

The Economics of School Meal Programs

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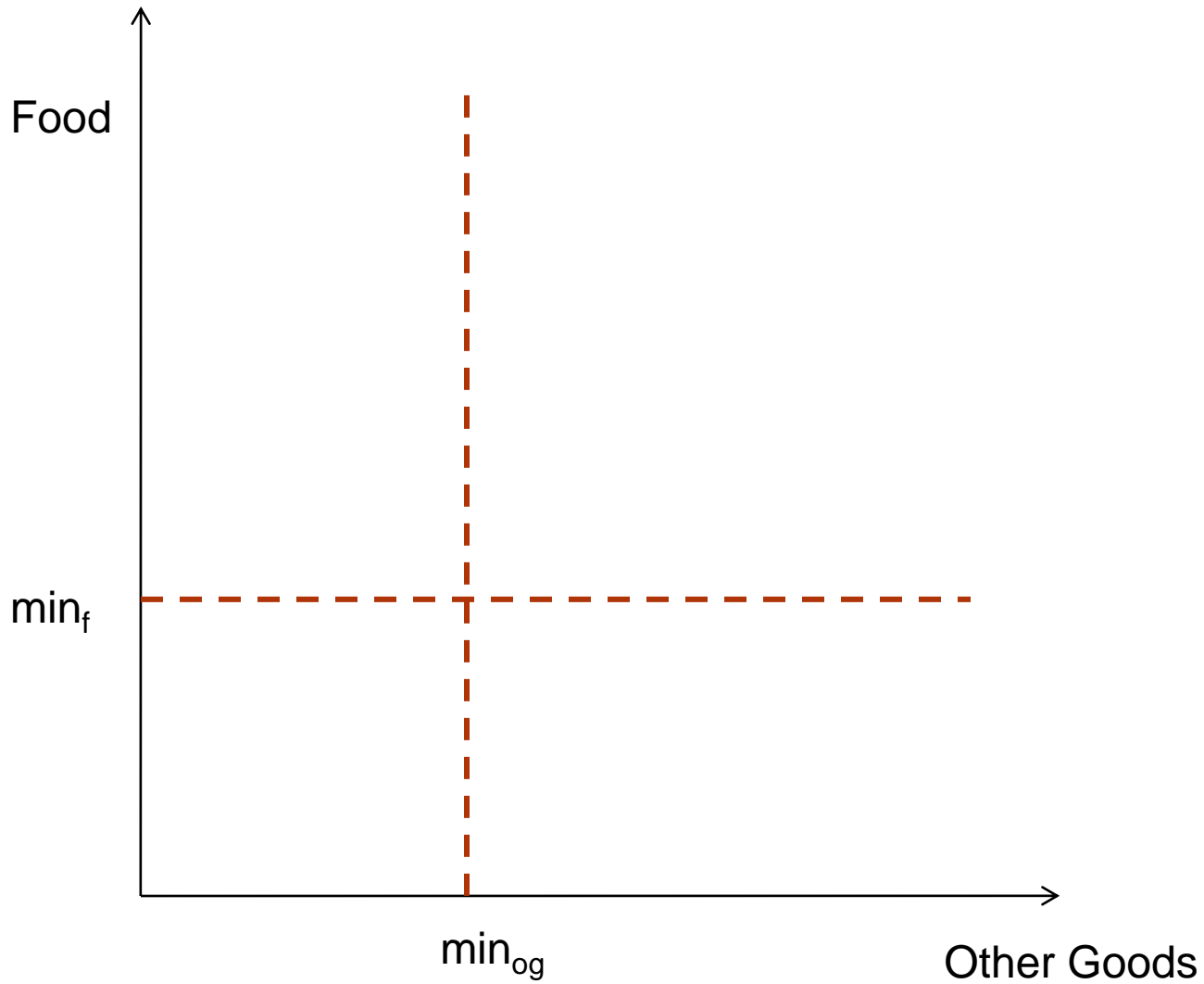


