



School Feeding Policy

Executive Board session
2/2009



Outline of the presentation

School feeding outcomes

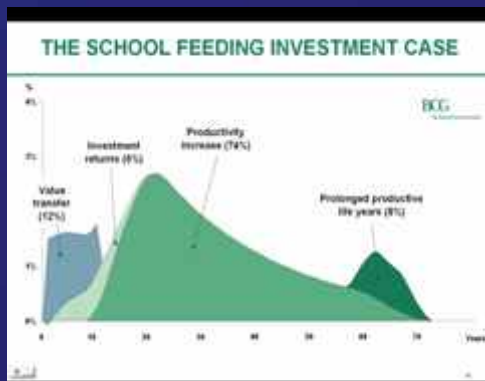
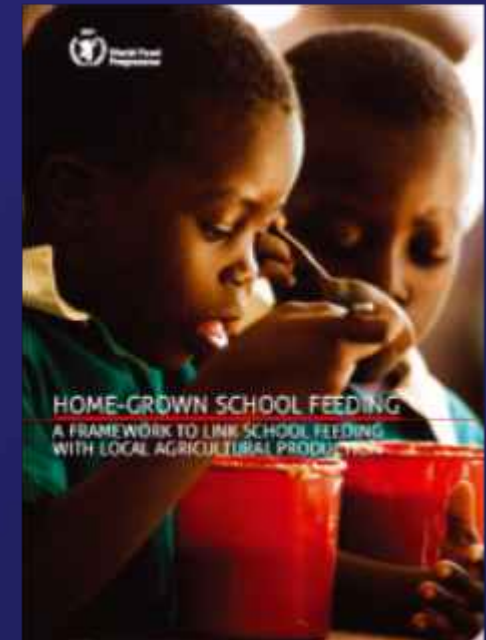
Planning for sustainability

Contexts of implementation

Partnerships

Policy and Strategy Analysis

Main Analyses / Publications



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School Feeding Outcomes

1. Nutrition



School Feeding Outcomes

2. Education



School Feeding Outcomes

3. Gender

Mojlishpur Govt. Primary school, Nikli, Kishoreganj.
Students information 2005-2009

SL. NO	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Pass of Percentage
1	2005	163	216	379	79%
2	2006	179	226	405	80%
3	2007	201	253	454	82%
4	2008	249	294	543	83%
5	2009	242	316	558	

