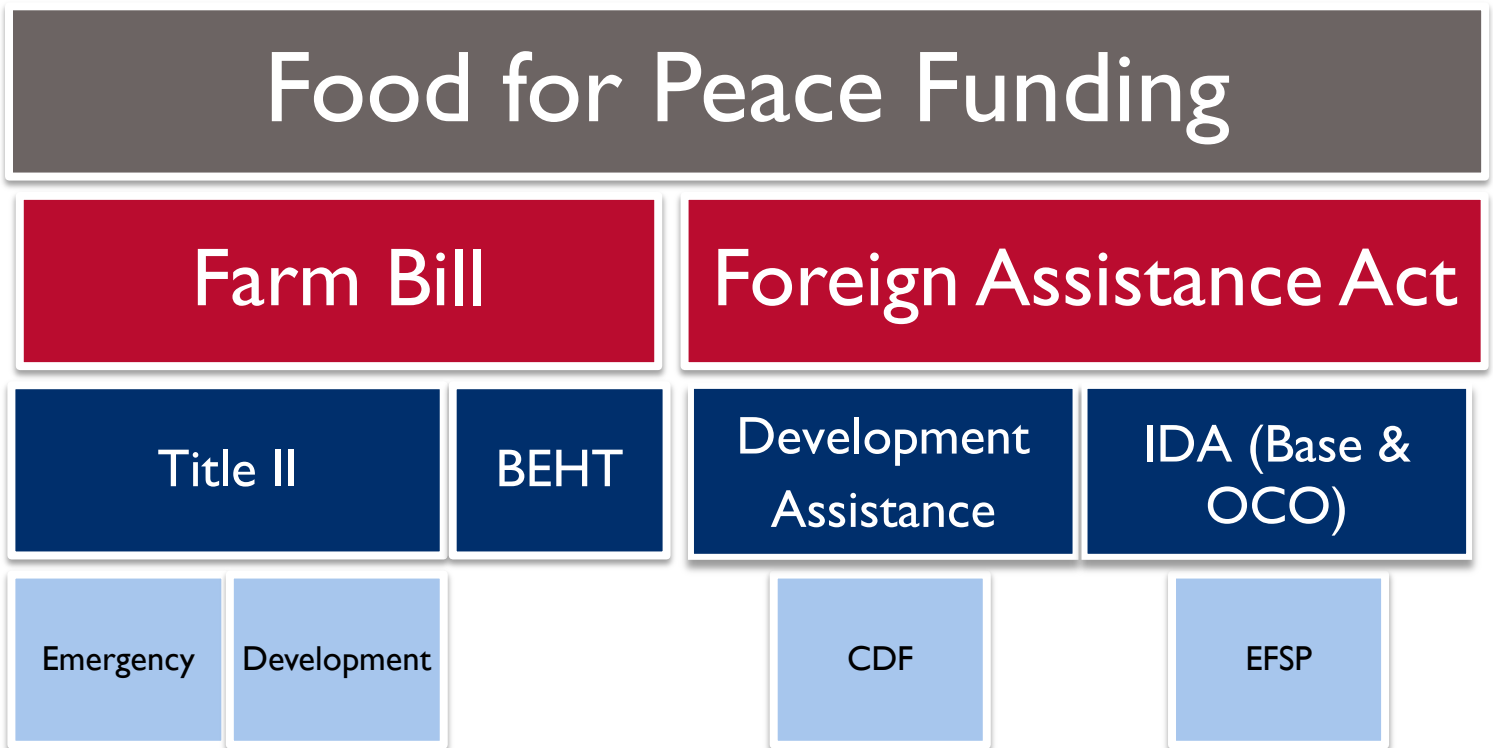




FACT SHEET

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING

The Office of Food for Peace (FFP), housed in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance within the U.S. Agency of International Development (USAID), receives its funding from two sources: 1) the Farm Bill, legislation authorized by the Congressional agricultural committees and allocated to FFP by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and 2) the Foreign Assistance Act, legislation authorized by the Congressional foreign affairs committees and allocated to FFP by the Department of State.



I. FARM BILL¹

The Farm Bill is an omnibus, multi-year piece of authorizing legislation that governs an array of agricultural and food programs, including international food aid programs. The Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, “2014 Farm Bill”) is the most recent Farm Bill; it was enacted February 2014 and is set to expire September 31, 2018.

A. Title II: Food for Peace Act

The Food for Peace Act, often called Title II, funds U.S. food assistance to meet **emergency** food needs around the world and **development (non-emergency)** activities to address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Title II resources are predominantly U.S. commodities purchased on the commercial market and accounts for less than one percent of total U.S. food exported.

¹ In addition to Food for Peace programs, the Farm Bill also funds USDA Title III: Food for Development, Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Global Food for Education programs as well as USAID Bureau of Food Security Title V: Farmer to Farmer projects.

I. Section 202(e) Funds

Section 202(e) funds are used to cover the administrative costs of programming U.S. food. They can also be used to enhance programming of Title II in-kind food assistance programs or offset monetization². See our 202(e) fact sheet for more information.

2. Section 207(f) Funds

Section 207 (f) funds are used to cover costs associated with program oversight, monitoring and evaluation. They are used to support activities including the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET), program impact evaluations and the maintenance of our information technology systems.

B. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (USAID & USDA)

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) is a sparingly used special authority in the Agricultural Act of 2014 that allows the United States to respond to unanticipated food **emergencies** abroad, when other Title II resources are not available. When unforeseen food needs arise, USDA makes the decision to release the funds – generally initiated at the request of the USAID Administrator – then the funds purchase U.S. commodities in order to quickly meet urgent food needs, without compromising its ability to provide assistance to other needy populations. See our BEHT fact sheet for more information.

II. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

The 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, subsequently amended over the years, promotes “the foreign policy, security and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts towards economic development and internal and external security, and for other purposes.”

A. Development Assistance (USAID & State)

I. Community Development Funds

Community Development Funds (CDF) are used to complement Title II resources and support community-level **development** activities aimed at increasing the resilience of the rural poor and accelerating their participation in agricultural development and food security programs. See our CDF fact sheet for more information.

B. International Disaster Assistance (USAID & State)

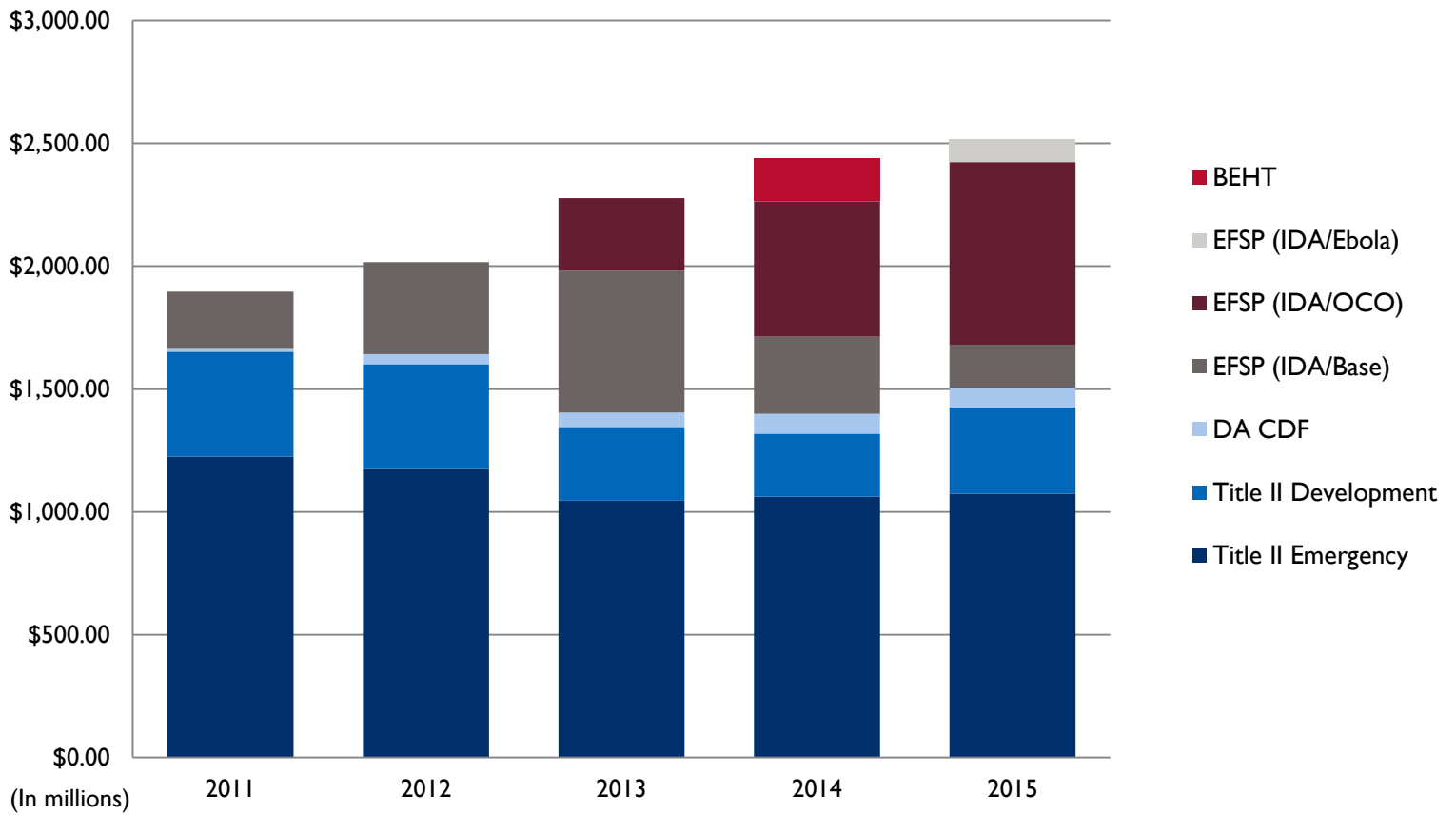
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds are used to support **emergency** humanitarian assistance operations in response to international crises.

I. Emergency Food Security Program Funds

Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) funds to address the highest priority, immediate, **emergency** food security needs using LRP, cash transfers for food, food vouchers and complementary activities (such as agricultural input vouchers, capacity development, biometrics, monitoring or other relevant activities). Congress can allocate EFSP funds either as base funds or Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. While Food for Peace has used ESFP funding since 2010, Section Seven of the recently passed 2016 Global Food Security Act codified this authority.

² Monetization is the sale of U.S. food commodities overseas in order to generate money to conduct development activities.

Five Year Food for Peace Funding



Percent of FFP Funding by Account in FY 2015

