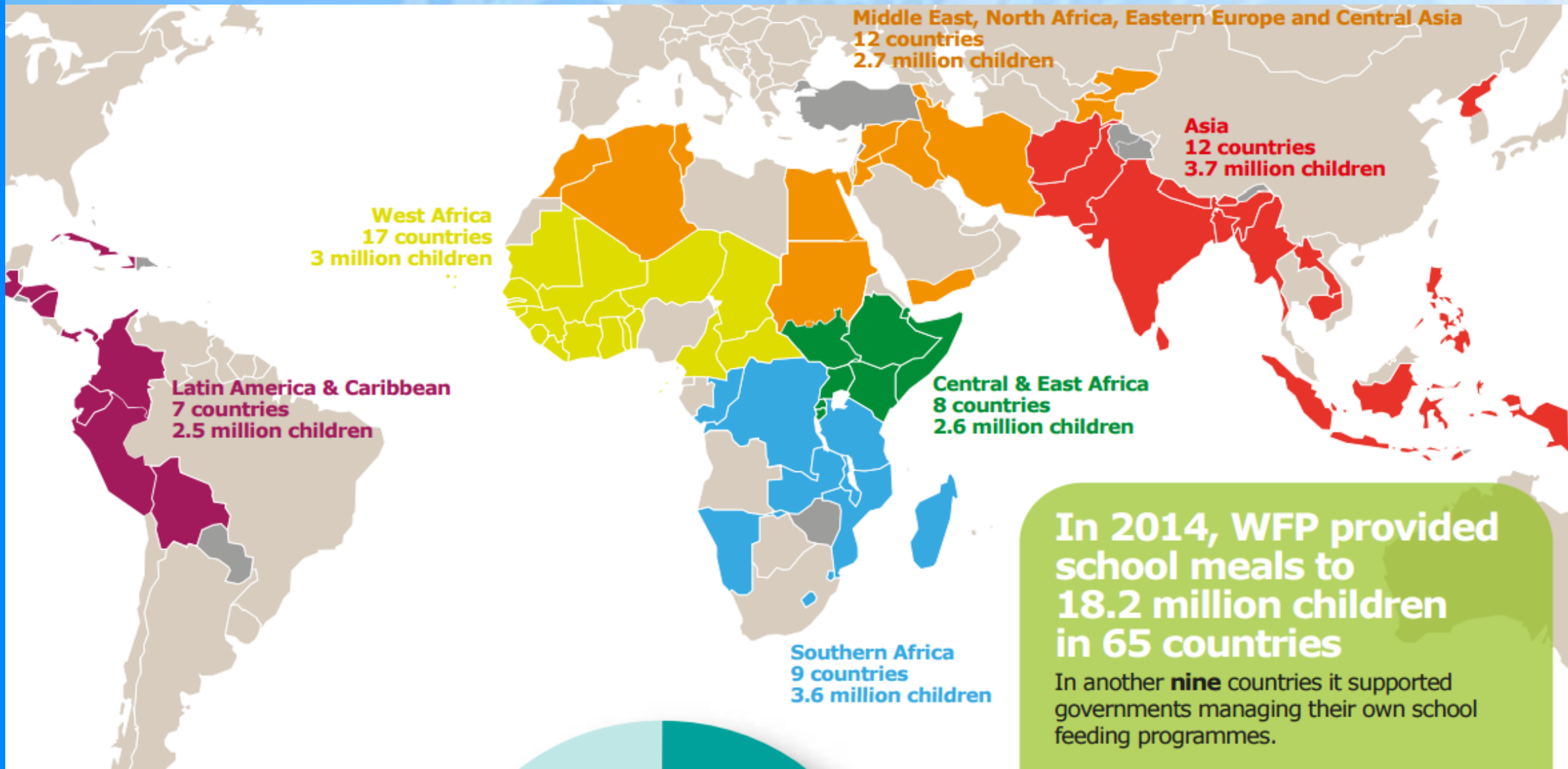


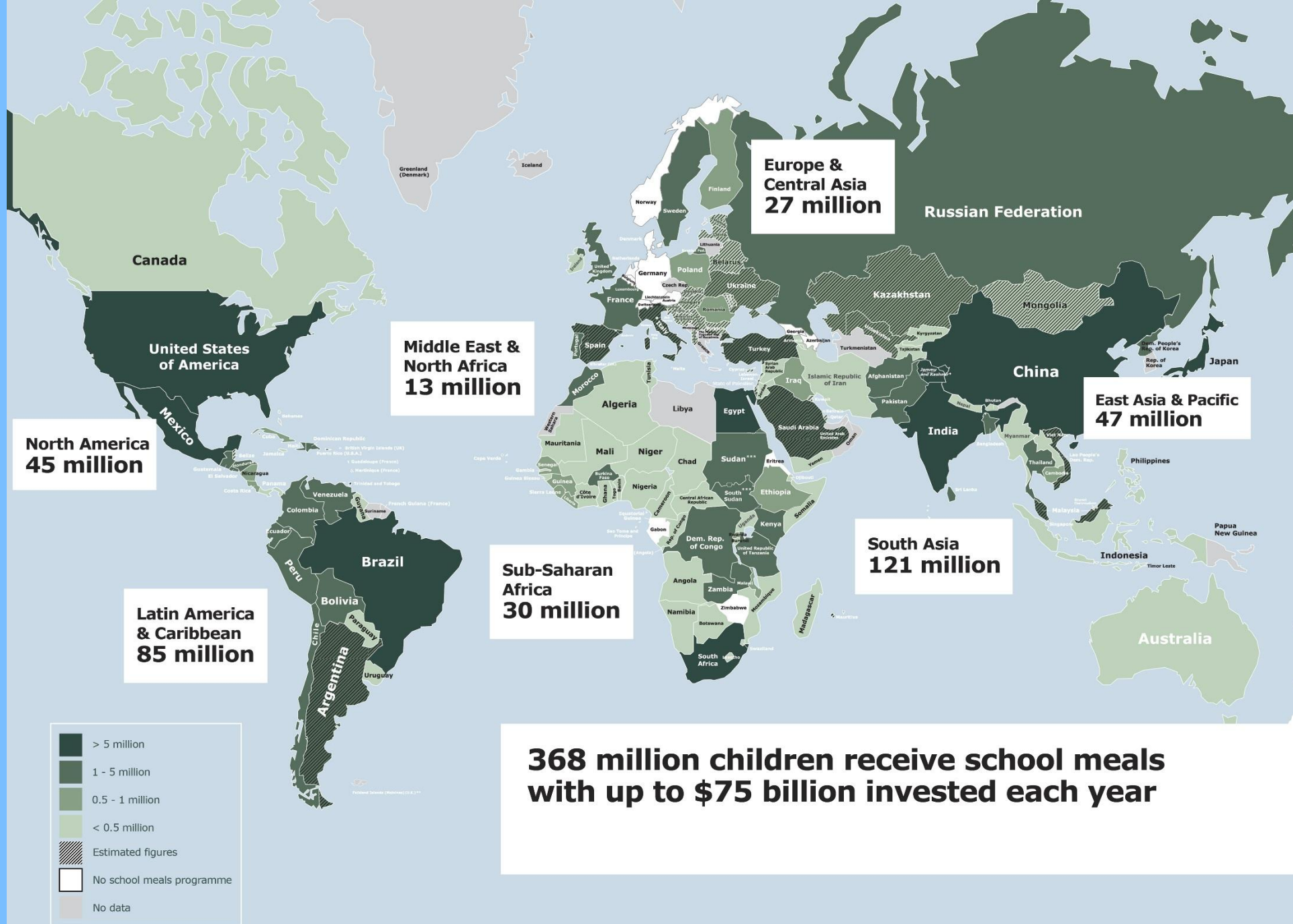
SCHOOL FEEDING: A BRIEF GLOBAL OVERVIEW



World Food Programme

WFP Supported School Feeding 2014







Some of the largest School Feeding programmes include:

- India: approx. 115 million children
- Brazil: 47 million
- United States: 45 million
- China: 26 million

