



United States Department of Agriculture



McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger
and Increase School Attendance

Fiscal Year 2021

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List of Acronyms

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CRS	\Catholic Relief Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
GNI	Gross National Income
ITSH	Inland transportation, storage, and handling
LRP	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
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunities
PCI	Project Concern International
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PTA	Parent- Teacher Association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
ROM	Results Oriented Management
THR	Take Home Ration
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
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), (7 U.S.C. 17360–1), states that the Secretary of Agriculture “shall annually submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report on the commitments and activities of governments, including the United States government, in the global effort to reduce child hunger and increase school attendance.”

The 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 geographical alignment in Feed the Future target countries, in aligned countries, and in geographic zones of influence. USDA has also integrated the relevant Feed the Future standard indicators into the International Food Assistance Division’s monitoring and evaluation system, ensuring that McGovern-Dole and other programs report regularly on their contributions to global food security.

When applicable, the McGovern-Dole program aligns projects with the U.S. Government International Strategy on 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 2021, USDA contributed to the annual U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education’s Report to Congress, which included reporting on nine McGovern-Dole standard indicators aligned with 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) 2021.

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 and produced by American farmers, and agricultural producers in targeted developing countries, to enhance food security; improve literacy (especially for girls); and strengthen the nutrition, health, and dietary practices of school-aged children, mothers, and families. This report illustrates the activities and impacts of the program in FY 2021, with information on total commodities, funding, and major accomplishments. Examples from Honduras and the Republic of Congo provide additional information about the results of McGovern-Dole funding on school attendance, literacy, and community involvement.

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

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

In FY 2021, USDA funded ten proposals for new projects valued at \$248 million. A total of 46,770 metric tons (MT) of U.S. donated commodities will be provided over the term of these four- to five-year projects and disbursed to countries in Africa, Asia, and Central America. In addition, USDA awarded \$20 million in prior year McGovern-Dole funding to strengthen and expand three active agreements in Guatemala and Honduras through a limited, merit-based Notice of Funding Opportunity, in alignment with Administration priorities on addressing the root-causes of migration out of Central America. Including the ten projects awarded in FY 2021, McGovern-Dole had a total of 55 active projects in 31 countries during FY 2021 valued at a total of close to \$1 billion across the life of the projects (see Appendix 4 for detailed costs for each project).

The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected children’s education worldwide, leading to the closures of schools in many countries. In FY 2021, active McGovern-Dole projects continued to adjust to local conditions as some schools remained closed, some schools reopened fully, and some schools moved to hybrid in-person approach. In August 2021, the United States, led by USDA and the McGovern-Dole program, joined the School Meals Coalition that was officially launched at the U.N. Food Systems Summit. The School Meals Coalition comprises over 60 countries and 55 partners dedicated to restoring and improving meal programs and food systems. The School Meals Coalition aims to, by 2030, restore access to school feeding that was lost during the COVID-19 lockdowns, reach children who were not previously benefiting from school feeding with an emphasis on the most vulnerable populations in low- and lower middle-income countries², and improve the quality and efficiency of school feeding programs.

The U.S. Congress established the USDA Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) program through the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill). Under USDA LRP, USDA is authorized to provide grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) to undertake the local and or regional procurement of commodities for distribution in

² For the 2022 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of \$1,045 or less in 2020; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$1,046 and \$4,095.

developing countries. The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 included revisions to the statute, authorizing the McGovern-Dole program to provide up to ten percent of funds made available to carry out McGovern-Dole to be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities.

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 seven continuing LRP agreements in seven countries in FY 2021, including two agreements that concluded all project activities. In FY 2021, \$23 million of the \$230 million of FY 2021 McGovern-Dole funding will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities. All FY 2021 awards include a local and regional procurement component, alongside the use of U.S. donated commodities.

In FY 2021, McGovern-Dole projects:

- Directly benefited more than 4.5 million children and community members;
- Fed nutritious school meals to over 2.1 million food-insecure children during the school year;
- Distributed take-home rations (THR) to over 2.1 million children and community members during the global COVID-19 pandemic;
- Trained over 11,200 Parent Teacher Associations in how to champion education in their communities;
- Educated over 10,800 teachers to facilitate their efforts to improve instruction and literacy;
- Rehabilitated or constructed more than 5,100 facilities including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms to reduce student absenteeism; and
- Worked in over 14,400 schools to enhance the quality of education that children receive.

1. Introduction

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

This report is organized as follows.

- **Section 2, Program Overview**, provides background on the McGovern-Dole statute and discusses how it is translated into two results frameworks that guide the implementation of funded projects. It then summarizes the pre-implementation and logistical steps that precede every project. The overview concludes with a snapshot of FY 2021 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 legislation and results frameworks.
- **Section 4, Results**, presents FY 2021 McGovern-Dole data in the aggregate.
- **Section 5, Implementers and Key Partners**, describes the diverse array of partners that work alongside USDA to help McGovern-Dole projects succeed.
- **Section 6, Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program**, describes how LRP and McGovern-Dole projects can increase the impact of each project.
- **Section 7, Project Examples**, illustrates McGovern-Dole activities during FY 2021 and the COVID-19 impact on these activities.
- **Section 8, Commitments and Activities of Host Country Governments**, summarizes how host country governments and other donors contribute to school feeding activities in FY 2021.

2. Program Overview

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

2.1. Authorizing Legislation

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

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

- **Food security:** McGovern-Dole aims to improve food security, which includes, at a minimum: 1) the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods; and 2) selection of culturally acceptable foods.
- **Improving literacy:** McGovern-Dole recognizes the value of educating primary school children, with an intentional focus on girls. Literacy improvement is accomplished through a combination of teacher training, supplies, and nutritional support to help children achieve their greatest learning potential.
- **Improving nutrition and reducing hunger:** With nutrient-rich, high-quality U.S. commodities, McGovern-Dole seeks to improve nutrition and reduce hunger for direct beneficiaries through school meals; 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 detailed results frameworks can be reviewed in their entirety in Appendix 1.

