



United States Department of Agriculture



Fiscal Year 2020

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger
and Increase School Attendance

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List of Acronyms

AEA	American Evaluation Association
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FY	Fiscal Year
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
ITSH	Internal transportation, storage, and handling
LRP	USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program
MC	Mercy Corps
McGovern-Dole	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
MT	Metric Tons
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NSMP	National School Meals Program
PCI	Project Concern International
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
THR	Take-Home Ration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
WBSCM	Web-Based Supply Chain Management
WFP	United Nations World Food Program

Preface

The authorizing statute of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole), section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–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.” (7 U.S.C 1736o-1(h)(2)).

The United States 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, 2017-2021 (“Feed the Future”). USDA implements these programs, including McGovern-Dole, in alignment with Feed the Future, where appropriate, including supporting projects in Feed the Future target countries and 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 Strategy on International Basic Education (2019-2023)¹, contributing to the goals of increased coordination and collaboration amongst participating U.S. government departments and agencies, while delivering real results for our partners in developing countries. In FY 2020, USDA contributed to the annual U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education’s Report to Congress and has worked to contribute reporting on eight McGovern-Dole standard indicators into the basic education reporting.

This report describes the activities undertaken and funds committed in the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020.

¹ https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USG-Education-Strategy_FY2019-2023_Final_Web.pdf

Executive Summary

McGovern-Dole uses commodities grown by American farmers 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 2020, with information on total commodities, funding, and major accomplishments. Examples from Guatemala, Mali and Timor-Leste provide additional information about the impact of McGovern-Dole funding on school attendance, literacy, and community involvement.

The McGovern-Dole authorizing statute provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may establish a program “requiring the procurement of agricultural commodities and the provision 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.” (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1(b)).

In FY 2020, USDA funded nine proposals valued at \$215 million. A total of 48,710 metric tons (MT) of U.S. donated commodities will be provided during the term of these 3- to 5-year projects and disbursed to countries in Africa, Asia, and Central America. Including the nine projects awarded in FY 2020, McGovern-Dole had a total of 47 active projects in 30 countries during FY 2020, valued at a total of \$1.13 billion across the life of the projects (see Appendix 4 for detailed costs for each project).

When schools around the world closed in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, USDA was able to effectively shift from providing meals in schools to providing Take-Home Rations (THRs) to McGovern-Dole participants. This provided much-needed food security to school-aged children and their families no longer receiving school meals, and ensured U.S. donated and procured commodities did not expire or go to waste. In FY 2020, USDA authorized the distribution of approximately 23,000 MT of U.S. donated commodities and 550 MT of locally procured commodities as THRs to more than 1.7 million McGovern-Dole participants and their families across 26 active agreements. In addition to THRs, USDA authorized book distribution and distance learning modalities under the McGovern-Dole Program to adapt to COVID-19 school closures. For newer McGovern-Dole projects, the COVID-19 pandemic also meant a delay in start-up as baseline evaluation data collections were delayed.

The U.S. Congress established the USDA Local and Regional Procurement Program (LRP) as a permanent program through the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill), which amended the LRP authorizing statute, section 3206 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Under the LRP, USDA is authorized to provide grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) to undertake the local or regional procurement of commodities for distribution in developing countries. The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 amended the statute authorizing the McGovern-Dole program to provide that not more than 10 percent of funds made available to carry out McGovern-Dole shall be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. In December 2019, the FY 2020 Further

Consolidated Appropriations Act provided that of the \$220,000,000 made available for McGovern-Dole, not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$20,000,000, shall remain available until expended for the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities within McGovern-Dole awards. The nine awards funded in FY 2020 are the first set of McGovern-Dole awards to include a local and regional procurement component, along with the use of U.S. donated commodities.

In FY 2020, McGovern-Dole projects:

- Directly benefited more than 3.6 million children and community members;
- Fed nutritious school meals to more than 1.9 million food-insecure children during the school year;
- Distributed THRs to more than 1.7 million children and community members during the global COVID-19 pandemic;
- Trained more than 8,400 Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) in how to champion education in their communities;
- Educated more than 8,900 teachers, helping them to work to improve instruction and literacy;
- Rehabilitated or constructed more than 3,700 facilities, including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms, to reduce student absenteeism; and
- Worked in more than 13,000 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 authorizing statute and discusses how the aims of the program set forth in the statute are 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 2020 McGovern-Dole awards that demonstrates 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 statute and results frameworks.
- **Section 4, Results:** presents FY 2020 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 complement one another and increase the impact of each project.
- **Section 7, Examples:** illustrates McGovern-Dole activities during FY 2020 and the COVID-19 impact on these activities.
- **Section 8, Commitments and Activities of Other Governments:** summarizes how host country governments and other donors contribute to school feeding activities in FY 2020.

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, 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 Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 revised the McGovern-Dole authorizing statute to provide that not more than 10 percent of McGovern-Dole program funds shall be used for the local and regional procurement of commodities. In accordance with its authorizing statute, McGovern-Dole will carry out “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. commodities to be donated 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 McGovern-Dole that further the aims 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. This report highlights literacy improvement 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; improves health, hygiene, and dietary practices; and provides 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 Authorizing Legislation

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 school children 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 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 results frameworks can be reviewed in their entirety in Appendix 1.

2.3. USDA Commodities in McGovern-Dole Program

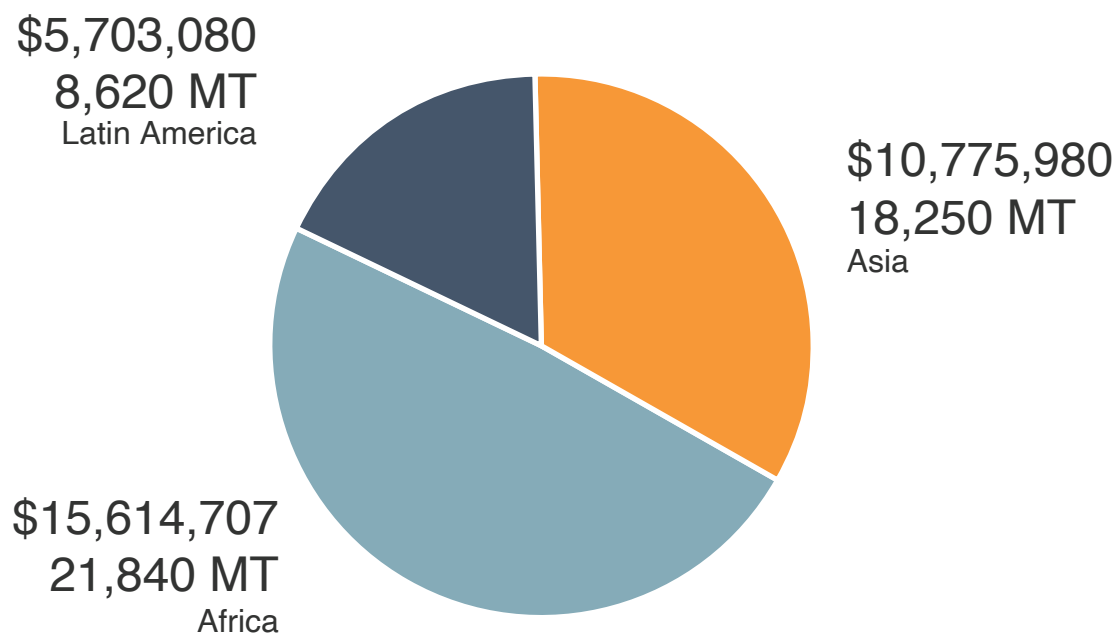
USDA oversees preliminary logistical steps before individual McGovern-Dole projects begin implementation. This section describes those steps, which include awarding funds, selecting commodities, and purchasing and shipping U.S.-produced commodities for direct feeding.

