

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
June 2018 - February 2019 (180 days)

- WFP School Feeding Program

Lead Agency: World Food Program, Ministry of Health and Sports, and 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 - NR

- National government: USD - NR
- International donors\*: USD - NR
- Private sector: USD - NR
- Other donors: USD - NR

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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools have latrines and some have electricity, piped and clean water. However, very few have flush toilet, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, or kitchens.

## SPECIAL NOTES

Some UNESCO data and information from the World Food Program (WFP) website and an August 2019 report on the WFP school feeding program in Myanmar were used to complete this report. No breakdown was provided of how many of the 430,000 children receiving school food in school year 2018-19 were preschoolers versus school-age.

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
- Other: High Energy Biscuits
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

Prohibited food items: Foods with non-permitted dyes are prohibited for health-related reasons.

## 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

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention
- School gardens
- Physical education

= mandatory

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



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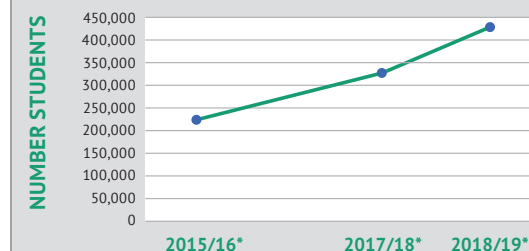
# REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF Myanmar



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018-19

School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	5,497,404	5,388,349	NR
Secondary school	5,921,766	3,970,705	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,419,170</b>	<b>9,359,054</b>	<b>430,000</b>



\*These totals include both pre-primary and primary schoolchildren

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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 11,419,170

Receiving school food: 430,000

- 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:

High energy biscuits

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

N/A

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, the school feeding program incorporated nutrition, health, and physical education. Nutritionists from state/region nutrition teams were involved, in coordination with school health teams. However, they were not paid.

## 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

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Community engagement occurs through active parent-teacher associations, and students' families contributed to the program by paying full or partial price for food distributed in schools.

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## CONTACTS: COUNTRY NAME

**Agency:** Ministry of Health and Sports

**Website:** mohs.gov.mm

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

The Government of Myanmar reported that it is considering investing in a school meal program in the future. Strengths of the current school feeding program include the heightened awareness among parents of their children's nutrition, which sustains their physical and cognitive development.

Recent challenges for the school feeding program have included natural disasters (such as Cyclone Nargis in 2008) and unrest in Rakhine State in 2017. In addition, there has been a shift within the government in terms of which ministry will serve as the focal agency responsible for the school feeding program. It is suggested that the Ministry of Health may take the technical lead, while the Ministry of Education leads the implementation. The program has not yet identified targets by which it can gauge its success.

The World Food Program (WFP) website reports that its school feeding program in Myanmar covered some 430,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren, and in its August 2019 report on the program said that WFP provide fortified High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) and some onsite school meals throughout the entire school year for schoolchildren in 11 out of 14 states and regions in Myanmar. The WFP report also indicates that the Government of Myanmar and WFP are the only entities supporting the program, although parents contribute at the local level.

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## STUDIES CONDUCTED

NR

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## RESEARCH NEEDED

Research is needed regarding potential linkages between the program and related sectors (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation), as well as the the types of foods available in school canteens.

## WFP SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

**Lead implementer(s):** World Food Program, Ministry of Health and Sports, and Ministry of Education

### OBJECTIVES:

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

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school snacks
- Take-home rations

### TARGETING:

Geographic, within the WFP project area

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	NR		
Secondary school	NR		
<b>Total</b>	<b>430,000</b>		

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals  
Legumes and nuts  
High Energy Biscuits\*

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

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

### NOTES:

High Energy Biscuits were distributed twice a week for eight months. They were distributed as in-school snacks, and were sourced from nearby countries in processed form. Take-home rations were provided once per week for seven months. Hot meals using local produce were introduced for some schools, as a new aspect of the program.

