

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- World Food Programme (WFP)  
Supported School Feeding Programme

Lead Agency: Federal Ministry of Education

## 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

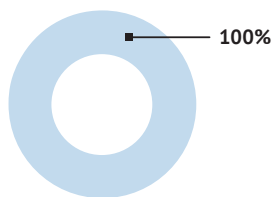
## BUDGET

Total: USD 16,356,593

- Government: USD 0
- International donors\*: USD 16,356,593
- 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

Some schools in Sudan have electricity, latrines, and school kitchens, while very few have piped or clean water, flush toilets, or dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias. School kitchens are typically equipped with storage facilities and charcoal or wood stoves.

## 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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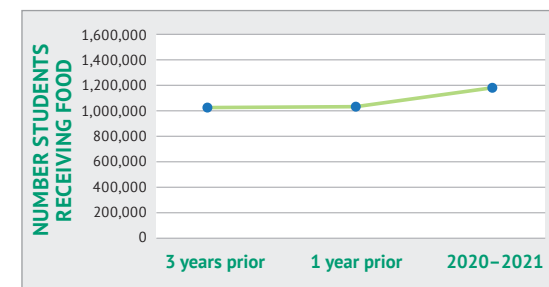
# REPUBLIC OF Sudan



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

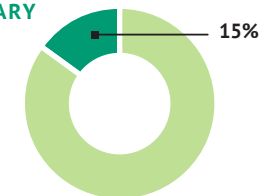
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	2,384,221	1,099,653	0
Primary school	6,683,215	5,118,140	1,890,277
Secondary school	5,970,498	2,216,262	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,037,934</b>	<b>8,434,055</b>	<b>1,890,277</b>



### COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 12,653,713

Receiving school food: 1,890,277



- 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:

Oil, salt

### Micronutrients:

Iron, vitamin A, iodine, zinc, folic acid, calcium

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least three nutritionists are engaged in school feeding in Sudan. Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include nutritional requirements for food baskets and food and nutrition education.

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

None reported

## RESEARCH NEEDED

There is a need to assess the cost-effectiveness of school feeding activities in Sudan.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs\*

<b>4,600</b>	Cooks and food preparers
	Transporters
	Off-site processors
	Food packagers and handlers
<b>85</b>	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

The WFP procures and distributes the food in Sudan's school feeding program. Students' families voluntarily provide in-kind contributions to the program, and students are expected to provide fuel for the charcoal or wood stoves. Cooks are predominantly women, and they receive payment for their work. Communities are organized into parent-and-teacher associations (PTAs) to support the implementation of school feeding activities at the school level, and women are encouraged to assume leadership roles in the PTAs.

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Sudan include a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop conducted in 2016, an action plan/road map for school feeding that was developed, and an MoU for school feeding that was signed between the Government of Sudan and the WFP. Challenges related to school feeding include a weak level of political will, a lack of policies for school feeding, limited funding for education in general, and recurrent school closures. Price inflation has also affected the coverage of the school feeding program. There are additional challenges related to data accuracy, limited access to schools in some areas due to the rainy season, and difficulty in monitoring vast areas characterized by hazards and risks.

## EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted a temporary change in feeding modality (e.g., switching from in-school meals to take-home rations). Specifically, while schools were closed, meals were no longer prepared at school, but some ingredients were provided to students or their parents to pick up at school to prepare and eat at home. The public health crisis resulted in the more rigorous application of hygienic measures at schools. During the 2020–2021 school year, Sudan was also affected by political unrest and an economic/financial crisis.

## CONTACTS: SUDAN

**Agency:** Federal Ministry of Education

**Website:** <http://www.moe.gov.sd>

## WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) SUPPORTED SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

**Lead implementer(s):** State 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
- In-school snacks
- Take-home rations

### FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week for in-school meals; quarterly for take-home rations
- During the school year

### TARGETING:

Geographic

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	1,890,277	49%	51%
Secondary school	0	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,890,277</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>

### FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals      Oil\*  
Legumes, pulses, nuts      Salt\*

\* *fortified*

### FOOD SOURCES:

**75% Purchased (domestic)**      0% In-kind (domestic)  
**25% Purchased (foreign)**      0% In-kind (foreign)

*If blank, no response was provided.*

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The school feeding program began in Sudan in 1969, and as of 2020–2021, it operated in 2,300 public schools. Three criteria are used in the targeting of school meals:

1. Geographical targeting is undertaken through a Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) approach.
2. In the selected locations, the most vulnerable schools are targeted, particularly those serving Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). To discourage students from switching their enrollment in favor of the selected schools, efforts are made to target entire areas/regions.
3. For on-site meals, the program is targeted towards primary school children. However, if pre-primary school children are in the same compound as the WFP-supported primary school, then they also receive school meals.

