

Report on the Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance



Report to the United States Congress



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Foreign Agricultural Service
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SUMMARY

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition (FFE) program, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is a major tool in reducing child hunger and increasing school attendance in developing countries. In fiscal years 2003 and 2004, the program fed over 4 million children in 26 countries. USDA allocated over \$140 million in resources during 2003 and 2004 to support education in



developing countries, particularly in countries committed to universal education for their children.

The FFE program resulted in higher school enrollment and improved access to education, particularly for girls, which is a key objective of the program. Enrollment rose by 14 percent in the schools that participated in the FFE program during 2003 and 2004. Enrollment of girls increased by 17 percent. The program helped considerably in Afghanistan when the country's leadership changed and female children were allowed to be educated. The FFE program helped to build or renovate schools, provided incentives for children to come to school, and contributed to a 123 percent increase in overall enrollment in the country.

According to teachers and program administrators, the FFE program has increased local communities' concern for and participation in their children's education. Teachers observe the greater ability of children to concentrate after they have received a nutritious school lunch and a general improvement in academic performance. In addition, both home and school have benefited from training on food preparation, health, and hygiene.

The school feeding programs received support from other donors, private businesses, and local governments and communities. The World Food Program (WFP) received donations for school feeding programs and complementary programs from

Canada, European nations, and other donor countries. Private companies in the United States and the recipient countries contributed to the programs with food processing services and donations of complementary materials such as books, hygiene items, and supplies. Local communities provided money, labor, and materials to supplement the programs.

INTRODUCTION

An estimated 120 million children around the world do not attend school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. Most of these children are girls. The United States uses its FFE school feeding program to help developing countries, particularly countries that have made a commitment to provide universal education for all their children. The FFE program is authorized to support school feeding and educational improvements and to support projects involving maternal child health. These programs improve nutrition and increase student enrollment and attendance at school by providing students with a



nutritious meal or take-home rations. Education is a recognized path to upward mobility that can help poor children improve their standard of living, and better education allows poor nations develop more productive, self-sufficient economies. The FFE program also supports maternal child health projects when those projects complement school feeding.

USDA administers the FFE program, built on ideas promoted by Ambassador George McGovern and former Senator Robert Dole. Under this program, USDA donates U.S. agricultural commodities and financial and technical assistance to governments,

intergovernmental organizations, and private voluntary organizations (PVOs). USDA also provides funds to cover the cost of project monitoring and evaluation.

Funding for the FFE program totaled \$150 million during 2003 and 2004. Congress authorized the use of \$100 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funding for 2003 and appropriated \$50 million to the Foreign Agricultural Service for the program in 2004.

This report continues USDA's efforts to inform Congress and others of the effort to reduce hunger among school-aged children. In February 2003, USDA provided a report that summarized the results of school feeding under the Global Food for Education program, precursor to the FFE program. During 2001–2003, the Global Food for Education program fed nearly 7 million children through 48 feeding programs in 38 countries. Enrollment increased by up to 10 percent in participating schools. Other donors provided almost \$1 billion of funding to complement the funding from the Global Food for Education program.

SUSTAINABILITY

A key objective is to provide funding for 3–10 years to establish sustainable school feeding programs that reduce hunger and improve education over the long term. USDA uses the program's funding as seed money to establish long-term feeding projects that will continue after USDA ends its funding. USDA provides commodity donations and cash to organizations for the development of policies, institutions, and community support that will allow the program to continue. Success in reducing child hunger depends on these long-term solutions instead of short-term responses that alleviate hunger for limited periods.

THE BASICS OF SCHOOL FEEDING

School feeding programs give children the opportunity to achieve higher goals in life by combining the benefits of a nutritious meal and educational instruction. In the

short term, children suffering from hunger are uncomfortable and weak and cannot concentrate on lessons. Chronic malnutrition leads to retarded mental and physical growth that, if not addressed, results in permanent disability. The FFE program provides children with nutrition along with their educational instruction so that they can ultimately create a literate, self-sustaining, and healthy society.

Under the FFE, the WFP, PVOs, and foreign governments use donated commodities to deliver the basic essential nutrition to malnourished children. Parents or community volunteers normally prepare the meals. Typical meals consist of a hot porridge, high-energy biscuits made from a blend of corn meal and soy, and rice with beans. Some regional foods are made from U.S.-donated commodities. In Latin America, donated corn is used to make tortillas. In Afghanistan, donated wheat is used to make naan, a type of flat bread.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DATA

USDA receives semiannual reports from the organizations that implement FFE programs. The reports consist of a Project Status Report (Appendix 1) and a Logistics and Monetization Report (Appendix 2). The Project Status Report provides the indicators and qualitative information on the performance and impact of the program. The Logistics and Monetization Report gives information on the receipt of commodities and the movement of commodities and spending of monetized proceeds.

Two progress indicators are included in all of the status reports: number of recipients and changes in enrollment. USDA uses these indicators to summarize the progress and impact of the projects. Organizations also report results in learning developments, nutrition and health progress of mothers and children, and progress towards sustaining the feeding program. To assess their programs, organizations use quantitative indicators and qualitative indicators tailored to the objectives of the projects and their designs.

USDA is planning to conduct a detailed evaluation of the graduating programs during the next 12 months. Information from these evaluations will be included in the next report.

RECIPIENTS AND PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

During 2003 and 2004, USDA fed more than 4 million children in 26 countries. The WFP, 13 PVOs, and one national government (Dominican Republic) implemented the 34 school feeding programs. Each program was tailored to the needs of the children in the schools, and the programs provided a mixture of breakfasts, mid-morning snacks, and lunches. In addition, some programs provided take-home rations to improve the nutrition of the household or to provide an economic incentive to send children to school. Some programs also provided food to preschool children as part of maternal child health projects.

Table 1 provides a summary of programs, tonnages, costs, and recipients. The number of recipients varied according to the design of the program and the need in the country. Several programs fed more than 200,000 children in each school year. The average number of children fed in each program was about 100,000 in 2003 and 150,000 in 2004. Recipients increased in 2004 because available funds were carried over from 2003; USDA used the funds to support some of the larger-scale projects with the WFP, boosting the average program size.

The cost of commodities represented about 46 percent of total funding in 2003 and about 48 percent of funding in 2004. Noncommodity costs included transportation of food to a country and distribution within the country, as well as financial and technical assistance. Cash assistance supported projects such as teacher training, development of parent-teacher associations, and infrastructure improvements. These projects were coordinated with the feeding projects for greater effectiveness. The following are examples of complementary projects:

- In Albania, Mercy USA provided hygiene and health knowledge seminars in the 78 schools participating in the FFE program. In these

seminars, both teachers and children learned about basic sanitation, food handling and preparation, and basic nutrition.

- In Bolivia, Project Concern International (PCI) complemented their school feeding program with the renovation or construction of 136 school kitchens, which were then used to prepare the school lunches and breakfasts.
- In Afghanistan, World Vision (WV) provided school furniture kits and school supplies for 115 schools participating in the FFE program. These kits and supplies included desks, chairs, chalkboards, maps, cupboards, pencils, and notebooks. In addition, WV built nine new schools in Badghis and Ghor Provinces, three of which replaced the temporary tent structures provided by UNICEF.
- In Benin, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) ensured that students at schools in the FFE program were able to practice better hygiene by constructing 40 latrines and teaching about their proper use. CRS also provided reliable and clean water sources to 21 of the FFE program schools by drilling new wells.
- In Guatemala, the FFE program carried out by Food For The Poor provided deworming for 32,500 children in schools and preschools. The deworming rid them of parasites that were causing illness and keeping them out of school.

