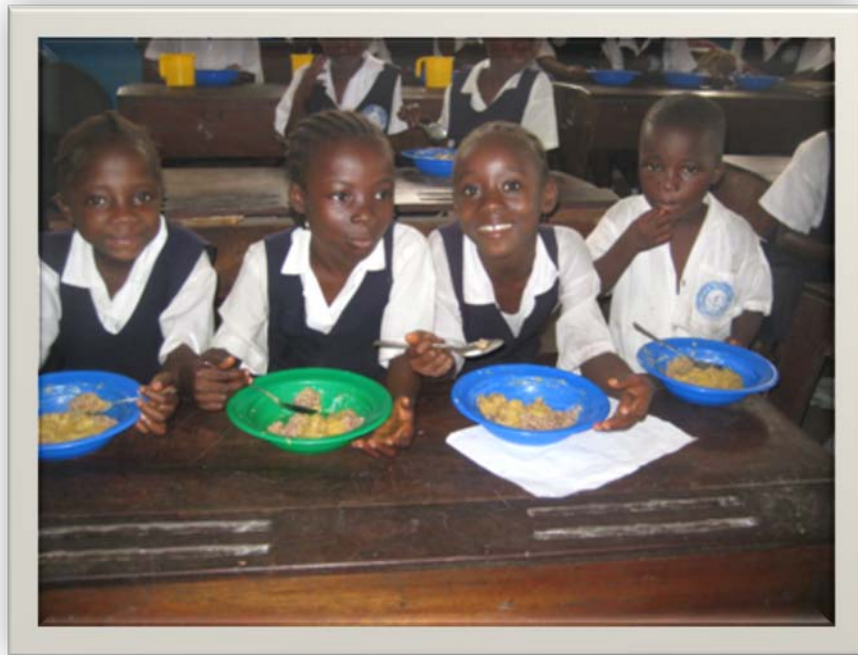


The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance

Report to the United States Congress



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

September 2011

This report responds to USDA’s requirement to report to Congress “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 report includes an overview of the activities under the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program during fiscal year 2010. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

Cover: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Program recipients receive school meals in Liberia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary

Overview

- I. Objectives of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
- II. Funding and Programs by Region
- III. How the Program Works
- IV. Leveraging Program Resources for Improved Results
- V. Working Towards Graduation
- VI. Contributions from Other Donors

Appendices

- I. McGovern-Dole Food for Education Funding Allocations for FY 2010 by Country
- II. McGovern-Dole Program Beneficiaries in FY 2010
- III. Contributions from Other Donors to Supplement McGovern-Dole Programs in FY 2010
- IV. World Food Program School Feeding by Region
- V. World Food Program Country Programs Supported by the McGovern-Dole Program and Other Donors

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
HDI	Humpty Dumpty Institute
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IRD	International Relief and Development
JAM	Joint Aid Management
MC	Mercy Corps
McGovern-Dole	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
MOE	Ministry of Education
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCI	Project Concern International
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SHARE	Asociación SHARE de Guatemala
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Program

SUMMARY

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole) supports development projects that combat hunger, improve nutrition, and strengthen the quality of, and access to, education, with a special emphasis on girls. In fiscal year (FY) 2010, the program provided \$174.1 million in assistance to about 4.3 million people in 18 countries. Eleven program participants worked with USDA to implement the projects. By providing school meals and complementary activities, McGovern-Dole projects helped to boost school enrollment and attendance as well as academic performance.



School meals allow children to focus on learning rather than their hunger.

Complementary activities provided resources to improve the school environment, enhance prospects for graduation of the program, and reduce barriers to school attendance. In FY 2010, the program supported teacher training, the creation of parent-teacher associations, and the provision of textbooks. The program also addressed health and hygiene by supporting deworming and other preventative health care and digging water wells.

Contributions from other donors enhanced the effectiveness of the program. In FY 2010, other donors or recipient governments provided more than 140,000 metric tons (MT) of food and \$28 million of other resources to supplement the programs in the 18 countries that received McGovern-Dole funding. On a larger scale, donors contributed more than \$440 million to the WFP to provide direct school feeding to 22.4 million beneficiaries in 62 countries. In addition to the United States, Canada, Australia, and the private sector were the main contributors.

In this report, FAS provides an overview of the program and spotlights four projects in Bolivia, Cambodia, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau as examples of the program's results. Detailed tables on McGovern-Dole funding, complementary activities, and contributions from other donors are presented at the end of the report.

OVERVIEW

I. Objectives of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Through programs like the McGovern-Dole Program, the United States supports education, child development, and food security programs in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education. The program was authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 and is named in honor of U.S. Ambassador and former U.S. Senator George McGovern and former U.S. Senator Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to encourage a global commitment to school feeding and child nutrition.

The key objectives of the McGovern-Dole Program are to provide food and nutrition to attract children to school, improve the literacy of primary school aged children, and turn the program over to the recipient countries over the long term. The program provides donations of U.S. agricultural products as well as financial and technical assistance for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education.

II. Funding and Programs by Region

In fiscal year 2010, the program benefitted more than 4 million people in 18 countries. These include:

Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda

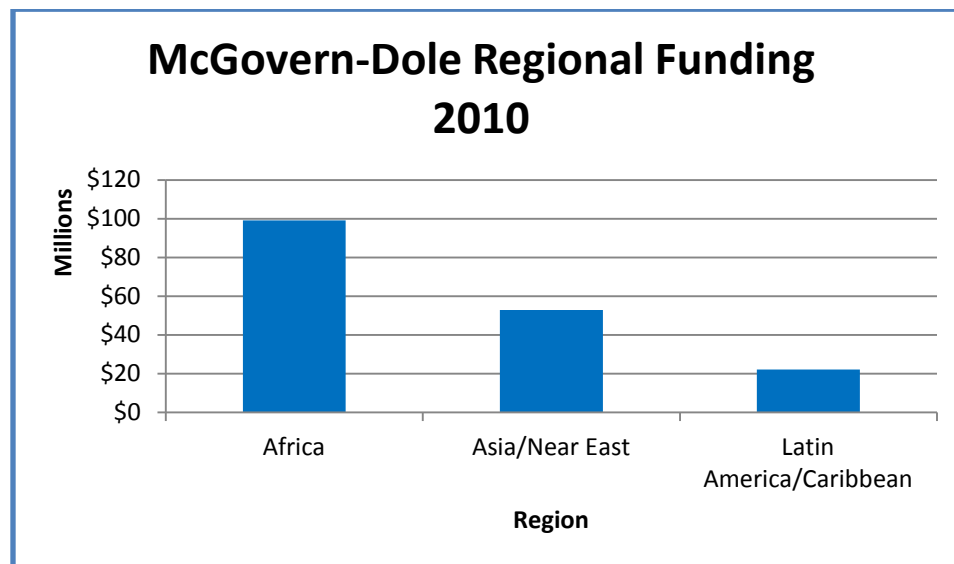
Asia/Near East: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Laos, and Pakistan

Latin America/Caribbean: Bolivia and Guatemala

The countries must have met the following criteria to be considered a priority country:

- Per capita income at lower or lower-middle income standards, as defined by the World Bank;
- Greater than 20-percent prevalence of undernourishment as a proportion of the total population (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' data);
- Adult literacy rates below 80 percent;
- Net food importer;
- Government commitment to education; and
- No or limited civil conflict that could impede successful implementation of the program.

In fiscal year (FY) 2010, the Program allocated nearly \$174.1 million in U.S. government resources in three regions.



McGovern-Dole programs in FY 2010 were implemented through partnership with the following 11 organizations:

- Counterpart International
- International Relief and Development
- Joint Aid Management
- Catholic Relief Services
- Project Concern International
- ACDI/VOCA
- Mercy Corps
- Humpty Dumpty Institute
- Land O'Lakes
- Asociación SHARE de Guatemala, and
- The World Food Program.

Detailed information on recipient countries, implementing organizations, commodities, and values is provided in Appendix I. The number of beneficiaries reached by each program is summarized in Appendix II.

III. How the Program Works

McGovern-Dole food assistance grants provide U.S. agricultural commodities and cash resources to program participants, that are either PVOs or the WFP, through a competitive grant approval process. Project proposals must include:

- A comprehensive plan detailing who the beneficiaries are and how the U.S. food product will be provided to them;
- A detailed description of complementary activities enhancing school feeding, and improving education, nutrition and health;
- Support from the local government, community, or national government;
- A plan to sustain the benefits of the program after U.S. intervention has ceased;
- Evidence of previous experience carrying out a similar type of program, either in the country of donation or in another country with a comparable social, political, and economic environment; and
- An understanding of beneficiaries' needs and the corresponding social, economic, and political environment.



The IRD McGovern-Dole project in Liberia partners with local industry and government to strengthen public-private partnerships necessary for eventual program transition.

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

- The implementing organization's prior experience with successfully administering school feeding or food projects;
- The clarity of the intended program outcomes, objectives, and goals;
- The strength of the proposal's graduation and sustainability plan;
- A demonstrated coordination with national, regional, and local governments, U.S. government agencies, and national plans; and
- Commodity appropriateness and distribution plan.

Spotlight 1- McGovern-Dole School Feeding in Bolivia - Encouraging Sustainability through Local Government and Communities

About three-fourths of Bolivia's population survives on two dollars a day, and 26 percent of the population is chronically malnourished. Development is hindered by a lack of education, especially among girls, poor agricultural practices, and limited infrastructure. USDA began funding school feeding activities in Bolivia in FY 2005 through Project Concern International (PCI). USDA commodities and cash were used to develop school feeding programs in 65 municipalities in the departments of Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi. In 21 of these 65 municipalities (845 schools), local governments are now fully operating school feeding programs that provide nutritious meals five days a week during the school year. In 22 of the remaining 44 municipalities, children receive a meal one to three times a week or a small snack.

To independently sustain a school feeding program, since these municipalities need further training and support, USDA extended this program in FY 2010. The extension will fund additional technical support and training by municipal governments and ensure a smooth transition to a self-sustaining school feeding program.

Commodities may be used in the country of donation in three ways:

- **Direct distribution** – including the distribution of the commodity as take-home rations or the preparation of the commodity into meals to be fed to beneficiaries;
- **Food for work** – the exchange of food rations or meals for work done by beneficiaries; and
- **Barter** – the exchange of the commodity for a good or service to be used to carry out the objectives of the food aid agreement, *e.g.*, processing U.S. donated wheat into biscuits for school feeding projects.

Spotlight 2 – School Feeding in Cambodia - Helping Girls Attend School

Cambodia's children are one of the largest undernourished populations in the world. In Cambodia, it is commonplace for poor families to keep their children, especially girls, at home to earn extra household income instead of attending school. Approximately half of the country's school children do not complete primary school, and nearly 20 percent of children between the ages of six and eleven do not attend school at all. In FY 2007, USDA began implementing a two-year, school feeding project with the World Food Program (WFP) to feed hot breakfasts to 420,000 children and provide 60,000 families with take-home rations.

In FY 2010, USDA provided WFP another \$16.9 million to continue school feeding in Cambodia. WFP is providing a daily hot breakfast for 270,000 students over three years and distributing a take-home ration to 41,400 children, mostly girls, in order to ensure student retention. School breakfasts and take-home rations give Cambodian families incentives to send their children to school. The FY 2010 program also provided additional technical support and training to municipal governments, thereby better integrating them into the program in preparation for the eventual transfer of responsibilities.

IV. Leveraging Program Resources for Improved Results

In addition to donating and shipping U.S. agricultural commodities, USDA provides financial assistance for complementary activities to enhance projects' contributions to the objectives of the McGovern-Dole Program. These activities supplement the daily food distribution and can include infrastructure improvement of schools, kitchens and food storage, distribution of school supplies and textbooks, programs on health and nutrition, and teacher training. Many projects include the development and training of parent-teacher associations or community-based food management committees to prepare groups for implementing school feeding after the completion of the McGovern-Dole Program activities. Projects can also include the construction of school gardens, greenhouses, pens for livestock and fish farms to provide agricultural education to students and teachers as well as supplemental fresh food for the school feeding programs. A listing of the complementary activities for FY 2010 is shown in Appendix II.