2.3. USDA Commodities in McGovern-Dole Program

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

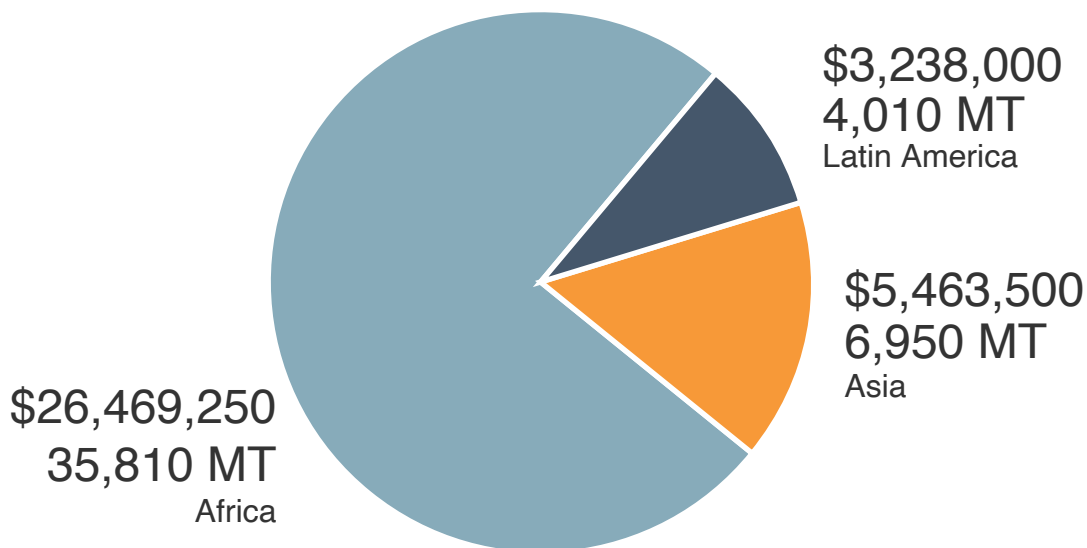
Awarding Funds

McGovern-Dole projects are implemented through 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 2021, USDA awarded ten proposals valued at \$248 million to be funded over the four to five-year term of the projects, reaching an anticipated 1,080,901 direct beneficiaries. These ten new agreements were funded utilizing \$223 million in FY 2021 funding and \$25 million in available prior year McGovern-Dole funding. Of the \$248 million, \$23 million in FY 2021 funding was allocated for local and regional procurement. A total of 46,770 metric tons (MT) of U.S. commodities will be allocated over the term of these ten agreements for disbursement to recipient countries in Africa, Asia, and Central America. See the value of commodities allocated by region in Figure 1. In addition, USDA awarded \$20 million in prior year McGovern-Dole funds through a limited, merit-based

NOFO directed at expanding and strengthening existing projects in Guatemala and Honduras, in alignment with Administration priorities on addressing the root-causes of migration out of Central America. Following an application review process, the merit awards included two projects in Guatemala and one in Honduras. The amendments to add these additional funds were finalized in FY 2022 and will be reflected in the next annual report.

Figure 1. Total Value of U.S. Donated Commodities Allocated by Region Under New FY 2021 Awards



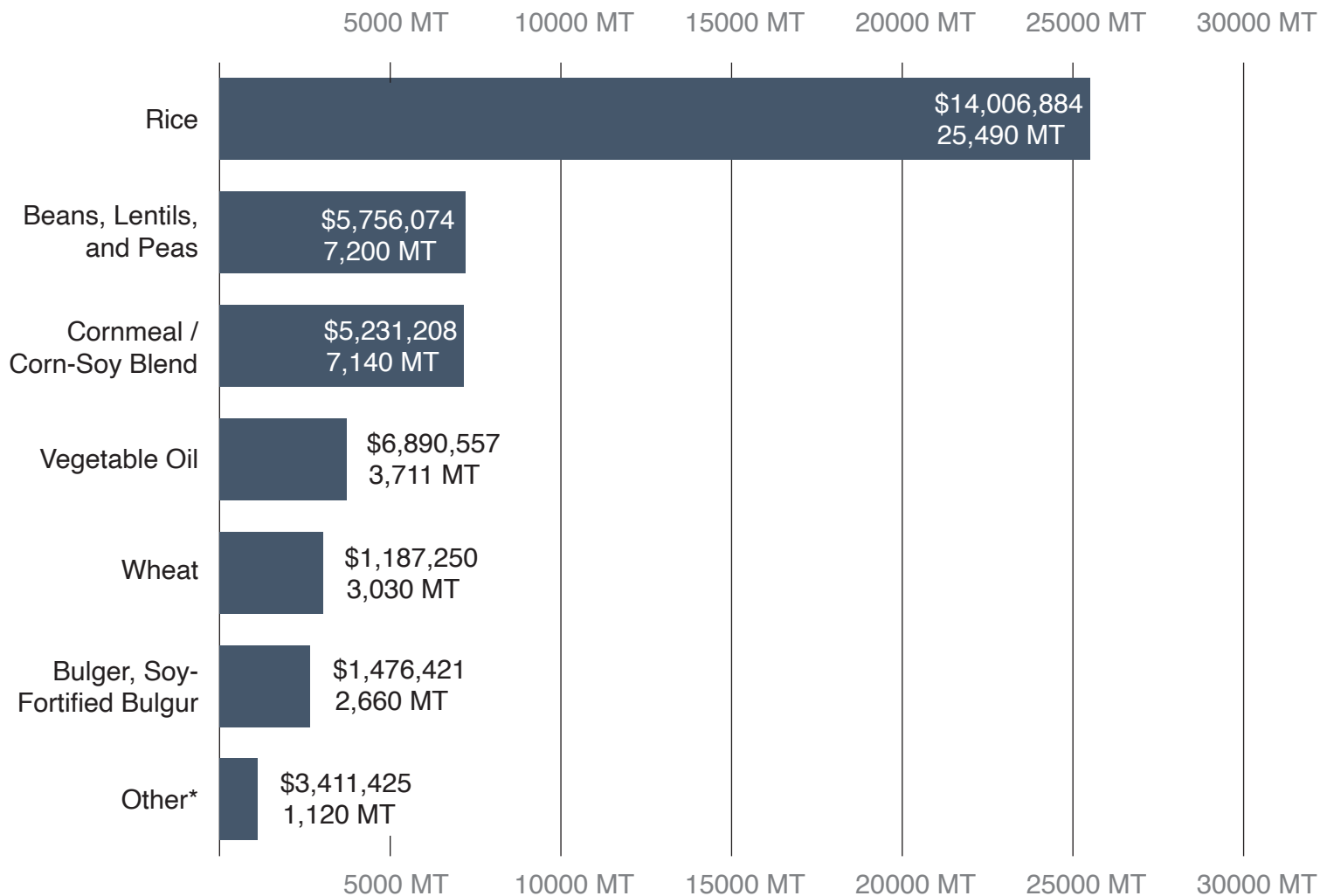
Selecting U.S. Commodities

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 those, 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 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 2021. 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.

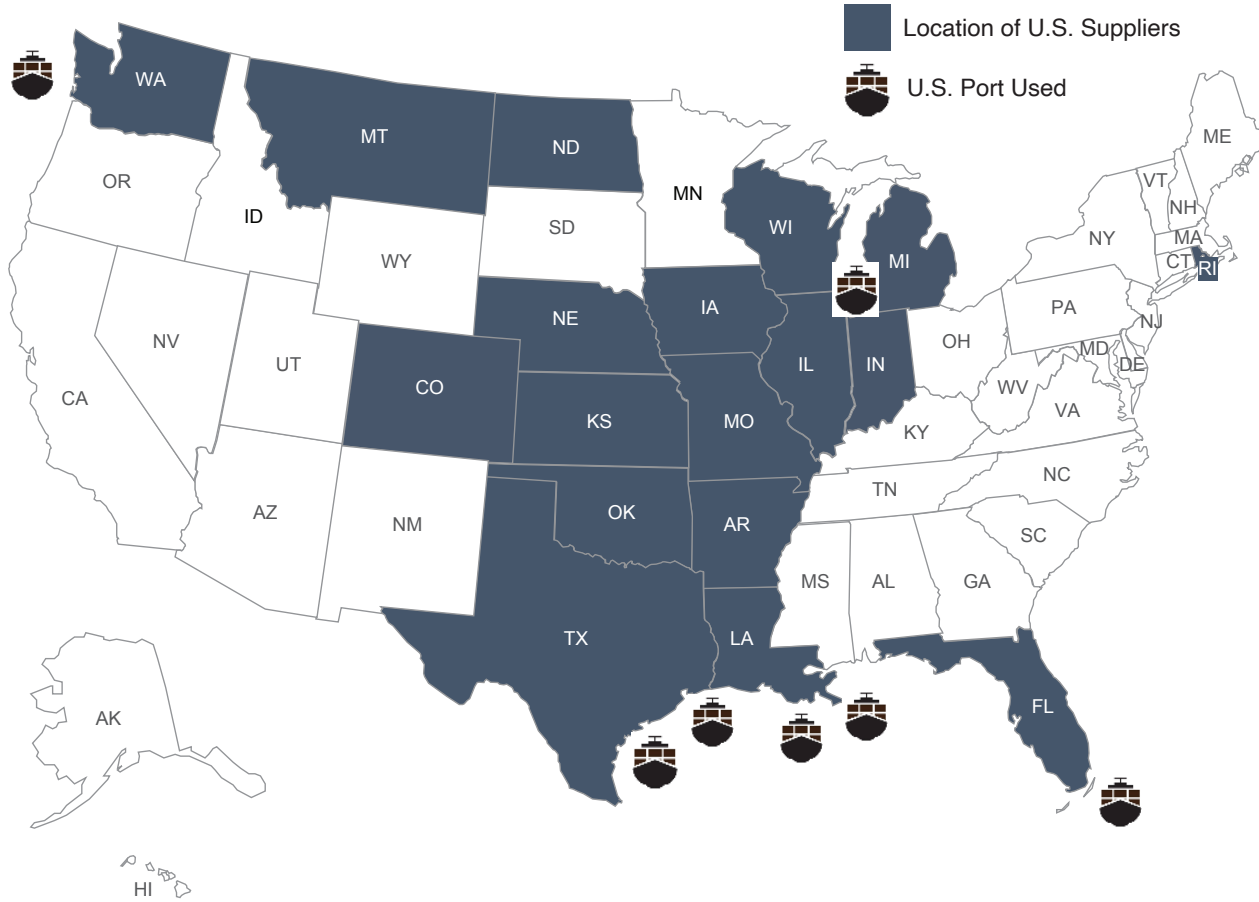
Figure 2. Total Quantity and Value of U. S. Commodities Purchased Under All Active McGovern-Dole Agreements in FY 2021