ENROLLMENT INCREASES

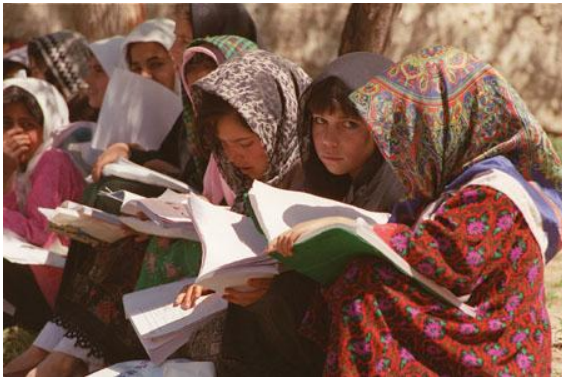
The official enrollment figures reported by schools to their respective ministries or departments provide the basis for evaluating FFE projects. Several organizations have not been able to calculate percentage changes in enrollment because of incomplete records by the ministries or inability to collect data from all schools. Some of these projects were continued in 2005, with full information expected in a later reporting period.

Based on the data available, overall enrollment in FFE participating schools during 2003–2004 increased by nearly 14 percent (Table 2). Increases of more than 10 percent occurred in 13 countries, and the increased enrollment in the Asian countries accounted for more than half of



the change. Overall enrollment rose in all countries, although the enrollment of boys fell 9 percent in Mozambique and the enrollment of girls fell 2 percent in Nicaragua. The greatest increases occurred in areas with serious food deficits and previously low enrollment rates. The enrollment of girls in participating schools rose 17 percent, and increases were 10 percent or higher in 16 projects. About 700,000 more children were enrolled in the participating schools at the end of the reporting period.

SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON GIRLS



The FFE program emphasizes improving the literacy and education of females. Organizations used a variety of methods to achieve results. Several organizations used take-home rations as an incentive for parents to allow their daughters to attend classes. Parents received basic food items such as a sack of rice or several liters of vegetable oil in exchange for allowing their daughters to attend school and in compensation for losing their daughters' labor.

Organizations focused programs on schools they identified as having low female enrollment rates. USDA reviewed proposals and the situations in countries carefully to

increase the likelihood of success. USDA paid special interest to social indicators that noted large discrepancies between the literacy rates of males and females and allocated funds to help reduce the gender gaps in education. USDA reviewed the organizations' capabilities and implementation plans to select proposals that had the best chances for success. Here are examples of enrollment increases for females:

- In Afghanistan, the enrollment of students rose rapidly following the lifting of the ban on girls' education, changes in the country's leadership, and donors' assistance with schools and education projects. USDA provided funding to WV to feed children, build or renovate schools, and implement other projects to support education. The enrollment of girls in the schools targeted by WV increased fivefold after the program started. Although the change in the country's leadership was a primary factor in the increase in enrollment, the implementation of the FFE program contributed to the increase.
- In Mozambique, the WFP reported that the enrollment of girls increased 17 percent. This is a great accomplishment for Mozambique, where 70 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 50 percent of children under the age of 3 experience retarded growth because of an inadequate diet.
- In Pakistan, the WFP implemented a program that provided a take-home ration only for girls. This ration improved the overall nutrition of the household and encouraged families to send girls to school. Enrollment of girls increased by 20 percent.

PERFORMANCE

Both the projects administered by the WFP and PVOs reported that students concentrated better, demonstrated improved attitudes toward learning, comprehended subject material more quickly, and were more energetic as a result of the FFE projects. Teachers, school administrators, and parents immediately noted changes in the children when the direct feeding began. They reported students having more energy, which



helped increase productivity during the last hours of the school day. Students also had the energy to participate in extracurricular activities.

Quantitative performance measures require that data be collected over a long period of time. Because of the newness of the FFE program, such long-term measurements are not yet available. Yet the qualitative data gathered from school

communities and parents who interacted with students on a daily basis, corroborated by those who visited the schools, support the conclusion of improved performance associated with school feeding.

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

USDA offers opportunities for the WFP, PVOs, and foreign governments to participate in the FFE program. Diversification among organizations reduces the possibility that funding will overwhelm an organization's capabilities. Also, maintaining a mix among the implementing organizations helps USDA to draw upon their individual strengths.

The WFP is part of the United Nations and has a mandate to reduce hunger. Other UN organizations, such as UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization, operate closely with the WFP programs to provide additional complements to the school feeding activities. While the FFE program has not directly funded these other UN organizations, their complementary programs leverage the impacts of WFP school feeding programs. WFP focuses heavily on nutrition and child hunger and tries to benefit as many children as possible with its projects. WFP normally has multiple projects in a country, with each project geared to a specific purpose (e.g., feeding, child health, sanitation). In many cases, USDA funds only the school feeding activities, while other

donors may contribute to the health and sanitation projects. The result is that WFP can feed a relatively large number of children with the FFE funding. Of course, this achievement requires that WFP work closely with a country's government to improve the social programs. Sustainability of the WFP programs depends on the involvement of the government.

The PVOs' projects usually encompass more objectives and include feeding, infrastructure, and establishment of parent-teacher associations. USDA usually supports all of the objectives of the PVO projects. In most cases, the PVO projects funded through FFE are less national in scope. The multiple objectives and smaller target area often result in a relatively lower number of children fed. However, benefits accrue from the FFE funding for the nonfood activities. This is especially important for the sustainability of the program. PVOs emphasize the involvement of the parents, teachers, and local and national governments.

Foreign governments are expressing an increasing interest in the program. USDA has funded only one program with a foreign government and has provided substantial oversight and technical assistance. Working with foreign governments may help to establish sustainable and nationwide programs, but these governments often lack the expertise to implement school feeding programs. PVOs and WFP help by implementing programs initially and then transferring their expertise to foreign governments.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER DONORS

A critical element FAS seeks in all applications is support from donors other than USDA, particularly contributions from the recipient country. These donors frequently include parents, local communities and governments, and private-sector entities. Tables 3 and 4 provide a full summary of the contributions. Below are examples of the contributions received from other donors:

- In Afghanistan, WV received a grant from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to train 875 former combatants to enter the construction sector as skilled laborers. The additional skilled

laborers assisted WV contractors by providing more manpower for the construction of badly needed new schools.

- In Bolivia, PCI received a cash contribution from each municipal government in the amount of \$0.56 per child per month for eight months, totaling \$448,000 over the life of the project. PCI used these funds to purchase local commodities and pay for the complementary activities (training and health activities) under the program. To assist with its solar water disinfection project in the schools, PCI received a \$6,000-grant from the SODIS Foundation, a Swiss institution. Finally, PCI required in-kind contributions from parents whose children attended schools participating in the program. Parents prepared breakfast in the schools on a rotating basis.
- In Congo, International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) arranged for the Ministry of Education to provide a portion of the local warehousing, administrative support, cooks, utensils, and other items for school lunches. The value of this support was estimated at \$80,000. Community volunteer labor and materials was valued at \$30,000. Other community inputs such as complementary food, fuel, and cooks were valued at \$30,000. IPHD also concluded an agreement with UNICEF for a grant to support labor costs, provide a construction engineer to repair four schools, and purchase mosquito nets, Vitamin A, and anti-malaria drugs for the malaria prevention program in the schools. IPHD contributed \$25,000 of its own funds to complete a data collection and analysis program.
- In the Dominican Republic, the government provided for its FFE program an in-kind contribution equivalent to 35 percent of the total monetized proceeds. Contributions came from local NGOs, local institutions, and community members. The government required locally based organizations that implemented projects to contribute at least 20 percent of total project costs.

