

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
July 2017 – June 2018 (195 school days)

- Home Grown School Meals Program
- Mid-day Meal Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

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

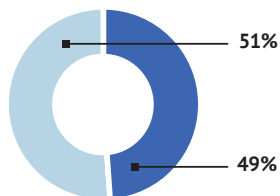
Total:
USD 27,400,000 (est.)

☐ National government:
USD 14,036,000 (est.)

☒ International donors*:
USD 13,360,000

☐ Private sector: N/A

☐ Other donors: N/A



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

INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in the country have latrines; most schools have electricity, clean water, and kitchens; some schools have piped water and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias; and very few schools have flush toilets. In participating schools, school meals are prepared on-site in closed cooking areas using wood and/or charcoal stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

Some data used to complete this report came from UNESCO, some from UNICEF.

NR = No Response

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.

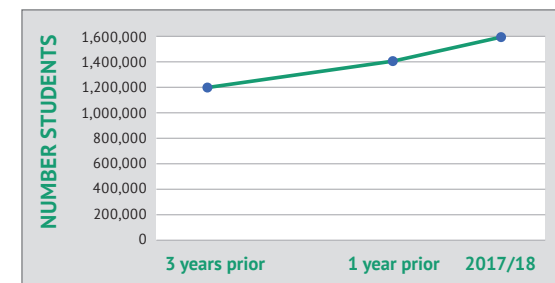
REPUBLIC OF Kenya



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

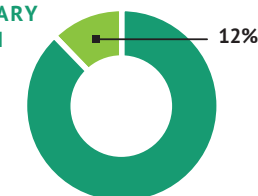
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	9,504,649	8,200,000	1,600,000
Secondary school	3,905,351	1,640,247	N/A
Total	13,410,000	9,840,247	1,600,000



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 13,410,000*

Receiving school food:
☒ 1,600,000



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

*This number does not include 154,000 primary students that received food in refugee schools in Kenya.

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:

Oil, salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron, Iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Approaches used to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include nutrition education, food education, health education, and physical education. There are nutritional requirements for food baskets, and cooks are trained in food safety/hygiene.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

4,300	Cooks and food preparers
300	Transporters
NR	Off-site processors
20,000	Food packagers and handlers
2,000	Monitoring
NR	Food service management
5,000	Safety and quality inspectors
N/A	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

Private sector actors are engaged in food trading, transport, and the provision of supplies (utensils). Women are employed as cooks and represent 50 to 75% of the cooking staff. Women, youth, and other groups are encouraged to join small-scale farmers' groups and supply food items to schools. Parents of students provide water (where needed), firewood, and sometimes utensils. Parents are also encouraged to assist with, or participate in, kitchen construction.

CONTACTS: KENYA

Agency: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology

Website: www.education.go.ke

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

School meal programs in Kenya are associated with increased students' enrollment, improved students' health, and overall improved performance of students. These programs receive monetary and in-kind support from students' families, and parents ensure their children attend school. The Kenyan Government demonstrates strong support for school meal programs through the provision of food items, and development partners provide technical support to ensure prudent management of the programs.

However, school meal programs in Kenya have faced a number of challenges in the past five years. Strained infrastructure and inadequate resources hinder the expansion of school feeding to resource-poor areas. Poor storage sometimes results in spoilage, with the food being condemned by public health officers. Food is sometimes also mishandled in transit from food suppliers to the schools, resulting in spillage and spoilage.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

LEWIE Report on the Impacts of Kenya's Home Grown School Meals Program on Local Economies

RESEARCH NEEDED

Impact of school feeding on households and the local economy

HOME GROWN SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

OBJECTIVES:

- Meet educational goals
- Provide social safety nets
- Meet nutrition and health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

TARGETING:

Geographic targeting towards the most vulnerable areas in terms of food security. This includes all schools in arid areas and targeted schools in semi-arid areas.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	1,600,000	—	—
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	1,600,000	—	—

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Oil* Salt*
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

60% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign) **40% In-kind (foreign)**

NOTES:

School feeding began in Kenya in 1980, but this became a Home Grown School Meals program in 2009 when the World Food Program began transferring the program to the Government. Of the food that was purchased for this program in the 2017/18 school year, 30% was procured from local sources. However, local procurement of agricultural products can be challenging in Kenya's arid regions.

MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

TARGETING:

This program is implemented in refugee schools.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	154,000	40%	60%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	154,000	40%	60%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Legumes and nuts Oil*
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

10% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign) **90% In-kind (foreign)**

NOTES:

This program started in 2005 and is currently managed by UNHCR and its implementing partners. It operates in 48 refugee schools. Of the food that was purchased for this program in the 2017/18 school year, 100% was procured from local sources.