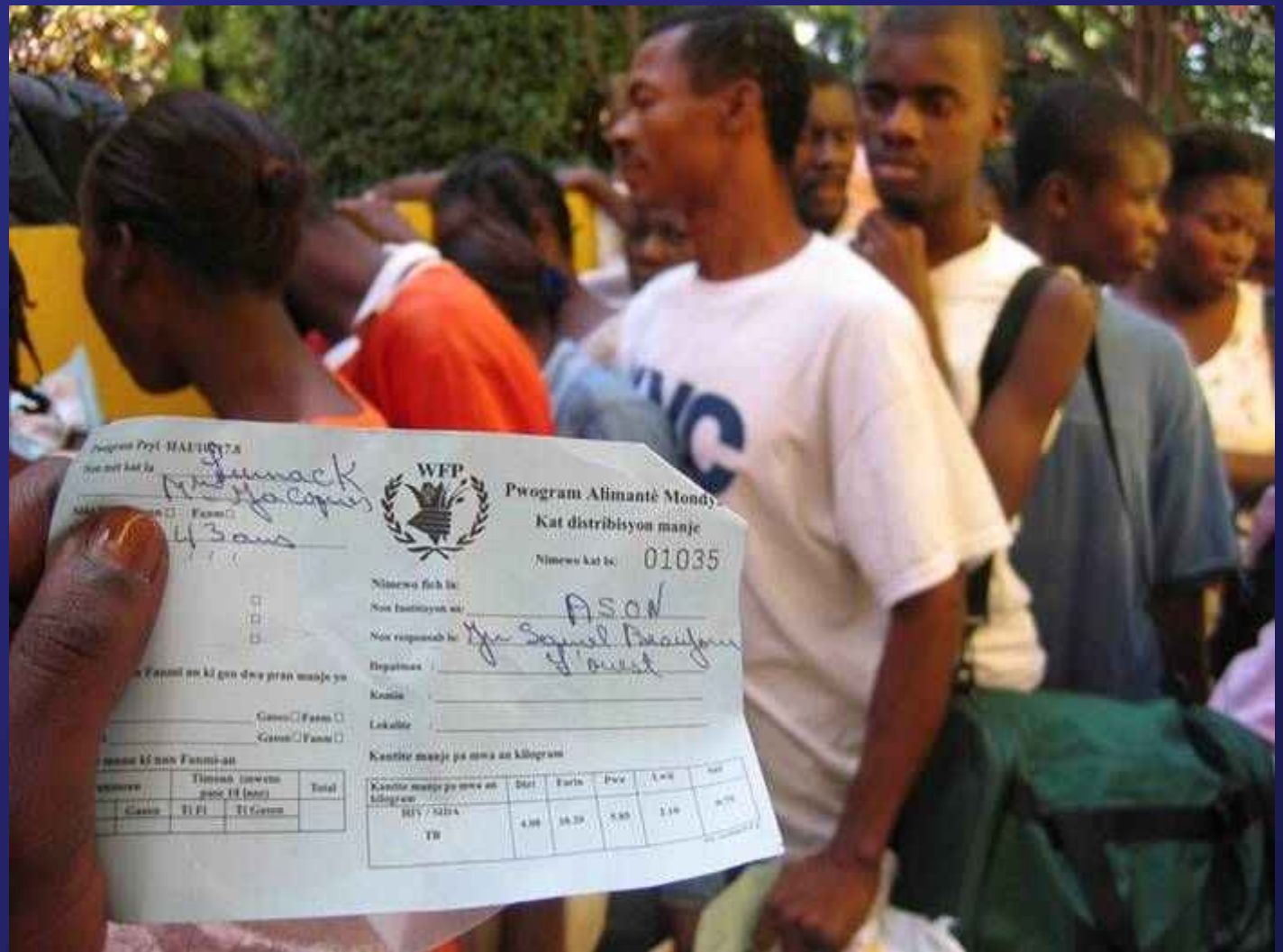
Safety Net Outcomes

3. OVC's



School Feeding Outcomes

4. Value transfer



School Feeding Outcomes

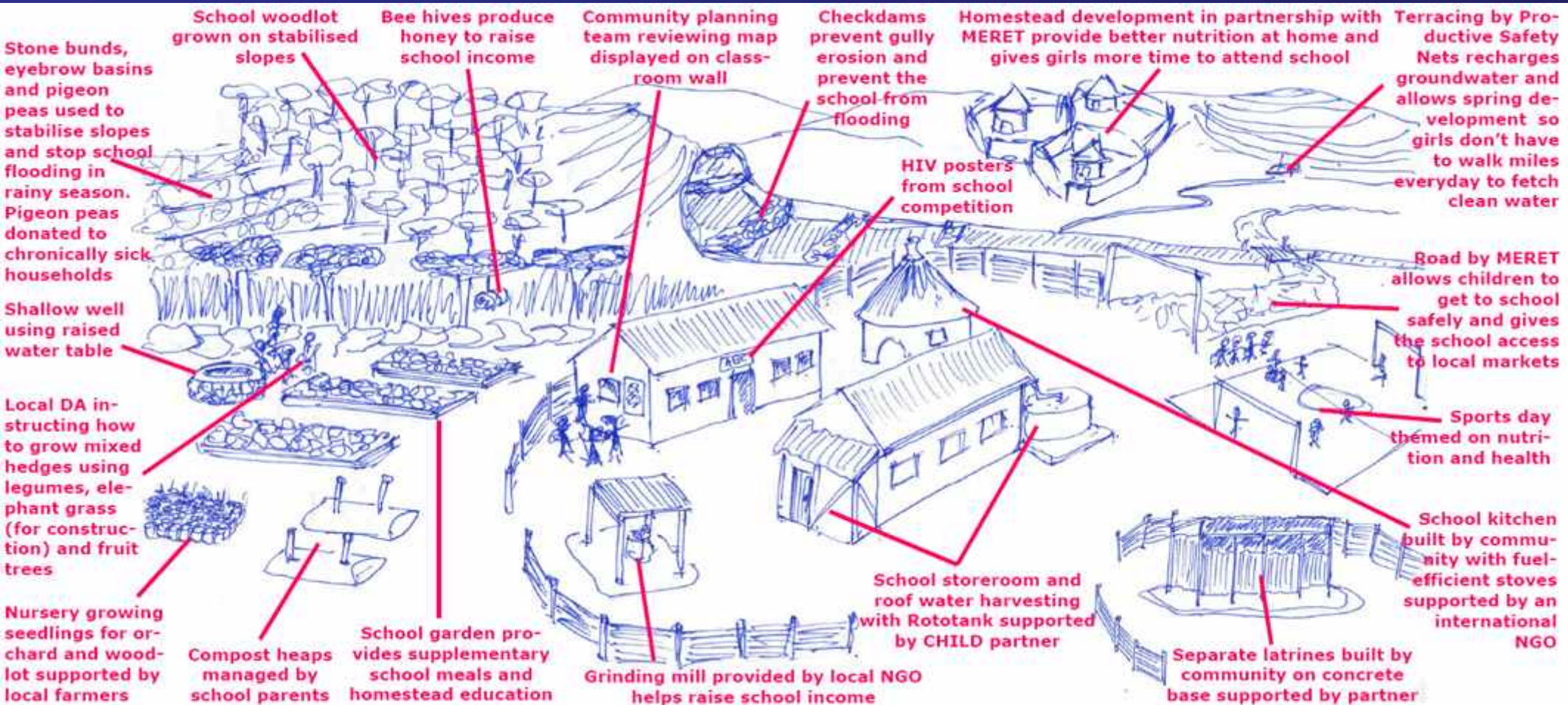
5. Capacity development

8 standards for sustainability

1. Strategy for sustainability
2. Sound alignment with national policy frameworks
3. Stable funding and budgeting
4. Needs based, cost-effective quality programme design
5. Strong institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and accountability
6. Strategies for local production and sourcing
