

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
September 2018 – August 2019

- Decree No. 37/2014 (IV.30.) of the Ministry of Human Resources on the nutritional regulations of public catering
- Institutional Child Catering as defined in Act 31 of 1997 on the Protection of Children and Guardianship Administration (Section 20-20/B.)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Human Capacities, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

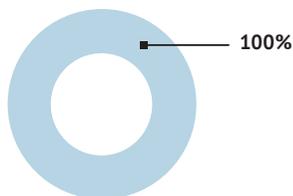
- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

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

### BUDGET

Total:  
USD 266,000,000

- National government: USD 266,000,000
- International donors\*: N/A
- Private sector: N/A
- Other donors: N/A



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools have electricity, piped water, clean water, flush toilets and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias. While only some schools have kitchens. The school meals and snacks were prepared on-site (on-school grounds), off-site in centralized (not private) kitchens, off-site in private facilities (caterers) and also purchased in processed form.

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:** According to the Decree No. 37/2014 (IV.30.) of the Ministry of Human Resources on the nutritional regulations of public catering certain food are specified as prohibited. Like fizzy drinks with added sugar should not be given, energy drinks falling under the scope of the public health product tax should not be given, drinks containing caffeine – except for hot chocolate or tea – should not be given.

## FOOD SOURCES

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

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Other: School orchards
- 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
- = 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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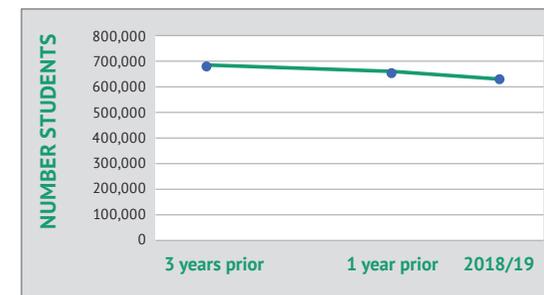
# Hungary



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018-19

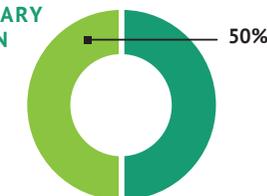
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	406,585	752,369	570,728
Secondary school	871,976	354,913	70,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,278,561</b>	<b>1,107,282</b>	<b>640,974</b>



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 1,278,561

Receiving school food: 640,974



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 reduce obesity
- Objective to provide a social safety net**
- Objective to reduce obesity**

**Food items fortified:** Salt

**Micronutrients added to fortified foods:** Iodine

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Approaches used by these school feeding programs to prevent overweight and obesity include food restrictions on or near school grounds and physical education. Dietitians put together the menu where the special diet were required.

## SPECIAL NOTES

This school feeding program have been managed by the national government through a centralized decision making process. The parliament and the Ministry of Finance decided the amount for the fund. The government ministries, families and the agencies worked independently and also together. Families requested funding for their children from the national and local governments. Food sourcing and involvement of private sectors were managed by the catering agencies. While the national and the local governments look into the decisions for schools/recipients of food, inspections for compliance with safety and quality standards, provisions for clean water and managed the bathrooms of participating schools, and also monitored the program. Besides the government funding some families paid full or partial price for the food. For disadvantaged families 50-100% subsidy or support is given. In the kindergarten the school meal is provided for free. In an upgraded manner primary school meals are also partially or completely subsidized.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

- NR 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 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

NR

## CONTACTS: HUNGARY

**Agency:** Department For Bilateral Projects and Relations  
Ministry of Human Capacities

**Website:** [kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-human-resources](http://kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-human-resources)

## SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Hungary has not reported any kind of emergencies in the most recently completed school year.

**Success:** New foods/meals, new ingredients that are in line with healthy nutrition were introduced in school meals, only minority of children disliked these. The proportion of primary schools have increased significantly where fruits and vegetables could be provided to children once or more times a day. Significantly less kitchens used the traditional cooking technology of frying in fat. The Regulations contains principles in line with the recommendation of healthy nutrition. The Regulation specifies that public catering should provide special dietary needs fr those requiring such special diet (as confirmed by a doctor and as appropriate for their condition). This school feeding program is constantly controlled by the public health authority having their competency as to the location of the public catering provision.

**Strengths:** Public caterers could abide by the following provisions of the Regulation in 90% or more of the primary schools (based on the assessment of food allotment sheets):

- sugar was not added to ready for consumption and flavored dairy products.
- salted food powder, salted soup powder, salted flavorings were not used for other flavoring or consistency boosting purposes
- meat containing more than 30% was not provided
- drinks containing caffeine – except for hot chocolate or tea were not given to children under the age of 18
- energy drinks were not given
- fizzy drinks with added sugar were not given

**Setbacks and challenges:** The proportion of schools who reported complains by parents about school meals has increased. Daily net raw material has not increased, the average amount was HUF 386.

There are still primary schools where free access to drinking water is not provided outside of bathrooms.

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

National Nutritional Environment Survey in Schools 2013, Assessment of the Public Catering Act in Primary Schools in Hungary, 2017

## RESEARCH NEEDED

NR

## INSTITUTIONAL CHILD CATERING

AS DEFINED IN ACT 31 OF 1997 ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND GUARDIANSHIP ADMINISTRATION (SECTION 20-20/B.)

### Lead implementer(s):

Ministry of Human Capacities, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior

### OBJECTIVES:

- 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 and In-school snacks

### TARGETING:

Individual student characteristics

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018-19 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	363,402	–	–
Primary school	570,728	–	–
Secondary school	70,246	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004,376</b>	–	–

### FOOD ITEMS:

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

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

NR - Purchased (domestic)	NR - In-kind (domestic)
NR - Purchased (foreign)	NR - In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The national government has been managing this school feeding program through a centralized decision-making process since the beginning. The school meals and snacks were prepared on-site (on-school grounds), off-site in centralized (not private) kitchens, off-site in private facilities (caterers) and also purchased in processed form. No mention of any mechanisms for limiting food and packaging wastage have been mentioned by the respondent. The approaches used by this school feeding program to prevent overweight/obesity by food restrictions on or near school grounds and physical education. Some of the food used in this school feeding program were packaged and processed foods.

