



United States Department of Agriculture

# McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program



The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger  
and Increase School Attendance

Fiscal Year 2022

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# List of Acronyms

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
ITSH	Inland transportation, storage, and handling
LRP	Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program
McGovern-Dole	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
MT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunities
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SESP	School Education Sector Plan
THR	Take Home Ration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

# Preface

The authorizing statute of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole), (7 U.S.C. 17360–1), states that the Secretary of Agriculture “shall annually submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report on the commitments and activities of governments, including the United States government, in the global effort to reduce child hunger and increase school attendance.”

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) objectives for its international food assistance programs align with the goals and objectives of the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy, 2022-2026 (“Feed the Future”). USDA implements these programs, including McGovern-Dole, in alignment with Feed the Future, where appropriate, including geographical alignment in Feed the Future target countries, in aligned countries, and in geographic zones of influence. USDA has also integrated the relevant Feed the Future standard indicators into the International Food Assistance Division’s monitoring and evaluation system, ensuring that McGovern-Dole and other programs report regularly on their contributions to global food security.

When applicable, the McGovern-Dole Program aligns projects with the U.S. Government (USG) International Strategy on Basic Education (2019-2023)<sup>1</sup>, contributing to the goals of increased coordination and collaboration amongst participating USG departments and agencies while delivering real results for our partners in developing countries. In fiscal year (FY) 2022, USDA contributed to the annual USG Strategy on International Basic Education’s Report to Congress, which included reporting on nine McGovern-Dole standard indicators aligned with basic education reporting.

This report describes the activities undertaken and funds committed to the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program in FY 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USG-Education-Strategy\\_FY2019-2023\\_Final\\_Web.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USG-Education-Strategy_FY2019-2023_Final_Web.pdf)

# Executive Summary

McGovern-Dole uses commodities grown and produced by American farmers and agricultural producers in targeted developing countries to enhance food security, improve literacy (especially for girls), and strengthen the nutrition, health, and dietary practices of school-aged children, mothers, and families. This report illustrates the activities and impacts of the program in FY 2022, with information on total commodities, funding, and major accomplishments. Examples from Cameroon and Nepal provide additional information about the results of McGovern-Dole funding on school attendance, literacy, and community involvement.

The authorizing statute (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1) includes the requirements for the “procurement of agricultural commodities and the provisions of financial and technical assistance to carry out:

1. Preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger, and improve literacy and primary education, particularly with respect to girls; and
2. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children who are 5 years of age or younger.”

In FY 2022, USDA funded eight proposals for new projects valued at \$220 million. A total of 41,350 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-donated commodities will be provided during the term of these 4- to 5-year projects and disbursed to countries in Africa and Asia. Including the 8 projects awarded in FY 2022, McGovern-Dole had a total of 55 active projects in 34 countries during FY 2022 valued at a total of more than \$1.3 billion across the life of the projects (see Appendix 4 for detailed costs for each project). The COVID-19 pandemic continued to adversely affect children’s education worldwide. In FY 2022, active McGovern-Dole projects continued to adjust to local conditions as some schools reopened fully and some schools moved to a hybrid in-person approach.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 authorized the McGovern-Dole Program to provide up to 10 percent of funds made available to carry out McGovern-Dole to be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. In FY 2022, \$23.7 million of the \$237 million of FY 2022 McGovern-Dole funding will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities. All FY 2022 awards include a local and regional procurement component, along with the use of U.S.-donated commodities.

Separately, the U.S. Congress established the USDA Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) Program through the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill). Per USDA LRP, USDA is authorized to provide grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private voluntary organizations (PVOs), cooperatives, and the United Nations (UN) World Food Program (WFP) to undertake the local and/or regional procurement of commodities for distribution in developing countries. If funded, USDA LRP is required to give priority to McGovern-Dole. The USDA LRP did not receive appropriated funds from the FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022. However, USDA LRP did have five continuing LRP agreements in five countries in FY 2022.

In FY 2022, McGovern-Dole projects:

- Directly benefited more than 4.7 million children and community members;
- Fed nutritious school meals to more than 2.7 million food-insecure children during the school year;
- Distributed take-home rations (THRs) to more than 1.5 million children and community members;
- Trained more than 16,000 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) in how to champion education in their communities;
- Educated more than 22,500 teachers to facilitate their efforts to improve instruction and literacy;
- Rehabilitated or constructed more than 6,200 facilities, including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms, to reduce student absenteeism; and
- Worked in more than 17,900 schools to enhance the quality of education that children receive.

# 1. Introduction

McGovern-Dole works to assist food-insecure school-age children, mothers, and families and seeks to alleviate hunger, improve nutrition, and enhance literacy in low and lower-middle-income countries. School meals are made possible through a combination of U.S.-donated food commodities, some food commodities procured locally or regionally, and technical assistance provided by qualified entities to help each project achieve success.

This report is organized as follows.

- **Section 2, Program Overview**, provides background on the McGovern-Dole statute and discusses how it is translated into two results frameworks that guide the implementation of funded projects. It then summarizes the pre-implementation and logistical steps that precede every project. The overview concludes with a snapshot of FY 2022 McGovern-Dole awards that demonstrate the program's global reach.
- **Section 3, Monitoring and Evaluation**, describes the McGovern-Dole evaluation framework to assess the program's achievements with respect to the aims of the authorizing legislation and results frameworks. presents FY 2021 McGovern-Dole data in the aggregate.
- **Section 4, Results**, presents FY 2022 McGovern-Dole data in the aggregate.
- **Section 5, Implementers and Key Partners**, describes the diverse array of partners that work alongside USDA to help McGovern-Dole projects succeed.
- **Section 6, Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program**, describes how LRP and McGovern-Dole projects can increase the impact of each project.
- **Section 7, Project Examples**, illustrates examples of McGovern-Dole activities in Nepal and Cameroon during FY 2022.
- **Section 8, Commitments and Activities of Host Country Governments**, summarizes how host country governments and other donors contribute to school feeding activities in FY 2022.



## 2. Program Overview

McGovern-Dole projects are implemented in accordance with the authorizing statute and guided by two results frameworks. The overview presented in this section explains the pre-implementation steps of every McGovern-Dole project and follows commodities produced by U.S. farmers to McGovern-Dole schools around the globe.

### 2.1. Authorizing Legislation

McGovern-Dole, first authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, directs that funds be used for the purchase of U.S.-produced commodities and for the provision of financial and technical assistance. The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 revised the McGovern-Dole legislation to allow up to 10 percent of McGovern-Dole Program funds for the local and regional procurement of commodities. In accordance with its authorizing statute, McGovern-Dole provides “preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger, and improve literacy and primary education, particularly with respect to girls; and maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children who are 5 years of age and younger.”

Once U.S.-donated commodities are purchased, they are transported and distributed within recipient countries to improve food security for the program’s participants through school meals and maternal and child nutrition programs. Key features of the legislation are outlined below.

- **Food security:** McGovern-Dole aims to improve food security, which includes, at a minimum: 1) the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods; and 2) the selection of culturally acceptable foods.
- **Improving literacy:** McGovern-Dole recognizes the value of educating primary school children, with an intentional focus on girls. Literacy improvement is accomplished through a combination of teacher training, supplies, and nutritional support to help children achieve their greatest learning potential.
- **Improving nutrition and reducing hunger:** With nutrient-rich, high-quality U.S. commodities, McGovern-Dole seeks to improve nutrition and reduce hunger for direct beneficiaries through school meals, improve health, hygiene, and dietary practices, and provide the necessary infrastructure to support behavior change. The addition of locally and regionally produced commodities to McGovern-Dole projects has the potential to introduce fresh agricultural commodities and increase diet diversity in school meals.
- **Sustainability:** McGovern-Dole projects are built on the premise that USDA assistance is limited and that to sustain progress, McGovern-Dole seeks to maintain the benefits to education, enrollment, and attendance of children in schools in targeted communities and bring other long-term benefits to targeted populations of the recipient country.



## 2.2. Program Background and Objectives

To advance the priorities outlined in the McGovern-Dole legislation, USDA developed two results frameworks that are graphical representations of the program's theory of change. The first results framework is built around the strategic objective of improving literacy for school-aged children. Progress towards this objective is monitored through three key indicators:

1. Improved attentiveness that can result from providing schoolchildren nutritious meals that are presumed both to help them concentrate and to be otherwise unavailable;
2. Improved student attendance that can result from implementing activities that decrease absenteeism, such as preventing illness through handwashing; and
3. Improved quality of instruction that can result from teacher training and enhancing the school environment.

McGovern-Dole's second results framework is built around the strategic objective of increasing the use of health, nutrition, and dietary practices. Progress toward this objective is made through a combination of the following intermediate results:

1. Improved knowledge of health and hygiene practices;
2. Increased knowledge of safe food preparation and storage practices;
3. Increased knowledge of nutrition;
4. Increased access to clean water and sanitation;
5. Increased access to preventative health interventions; and
6. Increased access to requisite food preparation and storage tools and equipment.

The two detailed results frameworks can be reviewed in their entirety in Appendix 1.

