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
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Height measurement
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Weight measurement
- Menstrual hygiene
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- 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.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

<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>10,106</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>36,660</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46,766</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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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

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooks/caterers</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporters</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-site processors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food packagers and handlers</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service management</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and quality inspectors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

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)

SUCCESSES 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 Principe 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
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?

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

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.