- In Kyrgyzstan, the Ministry of Education committed to contribute \$0.17 per child to schools participating in Mercy Corps' (MC) school feeding program. MC also sought to enlarge the contribution by requesting parents with resources to make periodic contributions toward the food needs of their school children.
- In Moldova, IPHD arranged for the Medical Foundation of Moldova and the Ministry of Education to provide program support at the district level with local staff, office space, transportation, funds, complementary foods, fuel, and other items valued at over \$700,000. IPHD also arranged for the Moldovan Government to provide the equivalent of \$0.06 per child per day for 180,000 or more children. Recipient schools contributed staff time, local warehousing, locally produced fruit and vegetables, utensils and other materials valued at approximately \$250,000.
- In Vietnam, the American Red Cross (ARC) arranged for teachers and parents to voluntarily serve packages of soymilk and fortified biscuits to the students five days a week in each of the beneficiary schools. ARC collaborated with the World Health Organization and the local Ministry of Health to form a partnership to transport and administer deworming pills to 60,000 infected students semiannually.

GRADUATING PROGRAMS

Funds available in 2003 and 2004 kept four programs on track to graduate from FFE funding. USDA expects these programs — in Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Moldova, and Vietnam — to become sustainable without FFE funding by 2007. Below are summaries of the four programs.

Lebanon — International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)

IOCC started receiving USDA funding in FY 2001 to implement school feeding in Lebanon. IOCC received 45,000 metric tons (MT) of food

during FY 2001–2004. The cost of the USDA food and financial assistance was \$21 million.

IOCC provided snacks to about 35,000 children in more than 150 schools during each of the school years. Enrollment increased by an estimated 50 percent. The snacks provided about one-half of the daily protein needs of the children and up to 40 percent of the calcium needs. IOCC provided supplies and equipment to all the schools and infrastructure improvements to more than 75 schools. IOCC worked with the Ministry of Education and the University of Balamand to provide teacher training. IOCC also worked with health officials to screen students for iron deficiency, malnutrition, goiter, and other ailments.

IOCC used parent teacher associations (PTAs) and local organizations to increase sustainability. During the final year, IOCC required PTAs to provide three meals per week, while IOCC provided two meals. Overall donations from the local communities totaled about \$3.6 million.

Moldova — International Partnership for Human Development

IPHD started receiving USDA funding for the program in FY 2001. USDA provided a total of \$29 million of food and financial assistance for the programs during FY 2001–2004. The food component included 49,000 MT of commodities.

IPHD has fed 200,000 to 300,000 children each year since 2001. Enrollment rose by about 4 percent. Supporting activities included development of PTAs, capacity building in the Ministry of Education, and school kitchen repairs. Funds were used to reinstitute school feeding in 85 percent of schools and to help open 65 percent of the school kitchens that

were closed following the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The number of PTA registrations increased by up to 47 percent.

Government and community support are critical factors in sustaining this program. The federal government contributes money on a per-child basis to primary schools, kindergartens, and preschools. Recipient schools contribute \$500,000 per year, and local governments about \$150,000. The total annual contribution from within Moldova is around \$6 million. The program is extremely popular in the country, which should help maintain the strong government support.

Kyrgyzstan — Mercy Corps

USDA started funding MC's school feeding programs in FY 2001. During FY 2001–2004, USDA provided more than 10,800 MT of food and financial and technical assistance. The total program value was \$8.9 million.

MC provided food to about 50,000 children in more than 600 schools during each school year. MC also provided grants to more than 200 schools to provide equipment, furniture, and building repairs. Enrollment in the participant schools increased by about 12 percent after the program started.

A key component in the sustainability of the program involved contributions from parents, local and national governments, and communities. The Kyrgyz Ministry of Education provided money on a per-child basis for the feeding program. Parents and local governments contributed additional funding. MC also required cost sharing for infrastructure improvements, equipment, and supplies. Communities had

to provide 50 percent of the cost of the infrastructure improvements and 40 percent of the cost of school supplies and equipment.

Vietnam — American Red Cross

USDA provided about \$14 million of funding for the ARC program in Vietnam during FY 2003–2005. ARC used 14,000 MT of food and assistance to feed about 60,000 children in 120 schools. To complement the program, ARC provided training on household and community nutrition, safe water storage and treatment, and teaching. All 120 schools received improved water and sanitation facilities.

ARC worked with local and international organizations on this program. The Vietnamese Red Cross was a critical, local implementing partner. ARC coordinated health activities with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization.

Support from the government, parents, and communities will be critical to the sustainability of the program. ARC has provided training to parent groups to assist in the establishment and continuation of school feeding programs. ARC has also required all schools participating in the program to contribute to school feeding or improvements in sanitation facilities. Parents, schools, or communities contributed blackboards, sanitation equipment, and supplies to the programs.

BEST PRACTICES

Several factors are important to the success of FFE projects. In this report, USDA notes five best practices that increase the likelihood of effective and sustainable programs.

- Ensure Timely Arrival of Food: Food needs to be available at the beginning of the school day, which will provides a greater probability

that the child can be more attentive and absorb more learning in the class.

- Provide Food as a Community Incentive: Greater returns on investment occur when needed food is used to energize a community. Providing students with take-home rations has dramatically increased girls' attendance, especially in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Providing food to nonstudents through a food-for-work program brings additional resources and involvement. Organizations employ this strategy also to increase teacher attendance and job opportunities, provide training classes for parent associations, and improve the infrastructure (latrines, kitchens, clean water sources, gardens, and additional classrooms).
- Integrate Food into the Learning Curriculum: To link nutrition and education more closely, organizations have taught students and parents about the quality and nutrient factors of food, improved preparation methods, and food storage. Providing teachers with curriculums that used food as a basis to teach math and other subjects was fun and interactive for students.
- Involve Multiple Sectors: Fostering an environment in which the private sector, communities, other organizations, and host governments want to be involved creates sustainable programs. This environment encourages the private sector to contribute some of its assets to the programs. Enabling everyone to participate in the health and educational well being of students is in the best interest of the host country.
- Use Sound Management Practices: As with all programs, ensuring that projects are properly planned, implemented, and evaluated throughout the entire project is a key to success. The chances for sustainability are enhanced when the community and local government become empowered through involvement and management training.

The parties also learn the benefits of education and sound health practices.

GETTING TO KNOW THE FFE STUDENTS AND PARENTS

WV notes an inspiring story for the Hatifee school in Herat, Afghanistan. The daughter of a dentist who was killed during the Taliban rule is now at the top of her class and pursuing her goals of becoming a dentist like her father. Hatifee, once a school of only 700 students, has increased to over 8,000 students in one year.

