SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: September 2017-June 2018 (170 days)

· National School Feeding Program of Togo (PNAS)

Lead Agency: National Agency for Grassroots Development (Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base -ANADEB)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, **AND STANDARDS**

National school feeding policy

Nutrition

Food safety

✓ Agriculture

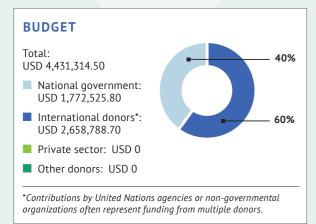
Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...

✓ Yes

No

NR



INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools have kitchens: some have latrines (nationwide maintenance is required); very few have electricity, piped water, or clean water; none have dedicated eating spaces/ cafeterias. 100% of schools had on-site kitchens. Two mechanisms for limiting food waste were employed, including sealed food storage and fumigation/pest control in the storage areas.

SPECIAL NOTES

Some data for the completion of this report is taken from UNESCO.

NR = No Response

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

<u>'</u>	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: Imported foods not purchased locally and fruit iuices

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION	OTHER	
✓ Nutrition	☐ School	
✓ Health	☐ Physica	

Reproductive health

Hygiene

✓ HIV prevention

gardens al education

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



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TOGOLESE REPUBLIC





1 year prior 2017/18

3.3%

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN DECEIVING FOOD 2017 40

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18				
Sch	ool level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Prin	nary school	1,627,678	1,704,615	91,666
Seco	ondary school	1,147,786	727,949	N/A
Tota	al	2,775,464	2,252,140	91,666
S	120,000			
Ξ	105,000			
8	90,000			
Ξ	75,000			
BER STUDENTS	60,000			
Ü	45,000			
ш	70.000			



3 years prior

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 2,775,464

15,000

Receiving school food:

91.666

Food was also provided to some students in

☐ vocational/trade schools ☐ University/higher education ☐ Other

NUTRITION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Togo reports that nutritionists are involved in the program and that cooks/caterers received special training. In addition, preschoolers benefit occasionally from vitamin A treatment.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

~2,000 Cooks and food preparers					
NR Transporters					
NR Off-site processors					
NR	NR Food packagers and handlers				
NR	Monitoring				
NR	Food service management				
NR	Safety and quality inspectors				
NR	Other				
Farmers were	e 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					
WomenYouthOther groups					
There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)					
✓ Yes □ No □ NR					

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Within communities, some participation in the feeding program is required. Most or all of the cooks are women and they are paid by the national government. The civil society takes an active part in the program by bringing resources to the schools and providing periodic follow-ups.

CONTACTS: TOGO

Agency: Ministère du Développement à la base, de l'Artisanat et de

la Jeunesse

Website: https://devbase.gouv.tg/

Email: N/A

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Attendance and exam pass rates have increased significantly in schools receiving foods. Children in these schools are healthier and the government is more aware of the children's issues. The program is cross sectional and requires the combined efforts of the involved ministries, which provides a social safety net and improves the welfare of the children. The challenge is resources which limit coverage.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies on the sustainability of school feeding, improving the cost benefit of school feeding, and improving community participation. And a study on the advantages and costs of the school meal distribution operation.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Research on the operation and distribution cost of the program.



NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM OF TOGO (PNAS)

Lead implementer(s): National Agency for Grassroots Development (Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base - ANADEB)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

School meals

TARGETING:

Targeting is based on Togo's poverty map and targeted schools are in poor and isolated areas.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	91,319	47.85%	52.15%
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	91,319	47.85%	52.15%

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Poultry Fruits
Legumes and nuts Other vegetables Salt
Meat Fish Oil
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

Responsibility for the implementation of the program moved from the Technical Secretariat of the Community Development Project. The program is now operated by ANADEB. Parents provide in-kind contributions.