43 countries have programmes of over 1 million children

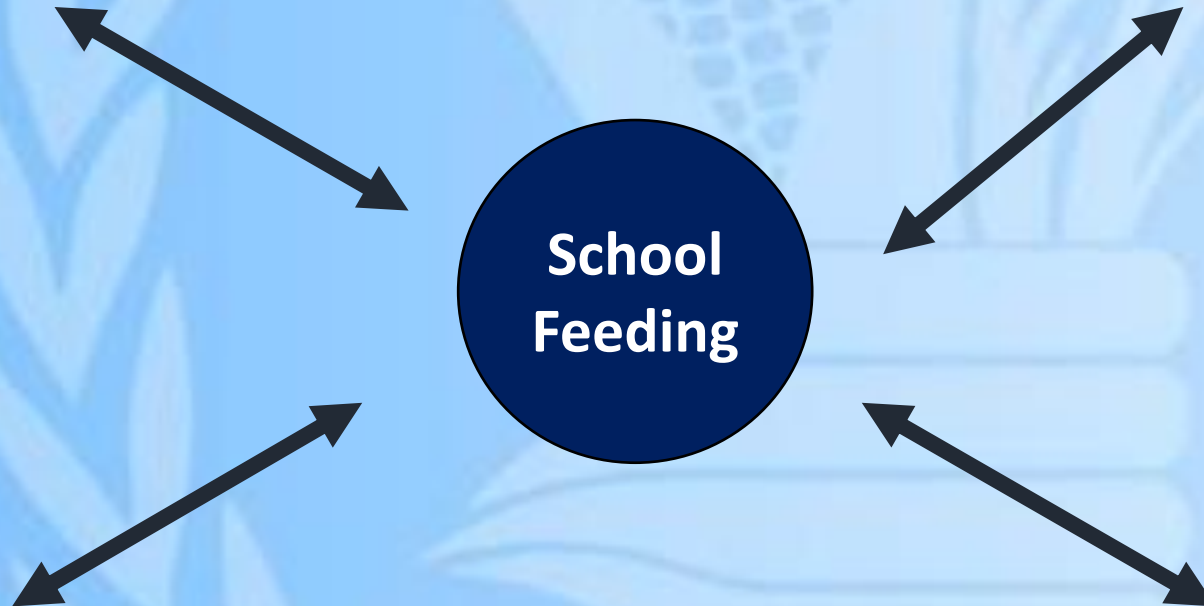
Access to Education

**Improved Health and
Nutrition**

**School
Feeding**

Food and Agriculture

Social Assistance



Typical School Feeding Objectives

Access to Education

- Improves enrolment, attendance and retention
- Promotes cognitive development
- Improves children's ability to pay attention in class

Typical School Feeding Objectives

Improved Nutrition

- Nutritious meals can improve macronutrient intake and increase weight gain
- Especially when using multi-fortified foods, meals can reduce micronutrient deficiencies
- SF is a vehicle for providing deworming treatments

Typical School Feeding Objectives

Social Assistance to families in need

- Reducing malnutrition and supporting education improves economic outcomes with generational benefits
- Meals can act as a transfer value to the most vulnerable households and improve nutritional status of other family members
- Programmes can be designed to involve and support entire communities

Typical School Feeding Objectives

Links to local food and agriculture (Home Grown School Feeding)

- Supports agricultural development
- Boosts rural economies
- Provides opportunities for smallholder capacity development and training
- Strengthens community involvement in schools

Sample School Feeding Models

A. Traditional in-kind

Children get school meals via a traditional food pipeline managed by WFP, cooked at schools

B. Individual caterers via district

Cash transfer to district Education Department, local caterers contracted to supply meals

C. Individual caterers via school

Cash transfer to school committee, arrangement with local caterer to provide meals in school

D. Central urban caterer

Cash transfer to municipality or DoE, central caterer contracted to deliver meals to multiple schools

E. School buys from market, and cooks

Cash transfer to school; food procured on local market, and meals provided in school

F. Committee buys from producers, and cooks

Cash transfer to school committee; arrangement with local producers to provide food, cooked locally

G. Student e-voucher canteen

e-voucher programme for students to buy food in school canteen.