In Nicaragua, PCI developed and conducted several workshops for families focusing on subjects that parents considered important to their children and themselves. Parents learned that education is important in personal development and the development of the country, and that education should be considered a right. The sessions explained the cycle of poverty and its relationship with education. In each workshop, the participants established personal and social commitments. The following comments were collected from participants:

- Dialogue is good for reaching family harmony. It helped us become less shy. It helped us think about how we really are. We learned to respect our children. We now know about the laws and their importance. We learned values.
- That which I learn in my mind, nobody is going to change.
- The law (protecting children's rights) is like a vitamin to help better educate the children.
- To know that the child has a problem, and not that the child is the problem.
- Parents who had not supported their children's education in the past were very appreciative of PCI's work in educating them about the importance of school in their children's and their family's future. Parents thanked PCI and FAS/USDA for the program and felt that it had made a big improvement in their family life.

In Moldova, IPHD provided some writings of children and teachers.

- Maria wrote: "...I would like to thank Americans for giving help to children of Moldova. The real situation in our country, especially in rural localities is deplorable. We admit that we are poor, very poor, it is the truth of everyday life. Your support makes the life of children easier, we feel cared for..."
- Aurelia wrote: "... I'm thankful to you for offering food products. Thank you for the help you give to children that don't have at home even corn mush. You help the poor ones and orphans. The food I eat is very tasty..."
- Bairac drew:



TABLE 1

**McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs
Implemented in FY 2003 and FY 2004**

Funding Allocated in 2003

ASIA

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Afghanistan (PVO)	World Vision, Inc.	Lentils	1,030	\$514,485	\$836,216	
		Rice	1,030	\$313,532	\$655,492	
		Vegetable Oil	480	\$477,168	\$612,250	
		Wheat	2,500	\$428,000	\$1,255,500	
		Financial Assistance			\$5,912,716	
Total		5,040	\$1,733,185	\$9,272,174	38,200	
Bhutan (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn-Soy Blend	750	\$202,725	\$280,500	
		Cornmeal	120	\$27,972	\$40,261	
		Lentils	1,200	\$61,284	\$73,573	
		Rice	700	\$203,000	\$283,710	
		Vegetable Oil	80	\$78,376	\$87,920	
		Financial Assistance			\$249,700	
Total		2,850	\$573,357	\$1,015,664	43,100	
Cambodia (WFP)	World Food Program	Rice	2,010	\$581,493	\$809,668	
		Vegetable Oil	180	\$176,346	\$194,886	
		Financial Assistance			\$336,100	
Total		2,190	\$757,839	\$1,340,654	100,000	
Kyrgyzstan (PVO)	Mercy Corps	Dehydrated Potatoes	100	\$79,900	\$129,499	
		Flour	600	\$164,280	\$343,020	
		Rice	400	\$121,040	\$240,200	
		Soybean Oil	290	\$303,340	\$389,735	
		Financial Assistance			\$2,347,869	
Total		1,390	668,560	3,450,323	50,750	
Nepal (WFP)	World Food Program	Vegetable Oil	1,100	\$1,183,600	\$1,327,084	
		Wheat-Soy Blend	2,700	\$1,197,990	\$1,509,678	
		Financial Assistance			\$547,300	
Total		3,800	\$2,381,590	\$3,384,062	291,000	
Pakistan (WFP)	World Food Program	Vegetable Oil	5,250	\$5,402,250	\$6,275,063	
		Financial Assistance			\$620,300	
Total		5,250	\$5,402,250	\$6,895,363	96,000	
Vietnam (PVO)	American National Red Cross	Corn-Soy Blend	4,220	\$1,248,276	\$2,905,765	
		Soybean Oil	670	\$736,330	\$1,034,038	
		Soybean Meal	9,970	\$2,618,122	\$4,866,058	
		Financial Assistance			\$249,963	
Total		14,860	\$4,602,728	\$9,055,824	50,000	

EASTERN EUROPE

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Albania (PVO)	Mercy-USA	Hard Red Winter Wheat	4,690	\$826,378	\$1,324,925	
		Beans	50	\$25,165	\$34,715	
		Rice	100	\$25,000	\$47,000	
		Vegetable Oil	150	\$152,700	\$204,450	
		Financial Assistance			\$563,728	
Total		4,990	\$1,029,243	\$2,174,818	32,000	
Moldova (PVO)	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc.	Bread Enriched Flour	6,040	\$1,551,072	\$2,575,335	
		Dehydrated Potatoes	3,150	\$2,489,445	\$3,631,194	
		Pinto Beans	2,100	\$849,660	\$1,170,057	
		Vegetable Oil	1,050	\$1,004,220	\$1,214,882	
		Financial Assistance			\$662,531	
Total		12,340	\$5,894,397	\$9,253,999	300,000	

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Bolivia (WFP)	World Food Program	Wheat	13,000	\$2,064,400	\$2,908,230	
		Financial Assistance			\$482,200	
		Total	13,000	\$2,064,400	\$3,390,430	121,000
Guatemala (PVO)	Foor for the Poor	Buckwheat	800	\$675,600	\$834,000	
		Corn-Soy Blend	800	\$245,920	\$328,840	
		Light Red Kidney Beans	800	\$446,720	\$533,540	
		Raisins	200	\$168,900	\$197,556	
		Rice	1,600	\$535,680	\$701,520	
		Soybean Oil	500	\$543,500	\$595,325	
		Textured Soy Protein	800	\$462,480	\$554,320	
		Wheat Flour	500	\$127,650	\$178,850	
		Financial Assistance			\$469,090	
		Total	6,000	\$3,206,450	\$4,393,041	50,000
Nicaragua (PVO)	Project Concern International	Beans	100	\$62,910	\$78,410	
		Corn Soya Milk	230	\$68,379	\$113,940	
		Dehydrated Potatoes	100	\$77,150	\$121,150	
		Rice	100	\$34,170	\$49,870	
		Soybean Oil	200	\$213,200	\$244,200	
		Yellow Corn	230	\$33,028	\$67,737	
		Financial Assistance			\$4,741,870	
				Total	960	\$488,837

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Cameroon (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn	1,470	\$212,709	\$416,745	
		Rice	1,470	\$436,737	\$655,914	
		Vegetable Oil	120	\$117,564	\$144,420	
		Financial Assistance			\$410,000	
		Total	3,060	\$767,010	\$1,627,079	44,000
Cote D' Ivoire (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn-Soy Blend	1,130	\$343,859	\$500,703	
		Rice	5,220	\$1,605,150	\$2,363,564	
		Vegetable Oil	380	\$372,286	\$457,349	
		Financial Assistance			\$1,331,000	
		Total	6,730	\$2,321,295	\$4,652,616	375,000
Ghana (WFP)	World Food Program	Rice	3,900	\$1,221,090	\$1,793,376	
		Vegetable Oil	750	\$734,775	\$902,663	
		Financial Assistance			\$367,300	
		Total	4,650	\$1,955,865	\$3,063,339	65,240
Ghana (WFP)	World Food Program	Beans	170	\$112,982	\$139,978	
		Rice	1,880	\$586,372	\$846,752	
		Vegetable Oil	170	\$166,549	\$203,949	
		Financial Assistance			\$182,000	
		Total	2,220	\$865,903	\$1,372,679	38,400
Lebanon (PVO)	International Orthodox Christian Charities	Wheat	10,000	\$1,755,000	\$2,855,000	
		Financial Assistance			\$6,240,000	
		Total	10,000	\$1,755,000	\$9,095,000	35,000
Malawi (WFP)	World Food Program	Beans	1,300	\$871,650	\$1,097,629	
		Corn-Soy Blend	2,000	\$599,800	\$932,480	
		Cornmeal	3,450	\$823,860	\$1,418,778	
		Financial Assistance			\$799,700	
		Total	6,750	\$2,295,310	\$4,248,587	115,864
Mozambique (WFP)	World Food Program	Rice	4,800	\$1,504,800	\$2,348,832	
		Vegetable Oil	100	\$97,970	\$119,735	
		Financial Assistance			\$1,225,500	
		Total	4,900	\$1,602,770	\$3,694,067	179,200
Tanzania (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn	3,100	\$448,570	\$930,496	
		Corn-Soy Blend	3,000	\$862,800	\$1,333,230	
		Vegetable Oil	200	\$195,940	\$237,716	
		Financial Assistance			\$1,351,900	
		Total	6,300	\$1,507,310	\$3,853,342	116,200