The implementing organizations work with local communities, local non-governmental organizations, and other partners to carry out the complementary activities. The McGovern-Dole Program supports many activities directly, but implementing organizations also receive funding from other donors. In FY 2010, other donors and partners contributed \$28 million of resources to complement the McGovern-Dole programs. A description of other donors' contribution is presented in Appendix III. In carrying out the complementary activities, the implementing

organizations are able to establish longer-term relationships that contribute to an improved educational environment, support capacity building and help to further sustainability efforts. These efforts open opportunities for local entities and their partners to assume increasing responsibility for the school feeding effort and eventual graduation from the program.

Spotlight 3- School Feeding with Maternal and Child Health in Senegal

Senegal is considered one of western Africa's more stable economies despite the far-reaching effects of poverty and unemployment in over half the nation's population. Most people live below the poverty line and experience high rates of malnutrition. Some areas in the country receive little rainfall, and food prices are inflated, making food unaffordable for vulnerable households. As a result, roughly 30 percent of children under the age of five are stunted in height, and 58 percent of women of child-bearing age suffer from anemia.

USDA donated more than more than \$6 million in FY 2007 to Counterpart International (CPI) to implement a three-year school feeding program. Children in 112 primary schools, 21 pre-schools, and mothers and their infants in 58 maternal and child health nutrition centers received a daily meal. After nearly three years of operation, this school feeding program has achieved a large measure of sustainability.

V. Working Toward Graduation

The McGovern-Dole Program provides a foundation for lasting impacts by encouraging projects to take root in the host countries. Longer-term funding cycles enable the host country to establish the necessary support structures, and to continue the school feeding and other program activities to achieve a lasting impact. For example, USDA's 2008 McGovern-Dole Program in Lao PDR, implemented by the WFP has made substantial progress toward achieving long-term sustainability. The WFP's efforts to work closely with and strengthen that country's Ministry of Education's targeting, implementation, and monitoring of school feeding activities displays promise in the program's independent longevity. Specifically, the Home Grown School Feeding pilot provides school children a lunch made with both rice provided by WFP and foods bought at local markets in nine provinces. The pilot is also supported by the Government of Australia. WFP's McGovern-Dole program in Lao People's Democratic Republic has benefited approximately 50,000 children and their families.



SHARE Guatemala increased school enrollment and attendance for both boys and girls by an average of 4 percent annually.

The McGovern-Dole Program with SHARE Guatemala has also seen consistent success since its inception in 2006. Of the 533 schools that currently receive support from SHARE through the McGovern-Dole program, many have been participating since 2006 or 2007. SHARE anticipates the graduation of roughly 25 percent of the schools covered by 2010. USDA provided another

grant to SHARE in FY 2010 to allow for more schools to consolidate activities in order to graduate at the close of the program in 2014.

IPHD started implementing a school feeding program in Guinea Bissau in 2006 and has gained government support (see Spotlight 4). After the Ministry of Education observed the school feeding program and established school feeding as a national priority, the government issued a Decree-Law that created the Inter-Ministerial Commission for School Lunches for pre-schools and elementary schools.

The projects in Lao PDR, Guatemala and Guinea Bissau provide strong examples of the long-term results of the McGovern-Dole Program. While short-term projects alleviate immediate suffering, long-term programs, with the support of the host community, can reduce hunger and improve education in the future.

Spotlight 4- How Guinea Bissau is Building a Sustainable Future

Guinea-Bissau is a small country located on the western tip of Africa. With a per capita gross domestic product of \$512 a year, a life expectancy rate of 47.9 years, and a national literacy rate of 42.4 percent (27.4 percent for women), the country faces serious economic and social hardships. In 2006, USDA awarded International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) \$8.9 million to implement a McGovern-Dole Program in the regions of Cacheu, Biombo, Quinera, Bissau, Oio, Tombali, and Bolama/Bijagos.

IPHD implemented a broad program focused on health, hygiene, nutrition, and infrastructure. Activities included the provision of nutritious meals, nets and medicines to reduce malaria, and furniture for the schools. Infrastructural improvements are also underway for the school buildings and water and sewage systems. IPHD is focused on graduating the program and is providing training and other support to build the country's capacity.

The program contributed to a 15-percent increase in school enrollment and an 11-percent reduction in absenteeism and dropout rates during the first two years. The children have more incentive and desire to attend school. Parents and local community members are realizing the benefits of education, and PTA participation is on the rise. The government has taken notice of IPHD's successful strategy, and the Ministry of Education has stationed one of its top officials in their offices.

VI. Contributions from Other Donors

Donors provide most of their donations for school feeding through the WFP, which is the largest implementing organization for school feeding. In FY 2010, WFP expended \$442.2 million to provide direct school feeding to 22.4 million beneficiaries in 62 countries (Appendix IV). Contributions from the United States represented 15 percent of the total expenditures in 2010. Canada contributed about 6 percent of the funding, and Australia supplied about 2 percent of the funding. Private sector sources accounted for about 4 percent of the funding.

The global effort to reduce child hunger and increase school attendance requires a mix of activities that include disaster mitigation, maternal and child health, assistance to families and those suffering from HIV and AIDS, and social safety nets (including school feeding). The McGovern-Dole program mostly funds school feeding activities and closely related

complementary activities. Other portions of the assistance package are funded by other donors. A sample of these programs is provided in Appendix V, which shows the contributions of the McGovern-Dole program and other donors in an effort to reduce hunger and to assist vulnerable populations. McGovern-Dole funds represented about 13.2 percent of the contributions in these WFP programs.

