



中国发展研究基金会
China Development Research
Foundation

Better Nutrition For EVERY CHILD Via POLICY INNOVATION

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The countryside compulsory education student nutrition improvement plan

hereinafter to be referred as: **student nutrition improvement plan**

- **2011-2021**, central government has allocated 19.7billion yuan for this plan.
- Annual benefit of 1552 counties, nearly 38 million students in compulsory education.
- School feeding model: mainly school canteen meals
- School Feeding as an integral part of the national poverty reduction endeavor.
- Since Sep. 2021, central government increased the nutrition subsidy standard, from 4 yuan RMB to 5 per child per day (\$0.8 per child per day) .

What is China Center For The Economics of Human Development? (CCEHD)

Research Institute affiliated to Development

Research Center of the State Council

- **Mission:** Advance good governance and policy to promote economic development and social innovation in China
- **Focus :** human development, social equity



Countryside compulsory education student nutrition improvement

- Pilot experiment: 2000 rural compulsory boarding school students nutrition improvement.
- Pilot research to policy advocacy : A case of School Meals Programme
- Policy evaluation: 3 times for national evaluation. 3rd evaluation is April-July 2021 for 10th year.

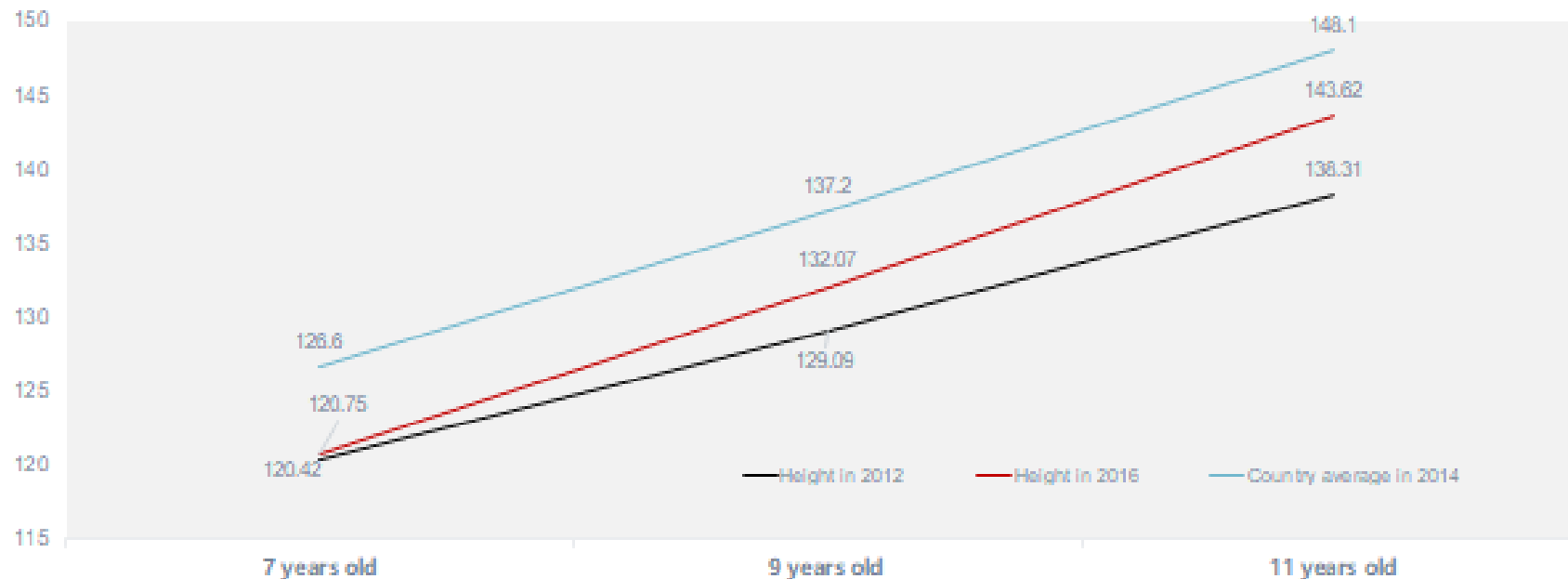
Evaluation on Nutrition Improvement Plan for 10th Year.

