

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
January 2018 - November 2018 (212 school days)

- School Feeding Program (Programa Merenda Eskolar)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport–  
National Directorate of Social Action for School

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

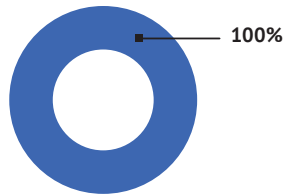
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget  Yes  No

### BUDGET

Total:  
USD 13,000,000

- National government: USD 13,000,000
- International donors: USD 0
- 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 meals are prepared on site in open cooking areas. Most schools have piped clean water, electricity, and latrines. None have flush toilets, very few have dedicated eating spaces, and only some have kitchens.

## MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- |                                           |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breakfast        | <input type="checkbox"/> Snacks                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> Take-home rations         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dinner           | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditional cash transfer |
- 
- |                                                      |                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grains/cereals   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roots, tubers               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green, leafy vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legumes and nuts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other vegetables        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy products              | <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eggs             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meat             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salt                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poultry          | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar                              |

Prohibited food items: Frozen chicken, Sosis, noodles, and canned foods

## FOOD SOURCES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- |                                                           |                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Handwashing with soap | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing testing/treatment          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Height measurement    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dental cleaning/testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weight measurement    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Menstrual hygiene       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deworming treatment   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drinking water          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eye testing/eyeglasses           | <input type="checkbox"/> Water purification                 |

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- |                                                          |                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>EDUCATION</b>                                         | <b>OTHER</b>                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School gardens     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and agriculture |                                                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reproductive health  |                                                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hygiene              |                                                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV prevention       |                                                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = mandatory          |                                                        |



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

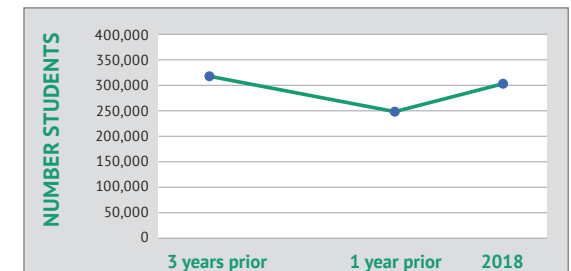
# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Timor-Leste



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

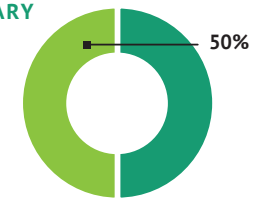
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	462,657	332,617	302,447
Secondary school	136,872	61,933	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>599,529</b>	<b>394,550</b>	<b>302,447</b>



### COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 599,529

Receiving school food: 302,447



- 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:

None

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

No

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A diverse set of food items are used in the school feeding program of Timor-Leste. For health-related reasons, frozen chicken, Sosis, noodles and canned foods are prohibited in the program. Unhealthy drinks and noodles in small packets are also restricted on or near school grounds.

Timor-Leste requires height and weight measurements in the program and deworming treatment, as well as complementary education covering food and agriculture, and nutrition.

Timor-Leste reports that obesity is not considered a problem in the country.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

<b>1,108</b>	Cooks and food preparers
NR	Transporters
NR	Off-site processors
NR	Food packagers and handlers
NR	Monitoring
NR	Food service management
<b>64</b>	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

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parent and teachers associations (PTAs) have responsibility for activities including the school feeding program; parents are involved in preparation, handling, and/or cleaning up in the program; civil society has a monitoring role.

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## CONTACTS: TIMOR-LESTE

**Agency:** National Directorate of Social Action for School, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

**Website:** www.moe.gov.tl

## SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Successes reported by Timor-Leste are: Reduction in the number of children abandoning school; use of local food; benefits to parents in support of increased production. Specific strengths reported are the program's School Feeding Manual; some schools have set up bank accounts; and the budget for school feeding is now separately defined in the state budget.

In terms of setbacks, there was a food (fish) poisoning in Timor-Leste in 2015 that affected more than 100 students, and strong winds damaged several schools in 2018, resulting in decreases in the program.

Challenges for the program include the fact that the program budget is not guaranteed, being dependent on the overall state of the national budget; few schools have kitchens and storage facilities; and there is no system in place for regular monitoring. There are concerns regarding reporting, and there is a need to improve the system of oversight/monitoring.

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## STUDIES CONDUCTED

None reported

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## RESEARCH NEEDED

- Management of school feeding (control and monitoring) and food preparation
- Evaluation of the school feeding program



## SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM (PROGRAMA MERENDA ESKOLAR)

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education - National Directorate of Social Action for School

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

### TARGETING:

Reported as not applicable

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	21,832	49%	51%
Primary school	280,615	51%	49%
Secondary school	N/A	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,447</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals	Poultry	Oil
Legumes & nuts	Fish	Salt
Eggs	Green leafy vegetables	
Meat	Other vegetables	

### FOOD SOURCES:

50-75% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
25-50% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The program began in 2006. Timor-Leste reports that 90% of the program's budget goes to food costs, and 10% is for handling, transportation and storage. An estimated 50-75% of the food for the program in the most recently completed school year was purchased locally.

There is an effort to limit food and packaging waste, and packaged, processed foods are not used in the program.