

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
October 2017 - June 2018 (180 school days)

- School Canteen Program

Lead Agency: World Food Program

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

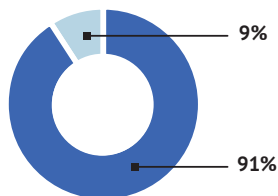
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...  Yes  No  NR

### BUDGET

Total:  
USD 9,852,640

- National government: USD 852,640
- International donors\*: USD 9,000,000
- Private sector: N/A
- Other donors: N/A



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Guinea-Bissau have kitchens and most have latrines, but only some have clean water available, and very few have piped water, electricity, dedicated eating spaces, or flush toilets. In the school canteen program, cooking is typically done on charcoal or wood stoves.

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
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

Prohibited food items: None

## FOOD SOURCES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

### EDUCATION

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

### OTHER

- School gardens
- Physical education

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

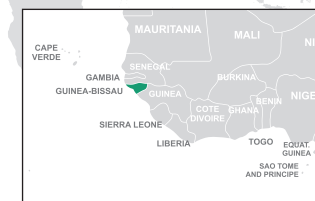
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GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

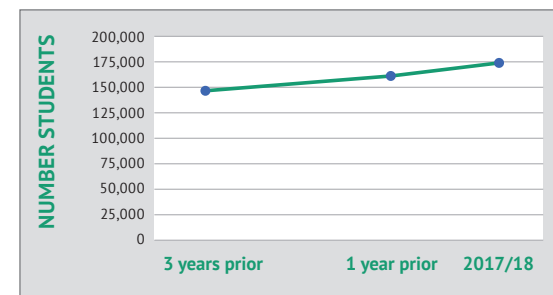
# REPUBLIC OF Guinea-Bissau



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

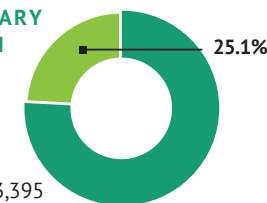
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	450,000	319,000	173,395
Secondary school	241,284	Unknown	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>691,284</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>173,395</b>



### COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 691,284

Receiving school food: 173,395



Food was also provided to some students in

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- University/higher education
- Other

## 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:

Oil and salt

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Vitamin A, Iodine

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To address overweight/obesity, the school canteen program includes nutrition education and physical education. Where schools have a school garden, the products are consumed by students. Two nutritionists are involved in the program.

## 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

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Communities support the school meal program by preparing food, providing water and firewood, building kitchens, managing warehouses, and unloading and storing food. With the introduction of a policy to purchase foods locally, farming communities also participate in the production of food supplies for the schools.

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## CONTACTS: REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

**Agency:** Ministry of Education and World Food Program

## SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

Guinea-Bissau has seen several positive developments related to the school canteen program. These include the approval of the School Canteen Law by the Council of Ministers and its promulgation by the President of the Republic; the technical support received from ABC and the WFP Center of Excellence to the School Canteen Program; Government financing for the program; and the transition toward purchasing local agricultural products for school canteens. The purchase of local agricultural products promotes the family-farm economy, and cooks are trained in the use of local products to enrich the children's diet. Community participation in the program includes the preparation of food for students and the management of warehouses by school canteen management committees.

The program also faces several challenges. Institutional instability and the continual changes of human resources involved in the program's management results in inefficiencies and the allocation of scarce resources toward redundant training. Other challenges include the need for a budget line for school meals in the country's General State Budget and the need for adequate funding; the need to decentralize the management of the school canteen program; the need to expand the local purchasing program and provide support to farmers; the need to reactivate the school canteen program's Intersectoral Committee at central, regional and sectoral levels for improved supervision and oversight; and the need to improve the monitoring system at the Ministry of Education and to develop a database for gathering information about school meals.

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## STUDIES CONDUCTED

A school-based food survey was carried out in 2016 and 2019 to understand the impact on students, as well as to collect information on infrastructure and the management of the program.

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## RESEARCH NEEDED

A study on the nutritional properties of local products for the development of a food basket / school menu for the school canteen program.

# Program report: Guinea-Bissau

All data from the 2017-18 school year

## SCHOOL CANTEEN PROGRAM

**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 prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals and take-home rations

### TARGETING:

Targeting is done by geography, prioritizing regions of high food insecurity and low school enrollment—particularly among girls.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	173,395	48%	52%
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,395</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

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

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>Yes - Purchased (domestic)</b>	<b>Yes - In-kind (domestic)</b>
<b>Yes - Purchased (foreign)</b>	<b>Yes - In-kind (foreign)</b>

### NOTES:

The school meal program in Guinea-Bissau began in 2000, and the purchase of local agricultural products for the canteens was introduced in 2014. While the program is managed by the World Food Program, there is the intention for Government to someday assume this responsibility.

