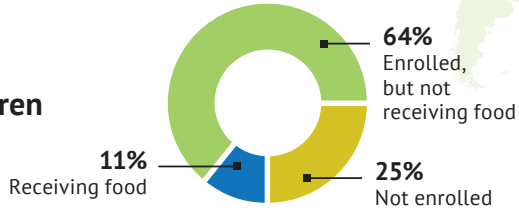
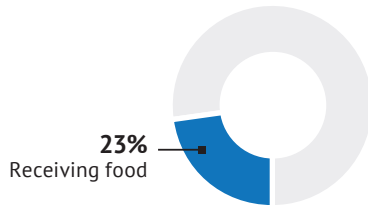


School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

All Primary and Secondary School-age Children



Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	2,437,169	257,633	0
Primary School	4,492,922	4,252,503	977,631
Secondary School	4,581,633	2,522,965	0
TOTAL	11,511,724	7,033,101	977,631



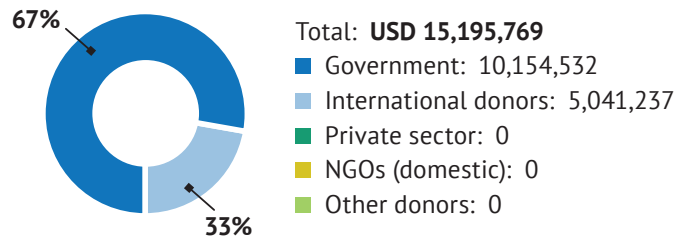
National Laws, Policies, and Standards

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food safety
- Smallholder farms
- Agriculture (apart from smallholders)
- Climate/environment policy
- Private sector involvement

The country had ...

- Inter-sectoral coordination committee for school feeding
- National system for monitoring school feeding

Budget



- Line item in the national budget for school feeding

School Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
 - Refined/milled grains
 - Blended grain-based products
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
 - Dairy
 - Poultry and game meat
 - Red meat
 - Processed meat
- Fish and shellfish
 - Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
 - Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
 - Deep-fried foods
 - Sweets
- Liquid oils
 - Semi-solid and solid fats
- Salt
 - Dairy milk
 - Yogurt drink
 - 100% fruit juice
 - Other fruit drink
 - Tea
 - Other sugar-sweetened beverages

Prohibited food items

All foods that could harm children's health are prohibited in schools.

Food Sources

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

Special Notes: Population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

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**

Limitations on food and beverage marketing...

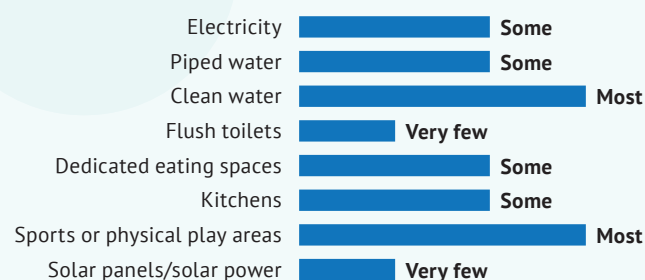
- On school grounds**
- To school age children**

Additional Information

In the 2022-2023 school year, both the Integrated Program and the McGovern-Dole program implemented strategies to prevent overweight and obesity among students. The Integrated Program, which engaged one nutritionist, focused on food, nutrition, and health education and on physical education. The McGovern-Dole program, which employed two nutritionists, adopted the additional strategies of setting nutritional standards for food baskets and restrictions on food and beverages in or near schools. The McGovern-Dole program also provided rice and oil fortified with iron and vitamin A.

Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

Share of Schools with ...



Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: **10,191**

- At least 100% paid
- 100% women

There was a focus on creating job opportunities for...

- Women**
- Youth
- Other Groups

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**
- School gardens**

Complementary Education Programs

- Food and nutrition**
- Agriculture**
- Environment/climate/sustainability**
- Hygiene**
- Health**
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention**
- Physical education**
- Mental health

Additional Information

In the Integrated Program, both small and medium/large-scale farmers participated, with small-scale farmers receiving preferential treatment in competitive tendering and support for producing specific crops. Student families contributed by paying a partial price for school meals and providing in-kind voluntary contributions. The private sector was involved in food trade, transport, and supply provision. In contrast, farmers were not engaged in the McGovern-Dole program, though the private sector was involved in transport. Student families also provided voluntary in-kind contributions in this program.

