

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020

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

Lead Agency: National Education Development Fund of the Ministry of Education (FNDE/MEC), State Education Secretariats, and Municipal Education Secretariats

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

National school feeding policy

- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

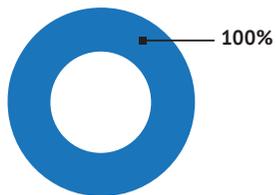
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 872,598,000*

- Government:**
USD 872,598,000
- International donors**:
USD 0
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture Yes No No response

*In Brazil, school feeding is a shared responsibility among the federal, state, and municipal governments, and the cost of the meal varies according to local management. The value of USD 872,598,000 includes only the contribution of the federal government.

**International donations 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, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens. School kitchens are typically equipped with refrigeration and gas or electric stoves.

SPECIAL NOTES

Population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

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

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

Prohibited food items: Ultra-processed foods, sugar-sweetened beverages, seasonings with monosodium glutamate

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.



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GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF

Brazil



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020

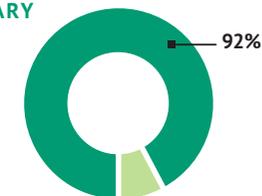
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	5,464,391	5,217,686	7,644,883
Primary school	14,013,484	15,690,307	22,433,667
Secondary school	21,402,432	22,248,336	10,110,876
Total	40,880,307	43,156,329	40,189,426



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 35,415,916

Receiving school food:
■ 32,544,543



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools Vocational/trade schools
- Other

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved 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/biofortified:

Not applicable

Micronutrients:

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Food items produced in school gardens are consumed by the students and also used in food and nutrition education activities. Adding sugar to school meals in Brazil is prohibited for children under three years of age. Other efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include nutritional requirements for the school meal menu, food restrictions on or near school grounds, food and nutrition education, health education, and physical education in schools. Very few packaged, processed foods are included in the school meals in Brazil.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

There have been studies of the National School Feeding Program's impact in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESEARCH NEEDED

A survey on the costs of school meals; methods to adjust the budget for school meals to reflect inflation; an evaluation of the relationship between the National School Feeding Program and family farming in Brazil; research on the relationship between students' access to food and learning.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

150,000	Cooks and food preparers
30,000	Transporters
10,000	Off-site processors
50,000	Food packagers and handlers
10,000	Monitoring
	Food service management
	Safety and quality inspectors
	Other

* Numbers are approximate.

If blank, no response was provided.

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes No No response

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

- Yes No No response

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women Other groups
 Youth No response

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

- Yes No No response

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

- Yes No There are no food banks in this country.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Small-scale farmers provide many food items for the National School Feeding Program, and farmers are provided with school feeding-specific training. The PNAE law mandates the creation of a school food council to monitor the entire execution of the school feeding program, including the purchase of products, the quality of food served, the hygienic and sanitary conditions in which the food is stored, prepared, and served, and the financial execution of the program. The council is also responsible for evaluating the accountability of local governments. This council is formed by civil society and is required to include a representative of parents of students enrolled in the public school system.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Successes related to school feeding in Brazil include the framing of the National School Feeding Program as a rights-based program, the inclusion of healthy foods in the school meal menu, the respect given to the food culture of the school population, the emphasis on local economic development, and the guarantee of resources for states and municipalities. However, school feeding in Brazil has been negatively affected by the global inflation of food prices in recent years, and the COVID-19 pandemic also prompted a change in the modality of food provision which disrupted the planning of food purchases. There are some concerns regarding corruption in the course of bidding on food prices.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

From April to December 2020, schools in Brazil were mostly closed but operating remotely. The COVID-19 pandemic prompted an increase in the amount of funding for school feeding in the country and also prompted a temporary shift in feeding modality. Specifically, while schools were closed, school meals were prepared and were made available to be picked up by students or parents and eaten at home. During this time, food continued to be sourced from local family farms, adhering to the principles of the program. In 2020 and 2021, Brazil was also affected by an economic crisis and by natural disasters such as localized flooding and a cyclone.

CONTACTS: BRAZIL

Agency: National Education Development Fund and Ministry of Education

Website: <https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/aco-es-e-programas/programas/pnae>

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

PROGRAMA NACIONAL DA ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR – PNAE

Lead implementer(s): National Educational Development Fund

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- In-school snacks
- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week for both in-school meals and meals made available to be eaten at home
- During the school year

TARGETING:

Universal

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	7,644,883	–	–
Primary school	22,433,668	–	–
Secondary school	10,110,876	–	–
Total	40,189,428	–	–

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Fish	Dairy milk
Roots, tubers	Green, leafy vegetables	Yogurt drink
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Other vegetables	Fruit Juice
Dairy products	Fruits	Tea
Eggs	Oil	Water
Meat	Salt	
Poultry	Sugar	

* fortified



FOOD SOURCES:

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

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The National School Feeding Program began in 1950. Though take-home rations are not typically part of the program, the PNAE legislation was quickly revised at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that meals would be made available to be picked up and eaten at home while in-person classes were suspended.