H. Student voucher external providers

Students are given a voucher, which they exchange for cooked food from a number of different external providers

I. Take home ration – in kind

In-kind food distribution direct to households of school children – no meals provided in school

J. Take home ration – C&V

Cash / voucher transfer direct to households of school children – no meal provided in school

K. Farmers and producers

Voucher programme pays for produce directly from producers, used in school feeding programme

L. Inputs or transport

Voucher programme for inputs or transportation costs for producers to support a HGSF project

Emerging Issues in School Feeding

- Efficiencies and Scale
- Centralized, decentralized, or cash supply chains
- Commercial vs Public Systems

Emerging Issues in School Feeding

Nutrition

- Food quality vs cost efficiency
- Diet diversity and food fortification
 - Iron supplementation and improved test scores
 - Provision of adolescent girls with iron and folate
- Dual burden of obesity and malnutrition

Emerging Issues in School Feeding

Data and Information Systems

- Developing M&E systems
- Quality targeting
- Tracking financial transfers for increased use of cash
- The need for impact evaluations

Emerging Issues in School Feeding

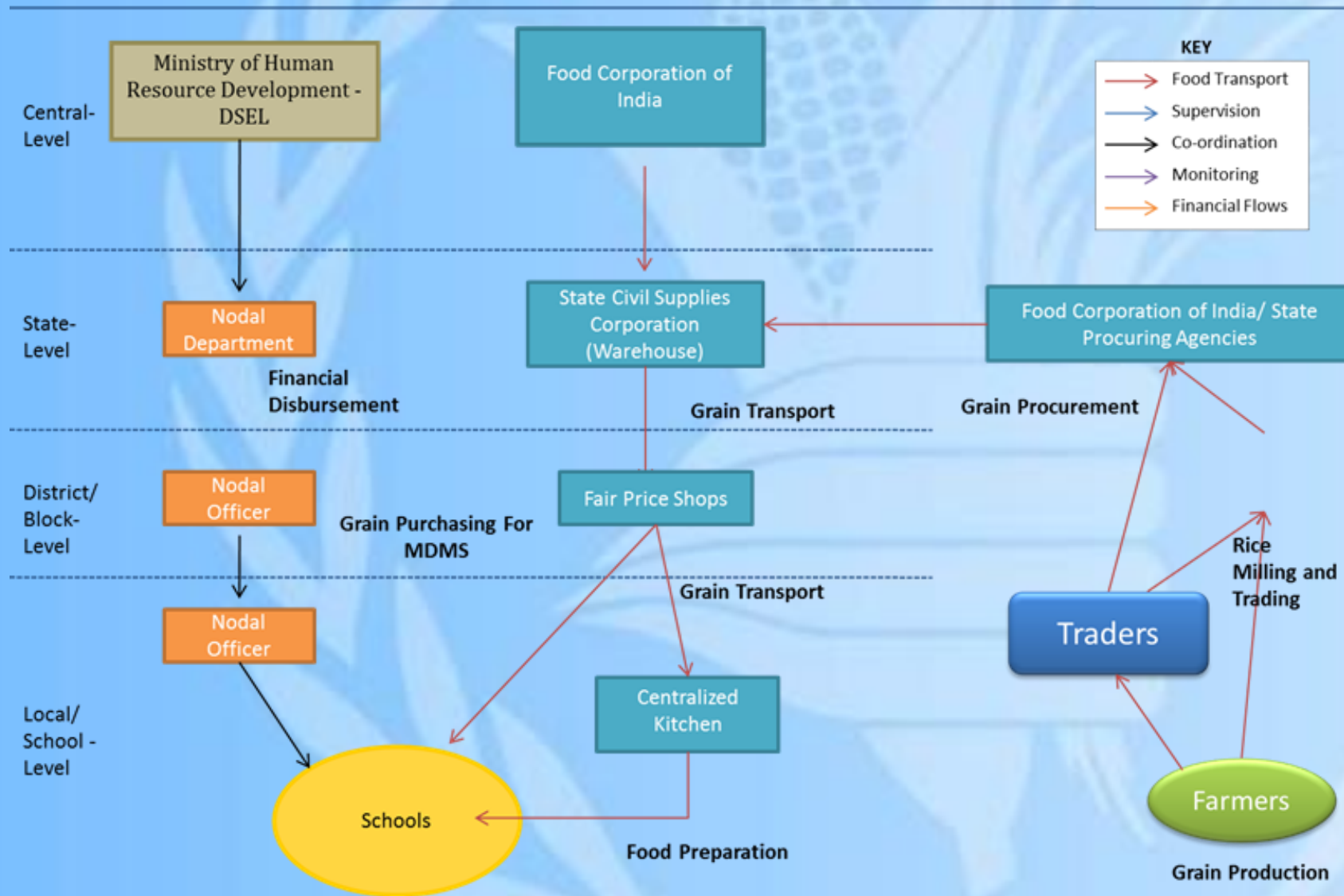
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