Environmental Sustainability

Targeted climate-friendly foods

- Yes No

Steps taken to limit food waste

- Sealed food storage
- Fumigation/pest control in storage area
- Use of hermetic bags or larger hermetic storage system
- Routine testing/monitoring of dry food storage
- Use of nearly-expired food
- Use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce
- Campaign to reduce how much food students throw away

Steps taken to limit package waste

- Re-use of bags/containers
- Recycling
- Use of compostable materials
- Use of “bulk serve” containers
- Prohibiting specific types of packaging

Additional Information

Typical school kitchens in the Integrated and McGovern-Dole programs were equipped with open and closed cooking areas, access to piped and non-piped water, secure storage, charcoal or wood stoves, and serving utensils. To minimize the use of firewood or charcoal, improved stoves were utilized. Efforts to prevent food waste included raising awareness and providing training to managers and cooks. In both programs, produce from school gardens was consumed by students and sold.

Emergencies

Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

- Yes No

Strategies to address the impact of emergencies

- Seek alternative food sources or suppliers
- Changes in numbers of students fed
- Negotiate better prices with existing suppliers
- Establish alternative supply routes or transportation methods
- Source different or alternative food
- Release of food reserves
- Increase funding or budget allocation for school feeding
- Collaborate with local producers or suppliers to reduce dependence on global supply chains
- Changes in delivery method
- Changes in feeding modality
- Changes in feeding frequency
- No particular strategy was used

Additional Information

None

Successes and Challenges

Successes

1. Secured funding from the McGovern-Dole program
2. Côte d'Ivoire became a member of the School Meals Coalition
3. Conducted a cost-benefit study of school feeding programs in the country

Challenges

1. Need to increase the coverage rate
2. Need to develop legislation on school feeding

Integrated Program for the Sustainability of School Canteens

(Programme Intégré de Pérennisation des Cantines Scolaires)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): School Canteens Directorate (DCS)
- The national government managed the program (Centralized decision-making).
- National government procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	0	–	–
Primary School	852,631	48%	52%
Secondary School	0	–	–
TOTAL	852,631	48%	52%

Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Fish and shellfish
- White roots and tubers
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Liquid oils
- Salt

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To address gender-specific challenges
- To reduce hunger
- 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

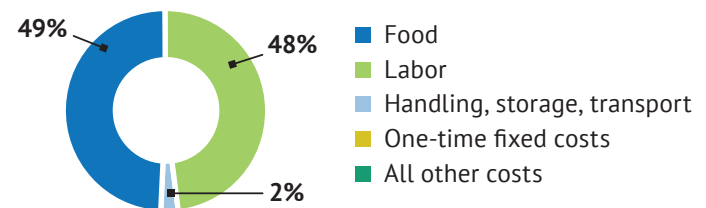
Frequency and Duration

- 2 times per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Targeting based on school type and school characteristics

Expenses



Food Sources

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

Additional Information

This program began operating in 1989, with additional program objectives that include environmental protection and women empowerment. The Executive Secretariat for the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood Development (SE-CONNAPE) serves as an inter-sectoral coordination body. Efforts to generate jobs and income opportunities for women included mobilizing women's agricultural groups around school canteens, and the community also participated by donating food and non-food items to support the program.

McGovern-Dole Program 2

Management

- Lead implementer(s): School Canteens Directorate (DCS)
- The national government managed the program (Centralized decision-making).
- Implementing partner procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	0	–	–
Primary School	125,000	50%	50%
Secondary School	0	–	–
TOTAL	125,000	50%	50%

Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- White roots and tubers
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Liquid oils
- Salt

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To address gender-specific challenges
- To reduce hunger
- 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

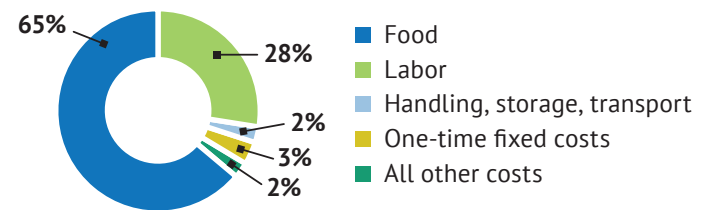
Frequency and Duration

- 4 times per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Geographic targeting

Expenses



Food Sources

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

Additional Information

This program was initiated in 2015. The community actively participated in monitoring inventory management and raising awareness about canteen supplies.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs® collects data from government sources and is funded, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contact info@gcnf.org for more information.

Citation: Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, Côte d'Ivoire. <https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>