

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
September 2017 - June 2018 (202 school days)

- Home Grown School Feeding
- Emergency School Feeding
- Traditional School Feeding

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget... Yes No NR

BUDGET

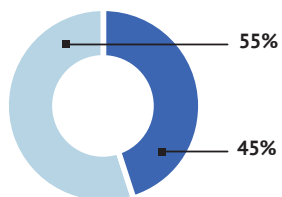
Total:
USD 21,400,000

National government:
USD 11,700,000

International donors*:
USD 9,700,000

Private sector: USD 0

Other donors: USD 0



*Contributions by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools have latrines and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias. Some schools have piped water and clean water. Very few schools have electricity and kitchens and no school has flush toilets.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer

- Grains/cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes and nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- EDUCATION**
 - Nutrition
 - Health
 - Food and agriculture
 - Reproductive health
 - Hygiene
 - HIV prevention
 - OTHER**
 - School gardens
 - Physical education
- = mandatory

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required, though they may not be uniformly implemented.



GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity incorporated in 2006. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is being provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture under agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

NR = No Response

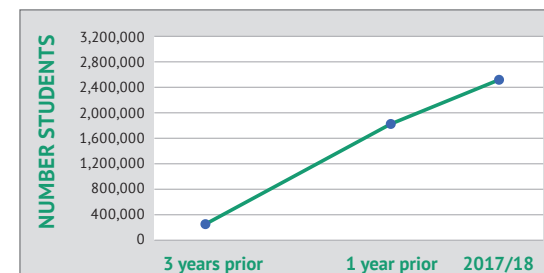
FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Ethiopia



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

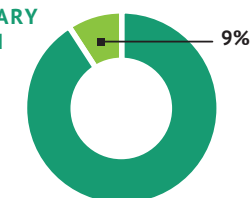
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	18,902,000	18,911,200	2,539,286
Secondary school	8,673,400	1,409,000	N/A
Total	27,575,400	20,320,200	2,539,286



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 27,575,400

Receiving school food: 2,539,286



- Food was also provided to some students in
- Pre-schools
 - Vocational/trade schools
 - University/higher education
 - Other

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

Fortified foods

- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- Objective to meet nutritional goals
- Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified:

Corn soy blend

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine, Zinc, Folate, Vitamin B12, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Vitamin C, Calcium, Magnesium

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Corn Soy Blend Plus (CSB+), a complete protein and source of energy, carbohydrates, protein, fat and micronutrients, is used in the Traditional School Feeding Program in Ethiopia. Cooks are trained in food safety and hygiene. Obesity is not seen to be a problem in Ethiopia.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

15,380	Cooks and food preparers
110	Transporters
16,620	Off-site processors
15,000	Food packagers and handlers
NR	Monitoring
NR	Food service management
NR	Safety and quality inspectors
NR	Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

Yes No NR

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

Yes No NR

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women**
- Youth**
- Other groups

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

Yes No NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All cooks are paid in cash by the national or local governments, implementing partners, or by local communities. Most (75–100%) are women.

CONTACTS: ETHIOPIA

Agency: Ministry of Education
Website: <http://www.moe.gov.et>
Email: commu@moe.gov.et

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Ethiopia reported the following positive recent developments: A national school feeding strategy has been drafted; school feeding has gained leadership's attention; and central and regional governments have allocated funding for both Emergency and Home Grown School Feeding Programs. Three particular strengths cited are: Community engagement; local governments' allocation and management of budget for the program; and local procurement from smallholder farmers.

The major setbacks reported for school feeding in the country were the absence of an endorsed policy document for school feeding; the fact that there is not a dedicated national budget line; a budget shortfall in the face of high level of need; and the lack of infrastructure and facilities at the school level. In addition, there is no national and regional level coordination mechanism and the government has not taken full ownership of the program. Fortunately, there have been no serious cases of corruption or mismanagement reported in the country.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

The WFP collaborated with Mastercard to conduct a cost benefit analysis in the country in 2017. The study has drawn the economic return of the program which is 1:6.7 for the Home Grown School Feeding Program. School feeding reduces the cost of family food expenditure and helps children improve their performance at school. Children also transfer knowledge in hygiene, sanitation and diet diversity.

CBA of school feeding (2017); Impact of school feeding on primary school education in Ethiopia, Ramin Gallenbacher, 2018

RESEARCH NEEDED

The impact of school feeding on nutrition and agriculture

HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Regional Bureau of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- Porridge served in schools during mid-morning break
- Five times per week for ten-month school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	129,000	46%	54%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	129,000	46%	54%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Legumes and nuts
Salt	Oil

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

Yes - Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
Yes - Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:

This program receives funding from the Government of France and PepsiCo, with support from local governments and communities. Sourced from smallholder farmers through competition among identified farmer cooperative unions, 95% of the food is cleaned and processed by women. The program is managed through Food Management Committees and calls for at least 50% of the committee positions to be held by women.



EMERGENCY SCHOOL FEEDING

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- Porridge served in schools during mid-morning break
- Five times per week for ten-month school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	152,657	49%	51%
Primary school	1,965,629	49%	51%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	2,118,286	49%	51%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Legumes and nuts
Salt	Oil

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:

School feeding has been affected by slow-onset emergency and conflict. Both emergencies increased the number of students fed and changed the targeting approach. Emergency and humanitarian needs are assessed twice a year.

Families contributed to the program by paying cooks and providing fuel, wood, and water.

TRADITIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING (IN-KIND)

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- Porridge served in schools during mid-morning break
- Five times per week for ten-month school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	292,000	45%	55%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	292,000	45%	55%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*
Salt Oil
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

0% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign) **100% In-kind (foreign)**

NOTES:

This program was started in 1994. The food is donated by the United States via the World Food Program.

