SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020-2021

• School Food Program (Programa de Alimentación Escolar - PAE)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

✓ National school feeding policy

■ Nutrition

☑ Health

✓ Agriculture

Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...

✓ Yes □ No □ No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 100,000,000

Government: USD 100,000,000

International donors*: USD 0

Private sector: USD 0

Other donors: USD 0

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Ecuador have electricity, most have flush toilets, and some have clean and piped water. Very few schools have dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias or kitchens. The school feeding program serves pre-packaged foods without additional preparation.

SPECIAL NOTES

None

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

Breakfast Lunch Dinner	V V	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		Tea

Prohibited food items: Only food items that appear in the product datasheet are allowed, under parameters approved by the National Health Authority in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations.

Water

Other

FOOD SOURCES

Yogurt drink

Fruit juice

100%

 ✓ Purchased (domestic)
 □ In-kind (domestic)

 □ Purchased (foreign)
 □ In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

 □ Handwashing with soap
 □ Hearing testing/treatment

 □ Height measurement
 □ Dental cleaning/testing

 □ Weight measurement
 □ Menstrual hygiene

 □ Testing for anemia
 □ Drinking water

 □ Deworming treatment
 □ Water purification

 □ Eye testing/eyeqlasses

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
 Agriculture
 School gardens
- Reproductive healthHIV prevention

Health

- School gardens
 Hygiene
- **☑** Physical education

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



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REPUBLIC OF

Ecuador



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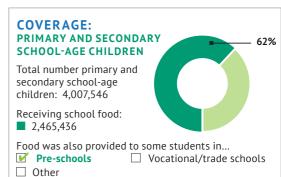


SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	997,920	552,234	476,516
Primary school	2,019,229	1,881,048	1,582,714
Secondary school	1,988,317	1,881,495	882,722
Total	5,005,466	4,314,777	2,941,952





NUTRITION



School feeding program(s) included/involved the following:

V	Fortified foods
	Bio-fortified foods
	Micronutrient supplements
V	Nutritionists involved
	Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
	Objective to meet nutritional goals

☐ Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified/biofortified:

Milk

Micronutrients:

Iron, vitamin A, zinc, folic acid, calcium, vitamin D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least three nutritionists work with the school snack program in Ecuador. The School Food Program participated in the formulation of the national public nutrition policy and the School Feeding Law, as well as regulations to create conditions for school feeding with nutrition-related objectives.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

- Impact evaluation of school feeding on school enrollment, conducted by the Research Directorate of the Ministry of Education
- Closing the Nutrient Gap, authored by the World Food Program

RESEARCH NEEDED

Monitoring and evaluation, as would be conducted by the World Food Program

CONTACTS: ECUADOR

Agency: Ministry of Education **Website:** https://educacion.gob.ec

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

O Cooks and food preparers
Transporters
Off-site processors
Food packagers and handlers

MonitoringFood service management

Safety and quality inspectors Other

*If blank, no response was provided.

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(
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Y	'es 🗆	□No	No	response

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

Yes	□ No	∟ No	respons

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or incomegenerating opportunities for...

✓ Women	☐ Other group
☐ Youth	☐ No response

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

✓ Vo	· 🗆	Nο	Nο	respons
w Ye	S \square	INO	ИO	respons

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

☐ Yes Yes No ☐ There are no food banks in this count

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Farms of all sizes provide the grains, fruits, and dairy products for the School Food Program, and private companies provide food trading, processing, and transport services for the program. At least 30% of the food must be purchased from the Popular and Solidarity Economy (i.e., from poor and vulnerable sectors of the population) and from micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Since 2016, 75% of School Feeding Managers have been women.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Ecuador include evidence of the viability and efficiency of in-school snacks, the promulgation of the Organic Law of School Feeding, the dissemination of key messages on Educa TV, and the training of teachers on the MeCapacito Platform of the Ministry of Education. The disruption of in-school education with the COVID-19 pandemic necessarily affected the School Food Program.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools operated remotely throughout the 2020–2021 school year, and the budget for school feeding initially decreased because of the COVID-19 pandemic before it was later increased in 2021. The crisis prompted a temporary shift away from in-school snacks in favor of take-home rations. During the pandemic, progress was made in applying the Organic Law of School Feeding through pilot projects executed by United Nations Agencies (FAO, WFP) to determine the viability of implementing decentralized territorial modalities. In 2020 and 2021, Ecuador was also affected by conflict, an economic/financial crisis, and by the elimination of fuel subsidies, though these did not disrupt school feeding activities.





All data from the 2020–2021 school year

SCHOOL FOOD PROGRAM PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACIÓN ESCOLAR - PAE

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school snacks
- Take-home rations

FREOUENCY AND DURATION:

· 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

At the Unified General Baccalaureate level, school snacks are only provided in Millennium Educational Units.

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020-2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	476,516	49%	51%
Primary school	1,582,714	49%	51%
Secondary school	882,722	49%	51%
Total	2,941,952	49%	51%

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals	Salt	Dairy milk*
Oil	Sugar	Fruit juice
* 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:

TThe School Food Program operates in 12,798 public schools where students receive regular milk, flavored milk, cereals, fruit nectar, granola, cookies, and cereal bars. Students receive a beverage and a solid food four days per week, with only a beverage on the fifth day. Foods with a "red light" classification — high in sodium, sugar, or trans fats — are not served in the School Food Program. From 2017 to 2020, foods such as powdered milk, quinoa, and rice were purchased from the National Storage Unit - Public Company (UNA-EP).