Awarding Funds

McGovern-Dole projects are implemented through private voluntary organizations (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 includes 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 U.S. government 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 2020, USDA awarded nine proposals valued at \$215 million to be funded with FY 2020 funding during the 3- to 5-year term of the projects, reaching an anticipated 1,305,170 beneficiaries. A total of 48,710 MT of U.S. commodities will be allocated during the term of these nine agreements for disbursement to recipient countries in Africa, Asia, and Central America. See the value of commodities allocated by region in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Total Value of U.S. Donated Commodities Allocated by Region under New FY 2020 Awards



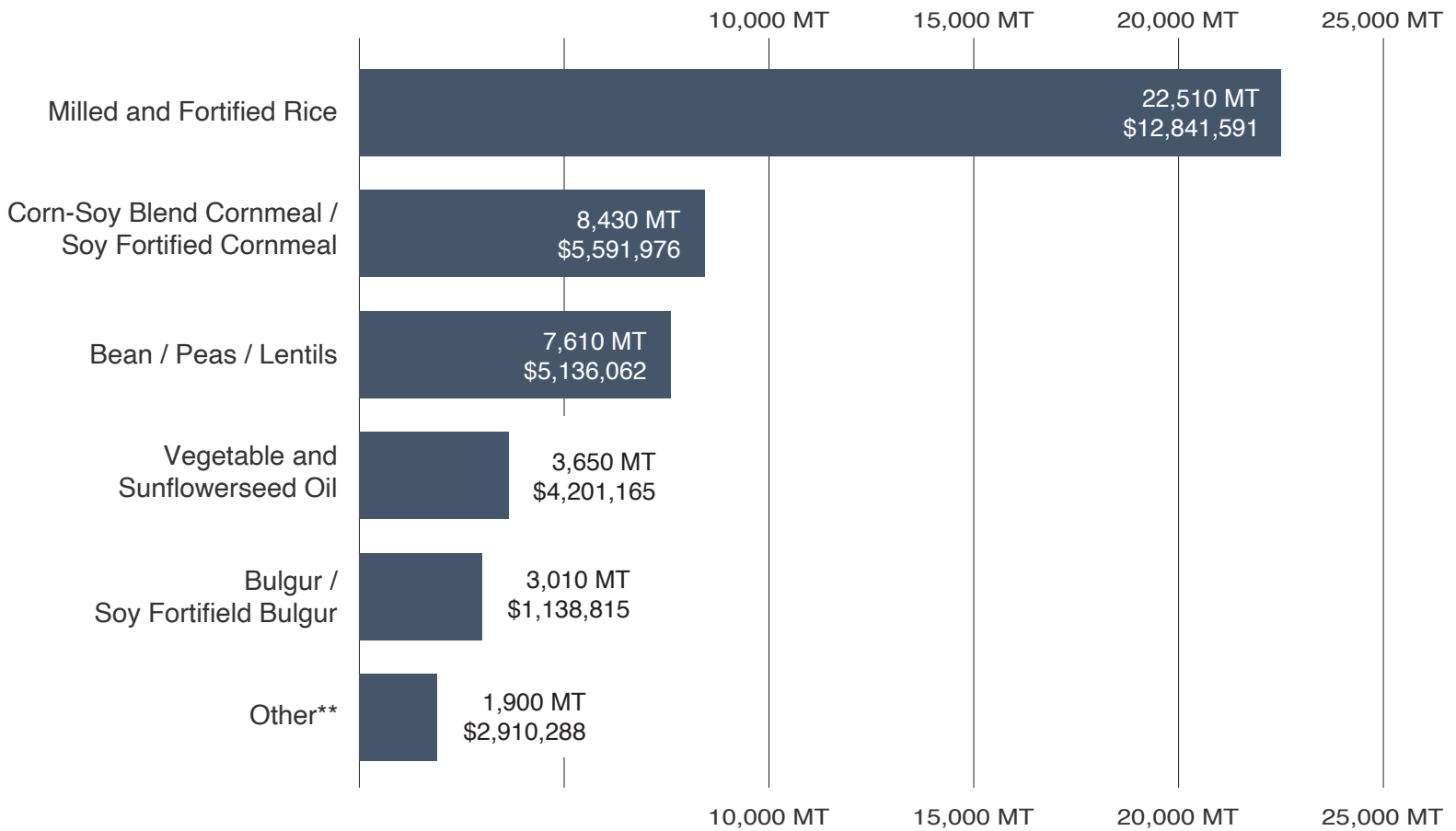
Selecting U.S. Commodities

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 60 commodities approved for use. Of that total, 46 commodities are primarily used under McGovern-Dole projects, which rely heavily on packaged products. Before USDA makes awards under 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 for selection of a commodity 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.

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 eight weeks to ensure commodities arrive at the designated U.S. port where the commodities are discharged into a designated warehouse. Figure 2 below illustrates the total quantity and value of U.S. commodities purchased under all McGovern-Dole agreements in FY 2020. Figure 3 shows the U.S. states from where the commodities were purchased, as well as the ocean ports used to export them to the recipient countries.

