

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
September 2017 – July 2018 (224 school days)

- Nutrition Improvement Program for Rural Compulsory Education Students / 农村义务教育营养餐工程
- Free Lunch for Children / 免费午餐项目
- School Feeding Program of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation / 扶贫办学校午餐项目

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

## 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

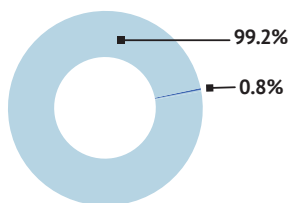
Total:  
USD 5,195,459,072

National government:  
USD 5,152,983,040

International donors\*:  
USD 42,476,000

Private sector: N/A

Other donors: USD 0



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in China have electricity, piped water, flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces, and kitchens. Most school meals are prepared on school grounds, though some food items are purchased in processed form.

## SPECIAL NOTE

Total numbers on page 1 of the report are representative of total children fed through the reported programs as there were unreconcilable discrepancies reported at the national level that will be amended in the second round of the Global Survey.

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: None

## 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
- 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
- OTHER**
  - School gardens
  - Physical education

= mandatory

While numerous complementary activities and education interventions were undertaken in China's schools, none were listed as mandatory.



The Global Survey of School Meal Programs is the property of GCNF and is protected by copyright. It may not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent. Contact: info@gcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

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

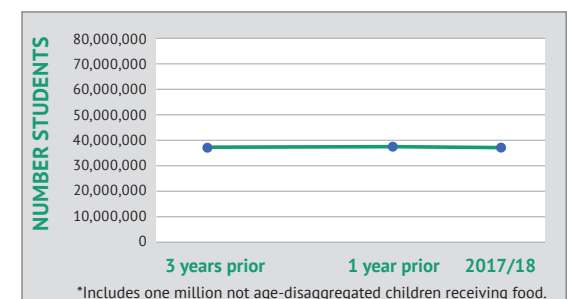
## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF China



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

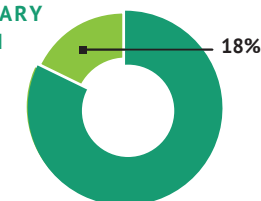
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	110,000,000	110,000,000	19,100,000
Secondary school	106,000,000	104,000,000	18,090,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,000,000</b>	<b>214,000,000</b>	<b>*38,190,000</b>



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 216,000,000

Receiving school food: 38,190,000



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

### Food items fortified:

Not specified

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Vitamin B12, Vitamin B6

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least 257 nutritionists were involved with China's school feeding programs. Programs also incorporate nutrition education. School feeding programs in China do not actively seek to mitigate obesity because obesity is not considered to be a problem.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

<b>305,000</b>	Cooks and food preparers
NR	Transporters
NR	Off-site processors
NR	Food packagers and handlers
<b>3,357</b>	Monitoring
NR	Food service management
<b>515</b>	Safety and quality inspectors
<b>512,000</b>	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

Both small-scale and larger-scale farms are involved in school feeding programs in China with agricultural subsidies, agricultural extension, school feeding-specific trainings, mobile or electronic payments, and purchase agreements set prior to harvest. Efforts are made to employ people with disabilities.

---

## CONTACTS: CHINA

**Agency:** Ministry of Education

**Email:** moe@moe.edu.cn

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

School feeding programs in China are responsible for a reduction in the number of undernourished people and enhanced food safety for students. The programs are characterized by strict supervision and efforts to control waste.

However, challenges remain related to reaching out-of-school children.

---

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies have been conducted regarding the number of undernourished people and the role of school feeding programs in reducing the family burden.

---

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Studies of students' physical (health-related) outcomes in school feeding programs

## NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION STUDENTS

### 农村义务教育营养餐工程

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education

#### OBJECTIVES:

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

#### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals (breakfast and lunch) and take-home rations during the school year
- In-school snacks

#### TARGETING:

Targeting is based on geography and individual student characteristics.

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	19,000,000	–	–
Secondary school	18,000,000	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,000,000</b>	–	–

#### FOOD ITEMS:

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

\* fortified

#### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>100% Purchased (domestic)</b>	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

#### NOTES:

Nearly all (95%) of food items are purchased locally. The remaining amount is procured within the region or from national food reserves. Responsibilities for managing the program are shared by national, regional, and local governments. Funding for this program is part of the national budget.



## FREE LUNCH FOR CHILDREN

### 免费午餐项目

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education

#### OBJECTIVES:

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

#### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals during the school year

#### TARGETING:

Not specified

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	100,000	–	–
Secondary school	90,000	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,000</b>	–	–

#### FOOD ITEMS:

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

\* fortified

#### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>100% Purchased (domestic)</b>	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

#### NOTES:

Nearly all (97%) of food items are purchased locally. The remaining items are procured from within the region or from national food reserves.

## SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM OF THE CHINA FOUNDATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

### 扶贫办学校午餐项目

**Lead implementer(s):** China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

#### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals during the school year

#### TARGETING:

Geographic

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	NR		
Secondary school	NR		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	–	–

#### FOOD ITEMS:

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

\* fortified

#### FOOD SOURCES:

0% Purchased (domestic)	<b>65% In-kind donation (domestic)</b>
0% Purchased (foreign)	<b>35% In-kind donation (foreign)</b>

#### NOTES:

A number of complementary programs are provided with the School Feeding Program of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation. These include water purification, handwashing with soap, and monitoring of protein intake. Several educational programs are also incorporated into the program, including nutrition, hygiene, health, reproductive health, and HIV prevention, as well as physical education.