APPENDIX I:

McGovern-Dole Food for Education Funding Allocations for FY 2010 by Country

AFRICA							
Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Transportation Costs	Financial Assistance	Total Agreement Value
Cameroon	CPI	Veg Oil	90	\$135,000	\$23,850		
		Rice	830	\$477,250	\$219,950		
		Beans	210	\$215,250	\$55,650		
						\$1,583,000	
			1,130	\$827,500	\$299,450	\$1,583,000	\$2,709,950
Chad	WFP	Veg Oil	270	\$352,350	\$111,232		
		CSB	860	\$451,500	\$345,294		
						\$4,369,624	
			1,130	\$803,850	\$456,526	\$4,369,624	\$5,630,000
Ethiopia	WFP	Veg Oil	340	443,700	126,922		
		CSB	3,300	1,732,500	1,231,890		
						\$928,500	
			3,640	\$2,176,200	\$1,358,812	\$928,500	\$4,463,512
Liberia	IRD	Soy Flour	140	\$97,300	\$43,540		
		Wheat Flour	560	\$246,400	\$174,160		
		Bulgur	3,000	\$1,155,000	\$933,000		
		Yellow Peas	600	\$216,000	\$186,600		
		Soy Protein Concentrate	160	\$920,000	\$49,760		
						\$367,419	
			4,460	\$2,634,700	\$1,387,060	\$367,419	\$4,389,179
Liberia	WFP	Veg Oil	280	\$327,580	\$67,704		
		Bulgur	4,110	\$1,125,606	\$993,798		
		Yellow Peas	690	\$241,535	\$166,842		
						\$3,476,500	
			5,080	\$1,694,721	\$1,228,344	\$3,476,500	\$6,399,565
Kenya	WFP	Veg Oil	590	\$832,800	\$168,000		
		Bulgur	5,850	\$1,591,300	\$1,666,000		
		Yellow Peas	4,440	\$1,530,000	\$1,264,500		
		CSB	500	\$259,300	\$142,400		
						\$1,987,800	
			11,380	\$4,213,400	\$3,241,000	\$1,987,800	\$9,378,122
Malawi	WFP	CSB	6,690	\$3,705,323	\$2,389,600		
						\$2,243,577	
			6,690	\$3,705,323	\$2,389,600	\$2,243,577	\$8,338,500

Mozambique	JAM	Soy Fortified Cornmeal	16,740	\$6,612,300	\$6,361,200		
						\$8,282,000	
			16,740	\$7,984,550	\$7,733,450	\$8,282,000	\$24,000,000
Rwanda	WFP	Veg Oil	410	\$533,000	\$189,055		
		Beans	1,180	\$885,000	\$544,110		
		Cornmeal	5,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,305,550		
						\$2,650,700	
			6,590	\$3,418,000	\$3,038,715	\$2,650,700	\$9,107,415
Sierra Leone	CRS	Veg Oil	40	\$45,053	\$9,377		
		Lentils	150	\$118,516	\$54,646		
		Bulgur	290	\$83,850	\$154,312		
						\$1,854,246	
			480	\$247,419	\$218,335	\$1,854,246	\$2,320,000
Tanzania	PCI	Sorghum	1730	\$380,600.00	\$413,470.00		
		Sunflowerseed Oil	210	\$528,360.00	\$50,190.00		
		Rice	2070	\$1,169,550.00	\$494,730.00		
		Beans	650	\$578,500.00	\$155,350.00	\$5,929,250	
			4660	\$2,657,010.00	\$1,113,740.00	\$5,929,250	\$9,700,000
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	Veg Oil	140	\$182,000	\$30,800		
		Cornmeal	7,700	\$3,157,000	\$1,694,000		
		Soy Fortified Cornmeal	280	\$110,600	\$61,600		
		Yellow Peas	280	\$100,800	\$61,600		
						\$7,301,600	
			8,400	\$3,550,400	\$1,848,000	\$7,301,600	\$12,700,000
Sub-Total Africa			70,380	\$33,913,073	\$24,313,032	\$40,974,216	\$99,136,243
ASIA/NEAR EAST							
Bangladesh	WFP	Wheat	15,710	\$3,456,200	\$2,513,600		
						\$1,999,500	
			15,710	\$3,456,200	\$2,513,600	\$1,999,500	\$7,969,300
Cambodia	IRD	Canned Salmon	40	\$151,400	\$8,800		
		Beans	50	\$51,250	\$11,000		
		Soybean Oil	120	\$237,600	\$26,400		
		CSB	460	\$240,120	\$101,200		
						\$461,737	
	670	\$680,370	\$147,400	\$461,737	\$1,289,506		
Cambodia	WFP	Canned Salmon	670	\$2,665,140	\$156,740		
		Rice	10,020	\$4,985,300	\$2,425,000		
		Vegetable Oil	780	\$1,046,520	\$185,454		
						\$5,397,846	
	11,470	\$8,696,960	\$2,767,194	\$5,397,846	\$16,862,000		
Kyrgyzstan Rep.	MC	Rice	200	\$113,000	\$114,200		
		Wheat	270	\$118,800	\$154,170		
		Soybean Oil	200	\$261,000	\$114,200		
						\$2,324,630	
			670	\$492,800	\$382,570	\$2,324,630	\$3,200,000