Uganda (WFP)	World Food Program	Beans	660	\$285,186	\$394,508	
		Corn-Soy Blend	850	\$279,310	\$453,858	
		Cornmeal	1,120	\$277,424	\$511,840	
		Vegetable Oil	490	\$401,800	\$487,060	
		Financial Assistance			\$644,700	
		Total	3,120	\$1,243,720	\$2,491,966	

FY 2003 Total 120,400 \$43,117,019 \$93,142,204 2,235,169

Funding Allocated in 2004

ASIA

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Afghanistan (PVO)	World Vision, Inc.	Lentils	1,210	\$848,331	\$984,299	
		Rice	1,210	\$510,741	\$711,855	
		Vegetable Oil	490	\$491,470	\$575,260	
		Financial Assistance			\$3,432,264	
		Total	2,910	\$1,850,542	\$5,703,678	
Kyrgyzstan (PVO)	Mercy Corps	Flour	500	\$132,700	\$239,035	
		Rice	200	\$65,520	\$111,818	
		Soybean Oil	370	\$353,942	\$446,383	
		Financial Assistance			\$496,126	
		Total	1,070	\$552,162	\$1,293,362	

EASTERN EUROPE

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Albania (PVO)	Mercy - USA	Wheat	4,310	\$759,422	\$1,217,575	
		Total	4,310	\$759,422	\$1,217,575	
Moldova (PVO)	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc.	Dehydrated Potatoes	2,200	\$1,884,080	\$2,613,138	
		Flour	4,010	\$1,067,061	\$1,786,736	
		Pinto Beans	1,370	\$964,069	\$1,231,425	
		Vegetable Oil	720	\$691,560	\$828,475	
		Financial Assistance			\$469,999	
Total	8,300	\$4,606,770	\$6,929,773	300,000		

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year
Bolivia (PVO)	Project Concern International	Lentils	120	\$43,200	\$65,040	
		Vegetable Oil	180	\$144,000	\$186,300	
		Wheat Flour	800	\$224,000	\$374,400	
		Wheat-Soy Blend	280	\$127,400	\$178,360	
		Financial Assistance			\$1,530,958	
		Total	1,380	\$538,600	\$2,335,058	
Dominican Republic (Government)	Government of Dominican Republic	Wheat	12,500	\$2,505,000	\$3,298,625	
		Total	12,500	\$2,505,000	\$3,298,625	
Guatemala (PVO)	Food for the Poor	Buckwheat	400	\$344,000	\$389,920	
		Corn-Soy Blend	400	\$122,960	\$168,880	
		Light Red Kidney Beans	400	\$223,360	\$269,280	
		Raisins	100	\$84,450	\$95,930	
		Rice	800	\$267,840	\$359,680	
		Soybean Oil	250	\$271,750	\$300,450	
		Textured Soy Protein	400	\$231,240	\$277,160	
		Wheat Flour	250	\$63,825	\$92,525	
		Total	3,000	\$1,609,425	\$1,953,825	

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Country	Organization	Donated U.S. Commodities	Metric Tons	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Recipients Per Year	
Benin (PVO)	Catholic Relief Services	Lentils	140	\$78,484	\$99,358		
		Rice	450	\$147,690	\$213,615		
		Sunflowerseed Oil	80	\$96,480	\$109,376		
		Financial Assistance			\$3,266,438		
		Total	670	\$322,654	\$3,688,787		15,300
Congo, Republic of (PVO)	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc.	Pinto Beans	500	\$370,000	\$468,410		
		Rice	800	\$250,880	\$411,960		
		Soybean Oil	1,070	\$1,002,269	\$1,228,916		
		Financial Assistance			\$308,008		
		Total	2,370	\$1,623,149	\$2,417,294		40,000
Cote d' Ivoire (WFP)	World Food Program	Cornmeal	280	\$61,040	\$108,240		
		Rice	2,560	\$773,888	\$1,306,368		
		Soybean Oil	310	\$279,992	\$358,732		
		Yellow Peas	310	\$124,000	\$194,652		
		Financial Assistance			\$1,050,104		
Total	3,460	\$1,238,920	\$3,018,096	863,600			
Eritrea (PVO)	Mercy Corps	Nonfat Dry Milk	50	\$98,600	\$107,420		
		Soy Protein Concentrate	80	\$119,920	\$134,032		
		Vegetable Oil	2,500	\$2,398,500	\$2,839,500		
		Wheat	2,800	\$428,400	\$868,924		
		Financial Assistance			\$449,996		
Total	5,430	\$3,045,420	\$4,399,872	20,000			
Gambia, The (WFP)	World Food Program	Peas	130	\$40,950	\$55,900		
		Rice	470	\$145,512	\$263,012		
		Soybean Oil	60	\$57,018	\$72,618		
		Financial Assistance			\$92,123		
		Total	660	\$243,480	\$483,653		6,525
Kenya (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn	8,560	\$1,070,000	\$2,431,040		
		Soybean Oil	120	\$114,240	\$134,280		
		Yellow Peas	1,600	\$640,000	\$870,400		
		Financial Assistance			\$1,322,165		
		Total	10,280	\$1,824,240	\$4,757,885		311,144
Malawi (WFP)	World Food Program	Corn-Soy Blend	1,700	\$510,000	\$1,062,500		
		Cornmeal	4,160	\$994,240	\$2,250,560		
		Financial Assistance			\$1,002,032		
		Total	5,860	\$1,504,240	\$4,315,092		19,500
		Mozambique (WFP)	World Food Program	Cornmeal	1,800		\$407,880
Rice	2,200			\$655,600	\$1,062,600		
Vegetable Oil	340			\$345,780	\$422,960		
Yellow Peas	300			\$120,000	\$189,000		
Financial Assistance					\$1,104,863		
Total	4,640	\$1,529,260	\$3,772,303	49,373			

FY 2004 Total **66,840** **\$23,753,284** **\$49,584,878** **2,194,342**

GRAND TOTAL **187,240** **\$66,870,303** **\$142,727,082** **4,429,511**

¹ The funding was used in concert with the school feeding program funded by the Government of the Dominican Republic. A breakdown according to each funding source is not available