## 2.3. USDA Commodities in McGovern-Dole Program

USDA oversees preliminary logistical steps before individual McGovern-Dole projects begin implementation. This section describes those steps, which include awarding funds, selecting commodities, and purchasing and shipping U.S.-produced commodities for direct feeding.

### Awarding Funds

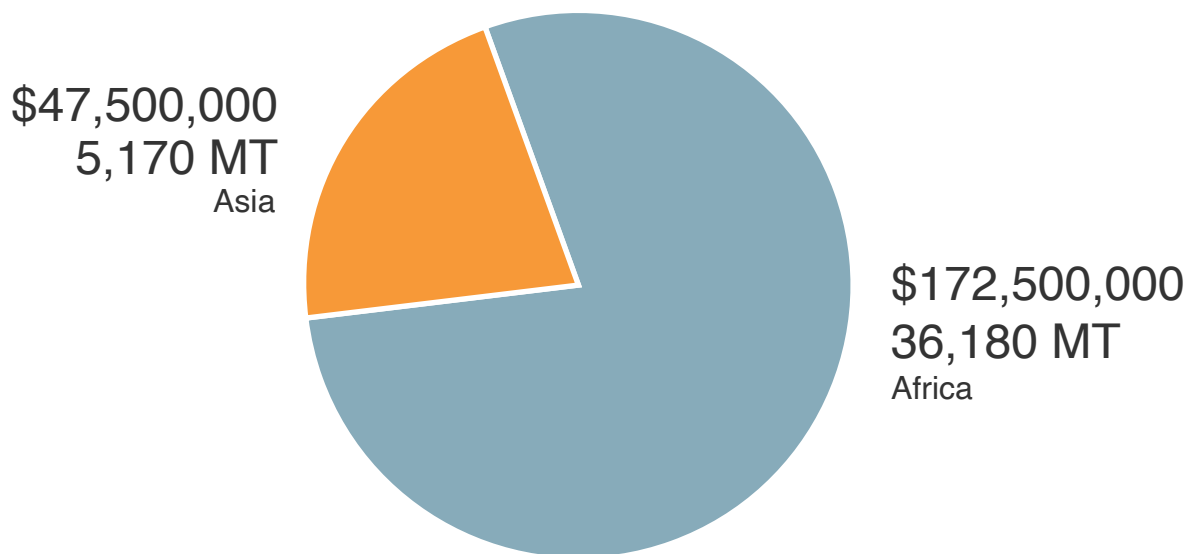
McGovern-Dole projects are implemented through PVOs and international organizations like WFP. Every year, USDA announces a list of McGovern-Dole priority countries based on a range of selection criteria that include per-capita income, national literacy rates, and rates of malnutrition. USDA then posts a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) that outlines proposal requirements and eligibility criteria. Additionally, USDA hosts a public meeting after publishing the NOFO, during which important elements of the NOFO are highlighted and stakeholders can raise questions and receive clarifications. Following an objective proposal review process, USDA selects and funds the strongest proposals based on rigorous criteria, including demonstrated experience, ambitious goals and outcomes, established capacity to coordinate with USG agencies and local governments, detailed commodity distribution plans, and thorough graduation and sustainability plans. The proposal review and selection criteria are found in Appendix 2.

In FY 2022, USDA awarded 8 proposals valued at \$220 million to be funded during the 4- to 5-year term of the projects, reaching an anticipated 1,025,510 direct beneficiaries. These eight new agreements were funded utilizing \$220 million in FY 2022 McGovern-Dole funding. Of the \$220 million, \$23.7 million in FY 2022 funding was allocated for local and regional procurement. A total of 41,350 MT of U.S. commodities will be allocated during the term of these eight agreements for disbursement to recipient countries in Africa and Asia. See the value of commodities allocated by region in Figure 1.

The amendments to add these additional funds were finalized in FY 2022 and will be reflected in the next annual report.

The McGovern-Dole Program released an additional NOFO in FY 2022, named the Standing Supplemental NOFO, to provide additional freight, commodity, and/or administrative funds to active McGovern-Dole cooperative agreements using available prior-year McGovern-Dole funding. This prior-year funds consist of unspent funds, including returned funds to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) following past project closeouts, and is generally prioritized to address budget shortfalls that may occur for various reasons, including due to natural disasters, security and public health emergencies such as COVID-19, higher than anticipated commodity and/or freight rates, political instability delaying key project dates, and inflationary pressures. Projects in Cambodia, Cameroon, Haiti, Mauritania, and Sri Lanka received additional funding via the Standing Supplemental NOFO. The Standing Supplemental NOFO provided an additional \$6.85 million for commodity, freight, and administrative funds for existing projects in these five countries.

**Figure 1. Total Value of U.S.-Donated Commodities Allocated by Region From New FY 2022 Awards**



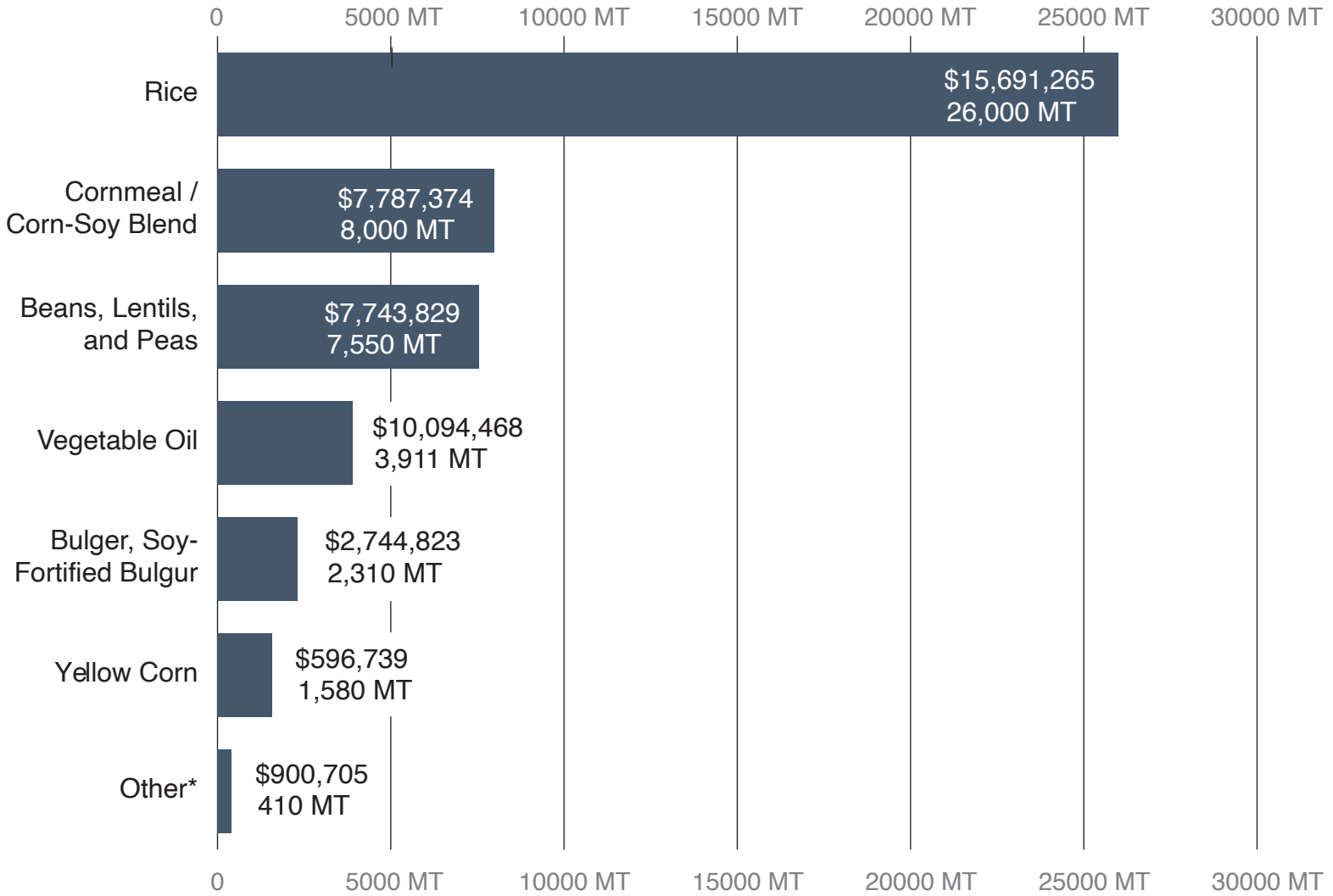
### Selecting U.S. Commodities

USDA develops the list of approved U.S. commodities for all U.S. food assistance programs in consultation with technical staff from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). There are currently 59 commodities approved for use. Of those, 47 commodities are primarily used as part of McGovern-Dole projects, which rely heavily on packaged products. Before USDA makes awards from McGovern-Dole, applicants are required to propose the commodities they will use from USDA's approved list and demonstrate why they selected each commodity for the target communities. The applicants' justification includes the cultural appropriateness of that commodity, nutritional content, and ration size for the intended participants. The applicants also must demonstrate their ability to safely and effectively manage the duty-free transportation of the commodities from the designated discharge port to the initial storage site and build the capacity of local community partners to properly store and manage the commodities to ensure that they are both safe for human consumption and secure from theft. Commodities not currently on USDA's approved list may be added through an application process that involves the review and approval by both USDA and USAID food aid representatives to develop the appropriate nutrition guidelines, safety profile, and product specifications. Once those steps are completed, the prospective vendor's information can be reviewed and approved for future solicitations.