Laos	HDI	Veg Oil	70	\$91,000	\$16,380			
		Canned Salmon	40	\$155,200	\$9,360			
		Rice	460	\$259,900	\$107,640			
		Beans	300	\$267,000	\$70,200			
		CSB	140	\$73,500	\$32,760			
							\$3,176,092	
			1,010	846,600	\$236,340	\$3,176,092	\$4,259,032	
Laos	WFP	Veg Oil	150	\$195,750	\$35,570			
		Rice	1,550	\$875,750	\$367,552			
		CSB	650	\$341,250	\$154,135			
							\$1,019,000	
			2,350	\$1,412,750	\$557,257	\$1,019,000	\$2,989,007	
Pakistan	LOL	Soybean oil	2,160	\$2,818,800	\$397,440			
							\$3,083,760	
			2,160	\$2,818,800	\$397,440	\$3,083,760	\$6,300,000	
Pakistan	WFP	Vegetable Oil	5,910	\$7,712,550	\$1,241,100			
							\$1,036,900	
			5,910	\$7,712,550	\$1,241,100	\$1,036,900	\$9,990,550	
Sub-Total Asia/Near East			39,950	\$24,704,280	\$8,242,901	\$18,499,465	\$52,859,395	
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN								
Bolivia	PCI	Veg Oil	400	522,000	315,600			
		Rice	900	508,500	710,100			
		Peas	390	253,500	307,710			
		Bulgur	600	231,000	473,400			
		Lentils	390	358,800	307,710			
							\$3,011,680	
			2,680	1,873,800	2,114,520	\$3,011,680	\$7,000,000	
Guatemala	PCI	Veg Oil	310	\$404,550	\$77,190			
		Rice	180	\$101,700	\$44,820			
		Beans	320	\$284,800	\$79,680			
		Wheat Flour	880	\$387,200	\$219,120			
		Corn Soy Milk	270	\$293,760	\$67,230			
		Soybean Meal	1,000	\$485,000	\$165,000			
							\$3,129,239	
			2,960	\$1,957,010	\$653,040	\$3,129,239	\$5,739,289	
Guatemala	SHARE	Veg Oil	300	\$450,000	\$52,500			
		Rice	600	\$345,000	\$105,000			
		Beans	600	\$615,000	\$105,000			
		Soybean Meal	7,020	\$2,281,500	\$1,228,500			
		CSB	540	\$281,880	\$94,500			
							\$3,841,120	
			9,060	\$3,973,380	\$1,585,500	\$3,841,120	\$9,400,000	
Sub-Total Latin America/Caribbean			14,700	\$7,804,190	\$4,353,060	\$9,982,039	\$22,139,289	
WORLDWIDE TOTAL			125,030	\$66,421,543	\$36,908,993	\$69,455,720	\$174,134,927	

APPENDIX II:

McGovern-Dole Program Beneficiaries in FY 2010

Region/ Country	Organization	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries Fed	Complementary Activities to Feeding Programs
AFRICA			
Cameroon	Counterpart International	28,150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capacity-building to PTA members in the selected primary schools through training and mentoring. • Contract with a local construction company and build or rehabilitate two latrines at each of the selected primary schools. • Donate deworming medicine and vitamin A supplements and arrange for Community Health Workers (CHWs) to administer medicine to deworm all children in participating primary schools every six months. • Develop and provide training in health and nutrition curricula and provide related teaching materials to teachers in the selected primary schools. • Establish school gardens and conduct training during each year of the program for children, teachers, and PTA leaders and members to learn how to cultivate crops and maintain a subsistence food base through the use of proper agricultural techniques.
Chad	World Food Program	112,900	WFP's Essential Package*
Ethiopia	World Food Program	125,000	WFP's Essential Package*
Kenya	World Food Program	700,000	Technical training that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing of school food program reporting formats (school, zone/division and district level forms). • Purchase of non-food items (cooking pots, serving ladles, energy-saving cooking systems, bowls, plastic cups, plastic plates, buckets).
Liberia	International Relief and Development	45,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and upgrade all participating schools to make them more comfortable and weather-proof. • Train PTAs to manage schools and take ownership of their children's education. • Establish school farms and youth clubs. • Design an age-appropriate, child-centered health and nutrition curriculum in consultation with the Liberian Ministries of Education. • Provide each school with a \$250 grant to establish its own garden to promote experiential learning. • Conduct bi-annual deworming campaigns.
Liberia	World Food Program	676,000	WFP's Essential Package*
Malawi	World Food Program	339,000	WFP's Essential Package*

Mozambique	Joint Aid Management	318,590	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 70 seminars to train 3,500 PTA representatives in school-feeding management, monitoring and evaluation, and advocacy for continued school feeding. • Identify 135 schools to receive school garden inputs and training. • Train 540 teachers and community members in long-term garden maintenance and basic gardening techniques. • Drill or rehabilitate an additional 180 water wells in communities/schools. • Provide logistical support such as arranging for transportation, catering, lodging, etc., government-led teacher-training activity. Conduct teacher-training courses using the national curriculum. • Work with the government in advancing its strategic plan for implementing its National School Feeding Program.
Rwanda	World Food Program	300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance. • Conduct public awareness campaigns and training to school officials, communities, PTAs, local authorities and counterpart staff.
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnish a basic package of school health interventions to all targeted schools, improving health and hygiene. • Improve infrastructure to ensure all 100 schools have access to clean water and sanitation facilities and an adequate canteen and storeroom. • Provide training for the head teachers of all 100 schools, as well as training for an additional teacher per school, per year, for a total of 400 teachers. • Provide educational materials, in addition to furniture, to the schools.
Tanzania	Project Concern International	293,614	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a week-long event at each school in which the Ministry of Health clinic staff will screen children for various intestinal, skin and eye infections. • Implement an HIV/AIDS awareness program for youth. • Establish health clubs in each school to advocate good health and hygiene practices at school, home, and in communities. • Work with district and school officials to improve the poor state of hygiene and environmental sanitation in participating schools. • Support the retraining of all teachers at participating schools in the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training's new child-centered modified curriculum. • Support refresher technical training in English, math, and sciences. • Procure textbooks in order to bring the districts in line with the national standard of one textbook for every three students. • Establish and support a very clear strategy aimed at achieving sustainability of the school feeding program.

Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in rehabilitating classrooms and teachers' residences. • Construct or rehabilitate latrines at the participating schools in order to improve living conditions for teachers, reduce absenteeism, improve sanitary conditions, and ensure a productive learning environment. • Rehabilitate storage facilities in schools that lack appropriate structures for food storage. • Train students in nutrition and agriculture. • Work with schools to establish seed multiplication gardens a part of its sustainability package. • Provide basic training to the PTAs and school food management committees in group function, dynamics, and leadership.
ASIA			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	350,000	WFP's Essential Package*
Cambodia	International Relief and Development	34,705	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform cooking demonstrations at the beginning of each year that are open to all students, school staff, family, and community members participating in the program. • Teach interactive health, nutrition, and hygiene education in the schools. • Provide community awareness and mobilization education that will be integrated into the curriculum. • Teach students and families the importance of child enrollment.
Cambodia	World Food Program	110,080	WFP's Essential Package*
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps	81,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide grants to school representative bodies to improve infrastructure and procurement of needed furniture and supplies for approximately 150 schools. • Conduct an average of three training sessions per school or training center for local government employees, community planners, PTAs, school directors, accountants, cooks, and community stakeholders. • Collect anthropometric impact indicators that measure both weight deficiencies and stunting in children under 59 months.

