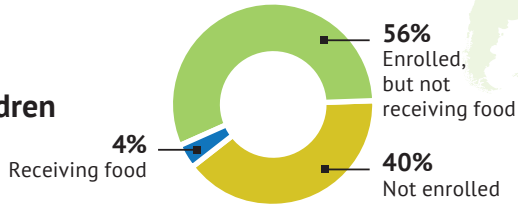


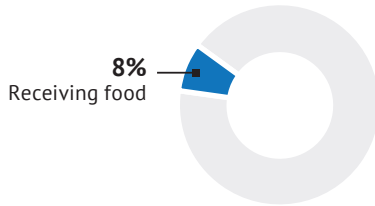


School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

All Primary and Secondary School-age Children



Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	1,807,537	31,446	531
Primary School	3,212,386	2,955,477	247,844
Secondary School	2,861,499	663,802	0
TOTAL	7,881,422	3,650,725	248,375



National Laws, Policies, and Standards

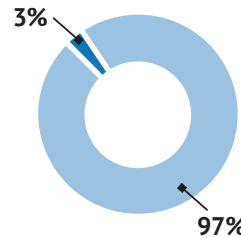
National school feeding policy

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food safety
- Smallholder farms
- Agriculture (apart from smallholders)
- Climate/environment policy
- Private sector involvement

The country had ...

- Inter-sectoral coordination committee for school feeding
- National system for monitoring school feeding

Budget



Total: **USD 14,174,930**

- Government: 374,930
- International donors: 13,800,000
- Private sector: 0
- NGOs (domestic): 0
- Other donors: 0

- Line item in the national budget for school feeding

School Foods and Beverages

Whole grains

- Refined/milled grains
- Blended grain-based products

Legumes

- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Dairy
- Poultry and game meat

Red meat

Processed meat

Fish and shellfish

- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers

Fruits

Dark green leafy vegetables

- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Deep-fried foods
- Sweets

Liquid oils

- Semi-solid and solid fats

Salt

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- 100% fruit juice
- Other fruit drink
- Tea
- Other sugar-sweetened beverages

Prohibited food items

- Pork products

Food Sources

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

Special Notes: Population and enrollment data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

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

Limitations on food and beverage marketing...

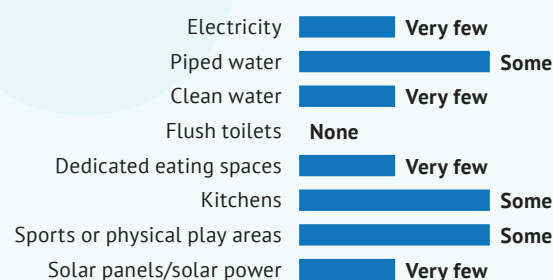
- On school grounds**
- To school age children**

Additional Information

At least 20 nutritionists at the Ministry for Health were involved in the Primary Education and Girls' Schooling Support Program during the 2022-2023 school year. Food items such as legumes were fortified with vitamin A and folic acid and included in the school meals. In addition, vitamin A nutritional supplements or micronutrient powders were provided to students (e.g., in pill or drop form). Several approaches were used to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, including nutritional requirements for food baskets, food and/or beverage restrictions on or near school grounds, and food, nutrition, and physical education.

Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

Share of Schools with ...



Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: **830**

- At least 100% paid
- 100% women

There was a focus on creating job opportunities for...

- Women**
- Youth
- Other Groups

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
- School gardens**

Complementary Education Programs

- Food and nutrition**
- Agriculture
- Environment/climate/sustainability
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention**
- Physical education**
- Mental health

Additional Information

During the 2022-2023 school year, small-scale farmers were engaged in school feeding in Chad and supplied grains/cereals, legumes/pulses/nuts, meat, fish, vegetables, and oil to the program or schools. Small-scale farmers received various types of support, including advice or tools to prevent post-harvest losses; advice, seeds, or tools to promote production of specific crops or foods; school feeding-specific training; and cash transfers. Food was purchased from local companies through competitive tender procedures. The private sector was involved in school feeding through food trade, transport, the sale or rental of supplies to the program (e.g., utensils, equipment), and provision of technical expertise/assistance. Approximately 830 cooks—paid in cash by the national government—were employed in the program, and cooks received special training in nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, and food safety and hygiene. Around 1,560 paid jobs existed in this school feeding program including cooks and food preparers, transporters, and food packagers and handlers. The program provided financial support to women for income-generating activities and involved them in school management and decision-making bodies, such as the Association of Mothers of Students.