## Purchasing and Shipping

McGovern-Dole’s transparent commodity solicitation process uses the same system that USDA uses for the National School Lunch Program. The final award is made to the lowest commodity and freight bid, with consideration given to the U.S. cargo preference law and port selection. Once the award is announced, the U.S. commodity supplier has approximately 8 weeks to ensure commodities arrive at the designated U.S. port, where they are discharged into a designated warehouse. Figure 2 below illustrates the total quantity and value of U.S. commodities purchased from all McGovern-Dole agreements in FY 2022. Figure 3 shows the U.S. states from which the commodities were purchased, as well as the ocean ports used to export them to the recipient countries.

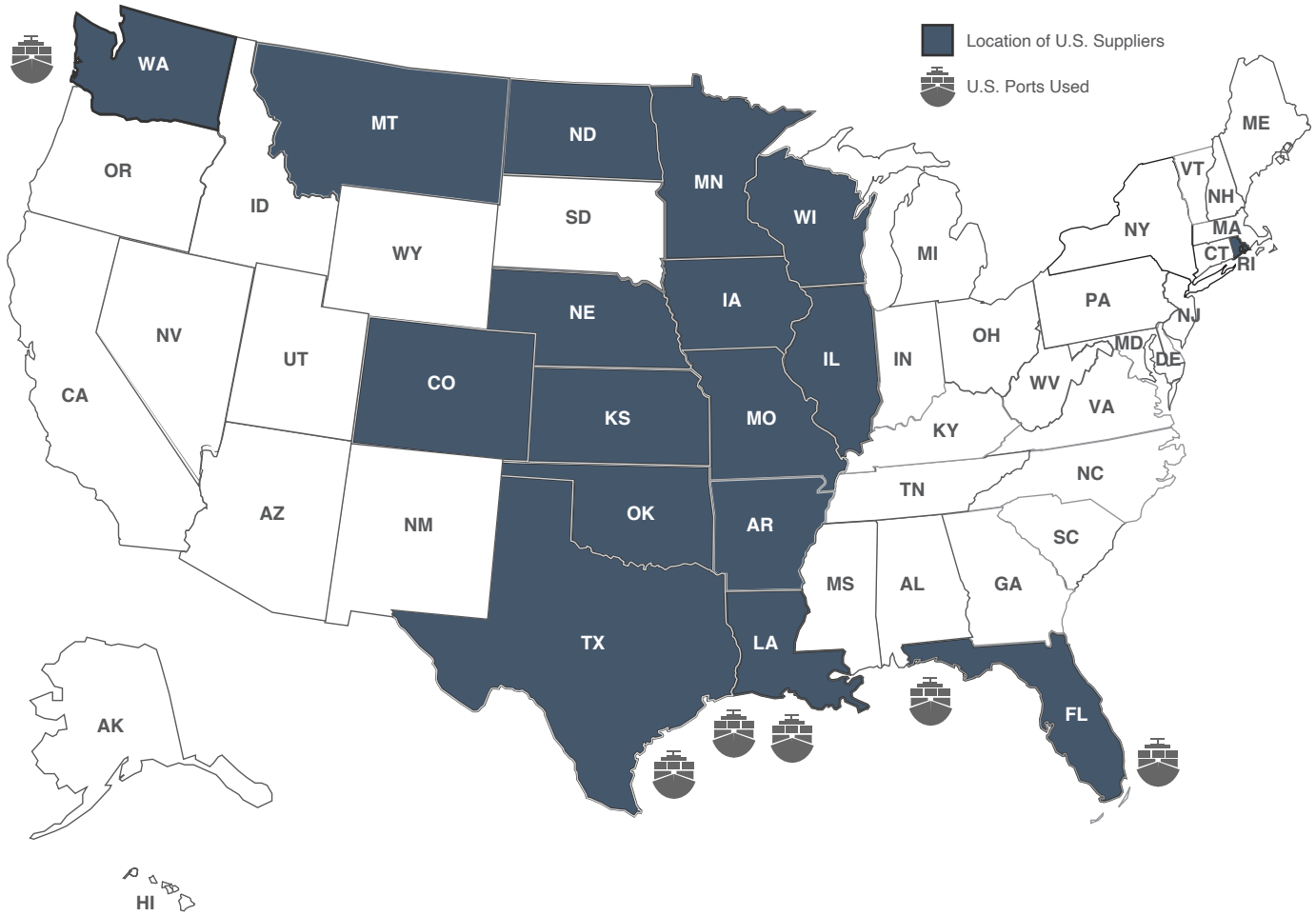
**Figure 2. Total Quantity and Value of U.S. Commodities Purchased From All Active McGovern-Dole Agreements in FY 2022**



\*Includes canned salmon, all-purpose flour, and lipid-based nutrient supplements

**Figure 3. U.S. Agricultural Commodities Purchased and Transported in FY 2022 for Active McGovern-Dole Agreements**

In FY 2022, 49,760.71 MT of U.S. commodities were purchased from vendors located across seventeen states and transported through six U.S. seaports.



Commodities Purchased by State			
Arkansas	Vegetable Oil	Montana	Lentils and Split Green Peas
Colorado	Black Beans	Nebraska	Bulgur, Corn-Soy Blend Plus, and Yellow Split Peas
Florida	Sunflower Seed and Vegetable Oil	North Dakota	Black Beans, Pinto Beans, Green and Yellow Split Peas, Whole Green Peas, and Lentils
Illinois	Vegetable Oil	Oklahoma	All-Purpose Flour
Iowa	Vegetable Oil	Rhode Island	Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements
Kansas	Bulgur	Texas	Fortified Milled Rice, Yellow Corn, Lentils, Pinto Beans, Yellow Split Peas, Vegetable Oil, and Sunflower Seed Oil
Louisiana	Milled and Fortified Milled Rice	Washington	Small Red Beans, Lentils, and Canned Salmon
Minnesota	Yellow Split Peas and Black Beans	Wisconsin	Cornmeal and Corn-Soy Blend Plus
Missouri	Soy-Fortified Cornmeal and Corn-Soy Blend Plus		

## 2.4. Summary of FY 2022 Awards

Agreements awarded by countries in FY 2022 are valued at \$220 million and include Burundi, Cambodia, The Gambia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Timor-Leste. Including the 8 new projects awarded in FY 2022, McGovern-Dole has a total of 55 active projects in 34 countries at various stages in their timelines, with a total value of more than \$1.3 billion across the full 4- to 5-year life of the projects. Together, these McGovern-Dole projects directly benefited more than 4.7 million children and community members in FY 2022 (see Appendix 3). Table 1 shows each awarded country in FY 2022, the total amount of U.S. donated commodities, and the total project cost, which includes freight and financial assistance. Feeding for FY 2022 projects will begin in the final quarter (October) of 2023. Further detail on each of these FY 2022 awards is available in Appendix 4.

**Table 1. Summary of FY 2022 Awards**

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. Donated Commodities During Life of the Project	Total Cost During Life of the Project
Burundi	CRS	6,120 MT	\$29,000,000
Cambodia	WFP	3,290 MT	\$21,000,000
The Gambia	CRS	7,270 MT	\$28,500,000
Lesotho	CRS	6,950 MT	\$28,500,000
Madagascar	CRS	5,500 MT	\$29,500,000
Mauritania	Counterpart International	6,510 MT	\$28,500,000
Tanzania	Global Communities	3,830 MT	\$28,500,000
Timor-Leste	CARE	1,880 MT	\$26,500,000

# 3. Monitoring and Evaluation

USDA's work is grounded in results-oriented management and uses the results frameworks to link every project activity to the achievement of a result. Each result contributes to one of two overarching strategic objectives, as shown in Appendix 1. Underpinning these two objectives are the foundational results, which include local capacity building, government investments, and policy and regulatory environments that create the conditions for school meal programs to be sustained long-term.

Every funded project is required to submit a formal evaluation plan to USDA for review and approval. The evaluation plan for each project details the planned baseline, mid-term, and final evaluations that will be conducted for each project by an independent third-party evaluator. It also describes how the project's internal monitoring system will function and identifies additional "special studies" or assessments planned to address specific research needs of the project. All final evaluations address these five dimensions of the project: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, and each is defined in the USDA Food Assistance Division's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to the required project-level evaluations, USDA's portfolio of monitoring and evaluation activities for the McGovern-Dole Program includes centrally managed evaluation and research activities that reflect program-level priorities. The School Meals Learning Agenda<sup>3</sup>, finalized in 2016, identifies program-level knowledge gaps that USDA and other stakeholders in the school feeding community could build evidence on for the long-term improvement of school feeding programs. McGovern-Dole uses its learning agenda as a strategic planning tool when identifying research and evaluation priorities. Based on the need to build evidence on the connection between school meals and literacy, the McGovern-Dole Program funded an impact evaluation focused on literacy in Mozambique, where two McGovern-Dole projects are active. The baseline portion of the evaluation was conducted mainly in 2017, and the endline phase of the impact evaluation was completed during FY 2022<sup>4</sup>.

