**SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)**

School year: 2020–2021
- Support program for primary education and girls’ schooling (Programme d’appui à l’enseignement primaire et à la scolarisation des filles)

Lead Agency: Department of Food, Nutrition, and School Health

**NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS**
- National school feeding policy
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...
- Yes
- No
- No response

**BUDGET**
Total: USD 19,566,056
- Government: USD 456,539
- International donors*: USD 19,109,517
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0

Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture... Yes
- No
- No response

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

**INFRASTRUCTURE**
Most schools in Chad have kitchens; some have running water; and very few have separate eating areas, electricity, potable water, or latrines. School kitchens are typically equipped with on-site water (not piped), storage facilities, serving utensils, and charcoal or wood stoves.

**SPECIAL NOTES**
Some population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

**MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY**
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

- Grains, cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

Prohibited food items: Pork/food containing pork

**FOOD SOURCES**
- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

**COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES**
- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

**COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS**
- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.

**SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

**CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total # Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>1,618,352</td>
<td>17,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>2,982,642</td>
<td>2,242,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>2,697,440</td>
<td>537,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,298,434</td>
<td>2,797,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 5,680,882
Receiving school food: 122,009

Food was also provided to some students in... Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

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.

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.
NUTRITION
School feeding program(s) included/involved the following:
- Fortified foods
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved
- Objective to meet nutritional goals
- Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified/biofortified:
- Legumes, pulses, nuts; oil; salt

Micronutrients:
- Vitamin A, iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
The program employs 12 nutritionists, and cooks are trained in nutrition and food safety. Students receive deworming treatment, as well as nutrition and physical education, and their weight is measured. The Inter-ministerial Committee for Food, Nutrition and School Health (CIANSS) coordinates at the national level.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

RESEARCH NEEDED
There are plans to conduct the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) exercise again in 2022.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
Jobs created by school feeding programs*
- 250 Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- Safety and quality inspectors
- Other

*If blank, no response was provided.

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)?
- Yes
- No
- No response

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...
- Yes
- No
- No response

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...
- Women
- Other groups
- Youth
- No response

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)?
- Yes
- No
- No response

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?
- Yes
- No
- There are no food banks in this country.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
The program supports women’s involvement and leadership via parent and student mothers associations, and the program provides a cash subsidy to cooks (most or all of whom are women). The World Food Program supports community agropastoral activities and promotes sustainability by providing cash transfers to households of members of the mothers’ and parents’ associations that produce and supply food to school canteens. Parents/community members are expected to contribute firewood, water, and kitchens and storage areas for the program.

SUCCESES AND CHALLENGES
In the last five years, the program has resulted in increased school enrollment, attendance, and retention rates, especially for girls, and improved nutritional status for students. Among the challenges associated with school feeding, just 10% of Chadian school children have access to school food, even as the Government of Chad’s vision is to make the program available to all students in the country. In addition, most program funding comes from external sources; there is a lack of funds for emergency school meals (especially for refugees in the eastern part of the country); there is poor infrastructure at most schools (especially storage space, kitchens, and eating spaces); and communities have a limited ability to support the school canteens.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC
The program responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by reducing the frequency of food distribution, changing modalities, and increasing the program budget. Changes were also made in terms of how students were provided food at school, and some food supplies were provided to parents to be prepared at home. Other aspects of the program — including the number of children fed, the types of food provided, and the geographical focus — did not change. A positive outcome of the pandemic has been additional attention to hygiene, handwashing with soap, and sanitation at schools. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, education contingency plans and a school food fund for emergencies would have been helpful. To prepare for a future emergency, the government could develop a policy for local community food production and create a stock of contingency food (food bank) for school feeding.

CONTACTS: CHAD
Agency: Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion
Website: N/A
SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION AND GIRLS’ SCHOOLING
PROGRAMME D’APPUI À L’ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE ET À LA SCOLARISATION DES FILLES
Lead implementer(s): Department of Food, Nutrition, and School Health

OBJECTIVES:
- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
- In-school meals
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:
- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:
Geographic targeting based on level of vulnerability

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 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>242</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>122,009</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>122,251</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:
- Grains, cereals
- Legumes, pulses, nuts*
- Eggs
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Oil*
- Salt*
- Water

FOOD SOURCES:
- 40% Purchased (domestic)
- 30% Purchased (foreign)
- 30% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
An additional objective of the program is to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The program emphasizes girls’ education by providing take-home rations for girls in certain grades that attend at least 80% of school days and providing cash transfers to households of adolescent girls (from age 9 through middle school). The program also includes some scholarships for academic excellence, incentive packages, and support for the school food workers.