#### SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: August 2017 - May 2018 (190 school days)

School meals (Kouluruokailu)

Lead Agency: Finnish National Agency for Education

#### NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

National school feeding policy

**✓** Nutrition

Food safety

Agriculture

Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...  $\ igsim$  Yes  $\ \Box$  No  $\ \Box$  NR



### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

All schools in Finland have electricity, clean water, and flush toilets. Most schools have kitchens and dedicated eating spaces. School meals are usually prepared on school grounds, though sometimes centralized kitchens or private caterers are used.

#### SPECIAL NOTES

Pre-primary and basic education—including school meals, teaching materials, student welfare services, and school transport—are free of charge for all pupils in Finland.

Finland has a unique secondary school system, offering a choice between an upper secondary school or a vocational institution. To maintain continuity across Country Reports in this Global Survey, students in vocational schools in Finland have been included in the total numbers of primary and secondary school-age children.

#### MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

☑ Breakfast Snacks

**✓** Lunch Take-home rations Dinner Conditional cash transfer

Fish ☑ Grains/cereals

Roots, tubers Green, leafy vegetables V Legumes and nuts Other vegetables

Oil

**Dairy products** Fruits

**☑** Eggs V ✓ Meat V

Salt ✓ Sugar **Poultry** 

Prohibited food items: None

#### **FOOD SOURCES**

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

#### **COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES**

Handwashing with soap Hearing testing/treatment V Height measurement

Dental cleaning/testing ☐ Menstrual hygiene **☑** Weight measurement

Deworming treatment Drinking water ☐ Water purification

#### COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

#### **EDUCATION**

**✓** Nutrition

**✓** Health

Food and agriculture

Reproductive health Hygiene

✓ HIV prevention

#### OTHER

School gardens

Physical education

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required. though they may not be uniformly implemented.

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.

## REPUBLIC OF **Finland**





#### **SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

#### **CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18**

School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	560,500	560,500	560,500
Secondary school	200,000	191,900	191,900
Vocational/trade school	250,000	250,000	250,000
Total :	1,010,500	1,002,400	1,002,400



99%

#### **COVERAGE:** PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 1,010,500

Receiving school food: 1.002.400

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:

☐ 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:

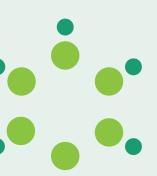
Dairv. salt

#### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iodine, Vitamin D. Calcium

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, the school feeding program applies nutritional requirements for food baskets and food restrictions on or near school grounds. In addition, the program incorporates several educational components, including nutrition, food, health, and physical education, as well as home economics



#### AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

#### Jobs created by school feeding programs

NR Cooks and food preparers

Transporters

Off-site processors

Food packagers and handlers

Monitoring

Food service management

Safety and quality inspectors

NR Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NR

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

☐ Yes 📝 No ☐ NR

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

NR Women

NR Youth

NR Other groups

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

☐ Yes 📝 No ☐ NR

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

The school canteen is an excellent place for students to get involved. They learn work-life competence and entrepreneurship, as well as participation, involvement and building a sustainable future. These are cross-curricular themes that help students in Finland to perceive society from the viewpoints of different parties, to develop the capabilities needed for civic involvement, and to create a foundation for entrepreneurial methods.

#### **CONTACTS: FINLAND**

Agency: Finnish National Agency for Education

Website: www.oph.fi

Email: opetushallitus@oph.fi

#### SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Food-related education has been included in the national core curriculum for basic education and linked to school meals School meals are based on the new recommendations for school meals (eating and learning together), which means that school feeding is seen as a learning environment. Vegetarian food options are increasingly served.

Central achievements of school meals include providing all children with nourishing, tasty and free-of-charge meals that maintain their ability to study, teaching them proper nourishment and maintaining their health. Basic nutrition is ensured with balanced meals and suitable food safety and hygiene.

School meals are taken for granted: not all pupils eat the full school meal every day. The goal of 100% coverage is not achieved, even though food is available for all. In lower grades (7–12-year-olds), almost all the pupils eat the school meal every day. In upper grades (13–15-year-olds), the attendance at school lunch is lower.

Ensuring sustainability as a course of action throughout the system is another challenge. School feeding should be environmentally, culturally, economically, and socially sustainable.

However, ensuring resources for meeting all necessary criteria is also challenging. Managing school feeding often comes down to resources, which are subject to political decision-making in municipalities. Balancing all necessary criteria-nutrition, tastiness, effectiveness, versatility and sustainability—on a single tray of food every school day is a challenge.

#### STUDIES CONDUCTED

"School Meals for All"—School feeding: Investing in effective learning—Case Finland

#### **RESEARCH NEEDED**

Impacts of school feeding on the student learning

# SCHOOL MEALS (KOULURUOKAILU)

Lead implementer(s): Finnish National Agency for Education

#### **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 (lunch and breakfast) and snacks during the school year

#### **TARGETING:**

Universal, reaching 100% of students

## HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	50,000	_	_
Primary school	360,000	_	_
Secondary school	180,000	_	_
Vocational/trade	250,000	_	_
Total	840,000	_	-

#### **FOOD ITEMS:**

Grains/cereals Poultry Roots/tubers
Legumes and nuts Fish Sugar
Dairy products\* Fruits Oil
Eggs Green, leafy vegetables Salt\*
Meat Other, vegetables

\* fortified

#### **FOOD SOURCES:**

Yes - Purchased (domestic) 0 - In-kind (domestic)
Yes - Purchased (foreign) 0 - In-kind (foreign)

#### **NOTES:**

The frequency with which food is provided to students varies, depending on the school. Efforts are made to limit food waste, including processes for using usable but "imperfect" commodities or produce and a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away.

