for the development and implementation of sound biotechnology regulatory systems which facilitate field trials and commercialization. Progress is slow but measurable. Globally, 9 new developing countries undertook field trails and/or commercial approval of bioengineered crops. In Africa, publicly developed disease-resistant cassava field trial applications have been submitted in Kenya, Malawi, and Nigeria. Cotton is a leading technology, with field trails being conducted in Kenya and Burkina Faso, along with commercialization in India, South Africa, and China. Other commercial approvals of note are that of bioengineered maize in the Philippines. From the public sector, technologies such as vegetables, potatoes, bananas, cowpea, sweet potato, groundnut, rice, and maize are nearing field trials in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Clean Energy Initiative (on-going): Announced in August 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the initiative will increase access to modern and affordable energy services in underserved areas; improve the productivity, efficiency, and reliability of current operating systems, delaying the need for new generating capacity; and promote cleaner transportation fuels and indoor cooking and heating practices to reduce the estimated 3 million associated deaths. Under this multi-year initiative, the USG proposes to invest up to \$42 million and leverage \$400 million in investments from other public and private partners.

White Water to Blue Water (completed):

Water in agriculture was identified as a key issue in the 2003 U.S.-sponsored ministerial conference on agricultural science and technology. The Caribbean Community, Central American Commission on the Environment and Development, UN Economic

Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Environment Program and the United States are collaborating on the White Water to Blue Water initiative for the Caribbean to enhance existing programs and develop partnerships in integrated watershed, coastal and marine ecosystem management in areas such as wastewater and sanitation, sustainable agricultural practices, sustainable tourism, and environmentally sound marine transportation. A Web site at <http://www.ww2bw.org/> disseminates information on the initiative and serves as a mechanism to encourage participation. Outcomes may serve as a blueprint for future programs in Africa and the South Pacific. A conference and training institute was held in March 2004 to facilitate partnerships, exchange best practices and encourage innovation. The initiative is funded so far at \$5.6 million from 2002 through 2005, which includes \$3.5 million from the United States, \$1 million from Sweden and contributions from the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Canada, the Global Environment Facility, Gillette Company, the World Conservation Union, and Environmental Defense, a non-governmental organization (NGO).

Commitment IV: Ensure that trade policies conducive to fostering food security

International

Cochran Fellowship Program (on-going):

Since 1984, the Cochran Fellowship Program has provided middle-income countries and emerging democracies with short-term, market oriented agricultural training in the United States. During FY 2004, there were 296 Fellows from 62 countries that participated in 110 activities related to food security. The program receives appropriated funding of \$4 million per year.

WTO Trade Capacity Building (on-going):

The USG supports various programs that help developing countries meet WTO requirements. For example, in FY 2005 the USG contributed approximately \$6.857 million for WTO awareness, which help governments and private sector institutions benefit from membership in the WTO, or to understand fully the benefits of membership. Moreover, during the same fiscal year, the USG obligated \$ 9.9 million for WTO Accession and \$19.858 million for WTO Agreements, which enables less affluent nations to better participate and benefit from agreements and accession requirements derived from the WTO. Moreover, at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial, the U.S. pledged to increase the annual level of Trade Capacity Building assistance to \$2.7 billion by the year 2010.

Trade for African Development and Enterprise Initiative (TRADE) (completed):

The TRADE initiative promotes regional integration and regional cooperation by strengthening the ability of African countries and businesses to develop their export trade and take advantage market access opportunities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This Initiative, which provides approximately \$70 million began full scale implementation in FY 2003, strengthens U.S.-African business linkages; competitiveness of African products and services; trade linkages to poverty reduction strategies; delivery of public services supporting trade; African capacity for trade policy formulation and implementation; and enabling environment for African businesses. The TRADE initiative is currently being followed on by the African Global Competitive Initiative (AGCI).

African Global Competitive Initiative (AGCI) (on-going):

At the Fourth Annual African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Ministerial Forum in Dakar in July 2005, President Bush announced the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) to build and expand upon the successes of the recently completed Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative. AGCI will provide \$200 million of additional resources over five years to expand African trade with the United States under AGOA, with other international trading partners, and regionally within Africa; and to promote the export competitiveness of African countries. Specifically, AGCI will contribute to: the policy and regulatory environment for private sector-led

trade and investment; market knowledge, skills, and abilities of private sector enterprises; access to financial services for trade and investment; and investments in infrastructure. Assistance will be provided through USAID's Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness located in Gaborone, Botswana; Accra, Ghana; Nairobi, Kenya; and the newest Hub in Dakar, Senegal, as well as through USAID bilateral missions. Additional assistance will be available from other U.S. government agencies.

Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) (on-going):

This Act provides trade preferences for African countries moving to adopt market-based economies, the rule of law, free trade and other reforms. In 2004, the United States provided \$98 million in bilateral trade capacity building assistance to AGOA-eligible countries. An additional \$81.5 million in regional trade capacity building assistance was provided to sub-Saharan Africa, of which AGOA-eligible countries were the main recipients. As of April 2005, the total number of AGOA benefices remains at 37. In 2004, over 98% of U.S. imports from AGOA-eligible countries enter duty free. The U.S. imported more than \$26 billion in merchandise duty-free under AGOA in 2004, an 88% increase from 2003. Non-oil AGOA imports totaled \$3.5 billion in 2004, 22% up from 2003. The U.S. has also created many joint partnerships through foreign direct investment that have provided new expertise in various industries. At the end of CY 2003, U.S. FDI increased 18.7% to \$11.5 billion from the previous year. AGOA is yielding ever more encouraging results with total two-way U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa rising 37% in calendar year 2004, to \$44.4 billion. AGOA imports totaled \$26.6 billion in 2004, an 88% increase over 2003. While petroleum continues to constitute the bulk of AGOA imports, it is worth noting that non-petroleum AGOA imports - including apparel and agricultural products - are also on the rise, totaling \$3.5 billion in 2004, up 22% over 2003.

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) (on-going):

The USG appropriated \$2.5 billion for FY 2004-05 to address sectors such as agricultural development, private sector development, governance, and trade capacity building. In March 2005, the MCC approved funding for Madagascar and will provide up to \$110 million for 4 years. Other compacts in FY 2005 include a \$215 million to Honduras, a \$175 million to Nicaragua, \$295.3 million to Georgia, and \$110 million to Cape Verde. Many of these compacts plan to increase the productivity and business skills of farmers who operate small- and medium-size farms and their employees, augment investment by strengthening property rights, reduce transportation costs, and boost profits and wages of farms and enterprises to improve their capability to enter domestic and international markets.

United States Trade and Development Agency (USTD) Programming (on-going):

In FY 2005, the USG committed \$15 million to fund the establishment of the American University of Afghanistan, which will educate students in business administration, computer science, economics, public policy and other skills that will enhance human skills sets to take advantage of foreign investment and trade. Moreover, in the same year, the USTD obligated \$19 million to Africa, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,

and the Middle East to improve infrastructure important for agricultural development such as aviation, energy, ground transportation, as well as cold chains and refineries.

Central America Free Trade Initiative (on-going):

Announced in 2002, this program expanded trade capacity building assistance to Central American nations to complete in the modern global economy and help them prepare for the U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which was signed August 2005. Working in tandem with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training under CAFTA-DR. Nearly 48,000 farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized businesses received training that helped make their products and services more competitive in local, regional, and global markets. Five Central American countries received over \$53 million in training and technical assistance. This assistance has helped their governments to better facilitate trade flows, enabling their private sectors to compete more effectively in the global marketplace.

Trade Capacity Building (on-going):

Assistance takes the form of supporting technical assistance commitments through the World Trade Organization, as well as directly helping developing countries create conditions conducive to open trade and respond effectively to opportunities created by trade liberalization. This includes programs that, among many objectives, focus on trade and investment by strengthening private markets, providing access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor, and supporting microenterprise lending, thereby, increasing the capacity of developing countries to participate in, and benefit from, global trade and investment. These monies also help improve food safety, conduct pest risk assessments, identify markets and establish linkages with American enterprises to take advantage of bilateral/regional trade agreements or trade preference programs. The U.S. is the largest trade capacity building donor, increasing its total assistance for FY 2004-05 by 45% from \$921.1 million to \$1.3 billion (this includes WTO related activities). Specific monies allocated towards trade-related agricultural activities increased 40% during the same time period from \$114.9 million to \$160.9 million.

**Commitment V:
Prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made
emergencies and to meet transitory and
emergency food requirements**

Domestic

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (on-going):

In 2005, FEMA distributed nearly \$4.4 billion in federal aid to more than 1.4 million households. 44 states and the District of Columbia have been given emergency declarations to cover expenses related to sheltering millions of evacuees forced from their homes by Katrina and Rita. More than 14,000 federal personnel were deployed to help state and local officials along the Gulf Coast recover from these hurricanes. FEMA's Transitional Housing Assistance Program has provided nearly \$1.2 million in cash assistance to eligible households to help with their immediate housing needs. In addition, FEMA established a Housing Area Command to oversee all temporary housing operations across the Hurricane Katrina impacted areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Rental assistance has been provided to 653,000 families affected by the disaster.

Disaster Food Assistance:

In response to the 2005 Gulf Coast Hurricanes, USDA issued approximately \$1 billion in Disaster Food Stamp Program (DFSP) benefits to over 2 million households. USDA also distributed over 20 million pounds of nutritious commodity foods, valued at over \$14 million, to those affected by the disasters.

Homeland Security (on-going):

In 2002, the U.S. created the Department of Homeland Security to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism and enhance the nation's ability to recover from attack at home. President Bush's FY 2007 budget request for the Department of Homeland (DHS) Security represents \$42.7 billion in funding, an increase of 6% over the previous year, a 36% increase in DHS gross discretionary funding since 2003, and triple the amount of non-defense homeland security spending government-wide since 2001. The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks.

