



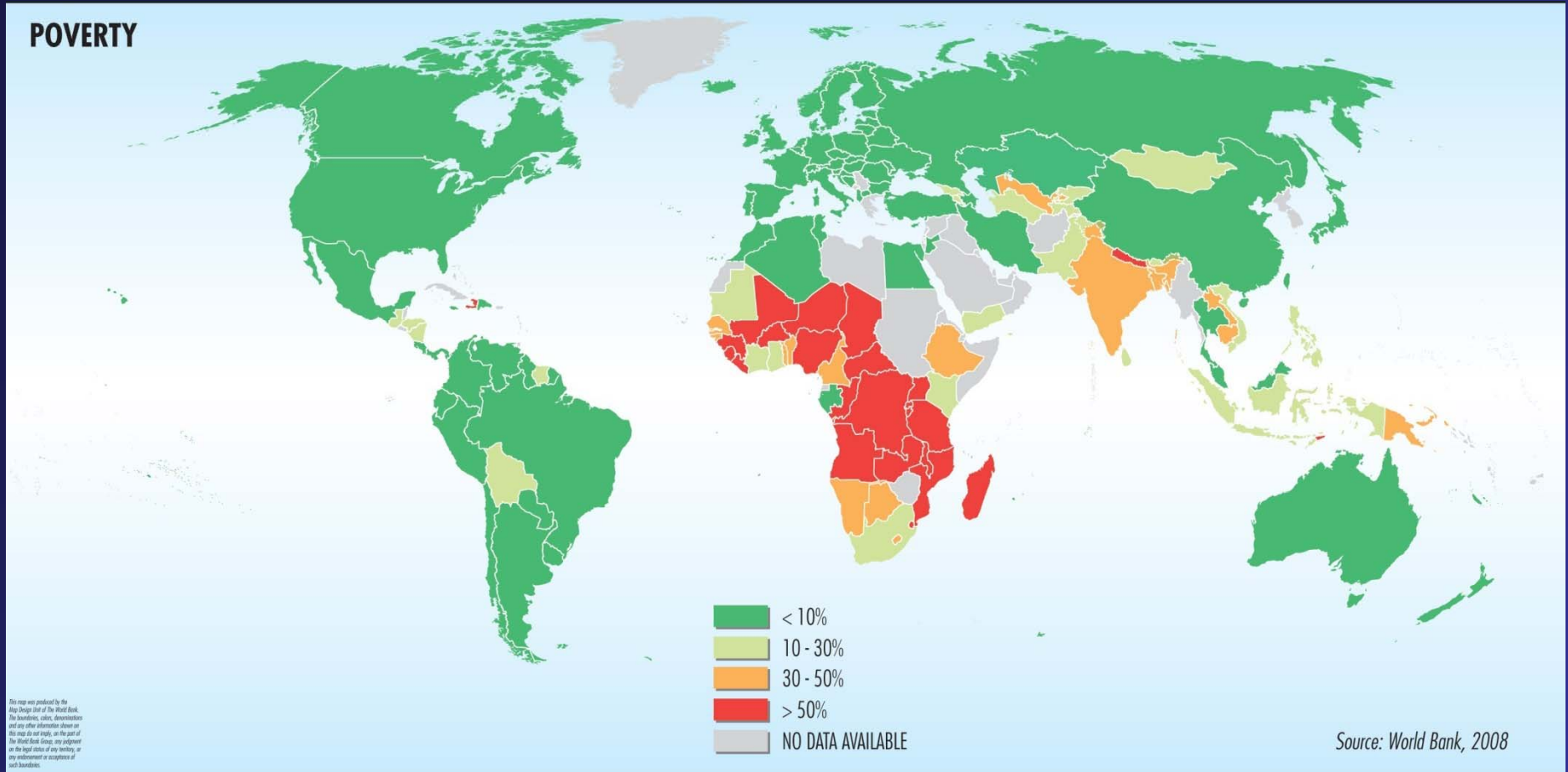
Rethinking School Feeding:

