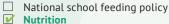
SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: September 2017 - July 2018 (224 school days)

- Nutrition Improvement Program for Rural Compulsory Education Students / 农村义务教育营养餐工程
- Free Lunch for Children / 免费午餐项目
- School Feeding Program of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation / 扶贫办学校午餐项目

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS



✓ Food safety

V Agriculture

☐ Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...

✓ Yes □ No □ NR

BUDGET Total: 99.6% USD 19,045,935,000 National government: ~ 0.2% USD 18,962,500,000 International donors*: USD 42,476,000 Private sector: N/A Other donors: USD 40,959,000 *Contributions by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in China have electricity, piped water, flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces, and kitchens. Most school meals are prepared on school grounds, though some food items are purchased in processed form.

SPECIAL NOTES

This report is in draft form as GCNF seeks clarity regarding some of the information provided, particularly the student numbers at the project level.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

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

Prohibited food items: None

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

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

EDUCATION

- Nutrition ☐ Health
- ☐ Food and agriculture ☐ Reproductive health
- Hygiene ☐ HIV prevention
- **■** = mandatory

OTHER

☐ School gardens ☐ Physical education

While numerous complementary activities and education interventions were undertaken in China's schools, none were listed as mandatory.



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.

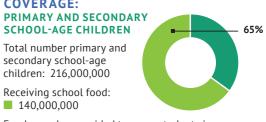
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF China





SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

0,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 5,000,000 -		110,000,000 104,000,000 214,000,000	87,000,000 53,000,000 140,000,000
0,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 0,000,000 -			
0,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 0,000,000 -	216,000,000	214,000,000	140,000,000
5,000,000 - 0,000,000 -			
0,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 0,000,000 - 5,000,000 -	Z vogas prior	1 years arise	2017/18
	E:		
	5,000,000 - 0,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 0 -	5,000,000 0,000,000 5,000,000 0 3 years prior	3 years prior 1 year prior /ERAGE:



Food was also provided to some students in ☐ Vocational/trade schools ☐ Pre-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:

Not specified

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Vitamin B12, Vitamin B6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least 257 nutritionists were involved with China's school feeding programs. Programs also incorporate nutrition education. School feeding programs in China do not actively seek to mitigate obesity because obesity is not considered to be a problem.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

305,000 Cooks and food preparers

NR Transporters

NR Off-site processors

NR Food packagers and handlers

3,357 Monitoring

NR Food service management

Safety and quality inspectors

512,000 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...

W Women

Youth Youth

Other groups

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

✓ Yes □ No □ NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Both small-scale and larger-scale farms are involved in school feeding programs in China with agricultural subsidies, agricultural extension, school feeding-specific trainings, mobile or electronic payments, and purchase agreements set prior to harvest. Efforts are made to employ people with disabilities.

CONTACTS: CHINA

Agency: Ministry of Education **Email:** moe@moe.edu.cn

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

School feeding programs in China are responsible for a reduction in the number of undernourished people and enhanced food safety for students. The programs are characterized by strict supervision and efforts to control waste.

However, challenges remain related to reaching out-of-school children.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies have been conducted regarding the number of undernourished people and the role of school feeding programs in reducing the family burden.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Studies of students' physical (health-related) outcomes in school feeding programs



China rogram report: 4ll data from the 2017-18 school year

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION STUDENTS

农村义务教育营养餐工程

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

 In-school meals (breakfast and lunch) and take-home rations during the school year

TARGETING:

Targeting is based on geography and individual student characteristics.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	19,000,000	-	_
Secondary school	18,000,000	_	_
Total	37,000,000	-	-

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Meats Fruits
Legumes & nuts Poultry Oil
Roots/tubers Fish Salt
Dairy products Green leafy vegetables
Eggs Other vegetables
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

Nearly all (95%) of food items are purchased locally. The remaining amount is procured within the region or from national food reserves. Responsibilities for managing the program are shared by national, regional, and local governments. Funding for this program is part of the national budget.



FREE LUNCH FOR CHILDREN

免费午餐项目

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

· In-school meals during the school year

TARGETING:

Not specified

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	100,000	_	-
Secondary school	90,000	_	_
Total	190,000	_	-

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals Meats Eggs
Legumes & nuts Poultry Oil
Roots/tubers Green leafy vegetables Salt
Dairy products Other vegetables Sugar
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

Nearly all (97%) of food items are purchased locally. The remaining items are procured from within the region or from national food reserves.

All data from the 2017-18 school year

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM OF THE CHINA FOUNDATION FOR **POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

扶贫办学校午餐项目

Lead implementer(s): China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

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 during the school year

TARGETING:

Geographic

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	NR		
Secondary school	NR		
Total	1,000,000	-	_

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals	Meats	Eggs
Legumes & nuts	Poultry	Oil
Roots/tubers	Green leafy vegetables	Salt
Dairy products	Other vegetables	Sugar
ortified		

FOOD SOURCES:

0% Purchased (domestic) 65% In-kind donation (domestic) 0% Purchased (foreign) 35% In-kind donation (foreign)

NOTES:

A number of complementary programs are provided with the School Feeding Program of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation. These include water purification, handwashing with soap, and monitoring of protein intake. Several educational programs are also incorporated into the program, including nutrition, hygiene, health, reproductive health, and HIV prevention, as well as physical education.