7. Strong partnerships and inter-sector coordination
8. Strong community participation ownership

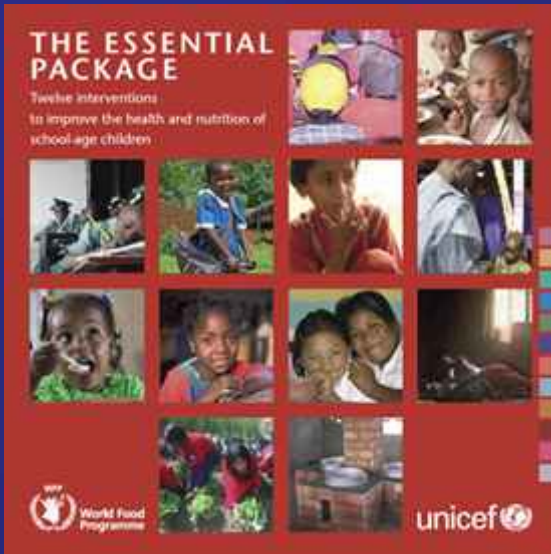
School Feeding Outcomes

6. Wider socio-economic benefits



The Essential Package

- **Basic Education**
- **Systematic de-worming;**
- **Potable water and sanitary latrines;**
- **Health, nutrition and hygiene education;**
- **HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention education;**
- **School gardens;**
- **Fuel efficient stoves to fight climate change;**
- **Food fortification**



