

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020

- National School Feeding Program
(Programa de Alimentación Escolar – PAE)

Lead Agency: National Board of School Aid and Scholarships
(Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas - JUNAEB) in the
Ministry of Education

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

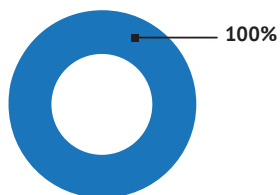
BUDGET

Total: USD 841,408,009

- Government: USD 841,408,009
- 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

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



INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Chile have electricity and piped and clean water, and most schools have flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens. In 2020, foods provided in the school feeding program were either purchased in processed form or purchased and distributed in unprocessed form.

SPECIAL NOTES

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

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breakfast | <input type="checkbox"/> Snacks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lunch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Take-home rations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dinner | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grains, cereals | <input type="checkbox"/> Green, leafy vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roots, tubers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legumes, pulses, nuts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fruits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dairy products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eggs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poultry | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy milk | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yogurt drink | <input type="checkbox"/> Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit juice | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Prohibited food items: All foods with black warning stamps denoting that they are high in calories, sodium, saturated fat, or sugars. This is as defined in Law 20.606 on the “Nutritional Composition of Foods and Their Advertising.”

FOOD SOURCES

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing with soap | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing testing/treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Height measurement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dental cleaning/testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weight measurement | <input type="checkbox"/> Menstrual hygiene |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Testing for anemia | <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deworming treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Water purification |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eye testing/eyeglasses | |

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reproductive health |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV prevention |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hygiene | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical education |

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



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REPUBLIC OF Chile



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	739,025	635,086	— *
Primary school	1,519,560	1,552,914	— *
Secondary school	1,481,335	1,537,232	— *
Total	3,739,920	3,725,232	2,029,882

The breakdown of students receiving food in each school level is not known.



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

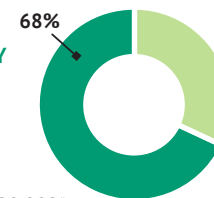
Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,000,895

Receiving school food: ■ 2,029,882*

Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools Vocational/trade schools
- Other

**This is an overestimate of the number of primary and secondary school students receiving food, as this value includes some pre-school students.*



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:

Grains/cereals, salt, water (treated with fluoride)

Micronutrients:

Iron, iodine, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, fluoride

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least 130 nutritionists are engaged in school feeding in Chile. Nutritional requirements for school meals/food baskets and food restrictions on or near school grounds are implemented to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Studies are available at www.junaeb.cl/estudios.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Research on the design of the National School Food Strategy; the definition of territorial units based on the new business model; promoting suppliers to guarantee quality and coverage; design of the governance model; design of the approach to targeting.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

33,808	Cooks and food preparers
	Transporters
	Off-site processors
	Food packagers and handlers
367	Monitoring
295	Food service management
	Safety and quality inspectors
	Other

**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

Food procurement and delivery in the National School Feeding Program is carried out by private companies that are awarded the program's tender. It is required that providers make some purchases from Peasant Family Farmers (Agricultura Familiar Campesina – AFC) or other local producers/groups, with the value ranging from 3.5%–5.25% across different territories. The private sector is therefore engaged in food trading, processing, transport, and catering, and also in the provision of supplies (utensils). Farmers provide roots/tubers for the program.

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

In recent years, there has been an improvement in the nutritional design of the National School Feeding Program, with greater amounts of fruits, vegetables, fish, shellfish, and other foods. Seasonality has been incorporated into the menus, with the provision of different products and dishes varying over the year. Gastronomy is also emphasized to ensure that the food delivered to students is not only nutritious, but also rich and appetizing. The biggest challenge related to school feeding in Chile is the prevalence of malnutrition in the form of overnutrition (excess).

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Schools in Chile were closed and operating remotely from March through December 2020. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of students fed in Chile increased, and there has been a change in feeding modality that remains in effect through 2021. Specifically, when meals have not been prepared in schools, ingredients are provided to students or their parents to pick up at school to prepare and eat at home. In 2020, Chile was also affected by an economic/financial crisis.

CONTACTS: CHILE

Agency: Ministry of Education / National Board of School Aid and Scholarships

Website: www.junaeb.cl

NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACIÓN ESCOLAR – PAE

Lead implementer(s): National Board of School Aid and Scholarships (Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas - JUNAEB) in the Ministry of Education

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To prevent or mitigate obesity

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- Every 21 days during the school year

TARGETING:

Targeted towards students in public schools and subsidized private schools that meet certain criteria, including (among others) household income and beneficiary status in other social protection programs.

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	—*	—	—
Primary school	—*	—	—
Secondary school	—*	—	—
Total	2,029,882	—	—

*Unknown

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Eggs	Fruits
Roots, tubers	Poultry	Oil
Legumes, pulses, nuts	Fish	Salt
Dairy products	Other vegetables	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

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

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The National School Feeding Program began in 1964 and operates in 5,611 public schools and 3,329 subsidized private schools. As schools are typically open for in-person learning, the program normally provides in-school meals. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the program was able to pivot to providing food baskets to be consumed at home.