Social safety nets,
child development, and
the education sector

Directions in
Development Paper



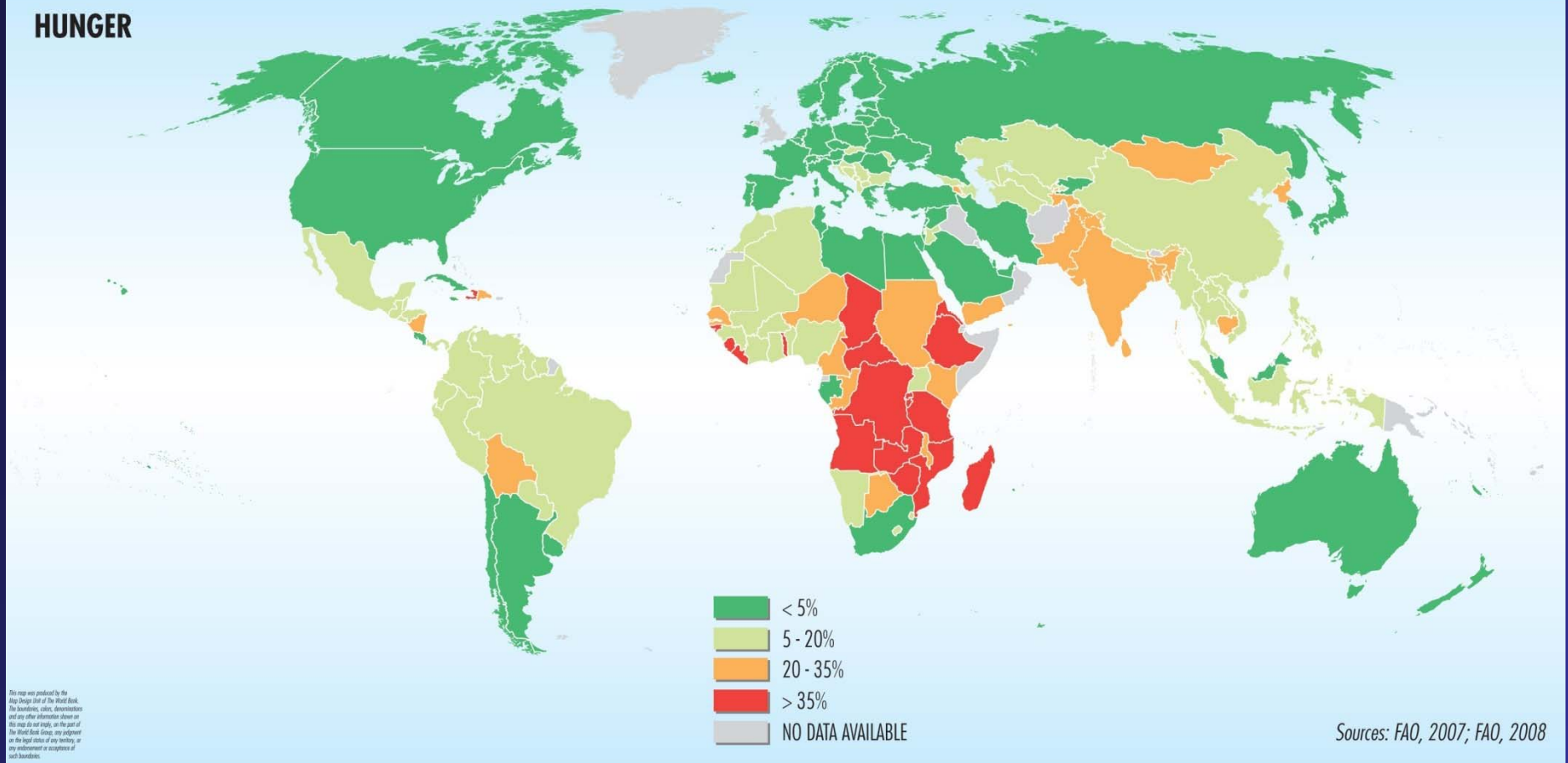
POVERTY



Poverty: Percentage of population living in households with consumption or income per person below the poverty line

