# SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

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

Home Grown School Feeding Programme

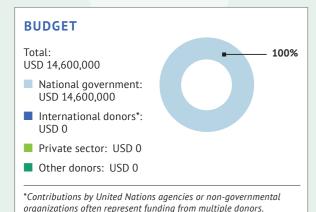
**Lead Agency:** Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

# 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



### **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.

# MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

	Breakfast <b>Lunch</b> Dinner		Snacks Take-home rations Conditional cash transfer
	Grains/cereals Roots, tubers Legumes and nuts Dairy products Eggs Meat Poultry Other (indigenous, traditional	V V V	Fish Green, leafy vegetables Other vegetables Fruits Oil Salt Sugar d)
<b>Prohibited food items:</b> 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 AC	TIVITIES
Handwashing with soap Height measurement Weight measurement Deworming treatment Eye testing/eyeglasses	<ul> <li>☐ Hearing testing/treatment</li> <li>☐ Dental cleaning/testing</li> <li>☐ Menstrual hygiene</li> <li>☐ Drinking water</li> <li>☐ Water purification</li> </ul>
COMPLEMENTARY ED	UCATION PROGRAMS
EDUCATION	OTHER
✓ Nutrition	School gardens
✓ Health	Physical education
Food and agriculture	
Reproductive health	
<ul><li>Hygiene</li><li>HIV prevention</li></ul>	The checked and highlighted items are reported as required,
<pre>= mandatory</pre>	though they may not be uniformly implemented.



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# REPUBLIC OF Zimbabwe

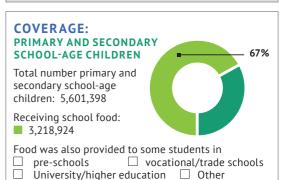




# **SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

#### **CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018** School level Total # # Enrolled # Receiving Food Primary school 3.218.924 Secondary school N/A Total 5.601.398 3.218.924





#### NUTRITION

School feeding	program(s	) include/invo	lve the fo	ollowing:

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.



# 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			
<ul><li>✓ Women</li><li>✓ Youth</li><li>✓ Other groups</li></ul>			
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.

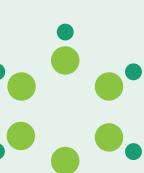
A major challenge has been that the internal management of the school feeding program shifted from one department in the Ministry to another, then back to the original department. Additionally, funding was not adequate to achieve program targets, there was a shortage of non-carbohydrate food items and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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	3,218,924	_	_
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	3,218,924	-	-

# **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 - Purchased (foreign)
Yes - In-kind (domestic)
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.

