



U.S. 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 2023

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List of Acronyms

ARED	Associates in Research and Education for Development
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB+	Corn Soy Blend Plus
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
ITSH	Inland transportation, storage, and handling
McGovern-Dole	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
MT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunities
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
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
USDA LRP	USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program
USG	U.S. Government
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
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 U. S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) objectives for its international food assistance programs align with the goals and objectives of the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy, 2022-2026 (“Feed the Future”). USDA implements these programs, including McGovern-Dole, in alignment with Feed the Future where appropriate, including geographical alignment in Feed the Future target countries, in aligned countries, and in geographic zones of influence. USDA has also integrated the relevant Feed the Future standard indicators into the International Food Assistance Division’s monitoring and evaluation system, ensuring that McGovern-Dole and other programs report regularly on their contributions to global food security.

When applicable, the McGovern-Dole Program aligns projects with the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education (2019-2023)¹, contributing to the goals of increased coordination and collaboration among participating U.S. government departments and agencies while delivering real results for our partners in developing countries. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, 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 FY 2023.

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 2023 with information on total commodities, funding, and major accomplishments. Project examples 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 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” (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1(b)).

The McGovern-Dole program received \$243 million in discretionary funding through the FY 2023 appropriations bill. Using this funding, USDA awarded six proposals for new projects valued at \$197 million. A total of 31,350 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-donated commodities will be provided over the term of these five-year projects and disbursed to countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. One agreement for Cameroon valued at \$33 million had extended negotiations as of the writing of this report and will be included in the FY 2024 report. Including the six projects awarded in FY 2023, McGovern-Dole had a total of 56 active projects in 34 countries during FY 2023, valued at a total of over \$1.26 billion across the life of the projects (see Appendix 4 for detailed costs for each project).

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 authorized the McGovern-Dole Program to provide not more than ten percent of the funds made available to carry out McGovern-Dole to be used by award recipients for the procurement of local and regional agricultural commodities. In FY 2023, \$21.2 million of the \$197 million of FY 2023 McGovern-Dole funding will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities. All FY 2023 awards include a local and regional procurement component alongside the use of U.S.-donated commodities.

Separately, the U.S. Congress established the USDA Local and Regional Procurement Program (USDA LRP) as a permanent 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 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. If funded, USDA LRP may give preference to organizations operating existing McGovern-Dole projects. The USDA LRP did not receive appropriated funds under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. However, USDA LRP did have three continuing LRP agreements in three countries in FY 2023.

In FY 2023, McGovern-Dole projects:

- Directly benefited more than 4.5 million children and community members;
- Fed nutritious school meals to over 2.5 million food-insecure children during the school year;
- Distributed take-home rations (THR) to over 1.5 million children and community members;
- Trained over 11,000 Parent-Teacher Associations in how to champion education in their communities;
- Educated over 24,800 teachers to facilitate their efforts to improve instruction and literacy;
- Rehabilitated or constructed more than 4,400 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 authorizing statute and discusses how the aims of the statute 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 2023 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 2023 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 USDA LRP and McGovern-Dole projects can complement one another and increase the impact of each project.
- **Section 7, Project Examples**, illustrates examples of McGovern-Dole activities during FY 2023.
- **Section 8, Commitments and Activities of Host Country Governments**, summarizes how host country governments and other donors contributed to school feeding activities in FY 2023.

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 ten 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 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. commodities are purchased for donation, 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. 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

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.

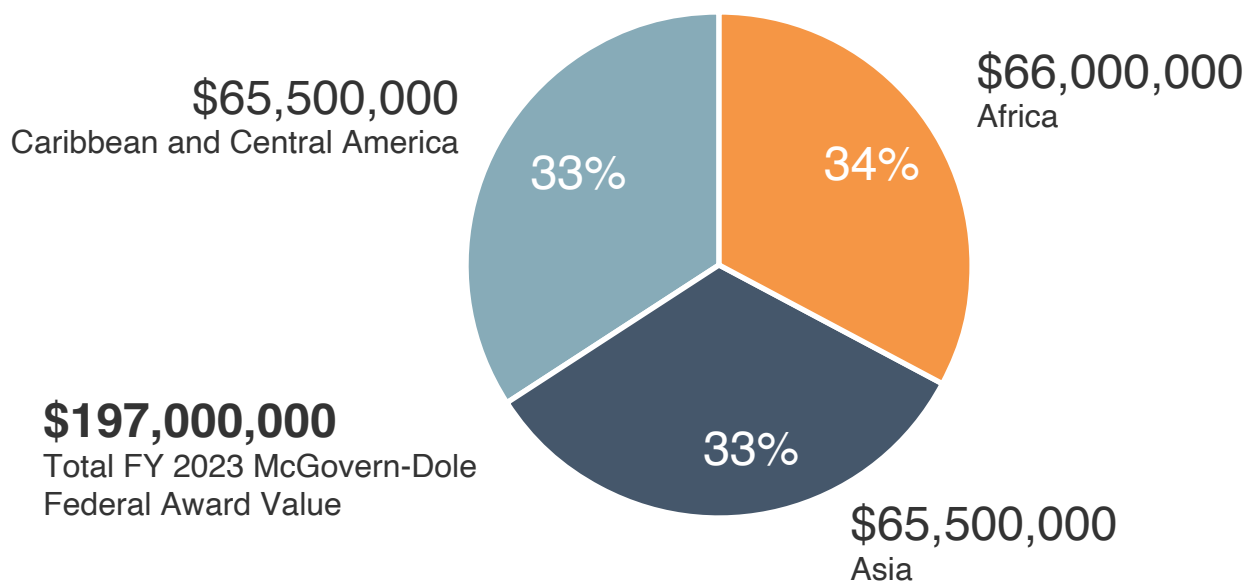
Awarding Funds

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 2023, USDA awarded six proposals valued at \$197 million to be funded over the five-year term of the projects, reaching an anticipated 891,798 direct beneficiaries. These six new agreements were funded utilizing \$197 million in FY 2023 McGovern-Dole funding. Of the \$197 million, \$21.2 million in FY 2023 funding was allocated for local and regional procurement. A total of 36.150 MT of U.S. commodities will be allocated over the term of these six agreements for disbursement to recipient countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In FY 2023, McGovern-Dole also processed seven cost amendment requests, utilizing prior year funds to

address commodity, freight, and some administrative cost budget shortfalls caused by food and fuel price inflation. See the value of awards and tonnage of commodities allocated by region in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Total Value of U.S.-Donated Commodities Allocated by Region From New FY 2023 Awards



Selecting U.S. Commodities

USDA develops the list of approved U.S. commodities for all U.S. food assistance programs in consultation with technical staff from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). There are currently 59 commodities approved for use. Of those, 47 commodities are primarily used 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 manage the duty-free transportation of the commodities safely and effectively from the designated discharge port to the initial storage site. The applicants also need to build the capacity of local community partners to properly store and manage the commodities to ensure that they are both safe for human consumption and secure from theft. Commodities not currently on USDA's approved list may be added through an application process that involves review and approval by both USDA and USAID food aid representatives to develop the appropriate nutrition guidelines, safety profile, and product specifications. Once those steps are completed, the prospective vendor's information can be reviewed and approved for future solicitations.

