

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- Nutrition Improvement Programme for Rural Students (农村义务教育学生营养改善计划)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

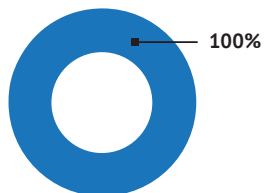
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 5,228,923,500

- Government: USD 5,228,923,500
- 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 China have electricity, piped and clean water, and latrines; most have flush toilets and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias; and some have kitchens. School meals/snacks are either prepared on-site (on school grounds), off-site in centralized kitchens, or off-site in private facilities (caterers). Kitchens are typically equipped with piped water, storage facilities, and electricity.

SPECIAL NOTES

Population and enrollment numbers from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report. Information on national policies and successes/challenges was drawn from the 2019 Global Survey of School Meal Programs.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- 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
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

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
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

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



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GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

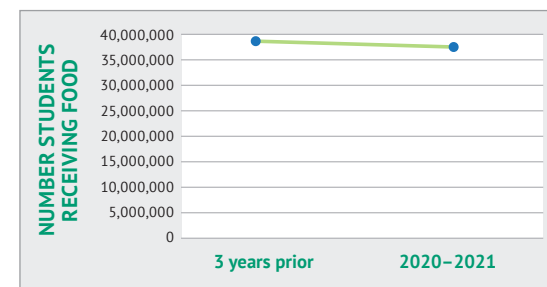
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF China



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

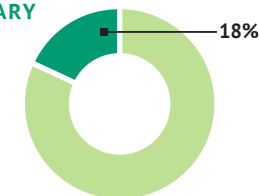
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	52,098,460	47,143,804	0
Primary school	102,981,928	106,250,528	26,000,000
Secondary school	99,104,512	88,409,920	11,000,000
Total	254,184,900	241,804,252	37,000,000



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 202,086,440

Receiving school food: 37,000,000



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

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, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, and green, leafy vegetables

Micronutrients:

Zinc, folic acid, calcium, and vitamin A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include food restrictions on or near school grounds, food and nutrition education, and health education. Cooks/caterers receive special training in food safety/hygiene and business/management.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Not specified.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Not specified.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

300,000 Cooks and food preparers
Transporters
Off-site processors
Food packagers and handlers
Monitoring
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 No response

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Food for the program is purchased through open-bid (competitive tendering) procedures with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies. Private companies are engaged in school feeding through food processing and transport.

CONTACTS: CHINA

Agency: Ministry of Education
Email: moe@moe.edu.cn

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

In recent years, successes related to school feeding in China include a decrease in the number of malnourished people, an enrichment of food variety, and the strengthening of food safety. Reaching out-of-school children remains a challenge.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In the 2020/2021 school year, school feeding operations in China were not affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the program could have strengthened health education. To better support getting food to children during a pandemic, the government could raise the standards of meal subsidies.

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME FOR RURAL STUDENTS

农村义务教育学生营养改善计划

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
- In-school snacks

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Targeting based on geography and individual student characteristics (rural compulsory education students)

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	26,000,000	–	–
Secondary school	11,000,000	–	–
Total	37,000,000	–	–

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Poultry*	Oil
Roots, tubers	Fish*	Salt
Eggs*	Green, leafy vegetables*	Dairy milk
Meat*	Other vegetables	Water
* 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:

The Nutrition Improvement Programme for Rural Students began operating in 2011 and reached 130,000 public schools and boarding (residential) schools during the 2020/2021 school year. The program is currently in transition between centralized and decentralized decision-making (semi-decentralized). Efforts to limit food waste include a marketing campaign to reduce how much food students throw away, as well as sealed food storage. Mechanisms to limit packaging waste include the use of compostable materials, as well as the re-use of bags/containers.

