

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:

February - December 2018 (200 school days)

- National School Feeding Program (Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar – PNAE)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

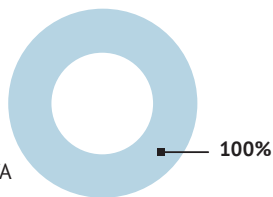
- ☒ National school feeding policy
- ☒ Nutrition
- ☒ Food safety
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☐ Private sector involvement

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

BUDGET

Total: USD 1,153,768,700*

- ☒ National government: USD 1,153,768,700
- ☐ International donors**: N/A
- ☐ Private sector: N/A
- ☐ Other donors: N/A



*The total budget cited above is not inclusive of regional and local government funding for the school meal program.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in Brazil have electricity, piped and clean water, flush toilets, and cafeterias. All schools have kitchens. A typical kitchen in a school that participates in the school feeding program contains refrigerators, gas stoves, and storage facilities.

SPECIAL NOTES

Some data from the following sources was used in the preparation of this report: https://countrydigest.org/brazil-population/#Education_and_literacy_rate, and <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-press-room/2185-news-agency/releases-en/22385-ibge-releases-population-estimates-of-municipalities-for-2018>.

NR = No Response

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

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

Prohibited food items: Soft drinks and other items of low nutritional value

FOOD SOURCES

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

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.

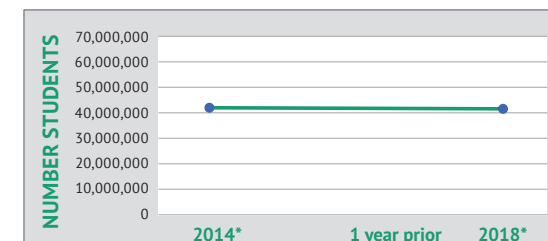
FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF Brazil



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018

School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	32,421,825	31,449,098	22,359,161
Secondary school	17,409,750	15,842,873	7,199,510
Total	49,831,575	47,291,971	29,558,671



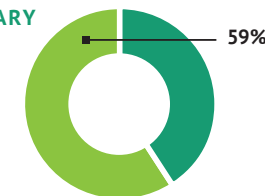
*These numbers include pre-school children, persons attending vocational/trade schools, and others receiving food through this program.

COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 49,831,575

Receiving school food: 29,558,671

- ☒ 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:

Salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iodine

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8,300 nutritionists are involved in the school feeding program and are paid by local governments. To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, the program includes nutritional requirements for food baskets, food restrictions on or near school grounds, and nutrition, food, and health education, in addition to physical education. The menu also includes "unconventional crops" (Plantas alimentícias não convencionais - PANCS).

CONTACTS: BRAZIL

Agency: Ministry of Education

Website: cgpaef@fnde.gov.br

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

- Yes** Cooks and food preparers
- Yes** Transporters
- NR Off-site processors
- Yes** Food packagers and handlers
- Yes** Monitoring
- Yes** Food service management
- Yes** 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...

- ☐ Women
- ☐ Youth
- ☒ Other groups

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

- ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The School Feeding Council is comprised of representatives of civil society, teachers and other school personnel, parents, and students. This Council oversees the transfer of public resources by the National Fund for the Development of Education (FNDE) for the purchase of food for the PNAE.

Both small- and medium-scale farmers are involved in the National School Feeding Program by selling directly to the program. They receive support in the form of agricultural subsidies, extension, mobile or electronic payments, school feeding-specific training, and purchase agreements set prior to harvest. These services are provided by the national and local governments and the National Fund for Development of Education (FNDE).

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes in the realm of school feeding in Brazil include the strengthening of program monitoring activities, the promotion of food and nutrition education, and an increase in the amount of food that students receive. Other strengths of the program include the procurement of food from family farmers, specifically respecting the regional foods of the students. There is a national law regulating school feeding in Brazil, and civil society participates actively in determining how the school feeding program can be improved.

However, several challenges remain. It is necessary to improve the management and capacity of family farming enterprises. The program would like to further craft a menu that reflects local patterns of agricultural production, and to acquire more organically produced items. There is also a need to provide more training to managers and technicians employed in the program.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

- Food and nutrition education within the scope of the National School Feeding Program
- Nutritional performance of the National School Feeding Program in southern Brazil
- School feeding in Quilombola communities: Challenges and opportunities

RESEARCH NEEDED

Impact assessment

Program report: Brazil

All data from the 2018 school year

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM (PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR – PNAE)

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals and snacks
- Provided five times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Universal targeting, reaching 100% of students

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	4,071,158	—	—
Primary school	22,359,161	—	—
Secondary school	7,199,510	—	—
Total	33,629,829	—	—

FOOD ITEMS:

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

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:

The National School Feeding Program operates in 160,000 pre-, primary, and secondary schools and also provides food to nurseries, vocational schools, and other programs. There is a very strong emphasis on procuring food from small-scale family farms, and 30% of the purchased food is procured from local sources.

The Ministry of Education works with the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Social Protection (Citizenship), Finance (Economy), and Justice to harmonize the application of national regulations to the PNAE. However, the Ministry of Education, through the National Fund for Development of Education (FNDE), is solely responsible for decision-making related to the PNAE. The country-wide system for monitoring school feeding activities includes monthly electronic reporting and school visits.

