Milan Pact Awards 2022	ADDIS	ABABA				
Country	Ethiopia					
Population	4,794,000					
Title of policy or practice	Addis Ababa school feeding program					
Subtitle (optional)						
URL video	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/3/folders/1WIQBpeVBzFQ99UwNYXyQIwPHZ4GTWGyZ					
Category	02– SD&N		SDGs		1-2-3	
Year of start	2019		Year of end		ongoing	
Actors' involvement	Municipal departments	Public institutions	NGOs CSOs	Research centers	Private sectors	International bodies
	3	6		1		
Budget	Annual cost is about €50,000,000					
Innovation	significant number of people in the city live in conditions of absolute poverty, vulnerability, and unemployment/underemployment that intensify food and nutrition insecurity. The city government's response to these challenges is expressed through the universalization of the school feeding program in all public schools as a social safety net spanning education, health and nutrition, and local economic development. The School Feeding Program (SFP) is a globally recognized outlet to reach schoolchildren deprived of short-term hunger in schools. The Addis Ababa School Feeding Program was established to alleviate hunger in public elementary school and improve nutritional and educational outcomes. It contributes to the food and nutrition security and well-being of food-deprived schoolchildren and contributes to the sustainability of the entire food system. The program also reduces financial pressure on vulnerable families who may have difficulty providing healthy food for their children. An initial pilot project was launched in 2019, involving about 70,000 elementary school children. The project has now become standard practice in the city for about 452,547 students in 255 elementary school within the city and creates jobs for 10,120 women. As a result, the SF program has improved school participation by increasing enrollment and reducing absenteeism. According to the Education Bureau report, the school feeding program has yielded positive results, decreasing the dropout rate by 12 percent and increasing the overall enrollment rate by 15 percent. The added value of the project is its integration across sectors to reach more and more children and to improve the quality of school meals.					
	The imbalances in our country's current food system require innovative actions to support a transition to sustainable food production and consumption. The school feeding program has proven to be an innovative action because Addis Ababa Municipality is the first to initiate a large-scale school feeding program (for all elementary school in the city). Therefore, our city is the first to create a sustainable government budget line for the school feeding program. In addition, the catering mode has been initiated and implemented only in the A.A. city government. The mode is decentralized and creates employment for 10,120 women (most of whom are mothers of children) outsourced to cook food in schools and provide hot, fresh meals to students. In addition, breakfast and lunch are provided in the schools, which requires strong management to serve food twice a day to all kindergarten and elementary school students.					

Impact	Three years after the launch of the SF in all schools in the city administration Contributing to education quality indicators. The results of the study showed the significant effects of the Addis Ababa SFP on educational outcomes, particularly enrollment, school performance, and attendance. The platform achieves the global sustainable development goals in as much as it can reach school-age children through interventions related to human development, including health, nutrition, and education. Girls attend school with a lower dropout rate, and in the city the dropout rate has decreased by 12 percent. Creating jobs for about 10,120 women Environmental Co-benefits. The platform promotes school horticulture within schools, and some 171 schools are working to grow vegetables and fruits. Production is linked to the school feeding program and perhaps is a good demonstration site for students to learn about different types of plants. Compost production from school feeding waste provides organic fertilizer to school gardening. The financial sustainability of the practice comes from the fact that the city administration has established a budget line for the program and in addition, the city's trust fund agency has mobilized resources by contacting NGOs to provide technical and financial support. The city administration has established a budget line for the program to ensure the sustainability of the budget/resource allocation, and it is clearly stated in the SF policy directive.
Inclusion	As highlighted above, A.A. School Feeding has a strong cross-sectoral approach in several themes. No to hunger, zero poverty, nutrition, food security, food waste management, and environmental protection are all packages in this program. As a result of the platform led by the mayor's office, there is good coordination between sectors. Thus, the mayor's office, food agency, education office, women, children and social affairs office, etc. are actively engaged in institutional monitoring and advocacy.
Challenges and learning needs	As a challenge, SF is expensive and the source of the budget comes only from the local government treasury, so the budget limitation has prevented the program from implementing all the planned activities to improve the quality of food provided at school. For this reason, the school menu is limited to some foods, for example, we would really like to start milk-based school feeding and connect it with small farmers living in the outskirts of the city, but the cost is high, so it has not been started. Again, because of budget constraints, we have not been able to take the project to high schools. The project is limited to kindergarten and elementary school (kG-grade 8).