

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- School feeding program (*Programme d'alimentation scolaire*)
- School breakfast scheme (*Dispositif petits déjeuners à l'école*)
- Social pricing of school canteens (*Tarifification sociale des cantines scolaires*)

Lead Agency: Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Solidarity and Health; Ministry of Local Authorities; Ministry of Agriculture and Food

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

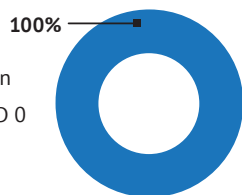
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD Unknown*

- Government: USD Unknown
- International donors**: USD 0
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



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

*As local authorities are responsible for the school feeding program (programme d'alimentation scolaire), and there is variation regarding the extent to which pupils' parents pay for the food and/or the extent to which social pricing is applied, the budget for school feeding is not known at the national level. School feeding operations are not directly funded by the national government. However, in 2020–2021, the French recovery plan included a one-time USD 59,508,775 grant for small canteens.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in France have electricity, clean and piped water, flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens. School kitchens are equipped with refrigeration and gas or electric stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

The European Union's school fruit, vegetables and milk scheme is not included in this report, although it was operational in France during the 2020/2021 school year.

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

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

Prohibited food items: Synthetic meat products

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.



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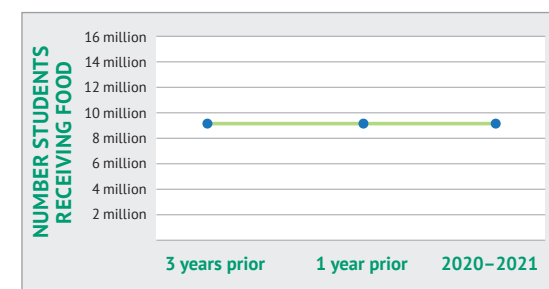
French Republic



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	2,485,800	2,463,400	1,736,700
Primary school	4,189,400	4,189,400	3,263,500
Secondary school	5,757,100	5,676,500	4,294,300
Total	12,432,300	12,329,300	9,294,500



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 9,946,500

Receiving school food: 7,557,800



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved 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/biofortified:

Not applicable

Micronutrients:

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight obesity include nutritional requirements for school meals/snacks, classroom intervention by school nurses, and education programs (food and nutrition, health, and physical education). The school breakfast scheme works with families to ensure that students don't receive a "double breakfast".

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Results of the Third French Individual and National Food Consumption (INCA3) Survey 2014-2015 indicate that meals served in schools are of higher nutritional quality than other types of meals consumed away-from-home.

RESEARCH NEEDED

None specified

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

30,625 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

Farmers provide a wide variety of products for the school feeding program, and the private sector is engaged in food trading, transport, processing, and catering and in the provision of utensils/equipment. Students' families contribute by paying a partial price for school meals.

CONTACTS: FRANCE

Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Food /
General Directorate of Food

Website: <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/>

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

School feeding in France is the responsibility of local authorities, and all secondary school students and a majority of primary school students have access to school catering. Among the successes related to school feeding, there is an emphasis on sustainable food, nutritional quality, health security, and social pricing to ensure access. Apart from the adjustments during the COVID-19 pandemic, no challenges were noted.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount of funding for the school feeding program (programme d'alimentation scolaire) was increased. Schools in France were mostly (though not entirely) open throughout the 2020–2021 school year. However, the pandemic caused the number of students reached by school feeding programs to decline. It also caused a temporary change in feeding modality, with meals prepared at school but made available to be picked up and eaten at home. Independent of the school feeding programs, food banks and charities/NGOs also worked to reach families who experienced food insecurity with food during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMME D'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE

Lead implementer(s): Local collectivities; Ministry of Territorial Cohesion; Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Solidarity and Health; Ministry of Agriculture and Food

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week throughout the year

TARGETING:

Participation in the school feeding program is the voluntary choice of parents.

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	1,736,700	49%	51%
Primary school	3,263,500	49%	51%
Secondary school	4,294,000*	49%	51%
Total	9,294,200	49%	51%

*The number for secondary school students is inclusive of 487,000 students of vocational/technical schools.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Meat	Fruits
Roots, tubers	Poultry	Dairy milk
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Fish	Water
Dairy products	Green, leafy vegetables	
Eggs	Other vegetables	* fortified

FOOD SOURCES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The school feeding program operates in both public and private schools. Efforts to limit food waste include a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away, use of appropriate portion sizes, and use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce, among others. Efforts to limit packaging waste include use of stainless steel trays, re-use of bags/containers, recycling, and use of compostable materials.



SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCHEME DISPOSITIF PETITS DÉJEUNERS À L'ÉCOLE

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 1–4 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Targeting based on geography, as well as social and economic indicators.

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	*		
Primary school	100,138	–	–
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	100,138	–	–

*Included in the numbers for primary school students

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fruits	Fruit juice
Dairy products	Dairy milk	Water
		* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic) 0% In-kind (domestic)
 0% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The school breakfast scheme was launched in 2018 and scaled up in 2019. The program aims to reduce social and health inequalities in the country, and specific food choices are made by the local community.

SOCIAL PRICING OF SCHOOL CANTEENS

(TARIFICATION SOCIALE DES CANTINES SCOLAIRES)

Lead implementer(s): Inter-ministerial delegation for the prevention and fight against poverty

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide a social safety net

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- During the school year

TARGETING:

Low-income communities are targeted with the aim of providing low-income children with access to school canteens.

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	21,000	–	–
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	21,000	–	–

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Not applicable. This program targets communities and does not serve meals.

FOOD SOURCES

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Government of France provides financial support to disadvantaged rural communities to set up social pricing for their school canteens, thereby facilitating access to balanced meals for a greater number of children, especially from poor backgrounds. This program therefore targets communities and is not directly involved in the provision of meals.