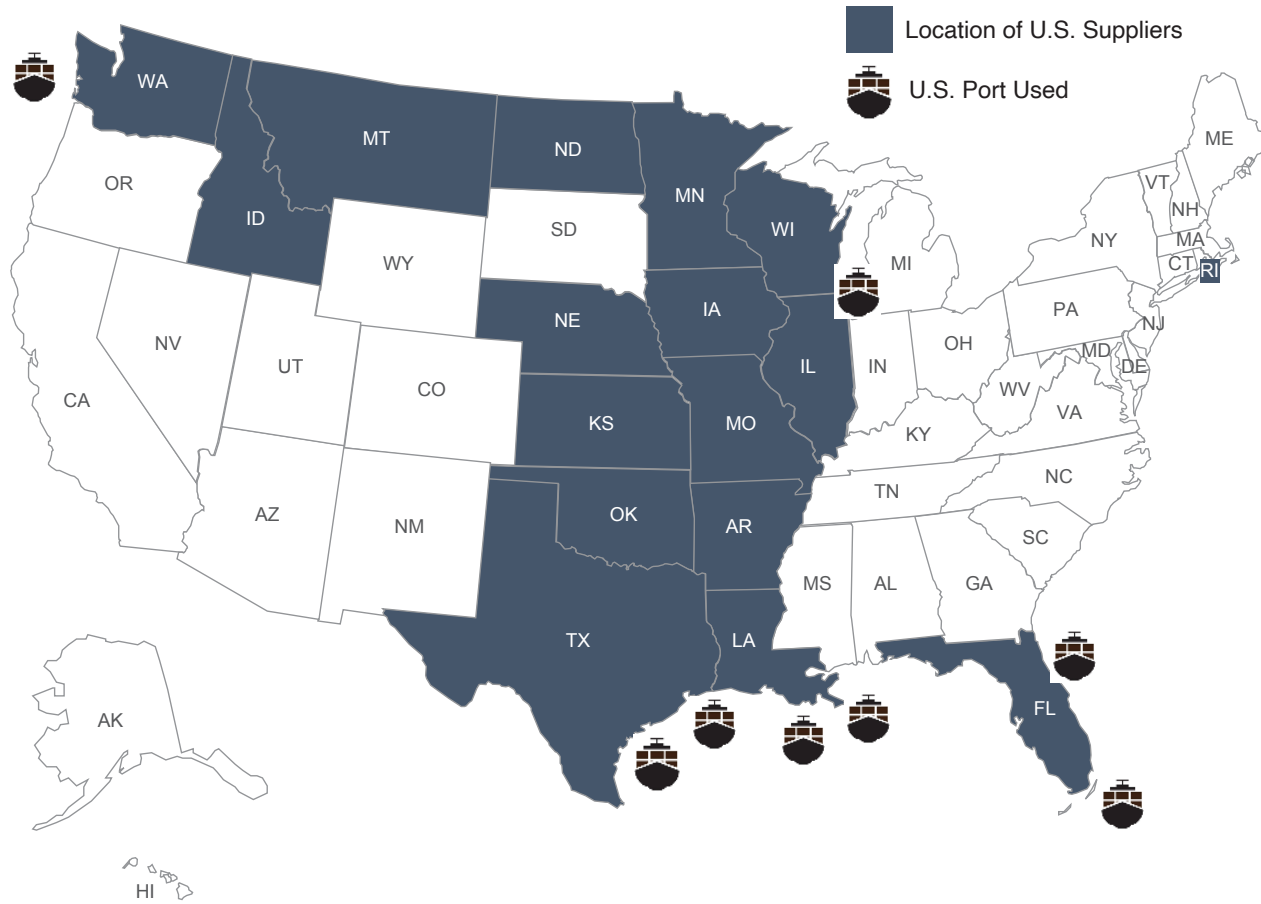
Figure 2. Total Quantity and Value of U. S. Commodities Purchased Under All Active McGovern-Dole Agreements in FY 2020



**Includes yellow corn, canned salmon, hard red winter wheat, all-purpose flour, and lipid based nutrient supplements.

Figure 3. U.S. Agricultural Commodities Purchased and Transported in FY 2020 for Active McGovern-Dole Agreements

In FY 2020, 47,110.45 MT of U.S. commodities were purchased from vendors located across 17 states and transported through 8 U.S. seaports.



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

2.4. Summary of FY 2020 Awards

Agreements awarded by country in FY 2020 are valued at \$215 million and include Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal and Rwanda. Including the nine projects awarded in FY 2020, McGovern-Dole has a total of 47 active projects in 30 countries at various stages in their timelines, with a total value of \$1.13 billion across the full 3- to 5-year life of the projects. Together, these McGovern-Dole projects benefitted more than 3.6 million children and community members directly in FY 2020 (see Appendix 3). Table 1 shows each awarded country in FY 2020, the total amount of U.S. donated commodities, and total project cost, which includes freight and financial assistance. Further detail on each of these FY 2020 awards is available in Appendix 4.

Table 1. Summary of FY 2020 Awards

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. Donated Commodities Over Life of the Project	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Bangladesh	World Food Program	5,030 MT	\$19,000,000
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	6,760 MT	\$25,000,000
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	2,110 MT	\$24,000,000
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	6,510 MT	\$25,000,000
Laos	World Food Program	4,420 MT	\$25,000,000
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	4,300 MT	\$25,000,000
Mozambique	Counterpart International	6,370 MT	\$22,000,000
Nepal	World Food Program	8,800 MT	\$25,000,000
Rwanda	World Food Program	4,410 MT	\$25,000,000

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 meals 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 a project. All final evaluations address these five dimensions of the project: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, each of which is defined in the USDA Food Assistance Division's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy².

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 Agenda³, 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, FY 2016 program funds were used to begin 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 impact of the program on literacy in Mozambique is expected to be measured in the final evaluation in FY 2021.

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 the 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 U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education.

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

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

USDA publishes Guidance on Food Aid Program Standard Indicators⁴ that includes 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 awardees about their 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.

⁴The standard indicators handbook is available publicly here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/resources/guidance-food-aid-program-standard-indicators>

4. Results

In FY 2020, more than 3.6 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 1.9 million children in FY 2020. More than 1.7 million children and community members also benefitted from THRs. While THRs are typically intended to encourage attendance especially among girls and to increase household access to food in the short term, in FY 2020 many projects, in alignment with the host country governments, pivoted from providing in-school meals to providing rations when schools closed, 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 2020, McGovern-Dole trained more than 8,900 teachers in participating schools, and helped teachers supply their students with the fundamental materials and supplies needed to improve literacy by delivering more than 3.4 million teaching and learning materials to schools, teachers and children. McGovern-Dole projects across the world reached 13,678 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 2020 McGovern-Dole funding helped build the capacity of PTAs, train teachers, and improve infrastructure (including rehabilitation of schools, classrooms, storage rooms for commodities, latrines, water-sources, and kitchens). In total, more than 8,400 PTAs received training and capacity building to manage school meals 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. 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. In FY 2020, McGovern-Dole funding rehabilitated or built 3,776 facilities including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms. More than 700,000 children received deworming medication to improve health outcomes and achieve the intended impact of school feeding. Research indicates that school-based deworming has positive impacts on child education and health, and it may improve nutrition.