*Includes yellow corn, canned almon, all-purpose flour, and lipid-based nutrient supplements

Figure 3. U.S. Agricultural Commodities Purchased and Transported in FY 2021 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.



Cornmeal, Yellow Split Peas, and Vegetable Oil

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

2.4. Summary of FY 2021 Awards

Agreements awarded by country in FY 2021 are valued at \$248 million and include Benin, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Including the ten new projects awarded in FY 2021, McGovern-Dole has a total of 55 active projects in 31 countries at various stages in their timelines, with a total value of close to \$1 billion across the full 4- to 5-year life of the projects. Together, these McGovern-Dole projects benefitted over 4.5 million children and community members directly in FY 2021 (see Appendix 3). Table 1 shows each awarded country in FY 2021, 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 2021 awards is available in Appendix 4.

Table 1. Summary of FY 2021 Awards

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. Donated Commodities Over Life of the Project	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	5,090 MT	\$25,000,000
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	7,100 MT	\$25,000,000
Guatemala	Global Communities	4,010 MT	\$25,000,000
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps	3,980 MT	\$25,000,000
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	2,970 MT	\$23,000,000
Liberia	Save the Children	4,660 MT	\$25,000,000
Madagascar	Global Communities	4,020 MT	\$25,000,000
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	7,090 MT	\$25,000,000
Senegal	Counterpart International	2,870 MT	\$25,000,000
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	4,980 MT	\$25,000,000

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

USDA's work is grounded in Results Oriented Management (ROM) 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, and each is defined in the USDA Food Assistance Division's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy³.

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 Agenda⁴, 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 2022.

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.

³ The policy is available publicly here: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/resources/monitoring-and-evaluation-policy>

⁴ School 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 Indicators⁵ 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 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.

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

4. Results

In FY 2021, over 4 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 over 2.1 million children in FY 2021. Over 2.1 million children and community members also benefitted from THRs. While typically intended to encourage attendance especially among girls and to increase household access to food in the short term, in FY 2021 many projects, in alignment with the host country governments, continued to provide rations in lieu of in-school meals when schools were closed or in-person teaching was limited. The rations were provided 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 2021, McGovern-Dole trained over 10,800 teachers in participating schools, and helped teachers supply their students with the fundamental materials and supplies needed to improve literacy by delivering more than 2.8 million teaching and learning materials to schools, teachers and children. McGovern-Dole projects across the world reached 14,446 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 2021 McGovern-Dole funding helped build the capacity of parent teacher associations (PTA), train teachers, and improve infrastructure (including rehabilitation of schools, classrooms, storage rooms for commodities, latrines, water-sources and kitchens). In total, 11,240 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. Further, parasitic worm infections interfere with nutrient uptake and may lead to anemia, malnutrition, and impaired mental and physical development. The infections pose a serious threat to children's long-term health, education, and productivity, as infected children may be too sick or lethargic to concentrate at school, or to attend at all. Research indicates that school-based deworming has positive impacts on child education and health, and it may improve nutrition. In FY 2021, McGovern-Dole funding rehabilitated or built 5,102 facilities including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms. More than 1,400,000 children received deworming medication to improve health outcomes and achieve the intended impact of school feeding.

The data in this section is aggregated program-wide from standard indicators for McGovern-Dole that projects report on when relevant to their planned activities. There are 32 standard indicators used for the McGovern-Dole program, and the nine 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 2021 program-wide aggregated statistics narrated above.

Table 2. FY 2021 McGovern-Dole Aggregate Indicator Data

McGovern-Dole Standard Indicator	FY 2021 Total (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021)	# of Projects Reporting (n) ⁶
Number of individuals participating in USDA food security programs (SI 30)	4,521,154	45
Number of individuals receiving THR as a result of USDA assistance (SI 15)	2,180,711	35
Number of school-age children receiving daily school meals (breakfast, snack, lunch) as a result of USDA assistance (SI 17)	2,141,614	45
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified as a result of USDA assistance (SI 5)	10,851	41
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar “school” governance structures supported as a result of USDA assistance (SI 13)	11,240	44
Number of educational facilities (i.e. school buildings, classrooms, improved water sources, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed as a result of USDA assistance (SI 8)	5,102	39
Number of students receiving deworming medication(s) (SI 29)	1,400,126	32
Number of teaching and learning materials provided as a result of USDA assistance (SI 3)	2,898,070	43
Number of schools reached as a result of USDA assistance (SI 32)	14,446	45

⁶The population of projects that could provide indicator data in FY 2021 was 45. The ten projects funded in FY 2021, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2021 at 55, were signed in September 2021 and therefore not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2021 by design. The “n” value for each indicator represents the number of projects that include the indicator in their agreement. Note that there are several reasons why an individual project may not have reported against an indicator during the reporting year, such as 1) the project by design did not implement the relevant activities during FY 2021, or 2) the project experienced an unexpected disruption and did not report against the indicator this year.

5. Implementers and Key Partners



A child eats a biscuit in Bangladesh in a government primary school.
Credit: WFP Staff

To implement McGovern-Dole projects, USDA coordinates with more than thirty implementing entities and partners. These implementers and partners can include, but are not limited to, Private Voluntary Organizations (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 (WASH) activities at the school level and capacity building activities at the national level to help recipient countries create and implement policies to transition USDA-funded McGovern-Dole school meals projects to national school meals programs.

USAID, the State Department, and other USG agencies are key partners of USDA, ensuring that McGovern-Dole projects are part of coordinated efforts and that collaboration is taking place on the ground. For example, USDA McGovern-Dole projects will often coordinate with active USAID basic education projects on the sharing of USAID-developed literacy curriculums and school materials, avoiding 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 United Nations WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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.

