

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
January – November 2018 (180 days)

- School Health and Nutrition

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

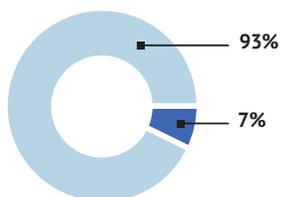
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

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

### BUDGET

Total:  
USD 14,207,620

- National government:  
USD 13,207,620
- International donors\*:  
USD 1,000,000
- Private sector: N/A
- Other donors: N/A



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

School meals are prepared on-site in open cooking areas with charcoal or wood stoves. Most schools have latrines that are gender private. Some (60%) schools participating in the programme have on-site kitchens, some have clean and piped water, and very few have electricity and flush toilets. None has a dedicated eating space (cafeterias).

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

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

= mandatory



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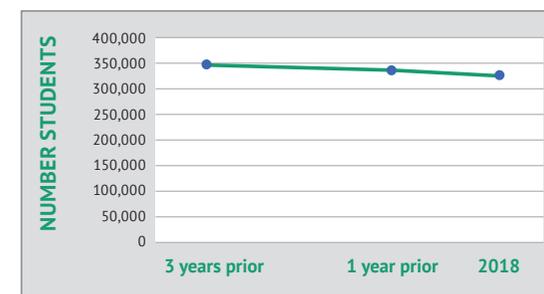
# KINGDOM OF Lesotho



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

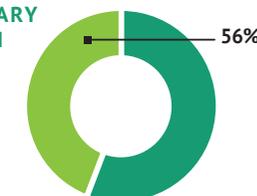
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	370,000	354,847	330,171
Secondary school	215,106	136,497	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>585,106</b>	<b>491,344</b>	<b>330,171</b>



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 585,106

Receiving school food: 330,171



- 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 educational goals
- Objective to meet nutritional goals
- Objective to provide a social safety net

### Food items fortified:

Grains/cereals, oil, and salt

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

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

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The school feeding program used the following approaches to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity: Nutritional requirements for food baskets, Food restrictions on or near school grounds, Nutrition education, Food education, Health education, and Physical education.

## SPECIAL NOTES

The Lesotho Ministry of Education and Training has been engaged in a transition to national ownership of the program for a number of years as is represented by the significant investment made by the national government to the program. Housed within the national program are several meal modalities broken down by percentage of coverage between a WFP Supported School Health and Nutrition Programme covering 65% of beneficiaries in regions with significant infrastructure challenges, the National Management Agent Model covering 22% of beneficiaries in country targeting selected schools under Free Primary Education located in townships of lowlands districts, and a government run catering model that covers the remaining 13% of beneficiaries targeting areas which have the potential for high agricultural production.

## CONTACTS: LESOTHO

Agency: NR  
Website: NR  
Email: NR

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

2,409	Cooks and food preparers
40	Transporters
3	Off-site processors
3	Food packagers and handlers
0	Monitoring
0	Food service management
2	Safety and quality inspectors
0	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

There has been a purposeful focus on creating jobs or income-generating opportunities for women: It is clearly stated during the campaigns that first priority is given to women who are between 18 and 69 years old who are not employed, not scholars. (95% of people engaged in food preparations are women). There are trainings for youths conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security on Agricultural projects which target school feeding market while the Ministry of Small Business Development Cooperatives and Marketing and Trade and Industry provide trainings on quality, cooperatives and marketing issues. No purposeful focus on creating leadership positions (paid or unpaid) for women. Parents/community provides security at schools and also assist in the maintenance of school infrastructures. Some community members have been selected as School Board members as overseers at school level for a duration of 5 years.

## SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

### Country affected by:

- Slow-onset emergency (e.g., drought)
- Economic/financial crisis
- Health epidemic

### Positive developments:

- Development of the National School Feeding Policy which advocates for Home Grown School Feeding
- Introduction of private companies (NMAs) to implement the school feeding program on behalf of the government
- Evaluation of the National School Feeding Programme

### Strengths:

- The government is fully funding the implementation of the National School Feeding programme
- Relevant ministries are committed and participating in planning and implementing school feeding activities depending on their roles and responsibilities
- Local farmers through local purchase are involved hence school feeding is mostly supported by civil society

### Challenges:

- The decreasing annual budget for school feeding programme
- Fluctuating weather conditions affect crop production thereby affecting local purchase systems organised for school feeding program.
- The scarcity of storage facilities promotes theft and spoilage as food is kept in houses used by the family members.
- Rising food prices due to economic melt down also affects the annual budget for the program

### Setbacks:

The absence of the School Feeding Policy for more than 50 years led to a number of feeding models piloted with an effort to find the best future model for the country.

### Concerns:

- Teachers use food commodities for their own benefit especially in schools that are not easily accessed.
- Teachers inflate the enrollment so that they can be allocated more food or extra money when cook/caterers are paid

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

National School Feeding Policy of 2015, Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) statistical reports for 2017, WFP and MOET reports.

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Five year Joint School Feeding Evaluation to inform decisions made for improved and sustainable school feeding program.

## SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals
- Other: To provide jobs for the community

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

### TARGETING:

Geographic, hard to reach schools, and parents not paying fees (Free Primary Education), schools located in townships of lowland districts, selected schools under Free Primary Education, and areas which have the potential for high agricultural production and very few areas where production is not that good.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	56,752	–	–
Primary school	330,171	49%	51%
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,923</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Eggs	Salt*
Legumes and nuts	Green, leafy vegetables	Sugar
Dairy products	Oil*	

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>50% Purchased (domestic)</b>	<b>0% In-kind (domestic)</b>
<b>34% Purchased (foreign)</b>	<b>16% In-kind (foreign)</b>

### NOTES:

This school meals program used the following approaches to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity: nutritional requirements food baskets, food restrictions on or near school grounds, nutrition education, food education, health education, and physical education. Some packaged and processed foods were used.