Purchasing and Shipping

McGovern-Dole's transparent commodity solicitation process uses the same system that USDA uses for the National School Lunch Program. The final award is made to the lowest commodity and freight bid, with consideration given to the U.S. cargo preference law and port selection. Once the award is announced, the U.S. commodity supplier has approximately 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 2023. Figure 3 shows the U.S. states 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 From All Active McGovern-Dole Agreements in FY 2023

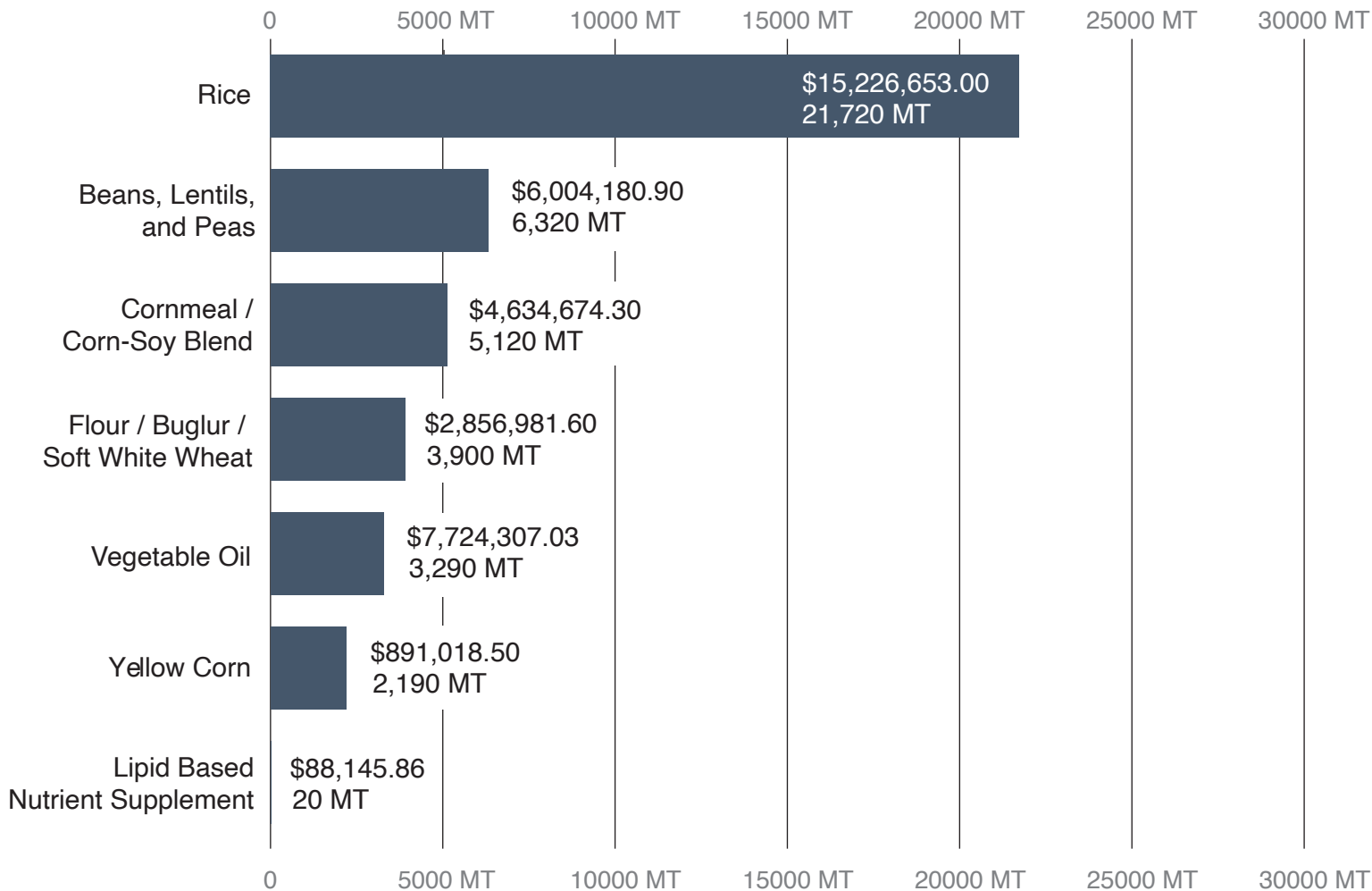
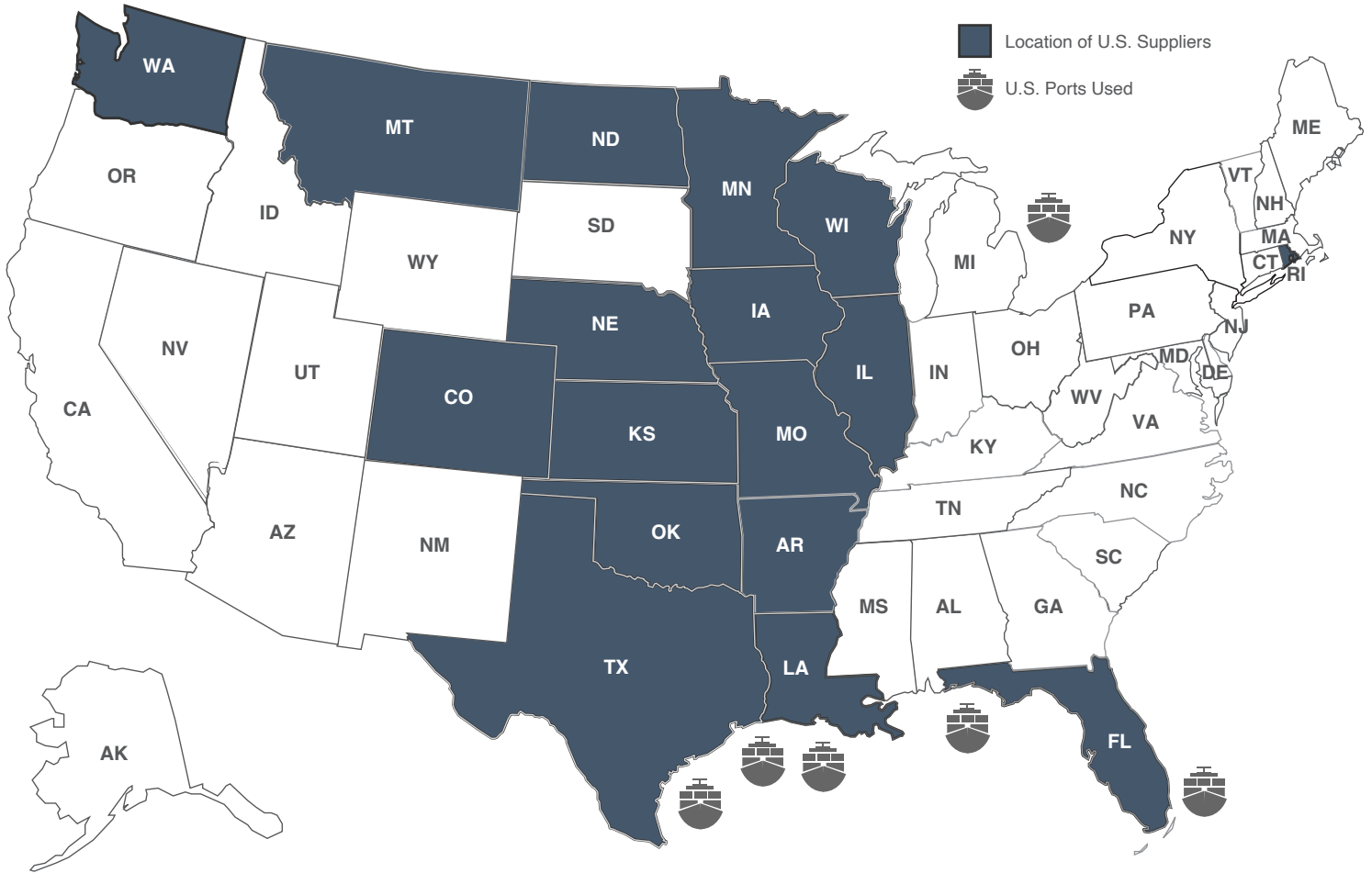