Laos	Humpty Dumpty Institute	35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance and destruction activities around the 41 schools that are new to the program. This includes clearing up to 800,000 square meters of land where the six new schools will be built. • Conduct, spot tasks at the 109 schools served previously. • Establish Education Development Committees (EDCs) in all new schools and provide refresher training for EDCs previously established. • Integrate the Model School approach to ensure that participating schools have appropriate management, infrastructure, and educational services. • Train teachers in the use of a UNICEF/World Health Organization/MOE/Ministry of Health school health promotion tool known as the "Blue Box," which contains various teacher tools and resources. • Train teachers on improving their skills in children-centered teaching, school and classroom environments, participatory learning techniques, group learning techniques, lesson plan preparation, and public speaking. • Establish a sports program for at least 38 primary schools. • Establish 41 school gardens on cleared UXO land. • Provide an average of \$5,000 to each of the schools in support of improvement projects that impact the health and education environment of students.
Laos	World Food Program	100,000	WFP's Essential Package*
Pakistan	LOL	27,356	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate annual deworming for beneficiary school children. • Provide clean drinking water in all program schools to reduce waterborne diseases and improve general health and hygiene conditions. • Collaborate with local health officials and the Pakistan Medical Association to assess the requirements of the 22 community health centers in Jacobabad District. • Improve the facilities and the provision of basic health-care supplies such as height and weight measuring scales, benches for patients and attendants, and water coolers. • Disseminate information to enable the health-care providers to deliver medical checkups of female students, lactating/pregnant women, and malnourished preschool children. • Produce and distribute educational materials in the local language to improve awareness of good health, nutrition, and hygiene. • Provide basic school supplies and establish libraries for 30 selected schools. • Provide 10 schools with computers and training to establish a computer laboratory. • Mobilize parents, teachers, and community members and establish school management committees in each targeted elementary school. • Provide technical assistance to build the capacity of relevant governmental agencies to implement school nutrition programs and expand governmental support for the initiatives nationwide.
Pakistan	World Food Program	318,500	WFP's Essential Package*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Bolivia	Project Concern International	128,245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train teachers from each school on the practical implementation and importance of good health and nutrition for childhood learning, preservation of the environment, productive gardening, hygienic preparation of food, education fairs for children and families, and the construction of ecological stoves. • Train PTA members on children's rights, child health, hygiene and nutrition, hygienic preparation of daily nutritional meals, the importance of improved collaboration with teachers, the importance of nutrition for children's learning, the importance of education (especially for girls), and how to enroll children who do not attend school. • Train PTA members and municipal government representatives in the creation and construction of school gardens, greenhouses, and chicken farms to produce vegetables and eggs to supplement the school meals. • Collaborate with Ministry of Health and Education officials to ensure that health and hygiene activities are institutionalized in annual budgeting and planning processes. • Purchase health supplies such as anti-parasite and lice treatments to distribute at the schools by health care staff. Promote the low-cost solar water disinfection methodology to ensure that school drinking water is clean.
Guatemala	Asociacion SHARE de Guatemala	72,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a basic package of school supplies (notebooks, pencils and pens, a ruler, etc.), valued at \$6.58, to each student at the participating schools. • Implement school improvement projects such as latrines, kitchens, and classrooms for approximately 110 schools determined to have the greatest need. • Select approximately 240 schools with the poorest classroom equipment and provide them with basic equipment. • Furnish approximately 300 schools with the supplies and training in basic horticulture necessary to implement school gardens. • Offer a series of three training sessions per year to the recipient agencies with which SHARE works in order to strengthen their financial controls and programmatic effectiveness. • Train each school's PTA in the proper administration of resources and solicit support from its local municipality in the construction of infrastructure projects.

Guatemala	PCI	31,196	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train municipal staff, teachers, and parents on the construction and maintenance of school gardens, nurseries, and small husbandry activities. • Engage school directors in the planning of gardening and small husbandry activities from project inception as well as work with them to develop sustainability plans. • Provide training in health and nutrition to women of reproductive age and their families, with a focus on the nutritional needs of children. • Conduct infrastructure assessments of participating schools and collaborate with school administrators, parents, and municipal governments to identify basic school infrastructure need. • Purchase and deliver materials and provide technical assistance to the municipal governments and parents for the construction or repairs of school kitchens, latrines, and hand washing stations at participating schools.
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** See spotlight on World Vision’s work in FY 2006 in Afghanistan in the report

* The “Essential Package” was developed as a result of a stronger partnership between UNICEF and WFP to create a package of cost-effective interventions to improve the health and nutrition of school-age children. These interventions include:

- Potable water and sanitary latrines
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Deworming
- HIV/AIDS awareness and education
- Malaria prevention
- Improved stoves
- School gardens
- Safety and security while in transit to and from and during the school day

For more information, please visit WFP:

http://www.wfp.org/food_aid/school_feeding/WFPInAction_minimum_intro.asp?section=12&sub_section=3

APPENDIX III:

