SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)
School year: 2020
- School Feeding Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of General Education and Instruction

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

BUDGET

Total: USD 5,897,038

Government: USD 0
International donors*: USD 5,897,038
Private sector: USD 0
Other donors: USD 0

Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture

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

INFRASTRUCTURE
All schools in South Sudan have latrines; very few have piped water, clean water, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, or kitchens; and no schools have electricity or flush toilets.

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

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

- Grains, cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar
- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- In-kind (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total (enrolled)</th>
<th># Receiving food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>981,309</td>
<td>110,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>1,790,250</td>
<td>1,273,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>1,547,531</td>
<td>164,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,319,090</td>
<td>338,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUMBER STUDENTS RECEIVING FOOD

- 3 years prior
- 1 year prior
- 2020

COVERAGE:
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,337,781
Receiving school food:
- 338,243

Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other: Teacher Training Colleges

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GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.
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:
- Oil
- Salt

Micronutrients:
- Vitamin A
- Iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Food items produced in school gardens are consumed by the students.

STUDIES CONDUCTED
None reported

RESEARCH NEEDED
None specified

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
Local NGO partners act as aggregators, purchasing food from smallholder farmers and selling to the School Feeding Program. The main commodity purchased is white maize, and the farmers benefit from their engagement in the program through the linkage to markets and through assistance with post harvest loss management. The private sector provides food transport services to the program, and students’ families provide in-kind contributions, such as firewood.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES
The amount of funding for school feeding in South Sudan decreased in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some program targets were deemed to be “all” or “mostly” achieved, such as the number of school levels receiving food, the contents of the food basket, and the ration size. However, some targets were only “slightly” achieved, such as the number of students receiving food and the frequency of feeding.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Schools in South Sudan were closed but operating remotely for several months at the start of the 2020 school year. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount of funding for school feeding decreased, as did the number of students receiving food. There was a temporary change in beneficiaries (e.g., switching from targeting students to targeting families) and a temporary change in feeding modality (e.g., switching from in-school meals to take-home rations). South Sudan was also affected by natural disasters and conflict during the 2020 school year.

CONTACTS: SOUTH SUDAN
Agency: Ministry of General Education and Instruction
Website: https://mogei.gov.ss
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

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
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:
- 5 times per week for in-school meals; monthly for take-home rations
- Throughout the year (In-school meals are provided during the school year, while take-home rations are provided throughout the year.)

TARGETING:
Geographic targeting based on indicators of food security and education

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020 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>331,966</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>6,277</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>338,243</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:
- Grains, cereals
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Oil*
- Salt*
- Water
- Fortified

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
The School Feeding Program began operating in South Sudan in 2003, and it operated in 1,081 public schools by 2020. In the upcoming school year, the program aims to scale up to reach over 580,000 students.