- **22 Provinces,832 Counties**
- **140,000 Rural Schools**
- **Implementation and Effects**
- **Cooperate with international organizations**

Impact Evaluation: Catch-up growth

Height increase for students enrolled in school meal program

Data from **62** counties and **1.92 million** students on the data platform



Compared with 2012, there is an increase of **1.3-1.5cm** per year of students' height in 2016

SDG goals

- Student Nutrition Improvement Plan has enabled China to achieve the "zero hunger" goal of the UN SDG Goals **18 years ahead** of schedule.
- Contributed directly to the realization of five projects:
 - Good health and well-being
 - Quality education
 - Gender equality
 - Clean water and sanitation facilities
 - Reduction of inequality.

Get data and materials from schools

The below is a primary school visited by *President XI*, school feeding initiative data platform has kept record for 1000 days.



The screenshot shows the 'Sunshine School Nutrition Data Platform' (阳光校餐数据平台) interface. The page title is '上报审核' (Report Review) with a sub-header '此功能用于管理系统中的上报相关信息' (This function is used to manage related information in the system). The left sidebar contains navigation options: 机构账户管理, 校餐上报, 供餐上报, 菜谱推荐, 上报审核 (highlighted), 供餐上报列表, 消息与反馈, 数据统计, 网站管理, and 系统设定.

The main content area displays '上报审核' details for a specific report. The '上报基本信息' (Report Basic Information) section shows:

- 所属机构: 重庆重庆市石柱土家族自治县中益乡中益小学校
- 供餐方式: 自建食堂
- 供餐种类: 午餐
- 供餐日期: 2019-04-16
- 用餐人数: 154

The '供餐明细' (Report Details) section lists ingredients for '炒上海青' (Stir-fried Shanghai Greens) and '大米饭' (Rice). The table below shows the ingredients and their quantities:

名称	份数	
炒上海青	154	
原料名: 姜	单价 (元): 2.50 / 斤	合计用量: 3.00 / 克
原料名: 大蒜	单价 (元): 8.00 / 斤	合计用量: 3.00 / 克
原料名: 菜籽油	单价 (元): 5.20 / 斤	合计用量: 3.00 / 斤
原料名: 大麻油	单价 (元): 15.00 / 斤	合计用量: 3.00 / 克
原料名: 味精	单价 (元): 8.00 / 斤	合计用量: 3.00 / 克
原料名: 盐	单价 (元): 2.50 / 斤	合计用量: 100.00 / 克
原料名: 上海青	单价 (元): 3.00 / 斤	合计用量: 30.00 / 斤
大米饭	份数: 154	
原料名: 大米	单价 (元): 2.89 / 斤	合计用量: 30.00 / 斤
辣白云豆	份数: 154	

Daily information table from local schools.

County data analysis: Nutrition Compliance Rate by Schools

62 %

父母一方留守儿童%

21 %

父母双方留守儿童%

16 %

项目贫困儿童比例%

甘肃省

广西壮族自治区

贵州省

湖北省

湖南省

内蒙古自治区

宁夏回族自治区

青海省

陕西省

四川省

新疆维吾尔自...