Hurricane Relief for U.S. Farmers (on-going):

On January 26, 2006, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced \$2.8 billion in aid to assist victims of the 2005 hurricane season and will provide \$1.2 billion in aid to agricultural producers; primarily in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas. Furthermore, USDA is providing \$250 million for crop disaster, livestock, tree, and aquaculture assistance due to the hurricanes, and deployed 2,760 Forest Service employees trained in rescue and response to large-scale incidents to assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These teams have expertise in setting up logistics staging areas, distribution of food products and debris removal. Currently,

USDA is making more than \$170 million in emergency assistance available to agricultural producers suffering from Hurricane Katrina; in addition, its Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is implementing immediate changes to its Marketing Assistance Loan Program due to the hurricane. These changes will allow producers to obtain loans for "on-farm" grain storage on the ground in addition to grain bins and other normally approved structures. USDA Rural Development provided a six-month moratorium on payments for approximately 50,000 low-income residents who have Rural Development Single Family Housing Loans in the affected areas.

USDA Farm Service Agency Disaster Assistance (on-going):

In October 2004, President Bush signed disaster and drought legislation (PL 108-324) that provides more than \$3 billion in financial relief to farmers, ranchers, foresters, and other agricultural producers who incurred losses due to weather conditions in recent years.

Avian Influenza (on-going):

In 2005, the USDA received \$91 million in additional resources to safeguard the United States against highly transmissible forms of avian influenza, a disease that commonly affects birds and has been transmitted to humans in Asia. The request is part of the \$7.1 billion National Strategy to Safeguard Against the Danger of Pandemic Influenza. USDA will dedicate \$73 million to efforts within the U.S. to prevent and prepare for an outbreak of the more transmissible forms of the virus. Examples of programs include: "Biosecurity for the Birds," which provides backyard and smaller poultry producers with the latest information on biosecurity, in several languages, to prevent the spread of this disease on the farm and The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), which was started in the early 1930s to coordinate State programs aimed at eliminating pullorum, fowl typhoid, avian mycoplasmas, Salmonella enterica, and avian influenza from commercial poultry.

Protecting the Food Supply (on-going):

Regulatory steps have been taken to strengthen protection of the nation's food supply against terrorist acts and other food-related emergencies, including prior notice of imported food shipments and registration of domestic and foreign food facilities, record keeping for certain domestic establishments and the ability to put certain foods under administrative detention. The FDA is using a risk-based approach to determine which foods, which agents and where on the farm-to-table continuum there is the greatest degree of risk. The results from such an approach are then directing targeted research, outreach, guidance and the development of specific mitigation strategies.

Food Safety Outreach (on-going):

The United States has engaged in an extensive outreach effort to inform domestic and foreign food facilities, importers, U.S. federal and State government agencies, and foreign governments and industries of more stringent food safety responsibilities under new U.S. bioterrorism laws, including facility registration. Step-by-step interactive tutorials and help menus that explain how to register electronically or how to download or obtain by mail a hard copy of the registration form are available online at

<http://www.fda.gov/oc/bioterrorism/bioact.html>. Outreach to domestic establishments continues with regard to raising awareness, undertaking vulnerability assessments and implementing mitigation strategies wherever possible.

International

Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART): Evidence-based Analysis for Policy and Action (on-going):

SMART was established in 2002 to fundamentally reform the humanitarian response system by advocating a multipartner, systematized approach to generating timely and reliable information for decision making, thus, improving resource targeting to reach those most in need. The goal is ambitious but essential: to institutionalize evidence-based policy and operational decision-making, and reporting on humanitarian crises. To accomplish this, SMART established two critical indicators considered the most useful to determine the severity of a humanitarian crisis: Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Nutritional Status of Children Under-five. To compare need, it developed a standardized, simple epidemiological assessment tool (SMART Methodology) for measuring mortality and nutritional status with an optional food security component. The methodology was pilot tested in several countries (Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Madagascar, and Somalia) by partners including Action Against Hunger, FAO, MSF, and UNICEF. In coordination with UNICEF, university and NGO partners, a comprehensive capacity building program and technical support is being initiated to improve the quality and frequency of data collection, particularly in famine-prone countries. To institutionalize SMART, it is being integrated into graduate MS/MPH programs of participating organizations such as Tulane University, to be linked to African universities. All mortality and nutrition data collected are compiled, analyzed and rapidly accessed through the shared searchable database, Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) in coordination with the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition/Nutrition in Crisis Situations, and used for policy analysis and reporting.

United States Trade and Development Agency (USTD) Early Warning Assistance (on-going):

In FY 2005, the USTD identified 17 reconstruction and early warning system activities in Asia and the Indian Ocean region that it plans to target for future assistance, totaling over \$6 million.

Food Safety Institute of the Americas (FSIA) (on-going):

The proposed Food Safety Institute of the Americas (FSIA), which will be administered by USDA/FSIS, is an innovative idea for harmonizing, developing, and distributing food safety information and education throughout the Americas. The agency will coordinate programs to concentrate on areas with the greatest needs; share resources on programs that already exist within our community; and promote the development of international food safety standards.

Avian Influenza (on-going):

In May 2005, President Bush signed an emergency appropriations bill that contained \$25 million to prevent and control the spread of avian influenza through various programs such as poultry vaccination campaigns, public awareness, and human disease surveillance systems. In November 2005, a presidential request was made for \$251 million to continue to help the international community and prevent the spread of AI.SAID Global Dev

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Programming (on-going):

Since 1964, the office has responded to an average of 50 disasters each year and more than 2,000 individual disaster declarations over the past 40 years. In FY 2004, OFDA obligated more than \$344 million in response to 68 declared disasters in 53 countries and to fund mitigation, coordination, and operational activities—assistance that helped an estimated 71.4 million disaster-stricken people worldwide. Part of these monies was invested in a number of programs such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC). These programs not only enhance a country's capacity to manage its own disasters and hazards, but also promote the transfer of technology, goods, and services between the United States and the affected country.