In addition to evaluation plans, every funded project is required to submit a performance monitoring plan (PMP) to USDA for review and approval. The PMP describes data sources, collection methods, disaggregates, and other key information for each indicator that the project is required to report on.

USDA's monitoring and evaluation team liaises with awardees to help them identify and use standard and custom performance measures and adhere to USDA's monitoring and evaluation policy. Each project is required to use standard indicators that are relevant to their expected results and to use custom indicators to measure results where standard indicators are unavailable. Each project also establishes annual and life-of-project targets for every indicator in their cooperative agreement. Project-level results reported against standard indicators are aggregated and regularly shared in annual congressional reports and as part of USDA's engagement with interagency initiatives such as Feed the Future and the USG Strategy on International Basic Education.

<sup>2</sup> The policy is available publicly here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/resources/monitoring-and-evaluation-policy>

<sup>3</sup> The School Meals Learning Agenda is publicly available here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/resources/school-meals-learning-agenda>

<sup>4</sup> The evaluation report is publicly available here: Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) - Documents Detail (usaid.gov)

USDA publishes Guidance on Food Aid Program Standard Indicators<sup>5</sup> that include definitions, rationale for each measure, frequency of reporting, and indicator level for each standard indicator. USDA updated the guidance on indicators and the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy during FY 2018, finalizing both in February 2019. The updated documents apply to projects funded in FY 2018 and forward. Updates reflect alignment with interagency commitments, including Feed the Future and the Basic Education Strategy, direct feedback from awardee experiences, and the latest promising practices in the field of evaluation.

The indicator data and evaluation reports submitted to USDA by awardees allow USDA to meet the monitoring and evaluation objectives to ensure that public resources are managed thoughtfully, ensure accountability and transparency, and drive evidence-based program improvements.

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<sup>5</sup>The standard indicators handbook is available publicly here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/resources/guidance-food-aid-program-standard-indicators>



## 4. Results

In FY 2022, more than 4.7 million children, women, and families benefited directly from the McGovern-Dole Program. U.S.-produced commodities helped active McGovern-Dole projects provide daily meals to more than 2.7 million children in FY 2022. More than 1.5 million children and community members also benefited from THRs. While typically intended to encourage attendance, especially among girls, and to increase household access to food in the short term, in FY 2022, many projects, in alignment with the governments of the host countries, continued to provide THRs in lieu of in-school meals when schools were closed or in-person teaching was limited. The projects provided the rations to help mitigate food insecurity created by the global COVID-19 pandemic and avoid the loss or damage of U.S.-produced commodities.

McGovern-Dole projects train thousands of teachers every year, which gives children access to improved literacy instruction delivered by proficient educators. In FY 2022, McGovern-Dole trained more than 22,500 teachers in participating schools and helped teachers supply their students with the fundamental materials and supplies needed to improve literacy by delivering more than 2.7 million teaching and learning materials to schools, teachers, and children. McGovern-Dole projects across the world reached 17,988 schools with a variety of activities aimed at improving the quality of education for primary and pre-primary school children.

McGovern-Dole aims to strengthen the role of local communities in supporting their children's education. Program-wide, in FY 2022, McGovern-Dole funding helped build the capacity of PTAs, train teachers, and improve infrastructure (including the rehabilitation of schools, classrooms, storage rooms for commodities, latrines, water sources, and kitchens). In total, 16,031 PTAs received training and capacity-building to manage school meal projects in their home schools. By building the capacity of PTAs with an emphasis on sustainability, McGovern-Dole prepares PTAs to eventually manage the daily activities of the school meals program, supported by national legislation and host-government or community resources.

In many countries, poor hygiene practices and a lack of access to appropriate sanitation facilities cause illness that results in high rates of student absenteeism from school. Further, parasitic worm infections interfere with nutrient uptake and may lead to anemia, malnutrition, and impaired mental and physical development. The infections pose a serious threat to children's long-term health, education, and productivity, as infected children may be too sick or lethargic to concentrate at school or to attend at all. Research indicates that school-based deworming has positive impacts on child education and health, and it may improve nutrition. In FY 2022, McGovern-Dole funding rehabilitated or built 6,268 facilities, including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms. More than 1.2 million children received deworming medication to improve health outcomes and achieve the intended impact of school feeding.

The data in this section is aggregated program-wide from standard indicators for McGovern-Dole that projects report on when relevant to their planned activities. There are 32 standard indicators used for the McGovern-Dole Program, and program and evaluation staff selected the 9 aggregated outputs mentioned here based on 1) the usefulness of reflecting diverse activities (feeding children, training educators, engaging parents and community members, building infrastructure), and diverse beneficiary types within the program (children, teachers, and family and community members); and 2) the availability of reliable data. Table 2 contains the FY 2022 program-wide aggregated statistics narrated above.

**Table 2. FY 2022 McGovern-Dole Aggregate Indicator Data**

McGovern-Dole Standard Indicator	FY 2022 Total (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022)	# of Projects Reporting (n) <sup>6</sup>
Number of individuals participating in USDA food security programs (SI 30)	4,742,691	47
Number of individuals receiving THR as a result of USDA assistance (SI 15)	1,519,662	37
Number of school-age children receiving daily school meals (breakfast, snack, lunch) as a result of USDA assistance (SI 17)	2,704,860	47
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified as a result of USDA assistance (SI 5)	22,552	44
Number of PTAs or similar “school” governance structures supported as a result of USDA assistance (SI 13)	16,031	47
Number of educational facilities (i.e. school buildings, classrooms, improved water sources, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed as a result of USDA assistance (SI 8)	6268	43
Number of students receiving deworming medication(s) (SI 29)	1,223,870	31
Number of teaching and learning materials provided as a result of USDA assistance (SI 3)	2,718,358	46
Number of schools reached as a result of USDA assistance (SI 32)	17,988	46

<sup>6</sup>The population of projects that could provide indicator data in FY 2022 was 47. The 8 projects funded in FY 2022, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2022 at 55, were signed in September 2022 and therefore are not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2022 by design. The “n” value for each indicator represents the number of projects that include the indicator in their agreement. Note that there are several reasons why an individual project may not have reported against an indicator during the reporting year, such as 1) the project by design did not implement the relevant activities during FY 2022, or 2) the project experienced an unexpected disruption and did not report against the indicator this year.

# 5. Implementers and Key Partners



A beneficiary of a McGovern-Dole project implemented by CRS presenting a speech at a school in northern Togo. Credit: Bobbi Kraham/USDA Staff

To implement McGovern-Dole projects, USDA coordinates with more than 30 implementing entities and partners. These implementers and partners can include, but are not limited to, PVOs, USG partners, USAID and other USG agencies, UN organizations, such as the UN Children’s Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP, and international organizations. These relationships and partnerships leverage additional funding and support to increase the impact of McGovern-Dole investments.

Entities, such as PVOs and WFP, implement McGovern-Dole projects on the ground, working to build the sustainability and lasting impact of activities, including school meal programs. Awardees often support nutrition, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities at the school level and capacity-building activities at the national level to help recipient countries create and implement policies to transition USDA-funded McGovern-Dole school meal projects to national school meal programs.

USAID, the State Department, and other USG agencies are key partners of USDA, ensuring that McGovern-Dole projects are part of coordinated efforts and that collaboration is taking place on the

ground. For example, USDA McGovern-Dole projects will often coordinate with active USAID basic education projects on the sharing of USAID-developed literacy curriculums and school materials, avoiding duplication of efforts and leveraging expertise. In countries where USDA may not have a permanent presence on the ground, McGovern-Dole staff often work with these USG agencies to assist in monitoring projects and ensuring that awardees have the support of the USG via our local U.S. Embassy. USDA McGovern-Dole also works closely with USDA’s own Food and Nutrition Service to leverage their expertise in childhood nutrition and better understand how experiences from U.S. school feeding activities may translate into international contexts.

International organizations such as the UN WFP and the FAO, research organizations, and international school feeding experts, such as the Global Child Nutrition Foundation and the International Food Policy Research Institute, are leading partners on key research, global data, and information sharing. USDA relies on this information and data to help make informed programmatic decisions.

# 6. Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 included revisions to the statute authorizing the McGovern-Dole Program. Pursuant to these revisions, USDA is directed to provide up to 10 percent of the funds made available to carry out the McGovern-Dole Program to be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. For FY 2022, \$23.7 million of the \$237 million in FY 2022 funding made available for the McGovern-Dole Program will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities. In FY 2022, each of the eight McGovern-Dole awards included a local and regional agricultural commodity procurement component. The separate USDA LRP did not receive appropriated funds from the FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022. However, USDA did have five continuing LRP agreements in five countries in FY 2022. The total number of participants reached by all 5 active LRP projects in FY 2022 was 126,859.



