

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
February 2018 - November 2018 (200 school days)

- Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar (PNAE)

Lead Agency: School Feeding Directorate (Dirección Alimentación Escolar - DAE)

## 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

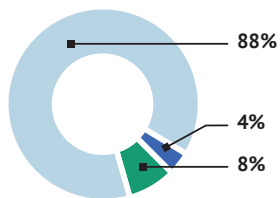
Total:  
USD 23,136,364

National government:  
USD 20,360,000

International donors\*:  
USD 925,455

Private sector: N/A

Other donors: USD 1,850,909



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in Honduras have electricity and latrines. Some have piped and clean water, flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens.

## SPECIAL NOTES

Some UNESCO data was used to complete this report.

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: Foods with "empty calories" such as foods with low nutritional value (e.g., sugary snacks, carbonated beverages)

## 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.



The Global Survey of School Meal Programs is the property of GCNF and is protected by copyright. It may not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent. Contact: info@gcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

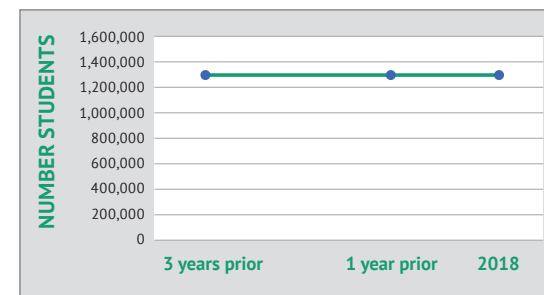
# REPUBLIC OF Honduras



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

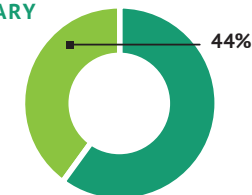
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	1,316,207	1,123,945	900,000
Secondary school	1,182,616	655,090	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,498,823</b>	<b>1,779,035</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 2,498,823

Receiving school food: 1,100,000



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

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Not specified

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In some parts of the country, children only receive dry rations, while elsewhere they also receive perishable products (dairy and fresh fruits and vegetables). School meals are generally prepared on-site. Cooks receive training in nutrition, food safety/hygiene, portions/measurements, and menu planning. At least 20 nutritionists are involved with the school feeding program.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

- NR 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

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Honduran law mandates that the program source at least 40% of its food from small (family farm) producers to stimulate the economy. Private companies are involved with food trading, food processing, and transport. School feeding committees, comprised of parents prepare and serve the food to the students. Approximately 40,000 volunteer cooks are part of the program. These include many indigenous women, particularly in the Garcias a Dios department.

---

## CONTACTS: HONDURAS

**Agency:** Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion  
(Secretaria de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social - SEDIS)

**Website:** [www.sedis.gob.hn](http://www.sedis.gob.hn)

**Email:** [transparencia@sedis.gob.hn](mailto:transparencia@sedis.gob.hn)

## SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

A positive development is that the domestic purchase of vegetables, fruits, eggs, and dairy have been improving since 2012. This has had a positive impact for participating small family farms.

Local governments and organizations asked for a school feeding law, but it was not approved, nor implemented.

The country suffers from ongoing conflict, including shootings on the roads. This impedes food delivery. There is no stable budget for PNAE. The program is lacking skillful, committed, and sustained (with stable pay) professionals. The program is vulnerable because there are inadequate staff for monitoring program activities.

The challenges are to achieve a stable and sufficient budget, remove political influences from the program, and staff the PNAE with a skilled and multidisciplinary technical team.

---

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies have been conducted, but none were specified.

---

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Impact assessments related to consumption and school performance.

# Program report: Honduras

All data from the 2018 school year

## NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTACIÓN ESCOLAR (PNAE)

**Lead implementer(s):** School Feeding Directorate (Dirección Alimentación Escolar - DAE)

### OBJECTIVES:

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

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- In-school snacks

### TARGETING:

The program is intended to be universal, though it is currently targeted towards vulnerable territories and ethnic groups, among other criteria.

Food is provided five times per week during the school year.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	200,000	50%	50%
Primary school	900,000	50%	50%
Secondary school	200,000	50%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals	Roots, tubers	Eggs
Legumes and nuts	Green, leafy vegetables	Oil*
Dairy products	Other vegetables	
Fish	Fruits	

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>96% Purchased (domestic)</b>	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	<b>4% In-kind (foreign)</b>

### NOTES:

Among the food items that are purchased, 60% are purchased locally. Small-scale farmers or companies are sometimes able to participate successfully in the tendering process. Small-scale farms are also engaged in the school feeding program through agricultural subsidies, agricultural extension, training, and forward contracts.