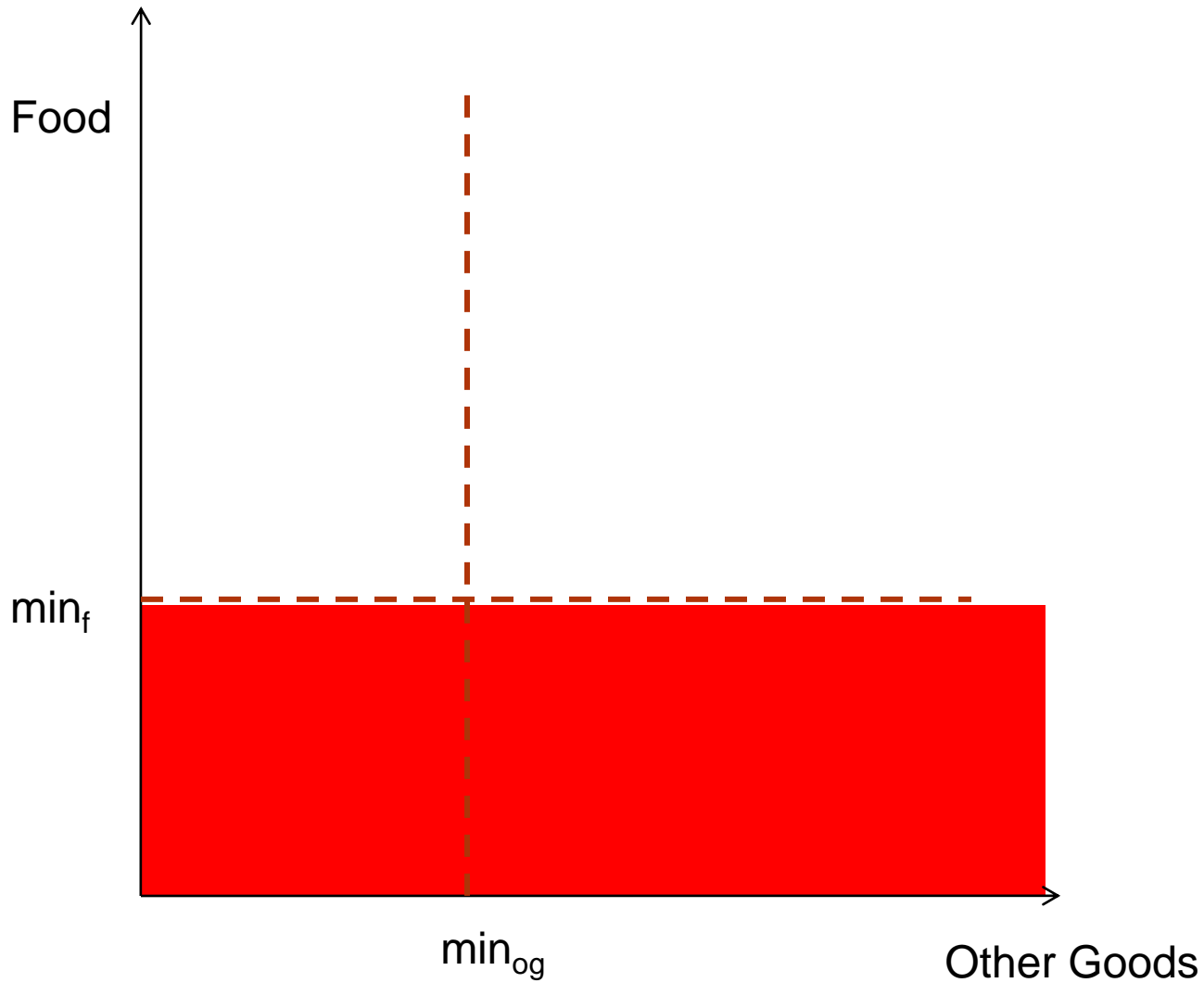
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