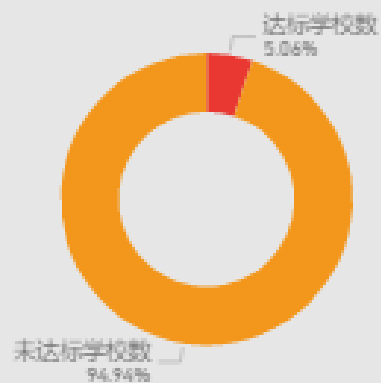
云南省

重庆

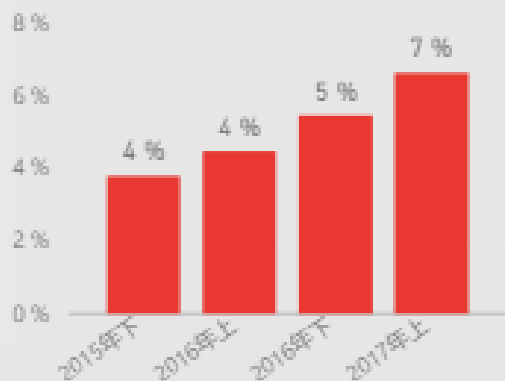
各县综合指数排名



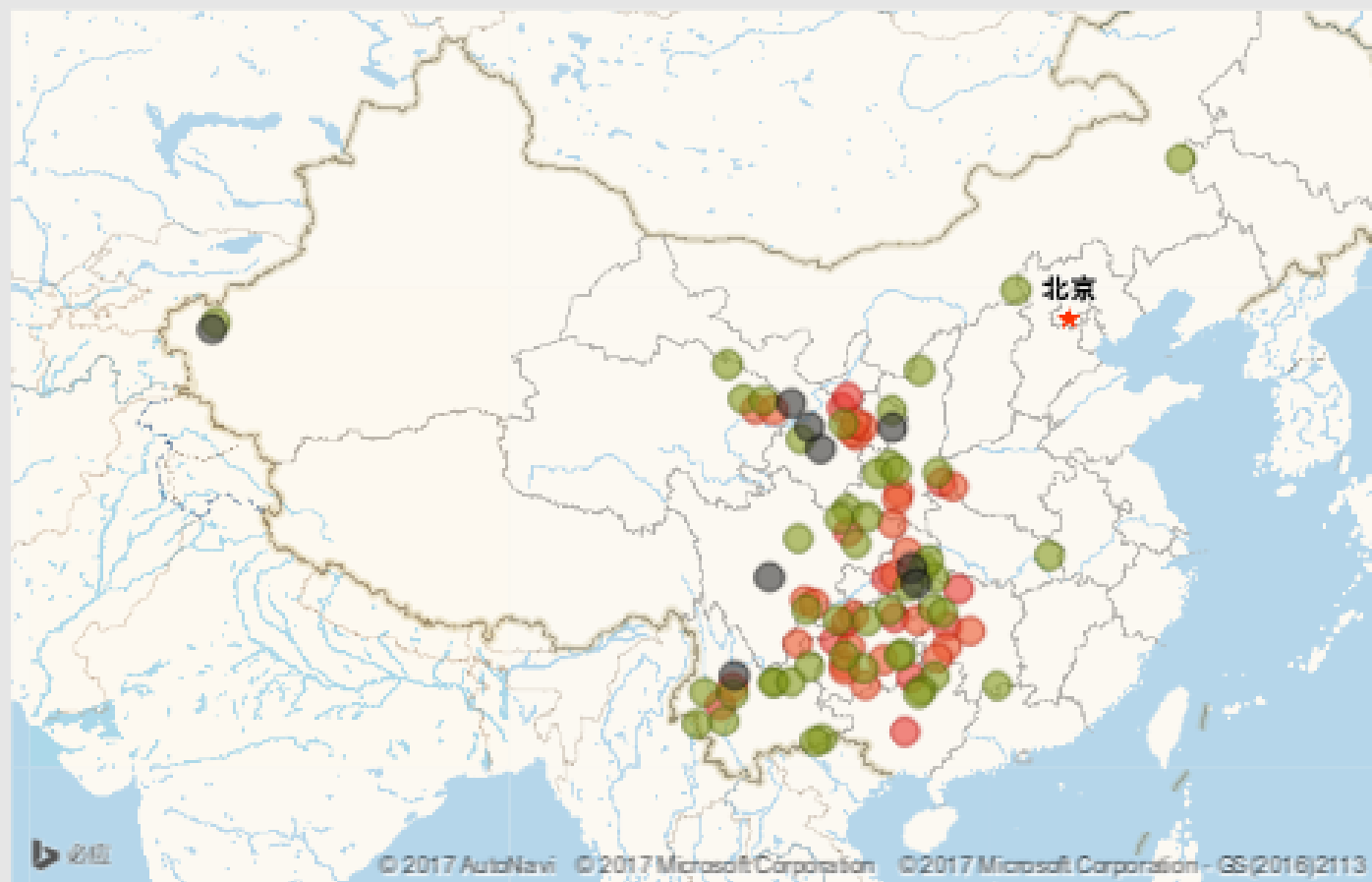
达标学校占比



各时间段达标比例%



分类 ● 优 ● 良 ● 合格 ● 不合格