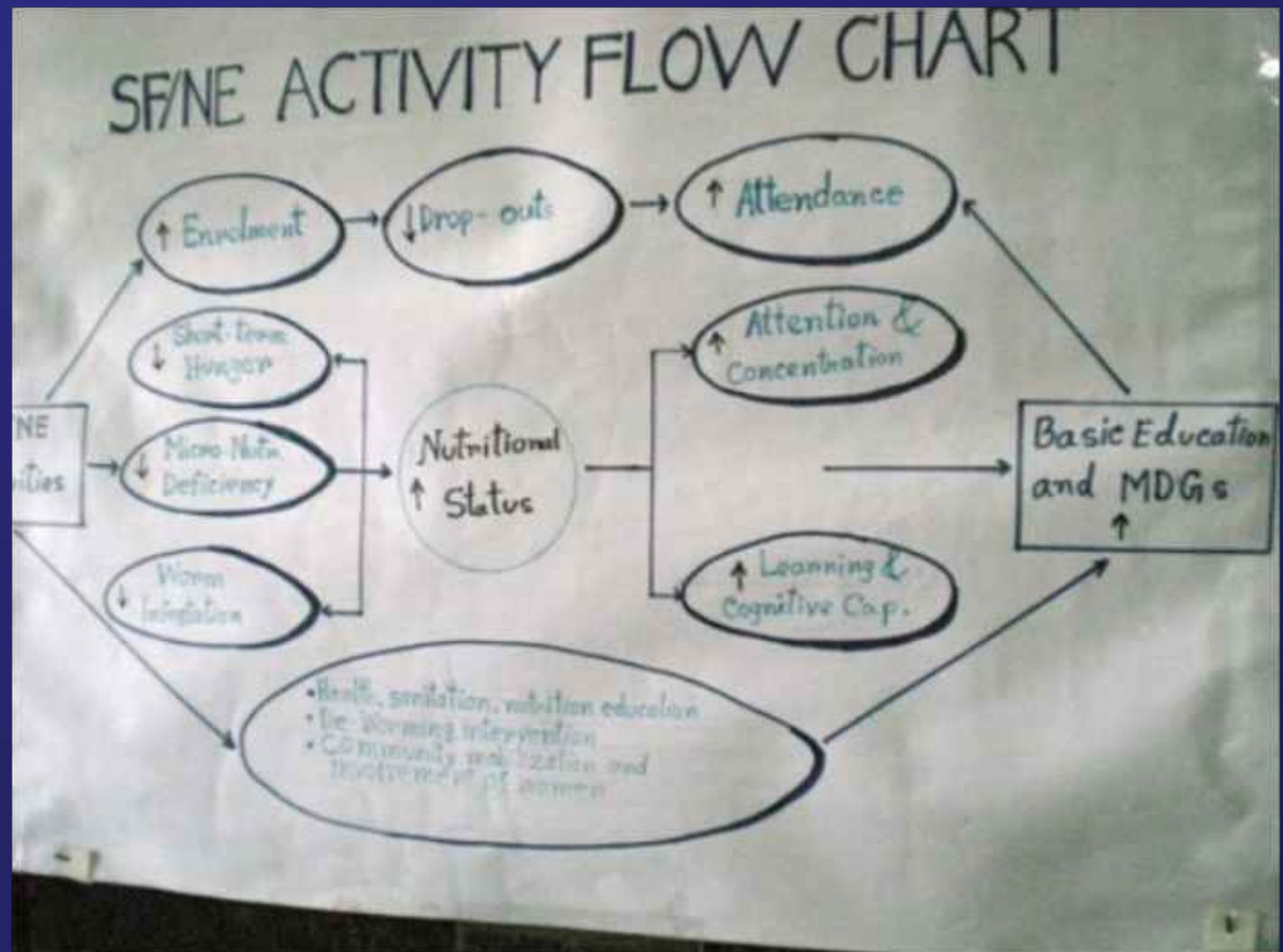
School Feeding Outcomes

6. Wider socio-economic benefits



Safety Net Outcomes

Multiple impacts



The School Feeding Results

Impact: Cycle of hunger interrupted

Type of objectives

Immediate outcome

Long term impact

VALUE TRANSFER

Δ Household income

Decreased negative coping strategies

Investments in productive assets

EDUCATION

Δ Enrolment

Δ Attendance

Δ Dropout

Increased learning and human capital creation

NUTRITION

Δ Cognition

Δ Intestinal parasites

Δ Micronutrient deficiency

Enhanced nutrition and child health

Outline of the presentation

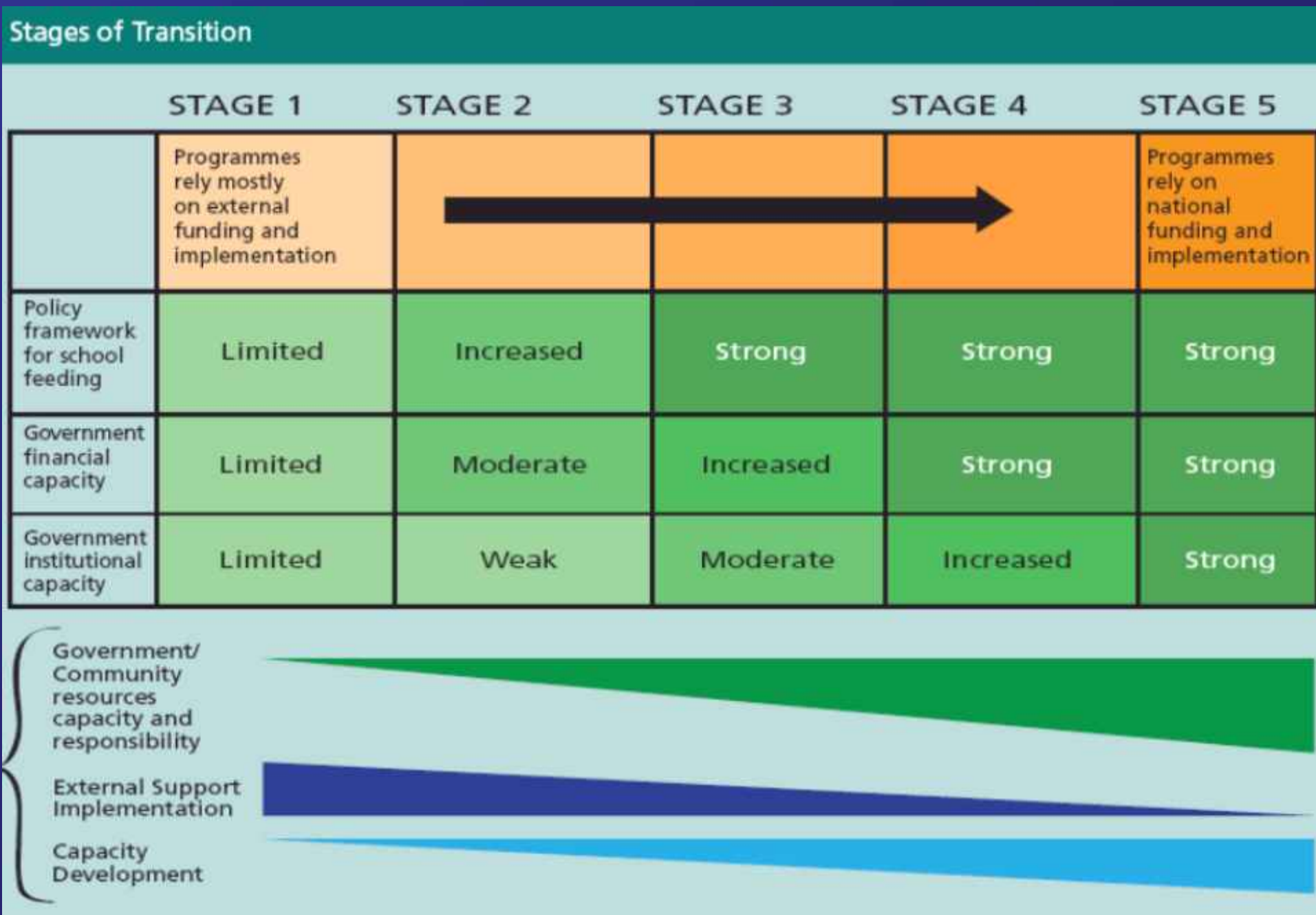
School feeding outcomes

Planning for sustainability

Contexts of implementation

Partnerships

The transition of school feeding



8 standards for sustainability