Environmental Sustainability

Targeted climate-friendly foods

- Yes No

Steps taken to limit food waste

- Sealed food storage
- Fumigation/pest control in storage area
- Use of hermetic bags or larger hermetic storage system
- Routine testing/monitoring of dry food storage
- Use of nearly-expired food
- Use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce
- Campaign to reduce how much food students throw away

Steps taken to limit package waste

- Re-use of bags/containers
- Recycling
- Use of compostable materials
- Use of “bulk serve” containers
- Prohibiting specific types of packaging

Additional Information

To reduce the use of firewood/charcoal, improved stoves were tested for several years and thermal retention bags recently launched as an experiment, and selected menus that require less cooking were created. The program engaged communities in capacity building on food processing and preservation techniques. School gardens were established to help support the program and tackle climate change issues, and produce from school gardens was consumed by students and households and was also sold.

Emergencies

Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

- Yes No

Strategies to address the impact of emergencies

- Seek alternative food sources or suppliers
- Changes in numbers of students fed
- Negotiate better prices with existing suppliers
- Establish alternative supply routes or transportation methods
- Source different or alternative food
- Release of food reserves
- Increase funding or budget allocation for school feeding
- Collaborate with local producers or suppliers to reduce dependence on global supply chains
- Changes in delivery method
- Changes in feeding modality
- Changes in feeding frequency
- No particular strategy was used

Additional Information

During the 2022-2023 school year, the Primary Education and Girls’ Schooling Support Program was affected by natural disasters (e.g., earthquake, hurricane, and floods; excluding slow-onset emergencies), supply chain issues, extreme food price inflation and a teacher’s strike. Due to these emergencies, schools were closed for less than a month, and school feeding operations ceased temporarily in some schools/regions. As a result, the accessibility of food slightly decreased, though there were no adjustments to the school food menu, and there was no noticeable impact on the cost of operating the program.

Successes and Challenges

Successes

Nothing reported.

Challenges

Nothing reported.

Primary Education and Girls' Schooling Support Program

(Programme d'appui à l'enseignement primaire et à la scolarisation des filles)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): The Directorate of Food, Nutrition, School Health, and Emergency Actions (*La direction de l'alimentation, de la nutrition, de la santé scolaire et des actions d'urgence*)
- The national government managed the program (Centralized decision-making).
- Implementing partner procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	531	56%	44%
Primary School	247,844	44%	56%
Secondary School	0	—	—
TOTAL	248,375	44%	56%

Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Legumes
- Red meat
- Processed meat
- Fish and shellfish
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Liquid oils
- Salt

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To address gender-specific challenges
- To reduce hunger
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals

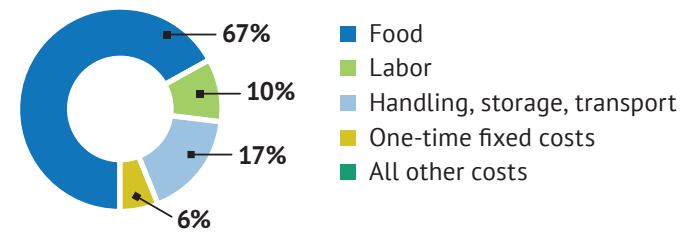
Frequency and Duration

- 5 times per week (in-school meals); and quarterly (cash transfer)
- During the school year

Targeting

- Grade levels (primary), geography, and school characteristics (net school enrollment rates and local levels of food insecurity)

Expenses



Food Sources

15% Purchased (domestic) 6% In-kind (domestic)
79% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

Additional Information

The Primary Education and Girls' Schooling Support Program (Programme d'appui à l'enseignement primaire et à la scolarisation des filles) was started in 2013. Approximately 248,375 children received food and cash transfers (excellence scholarships, incentive kits, and motivation fees for canteen staff) through this program. Unfortunately, insufficient funding to meet program objectives resulted in low program coverage. Around 15% of the purchased food for the program was procured from local sources. Communities developed agricultural and market gardening activities to support school canteens, and national NGOs participated in the implementation of activities. Through the local production-based school feeding approach, menus were developed by communities, including students, to account for their food preferences.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs® collects data from government sources and is funded, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contact info@gcnf.org for more information.

Citation: Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, Chad. <https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>