

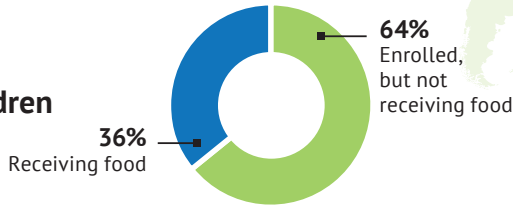


REPUBLIC OF  
**Haiti**



## School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

### All Primary and Secondary School-age Children

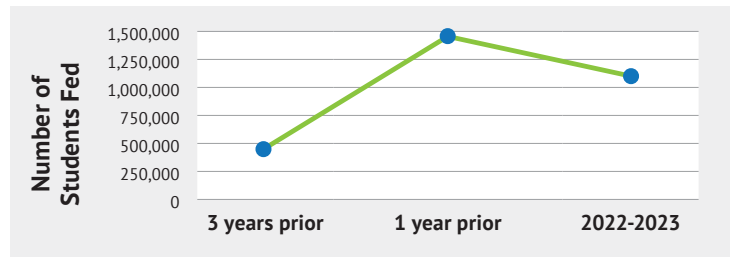


### Only Enrolled Primary Students

Not defined.

School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	756,594	Unknown	0
Primary School	1,472,842	Unknown	1,130,978
Secondary School	1,630,619	Unknown	Unknown*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,860,055</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1,130,978</b>

\* The National School Canteen Program reached some children in lower secondary schools, though the precise breakdown by school level is not known.



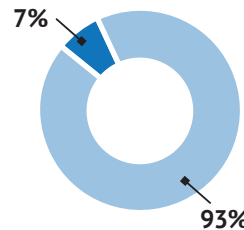
## National Laws, Policies, and Standards

- 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 43,000,000**

- Government: 3,000,000
- International donors: 40,000,000
- 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

### Food Sources

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

**Special Notes:** Population numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report. Information on school enrollment was not available.

## School Foods and Beverages (cont'd)

### Prohibited food items

Canned goods, sausages, candy, pre-cooked foods to be reheated, concentrates, foods with high sodium content, drinks with low nutritional content, carbonated drinks, instant juice powders and other similar drinks, and alcoholic drinks.

## 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

In the 2022 school year, at least one nutritionist was engaged in the National School Canteen Program. The program served oil, flour, and salt that were fortified with iron, vitamin A, and/or iodine, and further distributed vitamin A supplements directly to students. The program also included school gardens which were used to produce food for the students. Overweight/obesity is not generally considered to be a problem in Haiti.

## Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

### Share of Schools with ...

Electricity	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Some
Piped water	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Some
Clean water	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Some
Flush toilets	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Very few
Dedicated eating spaces	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Some
Kitchens	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Very few
Sports or physical play areas	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Very few
Solar panels/solar power	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	Very few

### Employment

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

- At least 1–25% 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

Through the National School Canteen Program, women received training in processing of local food products, and youths gained employment as monitors and supervisors. Farms of all sizes supplied the program with various foods, while the nonfarm private sector engaged with the program through food trade, processing, transport, catering, and sale or rental of supplies (such as utensils). Civil society engaged with the program through school-level canteen management committees.

## 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

Efforts to reduce the distance travelled by food included an increase in the use of locally-produced foods and modifications to the school meal menu. At the same time, efforts to reduce the use of firewood or charcoal included use of energy-efficient ovens or stoves.

## 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

In the 2022 school year, the National School Canteen Program was affected by economic/financial crisis, conflict, supply chain issues, and extreme food price inflation. The emergencies caused some schools to close for at least one month during the school year, and caused school feeding operations to be suspended in some schools/regions. The program responded to these emergencies with increased use of locally-produced foods, among other coping strategies.

## Successes and Challenges

### Successes

Over the past 5 years, the National School Canteen Program has been able to:

1. Raise awareness and generate buy-in among decision-makers for a significant increase in beneficiaries by opening the program to all school children;
2. Raise awareness among decision-makers on the importance of using local products in school meals;
3. Raise awareness among stakeholders on the importance of micronutrients and the provision of a balanced diet to students.

### Challenges

1. Collecting the funds needed for the canteen;
2. Operating the canteen in schools located in regions which are occupied by armed gangs;
3. Delivering food to all schools in the 10 departments of the country that are part of the program.

# National School Canteen Program

(Programme National de Cantines Scolaires - PNCS)

## Management

- Lead implementer(s): Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP)
- The program was managed with both centralized and decentralized decision-making (Semi-decentralized).
- National government and PNCS partners have their own purchasing and supply procedures.

## How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	0	–	–
Primary School	1,130,978	–	–
Secondary School	Unknown*	–	–
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,130,978</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

\* The National School Canteen Program reached some children in lower secondary schools, though the precise breakdown by school level is not known.

## Foods and Beverages

- Refined/milled grains
- Liquid oils
- Legumes
- Salt
- Fish and shellfish
- Dairy milk

## 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 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
- During the school year

## Targeting

- Targeting by grade level and school characteristics

## Food Sources

49% Purchased (domestic)

0% In-kind (domestic)

51% Purchased (foreign)

0% In-kind (foreign)

## Additional Information

The National School Canteen Program implemented competitive tendering procedure without any preference given to small-scale farms or firms. The program operated in public schools, and a typical school kitchen was located outdoors and was equipped with on-site water (not piped), secure storage, charcoal/wood stoves, and utensils.

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](mailto:info@gcnf.org) for more information.

**Citation:** Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, Haiti.

<https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>