Figure 3. U.S. Agricultural Commodities Purchased and Transported in FY 2023 for Active McGovern-Dole Agreements

In FY 2023, 42,560 MT of U.S. Commodities were purchased from vendors located across seventeen states and transported through six U.S. seaports.



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

2.4. Summary of FY 2023 Awards

Agreements awarded by country in FY 2023 are valued at \$197 million and include Haiti, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, and Togo. Including the six new projects awarded in FY 2023, McGovern-Dole has a total of 57 active projects in 34 countries at various stages in their timelines, with a total value of over \$1.26 billion across the full 5-year life of the projects. Together, these McGovern-Dole projects benefitted over 4.5 million children and community members directly in FY 2023 (see Appendix 3). Table 1 shows each awarded country in FY 2023, the total amount of U.S.-donated commodities, and total project cost, which includes freight and financial assistance. Feeding for FY 2023 projects will begin in the final quarter (October) of 2024. Further detail on each of these FY 2023 awards is available in Appendix 4.

Table 1. Summary of FY 2023 Awards

Country	Awardee	Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. Donated Commodities During Life of the Project	Total Cost During Life of the Project
Haiti	World Food Program	5,610 MT	\$33,000,000
Mozambique	World Vision	6,730 MT	\$33,000,000
Nepal	World Food Program	6,690 MT	\$33,000,000
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	3,120 MT	\$32,500,000
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	4,140 MT	\$32,500,000
Togo	Catholic Relief Services	5,060 MT	\$33,000,000

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. The evaluation plan 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 is defined in the USDA Food Assistance Division’s Monitoring and Evaluation Policy.²

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, the McGovern-Dole Program funded an impact evaluation focused on literacy in Mozambique, where two McGovern-Dole projects are active. The baseline portion of the evaluation was conducted mainly in 2017, and the endline phase of the impact evaluation was completed during FY 2022.⁴

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.

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

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

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

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 2023, over 4.5 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 2.5 million children in FY 2023. Over 1.5 million children and community members also benefitted from THR. THR are typically intended to encourage attendance, especially among girls, and to increase household access to food in the short term. In FY 2023, many projects in alignment with the host country governments continued to provide THR 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, giving children access to improved literacy instruction delivered by proficient educators. In FY 2023, McGovern-Dole trained over 24,800 teachers in participating schools and helped teachers supply their students with the fundamental materials and supplies needed to improve literacy by delivering more than 1.6 million teaching and learning materials to schools, teachers and children. McGovern-Dole projects across the world reached 14,490 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. In FY 2023, program-wide McGovern-Dole funding helped build the capacity of parent-teacher associations (PTAs), train teachers, and improve infrastructure (including rehabilitation of schools, classrooms, storage rooms for commodities, latrines, water-sources and kitchens). In total, 11,146 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 2023, McGovern-Dole funding rehabilitated or built 4,469 facilities, including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms. More than 1.3 million children received deworming medication to improve health outcomes and achieve the intended impact of school feeding.

The data in this section is aggregated program-wide from standard indicators for McGovern-Dole that projects report on when relevant to their planned activities. There are 32 standard indicators used for the McGovern-Dole Program. The nine aggregated outputs mentioned here that were selected by program and evaluation staff are based on 1) the availability of reliable data and 2) 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). Table 2 contains the FY 2023 program-wide aggregated statistics narrated above.

Table 2. FY 2023 McGovern-Dole Aggregate Indicator Data

McGovern-Dole Standard Indicator	FY 2023 Total (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023)	# of Projects Reporting (n) ⁶
Number of individuals participating in USDA food security programs (SI 30)	4,582,401	48
Number of individuals receiving THR as a result of USDA assistance (SI 15)	1,508,306	38
Number of school-age children receiving daily school meals (breakfast, snack, lunch) as a result of USDA assistance (SI 17)	2,555,622	48
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified as a result of USDA assistance (SI 5)	24,835	46
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar “school” governance structures supported as a result of USDA assistance (SI 13)	11,146	48
Number of educational facilities (i.e., school buildings, classrooms, improved water sources, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed as a result of USDA assistance (SI 8)	4469	47
Number of students receiving deworming medication(s) (SI 29)	1,373,781	31
Number of teaching and learning materials provided as a result of USDA assistance (SI 3)	1,631,774	48
Number of schools reached as a result of USDA assistance (SI 32)	14,490	48

⁶The population of projects that could provide indicator data in FY 2023 was 50. The six projects funded in FY 2023 – reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2023 at 56 – were signed in September 2023 and, therefore, not yet implementing or reporting on activities during FY 2023 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 2023 or 2) the project experienced an unexpected disruption and did not report against the indicator this year.