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Outline of the presentation

School feeding outcomes

Planning for sustainability

Contexts of implementation

Partnerships

Contexts of implementation

1. Emergency and protracted crises



Contexts of implementation

2. Post-conflict, post-disaster, transition



Contexts of implementation

3. Chronic hunger



Contexts of implementation

4. Urban slums



Outline of the presentation

School feeding outcomes

Planning for sustainability

Contexts of implementation

Partnerships

SCHOOLS



DONORS

GOVERNMENTS

COMMUNITIES



UNICEF

WHO



NGOs



World Bank

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS



PRIVATE SECTOR



World Food Programme





Donald H. Bundy

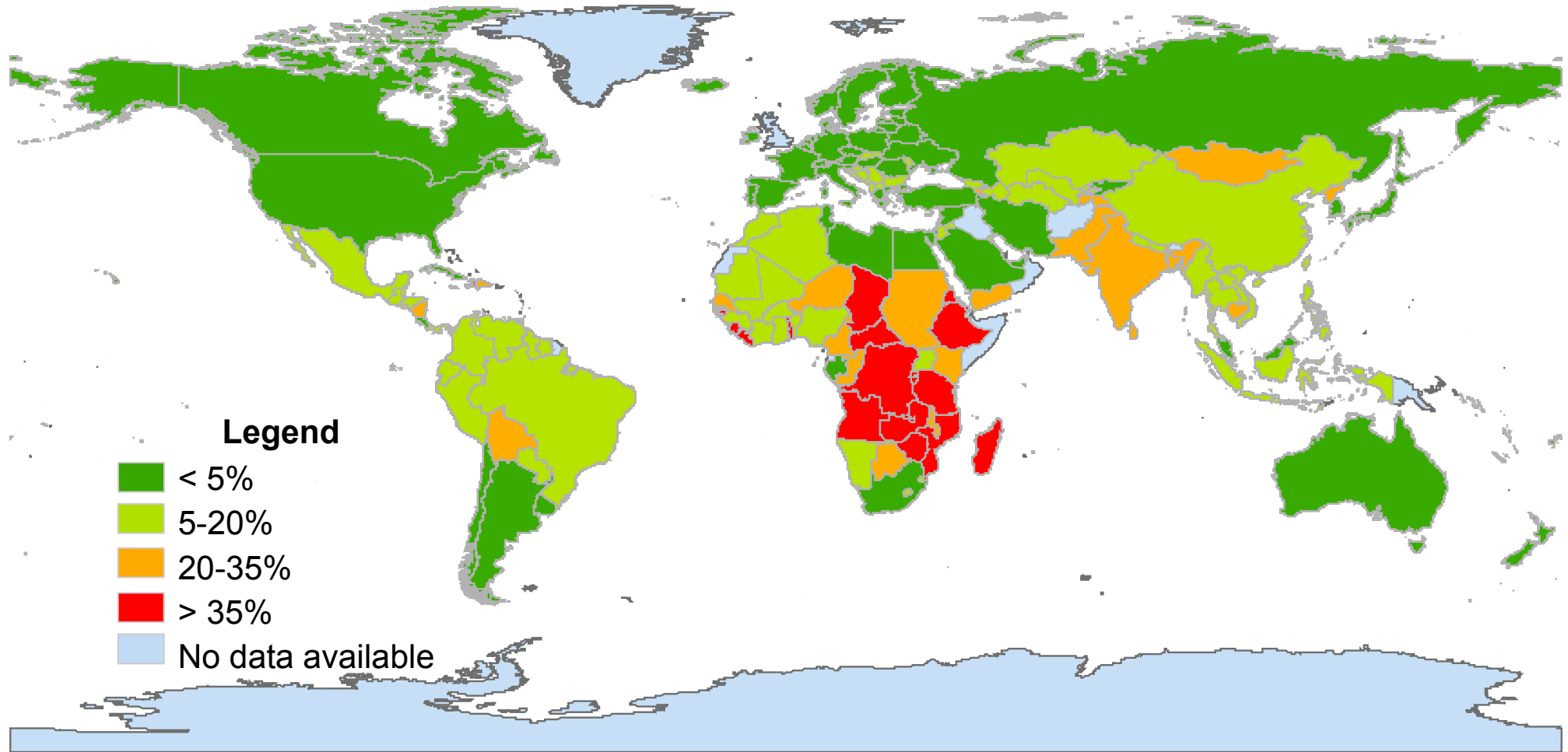
**Lead specialist, school health
nutrition and HIV**

