

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
February 2018 – December 2018

- School Feeding Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of General Education and Instruction

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

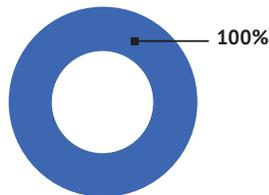
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

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

BUDGET

Total: USD 40,000,000

- National government: N/A
- International donors*: USD 40,000,000
- 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 all the schools with kitchen in closed cooking areas; they use on-site water, storage spaces are available and used charcoal and wood stove schools have serving utensils. All schools have clean water, most schools have latrines that are gender sensitive and kitchens some have piped water few have electricity, flush toilets and dedicated eating spaces/caferterias.

SPECIAL NOTES

The school feeding program was launched in 2003 under the Ministry of General Education and Instruction. There is the National School Feeding department which is tasked and mandated to coordinate activities and policies. Under it, is an appointed School Feeding Technical Working Group.

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: No

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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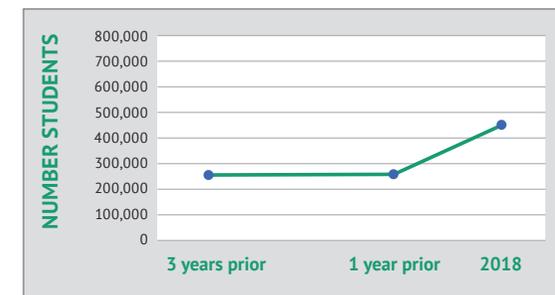
REPUBLIC OF South Sudan



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

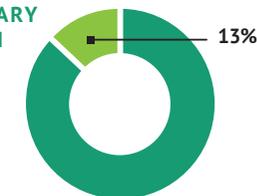
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	2,362,177	1,273,852	445,000
Secondary school	1,079,380	164,135	12,000
Total	3,441,557	1,437,987	457,000



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,441,557

Receiving school food: 457,000



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:

Oil and salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Vitamin A and Iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Obesity is not considered as being an issue in South Sudan. Special training is required for cooks and caterers in food safety and hygiene.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

3,000	Cooks and food preparers
NR	Transporters
NR	Off-site processors
NR	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

CONTACTS: SOUTH SUDAN

Agency: Ministry of General Education and Instruction

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Positive developments:

- Program expansion, increased enrollment and attendance rates five year
- Development of a HGSF strategy that promotes smallholder farmers, nutrition integration through promotion of school gardens and nutrition education

Strengths:

- Strong political will government and parliament
- Strong WFP involvement
- The global environment favors flexibility and innovations

Challenges:

- Current security environment limits the expansion of the program
- Conflict which has compromised the quality of teaching and learning
- Government has no funding to support the program

Setbacks:

- Inadequate trained teachers impacting children's motivation to learn;
- Poor capacities at school level to ensure quality data collected and reporting; Conflict rendering some locations inaccessible

Concerns related to corruption/mismanagement:

The biggest concern is food diversion in some locations mainly driven by widespread poverty and food insecurity.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

N/A

RESEARCH NEEDED

- An institutional capacity assessment to include systems, will be helpful especially as the country begins to implement the HGSF model; A nutrient gap analysis to determine appropriate food baskets
- A baseline study use to track progress in five years' time

Program report: South Sudan

All data from the 2018 school year

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of General Education and Technology

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In school meals and take-home rations

TARGETING:

Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	NR		
Secondary school	NR		
Total	NR		

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Green, leafy vegetables Salt*
Legumes and nuts Oil*

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

School meals are prepared on-site in all the schools with kitchen in closed cooking areas; they use on-site water, storage spaces are available and used charcoal and wood stove schools have serving utensils.

All schools have clean water, most schools have latrines that are gender sensitive and kitchens some have piped water few have electricity, flush toilets and dedicated eating space/cafeterias.

