

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:
January 2018 -December 2018

- School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas (SFPPPA)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Primary & Mass Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

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

Line item in the national budget... ☒ Yes ☐ No

BUDGET

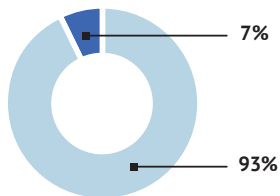
Total:
USD 83,920,000

☐ 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.

NR = No Response

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- ☒ Breakfast
- ☒ Lunch
- ☐ Dinner
- ☒ Grains/cereals
- ☒ Roots, tubers
- ☒ Legumes and nuts
- ☐ Dairy products
- ☒ Eggs
- ☐ Meat
- ☐ Poultry
- ☒ Snacks
- ☐ Take-home rations
- ☐ Conditional cash transfer
- ☐ Fish
- ☒ Green, leafy vegetables
- ☒ Other vegetables
- ☒ Fruits
- ☒ Oil
- ☒ Salt
- ☐ Sugar

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

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

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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION

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

OTHER

- ☒ School gardens
- ☐ Physical education

☒ = mandatory



GICNF 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.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF Bangladesh



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

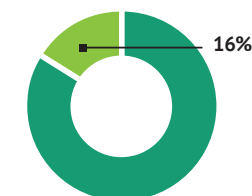
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	18,004,604	17,251,350	3,000,000
Secondary school	21,221,975	15,314,757	NR
Total	39,226,579	32,566,107	3,000,000



COVERAGE: PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary school-age children: 18,004,604

Receiving school food: 3,000,000



Food was also provided to some students in

- ☒ Pre-schools
- ☐ Vocational/trade schools
- ☐ University/higher education
- ☐ Other

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.

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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

Program report: Bangladesh

All data from the 2018 school year.

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?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	419,608	51%	49%
Primary school	2,544,920	53%	47%
Secondary school	0	—	—
Total	2,964,528	—	—

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Fruits	Eggs
Legumes and nuts	Green, leafy vegetables	Oil*
Roots and tubers	Other vegetables	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.