TABLE 2
2003 and 2004 FFE Projects
Number Enrolled and Change in Enrollment

	Change in Male Students (Number)	Change in Male Enrollment (Percent)	Change in Female Students (Number)	Change in Female Enrollment (Percent)	Change in Total Enrollment (Number)	Change in Total Enrollment (Percent)
ASIA						
Afghanistan	20,514	89.0	10,286	514.0	30,800	123.0
Bhutan	0	0.0	449	3.0	449	1.3
Cambodia	107,448	19.0	164,522	32.0	271,970	25.2
Nepal ¹	7,067	4.0	25,614	10.0	32,682	7.6
Pakistan	Not targeted	Not targeted	75,948	20.0	75,948	20.0
Total for Region	135,030	17.2	276,819	23.7	411,849	21.1
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	613	3.9	739	4.9	1,352	4.4
Moldova	4,713	2.8	9,282	5.6	13,995	4.2
Total for Region	5,325	2.9	10,021	5.5	15,346	4.2
LATIN AMERICA AND CARRIBEAN						
Bolivia (PVO)	3,372	6.4	3,781	8.0	7,152	7.2
Bolivia (WFP)	1,515	3.0	2,418	5.0	3,934	4.0
Guatemala	11,974	52.0	17,782	66.0	29,756	59.5
Nicaragua	3,307	27.0	(329)	(2.0)	2,978	10.4
Total for Region	20,168	14.6	23,652	17.0	43,820	15.8
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST						
Benin	229	3.4	944	19.0	1,173	10.1
Cameroon	2,502	6.0	7,959	37.0	10,461	16.5
Congo, Republic of	6,923	8.0	8,475	10.0	15,398	9.0
Cote D' Ivoire	30,351	10.0	23,539	11.0	53,891	10.4
Gambia	10,878	25.0	9,726	21.0	20,604	22.9
Ghana	206	2.0	7,284	16.0	7,490	13.4
Kenya	41,497	9.0	56,130	11.0	97,628	10.1
Malawi	1,318	1.0	23,634	17.0	24,952	9.2
Mozambique	(19,964)	(9.0)	22,506	17.0	2,542	0.7
Tanzania	8,821	11.0	7,317	10.0	16,138	10.5
Uganda	3,226	11.0	2,755	11.0	5,982	11.0
Total for Region	85,987	6.1	170,269	13.1	256,256	9.4
GRAND TOTALS	246,510	9.8	480,761	17.3	727,271	13.7

Information on programs in Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, and Lebanon is not available for this report because of an inability to collect data or baselines.

TABLE 3
Contributions from Other Donors — 2003

Country	Private Voluntary Organizations	Donor Organizations
Afghanistan	World Vision, Inc. (WVI)	Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Education
Albania	Mercy-USA (MUSA)	(1) MUSA contributes \$35,000 during the academic year 2004–2005 to conduct training sessions for capacity building of local NGOs; and (2) local NGOs, PTAs, and other school-based organizations' contributions are expected to be \$40,000 during the academic year 2004–2005.
Benin	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	(1) The World Health Organization provides at least 12,500 de-worming pills for the first treatment of all students in the 61 participating schools; (2) the Agency for Financing of Grassroots Initiatives (in French referred to as “AGEFIB”), a World Bank funded agency, commits to providing funds to PTAs for classroom construction in the programmed zones; (3) with AGEFIB’s program, participating schools are responsible for covering 10 percent of total costs, through in-cash or in-kind (e.g., sand, unskilled labor, gravel, wood) contributions; and (4) communities participating in the school feeding program contribute to the costs of canteen operations with in-kind and in-cash donations. Community contributions vary by school, depending on the financial, material, agricultural, and human resources available in the community. Typically, annual contributions range from about \$875 to \$1,400 per school. CRS estimates that at least 75 percent of this total amount will be in-kind contributions (e.g., local cereals and vegetables from family fields, wood, water).
Bhutan	World Food Program (WFP)	Australia - \$641,026; Japan - \$54,169; Multilateral (includes Australia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, and Sweden) - \$9,504,500
Bolivia	World Food Program (WFP)	France- \$34,924; Italy - \$330,000
Cambodia	World Food Program (WFP)	Australia - \$4,291,206; Canada - \$1,782,458; Germany - \$907,261; Ireland - \$17,558; Japan - \$25,112,267; Norway - \$58,648
Cameroon	World Food Program (WFP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) \$3,600
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Program (WFP)	France - \$2,96,912; Europeaid - \$3,428,571; Italy - \$1,084,599; Japan - \$1,834,862; Luxembourg - \$394,089; Netherlands - \$400,000; Switzerland - \$370,890
Ghana	World Food Program (WFP)	Switzerland - \$40,872
Guatemala	Food For The Poor (FFTP)	(1) Caritas contributes \$25,000 donated by individuals and corporate sponsors to cover internal transportation, storage, and handling costs associated with the program; (2) FFTP transports school furniture donated by United States schools; (3) Rexall Sundown donates enough vitamins to provide for all children and mothers; (4) FFTP, in conjunction with its PVO partners, supports this program with vitamins, tools for learning (e.g., pencils, books, paper), clothing, and medical supplies and medicine; and (5) FFTP’s agricultural corporate donor contributes vegetable seeds and training for family gardens.
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps (MC)	(1) The Kyrgyz Ministry of Education makes a budgetary contribution of \$0.17 per child to each school; and 2) parents who are able make periodic contributions toward the food needs of their school children.

Country	Private Voluntary Organizations	Donor Organizations
Lebanon	International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	(1) The Ministry of Education provides two persons per school to receive the meals, distribute them to students, and receive training; (2) the Government of Lebanon contributes at least 15 percent (\$60,000) of the cost of the infrastructure projects during the first year; (3) a private donor contributes at least one container of antibacterial hand soap per school during school year 2003–2004; and (4) PTAs and parents provide one meal per week based on guidance from the IOCC nutritionist.
Malawi	World Food Programme (WFP)	Germany - \$1198,061; MINMAL - \$630,940
Moldova	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc. (IPHD)	1) Medical Foundation of Moldova and the Ministry of Education provide program support at the district level with local staff, office space, transportation, funds, meal preparation, complementary foods, fuel, and other items valued at over \$1.3 million; (2) the Government of Moldova provides the equivalent to \$0.06 per child per day for 180,000 or more children (approximately \$1,944,000) for a school lunch program; and (3) recipient schools' staff time, local warehousing, community inputs such as fruit and vegetables, utensils, and other materials are valued at about \$500,000.
Mozambique	World Food Program (WFP)	Canada - \$2,215,672; Germany - \$240,043; Italy - 1,130,554; TPG - \$37,600
Nepal	World Food Program (WFP)	Canada - \$1,026,887, Denmark - \$39,373, Germany - \$971,723, Japan - \$44,278, Norway - \$5,360,253, UK British - \$3,662,414
Nicaragua	Project Concern International (PCI)	(1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Institute for Rural Development - \$5,000; (2) community contributions - \$30,750; (3) municipal governments - \$8,782; (4) parent-teacher associations - \$176,611; (5) PCI Counterpart Donor Support - \$120,000; (6) Fabretto (Fabretto Children's Foundation and Asociacion Familia Padre Fabretto) - \$50,000
Pakistan	World Food Program (WFP)	Italy - \$3,637,018
Tanzania	World Food Program (WFP)	Canada - 5,514,062; Ireland - \$171,106; Italy - \$226,999; Japan - \$555,340; TPG - \$98,750; UNICEF of Tanzania - \$4,230
Uganda	World Food Program (WFP)	Germany - \$1,331,894; The Hunger Site - \$196,043; TPG - \$5,078
Vietnam	American National Red Cross (ARC)	ARC contributes, from its own resources, the equivalent of \$26,422, which includes salaries of the following staff: the Food Program Manager; Associate, Asia Pacific region; Regional Operations Support Associate; and Monitoring and Evaluation Manager.