Food Aid (on-going):

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides food assistance under Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to support emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought and civil conflict. In FY 2004, U.S. foreign food assistance allocated under the programs administered by USDA (P.L. 480, Title I; the Food for Progress program; the Section 416(b) program; and the McGovern-Dole program) totaled over 1.0 million metric tons valued at \$375 million.

Earthquake Disaster Assistance (on-going):

In 2005, the USG increased its commitment to Pakistan to \$510 million to help with reconstruction and relief due to the earthquake disaster.

Hurricane and Tsunami Assistance (on-going):

For recent Tsunami, the U.S. has committed \$350 million in emergency relief assistance, which has been replenished in the supplemental to enable the U.S. to respond to future emergencies. The project included debris cleanup and other community rehabilitation projects, water and sanitation activities that benefit more than 885,000 people, and 21,220 metric tons of food for the World Food Program. In late 2005, the U.S. launched a comprehensive reconstruction program by contributing \$656 million, while total government assistance for the year totaled \$841 million. Today, the government's efforts continue to support programs that are identified by the affected communities that focus on rebuilding roads, job training, and creating early warning/disaster preparedness efforts. In 2004, the USG launched a \$100 million hurricane recovery program to assist Caribbean nations hit by hurricanes, which will help repair roads, urban drainage systems, schools, water and sanitation, and markets and help rehabilitate agriculture, agribusiness, and fisheries sectors. In 2005, for Hurricanes that affected Central America and Mexico, the USG contributed more than \$21 million to the affected areas, which

included humanitarian assistance for relief items, food aid, reconstruction, and small scale infrastructure improvements to help smaller farms.

Famine Early Warning System (FEWS):

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) was established in 1986 to prevent a repeat of the devastating 1984 drought and famine in the Sahel and Ethiopia. Today, the FEWS information network (FEWS NET) shares U.S. satellite data on precipitation, river levels, and crop growing conditions and FEWS professionals monitor rainfall, crop and rangeland conditions, and regional food prices to help forecast floods, cyclones, and droughts and to regularly assess household and community food security and vulnerability. In recent years, FEWS NET provided information to identify emergency food requirements and target food assistance to prevent famine in Southern Africa, Ethiopia and the Sahel. FEWS is now active in sub-Saharan Africa, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Central America and the Caribbean. FEWS NET information available online and in field offices helps countries prepare for droughts and floods, tells commodity traders where food deficits and surpluses are to enlist market forces in addressing scarcity, and helps U.S. food assistance programs target and bring aid to those most in need. FEWS NET has contributed to improved emergency needs assessments that informed international action plans on famine and emergency food aid appeals from the UN World Food Programme. Budget for 2002 and 2003 was \$9.7 million and \$11.2 million respectively, with \$11.8 million requested in 2004.

Radio and Internet Technology Communication of Weather and Climate Information to Rural Communities (RANET) (on-going):

The USG supports programs such as RANET (Radio and Internet Technology for Communication of Weather and Climate Information to Rural Communities) to disseminate weather information into local languages transmitted by satellite to local weather stations and farmer cooperatives through radio. This project includes donating radios to communities that can receive these transmissions. Primary program support and management occurs through regional centers in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, with the backing of the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the NOAA Office of Global Programs, and NOAA-NWS International Activities Office.

Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) (on-going):

In response to the December 2004 Tsunami disaster, the United States government (USG) is implementing a two-year \$16.6 million program to provide technical assistance in the development of an Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) for tsunamis and related coastal hazards. The United States will be supporting the combined efforts of the international community and national governments in the region to develop an integrated system. This program will provide technical assistance to the region using an integrated, “end-to-end” approach. This means that the system will address all stages of early warning from initial hazard detection and warning to the final communication of the message to coastal communities at risk and involves 27 countries.

**Commitment VI:
Public and private investment in human resources, sustainable
food, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry systems,
and rural development**

International

Official Development Assistance (on-going):

The United States has remained the world's largest aid donor in volume terms. In 2004, the United States increased its official development assistance from the previous year by 18.3% to \$19.7 billion. In 2002, the United States announced its intention to increase core development assistance by \$5 billion by 2006, an increase of 50% over 2002 levels, to be managed through a Millennium Challenge Account.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCC) (on-going):

In 2002, the United States proposed a new compact for global development to link greater contributions from the developed nations to greater responsibility from developing nations. In 2004, the United States set up a corporation to implement a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) with initial funding of \$1 billion. Later, this funding increased to \$1.5 billion for FY 2005 and President Bush requested \$3 billion for FY 2006. Since its establishment, MCC has signed Compacts totaling more than \$900 million with five nations, Madagascar, Honduras, Cape Verde, Nicaragua, and Georgia. Starting in 2004, the corporation will enter into compacts with participating countries that establish policy objectives and target investment; countries will be selected based on performance on 16 indicators related to political governance, economic policy and investment in people. The 23 selected countries for FY 2006 are: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, East Timor, El Salvador, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Vanuatu. MCC is also actively engaging with other MCA-eligible countries in Compact negotiations and currently expects to sign three more within the next few months.