**Human Development
Network**

The World Bank



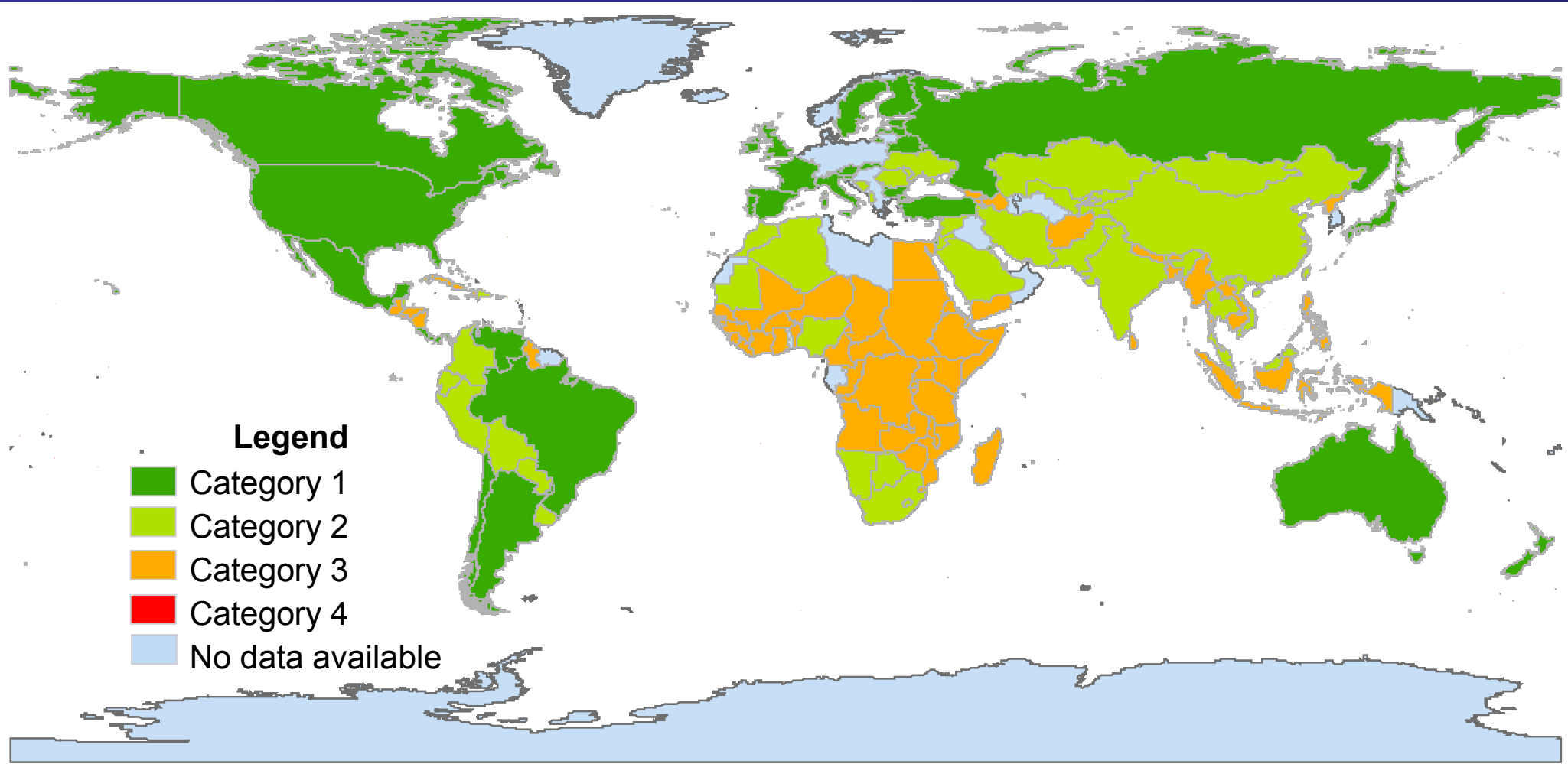
HUNGER



Hunger: Percentage of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (2002-05)

The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived. Figures are from latest available year. Standards derived from an FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation (FAO *et al.* 2004). **Sources:** FAO (2007). State of Food and Agriculture; FAO (2008). State of Food Insecurity.