5. Implementers and Key Partners



A beneficiary of a McGovern-Dole project implemented by CRS learning to read at a school in Laos. Credit: CRS 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, PVOs, U.S. Government (USG) partners, USAID and other USG agencies, United Nations (UN) organizations such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP, and international organizations. These relationships and partnerships leverage additional funding and support to increase the impact of McGovern-Dole investments.

Entities such as PVOs and WFP implement McGovern-Dole projects on the ground, working to build the sustainability and lasting impact of activities, including school 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 USDA partners, 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 USG via our local U.S. Embassy. McGovern-Dole also works closely with USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service to leverage the agency’s expertise in childhood nutrition, and to 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

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 amended the statute authorizing the McGovern-Dole Program. The statute now provides that not more than ten 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. For FY 2023, \$21.2 million of the \$197 million in FY 2023 funding made available for the McGovern-Dole Program will remain available until expended to purchase locally or regionally procured commodities.⁷ In FY 2023, each of the six McGovern-Dole awards made included a local and regional agricultural commodity procurement component.

The separate USDA LRP did not receive appropriated funds under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. However, USDA did have three continuing LRP agreements in three countries in FY 2023. The total number of participants reached by all three active USDA LRP projects in FY 2023 was 117,516.



Smaller farmers supply vegetables to schools under the USDA LRP project in Cambodia. Photo credit: Bobbi Kraham/USDA

USDA 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 While \$21.2 million amounts to more than the \$197 million awarded in new agreements, the figure comprises less than 10 percent of the overall \$243 million appropriation McGovern-Dole received in FY 2023. As these McGovern-Dole funds are obligated in future years, this will ensure compliance of the “not more than” 10 percent of the overall McGovern-Dole appropriations by LRP.

7. Project Examples

The following examples demonstrate the impact of McGovern-Dole projects in FY 2023 on the lives of intended beneficiaries in alignment with host-country government responses and McGovern-Dole objectives to reduce childhood hunger.

7.1. School Feeding in Cambodia



Children from the Bos Thom school near Siem Reap queue up for lunch at their school. They receive a daily hot meal thanks to funding from the McGovern-Dole Program. Photo credit: Samantha Reinders

There are two ongoing McGovern-Dole projects that are currently underway in Cambodia: a FY 2019 \$19 million project and a FY 2022 \$21 million project, both implemented by the WFP. Additionally, a 2019 \$4.7 million USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement project is also in operation. The McGovern Dole projects improve access to and the quality of education for 121,500 students (61,500 girls) in 448 primary schools in 24 districts in the regions of Siem Reap, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang. USDA has been providing school feeding assistance to Cambodia since 2007 under the McGovern-Dole Program and the USDA Local and Regional Procurement project.

School feeding in Cambodia contributes to human capital development by improving access to education for pre-primary

and primary school children, enhancing students' nutrition and health status, and reducing short-term hunger. Both McGovern-Dole projects in Cambodia endeavor to improve the literacy, health, and nutrition of school-age children through providing and enhancing Khmer reading instruction and teacher training, providing daily school breakfast, and promoting healthy food choices, improved food safety, and WASH infrastructure and practices.

The support provided by McGovern-Dole has had a positive impact on the literacy levels of Cambodian school children. Notably, the integrated intervention of learning and nutrition, coupled with WFP support for the National Early Grade Reading Package, has yielded remarkable improvements in student performance. The number of students who were able to correctly answer 80 percent of the questions on the Early Grade Learning Assessment increased to 20.4 percent by the endline of the FY 2019 project compared to the baseline percentage of 6.3 percent.

As part of school-based WASH interventions, the McGovern-Dole projects continue to support the safe preparation and consumption of school meals and adequate hygiene by constructing and rehabilitating over 2,000 kitchens, storerooms, fuel-efficient stoves, and handwashing stations, equipping kitchens with over 772 utensils, and rehabilitating over 1,500 school gardens. Additionally, the McGovern-Dole funding has allowed the WFP to conduct food safety and program management training sessions for over 3,000 stakeholders, including



School teacher teaches at a McGovern-Dole beneficiary school in Cambodia. Photo credit: Nick Sells

school directors, cooks, storekeepers, and local authorities. Such training and subsequent coaching sessions contribute to strengthening the capacities of the local community involved in running the School Feeding program.



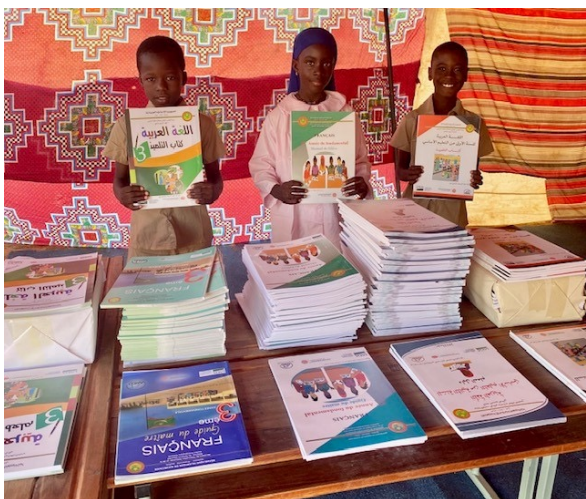
Children in class at Bos Thom school, near Siem Reap.
Photo credit: Samantha Reinders

Furthermore, the McGovern-Dole funding has allowed the Government of Cambodia to strengthen the National Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSP) program in a number of key aspects, including program design and implementation capacity, budget planning and management, and monitoring and oversight. The McGovern-Dole projects work to enable the full transition of the National School Feeding Program to the Government of Cambodia by providing school meals in McGovern-Dole target districts while preparing schools to meet the three criteria for handover – capacity, infrastructure, and equipment. The McGovern-Dole projects also advocate to ensure school feeding is sustained through education, health, and nutrition activities within the national policies and frameworks such as the Education Strategic Plan, National Policy on School Health, and National Social Protection Policy Framework.

The government-managed national HGSP program expanded in 2023, reaching 427 schools and incorporating 137 additional schools from WFP. The Joint Transition Strategy endorsed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has guided this expansion, and the approved 2024 budget allows WFP to hand over 126 more schools to the government. In 2024, the national HGSP program aims to cover 553 schools or 50 percent of program schools. McGovern-Dole funding plays a key role in this transition process by providing essential support in policy, capacity strengthening, technical assistance, National Home-Grown School Feeding program design and implementation, and advocacy for program expansion.

