**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.

**SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

**CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>18,902,000</td>
<td>18,911,200</td>
<td>2,539,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>8,673,400</td>
<td>1,409,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,575,400</td>
<td>20,320,200</td>
<td>2,539,386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY**
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner

**Snacks**
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer

**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**
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

**FOOD SOURCES**
- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

Prohibited food items: None

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

**COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN**
Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 27,575,400
Receiving school food: 2,539,386

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

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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
- 122 Transporters
- 16,620 Off-site processors
- 15,140 Food packagers and handlers

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

SUCCESES 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
- In-School Meal

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>129,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Salt
- Oil
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- 100% Purchased (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 0% In-kind (domestic)
- 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
- In-School Meal
- In-School Snack

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>152,657</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>1,965,629</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,118,286</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Salt
- Oil
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- 100% Purchased (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 0% In-kind (domestic)
- 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
- In-School Meal
- Take Home Ration

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>292,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>292,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.