SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year: September 2017 - May 2018 (180 days)

School Meal Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education & Training, Ministry of Health

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

National school feeding policy
Nutrition

✓ Nutrition **✓** Food safety

Agriculture

☐ Private sector involvement

BUDGET

Total: NR

National government: Yes

■ International donors*: Yes

Private sector: Yes

Other donors: Yes

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools have electricity. Piped water, clean water and latrines are available in most of the schools, flush toilets and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias are available in some schools.

SPECIAL NOTES

Vietnam reported that there is more than one program in the country but data provided focused on the one program listed above; no numbers were provided for the number of children receiving food in the most recently completed school year.

Some 2017 data from the General Statistics Office of Vietnam and from the World Bank was used to complete this report. (https://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=782, and https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC. ENRR?end=2019&start=2014)

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

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

Prohibited food items: Foods harmful to health (e.g., foods high in sugar, fat; some processed foods; or school-based snacks, depending on the locality).

FOOD SOURCES

Purchased (domestic) Purchased (foreign)	In-kind (domestic) In-kind (foreign)
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COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

Handwashing with soap	Hearing testing/treatme
Height measurement	Dental cleaning/testing
Weight measurement	Menstrual hygiene
Deworming treatment	Drinking water
Eye testing/eyeglasses	Water purification
	•

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION

✓ Nutrition

✓ Health

Food and agriculture

✓ Reproductive health

Hygiene

HIV prevention

■ = mandatory

OTHER

School gardens

☐ Physical education

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

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Vietnam





SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	8,041,842	8,041,842	_
Secondary school	l 7,881,876	5,942,934	-
Total	15,923,718	13,984,776	-

COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 15,923,718

Receiving school food: NR

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 meet educational goals ☐ Objective to provide a social safety net ☐ Objective to reduce obesity				
Food items fortified: NR				
Micronutrients added to fortified foods: NR				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				

To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity this school feeding program used nutritional requirements for food baskets, food restrictions on or near school grounds, nutrition, physical, food and health education. Special training or certification programs required for cooks/caterers included nutrition, portions/ measurements, menu planning and food safety and hygiene.

CONTACTS: VIETNAM

Agency: National Institute of Nutrition, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Health

Website: https://en.moet.gov.vn



Jobs created by school feeding programs				
40	Cooks and food preparers			
NR	Transporters			
NR	Off-site processors			
NR	Food packagers and handlers			
NR	Monitoring			
NR	Food service management			
NR	Safety and quality inspectors			
NR	Other			
Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)				
✓ Yes □ No □ NR				
Other privat	te 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

Besides subsidies and extension support given to all farmers, medium- and the large-scale farmers received school feedingspecific training, mobile and electronic payments, and forward contracts. Given preferential treatment, small-scale farmers and/ or companies successfully competed to sell food to the program. Most (75–100%) of the cooks/caterers were women and were paid by implementing partners. Families contributed to the program, and companies of all sizes were involved — in food trading, food processing transport, catering, and supply of utensils.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

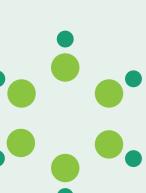
The Government of Vietnam supports the cost of school meals for disadvantaged areas around 10,000-12,000/day or 220,000–700,000 Vietnamese Dong per student, per year for public school. Resources are mobilized from the government and family contributions. The program covers pre-primary and primary students of private and public schools.

Vietnam reported that the country was affected by natural disasters, conflict and a health epidemic during the 2017–18 school year, causing a decrease in the number of students fed, frequency of school feeding, level of food basket variety, and the size of rations. Survey responses indicate that the disasters led to changes in the targeting approach, changes in feeding modality, and - in at least one case - school feeding ceased operations.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

RESEARCH NEEDED

NR



Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education & Training, Ministry of Health

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, five times per week for the nine month school year

TARGETING:

Geographically targeted

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	NR		
Secondary school	N/A		
Total	NR		

FOOD ITEMS:

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

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

NOTES:

Some students' parents paid all or part of the cost of the meal; some contributed in-kind to the school feeding program. The program used some packaged and processed foods which were bought from within the country.

