

# School Meal Programme: Investing in Future Generation

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# Presentation Outline

- Benefits of School Meal Programme
- School Meal in National Agenda
- Current Status of School Meal activities
- Proposed activities and timeline



# Benefits of School Meal Programme



# The evidence in numbers: on health and nutrition

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Dietary Diversity,  
Growth and  
Development

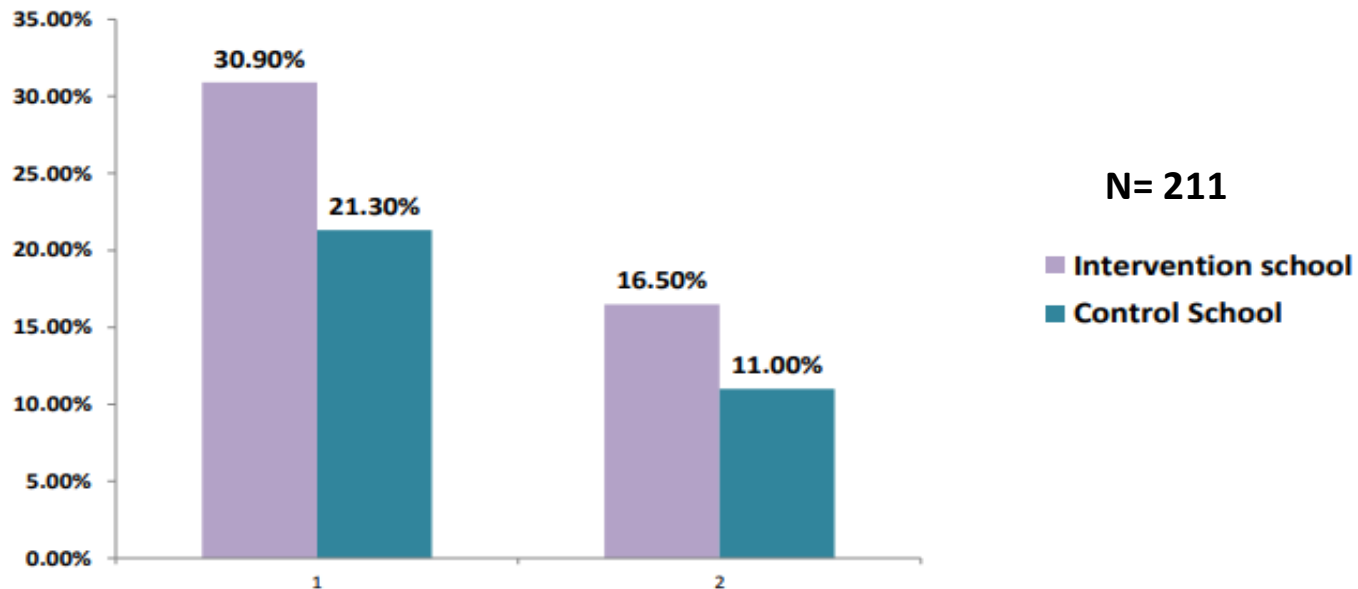


In the most vulnerable communities, nutrition-sensitive school feeding - a regular source of nutrients

In countries with a “**double burden**” of undernutrition and emerging obesity problems, well-designed school meals can help set children on the path

- In Northern Uganda, school meals + take-home rations reduced anemia in girls ages 10–13 years by up to **20%** (*Adelman, S., D. Gilligan, and K. Lehrer, 2012*).
- In India, daily protein deficiency was **eliminated**, calorie deficiency decreased by **30%** and daily iron deficiency by **10%** in the State of Andhra Pradesh (*Afridi 2009*).