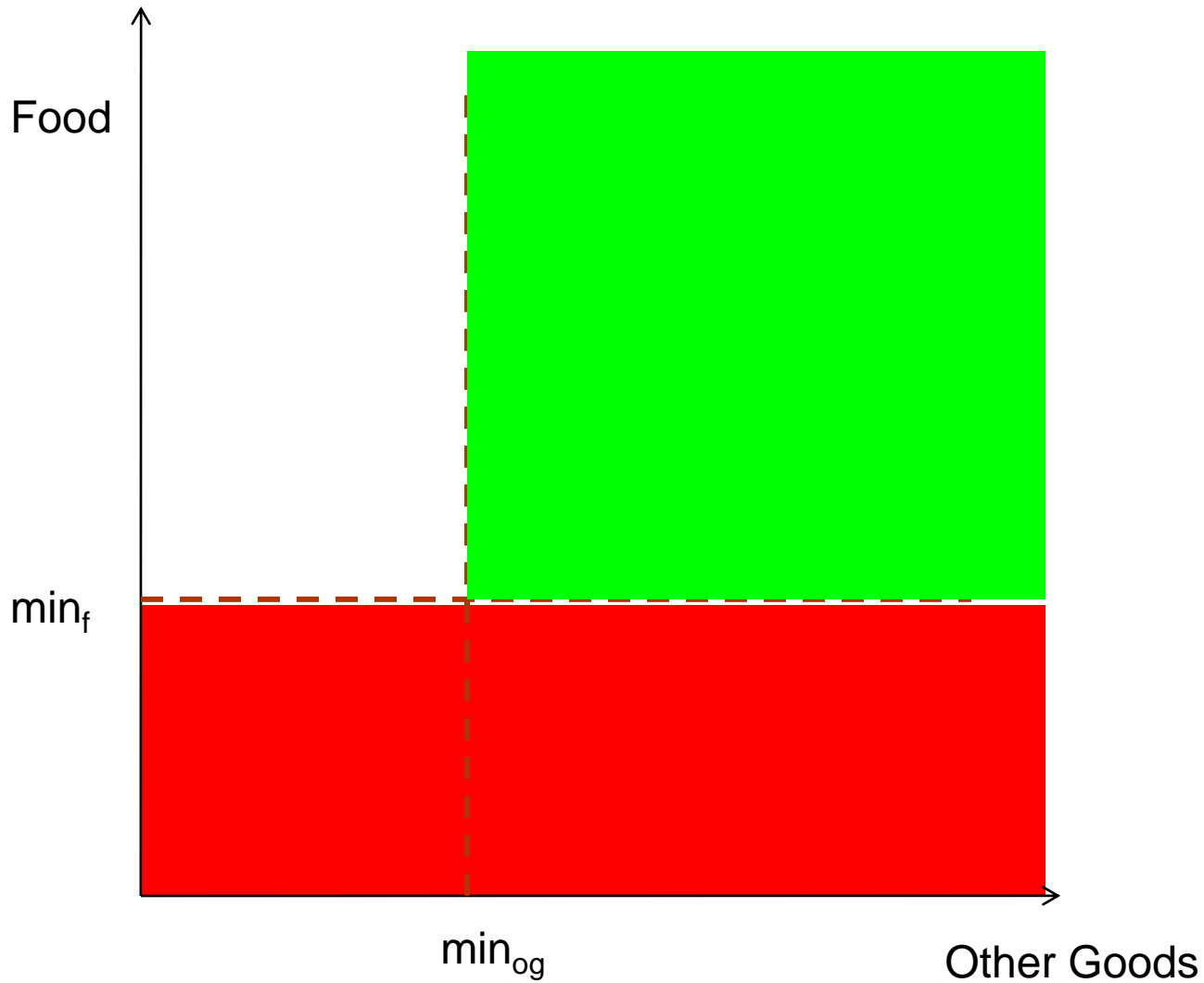