On August 30, 2021, the United States, led by USDA, joined the School Meals Coalition, which was officially launched at the U.N. Food Systems Summit in September 2021. The School Meals Coalition: Nutrition, Health and Education for Every Child⁷ is a country member-led initiative, supported by a small secretariat powered by the UN WFP. The objectives of the Coalition are to, by 2030, restore access to school feeding that was lost during the COVID-19 lockdowns, reach children who were not previously benefiting from school feeding with an emphasis on the most vulnerable populations in low- and lower middle-income countries, and improve the quality and efficiency of school feeding programs. Recognizing the linkages with the McGovern-Dole program and the coalition as an opportunity to improve donor coordination in financing, monitoring, and research, USDA is a member of the Coalition Steering Committee, and is participating in the Financing Taskforce, the Monitoring and Data Initiative, and the Research Consortium.

⁷ [Schoolmealscoalition.org](https://www.schoolmealscoalition.org)

6. Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program



A female farmer in Senegal working in a community field harvesting hibiscus, onions, and mung bean. Photo credit: CPI staff

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 included revisions to the statute authorizing the McGovern-Dole program. Pursuant to these revisions, USDA is directed to provide up to ten percent of funds made available to carry out the McGovern-Dole program to be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. For FY 2021, \$23 million of the \$230 million in FY 2021 funding made available for the McGovern-Dole Program will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities. In FY 2021, each of the ten McGovern-Dole awards made included a local and regional agricultural commodity procurement component.

The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program (LRP) did not receive appropriated funds under the FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. However, USDA did have seven continuing LRP agreements in seven countries in FY 2021, including two agreements that concluded all project activities. The total number of participants reached by all seven active LRP projects in FY 2021 was 139,431.

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; and
- Increase the capacity of organizations and governments to procure commodities in support of school feeding programs, development activities, and responses to food crises and disasters.

7. Project Examples

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected children’s education worldwide, leading to the closures of schools in many countries. In FY 2021, active McGovern-Dole projects continued to adjust to different local contexts as some schools remained closed, some schools reopened fully, and some schools moved to hybrid in-person school meals systems. The following examples demonstrate the impact of McGovern-Dole projects in FY 2021 on the lives of intended beneficiaries and show how projects adapted to provide assistance under McGovern-Dole during the global pandemic, in alignment with host-country government responses and McGovern-Dole objectives, to reduce childhood hunger.

7.1. Response and Adaptations in Honduras

In FY 2020, USDA awarded \$25 million to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to implement McGovern-Dole programming in the rural department of Intibucá, Honduras. In FY 2021, USDA awarded CRS an additional \$10 million under a limited, merit-based NOFO, which will expand this successful project to an additional 913 preschool and primary schools in the department of La Paz, which neighbors Intibucá, beginning in January 2022. At present, the project benefits 52,283 students and 2,300 teachers in 1,040 preschool and primary schools across the department of Intibucá. The project has three key components: providing school meals with USDA-donated commodities and local procurement of fresh vegetables and eggs through the LRP component, improving education quality, and improving access to health and hygiene.



Distribution of learning packets in Honduras.
Photo by CRS Staff.

The 2021 fiscal year was particularly challenging in Honduras due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Public schools were closed in Honduras for the entire fiscal year, leaving over one million students without education as low-income families did not have access to household assets that permit learning from home (books, tablets, internet, and smartphones). The Honduran national school meal program was also brought to a halt, leaving children who depend on schools for their daily meals missing a reliable source of nutrition. To address this need, the McGovern-Dole project quickly adapted programming to continue implementing activities and reaching beneficiaries. Although the Ministry of Education made efforts to reach students remotely through the internet and other technology during school closures, over 60 percent of students did not have access or the appropriate hardware, especially in rural areas like Intibucá. For students to continue learning at home, the project coordinated with USAID-funded education projects and the Ministry of Education to print and distribute new reading textbooks. The project also collaborated with the Ministry of Education in designing, printing, and distributing learning packets focused on reading and preliteracy skills aligned with the national standards. These materials were distributed to more than 50,000 students in Intibucá.

In Intibucá, 48 percent of children are chronically malnourished, 17 percent severely stunted, and 36 percent anemic. COVID-19 and subsequent guidelines to reduce its transmission have further exacerbated fragile living conditions for the population in Intibucá. Given this context, it was vital for the project to ensure that students continued to have access to nutritious food even during school closures. CRS coordinated with social inclusion and education ministries to provide THRs in lieu of a daily school meal. With the project’s accompaniment, local



Take home ration distribution in Honduras.
Photo by CRS Staff.

government and community members successfully received and distributed a total of 1,101 MT of USDA-donated commodities consisting of corn, beans, rice, vegetable oil, and CSB plus to more than 50,000 students. Intibucá was the only department in the country to continue the distribution of school meal rations in FY 2021.

Supported by McGovern-Dole, CRS has continued its local capacity-building efforts, preparing local actors for eventual graduation. In FY 2021, the project in Honduras trained 276 teachers and 369 school directors using a virtual format. Topics included the use of technology in teaching and education, resilience, and leadership. The project also trained more than 6,000 school meal committee members in food preparation, nutrition, and hygiene.

In FY 2021, the project in Honduras worked with local communities and education authorities to plan for a safe return to schools to minimize the risks of COVID-19 in school settings and mitigate losses in learning and health. The project constructed 18 water systems and nine kitchen/eating/food modules in area schools and promoted handwashing in the home by

distributing behavior change information and hygiene kits to 13,247 students. The project also secured a donation of 900,000 face coverings from the private sector that will be utilized in FY 2022. Another critical aspect was working with the broader education community in supporting the development of remedial learning materials to bridge both the gaps in students' learning and the learning losses that have occurred during the closure.

7.2. COVID Response and Adaptation in the Republic of Congo

Since 2018, pursuant to the FY 2017 \$30 million McGovern Dole award in the Republic of Congo, USDA has been providing school meals to nearly 75,000 girls and boys, including highly vulnerable indigenous children. The project, implemented by WFP, is also delivering textbooks, school bags and school supplies to 13,580 students across 354 schools in the seven priority departments of Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza and Lekoumou. The main goals of this project are to provide long-term benefits to recipients and enhance literacy, attendance, and graduation of primary school children. In FY 2021, USDA awarded \$25 million to WFP to continue McGovern-Dole support through September 2026.

The closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic put the future of thousands of children in the Republic of Congo at risk, affecting not only their attendance at school, but also their access to nutritious food and health-support schemes. In 2020, fewer students were enrolled in schools in the Republic of Congo than in 2019. With the goal of ensuring a continuity in food assistance while respecting COVID-19 mitigation measures, the project provided Take Home rations from April to June 2020 in the seven departments where the school feeding program is taking place. In 2021, thanks to the reopening of schools and the school feeding

program, the enrollment rate became positive again and is approaching the rates reached before the pandemic. Increase in attendance is being reported especially from the Bouenza and Pool departments, the home of many families that have been highly affected by the lack of income-generating opportunities and where WFP also implements a Home-Grown School Feeding program. The school feeding program also makes parents aware of the importance of education for their children and supports the implementation of the Law 05/2011, which aims to promote indigenous access of social



Donelvie, an indigenous girl in the Republic of Congo with her school meal.
Photo credit: WFP/Alice Rahmoun

protection programs. The 05/2011 Law that was adopted by the Republic of Congo grants children of indigenous populations in the Republic of Congo a legal basis to access health, education and protection.