Contributions from Other Donors to Supplement McGovern-Dole Programs in FY 2010

Region/Country	Organization	Other Donor Organizations
AFRICA		
Cameroon	Counterpart International	Counterpart donated deworming medication and vitamin A supplements with an estimated value of \$4.01 million to the program. Counterpart obtained a commitment from Nascent Solutions to provide approximately 35,000 books, with an estimated value of \$1.408 million. According to Counterpart, local communities agreed to supply land valued at \$900,000 for all the school gardens and the use of five satellite warehouses valued at \$36,000.
Chad	World Food Program	Italy provided cash resources to purchase 418 MT of food aid commodities and the United States provided a total 3,210 MT of in-kind contributions.
Ethiopia	World Food Program	The following countries provided cash resources to purchase food commodities: Canada, 5,847 MT; Ireland, 1,454 MT; Japan, 13,909 MT; private donors, 741 MT; and Venezuela, 92 MT. Saudi Arabia donated 368 MT of in-kind contributions.
Liberia	International Relief and Development (IRD)	IRD has obtained a commitment from its private sector partners such as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and MedPharm to provide books, school kits, hygiene kits, first aid supplies, deworming medicines, multi-vitamins, and feminine hygiene products.
Malawi	World Food Program	The following countries provided cash resources to purchase food commodities: Italy, 214 MT; Multilateral, 3,887 MT; private donors, 2,516 MT; and United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) Common Funds and Agencies, 2,494 MT.
Mozambique	Joint Aid Management (JAM)	JAM will contribute \$4,224,000 for infrastructure development and additional program implementation including \$900,000 for deworming medication. Community in-kind contribution is valued at 10 percent or \$65,000 of school feeding activity. JAM has arranged for the government to contribute \$650,000 toward teacher training activities and to continue to cover the commodity duties valued at \$1,004,400 over the three years.
Rwanda	World Food Program	Italy provided cash resources to purchase 200 MT of food aid commodities.
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	CRS will contribute a portion of the time of its Head of Administration/Finance and will purchase two vehicles. The value of CRS' contribution for these expenses is expected to be \$173,896. CRS has obtained a verbal commitment from UNICEF to provide deworming medicines, either directly to CRS or to the local health facilities, for distribution in the communities targeted under this program.
Tanzania	Project Concern International (PCI)	PCI will contribute a portion of the textbooks. Local communities have agreed with PCI to supply sugar and ground nuts in the first year and ration replacement items (i.e., sorghum, beans, etc) in the second and third years. These contributions are valued at over \$600,000 or 16 percent of the project activity costs. PCI has arranged for the Regional Administration and Local Government for Musoma Rural and Bunda Districts to provide warehousing and local transport for distribution to schools.
Uganda	ACDI/VOCA	ACDI/VOCA has arranged for the government and school personnel to deworm 20,000 children in participating schools twice a year, pending availability of resources. The deworming is meant to complement both the school feeding as well as the hygiene and nutrition education components. The current cost of deworming treatment is \$3 per dose and the potential contribution from the host government could total \$360,000 over the course of the 3-year program. Beneficiary communities will supply in-kind contributions of labor and local materials (mud, stones, sand, water, etc.) to rehabilitate educational facilities.

ASIA		
Bangladesh	World Food Program	The following donors provided cash resources for the purchase of food commodities: Australia, 2,251 MT; the European Commission, 1,470 MT; Japan, 14,946 MT; Multilateral, 28,640 MT; private donors, 828 MT; and the United Kingdom, 2,949 MT. Bangladesh provided 15,710 MT.
Cambodia	International Relief and Development (IRD)	IRD will provide hygiene kits for health education and basic school kits at the start of each of the three years. According to IRD, local school communities have agreed to provide kitchen facilities for their school (if the school does not already have one), and supply firewood and cooking utensils. IRD has arranged with local government officials and the Ministry of Education to provide access to IRD to the school buildings and offices and has confirmed that the Ministry of Education will continue to pay the salaries of teachers and headmasters who will help implement the program.
Cambodia	World Food Program	The following donors provided cash resources for the purchase of food commodities: Australia, 4,923 MT; Cambodia, 4,313 MT; Germany, 651 MT; Multilateral, 2,566 MT; private donors, 1,533 MT; and Spain, 150 MT. Cambodia, and private donors provided in kind donations of 2,000 MT, and 33 MT.
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps	According to Mercy Corps, local communities have agreed to supply contributions toward school infrastructure projects valued at between 20 and 50 percent of the project activity costs.
Laos	Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI)	HDI has obtained a commitment from IRD to provide, through a private donor, \$100,000 worth of school kits, hygiene kits, educational supplies, materials, equipment, and other relevant educational commodities. HDI has arranged for the Ministry of Education Staff to provide training and technical assistance to the schools participating in this project. Additionally, the Ministry of Labor and Social (MLSW) Welfare and the UXO National Regulatory Authority (UNRA) have agreed to assist with the necessary permissions and tax free importations as well as provide an external monitoring and quality assurance role. Finally, local communities will donate time and labor through participation in the UXO removal activities. School children and teachers will contribute by cultivating school gardens.
Laos	World Food Program	The following donors provided cash resources for the purchase of food commodities: Australia, 740 MT; Multilateral, 572 MT; private donors, 639 MT; and Republic of Korea, 456 MT.
Pakistan	Land O' Lakes, Inc.	Land O'Lakes, Inc. intends to secure contributions and matching funds of \$10,000 in cash and in-kind from partner organizations.
Pakistan	World Food Program	The following donors provided cash resources for the purchase of food commodities: Multilateral, 2,577 MT; and private donors, 451 MT.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Bolivia	Project Concern International (PCI)	PCI expects to receive \$2,599,680 from municipal governments over the two-year period. These resources will be used to contract municipal personnel for the program; transport commodities; sustain education fairs; support M&E activities; purchase locally produced commodities, stoves, bowls, kitchen utensils, medical supplies and medications, inputs for gardens/greenhouses, and construction materials for kitchens and latrines. PTAs and communities are expected to contribute \$2,600,000 in cash and in-kind support over two years including: transportation of commodities; donations of water, wood fuel, llama meat, potatoes, peanuts, eggs, and other locally produced foods; and labor for meal preparation or infrastructure maintenance.
Guatemala	Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE)	SHARE will contribute 15 percent of the time of its executive director, 25 percent of the time of its monitoring and evaluation coordinator, and 25 percent of the time of its human resources manager to this project, at a value of \$14,953 during the 2009 school year, \$16,449 during the 2010 school year, and \$18,094 during the 2011 school year. According to SHARE, local communities have agreed to supply firewood to prepare school snacks, bring sugar, cinnamon and other flavorings for the hot drink, and donate their time to prepare and serve the snack each day. PTAs will cover the transportation costs of commodities from recipient agency warehouses to their schools. SHARE will arrange for municipal governments to pay for skilled labor, and communities and schools to donate materials and skilled and unskilled labor to cover 40 percent of the total construction costs for the 110 school infrastructure projects. The total value of these donations will amount to approximately \$3,165,043 during the 2009 school year, \$3,219,532 during the 2010 school year, and \$3,221,536 during the 2011 school year.
Guatemala	Project Concern International (PCI)	PCI expects to receive approximately \$45,000 of in-kind support from the six municipal governments to support program activities. Additionally, the government will provide deworming treatments and printed health and hygiene promotional material together valued at approximately \$30,000. In-kind contributions from parents and community members, including labor for school infrastructure repairs and construction, and food contributions, will be approximately \$70,000. Participating schools will provide eggs, fruits and vegetables through cash and in-kind donations valued at \$60,000.