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 the 9 aggregated outputs mentioned here were selected by program and evaluation staff 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 2020 program-wide aggregated statistics narrated above.

Table 2. FY 2020 McGovern-Dole Aggregate Indicator Data

McGovern-Dole Standard Indicator (SI)	FY 2020 Total (October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020)	# of Projects Reporting (n) ⁵
Number of individuals participating in USDA food security programs (SI 30)	3,667,201	38
Number of individuals receiving take-home rations as a result of USDA assistance (SI 15)	1,704,236	28
Number of school-age children receiving daily school meals (breakfast, snack, lunch) as a result of USDA assistance (SI 17)	1,904,349	38
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified as a result of USDA assistance (SI 5)	8,946	35
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar “school” governance structures supported as a result of USDA assistance (SI 13)	8,488	37
Number of educational facilities (i.e., school buildings, classrooms, improved water sources, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed as a result of USDA assistance (SI 8)	3,776	33
Number of students receiving deworming medication(s) (SI 29)	700,074	26
Number of teaching and learning materials provided as a result of USDA assistance (SI 3)	3,462,902	36
Number of schools reached as a result of USDA assistance (SI 32)	13,678	38

⁵The population of projects that could provide indicator data in FY 2020 was 38. The nine projects funded in FY 2020, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2020 at 47, were signed in October 2020 and therefore not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2020 by design. The “n” value for each indicator represents the number of projects that reported a number, including zero, against the indicator in FY 2020. The reasons a project may not have reported against an indicator and therefore is not included in the “n” value include 1) the project is not required to report on the indicator because there is no relevant planned project activities, 2) the project by design did not implement the relevant activities during FY 2020, 3) the project experienced an unexpected disruption and did not report against the indicator, or 4) the data reported is an outlier, or is otherwise suspected to be inaccurate, and was therefore excluded during quality assurance. The quality assurance process for McGovern-Dole data is managed by the monitoring and evaluation technical staff whose role it is to create and maintain monitoring and evaluation systems and standards. In terms of reviewing data submitted by implementers against standard indicators, these technical staff review each submission before aggregating and use the indicator reference sheets for each indicator to determine whether the data is likely accurate based on the definitions and guidance in the handbook. In cases where data may not be accurate, the technical staff exclude it from aggregate totals to avoid overestimating results.

5. Implementers and Key Partners



Culinary demonstration during the training of the cooks in the commune of Kalale, Benin. Credit: CRS 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, U.S. Government (USG) partners, USAID and other USG agencies, United Nations organizations (UNICEF, FAO, 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 meals programs. Awardees often support nutrition, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene 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 meals projects to national school meals programs.

USAID, the U.S. Department of State, 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 a 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 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 the United States school feeding activities may translate into international contexts.

International Organizations such as the 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



School meals given to students through an LRP project in Tanzania.
Photo credit: PCI staff

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 amended the statute authorizing the McGovern-Dole program. The statute now provides that not more than 10 percent of the funds made available to carry out the McGovern-Dole program shall be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. The FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act directed that, of the \$220,000,000 made available for McGovern-Dole, not more than 10 percent and no less than \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities under McGovern-Dole. In FY 2020, each of the nine McGovern-Dole awards made included a local and regional agricultural commodity procurement component.

The USDA LRP did not receive appropriated funds under the FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. However, USDA did have nine continuing LRP agreements in nine countries in FY 2020, including three agreements that concluded all project activities. The total number of participants reached by all nine active LRP projects in FY 2020 was 147,400.

USDA's LRP complements McGovern-Dole school meals projects. Under 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;
- 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

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of schools, USDA authorized the distribution of approximately 23,000 MT of U.S. donated commodities and 550 MT of locally procured commodities as THRs to more than 1.7 million McGovern-Dole beneficiaries and their families across 26 active agreements. The following examples demonstrate the impact of McGovern-Dole projects in FY 2020 on the lives of intended beneficiaries and show how projects adapted to providing assistance under the McGovern-Dole program during the global pandemic, in alignment with host-country government responses and McGovern-Dole objectives, especially to reduce childhood hunger.

7.1. COVID-19 Response in Guatemala

There are four active McGovern-Dole projects in Guatemala: a FY 2016 \$24 million project implemented by Project Concern International (PCI); a FY 2016 \$27 million project and a follow on FY 2020 \$24 million project, both implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS); and a \$27 million FY 2018 project implemented by Save the Children. PCI's McGovern-Dole and LRP projects improve access to and the quality of education for 38,287 students in 294 primary schools in nine municipalities in the department of Huehuetenango. In Guatemala, schools closed in March 2020 due to the pandemic and were not expected to partially open until the next school year in January 2021. The FY 2016 McGovern-Dole project provided 221.5 MT of U.S. donated food commodities as THRs, which were distributed to parents to ensure their children continued to benefit from daily nutritious meals. Additionally, through the LRP project, PCI used virtual platforms to collaborate with the Ministry of Education to develop a simplified version of Guatemala's National School Feeding Law, which will help PTAs, communities, and potential local suppliers better understand the law, its requirements, and how it should operate. This will enable PTAs to efficiently procure nutritious and quality commodities for school meals from local smallholder farmers within their communities.



A mother receiving printed books to promote reading at home with her children. Credit: PCI Staff



First-grade student from a McGovern-Dole supported school reading a Bloom Library digital book. Credit: PCI Staff

Under their FY 2016 McGovern-Dole project, PCI continued to support distanced learning during the COVID-19 pandemic by encouraging the use of the free application Bloom Reader, which contains stories in the Spanish, Mam, and Q'anjob'al languages. PCI also organized 304 virtual communication networks, whereby 1,976 parents connected with teachers via digital communication tools and shared digital books published by the Bloom Library for use by their children and communities. PCI also distributed 60,000 printed books to promote the culture of reading at home.

The project adapted COVID-19 training guides and methodologies and trained 6,078 parents and students on preventative measures using audiovisual materials and key

messages shared via telephone and digital instant message platforms, including videos, Bloom digital books, and photographs for training and dissemination of key messages. PCI monitored post-training through its Encuesta Telefonica Asistida por Computadora (Computer Assisted Telephone Survey), where phone calls were made to participants to follow-up on the COVID-19 prevention measures discussed, such as hand washing, adequate use of face masks, and social distancing.