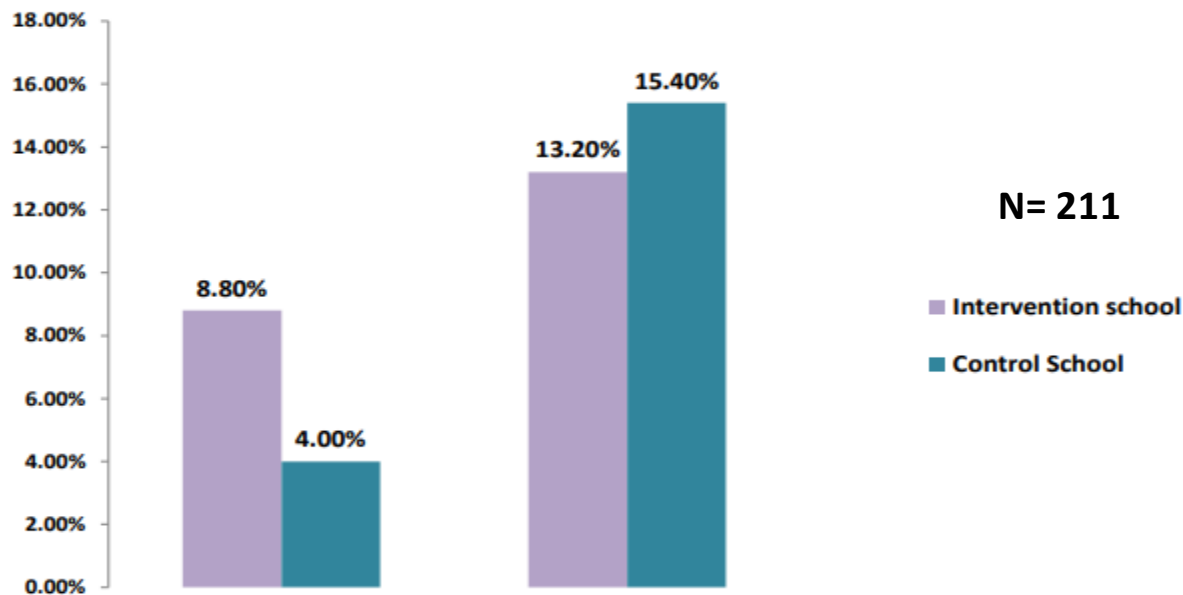




**Prevalence of wasting at baseline and endline in the intervention and control school**

Source: Effect of milk supplementation on nutritional status of primary school children in rural area of Yangon Region DMR(2015)





**Prevalence of anaemia at baseline and endline in the intervention and control school**

**Source: Effect of milk supplementation on nutritional status of primary school children in rural area of Yangon Region DMR(2015)**

# The evidence in numbers: on education

## EDUCATION

Learning & Enrolment,  
Girls Education



School feeding programmes can help get children into school and help them stay there. Once children are in the classroom, these programmes can contribute to their learning by enhancing cognitive abilities through hunger prevention.

- 32 sub-Saharan countries showed an average increase in enrolment of **10%** (Gelli 2015).
- Onsite meals + take-home rations increased enrolment of girls by **12%** (Gelli 2015)
- Studies have shown programmes can increase enrolment by an average of **9%** (Snilstveit et al. 2018)
- In Niger, **improved graduation rate of female students'**: from 32% in 2013-14 to **68%** in 2014-15 (Pirola et al 2017).



## The evidence in numbers: on agriculture

### AGRICULTURE Rural Economy, Food Systems



Buying local food creates stable markets, boosts local agriculture and strengthens local food systems. Farmers are often parents with schoolchildren, helping them break intergenerational cycles of hunger and poverty.

- In Brazil, **30%** of all purchases for school feeding come from smallholder agriculture (Bundy et al. (2018)
- In Ghana, preliminary findings from an impact evaluation showed a **33%** increase in agricultural sales and household income.
- Examples of large-scale in Nigeria, where **6 million locally-sourced eggs & 80 metric tons of fish** are consumed by 9.2 million school children across the nation every week. (Government of Nigeria, 2018)





# Mid-day Meal Scheme ( MDMS) in India

Universal school feeding program, launched in 1995

**MDMS is the largest SMP in the world and second largest is Brazil's National SFP (*Drake et al. 2016*)**



- **Objectives-**

“to boost universalization of primary education, by increasing enrollment, retention, and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes” (*Government of India, 1995*).

- **Targets** -all children enrolled in government, primary and upper primary schools (grades 1–8), 200 days per year.

# Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

## Modality

- A centrally-sponsored scheme with decentralized implementation.
- Food grains subsidized by the central government; and food commodities with procedures established at the State level.

## Institutional arrangements

- Lead Institution - Ministry of Human Resource Development
- Supporting Institutions- The Food Corporation of India, other central government departments and the designated State nodal department for the MDMS.

## Finance

- Combined central and State governments.
- Cost Per Child Per Year 2011 average: US\$32.40



## Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) cont.

### Community involvement

- 2006 National Guidelines provide for the involvement of community bodies in the MDMS implementation, including government-run feeding centers, women's self-help groups, NGOs or private sector organizations.