The poverty line estimates use Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates. Figures are from latest available year. **Source:** World Bank (2008). PovcalNet. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>

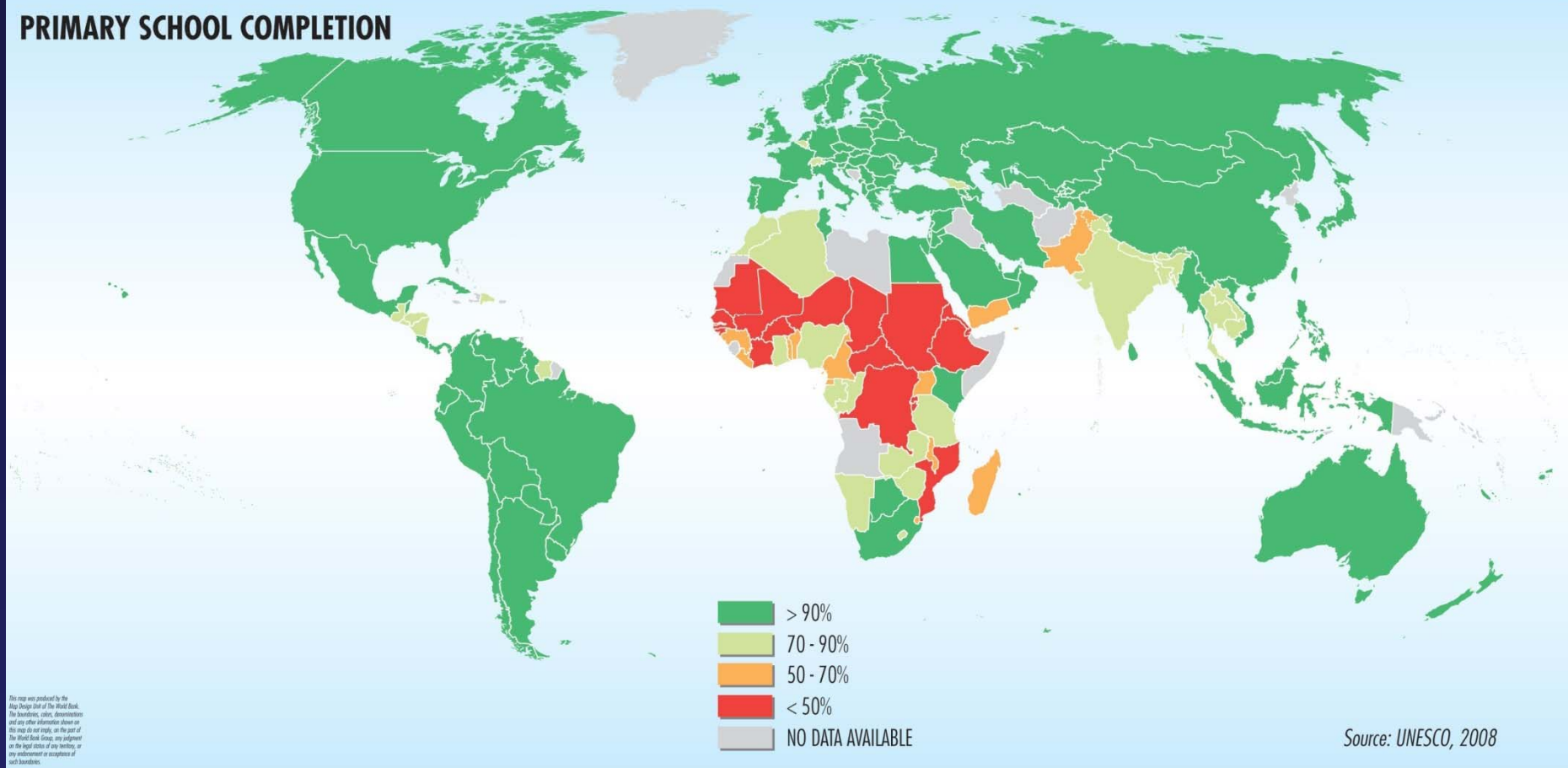
HUNGER



Hunger: Percentage of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (2002-05)

