

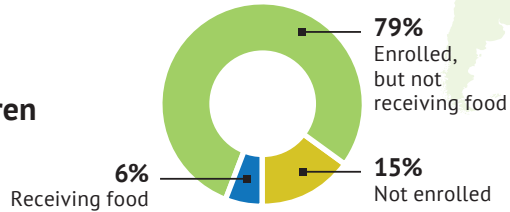


Bosnia and Herzegovina

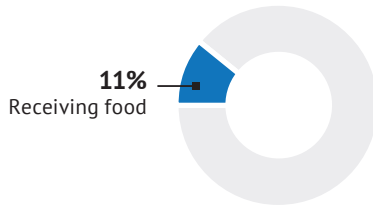


School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

All Primary and Secondary School-age Children

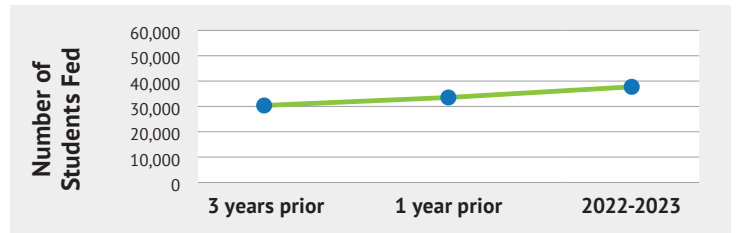


Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	96,134	38,762	38,762
Primary School	305,763	260,337	27,500
Secondary School	126,769	107,936	0
TOTAL	528,666	407,035	66,262

Students of the first, second, and third grades of primary school who stay at school before or after classes receive food. In 2022, the number of children who used extended stay/nutrition ranged from 25,000 to 30,000. Population numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report (with adjustments to reflect an alternative school level categorization).



This chart reflects only the number of preschool children fed. It is not inclusive of primary school students.

National Laws, Policies, and Standards

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition**
- Health**
- Food safety
- Smallholder farms
- Agriculture (apart from smallholders)
- Climate/environment policy
- Private sector involvement

The country had ...

- Inter-sectoral coordination committee for school feeding
- National system for monitoring school feeding**

Budget

Total: **USD 0**

- Government: N/A
- International donors: N/A
- Private sector: N/A
- NGOs (domestic): N/A
- Other donors: N/A

N/A (School meals are fully paid by parents, and no other monetary resources are allocated to support this program. However, other types of support are provided, and the government assumes administrative and coordination responsibilities to ensure that the program is implemented smoothly throughout the whole country.)

- Line item in the national budget for school feeding

School Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains**
- Refined/milled grains**
- Blended grain-based products**
- Legumes**
- Nuts and seeds**
- Eggs**
- Dairy**
- Poultry and game meat**
- Red meat**
- Processed meat**
- Fish and shellfish**
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers**
- White roots and tubers**
- Fruits**
- Dark green leafy vegetables**
- Cruciferous vegetables**
- Other vegetables**
- Deep-fried foods
- Sweets

- Liquid oils
- Semi-solid and solid fats
- Salt**
- Dairy milk**
- Yogurt drink**
- 100% fruit juice**
- Other fruit drink
- Tea**
- Other sugar-sweetened beverages

Prohibited food items

None

Food Sources

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

Special Notes

The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is responsible for achieving the basic principles of coordination of activities and, inter alia, the exchange of data with domestic and international institutions responsible for education. It is to be noted that there are 12 education institutions (10 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one in Republika Srpska, and the Department for Education in Brčko District)

who are responsible for all education-related activities in their administrative units. While the 12 educational institutions have full responsibility over school-related activities, they must comply with the relevant national laws and decisions. The decentralized nature of this school feeding program means that not all information is available at the federal level.

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

Limitations on food and beverage marketing...