- Supporting school feeding policies with national laws and regulations lead to strong programmes in large countries
- Embedding these in larger social protection systems supports all programmes

Knowledge Sharing

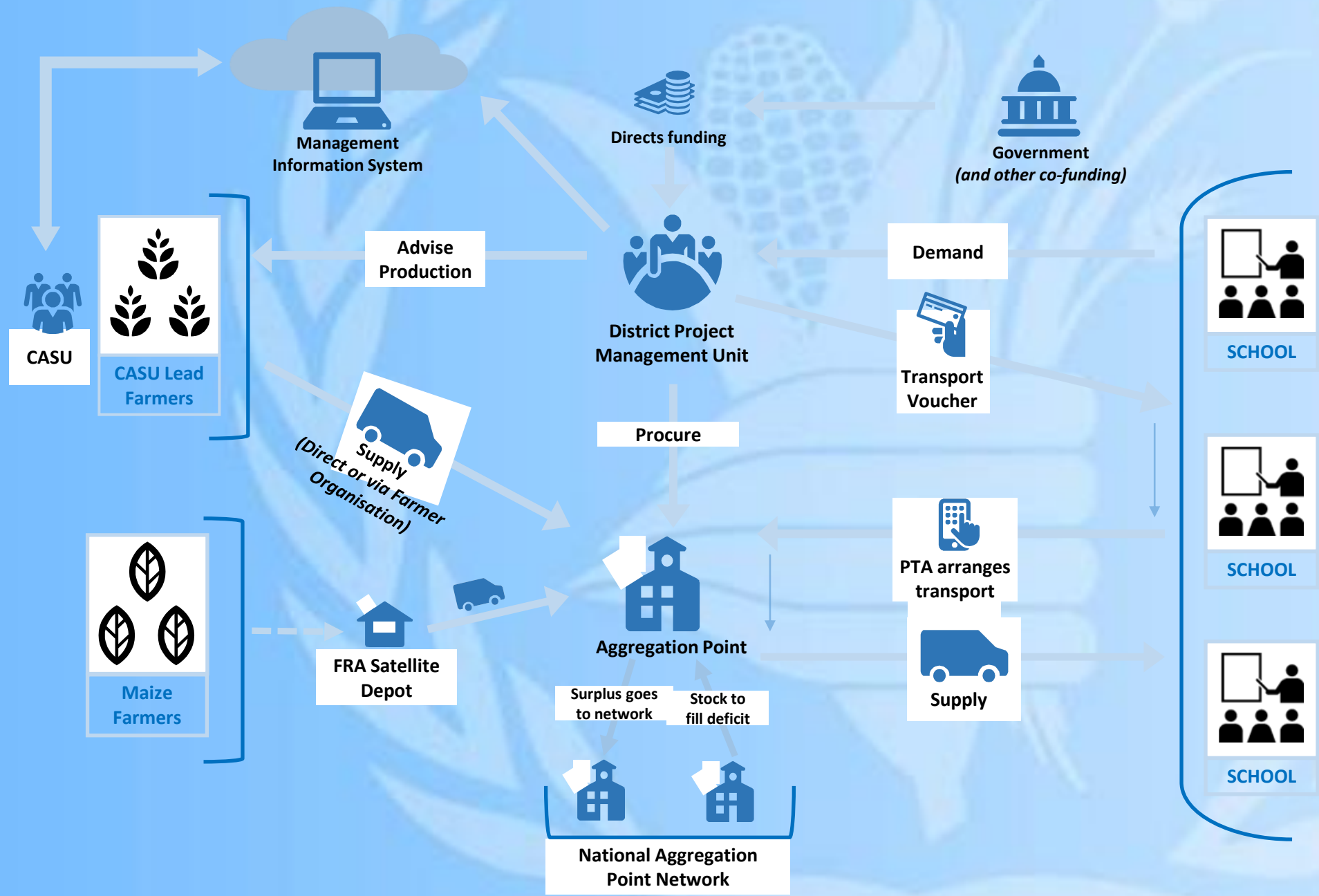
- WFP facilitates south-south cooperation so that successes and innovations can be shared across countries
- The WFP Centre of Excellence (CoE) based in Brazil regularly invites governments, many from Africa, to come to the centre to learn more about the Brazilian model
- The CoE provides technical expertise on policy and programmes

