PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
Bangladesh

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

-line item in the national budget... [Yes] [No]

BUDGET

- Total: USD 83,920,000
  - National government: USD 78,090,000
  - International donors*: USD 5,830,000
  - Private sector: USD 0
  - Other donors: USD 0

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in Bangladesh have clean water and latrines. Some have electricity, though very few have piped water, kitchens, or dedicated eating spaces (cafeterias).

SPECIAL NOTES

Some UNESCO 2017 data was used to complete this report.

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity incorporated in 2006. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is being provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture under agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.
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

Food items fortified: Biscuits (rice, oil, salt)

Micronutrients added to fortified foods: Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine, Zinc, Vitamin B12, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Vitamin C, Calcium, and others

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The government, with support from the World Food Program, has identified a set of minimum nutritional requirements for school meals.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs
- 180 Cooks and food preparers
- 600 Transporters
- 1,600 Off-site processors
- NR Food packagers and handlers
- 700 NGO staff members
- NR Food service management
- 15 Safety and quality inspectors
- NR Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)... Yes □ No □

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved... Yes □ No □

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...
- Women □
- Youth □
- Other groups □

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)... Yes □ No □

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The school feeding program includes an essential learning package (ELP), in which one focus area is Social and Community Mobilization Activities for successful implementation and monitoring of the program. The ELP also promotes women’s leadership in School Management Committees (SMC). Around 180 women are employed as cooks and kitchen helpers, earning USD $75-85 per month. Additionally, 2,200 local women farmers supply vegetables for the school meals modality, supplementing their income by $15-25 a month.

CONTACTS: BANGLADESH

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SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Strengths of the school feeding program in Bangladesh include the government ownership of, and contribution to, the program; the level of inter-ministerial coordination and engagement; and the level of community participation.

Positive developments include the endorsement of the draft nutrition-sensitive National School Meal Policy and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare’s recommendation of the minimum nutritional requirements for school meals.

In addition, the school feeding program has been expanded to 104 sub-districts.

School feeding in Bangladesh is mostly based on the fortified biscuits modality, though school meals would be preferable. The Directorate of Primary Education intends to introduce school meals in 16 sub-districts soon.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies carried out by IFPRI (2003), Tufts University (2004), Impact Study (2009, 2011, & 2017), IMED report (2-14), Outcome Study (2015), and baseline and endline evaluation

RESEARCH NEEDED

Studies related to nutrition, economic and community development, and community engagement in school feeding
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME IN POVERTY PRONE AREAS (SFPPPA)

Lead ministry: Ministry of Primary & Mass Education (MoPME); Implementing agency: Directorate of Primary Education (DPE); World Food Program provides technical assistance to MoPME & DPE

OBJECTIVES:
• To meet educational goals
• To provide a social safety net
• To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
• In-school meals
• In-school snacks
• Six days per week when school is in session

TARGETING:
Geographic, based on the prevalence of extreme poverty and local levels of educational attainment

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>419,608</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>2,544,920</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,964,528</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Eggs
- Oil*
- Salt*

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- 100% Purchased (domestic)
- 0% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 0% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
The high-energy biscuits served in the school feeding program are purchased in processed form. These are centrally procured by the Directorate of Primary Education from enlisted biscuit manufacturers and delivered to primary schools by various NGOs. To reduce packaging waste, biscuit cartons are commonly sold and re-used at the local level. Other food items served in school meals are purchased from farmers, and all purchased food items are procured through a competitive tendering process.