# School Meal in National Agenda





The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
Ministry of Planning and Finance

## Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018 – 2030)

August 2018

	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
	<b>People &amp; Planet</b>				
	<b>Human Resources &amp; Social Development for a 21st Century Society</b>				
	<b>Expand an adaptive and systems based social safety net and extend social protection services throughout the life cycle</b>				
4.3.1	Expand the universal cash allowance to all pregnant women and children up to age 2	Pregnant women and infants receive adequate care and nutrition	MoSWRR , MoHS, MoPF, MMCWA	EP3	SDG 1.3 SDG 3.1 SDG 3.2
4.3.2	Ensure implementation of cash allowances for people with disabilities	Specialized needs of people with disabilities are met	MoSWRR , MoPF, MoHS	EP3	SDG 1.3 SDG 10.2
4.3.3	Introduce universal cash allowances for children above 3	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR , MoHS, MoPF, MoLIP	EP3	SDG 1.3
4.3.4	Expand school feeding programmes to all government schools	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoEDU, MoSWRR , MoHS, MoALI	EP3, EP6	SDG 4.1 SDG 2.1 SDG 2.2



# School Feeding in National Agenda

## Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (2018/19-2022/23)

- Identified school feeding, nutrition education, nutrition sensitive agriculture practices as contributing activities

## National Comprehensive school health strategies (2017-2022)

- School feeding to promote healthy diet and nutrition

## 2016-2021 5-year National Education Strategic Plan (NESP):

- Identifies National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) as one of the strategies to improve access to education

## 2014 National Social Protection Strategy

- Identifies NSFP as one of 8 social protection flagship programs



# **Current Implementation of School Meal Activities**

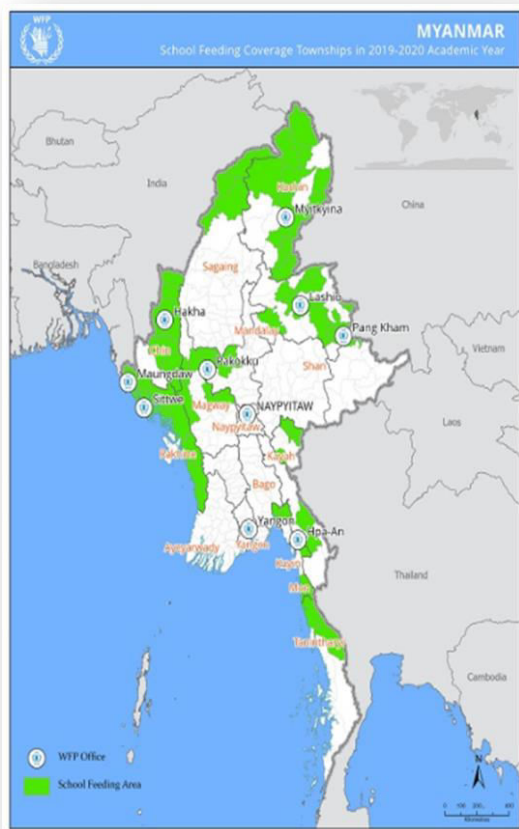


# School Meal Programmes in Myanmar

- **MOE and WFP** => since 1996 .
  - Initially take-home ration, evolved into the high-energy biscuit (2012/13) and hot meals (2017/18).
  - establishment of school gardens in 34 townships.
  - coverage is only about 7 % out of 5 million primary school children.
- **MOALI** => School milk program , funded partly by a national budget and partly by private sector organizations in some areas
- **MOSWRR** => school meals in pre-primary schools
- **Some private sector and local stakeholders** => supporting school meals in selected areas



