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**SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)**

School year: 2020–2021
- School Feeding Program - World Food Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education, Department of Social Service and School Health – Food and Drug Control Center

**NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS**

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

Line item in the national budget...
- Yes
- No
- No response

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

Most schools in Libya have electricity and piped water, and some have clean water and flush toilets, while very few have dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias and kitchens. School snacks are prepared off-site in private facilities (i.e., by caterers) or are purchased in packaged, processed form.

**SPECIAL NOTES**

Population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.
**NUTRITION**

School feeding program(s) included/involved 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/biofortified:
- Grains/cereals
- Micronutrients: Not specified

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Obesity is considered to be a problem in Libya. Nutritionists involved in the School Feeding Program are paid by the World Food Program.

**STUDIES CONDUCTED**

Assessment of cases of anemia, dwarfism, and obesity (Economic Development Board)

**RESEARCH NEEDED**

A comprehensive survey on school nutrition and school health

**AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

- Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- Safety and quality inspectors
- Other

*If blank, no response was provided.

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes
- No
- No response

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

- Yes
- No
- No response

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women
- Other groups
- Youth
- No response

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes
- No
- No response

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

- Yes
- No
- There are no food banks in this country.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Food for the School Feeding Program is purchased through open-bid (competitive tendering) procurement processes overseen by the World Food Program.

**CONTACTS: LIBYA**

Agency: Ministry of Education, Department of Social Service and School Health
Website: https://moe.gov.ly

**SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES**

Recent successes related to school feeding in Libya include the adoption of a national school feeding strategy, the establishment of special policies for school feeding, and the promotion of a culture of healthy food. However a lack of national funding remains a challenge.

**EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some schools were open and other schools were operating remotely for most of the 2020/2021 school year. The amount of funding for school feeding decreased, and there were temporary changes in beneficiaries (e.g., switching from targeting students to targeting families), in the venue of distributing/receiving food, and in the feeding modality (e.g., switching from in-school meals to take-home rations). Having more support from local government, as well as an independent budget allocated by the government, would be helpful in supporting school feeding activities in the event of another emergency.
**SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM – WORLD FOOD PROGRAM**

(برنامج التغذية المدرسية – برنامج الغذاء العالمي)

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education, Department of Social Service and School Health, in cooperation with the World Food Program

**OBJECTIVES:**
- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity

**MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:**
- In-school snacks
- Take-home rations

**FREQUENCY AND DURATION:**
- 5 times per week for in-school snacks and 4 distributions of take-home rations in 2020
- During the school year

**TARGETING:**
Geographic (snacks are targeted according to the decisions of the Economic Development Board, and take-home rations are targeted by the World Food Program to schools in southern Libya)

**HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 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>0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:**
- Grains, cereals*
- Fruits
  * fortified

**FOOD SOURCES:**
- 0% Purchased (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 100% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**
In the 2020/2021 school year, 58 public schools in southern Libya participated in the School Feeding Program. The program plans to serve 40,000 students in the upcoming school year.