Global Development Alliance (GDA) (on-going):

In 2001, USAID launched the Global Development Alliance (GDA), which mobilizes the ideas, efforts and resources of governments, businesses and civil society by forging public-private alliances to stimulate economic growth, develop businesses and workforces, address health and environmental issues, and expand access to education and technology. In FY 2002–04, USAID engaged new partners across nearly 300 alliances, and a U.S. Government investment of more than \$1.1 billion toward these alliances leveraged over \$3.7 billion in resources from partners.

U.S. Support for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (on-going):

The United States is the largest aggregate shareholder in the multilateral development banks (MDB), contributing approximately \$1.49 billion in FY 2004 and \$1.34 billion in

FY 2005, which includes support to the Global Environment Facility. For FY 2007, the USG has requested \$1.329 billion. The MDBs promote global economic growth and poverty reduction through a combination of market- and concessional-rate loans, grants and policy advice.

Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Relief (on-going):

Since FY 2000, Congress has provided a total of \$263.4 million in appropriations for bilateral HIPC debt reduction costs and \$674.6 million for U.S. contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund. More specifically, Congress appropriated \$79.3 million in FY 2005 for the HIPC Trust Fund and/or bilateral debt reduction costs and \$44.6 million in FY 2006 for HIPC and poorest country bilateral debt reduction costs. Under the HIPC initiative, a large share of this is anticipated to go toward the reduction of debt owed by the Democratic Republic of Congo to the U.S. The HIPC Trust Fund helps regional development banks and other multilateral institutions meet the costs of providing debt reduction to HIPC countries committed to economic, social and governance reforms. Currently, 29 countries have made sufficient progress on economic reforms and commitments to poverty reduction to qualify for relief on debt payments coming due; 18 have qualified for reduction in their stock of debt. In FY 2005, Madagascar, Honduras, Rwanda and Zambia reached their Completion Points.

Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA): Debt Relief for Forest Conservation (on-going):

TFCA was enacted in 1998 to offer eligible developing countries options to relieve certain official debt owed the U.S. Government while at the same time generating funds in local currency to support tropical forest conservation activities. It is implemented through bilateral agreements with eligible countries. The deals will generate over \$98 million for tropical forest conservation in these countries over the life of the agreements. During FY 2004, debt swaps were negotiated with Colombia, Panama, and Jamaica. The debt swap with Colombia, to which The Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, and Conservation International Foundation contributed, will generate over \$10 million for the conservation of several important areas such as the forests of the northeastern tropical Andes, the Llanos region in the Orinoco Basin, and the Caribbean. A second debt swap was negotiated with Panama, also with a contribution from The Nature Conservancy. This swap will generate nearly \$11 million for conservation and protection of the Darien region. The debt swap with Jamaica, to which The Nature Conservancy contributed, will generate nearly \$16 million for the protection of several key sites in Jamaica such as the Blue and John Crow Mountain Forest Reserve/National Park. As of December 2005, eight countries had negotiated TFCA agreements. The USG is currently negotiating TFCA agreements with Paraguay, Guatemala and Botswana.

Private Sector Capacity Building (on-going):

The USG offers programs to help small to medium sized foreign firms strengthen their competitiveness and productivity so that it will be easier for them to acquire private loans and expand their operations. For example, in FY 2005, USAID helped 68,868 firms through its programs, and as a result these firms were able to acquire cumulatively \$857,446,583 in loans from the private sector to help further develop their businesses.

This generates economic growth and poverty reduction, improves social and economic stability, creates new markets for U.S. goods and services, and contributes to regional and global security.

Microenterprise (on-going):

U.S. support for microenterprise development has exceeded \$150 million each year for the past 5 years (from 2000-2005), and a large proportion of this assistance is provided for micro-credits, for which 70% of the clients are women. These microenterprise programs promote access to credit and other financial services, expand business development services to microentrepreneurs, and support policy reforms.

Cochran Fellowship Program (on-going):

Since its inception in 1984, the program has provided U.S.-based training for 11,638 international participants from over 90 countries worldwide. During FY 2004, 864 Cochran Fellows received training in 206 separate training programs. These training programs were split between commodity groups (54%) and technical topics (46%), with commodity trainings focused within six categories: 1) dairy, livestock and poultry; 2) horticultural products; 3) consumer ready products; 4) grain and feed; 5) fish and forest products; and 6) cotton, oilseeds and seeds. Technical trainings were also categorized into six areas: 1) food safety/biotechnology; 2) infrastructure building; 3) agricultural business and marketing; 4) agricultural banking and finance; 5) agricultural policy; and 6) general technical assistance. The Cochran program receives appropriated funding of \$4 million per year. A similar level of funding is included in the 2007 budget proposal.

Commitment VII: Implement, monitor, and follow-up with International Community

Domestic:

Alliance to End Hunger (on-going):

Alliance to End Hunger is an advocacy initiative to shift U.S. public opinion, institutions and policy to support enhanced efforts to address hunger in the United States and abroad. It consists of over 25 civil society organizations - advocacy, farm and religious groups, foundations, businesses, academia, and assistance networks - including Bread for the World and America's Second Harvest. The Alliance has sponsored public opinion polls on hunger for formulating promotional messages on addressing hunger. The U.S. Alliance has been a model of cooperation between governments and civil society to implement World Food Summit commitments for the International Alliance to End Hunger.