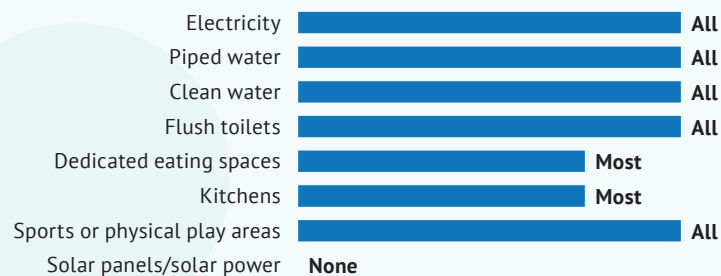
- On school grounds
- To school age children

Additional Information

A methodical approach was followed in the formation of nutrition norms and standards for children. These standards have been adapted to meet the needs and physiological requirements for children of specific ages.

Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

Share of Schools with ...



Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: **Unknown**

- Percent paid: Unknown
- Percent women: Unknown

There was a focus on creating job opportunities for...

- Women
- Youth
- Other Groups

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
- School gardens

Complementary Education Programs

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- Environment/climate/sustainability
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education
- Mental health

Additional Information

Information not available at the federal level.

Environmental Sustainability

Targeted climate-friendly foods

Yes No **No response**

Steps taken to limit food waste

- Sealed food storage
- Fumigation/pest control in storage area
- Use of hermetic bags or larger hermetic storage system
- Routine testing/monitoring of dry food storage
- Use of nearly-expired food
- Use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce
- Campaign to reduce how much food students throw away

Steps taken to limit package waste

- Re-use of bags/containers
- Recycling
- Use of compostable materials
- Use of “bulk serve” containers
- Prohibiting specific types of packaging

Additional Information

Information not available at the federal level.

Emergencies

Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

Yes No **No response**

Strategies to address the impact of emergencies

- Seek alternative food sources or suppliers
- Changes in numbers of students fed
- Negotiate better prices with existing suppliers
- Establish alternative supply routes or transportation methods
- Source different or alternative food
- Release of food reserves
- Increase funding or budget allocation for school feeding
- Collaborate with local producers or suppliers to reduce dependence on global supply chains
- Changes in delivery method
- Changes in feeding modality
- Changes in feeding frequency
- No particular strategy was used

Additional Information

Information not available at the federal level.

Successes and Challenges

Successes

1. The program ensured adequate intake of nutrients and energy needed for growth and development in childhood and adolescence.
2. The program offered a variety of foods intended to cultivate healthy dietary habits which contributes to disease prevention in adulthood.
3. The program controlled excessive intake of energy (so-called “empty calories”) in line with its objectives around obesity prevention.
4. Reconstruction of school kitchens has been underway in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5. “In short, year after year, the situation is getting better and better.”

Challenges

Information not available at the federal level.

(1) Guideline for healthy nutrition of preschool and school-age children at the level of the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, and (2) Rulebook on healthy nutrition in preschool institutions at the level of the Republic of Srpska

Management

- Lead implementer(s): The Ministry or Department of Education in each of the country's 12 cantons is responsible for school feeding within the canton.
- Regional governments managed the program (Decentralized decision-making).

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	38,762	47%	53%
Primary School	27,500	–	–
Secondary School	0	–	–
TOTAL	66,262	–	–

Foods and Beverages

- ✓ Whole grains
- ✓ Refined/milled grains
- ✓ Blended grain-based products
- ✓ Legumes
- ✓ Nuts and seeds
- ✓ Eggs
- ✓ Dairy
- ✓ Poultry and game meat
- ✓ Red meat
- ✓ Processed meat
- ✓ Fish and shellfish
- ✓ Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- ✓ White roots and tubers
- ✓ Fruits
- ✓ Dark green leafy vegetables
- ✓ Cruciferous vegetables
- ✓ Other vegetables
- ✓ Salt
- ✓ Dairy milk
- ✓ Yogurt drink
- ✓ 100% fruit juice
- ✓ Tea

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals

Frequency and Duration

- 5 times per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Targeting based on grade levels. Children of pre-school institutions (public and private) received organized meals, and students of the first, second, and third grade of primary school who stay at school before or after classes also received food/meals.

Additional Information

The program's goals included a focus on organic nutrition, cooperation with local agricultural producers, improvement of the framework for food processors, and constant control over quality and nutritional content of school food.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs® collects data from government sources and is funded, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contact info@gcnf.org for more information.

Citation: Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, Bosnia and Herzegovina. <https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>