Democratic Republic of the Congo

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES
- Handwashing with soap
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Height measurement
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Weight measurement
- Menstrual hygiene
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Deworming treatment
- Drinking water
- Water purification
- Grains/cereals
- Fish
- Roots, tubers
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Legumes and nuts
- Other vegetables
- Dairy products
- Fruits
- Eggs
- Oil
- Meat
- Salt
- Poultry
- Sugar
- Prohibited food items: None

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer
- Grains/cereals
- Fish
- Roots, tubers
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Legumes and nuts
- Other vegetables
- Dairy products
- Fruits
- Eggs
- Oil
- Meat
- Salt
- Poultry
- Sugar
- Prohibited food items: None

SCHOOL MEAL 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.

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SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018/2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>13,763,196</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>67,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>4,618,896</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,382,092</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>67,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

OTHER
- School gardens
- Physical education

nr = No Response

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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

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs
- □ Yes  □ No  □ NR
  - 670 Cooks and food preparers
  - 4 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

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.

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.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

NR

RESEARCH NEEDED

NR

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs
- 670 Cooks and food preparers
- 4 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

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.

CONTACTS: DRC

Agency: Ministère de l’enseignement primaire, secondaire et professionnel
Website: https://www.eduquepsp.education/
Email: sgc@eduquepsp.education
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>67,618</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67,618</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.