

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- National School Feeding Program
(Programme National de l'Alimentation Scolaire)
- School Feeding Programs of the World Food Program
(Programmes Alimentation Scolaire de PAM)
- McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program of Catholic Relief Services
(Programme MGD-FFE/CRS)

Lead Agency: National Center for School Canteens
(Centre National des Cantines Scolaires – CNCS)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

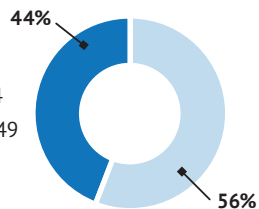
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 26,307,524

- Government: USD 11,651,674
- International*: USD 14,655,849
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture Yes No No response

*International donations by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in Mali have latrines, and very few have electricity, clean and/or piped water, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, or kitchens. School kitchens tend to be equipped with charcoal or wood stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

The U.S. Department of Agriculture lists Catholic Relief Services as receiving support from the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program in 2020 for school feeding activities in Mali.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

- Grains, cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

Prohibited food items: Pork, dog meat, donkey meat

FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- 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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.



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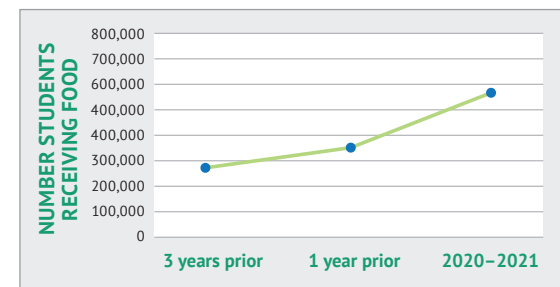
REPUBLIC OF Mali



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

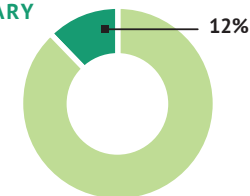
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	2,713,021	158,288	772
Fundamental 1	3,365,334	2,788,767	496,777
Fundamental 2	1,427,010	734,397	83,465
Total	7,505,365	3,681,452	581,014



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 4,792,344

Receiving school food: 580,242



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved 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/biofortified:

Not applicable

Micronutrients:

Vitamin A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least three nutritionists are engaged in school feeding in Mali, and micronutrient supplements are provided to students in some schools. Foods produced in school gardens are consumed by the students and also sold. Nutrition education is provided with the aim of preventing or mitigating overweight/obesity, though obesity is generally not considered to be a problem in Mali. Cooks/caterers receive special training in nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, and food safety/hygiene.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Harmonization study of monitoring and evaluation practices; Development of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy in 2013; Study of the development of the Strategy for the Sustainability of School Feeding in Mali in 2012; SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) studies in 2011 and 2014; Assessment of the implementation of the National School Feeding Policy over the period 2010-2014, carried out in 2015; Study to update the School Canteen Management Procedures Manual in 2020; and a study (in progress) to prepare the document for the Endogenous School Canteen Promotion Project in Mali (PCASEM).

RESEARCH NEEDED

Studies of the impact of school feeding on the quality of education in Mali; studies regarding the real cost of a meal per student; SABER evaluation.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

- 0 Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- 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 income-generating 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
- No
- There are no food banks in this country.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Students' families contribute to school feeding programs by providing cooking water, stoves, and condiments, and the students bring fuel for the charcoal or wood stoves used to prepare school meals. In 2020–2021, the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program was sustained largely by community contributions. While there were approximately 8,340 cooks engaged in school feeding programs in Mali in 2020–2021 (predominantly women), none received remuneration for their work.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Mali include the return of populations displaced by security crises, the grouping of communities around canteen schools, improvements in school attendance and performance by pupils, increased interest in school on the part of children, and improvements in children's diets. School feeding programs have also contributed to strengthened social cohesion, a reduced burden for parents, and agricultural development in the country. However, a number of challenges remain. There is a need for sufficient and guaranteed public funding for school canteens to operate in all schools where they are needed, greater involvement of the public sector in financing school feeding operations, and a national program for the construction and equipment of school canteen infrastructure. School feeding in Mali would also benefit from capacity building of all actors involved in the implementation of school feeding programs, improvements in the national capacity for the coordination of school feeding activities, the dissemination among stakeholders of texts governing school feeding, improve local governance of school feeding, and the development of an endogenous school canteens project. In addition, there are some concerns regarding mismanagement or corruption related to school feeding programs.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools in Mali were open during the December 2020–September 2021 school year. However, the COVID-19 pandemic brought a temporary suspension of some school feeding operations, a reduction in the number of students who received food through their schools, and a reduction in the frequency of school feeding. While school meals were not being served, some families were provided with cash/monetary support or vouchers to purchase food. The outcomes of this public health crisis have included the development of remote communication tools and greater attention given to issues of hygiene in schools.

CONTACTS: MALI

Agency: Ministry of National Education / National Center for School Canteens

Website: www.education.gouv.ml

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE L'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE

Lead implementer(s): Centre National des Cantines Scolaires (CNCS)

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:

Geographic targeting based on levels of food insecurity, girls' education, and security crises

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	772	51%	49%
Fundamental 1	332,785	45%	55%
Fundamental 2	83,465	43%	57%
Total	417,022	45%	55%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fish	Sugar
Roots, tubers	Other vegetables	Water
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Oil	
Meat	Salt	
* fortified		

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The National School Feeding Program operates in public schools and community schools and is the largest school feeding program in the country. However, the program did not have adequate funding in the 2020–2021 school year to meet its targets, owing to insufficient infrastructure (such as kitchens and storage facilities) and insufficient equipment (such as utensils), among other factors.



SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM PROGRAMMES ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE DE PAM

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

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

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic targeting based on levels of food insecurity, child malnutrition, girls' school enrollment, and school infrastructure

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Fundamental 1	150,000	48%	52%
Fundamental 2	0	–	–
Total	150,000	48%	52%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fish	Salt
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Other vegetables	Water
Meat	Oil	
* fortified		

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The School Feeding Programs of the World Food Program explicitly aim to support local markets and promote girls' school enrollment. In 2020–2021, this operated in 656 public schools.

MCGOVERN-DOLE FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM OF CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

PROGRAMME MGD-FFE/CRS

Lead implementer(s): Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

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:

- 2 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic targeting based on school enrollment, local levels of malnutrition, and availability of water, among other factors

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Fundamental 1	13,992	56%	44%
Fundamental 2	0	–	–
Total	13,992	56%	44%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Green, leafy vegetables	Water
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Oil	
Fish	Salt	
* <i>fortified</i>		

FOOD SOURCES:

0% Purchased (domestic)	100% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program's objectives include the reinforcement of social cohesion. Apart from oil, all products are procured locally. In the 2020–2021 school year, partly due to insecurity and a series of strikes, this program was not able to effectively distribute imported and locally purchased foods for children in the schools in which it operated. Instead, the students were supported through in-kind community contributions.