The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived. Figures are from latest available year. Standards derived from an FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation (FAO *et al.* 2004). **Sources:** FAO (2007). State of Food and Agriculture; FAO (2008). State of Food Insecurity.

PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION

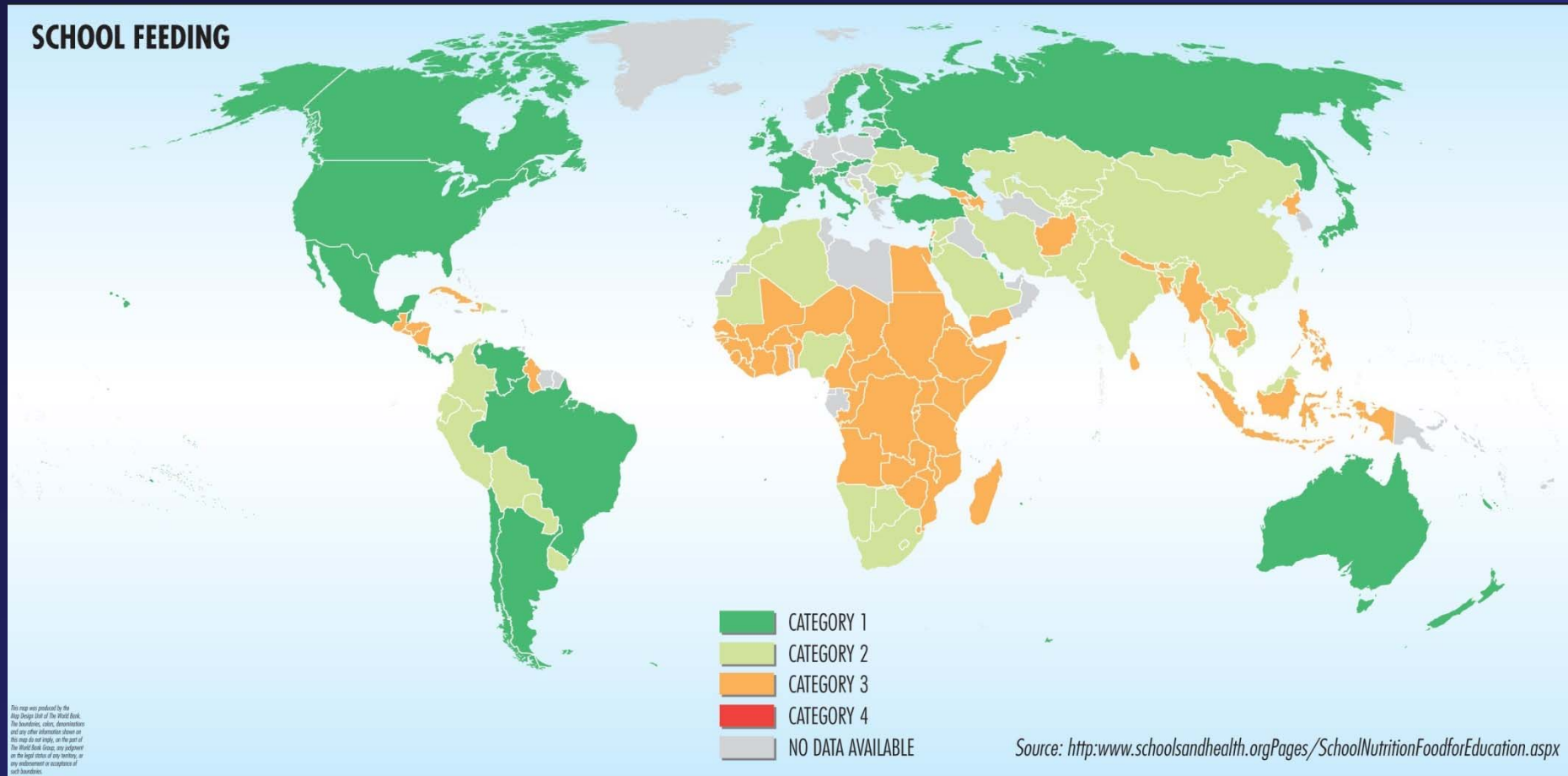


Primary school completion rate (2000-06)

Primary completion rate is the total number of students in grade 6 (excluding repeaters) divided by the total number of children of grade age. Figures are from latest available year. All data are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics except for Australia, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom, which are from national data.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2008). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

SCHOOL FEEDING



School feeding: Country programs (2006-08)

Category 1: Countries where school feeding is available in most schools, sometimes or always; **Category 2:** Countries where school feeding is available in some way and at some scale; **Category 3:** Countries where school feeding is available primarily in the most food insecure regions; **Category 4:** Countries where there is no school feeding. The sources, as detailed in the database link, are WFP data for low income and lower middle income countries and national data for the remaining countries. As this is a work in progress, comments and any further information on school feeding programs are welcomed.

Sources: <http://www.schoolsandhealth.org/Pages/SchoolNutritionFoodforEducation.aspx>

SCHOOL FEEDING AS A SAFETY NET

Appropriateness	Relatively easy to scale in crisis
Adequacy	Good (>10% of HH income)
Equity	Moderate to Good (lowest where ED low)
Cost-effectiveness	Poor to Moderate (20-40% non-transfer costs)
Incentive compatibility	Good, could be Very Good
Sustainability	Good
Dynamism	Usually not

THE EDUCATION BENEFITS

School feeding activity	Enrolment	Attendance	Educational achievement	Cognition
In-school meals	+ (♀ effect)	+++	+++	+++
Take-home rations	+ (♀ effect)	+	++	++
Fortified biscuits	+	++	+	++
Supplementation	+	+++	+++	+++
Deworming	NA	+++	++	++

