

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- National School Feeding Program: The National Directorate of School Canteens
(Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire – DNCaS)
- National School Feeding Program: World Food Program
(Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire – PAM)

Lead Agency: National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

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

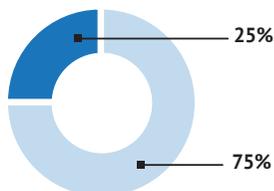
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 4,809,921

- Government: USD 1,200,087
- International donors*: USD 3,609,834
- 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

School kitchens in Guinea typically have open cooking areas, piped water, charcoal stoves, storage areas, and utensils for serving and eating.

SPECIAL NOTES

None

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: Foods unsuitable for human consumption

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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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-1096OG002.

REPUBLIC OF Guinea



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

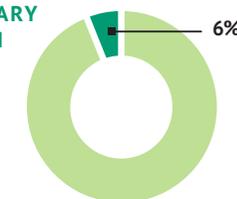
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	1,251,434	156,917	2,054
Primary school	2,011,196	2,107,661	216,660
Secondary school	1,830,136	714,067	0
Total	5,092,766	2,978,645	218,714



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,841,332

Receiving school food: 216,660



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:

Oil, salt

Micronutrients:

Iodine, vitamin A, vitamin D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The products from school gardens, which are integrated into the WFP-led school feeding program, are consumed by the students. Obesity is generally not considered to be a problem in Guinea.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) reports (2014 and 2019) and a diagnostic study of the school feeding program in Guinea.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Research on the availability and nutritional value of local foods and their potential contribution to school menus.

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** **Other groups**
 Youth 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 the school meal programs through voluntary in-kind contributions, as directed by local school management committees. They also construct the kitchens, refectories, and stores, and provide wood. Farmers and pastoralists are engaged by supplying vegetables, legumes, tubers, grains/cereals, and dairy products to the school meal programs. Food supply contracts are given preferentially to women's groups. All cooks in Guinea's school meal programs work as volunteers, receiving no payment.

CONTACTS: GUINEA

Agency: Ministry of National Education and Literacy
(Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de l'Alphabétisation)

Website: www.mena.gov.gn

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Guinea include the establishment and organization of a National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS), the allotment for school canteens in the national budget, and the incorporation of farmers into the school feeding programs. Challenges related to school feeding include insufficient funding despite the increased budget, difficulties with the disbursement of government funds, limited logistical capacity, and the lack of a framework for a transition of the World Food Program-led program to national ownership. A funded monitoring system is needed to address the mismanagement of resources.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools in Guinea were open in 2020–2021. However, government funding for the school feeding program led by the National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS) decreased substantially, owing to the COVID-19 crisis. This funding gap was at least partly filled by the UNICEF COVID-19 emergency fund. Guinea also experienced an Ebola outbreak, and both school feeding programs in the country shifted toward take-home rations, food vouchers, and cash transfers in response to these emergencies.

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM: THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL CANTEENS

PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE – DNCAS

Lead implementer(s): National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS)

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 4 days per week during the school year
- Take-home rations provided on an ad hoc basis

TARGETING:

School meals were targeted at regions with high levels of food insecurity and poor education outcomes (including high dropout rates). In the context of COVID-19, take-home rations were distributed only to candidates preparing for the end of primary school exam.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	60,227	41%	59%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	60,227	41%	59%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

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

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

99% Purchased (domestic) **1% In-kind (domestic)**
0% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This program began in 2015. All food is procured within the country. In 2020–2021, take-home rations in the form of grains/cereals were occasionally distributed to provide support in the context of COVID-19.



NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM: WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE – PAM

Lead implementer(s): National Directorate of School Canteens (DNCaS)

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
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 days per week during the school year
- Quarterly for take-home rations

TARGETING:

School meals were targeted at regions with high food insecurity and low rates of school attendance. Take-home rations were distributed to girl students.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	2,054	50%	50%
Primary school	156,433	45%	55%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	158,487	45%	55%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

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

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

70% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
30% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This program began in 2002 and reached 1,216 schools in 2020–2021. Funds are distributed to schools for direct purchase, and a majority (70%) of the food for this program is procured domestically.