The endorsement of a sub-decree on HGSP marks a significant step towards institutionalization and sustainability. Ongoing efforts in 2023, supported by McGovern-Dole funding, involve drafting and consultations for the National School Meal Policy, expected to receive endorsement by the end of 2024. In summary, the McGovern-Dole projects are pivotal in advancing the graduation of the school feeding program.

7.2. School Feeding in Mauritania



Students receiving printed textbooks. Photo credit: Counterpart Mauritania Staff

Counterpart International and its local partners Associates in Research and Education for Development (ARED), EcoDev, and ONG Actions, received \$22.5 million from USDA to implement a five-year McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition project (2019 – 2024) in Mauritania. The goal of the project, known as “The Future is Ours”, is to assist the government of Mauritania to reduce hunger, improve health, and strengthen the primary education system. The project serves 209 schools in the regions of Brakna and Gorgol through integrated activities aligned with national education, nutrition, and health policies. In 2022, USDA awarded a second five-year project called “Bridging the Future” (2022-2027), a \$28.5 million project to extend the program to 111 schools, including in the Tagant region.

In FY2023, Counterpart and ARED, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, worked together to design and develop textbooks and teacher guides in French and Arabic for students in the first three years of primary education. After two years of pilot implementation in 51 schools, the project stakeholders noted a 25 percent increase in students' reading capacity. Based on this success, the Ministry of Education adopted the teacher guides and textbooks for national use. With sustainability at the core of the project's design and implementation, the goal is to transfer ownership of project activities to the Mauritanian government. For example, during the 2022-2023 school year, the ministry printed three million of the project's textbooks and teacher guides and distributed them to 3,400 primary schools across the country. Additionally, 25 school inspectors, 51 school directors, and 189 teachers were trained on the textbooks and teacher guides for grade three in French and Arabic.



U.S. Ambassador Kierscht witnessing the school meal distribution.
Photo Credit: Counterpart Staff in Mauritania

In FY 2023, Counterpart distributed 16.4 million school meals to 72,547 students. Nearly 67,000 students received two doses of deworming medication, which reduces cases of helminth infections and schistosomiasis. It also improves school attendance and promotes good health and nutrition. Counterpart also improved the school environment by building 10 latrines and 10 changing rooms for girls to promote gender equality, along with hand-washing stations to encourage good hygiene. Lastly, 1,432 pregnant and lactating women and 309 cooks received 190 metric tons of take-home rations; each person received 5 kg of CSB+ (corn soy blend plus) per month.



Student washing her hands before lunch in Bouhdida 1 school, Brakna region. Photo Credit: Counterpart Mauritania Staff

Since the projects have started in 2019, the projects have distributed over 37.3 million school meals to 72,547 primary school students. The project has also constructed 284 structures that include 140 storerooms; 90 water stations; and 54 latrines, changing rooms, and hand washing stations. Furthermore, the project has distributed 28,378 learning materials that include teacher guides, textbooks, and registers to school directors, teachers, and students. The project leveraged a total of \$389,947, consisting of \$48,000 from the government (two 500 square-meter warehouses provided to the project along with two experienced warehouse managers paid by the government); \$17,183 from Vitamin Angel Foundation; community contributions of wood, charcoal, gas, salt, sugar,

and additional ingredients for the 209 school canteens estimated at \$124,764; and \$200,000 from Counterpart's USAID/International Food Relief Program (2021-2023).

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 2023 are outlined below. Please note that the data provided in this table for Government contributions to school feeding are estimates provided by awardees.

Table 3: Commitments and Activities of Host-Country Governments

Country and Funding ⁸	Description of Contributions
<p>Haiti McGovern-Dole Funding: \$33 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$16.9 million</p>	<p>In FY 2023, Haiti’s Ministry of Education with support from a World Bank grant and an Inter-American Development Bank grant provided school meals to more than 100,000 children via a local NGO, in addition to the 13,000 children supported directly by the National School Feeding Program Office. Government spending data on school feeding is not publicly available. The amount dedicated by the government to monitoring and coordination of school feeding is approximately \$1.4 million, but that is not the total budget for school feeding. However, the amount the Government has received and invested from the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank is not available.</p> <p>WFP is currently implementing school feeding funded by other Government donors (France and Canada) and non-government actors (Education Cannot Wait and the Church of Latter-Day Saints). In FY 2023, contributions from Canada to WFP provided school meals to 200,000 children in Haiti. In FY 2023, contributions from France to WFP provided school meals to 25,000 children in Haiti and other contributions from France (not through WFP) provided meals for an additional 30,000 children. While not through WFP, the European Union also contributed funding to school meals in Haiti, covering 3,000 children. WFP covers 40 percent of total beneficiaries in Haiti, thanks to these contributions from USDA, Canada, and France, as well as NGO and religious-based organizations. Other NGOs contribute to non-WFP-provided school meals in the country, as well.</p>

