

Tetra Laval

Tetra Laval Food for Development

School Feeding Programmes

**Funding Sources, Models, and
Legislation**

A photograph showing a man in a pink shirt and headscarf milking a brown and white cow in a rural setting.

A photograph of a young boy in a white school uniform sitting at a desk, drinking from a Tetra Pak carton. Other children are visible in the background.

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Funding Sources, Models, and Legislation

- ▶ Tetra Pak and Food for Development
- ▶ School Feeding Programme (SFP)
Funding Sources
- ▶ Government Funding Models:
 - Centralized
 - Decentralized
 - Mixed
- ▶ SFP Legislation

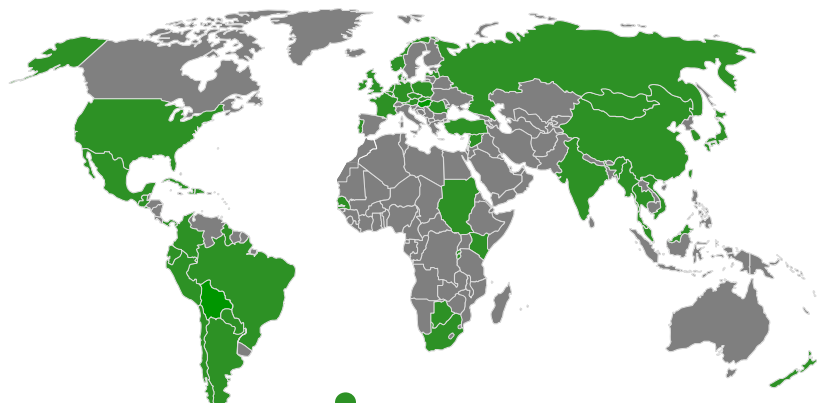
A photograph of a group of young children in blue school uniforms, all holding and drinking from Tetra Pak cartons.

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Our History & Tradition in School Feeding

For more than 55 years, we have participated in the development of school feeding and nutrition programmes, which have provided value to children and society around the world. In 2018, 66 million children in 59 countries received milk or other nutritious beverages in Tetra Pak packages in their schools.



● Countries with SFP using Tetra Pak packages 2018




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Primary Funding Sources

Governmental funding preferred due to potential to scale-up and long-term commitment

GOVERNMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National, regional and local involvement ▶ 85% of all SFPs funded by governments 	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development agencies via NGO oversight ▶ Short-term
COMMUNITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Parents ▶ Interested parties ▶ Difficult to scale-up 	PRIVATE SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Philanthropy ▶ Small scale ▶ Normally short-term



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Examples of Funding Sources

National and regional governments

National governments:

- ▶ Ministry of Education
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture
- ▶ Ministry of Social Welfare
- ▶ Office of the President

Regional governments:

- ▶ Office of the Governor or Mayor
- ▶ Regional Departments of Education, Agriculture, or Social Welfare



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Examples of Funding Sources

International organizations, community, and private donors

International and bi-lateral donors:

- ▶ United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- ▶ UN member states (contributions via WFP)

Community and private sector:

- ▶ Parent contributions
- ▶ 3rd party private donors



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International
Organisations

USDA Funding

Example: McGovern-Dole Food for Education

- ▶ Provides agricultural commodity donations to support SFPs in developing countries worldwide.
- ▶ Active programmes being implemented in 35 countries.
- ▶ Priority countries announced annually every January.
- ▶ Proposals prepared and submitted by U.S.-registered NGOs.
- ▶ Funding cycle is 3 years.

The logo for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), featuring the word "USDA" in a bold, blue, serif font above a green graphic of stylized hills or a field.

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Government
Contributions

European Union Funding

Example: School milk and fruit scheme

- ▶ Previously two separate initiatives: EU school fruit and vegetables scheme and EU school milk scheme.
- ▶ Funding level is €250 million with 25 countries participating.
- ▶ Approximately 20.2 million school children benefit from this programme.
- ▶ Participating countries submitted a 6-year implementation strategy to receive support.