Information for Food Security Analysis, Surveillance, and Targeting (on-going):

The U.S. has an extensive system of collecting data on the food security of U.S. households through several national surveys conducted annually. Information is collected on household food security and food spending; on household composition, income, and employment for analysis of determinants of food insecurity; on health, nutrition, and food intake for analysis of health and nutrition outcomes of food insecurity; on child development and educational progress indicators for analysis of outcomes of food insecurity in these areas; and on a wide range of income sources and receipt of public assistance for analysis of the effects of public assistance programs on food insecurity.

International

Technical Assistance on Food Security Measurement Model (on-going):

The United States has provided technical assistance on adapting the U.S. method for conducting a national food security survey to researchers working in 17 countries and funded food security measurement research in the Dominican Republic.

Food Security Report (on-going):

ERS conducts an annual assessment of global food security conditions which is published as the Food Security Assessment. The Food Security Assessment projects food gaps in 70 low-income developing countries and presents findings for North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Its findings suggest that over the coming decade, food security is projected to improve most significantly in Asia, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean. The situation is expected to deteriorate in Sub-Saharan Africa, where deep poverty, political unrest, and the effects of HIV/AIDS hinder prospects for improvement.

Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) (on-going):

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) supports integrated food security and nutrition programming to improve the health and well being of women and children. The ten-year project is managed by the Academy for Educational Development and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The project helps to integrate nutrition into the strategic planning process; provides analyses for food security and nutrition policy development; and shares information and knowledge with partners. Technical assistance is provided to USAID missions, host governments, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve program design, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, FANTA has undertaken a set of activities to identify a scientifically validated, simple, and more user-friendly approach for measuring the impacts of Title II programs on the access component of household food insecurity. As a result of these activities, FANTA, in collaboration with Cornell and Tufts Universities, has developed a Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) measure and a guide.

2003-present US Progress Report on Implementation of World Food Summit Commitments

Summary Table

International

Commitments	Activity or Program
<p>I. Creating an enabling political, social, and economic environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's development: \$55 million in Africa, over \$12 million in Iraq • \$95 million in FY 2005 to fight human trafficking in over 101 countries • UNGA Commitment: \$200 million to develop African agriculture for FY 2006 • \$27 million in FY 2005 to protect basic rights of international labor • \$200 million in FY 2006 to fund the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program • \$177.5 million in FY 2005 towards peacekeeping missions all around the world • Imported more than \$777 billion from developing countries in 2004
<p>II. Eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical access to food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$465 million in FY 2006 to implement stronger education programs in 52 less affluent countries • US pilot school feeding and education program: \$300 million in 38 countries • African Education Initiative: \$200 million planned over five years to train 420,000 teachers • \$7.03 billion in food aid from FY 2003-2005 to over 100 developing countries • \$15 billion for international initiatives in 123 countries • \$1.5 billion in FY 2005 obligated to the Child Survival and Health Program to improve health and nutrition for families and children • \$89 million in FY 2005 to fight Malaria in 21 African countries
<p>III. Participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and combating pests, drought and desertification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resource management: Over \$350 million per year in over 66 developing countries • Water for the Poor Initiative: \$970 million from 2003-05 • Initiative to End Hunger in Africa: \$47.1 million in FY 2006 to increase agricultural productivity • Clean Energy Initiative: \$442 million in public/private partnerships • Asian-Pacific Partnership: \$52 million proposed for FY 2007 to introduce environmentally clean and efficient technologies • Over \$20 million to control desert locust invasion in Africa

<p>IV. Ensure that trade policies conducive to fostering food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest provider of trade capacity building assistance, obligating \$1.3 billion in FY 2005 • African Global Competitive Initiative: \$200 million over five years to expand African trade with US under AGOA • \$37.5 million in FY 2005 to assist less affluent countries with WTO trade capacity building • African Growth and Opportunity Act: \$179 million FY 2004 that assisted over 37 countries • Millennium Challenge Corporation: \$2.5 billion for FY 2004-05 to assist with agricultural development and trade capacity building • \$53 million given to CAFTA countries to help in training and technical assistance
<p>V. Preventing disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest supplier of emergency humanitarian assistance. • The USG has spent over \$1.3 billion in Hurricane, Tsunami, and Earthquake assistance • Established SMART in 2002 to reform humanitarian response system by improving data collection • Presidential request for \$251million in November 2005 help the international community combat AI • \$16.6 million to develop the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System to develop early warning capabilities for tsunamis and other hazards
<p>VI. Investment in human capital and sustainable food, agriculture, fishery and forestry systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest aid donor in volume terms • ODA increased 18.3% from the previous year, with a near tripling of aid to Africa from \$1.124 billion to \$3.195 billion from 2000-2004 • Millennium Challenge Account will manage \$5 billion by 2006, which is an increase of 50% of total US core development assistance • Multilateral Development Banks: The US has requested \$1.329 billion for FY 2007 • Trust Fund for Heavily Indebted Countries: Since 2000, the US pledged \$674.6 million • Since 1998, the USG has provided \$98 million in debt relief to developing countries in support of endangered forests through the Tropical Forest Conservation Act • Exceeded \$150 million for microenterprise development worldwide for the past 5 years • 300 new public-private alliances with official development programs leveraged an additional \$3.7 billion from FY 2002-04 for international development through the Global Development Alliance
<p>VII. Institutional arrangements to implement the World Food Summit Plan of Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA): 10 year project that supports security and nutrition programming to improve the health and well being of women and children • Technical assistance on food security measurement model provided in 17 countries

