

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- Somalia School Feeding Program
- Galmudug School Feeding Program
- Puntland Home-Grown School Feeding Program
- Somaliland School Feeding Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
Ministry of Education & Science

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

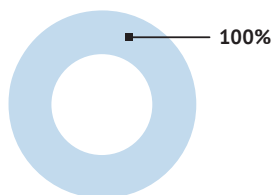
BUDGET

Total: USD 14,760,910

- Government: USD 0
- International donors*: USD 14,760,910
- 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

All schools in Somalia have latrines; most have kitchens; some have piped and clean water and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias; and very few schools have electricity. School meals are prepared both off-site in centralized (not private) kitchens and on-site (on school grounds). Kitchens are typically equipped with either open or closed cooking areas, storage facilities, and charcoal or wood stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

Population numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report. School enrollment numbers for Somalia are not known.

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: In some regions, sugar is prohibited.

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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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Somalia



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	1,528,75	**	**
Primary school	2,714,895	**	**
Secondary school	2,297,613	**	**
Total	6,541,258	**	170,796*

*The precise breakdown of students receiving food by school level is not known.

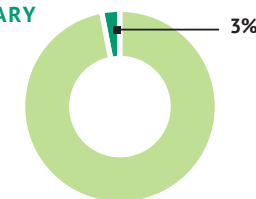
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COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 5,012,508

Receiving school food: 170,796



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, legumes, dairy products, eggs, meat, fish, fruits, oil, and green, leafy vegetables

Micronutrients:

Iron, calcium, vitamins A, B6, C, and D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least three nutritionists are involved in school feeding activities in Somalia, and several programs provide micronutrient supplements/powders in the food. Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include nutritional requirements for food baskets, health education, and food and nutrition education. Cooks/caterers receive special training in nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, food safety/hygiene, and business/management. Produce from school gardens is consumed by students.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Monitoring reports conducted by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE)

RESEARCH NEEDED

Not specified

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

- 3,121** Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- 2** 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

Food is purchased through various forms of procurement, including open and competitive bidding in which small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies successfully compete. Small-scale farmers supply green, leafy and other vegetables, among other items, to the programs. The private sector is also engaged in food trading. Communities assist with providing firewood and water, among other forms of aid.

CONTACTS: SOMALIA

Agency: Ministry of Education

Website: Not applicable

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Somalia include increases in school enrollment and retention and reduced dropout rates.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools in Somalia were open for nearly all of the August 2020 to May 2021 school year, only closing in May but still operating remotely. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Somalia School Feeding Program and the Somaliland School Feeding Program both decreased the number of students fed and the frequency of school feeding; both of these programs also temporarily changed their feeding modality (e.g., switching from in-school meals to take-home rations). The Galmudug School Feeding Program increased the number of students fed, the frequency of school feeding, the size of rations, and the level of food basket variety; meals were prepared at school, but were served in a very different way than before (e.g., fewer children eating together at the same time). The Puntland Home-Grown School Feeding Program increased the number of students fed, the frequency of school feeding, and the amount of funding, but decreased the size of rations and the level of food basket variety. There was also a temporary change in feeding modality; in some cases, no meals were provided at schools, but the students' families were provided with cash/monetary support to purchase food. In partnership with the school meal programs in Somalia, charities/NGOs were involved in helping to reach school children with food. In addition to the pandemic, Somalia was also affected by an economic/financial crisis, a slow-onset emergency (e.g., drought), and other natural disasters in the 2020-2021 school year. Overall, the pandemic did result in the greater promotion of frequent handwashing.

SOMALIA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education and Higher Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- 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
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 7 times per week for in-school meals; once in May 2021 for take-home rations
- During the school year

TARGETING:

Not specified

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	31,391	43%	57%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	31,391	43%	57%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Fish*	Dairy milk
Roots, tubers	Green, leafy vegetables*	Fruit juice
Legumes, pulses, nuts*	Other vegetables	
Eggs	Fruits*	
Meat*	Oil*	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Somalia School Feeding Program began operating in 2004 and covered 98 public schools in the 2020–2021 school year. To limit food waste, nearly-expired food is used, and bags/containers are re-used to limit packaging waste.

GALMUDUG SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

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

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 4 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Targeted according to levels of vulnerability

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	7,377	53%	47%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	7,377	53%	47%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fish	Fruit juice
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Green, leafy vegetables	Tea
Meat	Other vegetables	Water

* fortified

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 Galmudug School Feeding Program began operating in 2015 and covered 27 public schools in the 2020–2021 school year. Efforts to limit food waste include a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away and processes for using usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce. Bags/containers are re-used to limit packaging waste.



PUNTLAND HOME-GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- 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
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- During the school year

TARGETING:

Not specified

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	*	–	–
Primary school	*	–	–
Secondary school	*	–	–
Total	104,000**	–	–

* Unknown

**The precise breakdown of students receiving food by school level is not known.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Meat	Dairy milk
Roots, tubers	Fish	Water
Dairy products	Green, leafy vegetables	
Eggs	Oil*	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Puntland Home-Grown School Feeding Program began operating in 2003 and reached 369 public schools in the 2020–2021 school year. To limit food waste, there is a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away, and bags/containers are re-used to limit packaging waste.

SOMALILAND SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education of Somaliland

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 7 times per week for in-school meals; biannually for take-home rations
- During the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic (targeted to rural, low-income, and agro-pastoral areas)

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	28,028	43%	57%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	28,028	43%	57%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Meat*	Oil
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Fish	Dairy milk
Dairy products*	Green, leafy vegetables*	Fruit juice
Eggs*	Fruits*	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

0% Purchased (domestic)	40% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	60% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Somaliland School Feeding Program began operating in 2003 and reached 154 public schools in the 2020–2021 school year. To limit food waste, nearly-expired food is used, and bags/containers are re-used to limit packaging waste.

