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 \square
- **Nutrition**
- V Food safety
- Agriculture

 \square 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.

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 Other (indigenous, traditiona	Fish Green, leafy vegetables Other vegetables Fruits Oil Salt Sugar d)

Prohibited food items: food not among the four classes of carbohydrates, protein, fats and vitamins, excess salt and fat.

FOOD SOURCES

EDUCATION

V

V

Mutrition

Health

Hygiene

Purchased (domestic) Purchased (foreign)

In-kind (domestic) □ In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap Height measurement □ Weight measurement
 - Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

OTHER School gardens Physical education **Food and agriculture** Reproductive health The checked and highlighted **HIV** prevention items are reported as required, though they may not be Image: Second uniformly implemented.



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REPUBLIC OF Zimbabwe



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS



Hearing testing/treatment Dental cleaning/tes
Menstrual hygiene Dental cleaning/testing

Drinking water □ Water purification

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

Fortified foods

- □ Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- **Mutritionists 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.



AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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...

✓ Women✓ Youth✓ Other groups

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.