In 2021, the project provided 78,556 primary school children (including 4,456 highly vulnerable indigenous children) nutritious hot school meals, consisting of rice, peas, oil, and complemented by salt (Government of Congo contribution) and canned fish (Japanese contribution), representing 901 calories per day. In 2021, a new 50 MT contribution of salt from the Government of Congo was confirmed, showing continued commitment to the school feeding program. This is the third contribution from the Government to the project since the creation of the national policy for school feeding and the sectorial strategy for education. Through this school meals distribution in 2021, the project distributed a total of 1,817 MT of commodities. In addition, rehabilitation or construction of 62 latrines and rehabilitation or construction of 69 handwashing/water stations was accomplished in FY 2021.



The Minister of Education, the WFP Regional Director and a WFP staff visiting a USDA supported school in the Republic of Congo. WFP/Cecile Mercier.

8. Commitments and Activities of Host-Country Governments

To gradually build sustainability and commitment to supporting the benefits of McGovern-Dole projects after USDA support ends, USDA McGovern-Dole projects advocate and work with host-country governments and communities to initiate and grow contributions. In countries where McGovern-Dole projects are implemented, host country governments contribute to school feeding in many ways and 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 2021 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 Governments⁸

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Benin McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$27.9 million</p>	<p>School feeding in the Republic of Benin supports school feeding in 3,997 schools, representing 54% of primary and pre-primary schools in the country. The Republic of Benin’s Government contributes \$5.62 per student, per month and covers 539,455 students from 3,322 schools. In FY 2021, the Government of Benin contribution to school meals is estimated at \$27,272,727. The McGovern Dole project managed by CRS supports 144 schools.</p> <p>In FY 2021, communities in the McGovern-Dole implementation areas contributed \$119,174 towards project activities. Of this amount, \$1,983 supported latrine construction and \$117,191 supported school feeding activities, which included \$113,071 in condiments, commodities from farmland and school fields, and \$4,120 in farmland and labor. Parent contributions totaled and additional \$485,509 (\$0.9 per student, per month).</p> <p>In addition, CRS provided \$65,000 in FY 2021 to complete the construction of homes for 21 teachers under the FY 2014 McGovern-Dole agreement.</p>

⁸ McGovern-Dole amounts listed reflect total award over the life of each project.

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Burkina Faso McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$38.8 million</p>	<p>The Government of Burkina Faso, through the Ministry of Education, contributed the equivalent of \$0.19 per pre-primary and primary student per school day for school feeding in FY 2021. This amounted to \$34.3 million, covering 3,619,492 students from 14,472 schools nationwide over 50 school days</p> <p>Local communities allow use of land to grow food for use in school canteens at the individual or community level.</p> <p>The Government of Burkina Faso covers the cost of internal transportation from the project warehouses to schools for all commodities, valued at \$119,605 for the project area.</p> <p>In FY 2021, communities contributed 4,174 MT of food towards school feeding, valued at approximately \$3,415,680. Figures are 332.6 MT for the project area, at an estimated value of \$100,100.</p> <p>In FY 2021 donations from Japan were valued at \$1,018,181 for school feeding activities.</p>
<p>Guatemala McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$7.5 million</p>	<p>Totonicapan (CRS): The Government of Guatemala, through the Ministry of Education, contributed the equivalent of \$0.52 per pre-primary and primary student per school day for school feeding in FY 2021. This amounted to \$1.6 million, covering 50,703 students from 337 schools in six municipalities of the department of Totonicapán, during 180 school days.</p> <p>The communities in Totonicapán contributed the equivalent of \$10,957 for school infrastructure works during FY 2021.</p> <p>The Government of Guatemala budgeted \$402,129 for school infrastructure works in six municipalities of the department of Totonicapán for FY 2021.</p> <p>The contributions in Totonicapan totaled \$2,013,086.</p> <p>Quiché (Save the Children): The Government of Guatemala, through the Ministry of Education, contributed the equivalent of \$0.52 per student per day for primary and pre-primary school feeding, totaling \$3,884,820, serving 41,546 students from 268 schools in six municipalities of the Department of Quiché in Guatemala.</p> <p>The Government of Guatemala also invested the equivalent of \$541,031 towards other support programs in 268 McGovern Dole project schools: supplies and materials for students: \$269,779, materials for teachers: \$55,428 for 1,940 teachers, and gratuity fund for school needs including hygiene: \$215,823. Additionally, funds for minor infrastructure rehabilitation (prioritizing some schools in projects up to \$9,740): \$32,705.</p> <p>The municipal governments of six municipalities have contributed the equivalent of \$38,253 for costs relating to construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in schools as well as the Agricultural Training School in Cotzal.</p>

