

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
March 2018 – December 2018 (185 school days)

- Programa De Alimentación Escolar Del Ceip (PAE)

Lead Agency:

The National Administration for Public Education (ANEP)
Preschool and Primary Education Council (Consejo de Educación Inicial y Primaria)

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 60,423,713

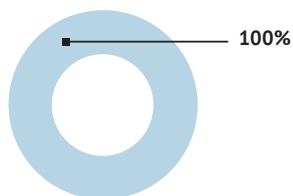
☒ National government:
USD 60,423,713

☒ 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

All schools have electricity, latrines and bathrooms. Most schools have running and potable water, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens. Food is prepared on site (on school grounds) in 93% of the schools, and off site (by catering services) in other cases.

SPECIAL NOTES

2020 will mark the 100th anniversary of school feeding in Uruguay!

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

Prohibited food items: Ultraprocessed and fried foods, those high in sugar and salt, sausages, and others per Ministry of Public Health guidelines.

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**

☒ = mandatory

OTHER

- ☒ **School gardens**
- ☒ **Physical education**

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



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.

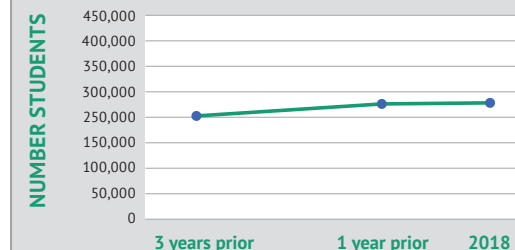
ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF Uruguay



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

| School level | Total # | # Enrolled | # Receiving Food |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Primary school | 478,538 | 332,048 | 201,309 |
| Secondary school | 328,257 | 270,421 | 5,320 |
| Total | 806,795 | 602,469 | 206,629 |

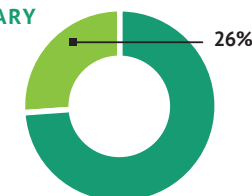


* Approximately 25% of these were pre-school children

COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 806,795

Receiving school food: 206,629



Food was also provided to some students in ☒ **Pre-schools** ☐ Vocational/trade schools ☐ University/higher education ☐ Other

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:

Dairy products and flour

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

None

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Uruguay reported that cooks are provided training in nutrition, portion control/measurements, and food safety. The program involved 29 nutritionists, and to address obesity, set nutrition requirements and provided food and nutrition education and physical education activities for students.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 2,200 | Cooks and food preparers |
| NR | Transporters |
| 380 | Off-site processors |
| NR | Food packagers and handlers |
| NR | Monitoring |
| 2,300 | Food service management |
| 300 | 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

The Uruguay school meal program's cooks were paid and 75–100% were women. The program involves local businesses in activities ranging from food purchasing and processing to catering services and as sources of supplies. Uruguay implemented mechanisms to limit food waste including: sealed food storage, fumigation/pest control, use of food near expiration date, and a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away.

CONTACTS: URUGUAY

Agency: Consejo de Educación Inicial y Primaria (CEIP)

Website: <http://www.ceip.edu.uy/actividades-pae>

Email: pae@ceip.edu.uy

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Key successes reported by Uruguay include: Formation of a Technical Guidance Group for the program, with expertise in nutrition and chemical and food engineering; implementation of quality and safety controls using a Laboratory Analysis Plan; and integration of an Inter-Agency Advisory Group for evaluating program functioning, impact on nutritional status, and the program's impact on families that enroll their children.

Uruguay also reported improvements in the nutritional quality and diversity of school menus, with new standards for the frequency of providing meats, legumes, raw and cooked vegetables, seasonal produce, and fruit. Three reported strengths of the program are:

- a) specialized professional advice for all school canteens;
- b) financing, supported by the citizens of Uruguay through the Primary Tax; and
- c) coordination and integration of nutrition education.

Challenges faced by the program included: The need for more licensed nutritionists in each department; and the need for a better ratio between the number of students being served and auxiliary service personnel. Difficulties were also reported regarding administrative burdens on school offices managing the food services and inadequate personnel to respond to the large number of requests for licenses for the staff of school canteens.

Uruguay reported a goal of achieving the resources needed for expanding the program to cover all middle school students who need it.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Evaluation of the School Feeding Program and Monitoring of the Nutritional State of Children of Public and Private Schools by PAE, CODICEN, and the Institute of Economics at the University of the Republic, begun in 2015 and still in process: The study showed notable reduction of malnutrition and improvements in class attendance and academic performance. Families valued the program, and the program is seen both as making a positive social contribution and helping to improve eating habits.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Uruguay plans to repeat the study described above.

PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACIÓN ESCOLAR DEL CONSEJO DE EDUCACIÓN INICIAL Y PRIMARIA (PAE)

Lead implementer(s):

The National Administration for Public Education (ANEP)
Preschool and Primary Education Council (Consejo de Educación Inicial y Primaria)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals, In-school snacks
- Five times per week during the school year

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

| School level | # Students | % Girls | % Boys |
|------------------|----------------|---------|--------|
| Pre-school | 67,103 | — | — |
| Primary school | 201,309 | — | — |
| Secondary school | 5,320 | — | — |
| Total | 273,732 | — | — |

FOOD ITEMS:

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Grains/cereals* | Poultry | Fruit |
| Legumes and nuts | Fish | Salt |
| Dairy products* | Green, leafy vegetables | Sugar |
| Eggs | Other vegetables | Oil |
| Meat | Roots/tubers | |

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 99% Purchased (domestic) | 1% In-kind (domestic) |
| 0% Purchased (foreign) | 0% In-kind (foreign) |

NOTES:

Floods and tornados in some parts of the country caused an increase in the number of children fed. The program uses a competitive tendering process with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers and small business organizations.

