SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: August 2017 - June 2018 (200 school days)

• Swiss quality standards for mid-day meals Fourchette verte Suisse

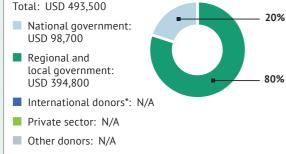
Lead Agency: NR

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

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

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





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

INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Switzerland have electricity, clean water, flush toilets, and dedicated eating spaces / cafeterias. Most school have kitchens.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY



Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

NR Purchased (domestic) NR Purchased (foreign)

NR In-kind (domestic) NR In-kind (foreign)

□ Hearing testing/treatment

Menstrual hygiene

Drinking water

□ Water purification

Dental cleaning/testing

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eve testing/eyeglasses

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

V

V

EDUCATION

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

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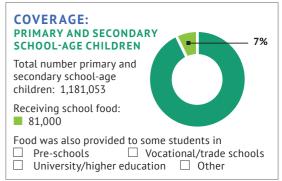
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SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18					
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food		
Primary school	508,392	507,686	66,000		
Secondary school	672,661	608,845	15,000		
Total	1,181,053	1,116,531	81,000		





- OTHER
- □ School gardens Physical education

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



NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

Fortified foods

- □ Bio-fortified foods
- □ Micronutrient supplements
- **V** Nutritionists involved
- □ Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition

Objective to meet nutritional goals

□ Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified:

Salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iodine, Fluoride

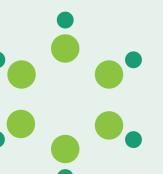
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

20 nutritionists were involved in school feeding programs in the 2017–18 school year. Health education is sometimes offered, though this isn't compulsory as part of the school feeding programs.

Note: The Swiss Quality Standards for Mid-day Meals began in 2016, and so far, the program consists primarily of quality standards and workshops. There are as yet no defined objectives for implementation.

SPECIAL NOTES

Switzerland has a tripartite system. The responsibilities for school feeding often lie with the regional authorities (cantons) or local authorities (communities, schools, and the private sector). The national government contributes to the development costs and supports the launch of the program. The cantons and communes finance the implementation. These reported budget numbers exclude food costs but include consulting, networking, and development. Thus, this should not be interpreted as the complete school feeding budget.



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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Communities and practitioners took part in testing and evaluating standards for school feeding programs. The participation of parents is recommended, and school catering activities are partly run through parent associations.

CONTACTS: SWITZERLAND

Agency: RADIX Swiss Foundation of Health **Website:** www.radix.ch/tagesstrukturen

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

School feeding programs in Switzerland have been successful at increasing the sensibility for healthy and sustainable eating among authorities parents and school staff. They cultivate creative freedom, include a focus on healthy nutrition and pedagogy/psychological aspects, and are characterized by both a bottom-up and top-down approach to program management.

Challenges associated with school feeding include savings measures, the need to maintain and improve working conditions (working hours, work guarantees), and ensuring the proper training of employees.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

None listed

RESEARCH NEEDED

Studies documenting the initial data situation

SWISS QUALITY STANDARDS FOR MID-DAY MEALS

Lead implementer(s): NR

• To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

In-school meals

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	66,000	-	-
Secondary school	15,000	_	_
Total	81,000	-	-

Fish Legumes & nuts Dairy products Roots/tubers Eggs Meats Green leafy vegetables Poultry Other vegetables

Fruits Oil Sugar Salt*

NR - Purchased (domestic) NR - Purchased (foreign)

NR - In-kind (domestic) NR - In-kind (foreign)

OBJECTIVES: TARGETING: NR **FOOD ITEMS:** Grains/cereals * fortified **FOOD SOURCES:**