A farmer in Senegal working in a community field harvesting hibiscus, onions, and mung beans. Photo credit: Counterpart International staff

USDA's LRP complements McGovern-Dole school meal projects. As part of LRP, USDA aims to:

- Ensure the cost-effective and timely provision of safe and high-quality food assistance commodities in support of school feeding projects and in response to food crises and disasters;
- Strengthen the ability of local and regional farmers, community farmer groups, farmer cooperatives, processors, and agribusinesses to provide high-quality commodities in support of school feeding programs and in response to food crises and disasters; and
- Increase the capacity of organizations and governments to procure commodities in support of school feeding programs, development activities, and responses to food crises and disasters.



# 7. Project Examples

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected children’s education worldwide, leading to the closure of schools in many countries. In FY 2022, active McGovern-Dole projects continued to adjust to different local contexts as some schools reopened fully and some schools moved to hybrid in-person school meal systems. The following examples demonstrate the impact of McGovern-Dole projects in FY 2022 on the lives of intended beneficiaries and show how projects adapted to provide assistance from McGovern-Dole during the global pandemic, in alignment with host-country government responses and McGovern-Dole objectives, to reduce childhood hunger.

## 7.1. School Feeding in Cameroon

USDA awarded a 2018 5-year, \$27 million McGovern-Dole project in Cameroon to Nascent Solutions (“Nascent”). The project aims to improve the literacy of school-age children and increase the use of positive health and dietary practices among 240 primary school communities and 150 health facilities in 4 regions of Cameroon – Adamawa, East, North, and Northwest.

In FY 2022, Nascent collaborated with several Ministries of the Government of Cameroon to support 90,600 students with daily school meals, enhanced learning materials, and improved water and sanitation infrastructure. Nascent coached 870 teachers and administrators on literacy and school management and provided teaching materials. Nascent supported 6,403 children less than 5 years old and 4,723 pregnant and lactating mothers with food rations and behavior change communication to prevent malnutrition. Nascent reached 52,000 members of PTAs and local government with training on school meal management, health and hygiene topics, and agricultural inputs and training to build up communities’ capacity to implement home-grown school feeding (HGSF).

Since 2018, Nascent’s notable achievements include delivering more than 9,300 tons of U.S. commodities in the form of 14 million meals to more than 110,000 students, 7 percent of which have been supplemented by locally available fruits, vegetables, legumes, and grains donated by school communities; cash or in-kind contributions of more than \$5 million from the national government (tax exemption on commodity imports), local government (cash contributions to stand up school meal programs), and school communities (building materials and labor); and constructing or rehabilitating 166 school kitchens, storage units, boreholes, latrines, and handwashing stations. These successes took place despite COVID-19 restrictions disrupting normal school operations for 21 months and sociopolitical unrest in the Northwest region hindering implementation for the entirety of the project.



Primary student enjoying the school meal provided by USDA and Nascent Solutions. Photo credit: Nascent Solutions staff



Girl students at an after-school reading club. Photo credit: Nascent Solutions staff

Nascent's innovations include partnering with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's AgReach Program to conduct research in novel methods to deliver school-based nutrition curricula to 4,000 students and 3,000 parents; delivering mother-tongue instruction in a local language (Fulfulde) to 1,000 students enrolled in an after-school activity; and investing heavily in classroom-based teacher observation and coaching from highly qualified instructors.

## 7.2. School Feeding in Nepal

FY 2020, USDA awarded WFP \$25 million to implement McGovern Dole Programming in Nepal, where WFP has been providing hot meals to more than 246,000 schoolchildren as a major social safety net from early childhood to sixth grade. The program is promoting health and nutrition, as well as enhancing the literacy and attendance of girls and boys in Achham, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Doti, and Jajarkot districts, which have some of the lowest rates of school enrolment and high food insecurity. In the six program districts, WFP provides schools with a comprehensive education, health, and nutrition package, transitioning support to HGSF, and capacity development for provincial and local governments. Throughout this cycle, WFP will provide a nutritious mid-day meal of fortified rice, oil, and lentils in 2,415 schools through September 2024.



Shreejana Nepali, a girl from a school in Western Nepal, relishes a healthy meal of fortified rice and lentils together with her friends. Photo credit: Srawan Shrestha/WFP

Building on the successes of the FY 2013 and FY 2017 McGovern-Dole awards, WFP's proposition for FY 2020 focused on building capacity at

the provincial and local levels. The new award marks WFP's gradual reduction in operational footprint and an organizational shift to increased technical assistance. In 2020, together with the Partnership for Child Development at Imperial College London, USDA, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, WFP successfully piloted a school meal menu planner in selected schools in six districts with the aim of transitioning the school meal program into the HGSF framework. This was timed with the development process of the School Education Sector Plan (SESP) that began in 2020. The operational and policy discourse of HGSF at both field and central levels highlighted the gap in school feeding and strongly recommended its expansion up to Grade 8, the use of local products and procurement for school meals prioritizing HGSF, and the development of school feeding infrastructure. These recommendations were fully embedded in the SESP, which has come into implementation in FY 2021/22. Within the spirit of the SESP, WFP Nepal has started to implement the HGSF program in FY 2020. The program introduced the new LRP component to form a hybrid food basket, which aims to support smallholder farmers and local cooperatives to establish supply chains for the school meals program. Locally purchased vegetables enhance the nutritional value of the school meal and the diversification of the school menu, contributing to the development of healthy eating habits among children.

The year-long closure of schools due to COVID-19 since April 2020 not only affected the attendance and learning of thousands of schoolchildren in Nepal but also their access to nutritious food- and health-support schemes. With a goal to provide



Women-led farmers' group in Jajarkot supply their agro-produce via local cooperatives to schools. Currently, there are total of 476 farmers groups in the four program districts. Photo credit: Saugat Dahal/Mercy Corps





Children from Kalika Basic School in Accham District are happy to use child-friendly hand-washing stations to wash their hands and their plates. Photo credit: Srawan Shrestha/WFP

interim relief to beneficiary families, WFP distributed 5,800 MT of food as THRs in the program districts following strict COVID-19 security and health protocols. In 2021, with the reopening of schools and the mid-day meal program, WFP provided 243,915 students (119,740 boys and 124,175 girls) across 2,415 schools in all 6 program districts with nutritious hot meals comprising of fortified rice, vegetable oil, and lentils. In 2021, the project initiated 'toleshikshya'—a community model of teaching, to ensure that children continued their learning throughout the pandemic—benefiting 17,587 children (8,042 boys and 9,545 girls). The program facilitated the formation of 313 farmer groups with an objective to promote local production,

marketing, and linkage to HGSF, benefiting a total of 63,513 students (30,797 boys and 32,716 girls) across 665 schools in 2020/21. Similarly, a total of 174,993 students (84,489 boys and 90,504 girls) were reached through a comprehensive school health and nutrition package that included physical health screening, first aid services, biannual deworming, WASH services, awareness activities, and iron and folic acid tablet supplementation for adolescent girls, including targeting menstrual health and hygiene. In addition, the rehabilitation or construction of 147 latrines and the rehabilitation or construction of 182 handwashing and water stations were accomplished in FY 2022.



# 8. Commitments and Activities of Host-Country Governments

To gradually build sustainability and commitment to supporting the benefits of McGovern-Dole projects after USDA support ends, USDA McGovern-Dole projects advocate and work with host-country governments and communities to initiate and grow contributions. In countries where McGovern-Dole projects are implemented, host country governments contribute to school feeding in many ways and at a variety of levels, from local to national. Frequent contributions include subsidies, internal transportation of commodities, provision of land for project infrastructure, construction materials, in-kind labor, food accompaniments, and more. Examples of these contributions and their estimated financial value for projects that were awarded in FY 2022 are outlined below. Please note that the data provided in this table for government contributions to school feeding are estimates provided by awardees.

