SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: September 2017 - June 2018 (220 school days)

Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport / World Food Program (WFP)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

L		Nationa	l schoo	l feeding	polic
[Nutritio	n		
Γ	\neg	Food sat	fety		

Agriculture

☐ Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget... ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A

BUDGET

Total: NR

National government:

N/A

International donors*:
NR

Private sector: 0

Other donors: 0

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

School meals are prepared on-site in open cooking areas with charcoal or wood stoves. Some schools have latrines, most have clean water, and some have electricity, piped water, and flush toilets. Very few have dedicated eating spaces (cafeterias).

SPECIAL NOTES

This report uses some 2017 data from UNESCO and some from the Annual Statistics for 2016–2017 of the Central African Republic (Annuaires statistiques de la République Centre Africaine de 2016–2017)

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

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION

☐ Nutrition

✓ Health

☐ Food and agriculture

Reproductive health

Hygiene

☑ HIV prevention

= mandatory

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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Central African Republic





SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-16						
Scho	ool level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food		
Prim	nary school	1,046,219	1,028,839	238,393		
Secondary school		619,226	139,284	N/A		
Total		1,665,445	1,168,123	238,393		
S	300,000					
DENTS	250,000					
	200.000					



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 1,665,445

Receiving school food: 238.393

☐ University/higher education ☐ Other

NUTRITION

School fe	edina	program(s) inc	lude	/involv	e the	foll	owing	ı.
	curry	program	<i>J</i>) 1110	.tuuc/	1111000	C LIIC	100	COVVIIIO	١.

V	Fortified foods
V	Bio-fortified foods
V	Micronutrient supplements
	Nutritionists involved
V	Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
	Objective to meet nutritional goals
	Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified:

Oil

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron, Calcium, and Zinc

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

World Food Program nutritionists provide technical support in terms of analysis of the food basket and design of Social Behavioral Change Communication activities.



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 we	ere involved with the school feeding program(s)				
☑ Yes □	No 🗆 NR				
Other priva	te sector (for profit) actors were involved				
☐ Yes ☐	No 📝 NR				
	a focus on creating jobs or leadership or nerating 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

Farmers were involved in the school feeding program with several types of support, including agricultural subsidies, agricultural extension, and purchase agreements set prior to harvest (forward contracts). A majority (over 75%) of cooks were women, though very few received payment.

CONTACTS: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Agency: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

The Central African Republic has been affected by conflict	t ir
recent years which increased the number of children fed.	

STUDIES CONDUCTED

N

RESEARCH NEEDED

NR



HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING (HGSF) PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport / World Food Program (WFP)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- · In-school meals
- Five times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	238,393	46%	54%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	238,393	46%	54%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Salt Legumes and nuts Oil*

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

The Central African Republic has been affected by conflict in recent years. 90% of participating schools had on-site kitchens with open cooking areas, on-site water (not piped), and storage. Students were expected to provide charcoal or wood for fuel.