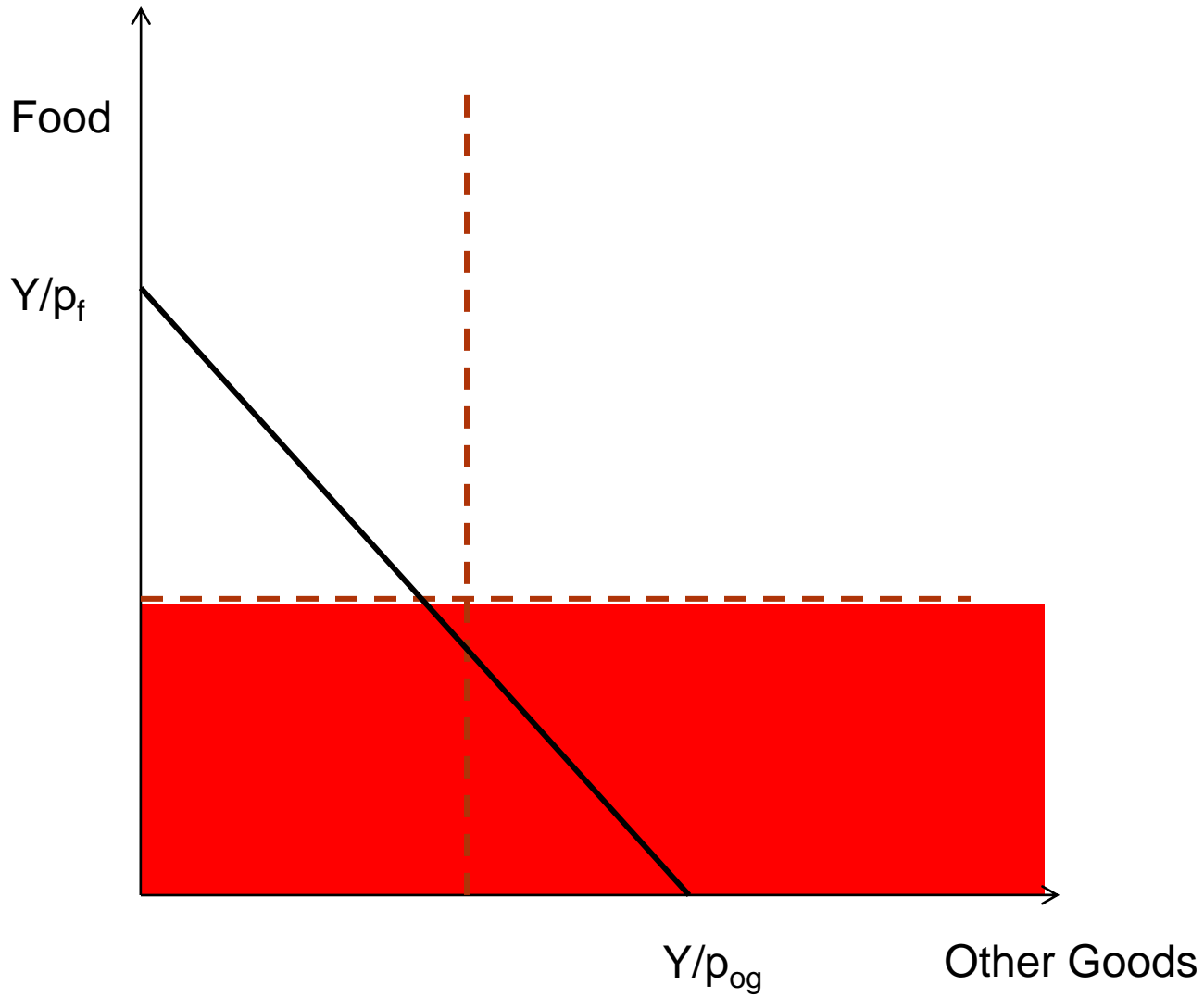
Reasons for School Meal Programs

- Encourage families to have children attend school
- Improve learning outcomes of students
- Improve nutrient intakes of children
- Reduce food insecurity of children and families