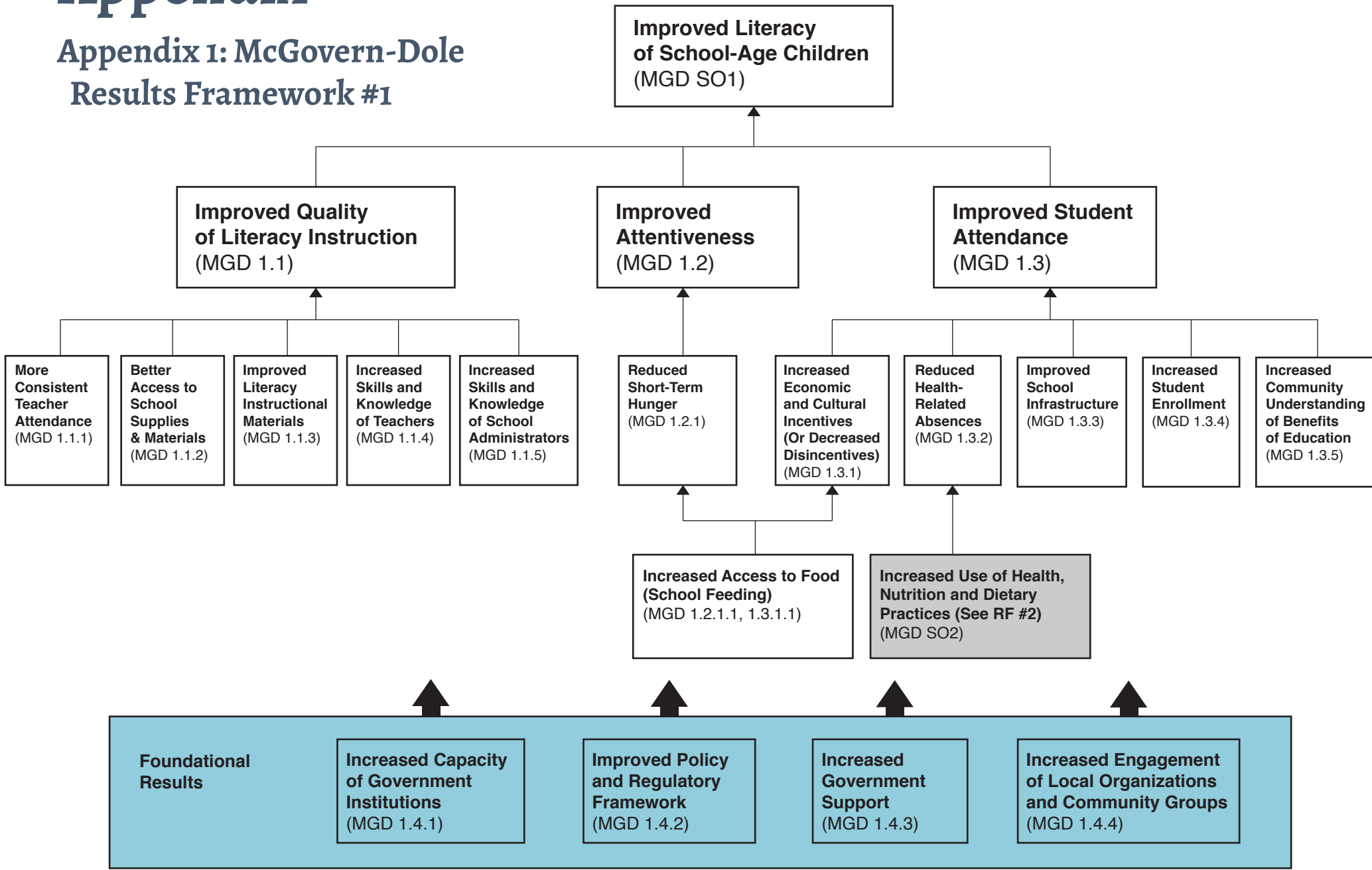
Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Guatemala (continued)</p>	<p>The educational community, made up of parents, have contributed the equivalent of \$23,050 including local materials for rehabilitation and construction of kitchens, warehouses and other school infrastructure.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and parents have provided 9,288 square meters of land for the operation of pedagogical school gardens. The Cotzal Municipality has provided 972 square meters to establish the Agricultural Training School.</p> <p>As part of private investments, Colgate has contributed an equivalent of \$73,443 in dental hygiene kits and soaps for students of the McGovern Dole project.</p> <p>Contributions in Quiche totaled \$4,106,302.</p> <p>Huehuetenango (Global Communities): The Government of Guatemala, through the Ministry of Education, contributed the equivalent of \$0.52 per student per day for primary and pre-primary school feeding, totaling \$1.07 million, serving 40,372 students from 292 schools in six municipalities of the department of Huehuetenango in Guatemala.</p> <p>The Government of Guatemala also invested the equivalent of \$389,428 towards other support programs: school materials, gratuity fund, and funds for improving infrastructure in the 294 McGovern-Dole project schools.</p> <p>The municipal governments of six municipalities have contributed the equivalent of \$62,110 for costs relating to construction and transport for donated commodities.</p> <p>The educational community, made up of parents, have contributed the equivalent of \$116,777.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and parents have provided 9,234 square meters of land for the operation of pedagogical school gardens.</p> <p>Contributions in Huehuetenango totaled \$1,638,315.</p>
<p>Kyrgyzstan McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$11 million</p>	<p>The Kyrgyz Government is contributing \$0.08-0.11 cents per child per day to the daily school meals of students, totaling approximately \$8.8 million in FY 2021.</p> <p>The Kyrgyz Government covers the cost of internal transportation from warehouses to schools for all commodities valued at approximately \$30 per school annually depending on the school's location. There is not a specific budget amount allocated for transportation support, it depends on the distance from the warehouse of each school and amount of commodities required for each school.</p>

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Kyrgyzstan (continued)</p>	<p>In FY 2021, the Kyrgyz Government is strengthening support to WFP and Mercy Corps to support the national school feeding initiative and conduct school feeding activities at targeted schools. The government is co-funding school canteens rehabilitation for Mercy Corps and WFP-targeted schools under the school feeding programs. The Government also contributes up to 50 percent of the cost required for mandatory kitchen equipment and construction and rehabilitation work related to it.</p> <p>In FY 2021, Japan donated \$160,000 to school feeding activities, and the Russian government donated \$20 million for a ten-year period.</p>
<p>Laos McGovern-Dole Funding: \$23 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$1.86 million</p>	<p>The Lao People Democratic Republic Government is contributing 9 cents per child per day as part of the National School Meals Programme. In FY 2021, a total allocation of approximately \$755,319 was made.</p> <p>In FY 2021, communities supported by CRS contributed the equivalent of \$1,262 (\$839 in cash, and \$423 in in-kind rice contributions). Additionally, 26 Kg of additional in-kind food contributions (vegetables, eggs, condiments, fruits, etc.) were made (not included in the total monetary value).</p> <p>In FY 2021, communities supported by WFP contributed towards construction and rehabilitation 2,015 kitchens, storerooms and dining rooms, 104 school gardens and greenhouses, 197 water connections and 182 school fishponds for a total value of \$1,008,884.</p> <p>The value of tax exemptions for imported commodities from USDA to support the McGovern Dole project managed by CRS is estimated at \$39,288. The value of tax exemptions for imported commodities for the WFP project is estimated at \$57,356 for 1,300 MT rice, 640 MT lentils, 59 MT oil and 130 MT canned fish.</p> <p>In total, the contributions from the Lao People Democratic Republic Government to school feeding nationally and for CRS supported areas in FY 2021, excluding government staff salaries, are estimated at \$1,862,109.</p>
<p>Liberia McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$775,476</p>	<p>The Government of Liberia is supporting and paying the cost of Ministry of Education personnel that provides technical support, including monitoring and providing constructive programmatic recommendations to school feeding programs and projects in Liberia. The technical staff provides strategic direction and advice for effective programming in areas of operations of implementing partners. The technical staff consists of CEOs, School Feeding Coordinators, and Food Monitors. For FY 2021, the Government of Liberia's contributions amounted to \$712,040.</p> <p>The Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Education, has given its warehouse and office space in Buchanan, Grand Bassa for use by the McGovern Dole project. The project is using the Ministry of Education's warehouse as sub-warehouse to supply commodities to Grand Bassa and River Cess counties. For FY 2021 this contribution is valued at \$4,800.</p> <p>In FY 2021, communities contributed provision of labor and local materials for maintenance and rehabilitation of energy saving stoves, kitchens, latrines and storerooms; for mobilization and payment of monthly cash incentives to volunteer teachers not hired or paid by the Ministry of Education; and cooks towards school feeding, valued at \$58,636.</p>

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
<p>Madagascar McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$300,000</p>	<p>The Government of Madagascar and other partners contributed an estimated amount of \$300,000 for FY 2021 to support school feeding programs implemented by the Ministry of National Education and National Office of Nutrition in approximately 200 schools across Madagascar.</p> <p>Other organizations/governments contributing to school feeding: WFP is implementing school feeding programs in over 800 schools; the Adventist Development Relief Agency in approximately 110 schools; and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) currently supports community-based school feeding programs at 200 schools, benefitting 27,713 students by providing training to members of school management committees. In FY 2021, the JICA project trained 87 schools, contributing approximately \$105 per school and approximately \$9,135 in total in training costs.</p>
<p>Republic of Congo McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$56,643</p>	<p>The Congolese Government is contributing 5 grams of salt per child, per day to the daily school meal, totaling 72 MT valued at \$56,643 in the school year 2020/2021.</p> <p>WFP is currently in negotiations for a new contribution of the Government of Congo.</p>
<p>Senegal McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$8.2 million</p>	<p>The Government of Senegal contributed a total of \$5.6 million for school feeding in FY 2021. This included local school budgets for canteens (\$2.3 million) and a budget for the Division of School Canteens of \$636,000.</p> <p>Local governments have donated more than 35 hectares of land for the project valued at approximately \$60,000. The Senegalese government has provided a 1,000 MT capacity warehouse for the project, with an estimated value of \$10,000/year.</p> <p>In FY 2021, the 270 project school communities contributed cash, rice, oil, and other food items towards school feeding, valued at approximately \$1 million.</p> <p>In FY 2021, the French Government funded the NGO Group Research and Achievements for Rural Development with a budget of \$450,000 to conduct school feeding activities. The Global Fund for Education gave \$1.1 million for school feeding activities as part of the Senegalese government's COVID response.</p>
<p>Sierra Leone McGovern-Dole Funding: \$25 million External Funding in FY 2021: \$15.7 million</p>	<p>In FY 2021 the Government of Sierra Leone provided 362,441 children with school meals for a total of \$15,553,759. This program is funded with support from WFP and Plan International.</p> <p>In FY 2021 the Government of Sierra Leone provided CRS with tax exemptions for school feeding commodities valued at \$59,570.</p> <p>In FY 2021 community contribution toward McGovern Dole schools totaled approximately \$117,000 provided labor and local materials for construction, land to grow food, and condiments.</p>

