SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020

- Botswana School Feeding Programme
- Secondary School Feeding Programme

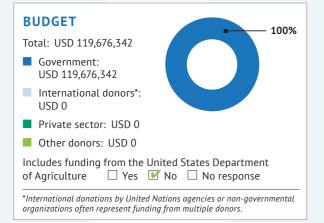
Lead Agency: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Basic Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- **V** National school feeding policy
- **Mutrition**
- **Food safety**
- V Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...

Yes No No response



INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Botswana have clean water and kitchens; most have electricity, piped water, and flush toilets; and very few have dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias. School meals are prepared on-site (on school grounds) in kitchens typically equipped with closed cooking areas, on-site water and piped water, storage facilities, electricity, serving utensils, and gas or electric stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

Some population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

| 2 2 2 | Breakfast Lunch Dinner | SnacksTake-home rationsOther | |
|-------------|--|--|-----|
| | Grains, cereals Roots, tubers Legumes, pulses, nuts Dairy products Eggs Meat Poultry Fish | ☑ Green, leafy vegetal ☑ Other vegetables ☑ Fruits ☑ Oil ☑ Salt ☑ Sugar | ble |
| | Dairy milk Yogurt drink | 🗹 Tea | |

0ther

□ In-kind (domestic)

□ In-kind (foreign)

Prohibited food items: "Junk foods"

FOOD SOURCES

Fruit juice

Purchased (domestic) **Purchased** (foreign)

| | Handwashing with soap Height measurement Weight measurement Testing for anemia Deworming treatment Eye testing/eyeglasses | | Hearing testing/treatment Dental cleaning/testing Menstrual hygiene Drinking water Water purification |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| CO V V U | MPLEMENTARY EDU Food and nutrition Agriculture School gardens Hygiene | JCA V V V | TION PROGRAMS Health Reproductive health HIV prevention Physical education |
| The | checked items were provided in I | most | or all participating schools. |

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@qcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

GLOBAL SURVEY 2021

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

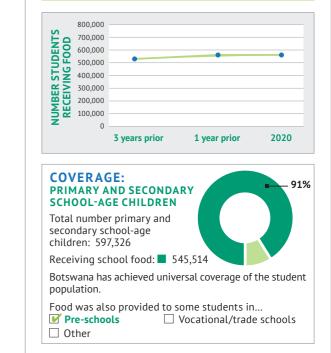
REPUBLIC OF Botswana



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020

| School level | Total | # Enrolled | # Receiving food |
|------------------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| Pre-school | 164,156 | 33,425 | 24,000 |
| Primary school | 363,218 | 364,108 | 364,108 |
| Secondary school | 234,108 | 0 | 181,406 |
| Total | 761,482 | 397,533 | 569,514 |



NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved the following:

- Fortified foods
- □ Bio-fortified foods
- □ Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved
- **V** Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- **V** Objective to meet nutritional goals
- □ Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified/biofortified: Not applicable

Micronutrients:

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There are at least 239 nutritionists involved with school meal programs in Botswana. Cooks/caterers receive special training in nutrition and food safety/hygiene. Obesity is not generally considered to be a problem in Botswana.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

UNICEF assessment of the supply chain for Vulnerable Groups Primary School Feeding Programs in Botswana (May 2019); Botswana National Primary School Feeding Programme: A Case Study, led by the Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) in conjunction with NEPAD, PCD, and WFP (2013)

RESEARCH NEEDED

Not specified

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

| 4,516 | Cooks and food preparers | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| 300 | Transporters | |
| 1,000 | Off-site processors | |
| 2,000 | Food packagers and handlers | |
| | Monitoring | |
| 300 | Food service management | |
| 50 | Safety and quality inspectors | |

Other

*If blank, no response was provided.

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

🗹 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 No response

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

🗹 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 No response

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or incomegenerating opportunities for...

✓ Women
✓ Youth

✓ Other groups
□ No response

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)...

Yes 🗌 No 🗌 No response

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

□ Yes Ves Imes No □ There are no food banks in this country.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Food is procured locally through competitive open bidding, with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies. Suppliers then supply schools either monthly or termly, depending on the need. Farms of all sizes provide grains/cereals, dairy products, eggs, fruits, green, leafy vegetables and other vegetables, among other items, to the programs. All food commodities are procured locally except for cooking oil. The community is engaged with school feeding activities through parent teacher associations, village development committees, feeding committees, farmers committees, and district and village extension teams. The private sector is engaged in food trading, food processing, transport, and catering.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Botswana include the introduction of eggs, fruits and vegetables, and the serving of breakfast. Challenges include delays in implementation of a home grown school feeding program and delays in the procurement of food items. There is some concern related to corruption/mismanagement and pilferage.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools in Botswana were mostly open during the 2020 school year, but were closed and not operating for at least two months. In response to COVID-19 protocols, the pandemic generated employment opportunities (for additional cooks and cleaners) to augment the staff available for the school meal programs. To better support getting food to children during a pandemic, it would be helpful for the government to fast-track the development/implementation of the feeding policy.

CONTACTS: BOTSWANA

Agency: Ministry of Basic Education Website: https://www.gov.bw/ministries/ministry-basic-education



BOTSWANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

• In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Universal

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD **IN 2020 SCHOOL YEAR?**

| School level | # Students | % Girls | % Boys |
|------------------|------------|---------|--------|
| Pre-school | 24,000 | - | — |
| Primary school | 364,108 | - | _ |
| Secondary school | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 388,108 | - | - |

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

| Grains, cereals | Other vegetables | Sugar |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Eggs | Fruits | Dairy milk |
| Meat | Oil | Tea |
| Green, leafy vegetables | Salt | |
| * fortified | | |

FOOD SOURCES:

99.5% Purchased (domestic) .5% Purchased (foreign) If blank, no response was provided.

0% In-kind (domestic) 0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Botswana School Feeding Programme began in 1966 and covered 758 public schools in the 2020 school year. To limit food waste, fumigation/pest control is implemented in sealed food storage areas; to limit packaging waste, bags/containers are re-used or sold as fundraising for parent teacher associations.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME



Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Basic Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- Not specified
- During the school year

TARGETING:

Universal

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD **IN 2020 SCHOOL YEAR?**

| School level | # Students | % Girls | % Boys |
|------------------|------------|---------|--------|
| Pre-school | 0 | - | - |
| Primary school | 0 | - | - |
| Secondary school | 181,406 | - | - |
| Total | 181,406 | - | - |

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

| Grains, cereals | Poultry | Salt |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Roots, tubers | Fish | Sugar |
| Legumes, pulses, nuts | Green, leafy vegetables | Dairy milk |
| Dairy products | Other vegetables | Tea |
| Eggs | Fruits | Water |
| Meat | Oil | |
| * fortified | | |

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic) 0% Purchased (foreign)

0% In-kind (domestic) 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Secondary School Feeding Programme began operating in 1960. Efforts to limit food waste include fumigation/pest control in sealed food storage areas, as well as a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away.