

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:

September 2017 - June 2018

(Children received food about 80 days of 180 school days)

- Programa Nacional de Alimentação e Saúde Escolar (PNASE, National School Food and Health Program)

**Lead Agency:** Ministry of Education/National School Food and Health Program

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

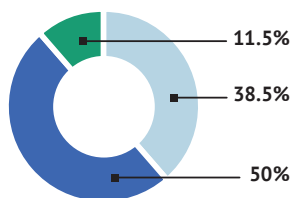
- ☒ National school feeding policy
- ☐ Nutrition
- ☒ Food safety
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☐ Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget... ☒ Yes ☐ No

### BUDGET

Total:  
USD 260,497

- National Government:  
USD 30,000
- Parents:  
USD 130,248
- Other\*:  
USD 100,249



\*The government sometimes receives project support for the purchase of specific commodities, but this is not consistent from year to year.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools have kitchens; most have electricity and running water; some have clean water and some have flush toilets, and some bathrooms are "gender private".

## SPECIAL NOTES

The PNASE (school feeding program) is the country's largest social action program.

## 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
- ☒ Fish
- ☒ Green, leafy vegetables
- ☒ Other vegetables
- ☒ Fruits
- ☒ Oil
- ☒ Salt
- ☒ Sugar

No foods are prohibited, though fried foods, soft drinks, industrialized foods, sweets, etc. are restricted in school cafeterias and on school grounds.

## FOOD SOURCES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- ☒ Handwashing with soap
- ☐ Height measurement
- ☐ Weight measurement
- ☒ Deworming treatment
- ☐ Eye testing/eyeglasses
- ☐ Hearing testing/treatment
- ☐ Dental cleaning/testing
- ☐ Menstrual hygiene
- ☐ Drinking water
- ☐ Water purification

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- EDUCATION**
- ☐ Nutrition
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Food and agriculture
- ☐ Reproductive health
- ☐ Hygiene
- ☐ HIV prevention

- OTHER**
- ☐ School gardens
- ☐ Physical education

These are all required under a new (2018) policy, though most are not yet uniformly implemented.

☒ = mandatory



GICNF 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.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

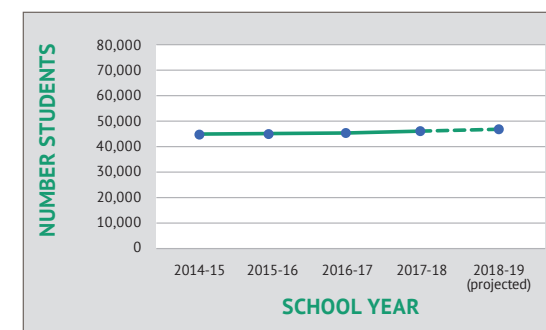
# São Tomé and Príncipe



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	10,106	51%	49%
Primary school	36,660	48%	52%
Secondary school	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,766</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



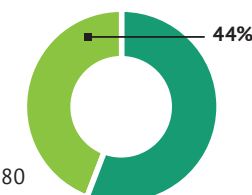
## COVERAGE

### PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, AGES 3-12

Total # children ages 3-12 intended to receive one meal/school day: 46,766 (100% targeted)

School days: 180

Days with school meals: 80



## 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:

None

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

N/A

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

São Tomé and Príncipe reports taking actions to prevent or mitigate obesity including: setting nutritional requirements for food baskets, restricting unhealthy food items on or near school grounds, and providing food and nutrition education.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

374	Cooks/caterers
0	Transporters
0	Off-site processors
0	Food packagers and handlers
0	Monitoring
0	Food service management
0	Safety and quality inspectors
0	Other

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

### 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

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NGOs are involved in school gardens. Parents pay part of the cost of the program and parent commissions and Education Officers are asked to participate in district and regional supervisory committees for the program.

## CONTACTS: SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

**Agency:** Ministério da Educação / Programa Nacional de Alimentação e Saúde Escolar (Ministry of Education/National School Food and Health Program)

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Positive developments for the program in São Tomé and Príncipe include the creation of a legal policy framework that regulates the School Food and Health Program (PNASE), communication and visibility of the program, and participation of the community. São Tomé and Príncipe reports that the PNASE is the country's largest social action program, and that it helps reduce school dropouts, teaches students about healthy and nutritional diets, and contributes to access and school success.

Unfortunately, the program suffers from insufficient budgetary resources. The budget covers less than 20% of the actual program costs, resulting in poor menu diversity, inadequate coverage, a lack of kitchen utensils, and poor infrastructure.

There is concern regarding weakness in the budget execution and the lack of transparency in the budgetary process, and with the very centralized nature of the program's execution.

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

None reported

## RESEARCH NEEDED

1. Costs-benefit analysis of the program
2. Systems Approach to Better Education Results ("SABER") – General Program Assessment
3. How to implement the Purchase for Progress (P4P) model

# Program report: São Tomé and Príncipe

All data from the 2017-18 school year



## SCHOOL FOOD AND HEALTH PROGRAM PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO E SAÚDE ESCOLAR (PNASE)

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education/Programa Nacional de Alimentação e Saúde Escolar (PNASE)

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- Other: Promote healthy eating habits

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- Five times per week during the school year (planned)

### TARGETING:

Universal

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	10,106	51%	49%
Primary school	36,660	48%	52%
Secondary school	0	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,766</b>	—	—

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals	Green, leafy vegetables	Salt
Roots and tubers	Other vegetables	Sugar
Legumes and nuts	Fruits	
Fish	Oil	

### FOOD SOURCES:

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

### NOTES:

This program began in school year 2011-12.