**Table 3: Commitments and Activities of Host-Country Governments**

Country and Funding <sup>7</sup>	Description of Contributions
<p><b>Burundi</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$29 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$2.4 million</p>	<p>The Government of Burundi has allocated \$2.4 million to school feeding during the school year 2021-2022 and has done so in the current school year, too (2022-2023). The funding gets absorbed within the WFP-led program, and 520,613 primary school children receive a daily school meal.</p>
<p><b>Cambodia</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$21 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$6.34 million</p>	<p><b>Cambodian Government:</b> For the National HGSP Program, the Cambodian government is contributing approximately \$2.9 million to support 290 schools. This is equivalent to \$0.2 per child per day.</p> <p>For WFP-implemented programs, the Cambodian Government has provided \$900,000 for in-kind rice and cash.</p> <p>The Cambodian Government funds provinces that are not covered by the McGovern-Dole Program.</p> <p><b>Communities:</b> Communities and McGovern-Dole sub-recipients Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have donated \$540,000 for complementary support for the school feeding program in areas where the McGovern-Dole project is implemented.</p> <p><b>Other donors:</b> Korea’s International Cooperation Agency has contributed approximately \$2 million to WFP in both McGovern-Dole and non-McGovern-Dole provinces.</p>

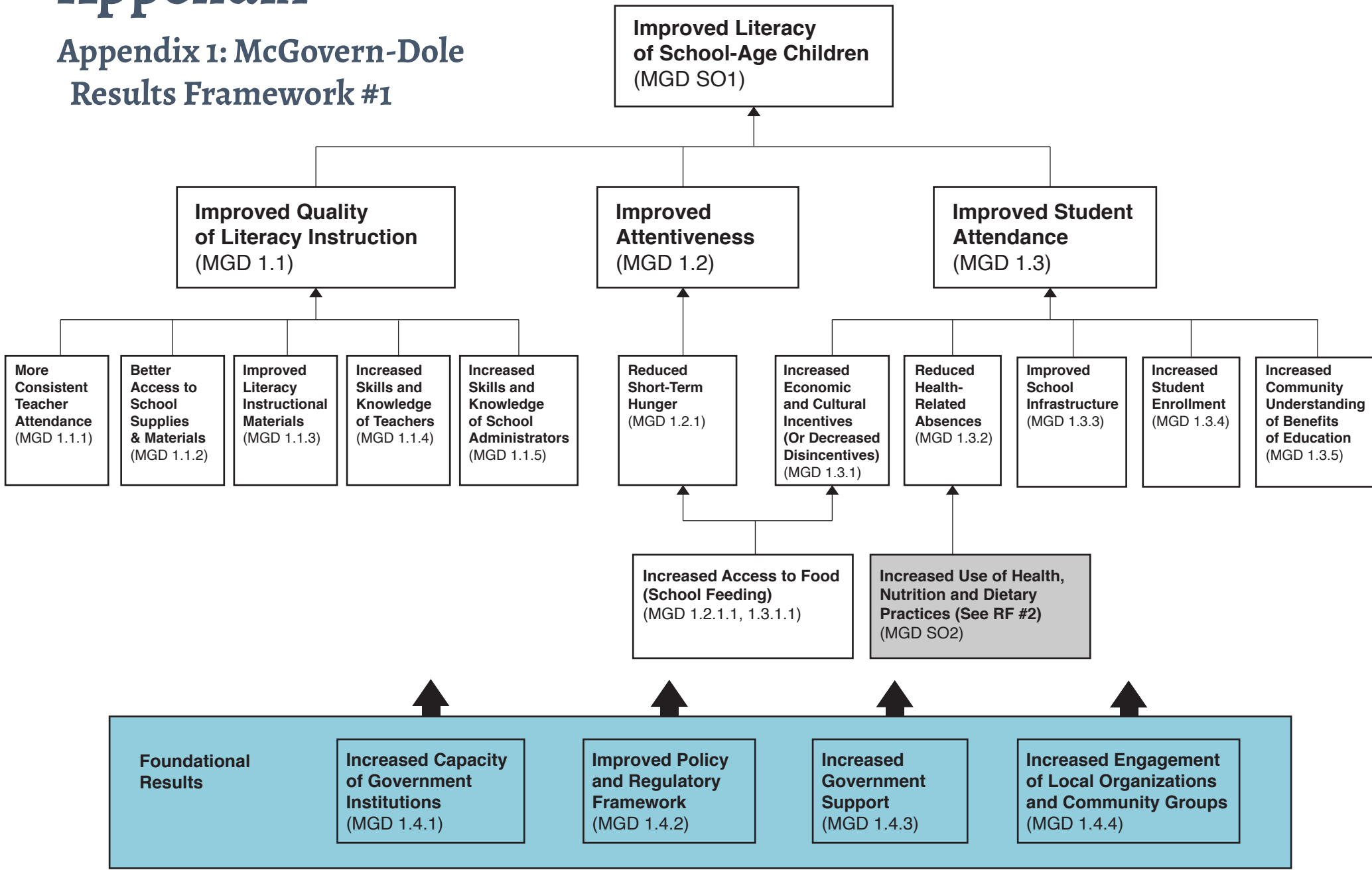
<sup>7</sup> McGovern-Dole amounts listed reflect total award over the life of each project.

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p><b>The Gambia</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$28.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$1.88 million</p>	<p>The Gambian Government is contributing \$0.12 per child per day in the Community Decentralized Procurement/Cash Transfer model and \$0.15 per child per day in the Caterer model to the daily school meal, totaling \$1,888,956 in FY 2022. The cost of transportation is included in the total amount of money (per child per day) allocated to school feeding in both government feeding models.</p> <p>The program is implemented by the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education and WFP.</p> <p>Communities contribute in kind through firewood and labor; however, this has not been valued monetarily.</p>
<p><b>Lesotho</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$28.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$20.3 million</p>	<p>In FY 2022, the Government of Japan donated \$1.7 million to WFP to support 50,000 school-aged children at 2,000 Early Childhood Care and Development Centers, including the training of 300 farmers in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing for 12 months.</p> <p>In FY 2022, WFP provided school feeding in 310 early childhood care and development centers, and 189,511 primary school children participated in WFP school feeding at \$49.75 per child per year for a total of \$9.4 million. As part of this budget, a total cost of \$35.57 per student was allocated in FY 2022 to cover transportation, payments for cooks, and the profit margin for the National Management Agents contracted by the government.</p> <p>In FY 2022, the Lesotho School Feeding Program endeavored to feed 283,321 learners in 1,404 primary schools across the nation with a budget of \$9.2 million.</p>
<p><b>Madagascar</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$29.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$4.15 million</p>	<p>The Government of Madagascar and other partners contributed an estimated amount of \$4,159,211 for FY 2022 to support school feeding programs implemented by the Ministry of National Education and the National Office of Nutrition in approximately 2,037 schools across Madagascar.</p> <p>Other organizations/governments contributing to school feeding: the Adventist Development Relief Agency is implementing indigenous school feeding programs in 102 schools; WFP is implementing school feeding programs in more than 899 schools; and the Japan International Cooperation Agency currently supports community-based school feeding programs at 203 schools, benefiting 27,935 students by providing training to members of school management committees; the NGO SOTRAMEX is implementing school feeding in 12 schools; the NGO TANITISIKA in 43 schools; and Global Communities with funds from USDA is implementing school feeding programs in 83 schools.</p>
<p><b>Mauritania</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$28.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$3.88 million</p>	<p>The Government of Mauritania contributed \$19,600 to cover the cost of McGovern-Dole commodity warehouse storage in the Brakna and Gorgol regions. Additionally, the Government of Mauritania contributed more than \$3,864,313 toward school feeding, which benefited 66,237 schoolchildren from 644 schools in 12 regions of the country. The total external funding in FY 2022 was \$3,883,913.</p>

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p><b>Tanzania</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$28.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$716,975</p>	<p>In FY 2022, the Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, contributed the equivalent of \$1.06 per child per day to support school feeding for children with disabilities, totaling \$17,575, serving 421 children from 231 schools in the Mara region of Tanzania.</p> <p>The Government of Tanzania also invested the equivalent of \$4,928 towards the provision of textbooks and school materials and provided a \$688,741 capitation grant to support education and infrastructure activities in the 231 schools in the Mara region.</p> <p>Four district councils in the Mara region have contributed the equivalent of \$5,731 for costs to support their schools' activities and provide supportive monitoring visits to 231 schools in the Mara region.</p> <p>Parents and community members have contributed 615 MT of food commodities for school feeding in the 231 schools in the Mara region. Schools provided approximately 170,250 square meters of land for the operation of pedagogical school gardens in the Mara region.</p>
<p><b>Timor-Leste</b> McGovern-Dole Funding: \$26.5 million External Funding in FY 2022: \$16.24 million</p>	<p>The Government of Timor-Leste contributed \$0.25 per child per day to the daily school meals, amounting to a total of \$8,444,850 in 2022. In FY 2022, the Government of Timor-Leste passed Decree Law 61/2022 on August 24, approving a contribution of \$0.42/child per day for school meals.</p> <p>In FY 2022, the Government of Korea, through the Korea International Cooperation Agency, provided a \$7.8 million donation to the WFP to provide fortified rice to schools in three municipalities (Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi) during a 4-year period.</p>