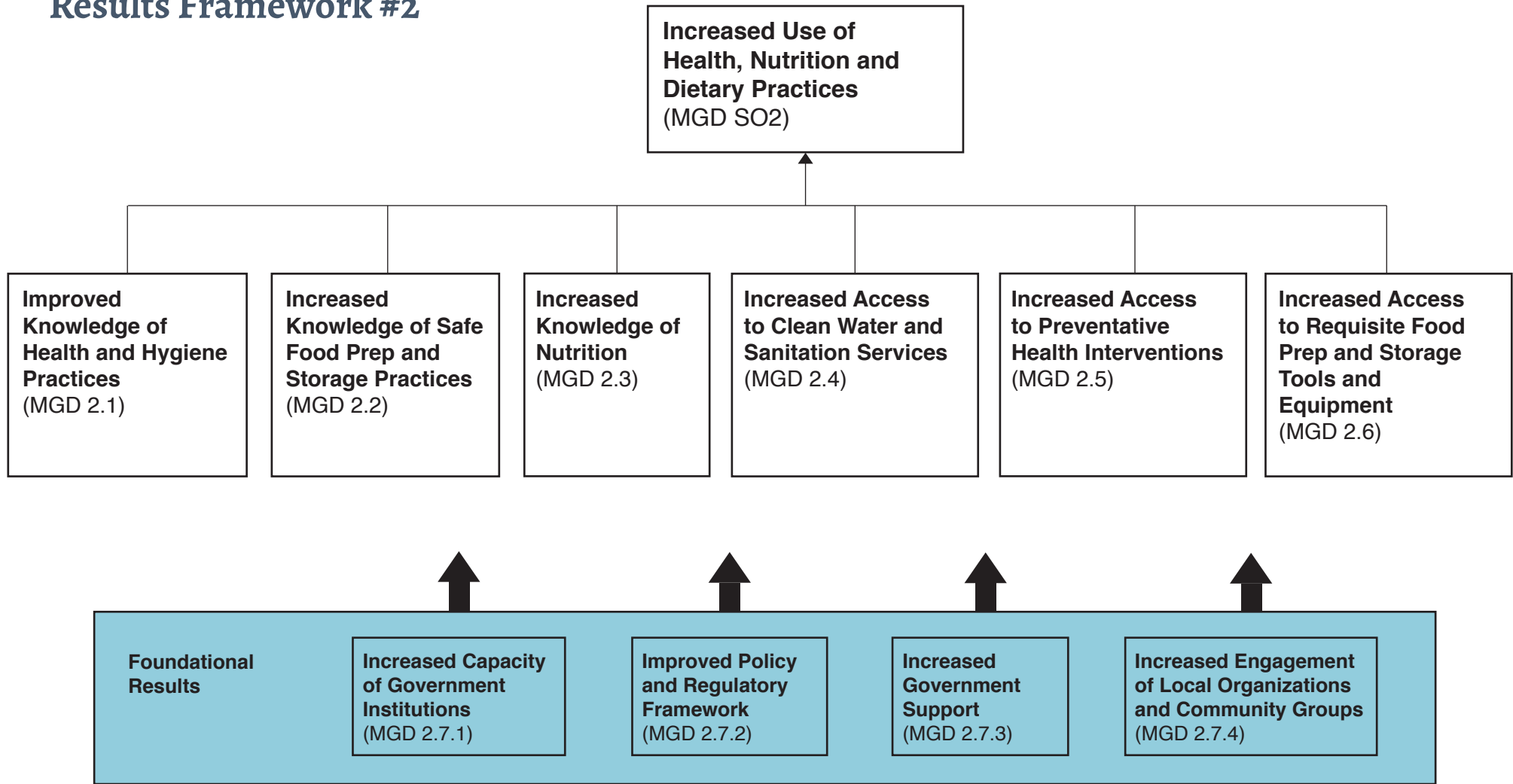
Appendix

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 for both U.S. donated and local and regional procured commodities with a detailed explanation of how the ration size helps address the identified nutritional deficiencies of the intended beneficiaries;
- A comprehensive plan detailing who the beneficiaries are and how the project activities will target them;
- Evidence of previous experience carrying out a similar type of project, either in the country of donation or in another country with a comparable social, political, and economic environment;
- An understanding of beneficiaries' needs and the corresponding social, economic, and political environment;
- Evidence of project activities being tailored to meet McGovern-Dole's Results Framework strategic goals;
- Evidence of measurable indicators that may be checked at baseline, midline, and at the end of the McGovern-Dole project, documenting progress towards meeting these strategic goals;
- A detailed budget identifying how FAS funds will be used for administrative costs, local and regional procurement, inland transportation, storage and handling (ITSH), and activity costs.

For only the second time after being introduced in FY 2020, applicants had to include a local and regional procurement component for purchasing agricultural commodities. For FY 2021, \$23 million of the \$230,000,000 FY 2021 funding made available for the McGovern-Dole Program will remain available until expended to purchase locally- or regionally produced commodities.

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

- Introduction and strategic analysis: clarity of the intended project outcomes, objectives, and goals; clear description of 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 take-home rations;
- 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 2021⁹

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 2021	Expenses in FY 2021
2015 Agreements			
Cote D'Ivoire	World Food Program	160,419	\$2,722,806.73
Guinea-Bissau	World Food Program	28	\$317,127.55
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	59,031	\$1,784,456.99
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	7,000	\$1,761,969.84
Mozambique	Planet Aid International	0 ¹⁰	\$1,515,909.89
Mozambique	World Vision	118,450	\$2,399,773.10
Rwanda	World Food Program	93,019	\$3,149,827.89

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ This project in Mozambique completed all activities as planned during FY2020 but remained administratively open for a short time during FY2021, thus is considered "active" in this table.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2021	Expenses in FY 2021
2016 Agreements			
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	164,892	\$5,081,509.91
Guatemala	Project Concern International	63,445	\$3,103,280.98
Kenya	World Food Program	1871	\$2,190,828.24
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	39,733	\$4,912,036.23
Tanzania	Project Concern International	193,732	\$6,156,079.21
2017 Agreements			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	44,455	\$3,380,310.28
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	52,089	\$8,471,308.80
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps	30,190	\$3,665,707.71
Laos	World Food Program	91,452	\$4,371,472.69
Liberia	Save the Children	72,954	\$5,177,214.50
Nepal	World Food Program	168,360	\$6,376,396.82
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	94,624	\$2,775,255.79
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	78,556	\$6,210,030.61
2018 Agreements			
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	292,921	\$4,714,109.99
Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	488,094	\$4,773,119.27
Ethiopia	World Food Program	181,894	\$8,593,845.23
Guatemala	Save the Children	58,347	\$5,065,808.34
Senegal	Counterpart International	68,390	\$5,673,656.43
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	66,596	\$2,049,390.61
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	444,202	\$4,302,239.98
Timor-Leste	CARE	344,308	\$5,731,757.82