7.2. COVID-19 Response in Mali



Children holding vegetable oil cans in Mali. Credit: CRS Staff

The McGovern-Dole project in Mali was awarded in FY 2015 and is a 5-year award with a total value of \$29.9 million, implemented by CRS. Project activities were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic that led to the closure of schools throughout the country. Starting in March 2020, all schools in the country closed to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The Government of Mali reopened classes for all students on September 14, 2020. Schools took preventive measures to mitigate COVID-19 impact and the level of attendance was high.

In order to help students and their families meet their nutritional needs during a global pandemic that coincided

with the start of the lean season, the McGovern-Dole project developed COVID-19 mitigation Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). A key activity within this SOP included the distribution of 569 MT of current U.S. commodities (fortified rice, green split peas, and lentils) as emergency THRs to 74,301 students (50.3 percent of whom were girls) from 272 schools. In addition, 97 teachers and pedagogical advisors benefited from additional training to deliver remediation courses to early grade students returning to school; and 1,445 hand washing kits were distributed to 267 schools along with posters for both schools and students to foster COVID-19 mitigation messages. The project also organized awareness campaigns in its intervention zone to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 on McGovern-Dole beneficiaries. Posters were developed and translated in local languages to facilitate communication. The data collection for the FY 2015 McGovern-Dole project's final evaluation was also safely conducted.



Handwashing kit in Mali. Credit: CRS Staff

7.3. COVID-19 Response in Timor-Leste



Students read from one of their new storybooks provided by the USDA-funded project HATUTAN in Ermera, Timor-Leste. Photo credit CARE staff

USDA awarded the McGovern-Dole project to CARE in Timor-Leste in FY 2018. The "HATUTAN" program is a 5-year project with a total value of \$26 million to improve literacy, health and nutrition outcomes in Timor-Leste preschools and primary schools. In response to COVID-19, schools closed in Timor-Leste on March 23, 2020 and the Government of Timor-Leste declared a state of emergency on March 27, 2020, limiting movement within and between communities. During this period, HATUTAN continued to operate under COVID-19 prevention protocols. Given the closure of schools and in agreement with the Government of Timor-Leste, USDA authorized the distribution of 272.26 MT of current U.S. commodities (pinto beans, fortified rice, and fortified

vegetable oil) in May 2020 as a one-time distribution of emergency THRs to an estimated 83,958 households whose children would usually attend pre-primary and primary schools supported by the McGovern-Dole project. This ensured that children had continued access to nutritious food at home while schools were closed and prevented commodity spoilage and loss.

Along with the distribution of THRs, the project has also distributed supplementary reading materials to support home-based learning, including 21,500 exercise books on basic reading skills and individual copies of children’s magazines to all students. Upon reopening of schools in July 2020, HATUTAN provided 30,300 storybooks for early grade school libraries and worked with school management to set up book lending systems. The provision of grade-appropriate reading material to schools is key to improving student literacy and has been crucial to reduce learning losses due to COVID-19 school closures.

At the national level, the project worked closely with the Ministry of Health to fill the gap with communication and education materials for COVID-19 prevention. When schools reopened in July 2020, McGovern-Dole planned activities resumed with an increased focus on hygiene and handwashing. Through collaboration with the municipal-level COVID-19 task forces, a total of 1,348 household hygiene packages were delivered door-to-door to members of Village Savings and Loan groups in the four municipalities targeted by HATUTAN. Each package included two bars of soap, instructions, and a rope to construct a gravity-fed “tippy tap” handwashing station made from local materials, a physical distancing poster, a sticker expressing the benefits of soap, and a COVID prevention poster. HATUTAN also developed videos on how to set up a tippy tap. In order to prepare schools for a safe reopening, the project trained 227 teachers and 219 parent-teacher associations (1,475 members) on COVID-19 prevention techniques. As a result of those combined efforts to support Timor-Leste’s COVID-19 response plan, the proportion of schools with handwashing stations increased from 10 to 72 percent, helping to mitigate the risks of disease transmission for students and teachers.



Student washes his hands at school before receiving his take home ration in May. HATUTAN provided handwashing facilities for schools without a regular supply of water. Photo credit CARE staff

8. Commitments and Activities of Host-Country Governments

In countries where McGovern-Dole projects are implemented, host country governments contribute to school feeding in many ways and from 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 2020 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 Governments⁶

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Bangladesh McGovern-Dole Funding: \$19 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$78.5 million</p>	<p>In FY 2020, in areas not served by McGovern-Dole, the Government of Bangladesh contributed approximately \$75 million to the national school meals program as a whole, including \$4 million in Cox's Bazaar (non-USDA area). Other donor contributions to school feeding in the McGovern-Dole area, Cox's Bazaar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia - \$800,000 Denmark - \$672,721 Japan - \$500,000 Norway - \$100,000 Qatar - \$242,000 Saudi Arabia - \$597,865 Private donors - \$654,018 Total - \$3,566,604
<p>Cote d'Ivoire McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$6.9 million</p>	<p>The Government of Cote d'Ivoire made the following contributions to school meals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food purchases - \$3,858,000 Food storage and transport - \$609,008 Capacity strengthening - \$412,385 Staffing - \$1,988,200 Non-food items - \$91,106