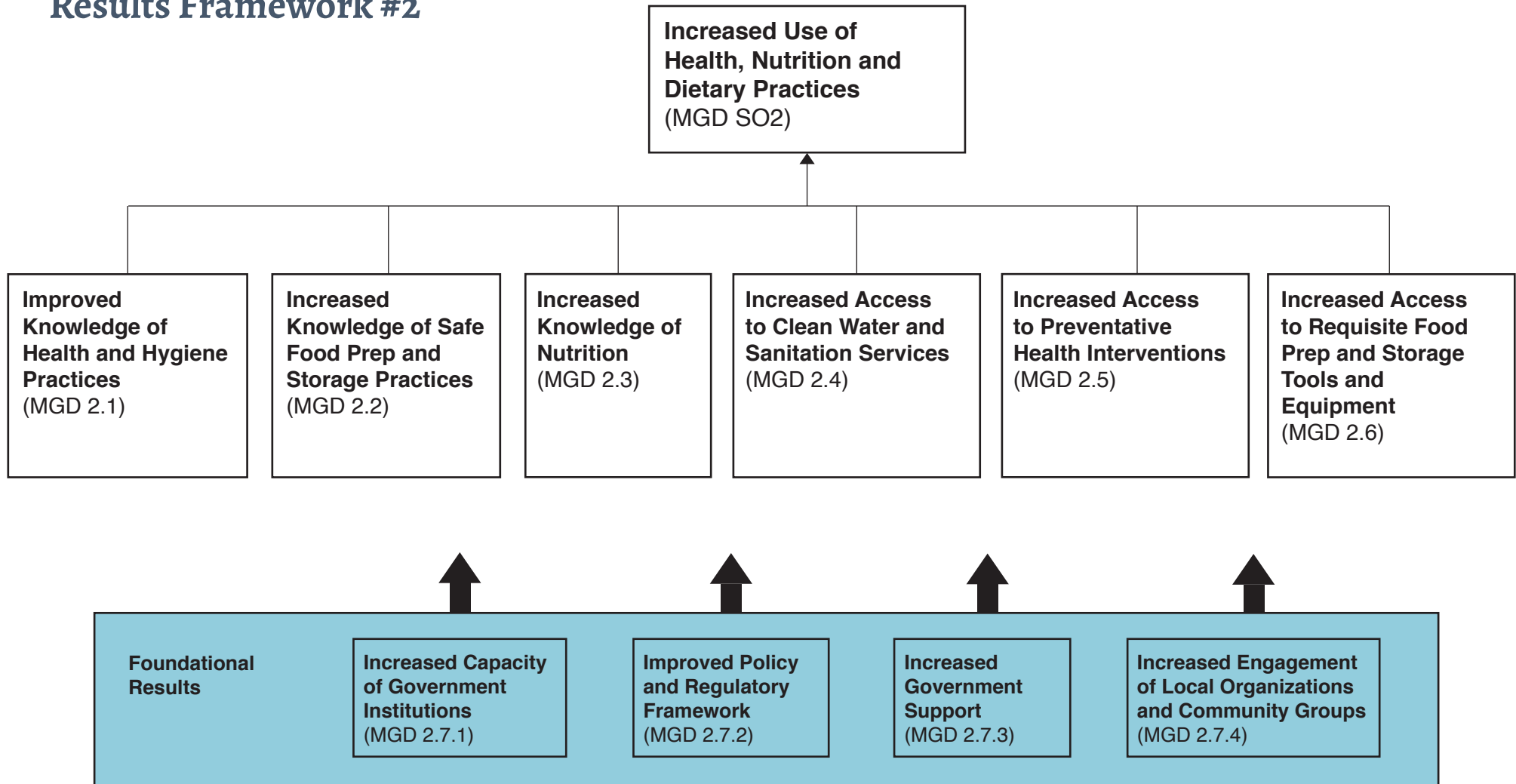
# Appendix

## Appendix 1: McGovern-Dole Results Framework #1



**A Note on Foundational Results:** These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

# Appendix 1: McGovern-Dole Results Framework #2



**A Note on Foundational Results:** These results can feed into one or more higher-level results. Causal relationships sometimes exist between foundational results.

## Appendix 2: McGovern-Dole Proposal Review and Selection Criteria

McGovern-Dole cooperative agreements provide U.S. agricultural commodities and cash resources to program recipients, who are PVOs, the UN WFP, and other international organizations, through a competitive award process.

### Project proposals must include:

- An explanation of goals and objectives, targeted beneficiaries, regions, and specific needs of the targeted population;
- A description of current programs, policies, and strategies of other stakeholders that promote primary education and literacy and reduce the incidence of hunger through school feeding;
- A detailed description of the working relationship with and support from the recipient government and the collaboration done to develop the proposed project, as well as how the project would leverage other development resources to achieve the results;
- An explanation of how they will involve indigenous institutions as well as local communities and governments in the development and implementation of the activities;
- Identified in-country constraints that could obstruct the project's efforts to address the identified needs and ways to mitigate these constraints;
- A plan to sustain the benefits of the project after U.S. intervention has ceased;
- A detailed description of complementary activities, aligned with evidence-based approaches and best practices, to enhance school meals and improve literacy, nutrition, and health;
- A ration justification for both U.S.-donated and locally and regionally procured commodities with a detailed explanation of how the ration size helps address the identified nutritional deficiencies of the intended beneficiaries;
- A comprehensive plan detailing who the beneficiaries are and how the project activities will target them;
- Evidence of previous experience carrying out a similar type of project, either in the country of donation or in another country with a comparable social, political, and economic environment;
- An understanding of beneficiaries' needs and the corresponding social, economic, and political environment;
- Evidence of project activities being tailored to meet McGovern-Dole's Results Framework strategic goals;
- Evidence of measurable indicators that may be checked at baseline, midline, and at the end of the McGovern-Dole project, documenting progress towards meeting these strategic goals;
- A detailed budget identifying how FAS funds will be used for administrative costs, local and regional procurement, inland transportation, storage, and handling (ITSH), and activity costs.

After being introduced in FY 2020, applicants had to include a LRP component for purchasing agricultural commodities. For FY 2022, \$23.7 million of the \$237 million of FY 2022 funding made available for the McGovern-Dole Program will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally produced commodities.

### Proposals are carefully evaluated and selected based on the following criteria:

- Introduction and strategic analysis: clarity of the intended project outcomes, objectives, and goals; clear description of the duration of the project, estimated costs, number of direct beneficiaries, main focus of the intervention, and a detailed explanation of the need for a school feeding program in the targeted country; demonstrated coordination with national, regional, and local governments, USG agencies, and other stakeholders;
- Organizational capacity and staffing: the implementing organization's prior experience with successfully administering school feeding and/or food assistance projects;
- Graduation and sustainability: the strength of the proposal's graduation and sustainability plan;
- Project-level results framework: clarity of the connection between proposed activities and the intended results as outlined in the McGovern-Dole Results Frameworks; clearly describes the project's theory of change and refers to existing research on effective strategies for achieving desired outcomes;

- Plan of operation and activities: clear activity descriptions and the steps involved to implement the activities, including nutrition and evidence-based literary interventions; alignment and collaboration with USAID priorities and activities;
- Budget: transparency in the detailed budget laying out administrative costs, local and regional procurement, ITSH, and activity costs for the life of the project;
- Commodity management: commodity appropriateness and distribution plan;
- Monitoring and evaluation: identified indicators that are appropriate to project outcomes and measurable; alignment with the McGovern-Dole Learning Agenda; clarity in the evaluation methods that will be used throughout the life of the project.

**U.S. Donated Commodities may be used in the country of donation in three ways:**

- Direct distribution: as school snacks, hot meals, and THRs;
- Food for work: the exchange of food rations or meals for work done by beneficiaries (cooks, storekeepers, etc.); and
- Value-added processing for distribution (barter): the commodity is processed to carry out the objectives of the food aid agreement (e.g., U.S.-donated wheat is processed into nutritious, high-energy biscuits in Bangladesh for school feeding projects).

**New in FY 2022**

- Applications received by the closing date of the announcement and found incomplete will be contacted by FAS by email. FAS will grant up to 3 business days from the date of contact for an applicant to submit missing content and forms via the Food Aid Information System.
- To improve the clarity of applications and reduce confusion, applicants must include a list of acronyms as part of their application package.
- Applicants are encouraged to review new language in the Introduction and Strategic Analysis, and Plan of Operations.
- The content guidance language has been updated to now include the use of anthropometry and nutritional outcome measures in the Plan of Operations as well as in Monitoring and Evaluation. Applicants are encouraged to develop anthropometry as an activity in the Plan of Operations and may develop corresponding indicators and monitoring and evaluation plans.

## Appendix 3: McGovern-Dole Number of Participants and Expenses in FY 2022

McGovern-Dole cooperative agreements provide U.S. agricultural commodities and cash resources to program recipients, who are PVOs, the UN World Food Program, and other international organizations, through a competitive award process.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 <sup>8</sup>	Expenses in FY 2022
<b>2015 Agreements</b>			
Cote D'Ivoire	WFP	65,859	\$2,346,434.28
Rwanda	WFP	82,716	\$149,386.39

<sup>8</sup> Direct participants reached during FY 2022 are reported by implementers against established standard indicators.



Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2022 <sup>8</sup>	Expenses in FY 2022
<b>2016 Agreements</b>			
Guatemala	Project Concern International	53,732	\$3,146,643.21
Kenya	WFP	3168	\$5,168,043.16
Laos	CRS	45,106	\$3,262,956.28
Tanzania	Project Concern International	193,732	0
<b>2017 Agreements</b>			
Benin	CRS	54,865	\$1,461,645.23
Laos	WFP	90,434	\$3,198,263.83
Liberia	Save the Children	53,804	\$4,401,666.58
Nepal	WFP	78,791	\$3,198,860.05
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	67,586	\$1,460,901.51
Republic of Congo	WFP	88,662	\$5,478,536.94
<b>2018 Agreements</b>			
Burkina Faso	CRS	182,873	\$3,741,351.30
Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	354,820	\$4,859,775.91
Ethiopia	WFP	141,620	\$5,364,849.81
Guatemala	Save the Children	58,075	\$3,652,200.47
Senegal	Counterpart International	60,398	\$3,788,147.69
Sierra Leone	CRS	66,369	\$3,734,622.44
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	478,351	\$5,461,364.80
Timor-Leste	CARE	367,899	\$4,594,300.54
<b>2019 Agreements</b>			
Cambodia	WFP	141,354	\$6,968,648.54
Guinea-Bissau	CRS	98,693	\$4,547,416.21
Haiti	WFP	139,109	\$6,936,400.48
Malawi	Nascent Solutions	382,490	\$5,211,901.97
Mauritania	Counterpart International	77,269	\$5,338,172.32
Mozambique	World Vision	150,280	\$9,960,828.63
Togo	CRS	70,282	\$4,466,388.09
Uzbekistan <sup>9</sup>	Mercy Corps	0	\$1,622,211.61

<sup>9</sup>The Mercy Corps project in Uzbekistan suffered delays in starting, so it did not reach participants during FY 2022 and will during FY 2023.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
<b>2020 Agreements</b>			
Bangladesh	WFP	49,162	\$3,098,027.86
Cote d'Ivoire	WFP	126,794	\$4,895,312.15
Guatemala	CRS	94,189	\$7,436,644.27
Honduras	CRS	69,251	\$7,775,218.75
Laos	WFP	69,340	\$4,545,861.87
Mali	CRS	97,814	\$5,684,394.68
Mozambique	Counterpart International	73,194	\$4,583,818.20
Nepal	WFP	368,746	\$6,963,211.33
Rwanda	WFP	135,978	\$4,914,586.22
<b>2021 Agreements<sup>10</sup></b>			
Benin	CRS	0	\$1,572,629.31
Burkina Faso	CRS	0	\$3,710,861.71
Guatemala	Global Communities	0	\$2,082,213.77
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps	94	\$2,524,686.44
Laos	CRS	0	\$2,228,779.95
Liberia	Save the Children	3445	\$2,601,997.78
Madagascar	Global Communities	0	\$2,762,683.96
Republic of Congo	WFP	0	\$8,589,954.98
Senegal	Counterpart International	0	\$1,547,568.12
Sierra Leone	CRS	6347	\$2,312,821.86

<sup>10</sup> Implementation for FY 2021 projects typically remains in the start-up phase during FY 2022. This includes activities such as conducting baseline evaluations, establishing partnerships and agreements, preparing curricula, etc. These projects typically reach very few participants during their first year, FY 2022, and will reach more in FY 2023.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
<b>2022 Agreements<sup>11</sup></b>			
Burundi	CRS	NA	NA
Cambodia	WFP	NA	NA
The Gambia	CRS	NA	NA
Lesotho	CRS	NA	NA
Madagascar	CRS	NA	NA
Mauritania	Counterpart International	NA	NA
Tanzania	Global Communities	NA	NA
Timor-Leste	CARE	NA	NA
<b>FY 2022 Totals</b>			
Countries	Active Projects	Participants	
34	55	4,742,691	\$175,540,186.78

<sup>11</sup> The 8 projects funded in FY 2022, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2022 at 55, were negotiated and agreements signed in September 2022. Signing agreements late in the fiscal year is standard practice in the International Food Assistance Division, and therefore these projects are not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2022 by design.

## Appendix 4: Cost Breakdown by U.S. Donated Commodity of New Funding Allocations in FY 2022<sup>12</sup>

Country	Awardee	U.S. Donated Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	U.S. Donated Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance <sup>13</sup>	Total Cost During Life of the Project
<b>Africa</b>							
Burundi	Catholic Relief Services	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	2,390	\$2,514,758	\$1,254,750		
		Fortified Rice	3,580	\$2,387,943	\$1,879,500		
		Vegetable Oil	150	\$395,945	\$78,750		
Total			6,120	\$5,298,646	\$3,213,000	\$20,488,354	\$29,000,000
The Gambia	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	3,050	\$2,455,250	\$762,500		
		Lentils	480	\$561,178	\$177,600		
		Black Beans	720	\$843,319	\$266,400		
		Vegetable Oil	520	\$1,417,600	\$192,400		
Total			7,270	\$6,264,870	\$2,689,900	\$19,545,230	\$28,500,000
Lesotho	Catholic Relief Services	Soy Fortified Cornmeal	4,660	\$2,121,750	\$948,750		
		Pinto Beans	330	\$387,247	\$108,900		
		Vegetable Oil	490	\$1,385,983	\$161,700		
		Corn-Soy Blend Plus	1,470	\$1,573,255	\$485,100		
Total			6,950	\$7,780,071	\$2,293,500	\$18,426,429	\$28,500,000
Madagascar	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	4,250	\$2,708,582	\$2,749,750		
		Pinto Beans	840	\$962,361	\$543,480		
		Vegetable Oil	410	\$1,175,958	\$265,270		
Total			5,500	\$4,846,900	\$3,558,500	\$21,094,600	\$29,500,000

<sup>12</sup> All dollar figures are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

<sup>13</sup> Financial assistance covers all McGovern-Dole programming and activities, locally and regionally procured commodities, internal transportation, storage and handling of both U.S.-donated and procured commodities, project evaluations, and other overhead administration needs. Activities covered with financial assistance differ between agreements, but all complement the school feeding commodities and contribute to the objectives of the McGovern-Dole Program and capacity building for sustainability. Source: Web-Based Supply Chain Management

Country	Awardee	Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance <sup>16</sup>	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
<b>Africa (Continued)</b>							
Mauritania	Counterpart International	Fortified Rice	2,570	\$1,645,621	\$899,500		
		Corn-Soy Blend Plus	2,900	\$3,008,900	\$1,015,000		
		Great Northern Beans	460	\$371,046	\$161,000		
		Fortified Vegetable Oil	580	\$1,592,098	\$203,000		
Total			6,510	\$6,617,665	\$2,278,500	\$19,603,835	\$28,500,000
Tanzania	Global Communities	Fortified Rice	2,880	\$1,816,050	\$1,094,400		
		Pinto Beans	830	\$941,698	\$315,400		
		Fortified Vegetable Oil	120	\$321,822	\$45,600		
Total			3,830	\$3,079,570	\$1,455,400	\$23,965,030	\$28,500,000
Africa Total			36,180	\$33,887,722	\$15,488,800	\$123,123,478	\$172,500,000
<b>Asia</b>							
Cambodia	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	3,120	\$1,903,770	\$842,400		
		Fortified Vegetable Oil	170	\$444,205	\$45,900		
Total			3,290	\$2,347,975	\$888,300	\$17,763,725	\$21,000,000
Timor-Leste	CARE	Fortified Rice	970	\$598,408	\$261,900		
		Vegetable Oil	260	\$687,401	\$70,200		
		Pinto Beans	650	\$721,629	\$175,500		
Total			1,880	\$2,007,438	\$507,600	\$23,984,963	\$26,500,000
Asia Total			5,170	\$4,355,412	\$1,395,900	\$41,748,688	\$47,500,000
Worldwide Total							\$220,000,000

# Appendix 5: List of Potential Available Commodities from the FY 2022 Notice of Funding for the McGovern-Dole Program

All Beef Packer Tallow	Parboiled, Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 2/7
All Purpose Flour	Parboiled, Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 5/20
Black Beans	Peas/Lentils Substitutable
Bread Flour	Pinto Beans
Bulgur	Ready-to-use nutritional food
Cornmeal	Salmon, pink (canned)
Corn-Soy Blend	Small Red Beans
Corn-Soy Blend Plus	Soft Red Winter Wheat
Crude Degummed Soybean Oil	Soft White Wheat
Dark Northern Spring Wheat	Sorghum
Dark Red Kidney Beans	Soybean Oil
Dehydrated potato granules	Soy-Fortified Bulgur
Dehydrated Potatoes Flakes	Soy-Fortified Cornmeal
Extra Fancy Tallow	Split Yellow Peas
Fortified Rice, 2/7 Long grain, Well Milled	Super Cereal Plus
Fortified Rice, 2/7 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Sunflower Seed Oil
Fortified Rice, 3/15 Long grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil
Fortified Rice, 3/15 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil Substitutable
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Long Grain, Well Milled	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 2/7
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 3/15
Great Northern Beans	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 5/20
Green Peas	Well Milled, Medium Grain Rice 5/20
Green Split Peas	Whole Green Peas
Hard Milled Long Grain Rice	Whole Yellow Peas
Hard Red Spring Wheat	Yellow Corn
Hard Red Winter Wheat	Yellow Grease
Kabuli Garbanzo Beans	Yellow Soybeans
Lentils	
Lipid Based Nutrient Supplement	
Milled Rice	
Nonfat, Non-fortified Dry Milk	
Northern Spring Wheat	

Commodities are subject to change based on price and availability.