

## 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 Carrinho*, 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  Yes  No  No response

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

## 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.

## 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)
- 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.



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# REPUBLIC OF Angola

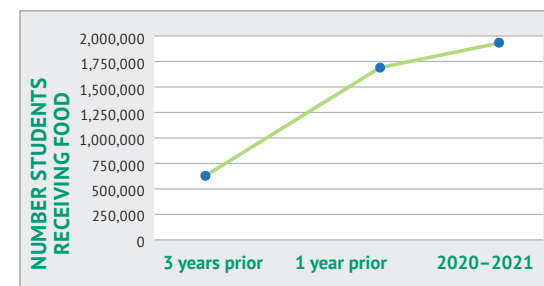


## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

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

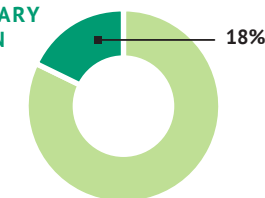
The number of primary school students receiving food includes the initiation class/starter class.



### 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

## 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

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Food and nutrition education is integrated into most or all participating school curriculums. This is also used as a tool to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity.

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

None reported

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Research is needed on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the School Lunch Program and the impact of the program on students' educational performance.

## 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.

## SUCCESSSES 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?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	1,890,610	–	–
Secondary school	0	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,890,610</b>	–	–

### FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fish	Sugar
Roots, tubers	Green, leafy vegetables	Dairy milk
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Other vegetables	Fruit juice
Dairy Products	Fruits	Tea
Meat	Oil	Water
Poultry	Salt	
* <i>fortified</i>		

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>100% Purchased (domestic)</b>	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.