+ = evidence from quasi-experimental evaluation

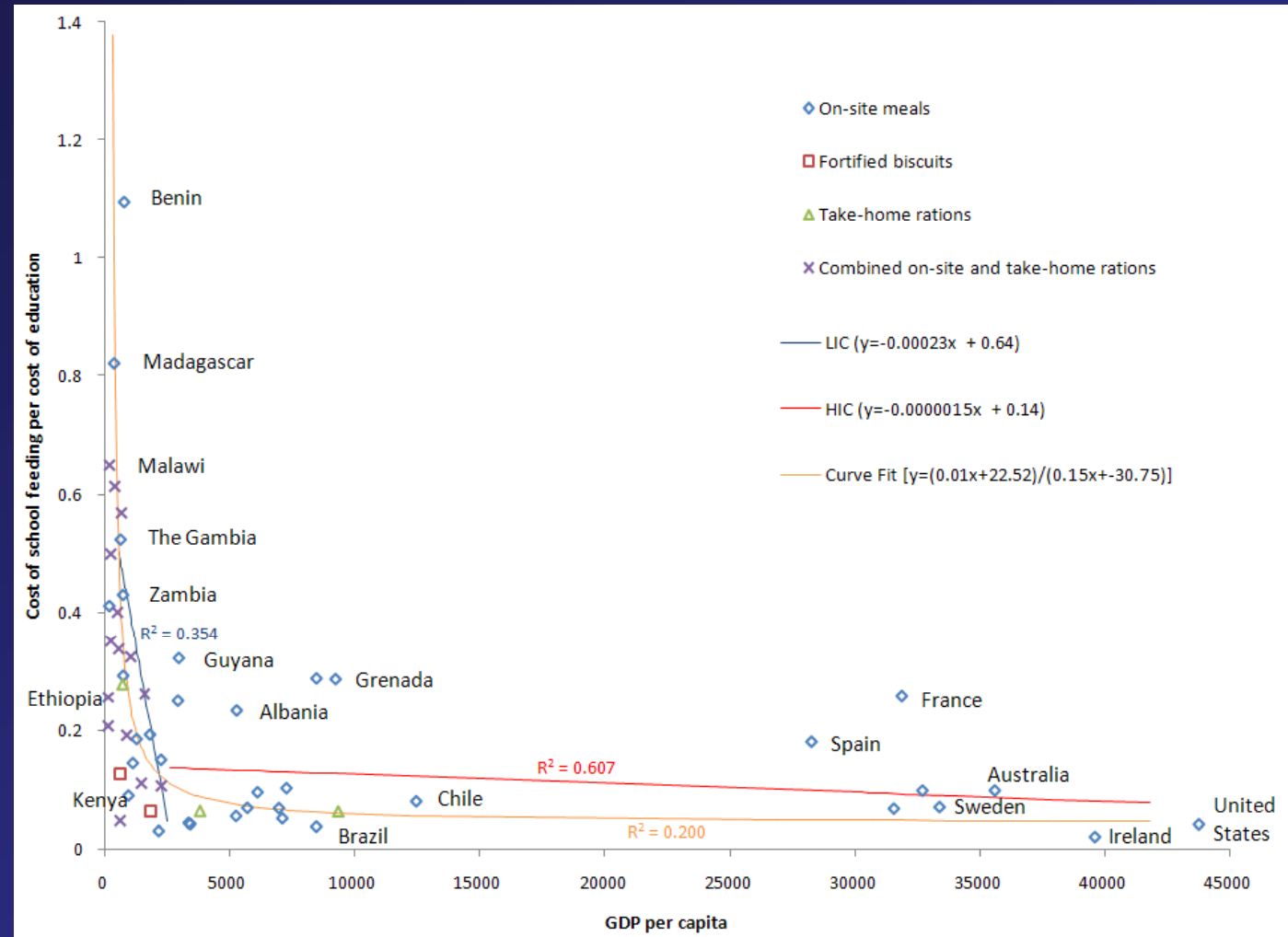
++ = evidence from at least one RCT

+++ = evidence from more than one RCT

NA = not assessed

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

- Very sharp decrease in the relative costs of school feeding as GDP increases
- Supporting countries through this transition is a key role for development agencies



