SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)
Most recently completed school year:
*January 2018 – November 2018 (195 days for day school; 273 for boarding)*
- Home Grown School Feeding Program in primary schools (with WFP support)
- School Feeding Program in secondary schools
- One Cup of Milk per Child

Lead Agency:
Districts / Ministry of Education / 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USDA 15,630,315</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National government: USD 10,227,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International donors*: USD 5,402,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other donors: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

INFRASTRUCTURE
All meals are prepared on site in closed cooking areas using charcoal or wood stoves. Cooking utensils and storage facilities are available in all schools, as are gender-private latrines. Most schools have electricity, clean water, and kitchens; some have piped water and dedicated eating spaces. Very few schools have flush toilets.

SPECIAL NOTES
The Government of Rwanda’s 2019 Statistical Yearbook was the source of some (2017/18 school year) data used to complete this report.

NR = No Response

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
  - Take-home rations
  - Conditional cash transfer

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

Prohibited food items: None

EDUCATION OTHER
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

- = mandatory

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

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX187A-10960002.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs is the property of GCNF and is protected by copyright. It may not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent. Contact: info@gcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDMEN RECEPTONG FOOD, 2018

<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>1,820,362</td>
<td>1,789,921</td>
<td>183,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>1,660,932</td>
<td>658,285</td>
<td>490,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,481,294</td>
<td>2,448,206</td>
<td>674,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVERAGE:
Primary and secondary school-age children: 3,481,294
Receiving school food: 674,658
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:
Grains/cereals (including Corn-Soy Blend) and Oil

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nutrition education and physical education are incorporated into the school feeding programs to prevent and mitigate overweight and obesity. Cooks and caterers for the Home-Grown School Feeding Program receive training in nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, and food safety/hygiene.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs
- **5,447** Cooks and food preparers
- **180** Transporters
- **3,499** Off-site processors
- **N/A** Food packagers and handlers
- **N/A** Monitoring
- **N/A** Food service management
- **N/A** 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

Farmers are involved directly in the Home Grown School Feeding Program and are assisted with subsidies, agricultural extension, and training specific to school feeding programs. Forward contracts are offered to large food suppliers.

Among the food items that are purchased for school feeding programs in Rwanda, 97% are procured locally. Local foods on the school meal menu include beans, maize meal, and milk. Sugar and salt are purchased from elsewhere.

The community is encouraged to participate in school feeding activities in Rwanda through the construction of basic infrastructure (e.g., kitchens and storage areas) and by working in school gardens, and voluntarily contributing (e.g., providing fuel, cooking, or paying for meals for secondary school students from vulnerable families).

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

School feeding programs in Rwanda are characterized by several strengths/achievements, including the improved nutritional status of students from vulnerable families, higher attendance and retention rates of students, and rising agricultural production associated with the Home Grown School Feeding Program. Recent positive developments include the provision of school lunches in the most vulnerable areas and the provision of meals for secondary school students who study from morning to evening.

Challenges associated with school feeding in Rwanda include inadequate infrastructure, a low level of community participation, and the use of firewood for cooking, which has a negative impact on the surrounding environment. There are also concerns related to cooks preparing an insufficient quantity of food for the students.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

None specified

RESEARCH NEEDED

Impact of school feeding on educational achievement

CONTACTS: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Agency: Ministry of Education
Email: info@mineduc.gov.rw
HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education / 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

TARGETING:
Geographic, targeted toward food-insecure areas

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 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>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>81,250</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81,250</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Roots/tubers
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Oil*
- Salt
- Sugar
- * fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- NR Purchased (domestic)
- NR In-kind (domestic)
- NR Purchased (foreign)
- NR In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
The Home Grown School Feeding Program began operating in primary schools in 2016.

MINEDUC SECONDARY SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM
Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

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

TARGETING:
Geographic, targeted toward food-insecure areas

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 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>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>490,801</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>490,801</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Roots/tubers
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Oil*
- * fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- NR Purchased (domestic)
- NR In-kind (domestic)
- NR Purchased (foreign)
- NR In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
School feeding programs in Rwanda have been operational in secondary boarding schools for many decades. School feeding was introduced into secondary day schools in 2014.
ONE CUP OF MILK PER CHILD

Lead implementer(s): NR

OBJECTIVES:
NR

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
• In-school snack

TARGETING:
NR

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 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>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
• Milk
  * fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
NR Purchased (domestic)    NR In-kind (domestic)
NR Purchased (foreign)     NR In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
Milk is purchased locally. Schools are responsible for storing and distributing the milk to students.