Domestic

Commitments	Activity or Program
I. Creating an enabling political, social, and economic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$11.6 billion in FY 2004 to fund a block grant program that provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families • \$115 million in FY 2005 towards programs that generate equal work opportunities for Americans • \$15 million from 2003-2004 to provide specialized services to trafficking victims
II. Eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical access to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.26 billion in FY 2004 to aid older Americans with nutrition programs, care-giver services, and other interventions through the Older American Act (OAA) • \$17 billion each year for HIV/AIDS initiatives in the US • \$57 billion has been requested for FY 2007 to fund all major food assistance programs • \$1.33 billion in FY 2006 to assist the homeless in the US • \$2.03 billion in FY 2006 to expand new health centers in the US • \$6.15 billion in FY 2005 to support American youth in Head Start • \$1.7 billion in FY 2006 to control and prevent illness, disability, and death from disease in the US • \$35.7 million in FY 2004 to support community programs to promote health and prevent disease
III. Participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and combating pests, drought and desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education: \$16.3 million in FY 2006 to improve agricultural systems through environmentally sustainable activities • \$300 million to restore American ecosystems through DARP since 1990 • Over \$225 million in FY 2004 to address American Great Lake environmental and conservation needs • \$40 billion in 2002 Farm Bill until 2012 to protect wetlands, protect habitats, and improve streams near farms and ranches • \$2.4 billion through the Cooperative Conservation Initiative for technical assistance to conserve and improve land utilized by farmers
V. Preventing disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeland security - \$42.7 billion proposed for FY 2007, a 36% increase since 2003

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over \$4 billion to help 2005 Hurricane victims and assist agricultural producers • \$7.1 billion to safeguard US against avian influenza • \$4.4 billion in 2005 distributed to 1.4 million households through FEMA • Farm Agency Disaster Assistance: \$3 billion to agricultural producers • Outreach on new bioterrorism laws
<p>VII. Institutional arrangements to implement the World Food Summit Plan of Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society initiated an Alliance to End Hunger to orchestrate action and build political will through advocacy to implement WFS commitments. • Extensive system of collecting data on US food security maintained

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United States: Food Security and Related Indicators
Indicators Extracted from International Databases

Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
<i>Food Deprivation and Child Malnutrition</i>																	
1	Number of undernourished persons (millions)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
2	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
3	Prevalence of underweight children (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
3m	Prevalence of underweight children, male (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
3f	Prevalence of underweight children, female (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
4	Prevalence of stunting (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
5	Prevalence of wasting (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	CDC
<i>Food Consumption and Diet Diversification</i>																	
6	Dietary Energy Consumption (kcal/person/day)	3472	3499	3533	3575	3635	3579	3593	3652	3664	3705	3816	3784	3766	3753	U	FAOSTAT
7	Share of non-starchy foods in total Dietary Energy Consumption (%) 1/	70.3	69.8	69.7	70.1	69.7	69.5	69.8	70.8	69.9	69.6	70.6	70.5	70	69.6	U	FAOSTAT
<i>Economic Growth, Poverty and Employment</i>																	
8	GDP per capita growth (annual % year on year)	4.8	1.9	4.5	3.9	5.2	3.6	4.7	5.22	4.37	5	5	2.3	2.7	4.1	5.7	Euromonitor
9	Poverty, % of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
10	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, total (% of population) using CPIU method	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	Census
10r	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, rural (% of population)	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	3	3.1	3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	U	Census/Euromonitor
10u	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, urban (% of population)	9.9	10.7	11	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.1	8.8	9	9.4	9.9	U	Census/Euromonitor
11	Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption (%)	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	U	3.4	3.4	Census
12	Unemployment rate (%) h/	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	Department of Labor
12m	Unemployment rate, male (%) g/	5.7	7.2	7.9	7.2	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6	Department of Labor
12f	Unemployment rate, female (%) i/	5.5	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	Department of Labor
13	Total debt service (% of GNI)	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	Treasury/Euromonito
<i>Education and Gender Equality</i>																	
14	Net primary enrolment ratio, total (%) 2/ (this figures includes ages 5-13)*** from 1994-1997 primary and sec are combined	97	97	97	97	99	98	97	99	96	96	95	96	95	95	96	Census