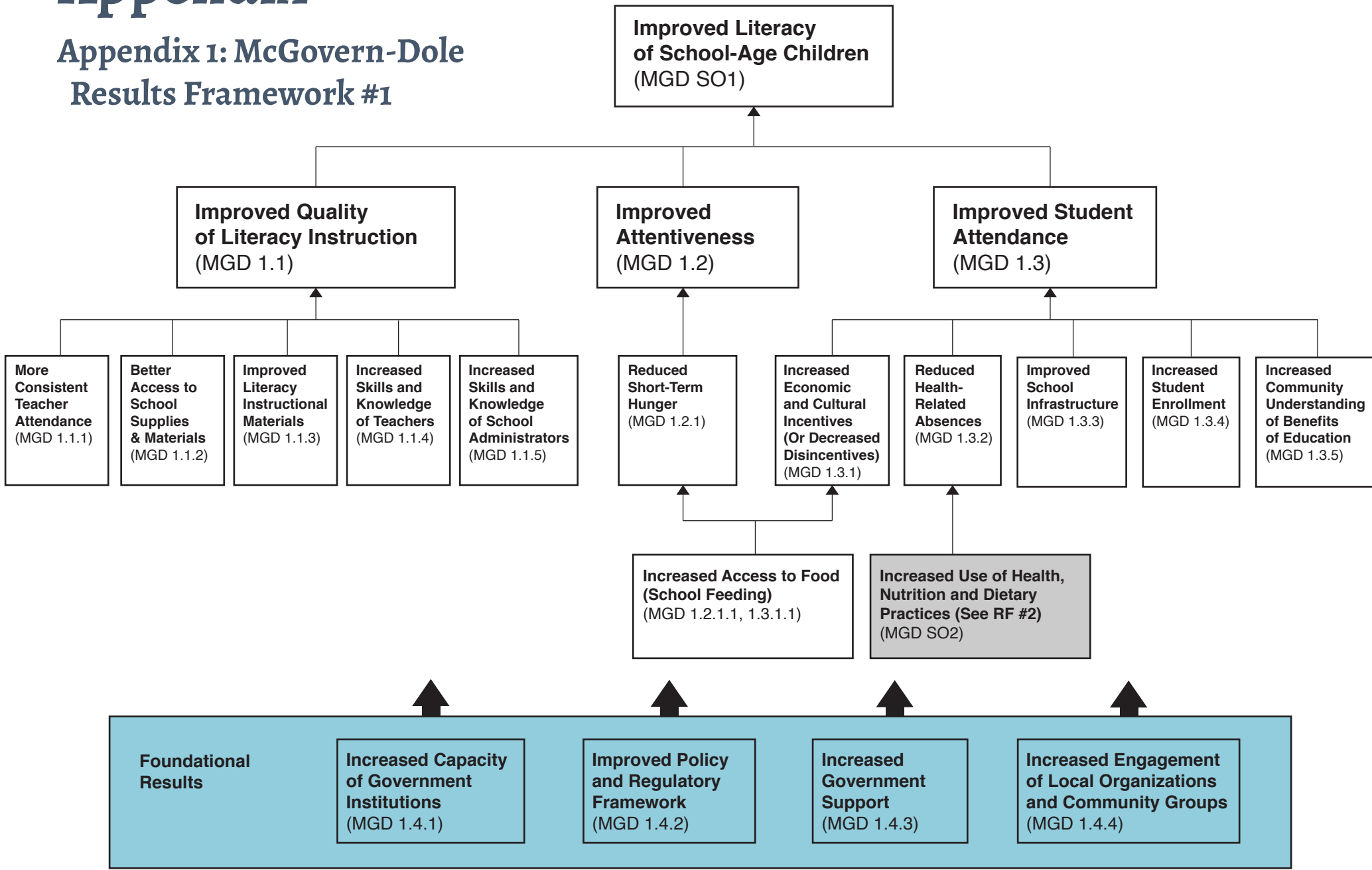
⁶ McGovern-Dole amounts listed reflect total award over the life of each project.

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Guatemala McGovern-Dole Funding: \$24 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$58.2 million</p>	<p>The Government of Guatemala contributed more than \$48 million towards the school feeding program in the departments where McGovern-Dole projects have coverage (Quiché, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán departments), benefitting 495,596 children.</p> <p>The Government of Guatemala also invested around \$6.7 million towards other support programs: school materials, gratuity fund, funds for improving infrastructure in schools, school feeding program.</p> <p>The Government of Guatemala, through the Guatemalan Ministry of Education, has contributed a total of \$3.5 million to the McGovern-Dole “Learning for Life” project implemented by CRS in Totonicapán department.</p>
<p>Honduras McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$33.3 million</p>	<p>The Government of Honduras did not contribute funds to the Department of Intibuca, the area that the McGovern-Dole project covers. At the national level, the Government of Honduras funds school feeding in the other 17 of the 18 departments of Honduras for a total value of approximately \$33.3 million per calendar year.</p>
<p>Laos McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$2.27 million</p>	<p>The Lao People Democratic Republic (PDR) Government is contributing approximately \$0.09 per child per day as part of the National School Meals Program, currently covering 821 schools. In FY 2020, a total allocation of \$635,091 was made.</p> <p>In FY 2020, communities in the areas where WFP implements McGovern-Dole contributed labor towards school feeding estimated at \$765,447. Communities in Savannakhet province where CRS implements McGovern-Dole contributed a total of \$11,078 in cash and in-kind rice contributions to school feeding. Additionally, 4,500kg of in-kind local food contributions, such as vegetables, eggs, condiments, and fruits were made. The total of community contributions in McGovern-Dole supported areas was \$776,525.</p> <p>An additional \$690,850 was transferred to three Provincial Education and Sports Services for the 515 schools handed over by WFP to the Government of Laos in mid-2019. The value of tax exemptions for imported commodities is estimated at \$165,403 for both WFP and CRS commodity imports. In total, the contributions from the Government of Lao PDR to school feeding in FY 2020, excluding government staff salaries, are estimated at \$2,267,869.</p>
<p>Mali McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$13.89 million</p>	<p>The Government of Mali contributes \$.17 per child, per day to the daily school meals, totaling \$8.892,592.26 in FY 2020.</p> <p>In FY 2020, communities contributed cash and commodities towards school feeding, valued at approximately \$246,599.06</p> <p>In FY 2020 WFP (including a partial contribution by the European Union) donated \$4,756,345.17 to school feeding activities.</p>

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Mozambique McGovern-Dole Funding: \$22 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$914,264</p>	<p>In FY 2020, the Government of Mozambique provided \$628,307 to cover customs duties and other port related charges for the USG commodities donated for the McGovern-Dole project.</p> <p>Additionally, the Government of Mozambique contributed a total of \$23,957 to support deworming, iron-fortified supplement distribution and vaccination of school-aged children under the McGovern-Dole project.</p> <p>Under the McGovern-Dole project, 731 community volunteers contributed their time supporting school feeding in 160 schools in FY 2020, valued at approximately \$262,000.</p>
<p>Nepal McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$2.17 million</p>	<p>In FY 2020, the local government and community contributed about \$314,339 to schools across seven implementing districts for the construction of child-friendly tippy taps, renovation of drinking water facilities, construction of waste disposal pits and toilets with water tanks.</p> <p>In FY 2020, local governments contributed approximately \$309,187 for developing and printing teaching and learning materials, teacher capacity building and recruitment of teachers to fulfill the requirement to improve quality learning in program districts.</p> <p>Local governments allocated funds for the construction/renovation of kitchens and provision of kitchen utensils, valued at approximately \$60,966 in FY 2020.</p> <p>The Nepali Government covers 50 percent of the internal transport, storage, handling, and transportation costs for all commodities beyond the External Delivery Point, valued at approximately \$420,360 in FY 2020.</p> <p>Local governments and communities allocated additional resources for the arrangement of cooks and purchase of fuel and additional food, such as vegetables and condiments, valued at approximately \$16,872.</p> <p>In FY 2020, WFP purchased iodized salt using Japanese private funds to complement the McGovern-Dole food commodity basket of fortified rice, lentils and vegetable oil, valued at approximately \$55,520.</p> <p>In FY 2020, WFP received \$3.2 Million (for three years) from the Japanese Government for technical assistance to implement a National School Meals Program in one cash-based program district.</p>
<p>Rwanda McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2020: \$4.06 million</p>	<p>Schools in Rwanda did not open until November, so spending actuals do not align with the original commitments, which are higher. However, some of the unspent money originally allocated to school feeding was reallocated to classroom construction following the closure of schools during the pandemic.</p> <p>For secondary school feeding, the Government of Rwanda spent an estimated \$3.1 million in FY 2020.</p> <p>For the One Cup of Milk program that provides milk to pre-primary and select primary students, the Government of Rwanda spent about \$960,000 in FY 2020.</p> <p>Although parents contribute to school feeding, there is not yet any national data collected on this indicator.</p>

