



International
Services

Vietnam Education & Child Nutrition Initiative



The Cycle of Hunger and Disease

A malnourished child is more likely to become sick

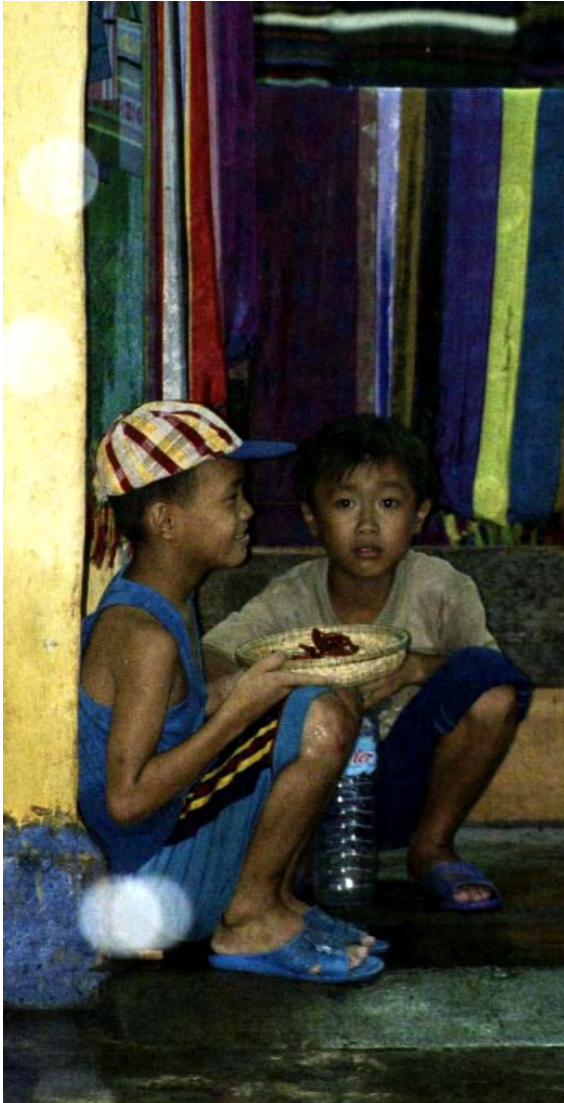
Child recovers more slowly or becomes susceptible to other infectious disease



A sick child has greater nutritional requirements in order to get well

Illness often prevents full utilization/absorption of nutrients

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70% national school enrollment rate

59% for boys in select areas

43% for girls in select areas

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Low birth weight: 1 in 10 children
Under-5 malnutrition: 1 in 3 children



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Malnutrition in 6-11 year olds: 1 in 2
Intestinal worms in 6-11 year olds: 7 in 10



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Project Background

Project Goal: To improve the overall academic performance of approximately 50,000 malnourished children 6 to 11 years of age by reducing short-term hunger and addressing other causes of malnutrition.

Target beneficiaries: 50,000 primary school students at 126 schools and approximately 40,000 households.

Start date: 9/23/03

End date: 12/31/05

Project Background

Objective 1: Feed children at school to reduce short-term hunger.

Objective 2: Provide children with health, nutrition, water, and sanitation education in schools.

Objective 3: Encourage parents of malnourished children to adopt healthy behaviors.

Objective 4: Strengthen the ability of local organizations to design and implement food security and health programs.

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Project Background



Target Areas: 4 central provinces
Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Bing, and
Quang Ngai

Criteria for target area selection:

- ▶ High poverty rates
- ▶ High malnutrition rates
- ▶ Strong capacity of the VNRC chapters and branches

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Project Background

Malnutrition and Poverty Rates in Four Target Provinces

Indicator	Vietnam	Quang Ngai	Quang Binh	Nghe An	Ha Tinh
% of poor households (2001) [1]	13.21% (1999) [2]	20-29.9%	>= 30%	20-29.9%	20-29.9%
% of underweight children under age 5 (2002) [3]	30.1%	37.4%	41.5%	34.7%	39.1%

[\[1\]](#) Vietnam 2000-2002: A Review of the Nutrition Situation, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), September 2003.

[\[2\]](#) Vietnam National Human Development Report 2001, United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

[\[3\]](#) Vietnam 2000-2002: A Review of the Nutrition Situation, UNICEF, September 2003.

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Project Background

Schools identified and selected based on:

- High rates of malnourished students
- Capacity and support of the school management board
- Accessibility for food delivery by truck

A total of 126 schools targeted for the project.



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Project Background

Key Project Interventions:

- School-feeding (soymilk & fortified biscuits)
- Take-home rations (CSB & oil)
- De-worming medication
- School-based nutrition and hygiene education
- Community-based health, nutrition, and water/sanitation education



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School-Feeding



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School Feeding



Daily Snack during 9-month period (school yr):

- ✓ Soymilk (200 ml)
- ✓ Vitamin A, D, calcium-fortified biscuits (30 g)

All school children ages 6 to 11 receive snacks 5 times per week

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Key Messages on Daily Rations



Wash your hands with soap and clean water before eating and after defecation to protect your health!

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Parent and Teacher Participation



At least one parent per class helps distribute school rations and encourages children to wash their hands with soap and water before consuming the snack.

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Take-home Rations



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Recipes for Take-Home Rations



Commodity Selection

WHY SOYMILK AND BISCUITS?

- 1.) Local food habits: Many Asian children are lactose intolerant and report low dairy consumption.
- 2.) Availability: Soymilk and biscuits are locally produced, commercial products in Vietnam.
- 3.) Logistics: Soymilk and biscuits are safe and easy to transport, distribute, and store at the schools.

Commodity Selection

WHY CORN SOY BLEND?

- 1.) Local food habits: Maize and soybean are staple foods in Vietnam.
- 2.) Nutritional quality: CSB provides at least 2/3 of daily micronutrient requirements for young children.

Commodity Management

- Commodity pipeline
- Warehousing and management
- Training / capacity-building
- Monitoring and controls
- Reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring daily school feeding
- Monitoring take-home distribution sites
- Household end-use monitoring

Challenges

- Time-consuming government approval process
- Implementing holistic approach in academic year
- Promoting acceptability of new commodity
- Storing corn soy blend in the household

Key Achievements

1. Decreased student malnutrition rates
2. Increased promotion and attendance rates
3. Improved hand washing practices
4. Expanded project interventions

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CHƯƠNG TRÌNH GIÁO DỤC VỆ SINH VÀ DINH DƯỠNG HỌC ĐƯỜNG TẠI VIỆT NAM, NĂM HỌC 2004-2005



Phase 2 of the project aims to provide school-feeding for 60,000 students from 6 target provinces in central and northern Vietnam.

★ LÀM THẾ NÀO ĐỂ GIỮ BÀN TAY SẠCH ?



★ KHI NÀO NÊN RỬA TAY ?



Poster này được thực hiện bởi
Hội Chữ thập đỏ Việt Nam và Chữ thập đỏ Mỹ

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