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
2019 Agreements			
Cambodia	World Food Program	242,332	\$4,454,103.85
Guinea-Bissau	Catholic Relief Services	70,044	\$5,320,921.05
Haiti	World Food Program	102,273	\$4,777,779.11
Malawi	Nascent Solutions	334,761	\$5,709,877.89
Mauritania	Counterpart International	71,605	\$5,316,880.84
Mozambique	World Vision	0 ¹¹	\$7,957,683.25
Togo	Catholic Relief Services	48,624	\$4,589,021.97
Uzbekistan	Mercy Corps	0 ¹²	\$3,231,142.81
2020 Agreements¹³			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	49,162	\$3,202,852.54
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	0	\$5,832,565.08
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$1,754,268.05
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	19,864	\$6,988,907.38
Laos	World Food Program	0	\$5,392,614.30
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$6,908,869.67
Mozambique	Counterpart International	0	\$5,971,046.72
Nepal	World Food Program	0	\$5,874,444.29
Rwanda	World Food Program	89,737	\$4,745,009.12

¹¹ This project in Mozambique follows on from the FY15-funded project. The covid-19 pandemic slowed work during FY2021, which allowed the FY15-funded project to continue serving participants, while the FY19-funded project will begin during FY2022.

¹² This project in Uzbekistan has faced administrative delays and is currently scheduled to begin during FY2022.

¹³ Project implementation for FY 2020-funded projects remains in the start-up phase during FY 2021. This includes activities such as conducting baseline evaluations, establishing partnerships and agreements, preparing curricula, etc. These projects typically reach very few participants during their first year, FY 2021, and will reach more in FY 2022.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2020	Expenses in FY 2020
2021 Agreements¹⁴			
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Guatemala	Global Communities	NA	NA
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps	NA	NA
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
Liberia	Save the Children	NA	NA
Madagascar	Global Communities	NA	NA
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	NA	NA
Senegal	Counterpart International	NA	NA
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	NA	NA
FY 2021 Totals			
Countries	Active Projects	Participants	
31	55	4,521,154	\$204,455,219.35

¹⁴The ten projects funded in FY 2021, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2021 at 55, were signed in September 2021. Signing agreements late in the fiscal year is standard practice in the International Food Assistance Division, and therefore these projects are not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2021 by design.

Appendix 4: Cost Breakdown by U.S. Donated Commodity of New Funding Allocations in FY 2021¹⁵

Country	Awardee	Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance ¹⁶	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Africa							
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	3,070	\$1,842,000	\$859,600		
		Whole Green Peas	1,430	\$715,000	\$400,400		
		Vegetable Oil	590	\$1,062,000	\$165,200		
Total			5,090	\$3,619,000	\$1,425,200	\$19,955,800	\$25,000,000
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	Soy Fortified Bulgur	3,050	\$2,455,250	\$762,500		
		Lentils	720	\$720,000	\$244,800		
		Vegetable Oil	220	\$396,000	\$74,800		
		Cornmeal	2,800	\$1,820,000	\$952,000		
		Corn-Soy Blend Plus	90	\$67,500	\$30,600		
Total			7,100	\$4,720,250	\$2,414,000	\$17,865,750	\$25,000,000
Liberia	Save the Children	Fortified Rice	2,800	\$2,121,750	\$948,750		
		Vegetable Oil	680	\$590,000	\$472,000		
		Yellow Split Peas	1,180	\$1,224,000	\$272,000		
Total			4,660	\$3,494,000	\$1,864,000	\$19,642,000	\$25,000,000
Madagascar	Global Communities	Fortified Rice	3,030	\$1,818,000	\$1,075,650		
		Pinto Beans	670	\$1,005,000	\$237,850		
		Vegetable Oil	320	\$576,000	\$113,600		
Total			4,020	\$3,399,000	\$1,427,100	\$20,173,900	\$25,000,000

¹⁵ Total award amount is rounded up to the nearest whole number.

¹⁶ 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 ¹⁶	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Africa (Continued)							
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	Fortified Rice	5,560	\$3,336,000	\$1,612,400		
		Yellow Split Peas	1,100	\$550,000	\$319,000		
		Fortified Vegetable Oil	430	\$774,000	\$124,700		
Total			7,090	\$4,660,000	\$2,056,100	\$18,283,900	\$25,000,000
Senegal	Counterpart	Fortified Rice	1,360	\$816,000	\$326,400		
		Lentils	660	\$660,000	\$158,400		
		Green Split Peas	540	\$297,000	\$129,600		
		Sunflowerseed Oil	310	\$868,000	\$74,400		
Total			2,870	\$2,641,000	\$688,800	\$21,670,200	\$25,000,000
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	3,490	\$2,094,000	\$1,151,700		
		Lentils	1,050	\$1,050,000	\$346,500		
		Vegetable Oil	440	\$792,000	\$145,200		
Total			4,980	\$3,936,000	\$1,643,400	\$19,420,600	\$25,000,000
Africa Total			35,810	\$26,469,250	\$11,518,600	\$137,012,150	\$175,000,000
Asia							
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps	All Purpose Flour	2,490	\$1,369,500	\$1,992,000		
		Fortified Rice	570	\$370,500	\$456,000		
		Lentils	290	\$290,000	\$232,000		
		Green Split Peas	290	\$159,500	\$232,000		
		Sunflowerseed Oil	340	952,000	\$272,000		
Total			3,980	\$3,141,500	\$3,184,000	\$18,674,500	\$25,000,000
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Rice	2,220	\$1,332,000	\$666,000		
		Vegetable Oil	300	\$540,000	\$90,000		
		Lentils	450	\$450,000	\$135,000		
Total			6,950	\$5,463,500	\$4,075,000	\$38,461,500	\$48,000,000
Asia Total			6,950	\$5,463,500	\$4,075,000	\$38,461,500	\$48,000,000

Country	Awardee	Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight	Financial Assistance ¹³	Total Cost Over Life of the Project
Latin America							
Guatemala	Global Communities	Fortified Rice	2,290	\$918,000	\$453,600		
		Black Beans	1,540	\$1,540,000	\$539,000		
		Vegetable Oil	180	\$324,000	\$63,000		
Total			4,010	\$3,238,000	\$1,403,500	\$20,358,500	\$25,000,000
Latin America Total			4,010	\$3,238,000	\$1,403,500	\$20,358,500	\$25,000,000
Worldwide Total							\$248,000,000

Appendix 5: List of Potential Available Commodities from the FY 2021 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	Sunflower Seed Oil
Fortified Rice, 3/15 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Technical Tallow
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Long Grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil
Fortified Rice, 5/20 Medium Grain, Well Milled	Vegetable Oil Substitutable
Great Northern Beans	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 2/7
Green Peas	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 3/15
Green Split Peas	Well Milled, Long Grain Rice 5/20
Hard Milled Long Grain Rice	Well Milled, Medium Grain Rice 5/20
Hard Red Spring Wheat	Whole Green Peas
Hard Red Winter Wheat	Whole Yellow Peas
Kabuli Garbanzo Beans	Yellow Corn
Lentils	Yellow Grease
Lipid Based Nutrient Supplement	Yellow Soybeans
Milled Rice	
Nonfat, Non-fortified Dry Milk	
Northern Spring Wheat	