APPENDIX IV:

WFP School Feeding by Region Supported by All Donors

Region	Number of Countries	Beneficiaries
Asia	13	7,137,954
East/Central Asia and Europe	9	1,210,493
West Africa	18	3,802,010
Southern Africa	16	5,778,142
Latin America and Caribbean	5	2,870,238
Sudan	1	1,658,480
Total	62	22,457,317

APPENDIX V:

World Food Program Country Programs Supported by McGovern-Dole and Other Donors

Program Country	Donor	Country Program Description	Total Contributions to Country Program	McGovern-Dole Contribution
Bangladesh	Austria, Bangladesh, European Commission, Japan, private donors, multilateral donations, UK, USA	WFP aims to increase food-security and livelihoods of the extreme poor, particularly for households headed by women, and improve the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls. WFP also contributes to strengthening the resilience of extreme poor households and communities to natural disasters while it supports the enhancement of learning and nutrition outcomes of school-aged children.	\$209,486,066	\$7,969,300
Cambodia	Australia, Cambodia, Germany, multilateral donations, private donors, Spain, USA	The goal is to improve the immediate and sustainable food security for those most vulnerable to food insecurity. School feeding, food-for-assets (FFA) and food-based assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients, as well as a small-scale relief food assistance component, are implemented to increase the resilience of the vulnerable poor.	\$64,846,376	\$16,862,000
Chad	Italy, USA	WFP provides assistance to local population living in food-insecure areas by promoting primary education through a school feeding program and supporting the nutrition and health status of vulnerable groups through selective feeding programs.	\$31,005,878	\$5,630,000
Ethiopia	Canada, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, private donors, Saudi Arabia, USA, Venezuela	WFP is helping to enable food-insecure people to work towards more resilient livelihoods. WFP focuses on disaster risk management, and particularly supports communities to manage their natural resource base and enhance their resilience to weather-related shocks. In addition, WFP supports access of food-insecure people to nutrition, education, and HIV and AIDS services.	\$105,018,654	\$4,463,500
Guinea	Guinea, Multilateral Donations, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, USA	The objective of WFP's assistance is to support the government's efforts in the implementation of its national development policies by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity. Operations are implemented through a Country Program and a protracted relief and recovery operation with particular focus on the Middle, Upper and Forest regions.	\$17,760,009	\$12,090,700

Kenya	Austria, Japan, Kenya, multilateral donations, private donors, USA	WFP provides nutritious school meals that serve as a safety net for food-insecure families and help to keep their children in school. In addition, food-insecure people on antiretroviral treatment (ART) and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by AIDS received food in an attempt to improve treatment adherence and OVCs attendance rates in schools.	\$79,359,651	\$9,378,100
Laos	Australia, multilateral donations, private donor, Republic of Korea, USA	Through its development program, WFP assists primary school students and their families in over 1,500 schools in six provinces. Daily mid-morning snacks at school and take-home rations at the end of the school year improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren and their families and encourage school enrollment and attendance.	\$28,659,941	\$2,989,000
Liberia	Germany, multilateral donations, private donors, Switzerland, USA	These programs utilize food assistance in order to: improve access to education and reduce disparity in access to education; support agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation; meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including people living with HIV (PLHIV), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children at risk of malnutrition. Finally, WFP is strengthening the government's capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programs including local purchase.	\$25,495,048	\$6,399,600
Malawi	Italy, multilateral donations, private donors, UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies, USA	WFP's development program in Malawi is implementing school feeding activities to achieve increased enrollment and attendance and to help the government build its capacity to run a universal school feeding program.	\$46,607,930	\$8,338,500
Nicaragua	Australia, Italy, private donors, Switzerland, USA	WFP is addressing the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by crisis situations by enhancing households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks. WFP is implementing disaster mitigation activities; preventing the deterioration of the nutrition and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding activities; and strengthening the emergency preparedness and response capacity of communities, households and partners to better cope and more effectively manage recurrent or seasonal shocks.	\$36,781,325	\$279,306
Pakistan	Multilateral donations, private donors, USA	WFP's country program aimed at reducing gender disparities, by improving access to education, healthcare, and livelihoods for women and girls in the most food-insecure and marginalised areas of the country.	\$98,326,290	\$9,990,600

Rwanda	Italy, USA	The development project aims to improve school enrollment, attendance and retention of boys and girls in primary schools, as well as their nutrition intake. Nutritious food is provided as a daily cooked meal to primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas.	\$37,389,431	\$9,107,400
Uganda	France, Italy, Private donors, Spain, UNICEF, USA	Key programmatic focal areas include rural livelihood strengthening; disaster risk reduction and mitigation as well as initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including school meals and support to maternal child health and nutrition programs. The second category is individuals who can meet their basic food and nutrition needs, but require increased incomes to become fully food secure. The key target group supported under this project is surplus producing small holder farmers, mainly in the eastern and western parts of the country.	\$21,533,889	\$12,298,897
Total			\$802,270,488	\$105,796,903