TABLE 4
Contributions from Other Donors — 2004

Country	Private Voluntary Organizations	Donor Organizations
Afghanistan	World Vision, Inc. (WVI)	United Nations Development Program trains 875 former combatants to enter the construction sector as skilled laborers.
Bolivia	Project Concern International (PCI)	(1) Each municipal government contributes a cash donation of approximately U.S. \$0.56/child/month, for eight months, totaling \$448,000 over the life of the project; (2) support in the amount of \$6,000 from the SODIS Foundation, a Swiss institution, promote solar water disinfection in the schools; (3) the program receives in-kind contributions by parents, who prepare the breakfasts on a rotating basis; and (4) other non-U.S. Government donors contribute school kits and other supplies.
Congo, Republic of	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc. (IPHD)	(1) Ministry of Education provides a portion of the local warehousing, administrative support, and cooks, utensils, and other items for school lunches — all estimated at \$80,000; (2) community volunteer labor and materials are valued at \$30,000; (3) other community inputs such as food, fuel, and cooks are valued at another \$30,000; (4) UNICEF offers to support labor costs and provide a construction engineer to repair four schools; (5) UNICEF agrees to purchase mosquito nets, Vitamin A, and anti-malaria drugs at below cost for the malaria prevention program in the schools; (6) the Director General of the MOE is seconded to IPHD to learn school lunch program management; (7) IPHD continues to develop a data collection and analysis program with two MOE representatives; (8) IPHD contributes \$25,000 for pre-program expenses, in-kind support, and some program coordination; (9) IPHD bears all other program costs not covered by resources provided by Commodity Credit Corporation.
Cote d'Ivoire	World Food Programme (WFP)	Belgium - \$1,287,738; Canada - \$757,768; Germany - \$1,184,830; France - \$2,290,379; Europeaid - \$5,845,902; Italy - \$2,911,639; Japan - \$1,834,862; Luxembourg - \$394,089; Netherlands - \$400,000; Switzerland - \$573,716; U.S. Private - \$18,000
Dominican Republic	Government of Dominican Republic (GDR)	(1) Total counterpart contributions from all sources including GDR, NGOs, local institutions, and community members are equivalent to 35 percent (\$710,500) of the monetized proceeds received; (2) under GDR's national school feeding program, the Secretariat of Education (SEE) provides all food rations to all children participating in activities under this agreement; (3) locally based organizations that implement projects contribute at least 20 percent (\$406,000) of total project costs; (4) GDR bears all other costs for this program not covered by resources provided by FAS; (5) GDR provides all vehicles and funds all other transportation costs required to evaluate and audit projects funded under this program; and (6) GDR also provides staff support.
Eritrea	Mercy Corps (MC)	UK Community Fund
Gambia, The	World Food Programme (WFP)	Italy - \$300,000; TPG Company - \$30,001

Country	Private Voluntary Organizations	Donor Organizations
Kenya	World Food Programme (WFP)	Government of Kenya - \$3,735,000; Japan - \$550,459; Online - \$40,753; TPG Company- \$973; UK - \$4,962,981; and USA Friends of WFP - \$1,220,840
Kyrgyzstan	Mercy Corps (MC)	(1) The Kyrgyz Ministry of Education indicates it will make a budgetary contribution of \$0.17 per child to all schools participating; (2) parents that are able make periodic contributions toward the food needs of their school children; (3) for the infrastructure grants, MC requires a minimum of 50 percent (\$250,000) of community contribution (usually provided in the form of labor and materials); and (4) for the school supplies and equipment grants, MC requires a 40 percent (\$128,000) contribution by the selected communities.
Malawi	World Food Programme (WFP)	Germany - \$1,198,061; Government of Malawi - \$630,940; USA Friends of WFP - \$10,000; and private donors - \$11,750
Moldova	International Partnership for Human Development, Inc. (IPHD)	(1) Medical Foundation of Moldova and the Ministry of Education provide program support at the district level with local staff, office space, transportation, funds, complementary foods, fuel, and other items valued at over \$700,000; (2) Government of Moldova provides equivalent of \$0.06 per child per day for 180,000 or more children; and (3) contributions of recipient schools' staff time, local warehousing, community inputs such as fruit and vegetables, utensils, and other materials are valued at about \$250,000.
Mozambique	World Food Programme (WFP)	Canada - \$3,221,278; Germany - \$240,043; Italy -\$456,585; TPG Company - \$37,600

APPENDIX 1

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Global Food for Education (GFE) Reporting Format
PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

Note: This is a suggested format for complying with GFE Agreement reporting requirements. Cooperating Sponsors may provide this information in another format as long as
 1. the alternative format provides all of the required information; and
 2. the alternative format is an electronic spreadsheet.

Remember, the GFE Project Status report is an additional reporting requirement, in addition to the Logistics and Monetization Reports required for all food aid projects.

1.Cooperating Sponsor	
2.Agreement Number	

3. Country Name(s)												
4. Final Report?	YES		NO			5. Report # (1,2, etc.)						
6. Report Date						7. Reporting Period						

8. Report on the number, frequency, and average size of meals provided. This will include snacks, meals, and/or take-home rations that are given in a school setting. Required data for this table are:
 Number of Meals Provided each Month Frequency with which Meals are Provided
 Average Size of Meals (in grams)

Table A.
TOTAL MEALS PROVIDED

School Name:													
Frequency* Please select	Month #1		Month #2		Month #3		Month #4		Month #5		Month #6		
	Num of meal (#)	Avg. Size/Meal (g)	Num (#)	Avg. Size/meal (g)	Num (#)	Avg. Size/Meal (g)	Num (#)	Avg. Size (g)	Num (#)	Avg. Size (g)	Num (#)	Avg. Size (g)	
Each Day													
Each Week													
Each Month													
Other													

*Please select the appropriate distribution frequency and provide data only for that frequency type. If other is selected, please indicate the frequency below:

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Global Food for Education (GFE) Reporting Format
PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

Note: This is a suggested format for complying with GFE Agreement reporting requirements. Cooperating Sponsors may provide this information in another format as long as

1. the alternative format provides all of the required information; and
2. the alternative format is an electronic spreadsheet.

Remember, the GFE Project Status report is an additional reporting requirement, in addition to the Logistics and Monetization Reports required for all food aid projects.

Cooperating Sponsor	
Agreement Number	

10. Report on monthly attendance by student. Required data for this table are:

- The Name of the School
- The unique Name (or other identifier) of each Student in the School
- The Gender of each Student in the School
- The Number of Days per Month that the Student Attended School, when Food was Distributed
- The Number of Days per Month that the Student attended School, when Food was NOT Distributed.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Cooperating Sponsors are required to maintain attendance records of all students from schools that are participating in the GFE program. Commodity Credit Corporation may request, on a random basis, copies of such records. Attendance records must be maintained by gender and stipulate if the child received food under the GFE program.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Global Food for Education (GFE) Reporting Format
PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

Note: This is a suggested format for complying with GFE Agreement reporting requirements. Cooperating Sponsors may provide this information in another format as long as

1. the alternative format provides all of the required information; and
2. the alternative format is an electronic spreadsheet.