Centralized Supply Chain: India's Mid Day Meal Scheme



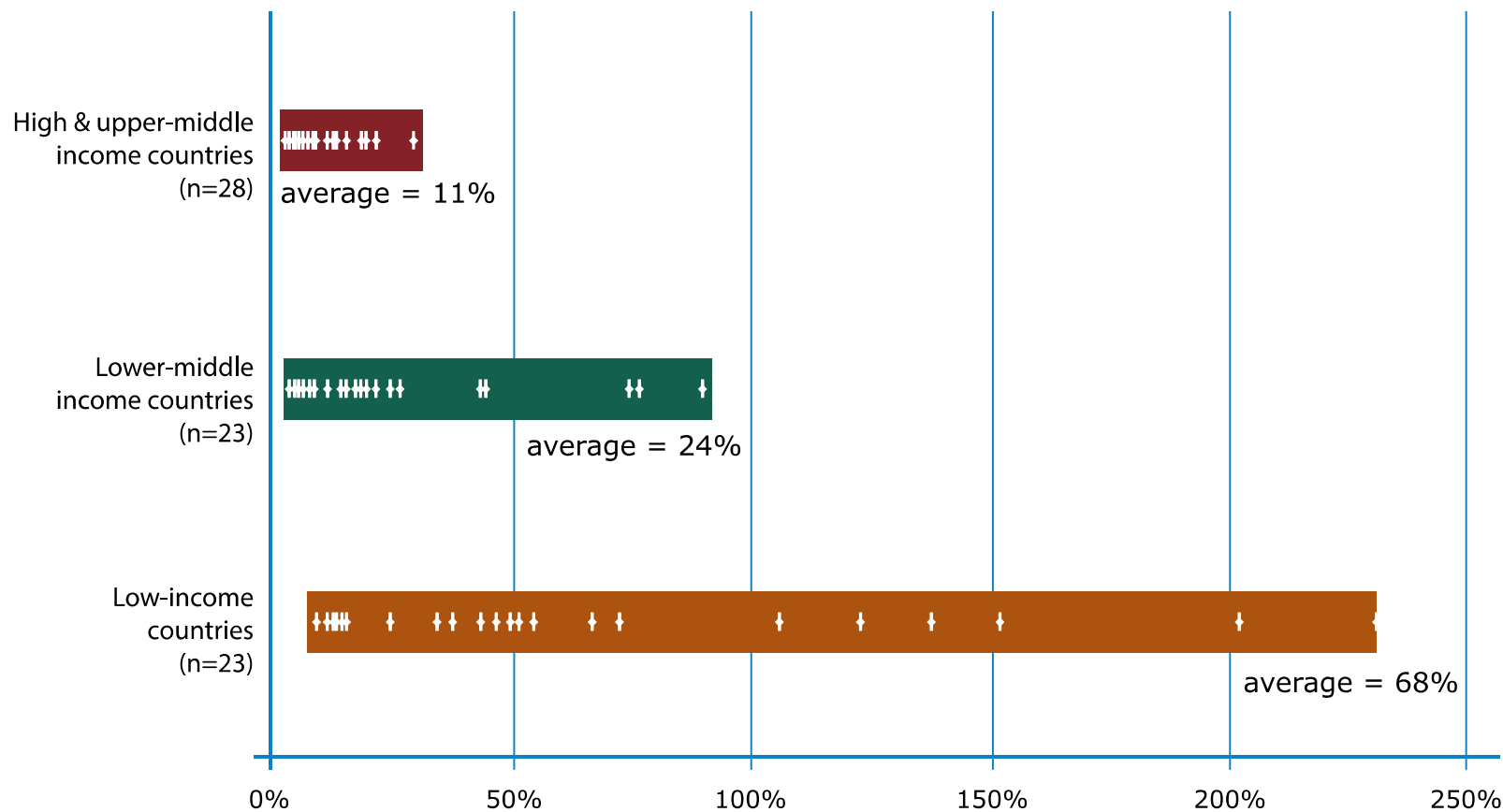


Decentralised Supply Chain: Zambia

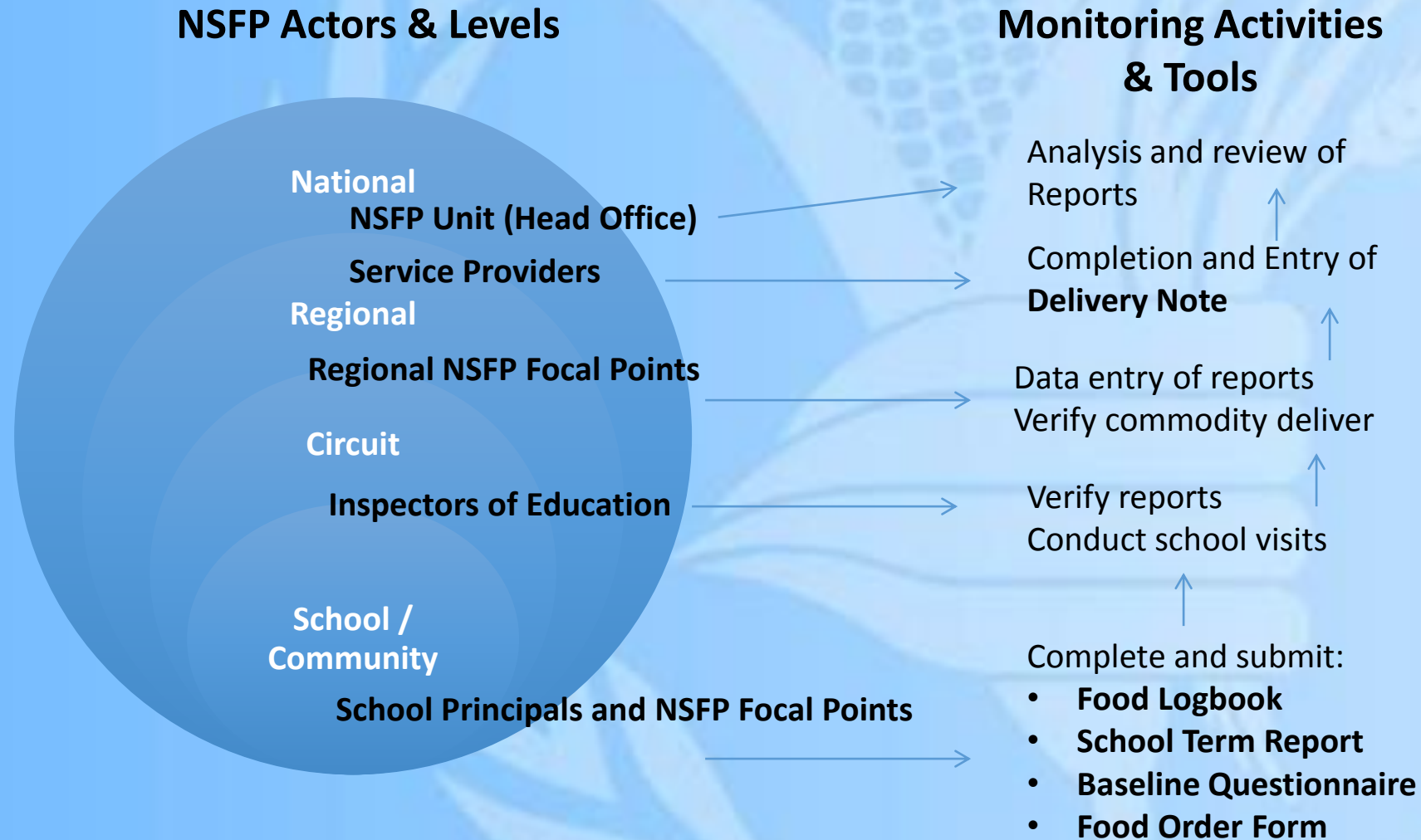


Opportunity for Efficiencies and Economies of Scale

For each child: School feeding costs vs. basic education costs