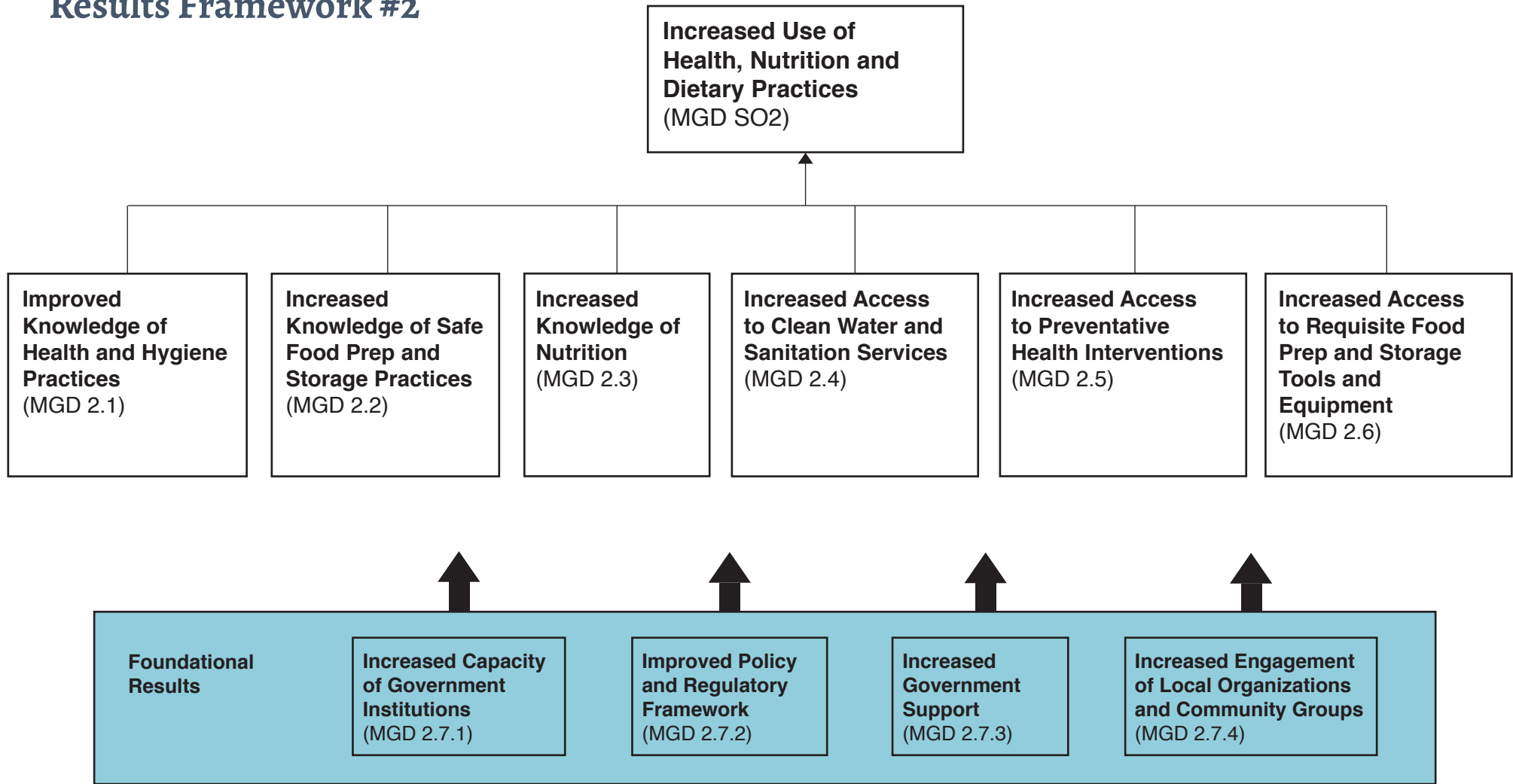
Appendix

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 World Food Program, 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 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, internal transportation, storage and handling (ITSH), and activity costs.

New for FY 2020, applicants were encouraged to design a local and regional procurement component for purchasing agricultural commodities. For FY 2020, not more than 10 percent of the \$220,000,000 made available for the McGovern-Dole Program and not less than \$20,000,000 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 duration of project, estimated costs, number of direct beneficiaries, main focus of intervention with a detailed explanation of need for a school feeding program in targeted country; demonstrated coordination with national, regional, and local governments, U.S. Government 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 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).

Appendix 3: McGovern-Dole Number of Participants and Expenses in FY 2020⁷

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 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
2014 Agreements			
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	3,362	0
2015 Agreements			
Cote D'Ivoire	World Food Program	603,185	\$1,216,978
Guinea-Bissau	World Food Program	223,869	\$1,894
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	59,600	\$2,533,524
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	89,261	\$3,385,147
Mozambique	Planet Aid International	100,403	\$4,952,856
Mozambique	World Vision	81,457	\$2,981,479
Rwanda	World Food Program	81,729	\$11,764,866

⁷ This table reflects what each organization reports in response to a standard indicator tracking any person who directly participates in one or more project activities during the reporting year.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
2016 Agreements			
Cambodia	World Food Program	131,484	\$4,303,343
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	154,961	\$8,076,032
Guatemala	Project Concern International	58,390	\$3,231,752
Kenya	World Food Program	2000	\$14,957,093
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	40,205	\$4,322,380
Tanzania	Project Concern International	190,783	\$9,012,620
2017 Agreements			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	51,249	\$6,222,513
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	45,059	\$3,150,104
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	84,058	\$7,965,862
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps	99,612	\$2,579,707
Laos	World Food Program	103,884	\$15,163,603
Liberia	Save the Children	226,535	\$5,852,874
Nepal	World Food Program	164,043	\$7,250,696
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	95,224	\$2,822,212
2018 Agreements			
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	204,606	\$5,521,449
Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	179,509	\$7,900,598
Ethiopia	World Food Program	0 ⁸	\$11,381,850
Guatemala	Save the Children	52,066	\$6,859,918
Senegal	Counterpart International	76,800	\$6,459,671
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	66,105	\$5,719,828
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	0 ⁹	\$7,371,535
Timor-Leste	CARE	374,320	\$5,524,180