Code	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
14m	Net primary enrolment ratio, male (% of total male population from 5-13) 2/*** from 1994-1997 primary and sec are combined	97	97	97	97	99	98	97	99	96	96	95	96	95	95	96	Census
14f	Net primary enrolment ratio, female (% of total female population from 5-13) 2/*** from 1994-1997 primary and sec are combined	97	97	97	97	99	98	97	99	96	96	96	96	95	95	96	Census
15	Public expenditure on education as % of GDP 2/	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.46	Euromonitor
16	Gender Parity Index for net enrollment ratio, primary 2/	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	Census
17	Gender Parity Index for net enrollment ratio, secondary 2/	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.98	1	Census
18	Gender Parity Index for gross enrollment ratio, tertiary 2/	1.2	1.18	1.27	1.2	1.22	1.2	1.23	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.29	1.3	1.28	1.27	1.29	Census
19	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament/congress (%)	5.8	5.8	6	6	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	13.6	13.6	13.8	Rutgers University
<i>Health and Sanitation</i>																	
20	Population with access to improved sanitation, total (%) j/	U	88.4	U	84.8	U	87.9	U	85.2	U	95.3	U	85.7	U	94.7	U	Census/Euromonitor
20r	Population with access to improved sanitation, rural (%) of total population j/	U	69.1	U	66.2	U	69.2	U	61.1	U	68	U	63.6	U	70.2	U	Census/Euromonitor
20u	Population with access to improved sanitation, urban (%) of total population j/	U	19.2	U	18.6	U	19.5	U	24.1	U	27.4	U	22.1	U	24.6	U	Census/Euromonitor
21	Population using improved drinking water sources, total (%) of total population k/	U	U	U	U	U	83.4	U	74.6	U	84.8	U	77.2	U	84.7	U	Census/Euromonitor
21r	Population using improved drinking water sources, rural (%) of total population k/	U	U	U	U	U	62.3	U	52.5	U	59.4	U	56.7	U	61.8	U	Census/Euromonitor
21u	Population using improved drinking water sources, urban (%) of total population k/	U	U	U	U	U	21.1	U	22.2	U	25.5	U	20.5	U	23	U	Census/Euromonitor
22	Estimated prevalence proportion of adults living with HIV (%) (over 25 years)	0.018	0.021	0.028	0.028	0.026	0.024	0.021	0.017	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	U	U	CDC/Euromonitor
<i>Agricultural Development</i>																	
23	Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)	4.3	-2.7	4.2	0	8.8	-2.3	12.2	1.2	-4.5	-3.5	2.6	4.2	-4.6	U	U	Census
24	Food production index number (PIN), net per-person	92.4	90.1	97.9	88.3	100.7	94.1	97.3	100	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.1	97	98.4	103.2	FAOSTAT
25	Government expenditure allocated to agriculture and rural development (% of total) f/	27.5	33.5	34.4	33.3	33.6	37.5	33.3	32.1	24.8	23.3	24.5	25.2	29.2	31.5	U	OECD
<i>Water, Natural Resources and Infrastructure</i>																	
26	Irrigated land as % of agricultural area (hectares)	U	U	11.5	11.6	12	12	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	Euromonitor

Code Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
27 Forest area as % of total land area e/	25.3	U	25.3	U	U	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	U	25.4	25.4	U	Census/Euromonitor
28 Severely degraded land as % of total area	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	32	U	U	U	U	FAO/Forest Service
29 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	U	U	58.8	58.2	59.8	60.7	60.5	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	Euromonitor
Trade and National Debt																
30 Terms of trade (2000=100)	102	102	0.98	0.98	103	103	103	104	107	105	100	103	104	103	101.2	Department of Labor
31d Official donor commitments provided (by donor countries) for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building (US\$ thousand)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	369,100	504,500	598,700	637,800	760,100	921,200	USAID
31r Official donor commitments received (by recipient countries) for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building (US\$ thousand)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	USAID
32 Agricultural support estimate as % of Agricultural GDP (OECD countries only)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9 c/	U	U	OECD
Development Assistance																
33 ODA, net, as % of GNI (OECD countries only)	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.1	0.12	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	OECD/Euromonitor
34 Total external assistance to agriculture provided (by donor countries) or received (by recipient countries) (US\$ million)	541 d/	643 d/	459 d/	374 d/	460 d/	428 d/	396 d/	389 d/	455 d/	464 d/	519 d/	493 d/	611 d/	384 d/	U	FAO

Notes:

* If data were extracted from a secondary source, this source is given in parenthesis.

Refer to the Guidelines, Definitions and Sources for more detailed notes.

1/ Acquired total non-starchy by subtracting potatoes, yams, starchy roots, roots other, and sweet potatoes from total vegetables and adding this figure to total fruits, which was summarily divided from total kcal-- FAOSTAT does not provide energy intake from meat

2/ Refers to initial year in the school year period

a/ UIS estimation

b/ FAO estimate

c/ Provisional data

d/ Donor

e/ Comprises all publicly and privately owned land within authorized boundaries of national forests, purchase units, national grasslands, land utilization projects, research and experimental areas, and other areas.

f/ General Service Support Estimate (GSSE)/Total Support Estimate (TSE)

g/ 16 and over

h/ 16 and over

i/ 16 and over

j/ Based on occupied US homes with working sewage connection or septic tank, cesspool, or chemical toilet

Code Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source*
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k/ Based on occupied US homes that have connection to safe drinking water

Acronyms:

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union

IRF: International Road Federation

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNSD: Millennium Indicators Database, United Nations Statistics Division

WB: World Bank

n/a: Not Applicable

U: Unavailable

or

