SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)
School year: 2020–2021
- School Lunch Program (Programa de merenda escolar)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women’s Promotion (The Ministry of Education defines the parameters of the program.)

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: Unknown
Government: Unknown
International donors*: USD 0
Private sector: Unknown
Other donors: USD 0

The national government allocated USD 8,088,595 for municipalities (3 million Angolan kwanza per month per municipality during the school year), and at least part of this is dedicated to the school feeding program. However, it is unclear whether this is the total budget for school feeding, as the private sector also contributes funding. Of particular note is Empresa Cariinho, which began distributing school lunches in the 2020–2021 school year and reached 996 schools in 53 municipalities. Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Some schools in Angola have electricity and piped water, while very few have flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, or kitchens.

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

REPUBLIC OF Angola

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Level</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>2,184,005</td>
<td>784,381</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>5,861,597</td>
<td>5,620,915</td>
<td>1,890,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>4,722,664</td>
<td>2,034,150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,768,266</td>
<td>8,439,446</td>
<td>1,890,610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of primary school students receiving food includes the initiation class/starter class.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

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

- Grains, cereals
- Nuts, pulses
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish

- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

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

COVERAGE:
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 10,584,261
Receiving school food: 1,890,610

Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

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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: Not applicable

Micronutrients: Not applicable

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

Small-scale farmers provide grains, roots/tubers, legumes, and vegetables for the program, and they enter into purchase agreements set prior to harvest (forward contracts). The private sector is engaged in food trading and transport. The school community supports the implementation of the program through the Commission of Parents or Guardians, and this is done without remuneration.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Among the successes of the School Lunch Program in Angola, it responds to problems that contribute to school failure in rural communities and among low-income children, and it improves the teaching and learning process. However, as of 2020–2021, the funding did not cover all primary schools, as established in the Basic Law of the Education and Teaching System, Law No. 17/16 of 7 October. The monthly amount allocated by the national government to each municipality is equal, regardless of the number of students. Though the School Lunch Program was approved through a Presidential Decree, the budget is determined by the Ministry of Finance.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Most schools in Angola were closed but operating remotely because of the COVID-19 pandemic for at least seven months in the 2020–2021 school year. School feeding operations were temporarily ceased and the frequency of school feeding has decreased. In addition, when schools reopened, meals/snacks were served at school in a very different way than before (e.g., fewer children eating together at the same time). While schools were closed in 2020–2021, students did not benefit from the School Lunch Program. However, take-home rations could have helped get food to children during an emergency.

CONTACTS: ANGOLA

Agency: Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women and Municipal Administrations
Website: https://masfamu.gov.ao/ao/
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM
PROGRAMA DE MERENDA ESCOLAR

Lead implementer(s):
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion

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
• In-school snacks

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:
• 3–5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:
School meals and snacks are targeted geographically towards the most vulnerable areas.

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>1,890,610</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,890,610</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:
- Grains, cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy Products
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar
- Dairy milk
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water

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

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
The School Lunch Program has operated since 1999. From 1999–2007, the World Food Program was responsible for program management; from 2008–2012, management became the responsibility of the Ministry of Education; and as of 2013, management has been passed to the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion. At the local level, the program is managed by municipal administrations, using decentralized funds. In 2020–2021, the program operated in 2,018 public and public-private primary schools.