SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)
Most recently completed school year: October 2017 – July 2018 (153 school days)
- Government School Feeding Program
- McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
- Support to School Feeding
Lead Agency: Ministry of National Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement
Line item in the national budget… ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NR

30% 70%

National government: USD 2,027,690
International donors*: USD 4,628,761
Private sector: N/A
Other donors: N/A

*Contributions by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Most schools had on-site, open kitchens. Additional infrastructure information was not available from the survey.

SPECIAL NOTES
Some data from UNESCO was used to complete this report.

NR = No Response

BUDGET
Total: USD 6,656,451
National government: USD 2,027,690
International donors*: USD 4,628,761
Private sector: N/A
Other donors: N/A

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity incorporated in 2006. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is being provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture under agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.
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

Food items fortified:
Oil, salt, grains/cereals

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:
Vitamin A, Iodine, Iron, Zinc, Folate, Vitamin B12, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Vitamin D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooks in the programs are trained in nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, and food safety/hygiene. Senegal reported that nutritionists are involved in the McGovern-Dole program.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

**8,685**
- Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- Safety and quality inspectors
- Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes
- No
- NR

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

- Yes
- No
- NR

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women
- Youth
- Other groups

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

- Yes
- No
- NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

One of the programs engages small farmers to increase food production and sell surpluses to schools. The programs support women for leadership positions in the parent-school committees. Most (75–100%) of the cooks are women, most of whom are not paid for their work but all who receive relevant training. Communities contribute condiments for the program and some families contribute to school granaries.

CONTACTS: SENEGAL

Agency: Ministry of National Education
Website: http://www.education.gouv.sn

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

The government of Senegal is taking the lead in school feeding. The school meal programs in Senegal are implemented in the urban areas by the government (municipal councils) while the other donors feed children in selected schools in the rural areas. The Government of Senegal collaborates with several partners and donors who have invested in the programs by providing technical and financial support for training, support to small farmers, setting up of a website and capacity strengthening. It has also put in place policies and guidelines regarding school feeding and the management of school cantines.

A lack of funds required a reduction in the number of days that students were fed through the government program.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

NR

RESEARCH NEEDED

NR
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of National 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
- Two times per week for eight months

TARGETING:
Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>19,313</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>195,836</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>169,238</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384,387</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Oil*
  * fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- Yes - Purchased (domestic)
- Yes - In-kind (domestic)
- 0 - Purchased (foreign)
- 0 - In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
A lack of funding caused a reduction in the number of days the children received food through this program. Participating schools cook meals either in open or closed kitchens on school grounds.

MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Counterpart International

OBJECTIVES:
- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
- In-school meals
- Five times per week

TARGETING:
Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

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<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>5,886</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>40,987</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46,873</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Oil*
  * fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- 0% Purchased (domestic)
- 20% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 80% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
Participating schools cook food in open kitchens. Very few of the cooks are paid in cash by the local community. The program requires complimentary activities and education, including school gardens; handwashing with soap and deworming; and nutrition, food and agriculture, hygiene, and health education.
SUPPORT TO SCHOOL FEEDING

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

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
- Five times per week for eight months

TARGETING:
Geographic

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>156,550</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>156,550</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Poultry
- Fish
- Other vegetables
- Eggs
- Salt*
- Oil*

FOOD SOURCES:
- 70% Purchased (domestic)
- 10% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 20% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
Approximately 20% of participating schools had kitchens. Most meals were cooked in open kitchens with charcoal/wood stoves on school grounds, some schools had running water and/or food storage facilities.