

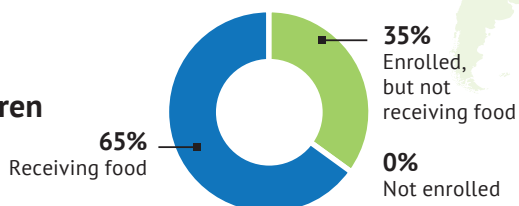


REPUBLIC OF Slovenia

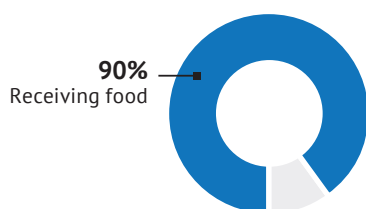


School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

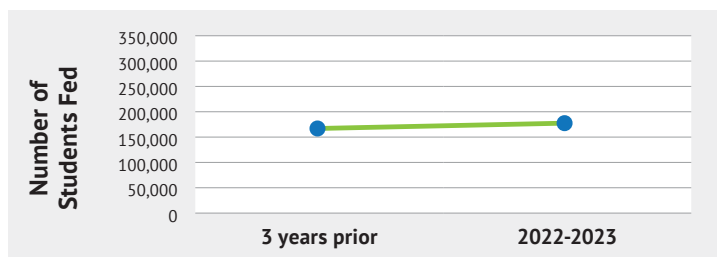
All Primary and Secondary School-age Children



Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	86,177	86,177	0
Primary School	197,062	197,062	178,205
Secondary School	77,462	77,462	0
TOTAL	360,701	360,701	178,205



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: **Unknown**

- Information on the total budget for school meal programs in Slovenia is unavailable. However, the budget for the school fruit, vegetable and milk scheme equals USD 1,362,390. Among this amount, USD 506,502 (37%) is allocated by the government, and USD 855,887 (63%) is provided by the EU school fruit, vegetables and milk scheme.

- 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: This report reflects only the School Scheme and is not inclusive of the School Meals Program, which also operates in Slovenia but for which information is not available.

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

Nutritional requirements for food baskets, along with food and nutrition education and physical education, are intended to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity.

Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

Share of Schools with ...

Electricity	No response
Piped water	No response
Clean water	No response
Flush toilets	No response
Dedicated eating spaces	No response
Kitchens	No response
Sports or physical play areas	No response
Solar panels/solar power	No response

Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: 0

- Percent paid: n/a
- Percent women: n/a

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

Both small- and medium-/large-scale farmers provided food to the program, including roots, tubers, nuts/seeds, dairy products, fruits, oil, green leafy vegetable, and other vegetables. Food was purchased through open-bid (competitive tendering) procedures. An established cooperative of local suppliers brought more stable procurement of fruits, vegetables, milk, and milk products from local farmers. This was also an important contribution to the goal of realizing short value chains between producers and public institutions. School staff (teachers and cooks) were not paid extra for implementing the school fruit, vegetable and milk scheme, as this program is part of their regular work in schools.

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

Slovenian schools have reduced food waste by 42% as part of the “Food is Not For Waste” project by the Eco-school program (a program for environmental management). School gardens are used as an interactive tool in school lessons.

Emergencies

Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

- Yes **No**

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

The school fruit, vegetable and milk scheme in Slovenia was affected by extreme food prices during the 2022-2023 school year, but there were no interruptions to school operations or school feeding. While the overall budget for the program remained the same, the allocation for food purchases was increased.

Successes and Challenges

Successes

1. Increased consumption of fruit and vegetables by children and youth in school;
2. Increased consumption of milk and milk products by children and youth in school;
3. Greater supply of local foods, coming directly from farmers;
4. Improved knowledge of school children regarding healthy food.

Challenges

1. There is need for more local food in the school meals;
2. There is need for more organic food in the school meals;
3. There is need to further reduce food waste.

School fruit, vegetable and milk scheme

Management

- Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
- The national government managed the program (Centralized decision-making).
- Individual schools procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	0	–	–
Primary School	178,205	–	–
Secondary School	0	–	–
TOTAL	178,205	–	–

Foods and Beverages

- Nuts and seeds
- Dairy
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Liquid oils
- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink

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

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school snacks

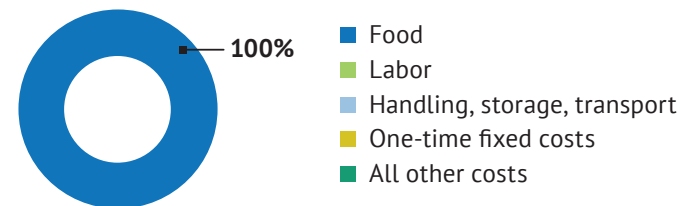
Frequency and Duration

- 1 time per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- It is at the discretion of schools to apply for participation in the School Scheme.

Expenses



Food Sources

90% Purchased (domestic)
10% Purchased (foreign)

0% In-kind (domestic)
0% In-kind (foreign)

Additional Information

School feeding started in Slovenia in 1953. The school fruit, vegetable and milk scheme, which began in 2017, operated in both public and private schools and provided milk, fruits, and vegetables as an in-school snack.

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, Slovenia.

<https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>