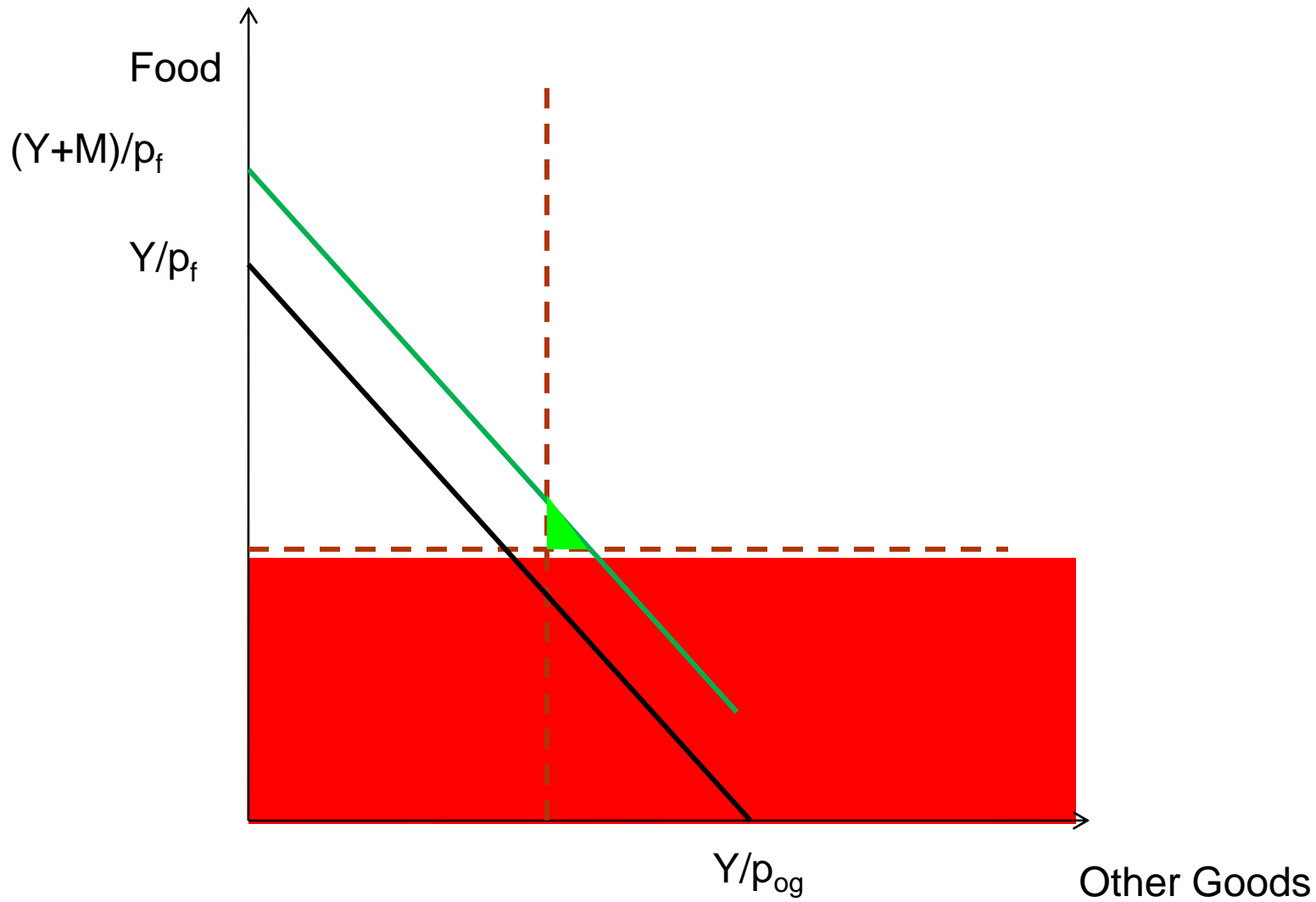


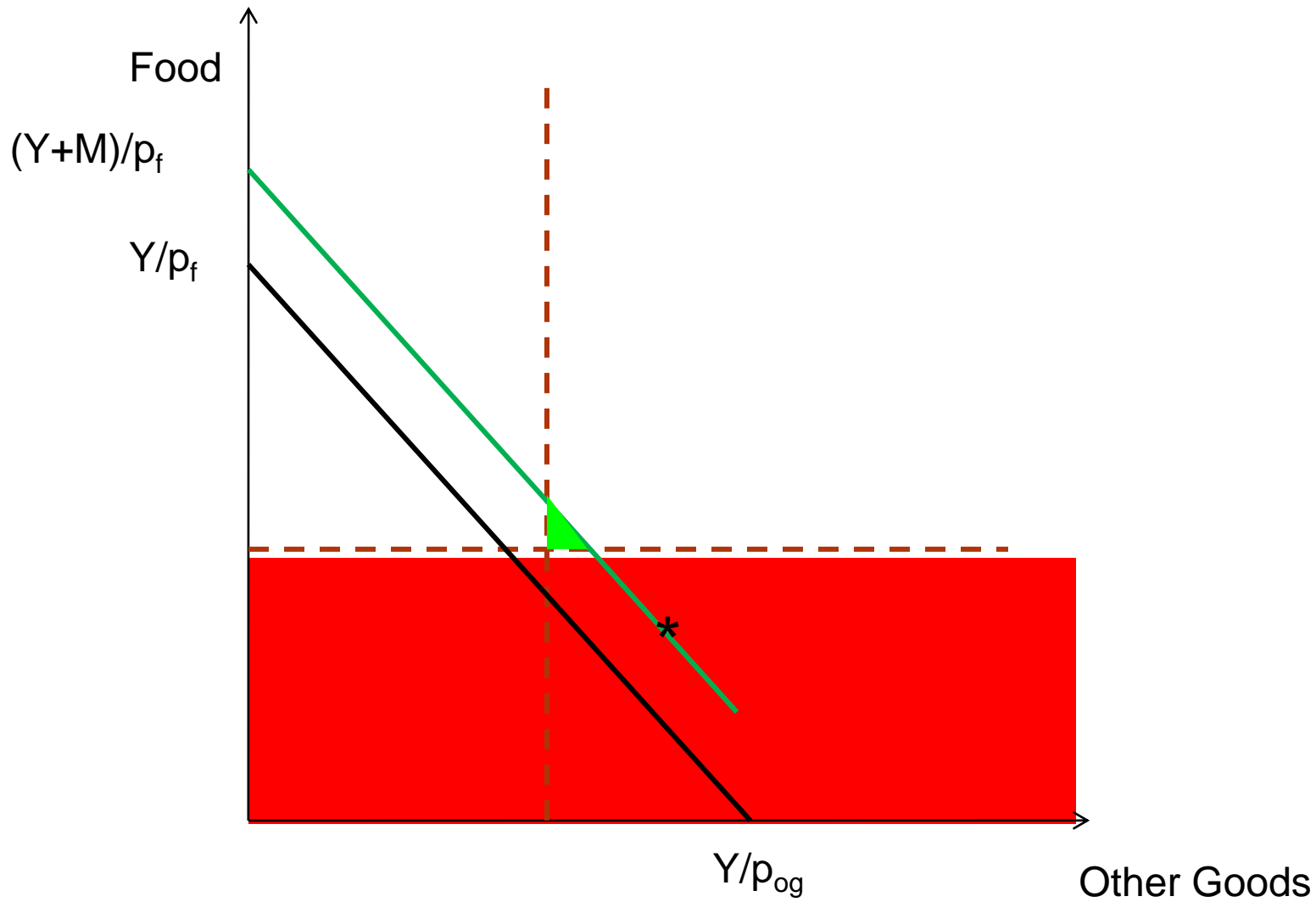


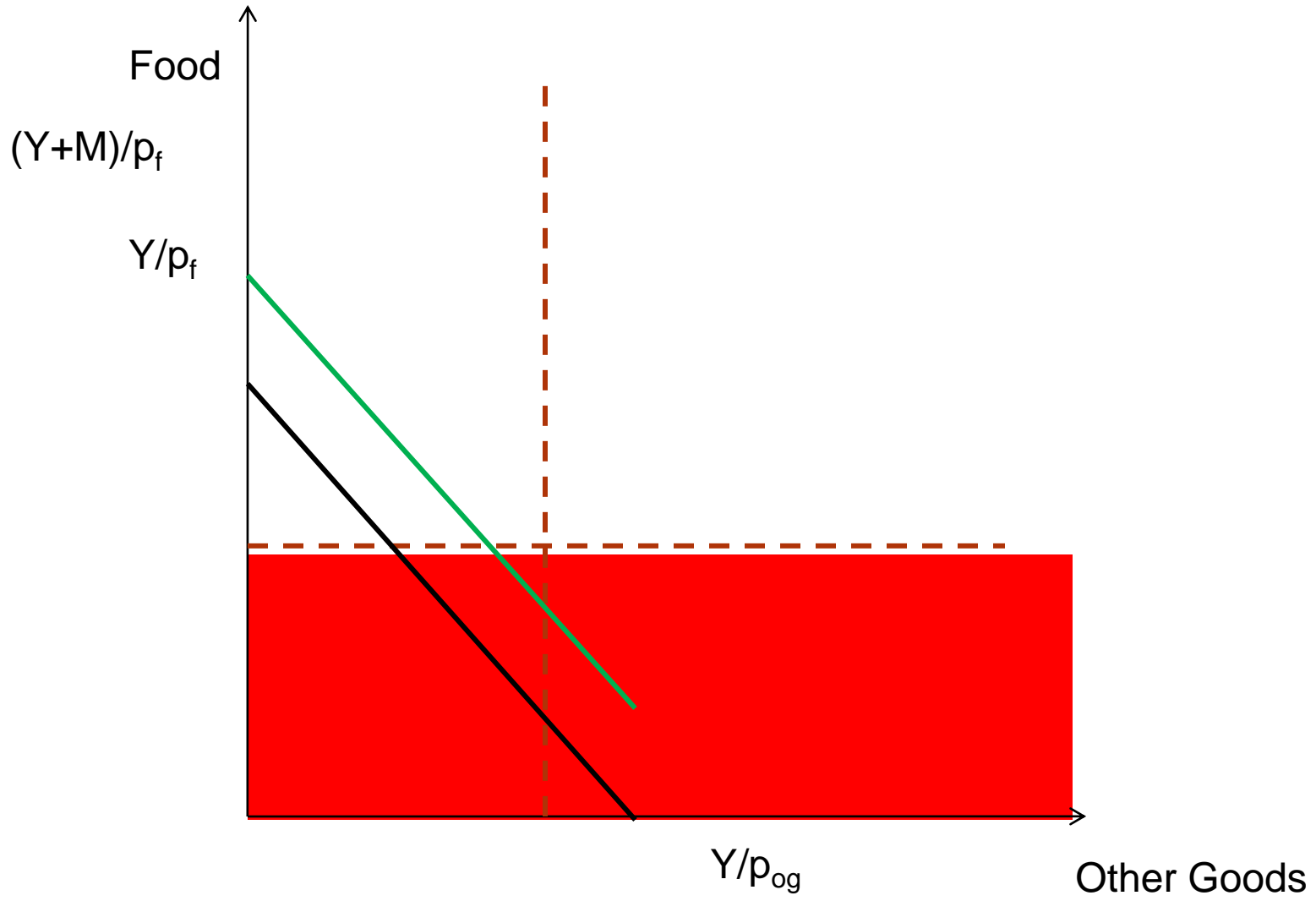


Structure of benefits

- Who should receive?
 - by community
 - by individual
- How much should receive
 - total money available
 - number of children in need
 - level of benefit needed to induce staying in school







United States

- Overview
 - Run by USDA
 - Serves over 30 million children every day during the school year
- Benefit structure
 - Lunch is provided
 - Guidelines for lunches
 - No more than 30 percent of calories from fat
 - Less than 10 percent from saturated fat
 - Provide one-third of the RDA of protein, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, iron, calcium, and calories
- Eligibility criteria
 - Income
 - Free if household income is less than 130% of the poverty line
 - Reduced price (40 cents) if household income is between 130% and 185% of the poverty line
 - Full price if household income is above 185% of the poverty line