A photograph of a young girl with pigtails, smiling at the camera. She is sitting at a desk in a classroom, with other children visible in the background. On the desk, there is a small carton of Smilky milk and some drawing supplies.

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Private Sector

Private-Sector Funding

Example: School Milk Programme (SMP) initiated as a pilot in 2012

- ▶ SMP covers 70% of New Zealand Primary schools with more than 140,000 children benefitting.
- ▶ Funded provided by Fonterra.
- ▶ The recycling program was accredited by the Minister for the Environment under the Waste Minimization Act.
- ▶ Food for Development (FfD) provided support during programme design and organization.



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Community-Based Collaborative Funding

Laying foundation to scale-up with government funding



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Government Funding Models

A centralized model is more standardized

CENTRALIZED	DE-CENTRALIZED	MIXED MODEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National procurement with uniform process ▶ Effective program oversight ▶ Fewer counterparts ▶ Uniform governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Delegation of duties ▶ Empowers local government funding ▶ Higher cost of food ▶ Less uniformity in oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Federal policy ▶ Oversight by regional government entities ▶ Funds transferred to regions ▶ Local procurement with guidelines

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School Feeding Funding Sources and Models

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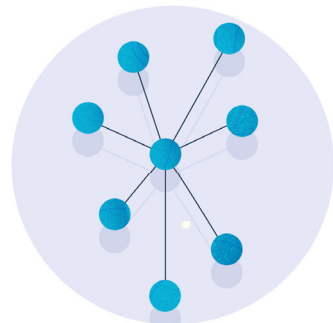


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Centralized Model

Has standardized processes and uniform implementation

- ▶ Ownership lies with the national government.
- ▶ School feeding foodstuffs distributed are uniform and procurement done centrally.
- ▶ Management exercised by the programme owner and uniform implementation processes applied.



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Dominican Republic

Example: SMP 100% funded by the government

- ▶ Ministry of Education is the owner.
- ▶ Foodstuff procurement executed at the national level.
- ▶ Strong communication by the Ministry of Education with programme stakeholders.
- ▶ Management executed by the Ministry of Education's Department of Student Well-Being.



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Thailand

Example: SMP 100% funded by the government

- ▶ Ministry of Livestock Development is the owner
- ▶ Long-term implementation as the SMP commenced in 1992.
- ▶ Goals include: promoting childrens' health growth, increasing school attendance and supporting local dairy farmers
- ▶ 7,450,000 children receive milk 230 days a year.



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Japan

Example: Long-term national SFP that includes milk



- ▶ Ministry of Education initiated a national subsidy for school lunches in 1932.
- ▶ External funding supported the SFP post-WWII, with the government assuming responsibility in 1951.
- ▶ School lunch law enacted in 1954.
- ▶ Presently milk is provided in 94% of schools serving school meals.
- ▶ 10 million children benefit from the SMP 180 days a year.



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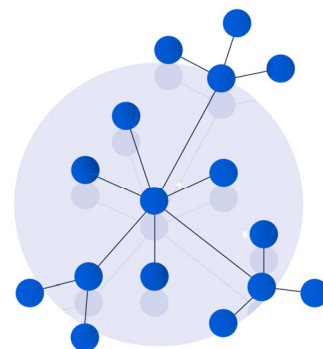


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Decentralized Model

Enables expanded foodstuff choices and local management

- ▶ Model exists in countries where a national SFP may not exist.
- ▶ More diverse and locally-produced foodstuffs are provided to children.
- ▶ Coverage and the nutritional value of the foodstuffs consumed could vary dramatically from region to region.
- ▶ Oversight is not uniform and implemented by different government offices.