⁸ While this Ethiopia project was funded using FY 2018 funds, there was an administrative delay preventing the agreement from being signed until the end of FY 2019. The project is operating on the same timeline as many FY 2019-funded projects and was unable to begin activities as planned in the second half of FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁹ Activities in Sri Lanka had not yet started in FY 2020 due to local delays in negotiations.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
2019 Agreements¹⁰			
Cambodia	World Food Program	23,133	\$3,339,141
Guinea-Bissau	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$4,503,855
Haiti	World Food Program	0	\$5,727,205
Malawi	Nascent Solutions	0	\$5,568,152
Mauritania	Counterpart International	0	\$5,491,345
Mozambique	World Vision	309	\$7,561,867
Togo	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$4,937,784
Uzbekistan	Mercy Corps	0	\$2,289,033
2020 Agreements¹¹			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	NA	NA
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	NA	NA
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Laos	World Food Program	NA	NA
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Mozambique	Counterpart International	NA	NA
Nepal	World Food Program	NA	NA
Rwanda	World Food Program	NA	NA
FY 2020 Totals			
Countries	Active Projects	Participants	
30	47	3,667,201	\$217,904,946

¹⁰ In a typical reporting year, many of the projects funded in the previous year would have begun reaching participants in the second half of the reporting year, with some exceptions. This year, most FY 2019-funded projects were unable to begin activities as planned in the second half of FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The numbers in the table reflect that the WFP Cambodia project was able to reach a small number of students with rations during FY 2020, and the World Vision Mozambique project was able to reach a small number of educators with training during FY 2020.

¹¹ The nine projects funded in FY 2020, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2020 at 47, were negotiated and agreements signed in October 2020. Signing agreements late in the fiscal year is standard practice in the International Food Assistance Division, and therefore not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2020 by design.

Appendix 4: Cost Breakdown by U.S. Donated Commodity of New Funding Allocations in FY 2020¹²

Country	Awardee	Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance ¹³	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Africa							
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	6,310	\$3,880,650	\$1,388,200		
		Vegetable Oil	450	\$553,950	\$99,000		
Total			6,760	\$4,434,600	\$1,487,200	\$19,078,200	\$25,000,000
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	3,050	\$2,455,250	\$762,500		
		Green Split Peas	310	\$151,900	\$77,500		
		Lentils	210	\$134,400	\$52,500		
		Sunflower Seed Oil	730	\$1,814,817	\$182,500		
Total			4,300	\$4,556,367	\$1,075,000	\$19,368,634	\$25,000,000
Mozambique	Counterpart International	Fortified Rice	3,450	\$2,121,750	\$948,750		
		Vegetable Oil	320	\$393,920	\$88,000		
		Yellow Split Peas	2,600	\$1,014,000	\$715,000		
Total			6,370	\$3,529,670	\$1,751,750	\$16,718,580	\$22,000,000
Rwanda	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	3,790	\$2,330,850	\$890,650		
		Vegetable Oil	620	\$763,220	\$145,700		
Total			4,410	\$3,094,070	\$1,036,350	\$20,869,580	\$25,000,000
Africa Total			21,840	\$15,614,707	\$5,350,300	\$76,034,994	\$97,000,000

¹² Total award amount is rounded up to the nearest whole number.

¹³ 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 under 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 (WBSCM)

Country	Awardee	Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance ¹³	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Asia							
Bangladesh	World Food Program	Soft White Wheat	3,350	\$720,250	\$837,500		
		Lentils	390	\$249,600	\$97,500		
		Fortified Rice	150	\$184,650	\$37,500		
		Vegetable oil	1,140	\$758,100	\$285,000		
Total			5,030	\$1,912,600	\$1,257,500	\$15,829,900	\$19,000,000
Laos	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	3,500	\$1,960,000	\$875,000		
		Lentils	920	\$588,800	\$230,000		
Total			4,420	\$2,548,800	\$1,105,000	\$21,346,200	\$25,000,000
Nepal	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	6,500	\$4,322,500	\$1,300,000		
		Lentils	1,420	\$908,800	\$284,000		
		Vegetable Oil	880	\$1,083,280	\$176,000		
Total			8,800	\$6,314,580	\$1,760,000	\$16,925,420	\$25,000,000
Asia Total			18,250	\$10,775,980	\$4,122,500	\$54,101,520	\$69,000,000
Latin America							
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	Black Beans	1,080	\$918,000	\$453,600		
		Fortified Rice	780	\$518,700	\$327,600		
		Vegetable Oil	250	\$348,000	\$105,000		
Total			2,110	\$1,784,700	\$886,200	\$21,329,100	\$24,000,000
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	Corn-Soy Blend Plus	880	\$655,600	\$334,400		
		Vegetable Oil	430	\$529,330	\$163,400		
		Milled Rice	1,280	\$697,600	\$486,400		
		Small Red Beans	870	\$1,209,300	\$330,600		
		Yellow Corn	3,050	\$826,550	\$1,159,000		
Total			6,510	\$3,918,380	\$2,473,800	\$18,607,820	\$25,000,000
Latin America Total			8,620	\$5,703,080	\$3,360,000	\$39,936,920	\$49,000,000
Worldwide Total							\$215,000,000

Appendix 5: List of Potential Available Commodities from the FY 2020 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 Meal
Dehydrated Potato Granules	Soybean Oil
Dehydrated Potatoes Flakes	Soy-Fortified Bulgur
Extra Fancy Tallow	Soy-Fortified Cornmeal
Fortified Rice, 2/7 Long Grain, Well Milled	Split Yellow Peas
Fortified Rice, 2/7 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Super Cereal Plus
Fortified Rice, 3/15 Long Grain, Well Milled	Technical Tallow
Fortified Rice, 3/15 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Long Grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil Substitutable
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 2/7
Great Northern Beans	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 3/15
Green Peas	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 5/20
Green Split Peas	Well Milled, Medium Grain Rice 5/20
Hard Milled Long Grain Rice	Whole Green Peas
Hard Red Spring Wheat	Whole Yellow Peas
Hard Red Winter Wheat	Yellow Corn
Kabuli Garbanzo Beans	Yellow Grease
Lentils	Yellow Soybeans
Lipid Based Nutrient Supplement	
Milled Rice	
Nonfat, Non-fortified Dry Milk	
Northern Spring Wheat	