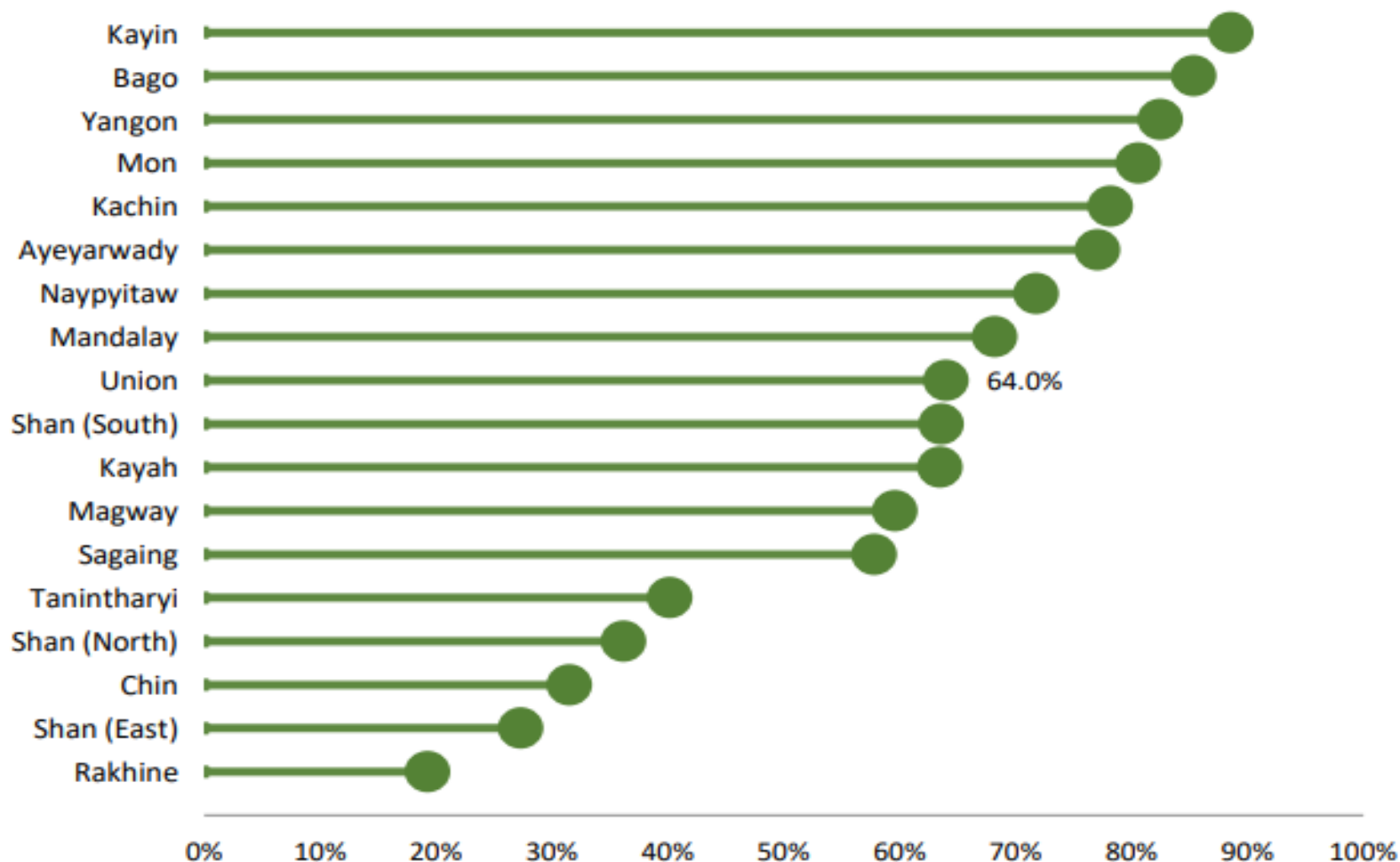




Type of commodity	States/regions	Townships	Targeted schools	Target students
HEB	11	40	3,793	271,231
School meal	8	43	408	33,625
Total	11	84	4,201	304,856

**Technical guidance and operating procedures on school meal/ feeding in the country's context is still remained as a room for improvement.**

## Percentage of schools with nutritional promotion activities by states and regions, 2019



Source: DHIS -2(MOHS,2019)