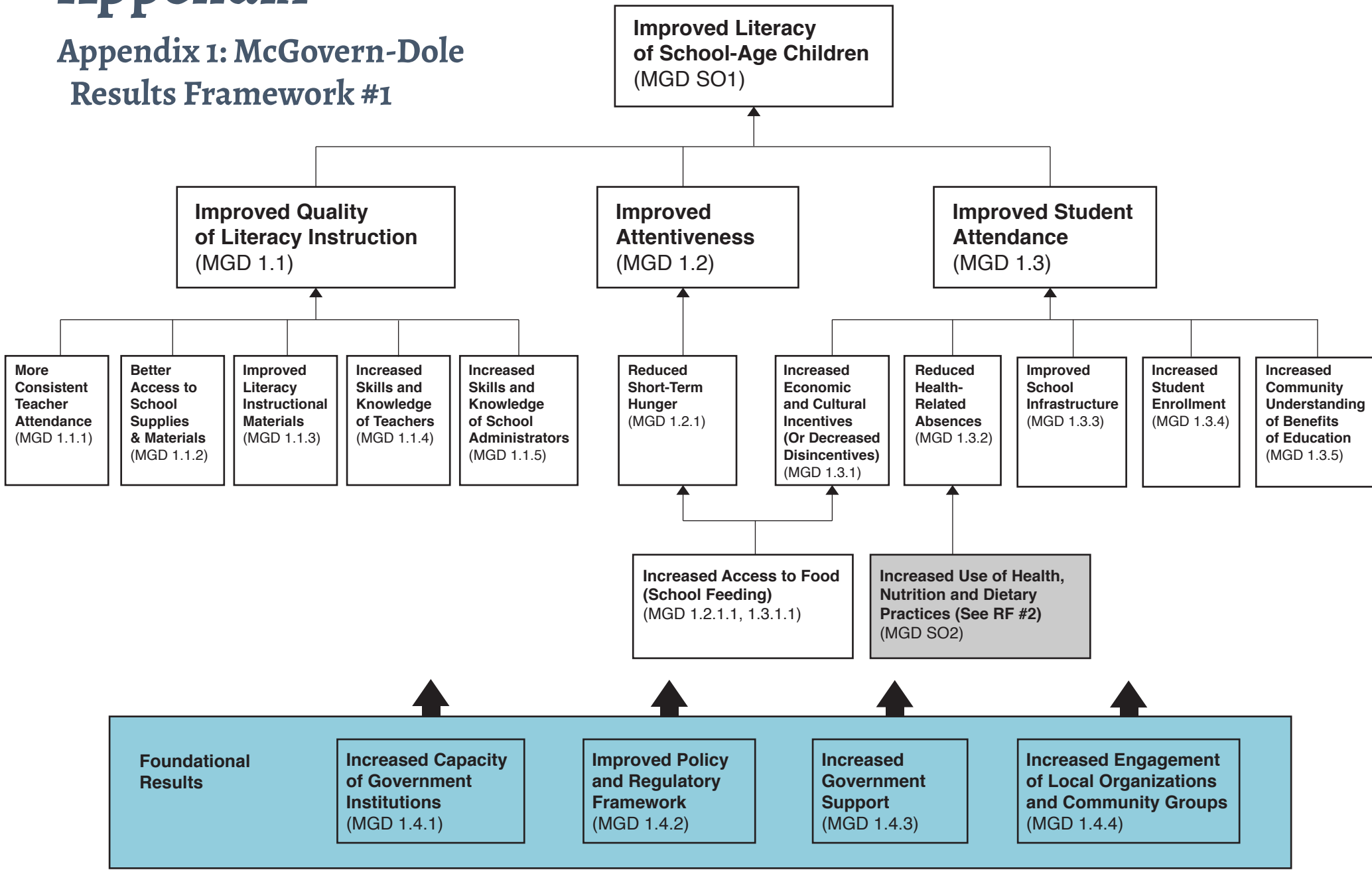
⁸ McGovern-Dole amounts listed reflect total award over the life of each project.

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
	<p>In total, in addition to McGovern-Dole, school feeding implemented by WFP during FY 2023 was funded by active contributions from governments (\$31 million total) and non-government actors (\$8.36 million). However, some of these contributions are multi-year, meaning only a portion of the contributions were spent in FY 2023. WFP estimates that approximately \$15.5 million was spent in FY 2023 on school feeding projects (\$10 million in Government donated contributions and \$5.5 million in non-government contributions). For contributions that are not channeled through WFP, WFP can only provide the number of beneficiaries reached but does not have access to funding amounts.</p>
<p>Mozambique McGovern-Dole Funding: \$33 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$2.8 million</p>	<p>In FY 2023, the Government of Mozambique allocated \$2,022,563 to cover all the costs associated with customs duties for McGovern-Dole commodities used in Nacaroa and Muecate districts. The Government of Mozambique also contributed a total of \$341,700 to support deworming for approximately 95,000 students in all 160 target schools.</p> <p>In the two World Vision target districts of Nacaroa and Muecate, ninety farmer groups contributed 30 percent of their harvests of various food commodities of locally produced food to McGovern-Dole schools, valued at approximately \$174,440.</p> <p>The 765 community volunteers contributed their time supporting school feeding in 160 schools in FY 2023, valued at approximately \$263,160.</p>
<p>Nepal McGovern-Dole Funding: \$33 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$72.5 million</p>	<p>The Government of Nepal, through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, provides school meals to 3.3 million children (Kindergarten to grade 6) in approximately 29,000 public schools across the country and spent around \$70 million in FY 2023.</p> <p>Local governments have displayed a promising commitment to supporting school meals in alignment with the School Education Sector Plan in FY 2023. Complementary contributions from local governments have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$316,799 for the construction of kitchens and WASH facilities. • \$206,005 for the development of teaching and learning materials, mobile meetings, and teacher recruitment. • \$46,243 for capacity development efforts related to nutrition. • \$10,159 for cooking fuel and cooks' incentives. <p>Nepal's Federal Government covers 50 percent of the internal transport, storage, and handling costs for all commodities beyond the External Delivery Point, valued at approximately \$300,000 during FY 2023 in the McGovern-Dole funded areas.</p> <p>WFP Nepal procured around 65 MT salt equivalent to \$10,500 in country with complementary donor funds to complement the school meals.</p>

Country and Funding	Description of Contributions
	<p>In FY 2023, WFP received \$280,000 from the United Nations Development Program/Norwegian grant to strengthen the Home-Grown School Feeding program, including climate smart infrastructures in schools of remote Nepal.</p> <p>In FY 2023, WFP utilized approximately \$1.2 million in funds received from the Government of Japan to strengthen the Home-Grown School Feeding program and school infrastructure support in 430 schools of Nuwakot district.</p> <p>In FY 2023, WFP received approximately \$200,000 from different donors (China, Japanese private sector, and Master Card) to strengthen the Home-Grown School Feeding program in 430 schools of Sindhupalchowk district.</p>
<p>Nicaragua McGovern-Dole Funding: \$32.5 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$3.9 million</p>	<p>Nicaragua's Government is contributing \$0.26 per child per day to the daily school meal of 78,378 primary and preschool children in 1,157 schools, totaling \$3,687,793.40 in FY 2023.</p> <p>Nicaragua's Government covers the cost of internal transportation for all commodities, valued at \$215,601 in FY 2023.</p>
<p>Sri Lanka McGovern-Dole Funding: \$32.5 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$63 million</p>	<p>In FY 2023 the Government of Sri Lanka contributed \$0.27 per child per day to the daily school meal totaling \$53,125,000. This reaches over 1.1 million school children across the country in nine Provinces.</p> <p>The government of Sri Lanka provided a tax levy waiver amounting to \$164,238 for 870 MT of USDA donated commodities. These commodities have benefited 110,107 children.</p> <p>The Government of Sri Lanka provided warehouse and office space for free to the FY 2018 Sri Lanka project. The estimated value is \$5,272.</p> <p>The Government of China donated 10,000 MT of rice to Sri Lanka, valued at \$6 million, through a take home ration system for school children and their families. WFP distributed approximately 6,508 MT of rice in 2023, valued at \$3.9 million.</p>
<p>Togo McGovern-Dole Funding: \$33 million External Funding in FY 2023: \$1.54 million</p>	<p>The Government of Togo provided \$1,545,834 for school feeding.</p> <p>There are 1,020 school feeding programs fully supported by the Government of Togo, as well as 202 through USDA/CRS and 62 through other partners, such as WFP.</p>

