

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2021

- National School Feeding Program
(Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar – PRONAE)
- Home-Grown School Feeding – HGSF
(Alimentação por compras locais)
- Together Educating Children (Juntos Educando Crianças)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education and Human Development
(Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, & STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

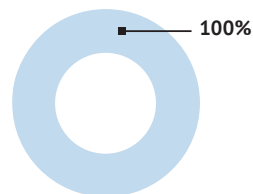
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 9,536,074

- Government: USD 0
- International donors*: USD 9,536,074
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



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

Most schools in Mozambique have latrines; some have flush toilets and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias; very few have electricity, piped or clean water, or kitchens. School meals are prepared on-site (on school grounds), and kitchens are typically equipped with open and closed cooking areas, on-site water (not piped), storage, serving utensils, and charcoal or wood stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

The U.S. Department of Agriculture lists Counterpart International as receiving support from the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program in 2020 for school feeding activities in Mozambique. 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: Processed foods

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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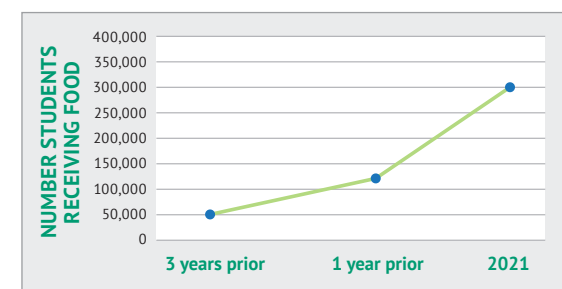
REPUBLIC OF Mozambique



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2021

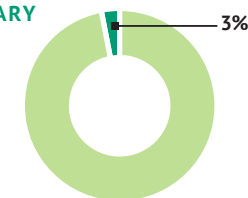
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	2,938,727	Unknown	0
Primary school	6,096,907	7,824,480	304,819
Secondary school	3,758,706	1,216,214	0
Total	12,794,340	9,040,694	304,819



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 9,855,613

Receiving school food: 304,819



- 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:

Grains/cereals (corn soy blend +), legumes/pulses/nuts, oil, salt, sugar, other vegetables, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes

Micronutrients:

Iron, iodine, zinc, folic acid, thiamine, calcium, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins A, B6, B12, C, and D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least 57 nutritionists are involved in the school feeding programs in Mozambique. Cooks/caterers receive special training in food safety/hygiene. Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include health education, physical education, and food and nutrition education, and food produced in school gardens is consumed by the students.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Not reported

RESEARCH NEEDED

Research related to community motivation regarding school food, as well as the sustainability of the school food program in Mozambique.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

0	Cooks and food preparers
2	Transporters
0	Off-site processors
12	Food packagers and handlers
3	Monitoring
5	Food service management
1	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

Food for the school meal programs is purchased through open-bid (competitive tendering) procedures with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies, and the private sector is engaged with food trading. Students' families and the community contribute to the program as volunteers in the construction of related infrastructure (e.g., warehouses, kitchens) and with the supply of water, charcoal, and firewood.

CONTACTS: MOZAMBIQUE

Agency: Ministry of Education and Human Development
(*Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano*)

Website: <https://mined.gov.mz/home/>

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Mozambique include increases in school access and retention, as well as improvement in the nutritional and health status of students. Challenges include a menu which requires continuous short- and medium-term investment by the government, as well as managing school food during the pandemic. There are some concerns related to corruption/mismanagement and ensuring that each student receives the allotted per capita quantity of food.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, schools in Mozambique were closed but operating remotely for most of the 2020/2021 school year. There was a decrease in the frequency of school feeding and the amount of funding, as well as temporary changes in the sourcing of food, the venue (location) of distributing/receiving food, and the feeding modality. Meals were prepared at school but were served in a different way than before (e.g., fewer children eating together at the same time). The school meal programs could have reacted differently by ensuring the change in feeding modality to provide take-home rations to students or their parents/guardians. To better support getting food to children during a pandemic, the government could establish an emergency food strategy, request that national and multinational companies practice social responsibility, and improve school hygiene. A positive outcome of the pandemic is the broader recognition of the value of school meal programs. In addition to the pandemic, however, Mozambique was also affected by several other emergencies (including natural disaster and conflict) that challenged emergency services and exacerbated the risks associated with COVID-19.

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR – PRONAE

Lead implementer(s): National Directorate of School Nutrition and Health
(*Direcção Nacional de Nutrição e Saúde Escolar*)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic (Rural areas with challenges related to school attendance and access to water)

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2021?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	201,153	52%	48%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	201,153	52%	48%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Green, leafy vegetables	Salt*
Roots, tubers	Other vegetables	Sugar*
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Fruits	Water
* fortified	Oil*	Other beverage

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The National School Feeding Program began operating in 2013 and reached 340 public schools in the 2021 school year. For the upcoming school year, there are plans to serve 210,000 students. An additional objective of the program is to ensure the school attendance of girls. Efforts to limit food waste include fumigation/pest control within sealed food storage, the use of nearly-expired food, and a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away. Mechanisms to limit packaging waste include the re-use of bags/containers, along with recycling.



HGSF HOME-GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING ALIMENTAÇÃO POR COMPRAS LOCAIS

Lead implementer(s): Joint Aid Management (JAM)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- 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:

Geographic and individual student characteristics (based on degree of vulnerability, water access, and degree of community involvement)

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	24,666	48%	52%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	24,666	48%	52%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Fruits	Water
Legumes, pulses, nuts*	Salt	
Other vegetables*	Sugar*	
* fortified		

FOOD SOURCES:

53% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	47% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Home-Grown School Feeding program began operating in 2014 and reached 52 public schools in the 2021 school year. For the upcoming school year, there are plans to serve 66,354 students.

TOGETHER EDUCATING CHILDREN JUNTOS EDUCANDO CRIANÇAS

Lead implementer(s): World View (*Visão Mundial*)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- Objective 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

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 3 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2021?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	79,000	–	–
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	79,000	–	–

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals Legumes, pulses, nuts Water
* *fortified*

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Together Educating Children program began operating in 2013, reaching 160 public schools during the 2021 school year. Sealed food storage is used to limit food waste, and mechanisms to limit packaging waste include the re-use of bags/containers, recycling, and the use of compostable materials.

