SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

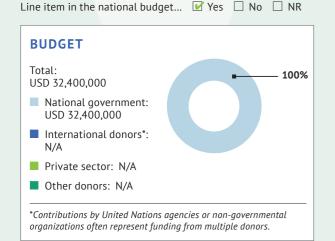
Most recently completed school year: September 2018 – May 2019 (170 school days)

School Meals Program

Lead Agency: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- **Mutrition**
- **Food safety**
- Agriculture
- **Private sector involvement**



INFRASTRUCTURE

In 88% of schools, school meals are prepared on-site (on school grounds), and for other cases are prepared off-site in centralized (not private) kitchens or off-site in private facilities (caterers) in closed cooking areas that generally have on-site and piped water, storage space, electricity, refrigeration, charcoal or wood stove, gas stove, electric stove and serving utensils.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY



Prohibited food items: Fast-food, carbonated drinks, energy drinks, unhealthy snacks, processed food, confectionary and sweets, deep-fried products, low quality food items and raw milk products.

FOOD SOURCES

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

Menstrual hygiene

Water purification

School gardens

Physical education

The checked and highlighted

though they may not be uniformly implemented.

items are reported as required.

Drinking water

W Hearing testing/treatment

Dental cleaning/testing

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

V

OTHER

- **EDUCATION**
- **Mutrition**
- 🗹 Health
- **Food and agriculture**
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention
- 🗹 = mandatory



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SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

		otal #	# Enrolled	# Receivin Food
Secondary	hool 1,4	21,261	1,406,967	1,333,375
	school 1,8	60,326	1,842,919	1,725,372
Total	3,2	81,587	3,249,886	3,058,747
3,500,00 3,000,00 2,500,00 2,500,00 1,500,00 1,000,00 500,00		ior	1 year prio	•

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

Fortified foods

- □ Bio-fortified foods
- □ Micronutrient supplements
- **Mutritionists involved**
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- **Objective to meet nutritional goals**
- **Objective to reduce obesity**

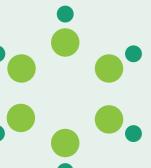
Food items fortified: Grains/cereals. salt

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron, iodine, zinc, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This school feeding program uses the approaches such as nutritional requirement for food basket, food restrictions on or near school grounds, nutrition education, food education, health education, physical education.



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...

WomenYouth

Other groups

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

🗹 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

National companies were involved in food trading, food processing, transport, catering and supplies (utensils). Community was included into the competitive commitees for selecting suppliers of goods and services to control food quality.

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SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Positive developments:

- 1. increase of funds for nutrition organization,
- 2. introduction of public & private partnership,
- 3. execution of public control over nutrition;

Strengths:

- 1. unified nutrition standards,
- 2. selection of supplier of goods and services based on criteria
- 3. absence of price dumping;

Setbacks:

Due to absence of conditions in 822 (11,9%) village schools, nutrition is not organized.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

As part of development of methodological recommendations "Unified standards of food intake of school children" Authors: Ministry of Health RoK, Kazakh Academy of Nutrition, National Centre of Healthy Nutrition, 2017

RESEARCH NEEDED

Effective practices to develop culture of healty nutrition at school.

SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAM

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

In-school meals

TARGETING:

Universal

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

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	\checkmark	_	_
Primary school	1,333,375	-	-
Secondary school	1,725,372	_	_
Vocational students	 ✓ 	-	-
Other: University	\checkmark	_	-
Total	3,058,747	_	-

FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Poultry
Legumes & nuts	Meats
Roots/tubers	Fish
Dairy products	Salt*
Eggs	Sugar
* fortified	5

FOOD SOURCES:

95% - Purchased (domestic) 0 - Purchased (foreign) **5% In-kind (domestic)** 0% In-kind (foreign)

Green leafy vegetables Other vegetables

Fruits Oil

NOTES:

This school meals program used the following approaches to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity: nutritional requirements food baskets, food restrictions on or near school grounds, nutrition education, food education, health education, and physical education.