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Russia

Example: SMP implemented in 20 of 85 provinces

- ▶ Launched in 2005.
- ▶ Funding provided by regional and municipal governments.
- ▶ In 2018, 1.3 million children in 20 regions consuming milk in schools.
- ▶ Most regions targeting grades 1 through 4.



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Vietnam

Example: Funding in 7 provinces out of 63

- ▶ Provincial Departments of Education and Training are programme owners.
- ▶ First SMP implemented in Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu province.
- ▶ FfD supported Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu programme design, organization and implementation.
- ▶ Interest to initiate this model in additional provinces.



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Bolivia

Example: SFPs use a variety of implementation practices

- ▶ SFP legislation introduced in 2014.
- ▶ Funded by, and implemented in, 339 municipalities.
- ▶ More than 2,150,000 children participate in the programme.
- ▶ Distributors deliver ready-to-eat products to urban schools.
- ▶ 47,000 children in 83 schools drink nectar in Tetra Pak packaging.



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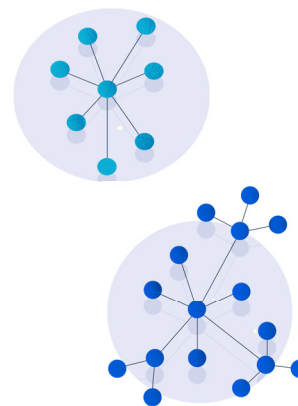


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Mixed Model (Federal and Regional)

More common in larger countries with national SFPs

- ▶ Standards established at the federal level but implemented regionally.
- ▶ Local procurement of foodstuffs based strict national guidelines and standards.
- ▶ Oversight at the regional and local levels with federal government supervision.
- ▶ Funds transferred from the federal government to state/regional governments for implementation.



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China

Example: Government procurement and parental payment co-exist

- ▶ National SMP was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2000.
- ▶ SMP management delegated to the Dairy Association of China in 2013.
- ▶ In August 2017, the Ministry of Health issued Nutrition Guidelines of School Meals.
- ▶ 24 million students drink school milk every day. 14.2 million students received milk in Tetra Pak packages in 2019.



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United States

Example: Federally-funded with contributions by states

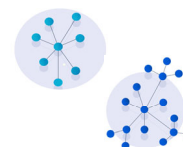
- ▶ Initiated in 1946 based on legislation (National School Lunch Program Act).
- ▶ US\$24bn per year investment in school meals.
- ▶ Provides free or subsidized meals to children in public and private non-profit schools.
- ▶ USDA reimburses participating schools with cash or provides agricultural products.



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Mexico

Example: Transitioned from centralized to a mixed model



- ▶ Mixed model allowed increased coverage and the use of local foodstuffs.
- ▶ Breakfast provided to more than 6 million primary school children.
- ▶ Coordination and nutritional standards provided by the national government.



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Legal Framework for School Feeding

Laws and policy ensure long-term sustainability

- ▶ 85% of SFPs implemented worldwide are funded by governments.
- ▶ School feeding laws can establish standards for school feeding to ensure nutritional value and food safety.
- ▶ Governments fund programmes to address the nutritional needs of children and to support local value chains.



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United States

Example: National School Lunch Program Act

- ▶ Established 1946.
- ▶ The US Congress recognized the need to provide the SFP permanent status.
- ▶ Provides low-cost or free school lunch meals to qualified students. Minimum nutritional requirements established.
- ▶ Nutritional standards updated to be in compliance with dietary guidelines.



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El Salvador

Example: School milk law

- ▶ Established 2010.
- ▶ Provides locally-produced milk to pre-school and primary school children 2-days a week.
- ▶ The government provides resources for implementation every year.
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture mandates the production of local quality milk.



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In Closing

Important considerations regarding SFP funding sources

- ▶ Donor, private sector and community funding are mostly short-term, but can promote school feeding to governments.
- ▶ Governments fund 85% of SFPs worldwide.
- ▶ Legislation can ensure the sustainability of government SFPs.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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