 - Must attend a school with NSLP

Colombia

- Overview
 - In existence since 1941
 - Currently run by the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare
 - Nearly 4 million recipients
- Benefit structure
 - All students within selected schools receive a free meal
- Eligibility criteria
 - The poorest schools are selected to receive meals based on poverty status and location

Mozambique

- Overview
 - Since 2002
 - Currently run by WFP and JAM
 - End goal of having government fund and run by 2016
 - Part of the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program since 2010
- Benefit structure
 - Differs by location
- Eligibility criteria
 - Community based on economic vulnerability, high drop out rates, low attendance of girls, and high food insecurity

Ghana

- Overview
 - Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) established in 2005
 - In 2010/2011 over 700,000 children were fed
 - Developing a National School Feeding Policy to make the program sustainable and secure
- Benefit structure
 - Provide one hot meal a day to children in kindergarten and primary school in the most disadvantaged communities
- Eligibility criteria
 - All children in most disadvantaged communities

Honduras

- Overview
 - The National School Feeding Programme has been in action for 13 years
 - Run by the Ministry of Education and WFP, the government has passed a congressional bill to ensure the program continues
- Benefit structure
 - Mothers of school children make the meals on a rotating schedule
- Eligibility criteria
 - Available to all children in public schools

Mexico

- Overview
 - School breakfast program
 - In existence for over 60 years
 - Run by National System for Integral Family Development (DIF)
 - Over 5 million children served daily
- Benefit structure
 - Can be hot or cold
 - Vary between states
 - Nutritional standards that need to be met
- Eligibility criteria
 - Public schools with the most poor and vulnerable children

India