SCHOOL FEEDING



School feeding: Country programs (2006-08)

Category 1: Countries where school feeding is available in most schools, sometimes or always; **Category 2:** Countries where school feeding is available in some way and at some scale; **Category 3:** Countries where school feeding is available primarily in the most food insecure regions; **Category 4:** Countries where there is no school feeding. The sources, as detailed in the database link, are WFP data for low income and lower middle income countries and national data for the remaining countries. As this is a work in progress, comments and any further information on school feeding programs are welcomed.

Sources: <http://www.schoolsandhealth.org/Pages/SchoolNutritionFoodforEducation.aspx>

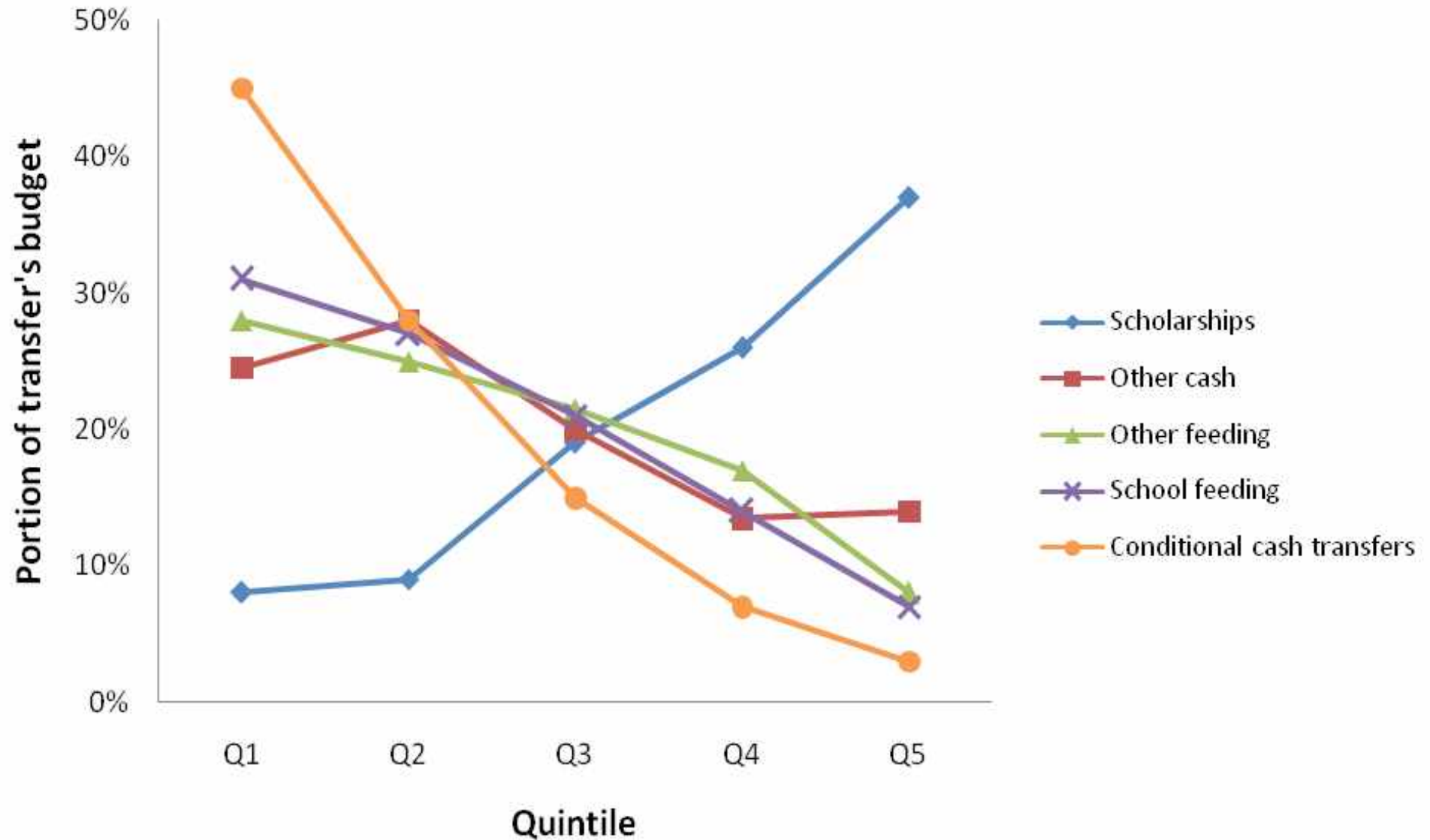
SAFETY NETS: Non-contributory transfer programmes seeking to improve access to food/basic essentials for the poor / vulnerable

