

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
September 2018 – June 2019 (222 school days)

- Emergency School Feeding

Lead Agency: World Food Program

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

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

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

## BUDGET

Total: NR

- National government: NR
- International donors\*: Yes
- Private sector: N/A
- Other donors: N/A

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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

All program schools have kitchens on site, some of which are open, some are closed. Amenities include: running water, storage, charcoal or wood stoves, and utensils.

## SPECIAL NOTES

Some data from UNESCO was used to complete this report.

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

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

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- EDUCATION**
  - Nutrition
  - Health
  - Food and agriculture
  - Reproductive health
  - Hygiene
  - HIV prevention
- OTHER**
  - School gardens
  - Physical education

= mandatory

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



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# Democratic Republic of the Congo



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018/2019

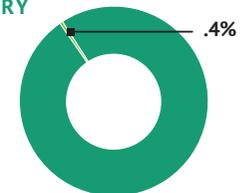
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	13,763,196	NR	67,618
Secondary school	4,618,896	NR	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,382,092</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>67,618</b>



### COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 18,382,092

Receiving school food: 67,618



Food was also provided to some students in

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- University/higher education
- Other

## 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

### Food items fortified:

Beans

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The DRC is one of the first countries in Africa to produce and use biofortified staples. The Emergency School Feeding Program incorporates some health and physical education to prevent obesity.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

<b>670</b>	Cooks and food preparers
<b>Yes</b>	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

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Following the World Food Program's Purchase for Progress (P4P) model, the program used competitive procedures and forward contracts (arranged before harvest) for commodity purchases that ensured that smallholder farmers, including women farmers, could participate. Involved farmers received some agricultural extension support as well. The DRC reported that because its program is an emergency program, it did not involve the private sector. Women were involved in preparing and cooking the school food.

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## CONTACTS: DRC

**Agency:** Ministère de l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et professionnel

**Website:** <https://www.eduquepsp.education/>

**Email:** [sgc@eduquepsp.education](mailto:sgc@eduquepsp.education)

## SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

To put this Emergency School Feeding program and survey in perspective, the DRC suffered three significant crises during the 2018–2019 school year: a financial crisis, armed conflict, and an Ebola outbreak. Nonetheless, the DRC reports that even during the critical "shock" periods enrollment rates were high, attendance rates were good, and the program supported smallholder farmers. Government funding needed for the program was not forthcoming. The survey reported that in schools where staff were not being paid, it was tempting for them to use the food for themselves despite standards and standard procedures that were intended to ensure that the food was used only for students.

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## STUDIES CONDUCTED

NR

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## RESEARCH NEEDED

NR

# Program Report: Democratic Republic of the Congo

All data from the 2018–2019 school year

## EMERGENCY SCHOOL FEEDING

**Lead implementer(s):** World Food Program

### 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
- Six times per week during the school year

### TARGETING:

Geographic (emergency zones)

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018/2019 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	67,618	–	–
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,618</b>	–	–

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals      Green, leafy vegetables      Salt  
Legumes and nuts\*      Oil

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

**Yes - Purchased (domestic)**      0% In-kind (domestic)  
**Yes - Purchased (foreign)**      0% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The DRC reported that the 2018–2019 school year cost per student in the program was USD 65. Financing came primarily or entirely from the World Food Program. Families provided firewood and utensils, and women managed the storage of food supplies in the program.