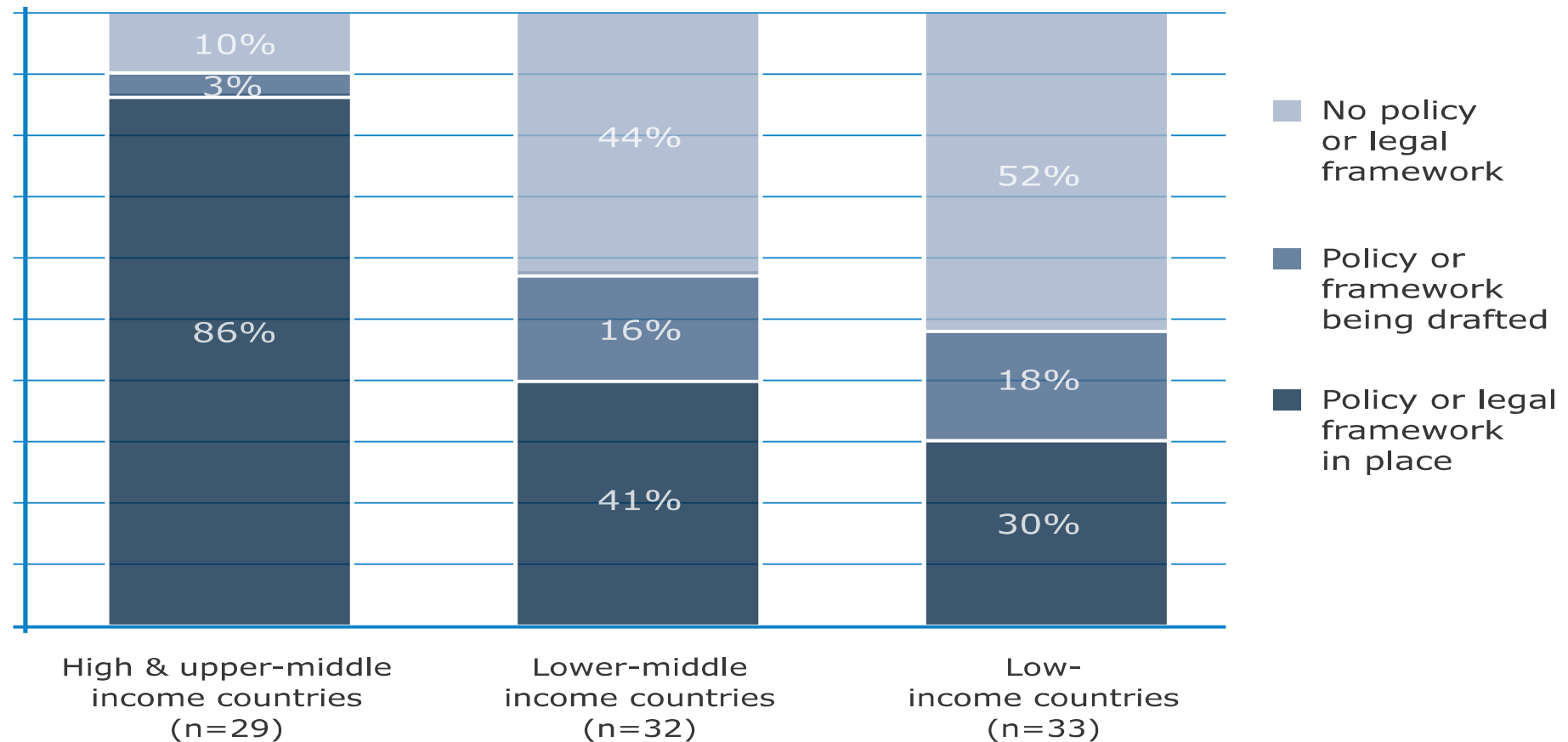
M&E System → Monitoring Activities: Namibia



Sample Technical Roles of WFP

- Vulnerability Assessment Mapping
 - WFP's vulnerability assessment can help countries prioritize assistance.
- Market Assessment
 - This is especially relevant for home-grown school feeding, which relies on up to date knowledge of markets and changes
- Data information management systems
 - Large size programmes that need to be sensitive to changing needs require high levels of data information systems and continued monitoring

Opportunity to enhance policy and regulatory frameworks



SABER- WFP technical support