School Feeding:

Appropriateness	Relatively easy to scale in crisis
Adequacy	Good (>10% of HH income)
Equity	Moderate to Good (lowest where ED low)
Cost-effectiveness	Poor to Moderate (20-40% non-transfer costs)
Incentive compatibility	Good, could be Very Good
Sustainability	Good
Dynamism	Usually not

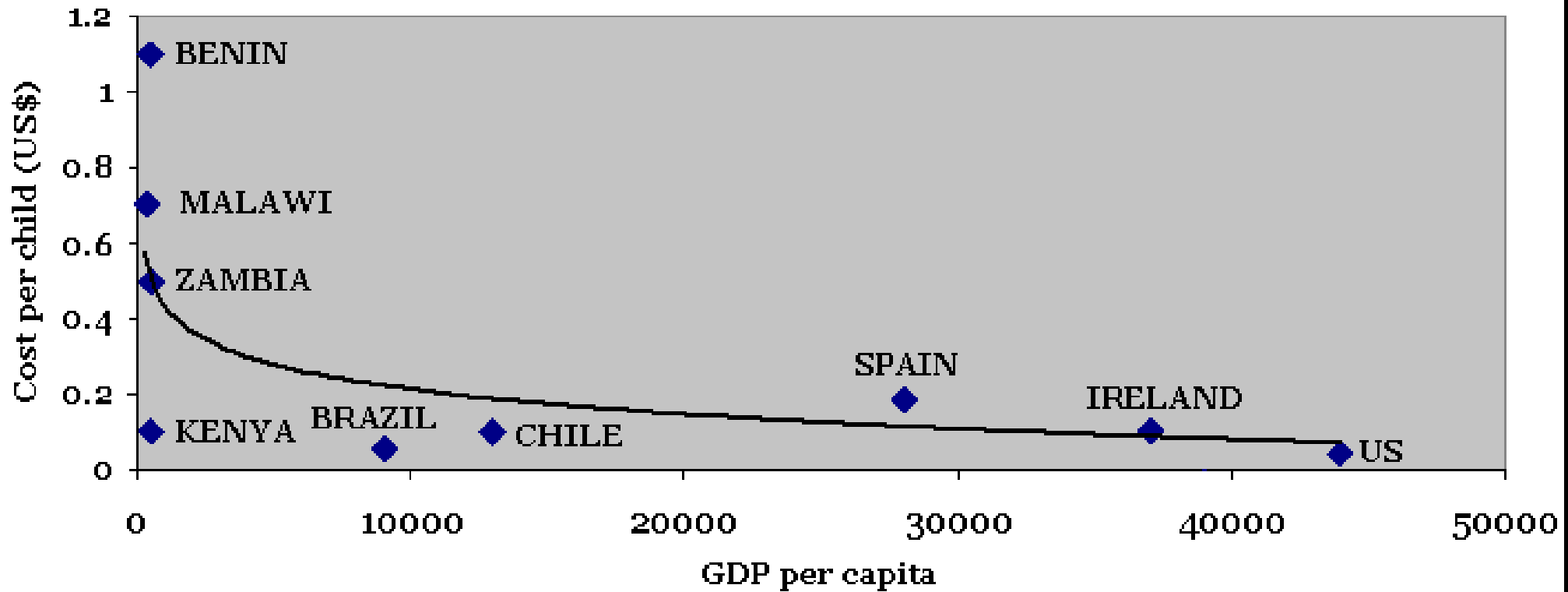
SCHOOL FEEDING AS A SAFETY NET

Comparison of social assistance instruments



PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Per child cost of school meals vs. GDP per capita



DRIVERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

- 1. The extent to which school feeding is included in the national policy framework**
- 2. The country's financial capacity for school feeding**
- 3. The country's institutional capacity for school feeding**

THE TRANSITION OF SCHOOL FEEDING

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	
	Programs rely mostly on external funding and implementation				Programs rely on government funding and implementation	
Policy framework for school feeding	limited	increased	strong	strong	strong	
Government financial capacity	limited	moderate	increased	strong	strong	
Government institutional capacity	limited	limited	moderate	increased	strong	
Countries	Afghanistan CAR DRC Sudan Zimbabwe	Malawi Ethiopia Haiti Tanzania Pakistan	Mali Côte d'Ivoire Rwanda Niger Senegal Pakistan	Kenya Ghana Madagascar Senegal Mauritania	Lesotho El Salvador Ecuador Honduras	Nigeria India Chile Jamaica Brazil Botswana Namibia