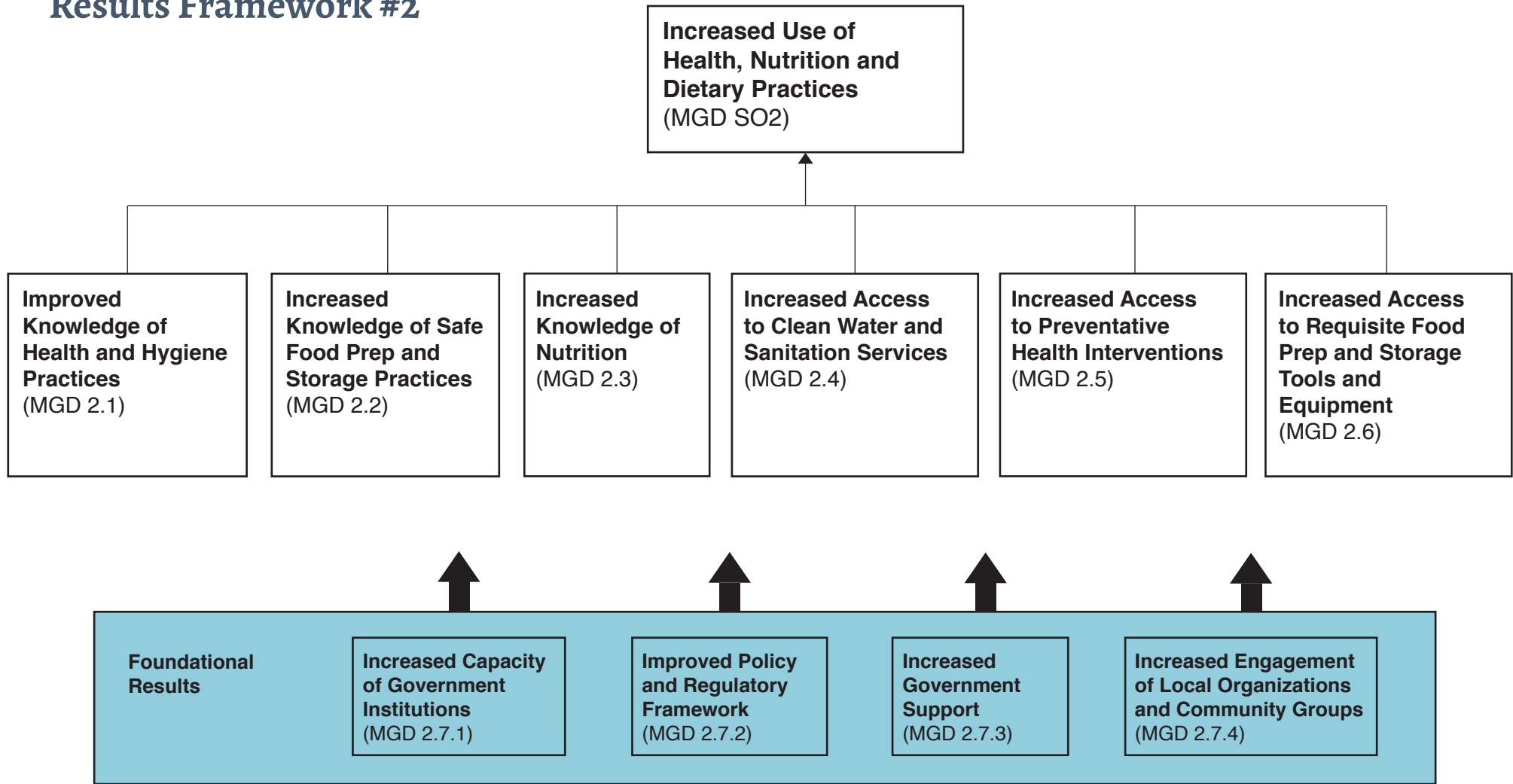
Appendix

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 WFP, and other international organizations, through a competitive award process.

Project proposals must include:

- An explanation of goals and objectives, targeted beneficiaries, regions, and specific needs of the targeted population;
- A description of current programs, policies, and strategies of other stakeholders that promote primary education and literacy and reduce the incidence of hunger through school feeding;
- A detailed description of the working relationship with and support from the recipient government and the collaboration done to develop the proposed project, as well as how the project would leverage other development resources to achieve the results;
- An explanation of how they will involve indigenous institutions as well as local communities and governments in the development and implementation of the activities;
- Identified in-country constraints that could obstruct the project's efforts to address the identified needs and ways to mitigate these constraints;
- A plan to sustain the benefits of the project after U.S. intervention has ceased;
- A detailed description of complementary activities, aligned with evidence-based approaches and best practices, to enhance school meals, and improve literacy, nutrition and health;
- A ration justification for both U.S.-donated and 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.

After the LRP component was introduced to McGovern-Dole in FY 2020, applicants had to include a LRP component for purchasing agricultural commodities. For FY 2023, \$21.2 million of the \$197,000,000 FY 2023 McGovern-Dole awards 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).

New in FY 2023

- To discourage duplication, improve narrative and logical flow, and allow applicants to cohesively explain how their proposed project meets identified needs, FAS now requires some content in Part D Section 4a: Introduction and Strategic Analysis that was previously requested in Plan of Operation section.
- FAS has changed the period of performance from “Approximately 48 to 60 months” to “Approximately 60 months.” FAS strongly discourages applicants from proposing periods of performance of less than 60 months.
- FAS has consolidated some evaluation criteria in Part E Section 1: Application Evaluation Criteria that was previously noted in Content Guidance.
- FAS may require that applicants opting not to use standard indicators corresponding to a given result explain why in a footnote. For further details, see Part D Section 4e: Performance Indicator Table.
- FAS has provided further information on SAM.gov registration, a requirement for all applicants, in Part C Section 2b.
- FAS has removed the “Office” line item from Appendix D and Appendix E. Applicants should classify costs under Supplies, Other, or Indirect Costs in keeping with 2 CFR 200 Subpart E and the guidance provided in Appendices E and I.
- FAS has provided a new Appendix K as a suggested formatting for the Plan of Operation.
- FAS provided guidance in Part D Section 4f: Commodity Management to ensure applicants do not procure commodities from actors included on Office of Foreign Assets Control lists.

