### SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: September 2017 - July 2018 (199 school days)

• Home Grown School Feeding

**Lead Agency:** Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education through School Agriculture & Food Mgt. Unit (SAFMU) and the World Food Program (WFP)

# NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

✓ National school feeding policy

**Nutrition** 

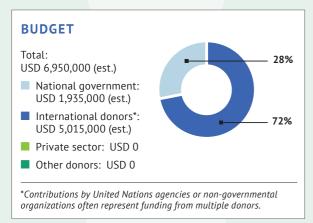
**☑** Food safety

Agriculture

Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget... 

✓ Yes □ No □ NR



### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

School meals/snacks are prepared on school grounds, in kitchens with closed cooking areas. All schools have gender private latrines/toilets and kitchens, most have clean water, some have electricity and piped water, very few have flush toilets or dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias.

### **SPECIAL NOTES**

The Gambia's school meal program receives multi-year and single-year cash and in kind donations from the World Food Program, the European Union, Japan, and South Korea. The budget figures provided above are approximations for the 2017-18 school year.

#### NR = No Response

### MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

<b>V</b>	Breakfast <b>Lunch</b> 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: Pig meat (for religious reasons)

### **FOOD SOURCES**

Purchased (domestic) 75%	In-kind (domestic)
Purchased (foreign)	In-kind (foreign) 25%

### **COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES**

	Handwashing with soap	Hearing testing/treatme
	Height measurement	Dental cleaning/testing
	Weight measurement	Menstrual hygiene
/	<b>Deworming treatment</b>	Drinking water
	Eye testing/eyeglasses	Water purification

### COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

### **EDUCATION**

**Nutrition** 

✓ Health

**☑** Food and agriculture

Reproductive health

Other: nutrition monitoring

Hygiene

HIV prevention

= mandatory

### **OTHER**

School gardens

Physical educati

Physical education

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



The Global Survey of School Meal Programs is the property of GCNF and is protected by copyright. It may not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent. Contact: info@gcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

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

# The Gambia



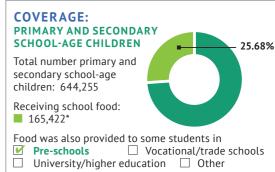


### **SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

## **CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18**

School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	360,153	214,152	144,946*
Secondary school	284,102	212,134	20,476
Total	644,255	426,286	165,422*





\*This number includes some preschool children receiving food.

### 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:

Salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

lodine

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The program involved seven nutritionists, staff of the National Nutrition Agency paid by the government. Cooks were trained in nutrition, portions/measurement, menu planning, and food safety/hygiene. The program uses orange flesh sweet potatoes, biofortified with iron and zinc.

# AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

**1,220** Cooks and food preparers

7 Transporters

NR Off-site processors

6 Food packagers and handlers

**12** Monitoring

NR Food service management

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**

Smallholder farmers successfully competed to sell products to the program, and farmers received agricultural extension and school feeding-specific training. There was purposeful focus on: creating jobs or income-generating opportunities for women such as farming and contract gardening; leadership opportunities for women through local school feeding structures; opportunities for youth through young farmers' clubs; and jobs/opportunities for others groups through village development committees and the formation of village cooperatives.

### **CONTACTS: THE GAMBIA**

**Agency:** Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education School Agriculture & Food Mqt. Unit (SAFMU)

Email: info@edu.gov.gm

### **SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES**

The Gambia listed the following program successes:
a) Attainment of gender parity in favor of girls; b) Improved attendance and retention rates in the Basic cycle; and
a) Transfer of cost of feeding from beneficiary families.

Program strengths reported were: a) Improvement in community participation; b) Intersectoral coordination; c) Improvements in education and social indicators.

A setback reported was that the program targets were not achieved. The Gambia also reported that the program faces the challenge of capacity building of institutions and structures in coordination and implementation.

The introduction of the code of conduct in school feeding in The Gambia reduced the level of corruption drastically.

### STUDIES CONDUCTED

a) Cost benefit analysis, and b) SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) assessments. Benefits reported were that the program improved social wellbeing in communities and created job opportunities for women in communities.

### **RESEARCH NEEDED**

Impact of school feeding on basic education



# HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING

Lead implementer(s): SAFMU & WFP

### **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
- · Conditional cash transfer

### **TARGETING:**

Vulnerability to food insecurity

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school & Primary school	144,946*	51.58%*	48.42%*
Secondary school	20,476	45.61%	54.39%
Total	165,422*	53%*	47%*

<sup>\*</sup>This number includes some preschool children receiving food.

### **FOOD ITEMS:**

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

### **FOOD SOURCES:**

75% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic) 0% Purchased (foreign) 25% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The program uses two modalities simultaneously. 75% of the participating schools receive conditional cash transfers to purchase food for the program; in-kind donor contributions account for the remaining 25%. Of the food purchased in country, about 30% is from local sources near the schools. Donors include the European Union, Japan, and South Korea. WFP is a partner. In 2016/17, WFP handed over two regions for government implementation as part of a gradual handing-over process.



<sup>\*</sup> fortified