SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
January 2018 - December 2018 (193 school days)

- Home Grown School Feeding Programme

Lead Agency: Ministry of Primary and Secondary 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

BUDGET

Total: USD 14,600,000

- National government: USD 14,600,000
- International donors*: USD 0
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

School meals are prepared on-site in open cooking areas with charcoal, gas or wood stoves. All schools have latrines, most have clean water, electricity, piped water, and flush toilets. Very few have dedicated eating spaces (cafeterias).

SPECIAL NOTES

The program is very young, and is experiencing funding and startup challenges.

Some UNESCO data was used to complete this report.

NR = No Response

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer

- Grains/cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes and nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Other (indigenous, traditional food)

Prohibited food items: food not among the four classes of carbohydrates, protein, fats and vitamins, excess salt and fat.

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Height measurement
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Weight measurement
- Menstrual hygiene
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Drinking water
- Other (indigenous, traditional food)
- = mandatory

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required, though they may not be uniformly implemented.

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

OTHER

- School gardens
- Physical education

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>3,061,766</td>
<td>2,663,187</td>
<td>3,218,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>1,735,667</td>
<td>957,461</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,797,433</td>
<td>3,620,648</td>
<td>3,218,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 4,797,433

Receiving school food: [ ] 3,218,924

Food was also provided to some students in

- pre-schools
- vocational/trade schools
- University/higher education
- Other

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-109600002.
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:
Grain or cereals

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:
NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
To mitigate obesity the following strategies were used in the Zimbabwe program: nutritional requirements, nutrition education, health education, and physical education.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
Jobs created by school feeding programs
- NR Cooks and food preparers
- NR Transporters
- NR Off-site processors
- NR Food packagers and handlers
- NR Monitoring
- NR Food service management
- NR Safety and quality inspectors
- NR 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
Zimbabwe reported that policy formulation was underway as the survey was being completed to create job opportunities for women, youth, and smallholder farmers in the school meal program. The process used in country is that each school plans its menu and budget, then parents contribute as agreed by the School Parent Assembly. Civil society is also involved in the program, but to a limited extent.

CONTACTS: ZIMBABWE
Agency: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
Website: www.mopse.gov.zw
Email: N/A

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES
Zimbabwe reports that since the program is still in its infancy, having begun in 2016. Thus there are challenges and gaps related to consistency and availability of some of the food rations, and some of the information provided in the survey is more indicative of policy intent than of program performance. The launch of a National School Health Policy in 2018 established goals for nutrition sensitive programming, growth monitoring and health screening, but implementation is in progress; not complete.

A major challenge has been that the internal management of the school feeding program shifted from one department in the Ministry to another, then back to the original department. Additionally, funding was not adequate to achieve program targets, there was a shortage of non-carbohydrate food items and deficiencies in infrastructure, water, sanitation, and hygiene.

STUDIES CONDUCTED
NR

RESEARCH NEEDED
NR
HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

OBJECTIVES:
- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- Other

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
- In-school meals, five times per week for 12 months

TARGETING:
Geographic and individual student characteristics

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 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>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>3,218,924</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*  
  - Meat
  - Fruits
- Legumes and nuts
  - Fish
  - Salt
- Dairy products
  - Root/tubers
  - Oil
- Eggs
  - Green, leafy vegetables
- Poultry
  - Other vegetables
  *
- fortified

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

NOTES:
The program is designed to reach all primary school learners, aged (on average) from 4 to 13 years of age once fully implemented. It is being phased in, beginning with the earliest school grades, then the rest of primary school grades. The final phase will bring in secondary school learners. Currently, implementation has reached all primary schools, but has not yet extended to secondary schools. In the reported school year, the average cost per student was 48 USD.