Appendix 3: McGovern-Dole Number of Participants and Expenses in FY 2023

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2023 ⁹	Expenses in FY 2023
2016 Agreements¹⁰			
Guatemala	Project Concern International	0	\$1,706,297.91
Kenya	World Food Program	0	\$1,670,455.38

⁹ Direct participants reached during FY 2023 are reported by implementers against established standard indicators.

¹⁰ For these two FY 2016-funded projects, activities with participants ended during FY22, though the projects remained administratively open into FY 2023.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2023	Expenses in FY 2023
2017 Agreements			
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	51,806	\$541,548.35
Laos	World Food Program	87,038	\$331,725.21
Liberia	Save the Children	232,935	\$23,004.43
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	93,178	\$3,300,106.53
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	93,336	\$6,719,651.63
2018 Agreements			
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	23,841	\$1,654,853.63
Cameroon	Nascent Solutions	198,618	\$5,564,940.70
Ethiopia	World Food Program	705,300	\$1,930,657.39
Guatemala	Save the Children	72,060	\$322,651.13
Senegal	Counterpart International	62,250	\$1,432,855.92
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	59,408	\$2,617,623.29
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	113,121	\$5,279,078.29
Timor Leste	CARE	TBD	\$4,291,953.59
2019 Agreements			
Cambodia	World Food Program	124,031	\$4,478,240.20
Guinea-Bissau	Catholic Relief Services	135,411	\$3,518,492.62
Haiti	World Food Program	118,092	\$6,826,309.55
Malawi	Nascent Solutions	382,902	\$4,413,446.75
Mauritania	Counterpart International	75,487	\$4,397,858.32
Mozambique	World Vision	169,367	\$4,870,491.32
Togo	Catholic Relief Services	79,170	\$5,066,847.03
Uzbekistan	Mercy Corps	67,243	\$3,696,209.60
2020 Agreements			
Bangladesh	World Food Program	49,271	\$4,257,954.41
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program	134,802	\$3,987,451.32
Guatemala	Catholic Relief Services	92,527	\$6,946,234.79
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services	113,699	\$7,388,951.33
Laos	World Food Program	95,456	\$4,248,361.44
Mali	Catholic Relief Services	107,010	\$7,018,341.17

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2023	Expenses in FY 2023
Mozambique	Counterpart International	71,761	\$6,841,971.36
Nepal	World Food Program	309,982	\$5,968,191.65
Rwanda	World Food Program	146,440	\$6,234,040.98
2021 Agreements			
Benin	Catholic Relief Services	52,636	\$4,659,164.72
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services	82,945	\$5,260,031.62
Guatemala	Global Communities	82,348	\$6,059,663.00
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps	30,622	\$6,801,230.33
Laos	Catholic Relief Services	37,289	\$4,225,562.31
Liberia	Save the Children	103,079	\$9,407,869.89
Madagascar	Global Communities	43,401	\$6,506,633.17
Republic of Congo	World Food Program	0 ¹⁰	\$4,383,113.95
Senegal	Counterpart International	77,653	\$4,676,092.25
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services	73,317	\$5,617,880.03
2022 Agreements¹²			
Burundi	Catholic Relief Services	330	\$7,763,870.18
Cambodia	World Food Program	0	\$5,207,351.50
The Gambia	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$8,400,773.22
Lesotho	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$9,080,773.30
Madagascar	Catholic Relief Services	0	\$7,178,031.85
Mauritania	Counterpart International	0	\$9,852,964.66
Tanzania	Global Communities	0	\$6,062,068.62
Timor Leste	CARE	TBD	\$5,081,824.04
2023 Agreements¹³			
Haiti	World Food Program	NA	NA
Mozambique	World Vision	NA	NA
Nepal	World Food Program	NA	NA

¹¹ The FY 2017-funded project in the Republic of Congo overlaps geographically with the FY 2021-funded project, and the participants are reported under the FY 2017 project only to avoid duplicative counting.

¹² Implementation for FY 2022 projects typically remains in the start-up phase during FY 2023. 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 2023, and will reach more in FY 2024.

¹³ The six projects funded in FY 2023, which are reflected in the total number of active projects in FY 2023 at 56, were negotiated and agreements signed in September 2023. 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 2023 by design.

Country	Implementer	Participants in FY 2023	Expenses in FY 2023
Nicaragua	Global Communities	NA	NA
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	NA	NA
Togo	Catholic Relief Servies	NA	NA
FY 2023 Totals			
Countries	Active Projects	Participants	
34	56	4,582,401	\$243,771,695.86

Appendix 4: Cost Breakdown by U.S. Donated Commodity of New Funding Allocations in FY 2023¹⁴

Country	Awardee	U.S. Commodity	Metric Tons (MT)	U.S. Commodity Cost (\$)	Freight Cost (\$)	Admin (\$)	LRP Component	Total FAS Award Amount
Caribbean and Central America								
Haiti	World Food Programme	Fortified Vegetable Oil, Pinto Beans, Lentils, Bulgur, Fortified Rice	5,610 MT	\$5,751,774	\$2,019,600	\$25,228,625.55	\$4,200,000	\$33,000,000
Nicaragua	Project Concern International	Fortified Vegetable Oil, Small Red Beans, Fortified Rice, Corn-Soy Blend Plus	3,120 MT	\$3,673,415	\$1,014,000	\$27,812,584.69	\$3,300,000	\$32,500,000
Africa								
Mozambique	World Vision	Fortified Vegetable Oil, Lentils, Fortified Rice	6,730 MT	\$6,533,754	\$2,713,250	\$23,752,996	\$3,800,000	\$33,000,000
Togo	Catholic Relief Services	Fortified Vegetable Oil, Green Split Peas, Fortified Rice, Cornmeal	5,060 MT	\$5,109,341	\$1,644,500	\$26,246,159	\$3,200,000	\$33,000,000
Asia								
Nepal	World Food Programme	Fortified Vegetable Oil, Fortified Rice	6,690 MT	\$6,464,517	\$2,174,250	\$24,361,233	\$3,500,000	\$33,000,000
Sri Lanka	Save the Children	Canned Pink Salmon, Fortified Rice	4,140 MT	\$5,651,829	\$1,366,200	\$25,481,971	\$3,200,000	\$32,500,000
Worldwide Total			31,350	\$33,184,630	\$10,931,800	\$152,883,569	\$21,200,000	\$197,000,000

¹⁴All dollar figures are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Appendix 5: List of Potential Available Commodities from the FY 2023 Notice of Funding for the McGovern-Dole Program

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

Commodities are subject to change based on price and availability.