

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- Support program for primary education and girls' schooling (*Programme d'appui à l'enseignement primaire et à la scolarisation des filles*)

Lead Agency: Department of Food, Nutrition, and School Health

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

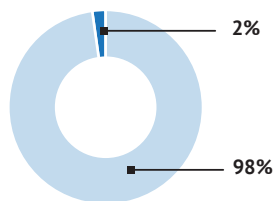
BUDGET

Total: USD 19,566,056

- Government: USD 456,539
- International donors*: USD 19,109,517
- 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 Chad have kitchens; some have running water; and very few have separate eating areas, electricity, potable water, or latrines. School kitchens are typically equipped with on-site water (not piped), storage facilities, serving utensils, and charcoal or wood stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

Some population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

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/food containing pork

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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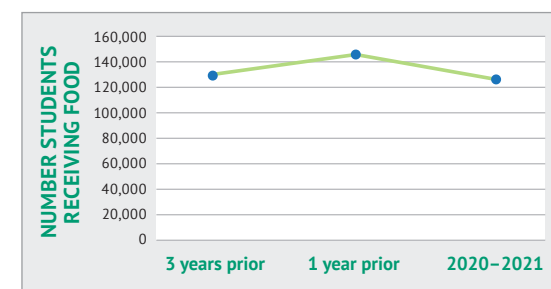
REPUBLIC OF Chad



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	1,618,352	17,426	242
Primary school	2,982,642	2,242,751	122,009
Secondary school	2,697,440	537,388	0
Total	7,298,434	2,797,565	122,251

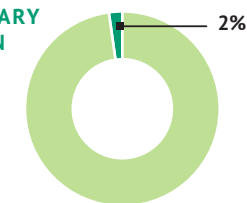


COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 5,680,082

Receiving school food: 122,009

- 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:

Legumes, pulses, nuts; oil; salt

Micronutrients:

Vitamin A, iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The program employs 12 nutritionists, and cooks are trained in nutrition and food safety. Students receive deworming treatment, as well as nutrition and physical education, and their weight is measured. The Inter-ministerial Committee for Food, Nutrition and School Health (CIANSS) coordinates at the national level.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Standardized survey of Chad's school feeding program (2011), Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise (2015)

RESEARCH NEEDED

There are plans to conduct the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) exercise again in 2022.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

250 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

The program supports women's involvement and leadership via parent and student mothers associations, and the program provides a cash subsidy to cooks (most or all of whom are women). The World Food Program supports community agropastoral activities and promotes sustainability by providing cash transfers to households of members of the mothers' and parents' associations that produce and supply food to school canteens. Parents/community members are expected to contribute firewood, water, and kitchens and storage areas for the program.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

In the last five years, the program has resulted in increased school enrollment, attendance, and retention rates, especially for girls, and improved nutritional status for students. Among the challenges associated with school feeding, just 10% of Chadian school children have access to school food, even as the Government of Chad's vision is to make the program available to all students in the country. In addition, most program funding comes from external sources; there is a lack of funds for emergency school meals (especially for refugees in the eastern part of the country); there is poor infrastructure at most schools (especially storage space, kitchens, and eating spaces); and communities have a limited ability to support the school canteens.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The program responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by reducing the frequency of food distribution, changing modalities, and increasing the program budget. Changes were also made in terms of how students were provided food at school, and some food supplies were provided to parents to be prepared at home. Other aspects of the program – including the number of children fed, the types of food provided, and the geographical focus – did not change. A positive outcome of the pandemic has been additional attention to hygiene, handwashing with soap, and sanitation at schools. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, education contingency plans and a school food fund for emergencies would have been helpful. To prepare for a future emergency, the government could develop a policy for local community food production and create a stock of contingency food (food bank) for school feeding.

CONTACTS: CHAD

Agency: Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion
Website: N/A

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION AND GIRLS' SCHOOLING

PROGRAMME D'APPUI À L'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE ET À LA SCOLARISATION DES FILLES

Lead implementer(s): Department of Food, Nutrition, and School Health

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
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic targeting based on level of vulnerability

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	242	58%	42%
Primary school	122,009	45%	55%
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	122,251	45%	55%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Green, leafy vegetables	Water
Legumes, pulses, nuts*	Oil*	
Eggs	Salt*	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

40% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
30% Purchased (foreign)	30% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

An additional objective of the program is to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The program emphasizes girls' education by providing take-home rations for girls in certain grades that attend at least 80% of school days and providing cash transfers to households of adolescent girls (from age 9 through middle school). The program also includes some scholarships for academic excellence, incentive packages, and support for the school food workers.