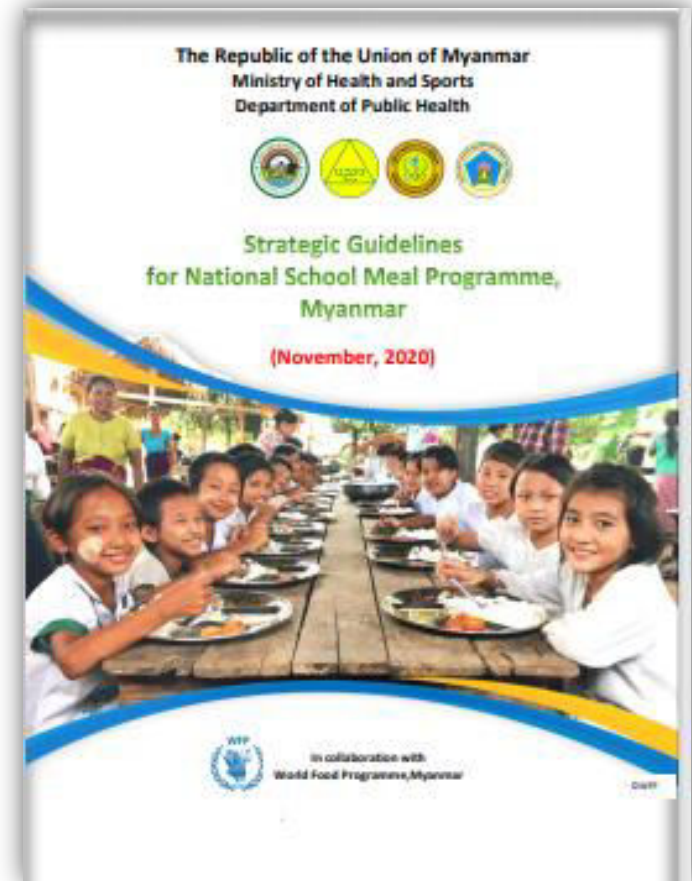
# Rationale of SMP in Myanmar

- ❖ Among children aged 5–9 y,
  - 51.1 % were anemic, 22.1 % were stunted, 14.6 % thin, 3.3 % overweight or obese (*MMNFCS, 2018*)
- ❖ About 50 % of Grade 4 and Grade 5 students consumed junk foods – such as soft drinks, packages of fried snack food and instant noodles – on at least one to two days per week (*DMR, 2014/15*).
- **SMP is an essential safety net , helps to ensure that every child has access to education, health and nutrition. - related to SDGs: 1,2,3,4,5,8, 10,17**



# Development of Strategic Guideline

- In line with MS-NPAN
- By Technical Coordination Team
  - Promote Multi-sectoral Collaboration
  - Involve parents and local stakeholders
  - School meal modalities
  - Complementary activities
  - Applicable in the context of Myanmar
  - Living document



# Initiation of National School Meal Programme in Myanmar

## Targets

- all primary school children in selected schools within selected states/regions.

## Institutional arrangements

- Technical Lead - Ministry of Health and Sports
- Implementation Lead- Ministry of Education
- Supporting Institutions- MOALI, MOSWRR, UNs, INGOs, Private sectors.



# Initiation of NSMP in Myanmar (cont.)

## Coordination and M&E

- Under the School Health Committee, an SMP Sub committees shall be organized at all levels.
- SMP Sub-committees will carry out effective monitoring and joint supportive supervision, as well as quarterly and annual reviews.

## Community involvement

- Fostering stronger community participation through Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), parents and community group and private sector stakeholders

## Source of funding

- government budget through key line ministries/ local government
- loans and grants from development partners
- donor funds
- local community contributions



Potential Risks	Possible Solutions
Inadequate Funding and infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To Advocate to Paliament, local government and stakeholders</li> <li>- To Increase government budget and establishment of a funding pool for the NSMP</li> <li>- Promote Private Sector involvement</li> <li>- Fund raising at Regional and local level</li> </ul>
Poor quality and coverage of SMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity Development in accord with technical and operational guidelines and quality Trainings up to school level</li> <li>- Combination of food preparation modalities (e.g. school lunch on alternate days with breakfast on other days)</li> </ul>
Poor community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functioning SMP committees and SMP working groups at schoollevels</li> <li>- Advocacy meeting and social mobilisation</li> </ul>



# Proposed Activities and Timeline





Sr. No	Activity	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Mar	2021 April	2021 May
1	Develop operation manual and advocacy package	*	*	*			
2	Advocacy to Policy Makers, S/R Governments , related ministries				*	*	
3	Capacity strengthening to BHSP and teachers and microplanning					*	*
4	Advocate and organize the Local stakeholders including PTA, School Alumni and private donors					*	*
5	Nationwide Baseline Survey						*



Sr. No	Activity	2021 June	2021 July	2021 Aug	2021 Sept	2021 Oct	2021 Nov
6	Implementation			*	*	*	*
7	Review 6 months after implementation by academic institute.,						
8	Evaluation and scale up Plan after 1 yr.						





**Thank you for your attention.**