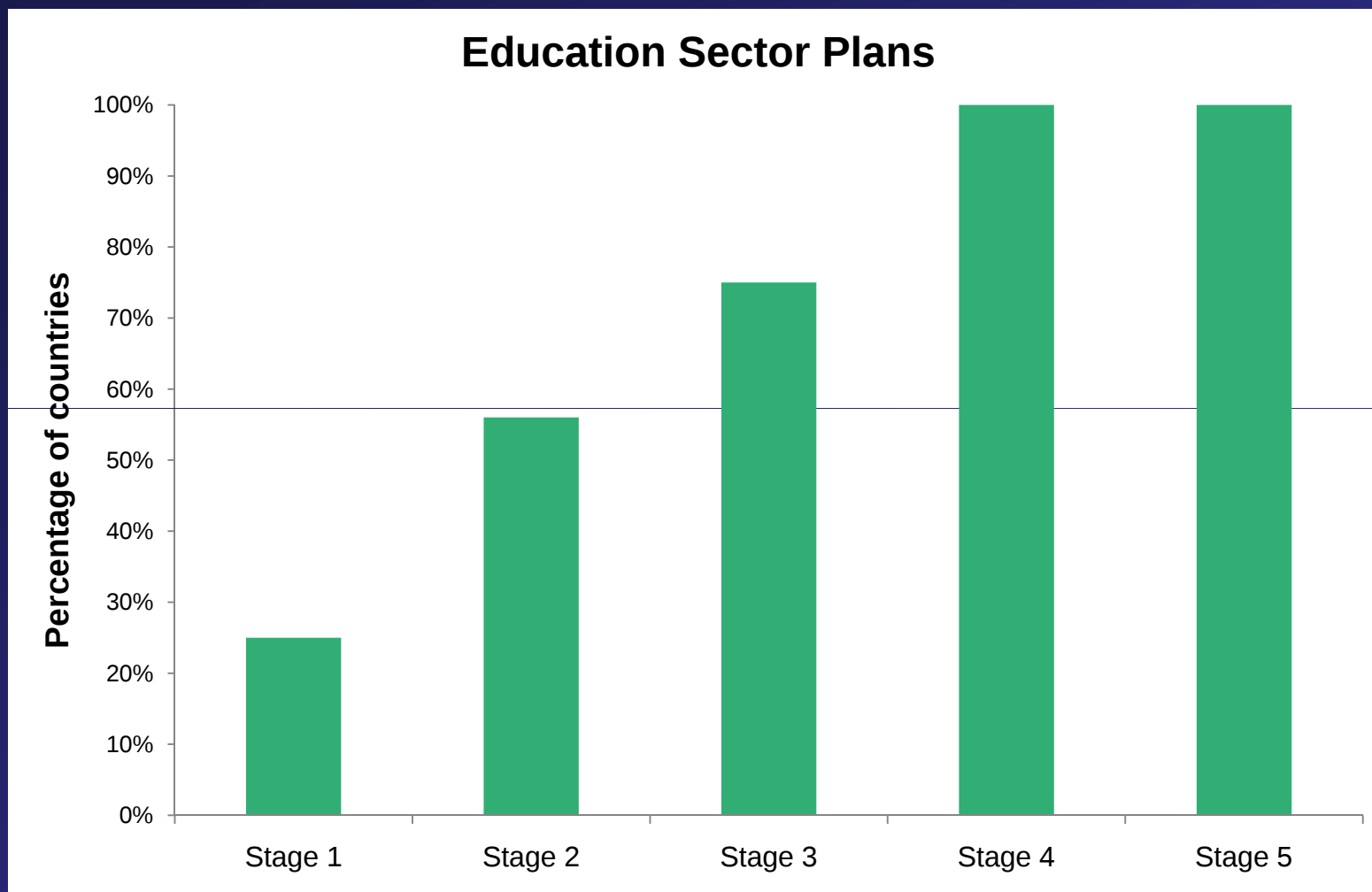
Ratio of per child cost of school feeding in relation to per child cost of basic education, versus GDP per capita.

Source: The GDP per capita (purchasing power parity, constant 2005 international \$) and the education costs per child are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, and the school feeding costs per child were calculated from country program documents and WFP reports.

THE TRANSITION OF SCHOOL FEEDING

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
	Programs rely mostly on external funding and implementation				Programs rely on government funding and implementation
Policy framework for school feeding	limited	increased	strong	strong	strong
Government financial capacity	limited	moderate	increased	strong	strong
Government institutional capacity	limited	limited	moderate	increased	strong
Countries	Afghanistan Malawi Mali Kenya Lesotho CAR Ethiopia Cambodia Côte d'Ivoire Ghana El Salvador Nigeria India DRC Haiti Rwanda Madagascar Ecuador Jamaica Chile Sudan Tanzania Niger Senegal Honduras Botswana Brazil Zimbabwe Pakistan Mauritania Namibia				

THE TRANSITION OF SCHOOL FEEDING



Percentage of countries in different transition stages with school feeding in education sector plans.

This work-in-progress is based on a sample of 57 countries from a WFP database for which information could be confirmed and which could be assigned to a transitional stage.

THANK YOU

World Bank

School Health and Nutrition and
HIV/AIDS in the Education Sector

www.worldbank.org/education/schoolhealth

World Food Programme

School Meals

www.wfp.org/school-meals