Remember, the GFE Project Status report is an additional reporting requirement, in addition to the Logistics and Monetization Reports required for all food aid projects.

Cooperating Sponsor	
Agreement Number	

11. In the space below, please provide information on the establishment of any parent-teacher associations, or training courses offered to parents and/or teachers. Also, report any assistance received from any other donors, and any special health and nutrition components of this GFE program.

12. In the space below, please provide information on the establishment of any infrastructure provided to any school provided for under the GFE agreement.

13. If students are monitored for weight and/or growth circumferences, please attach that information to this report.

Save completed report locally as a word processing WordPerfect document. Submit report as an e-mail attachment to PEBReports@fas.usda.gov. E-mail questions and comments about this form to the same e-mail address.

Mailing address (for audits and/or hard copy reports):

Director
Programming Division
Stop 1034
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20250-1034

APPENDIX 2

LOGISTICS AND MONETIZATION REPORT

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food for Progress and Section 416(b) Reporting Format
LOGISTICS & MONETIZATION REPORT**

Please see "Guidelines for USDA Food for Progress and Section 416(b) Reporting"
for examples and tips on filling out this form.

1. Cooperating Sponsor							
2. Agreement Number							
3. Country Name(s)							
4. Final Report?		YES		NO		5. Report # (1,2, etc.)	
6. Report Date			7. Reporting Period				
8. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES:							
Food for Progress		Section 416 (b)		Direct Feed		Monetization	

COMMODITY LOGISTICS INFORMATION
(Complete this section for all programs)

Table A.

GENERAL COMMODITY INFORMATION
(quantities in actual NMT)
Include sub-totals (by commodity) and Totals

Commodity	Agreement Allocation	Amount Received	Date Received Month/Year	Balance	Expected Delivery Date
Total					

Table B.

COMMODITY RECEIPT AND LOSSES
(quantities in actual NMT)
Include subtotals (by commodity) and Totals

Report # (1,2, etc.)	Commodity	Bill of Lading Amount	Amount Rec'd at Port (Survey Report)	-----Losses/Damages (L/D)-----				Total Losses/Damages	Balance
				Ocean Transport L/D	Inland Transport L/D	Warehouse L/D	Distribution L/D		
Total									

9. Provide an explanation for any commodity losses/damages, and any problems encountered in the commodity delivery process. (Specify when, where, and why.)

10. List any claims on lost or defective goods. What is current status of these claims?

11. Was the port able to adequately handle the commodity offloading without a large loss of commodity; did the port authorities and customs authorities handle the commodity clearance process efficiently? Was the surveyor present? Was he cooperative? Note name and firm of surveyor.

12. Were any measures taken to cut down on warehouse expenses, i.e., sharing space with other commodities, other PVOs, etc.?

13. Were there any security measures that worked well or not well (warehousing)?

14. Did the country's intermodal system (trucking, rail, etc.) provide timely delivery? What were your experiences?

DIRECT DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

If no commodities were used for direct distribution/feeding during this reporting period, go directly to the "Monetization Information" section of this report.

Table C.

DIRECT DISTRIBUTION
(quantities in actual MT)
Include subtotals (by commodity) and Totals

Report #	Commodity	Amount Distributed (NMT)	Distribution Region	Type of Institution (Include Food for Work)	Number of Recipient Institutions	Number of Beneficiaries
Sub-total						
Total						

15. What have been the project impacts on the beneficiaries and the community? How did the targeted recipients/participants respond to the food aid/donation?

16. Compare the progress to date with planned project targets.

17. Describe how the monitoring procedures as outlined in the agreement are functioning, noting any adjustments or changes made.

18. Was the commodity appropriate for the country/region? If not, could another commodity and/or package type have been used that would have improved the program?

19. Has this distribution program helped reduce the need for future food aid? Are new or potential development prospects evident?

MONETIZATION INFORMATION

(Use this section only if program involves sale of commodities)

20. Sales - Were any commodities sold during this reporting period?

YES NO

If "NO", use this block to provide a brief explanation and fill out only the "aggregate" section in Table D.

Table D.

SALES
(Include Totals)

Report #	Commodity	Date(s) of Sale (Month/Yr)	Amount Sold (NMT)		Exchange Rate (LC to USD)	Proceeds Generated (LC)
	Sub-totals					
	Aggregate Totals					

21. Barter - Were any commodities bartered in exchange for other commodities or services?

YES NO

If yes, please describe the terms of the barter in this block.

22. Has a separate special interest-bearing account been established?

YES

NO

Table E.

SPECIAL FUNDS ACCOUNT
Include Totals

Report #	Beginning Balance (LC)	Sales Deposits (LC)	Interest Earned (LC)		Total Deposits (LC)	Total Disbursements (LC)	Account Balance (LC)
	Aggr. Total						

23. Use of Funds - Were any funds disbursed from the Special Funds Account during this reporting period?

YES NO

If "NO", use this block to provide a brief explanation.

Table F.

USE OF FUNDS
(values in thousands)
Include Totals

Report #	Amount (LC)	Use of Funds
Total		

24. Describe any issues or discrepancies in the monetization process and procedure.

25. Describe any problems encountered in the receipt and disbursement of funds.

26. Describe your experience with the local banking system. Is it capable of dealing with future transactions of a similar nature?

FINAL INFORMATION

(Complete this section for all programs)

27. Describe how this program has helped develop infrastructure/marketing channels (i.e. ports, warehouses, inter-mobile transportation systems, stores, commodity markets, etc.)

28. Is there an increase in privatization?

29. Were taxes levied on the imported commodities? If so, was it at a level high enough to jeopardize program implementation?

30. If the (salvageable) commodity had to be reconstituted, what was done to minimize the commodity loss? Would dual language commodity labels aid in the program's effectiveness? Why or why not?

31. Were program objectives accomplished as defined in the signed agreement? If so, to what degree? (Both qualitative and quantitative if feasible). What objectives were left unaccomplished? Why?

32. What were the short and long-term direct/indirect impacts of the program to the targeted recipients/participants?

33. Note unexpected project outcomes, both positive and negative, as defined in the signed agreement (both qualitative and quantitative, if feasible).

34. Has your organization had an audit (which meets the A-133 audit guidelines) within the last year? If yes, please submit audit, with a cover letter, to the address below. If no, please explain.

35. How were your dealings with USDA? Did you encounter problems with any of the regulations or rules regarding the program? Do you feel that the forms, Web sites, and staff are friendly and useful? What recommendations would you make to improve or streamline these or other areas?

Name of report preparer:

Preparer's e-mail address:

Preparer's phone #:

Date prepared:

Save completed report locally as a word processing document. Submit report as an e-mail attachment to PEBReports@fas.usda.gov. E-mail questions and comments about this form to the same e-mail address.

Mailing address (for audits and/or hard copy reports):

Director
Programming Division
Ag Stop 1034
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington DC 20250-1034



April 2006