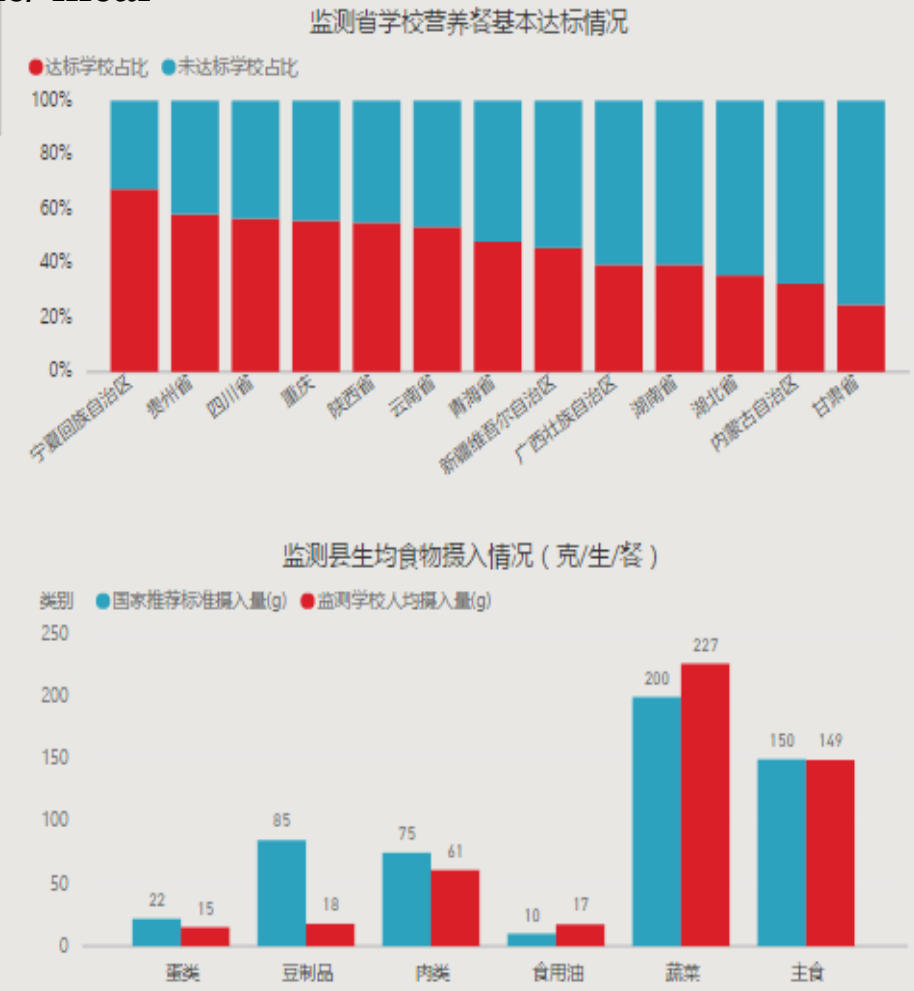
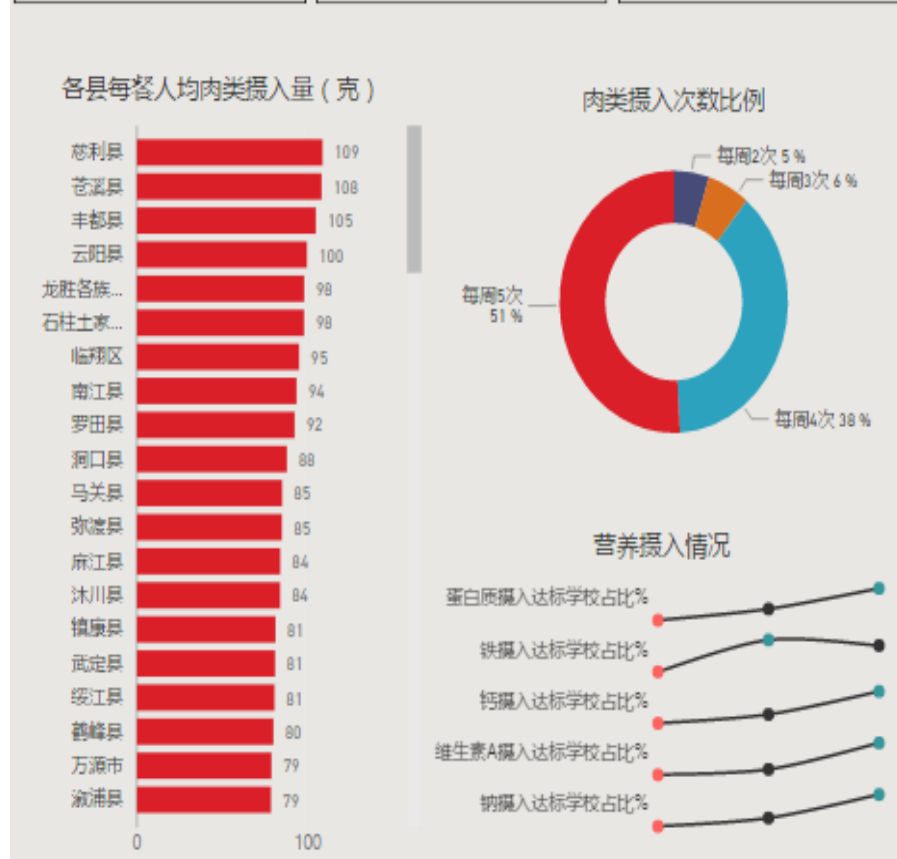
School feeding initiative platform: Digital routine monitoring



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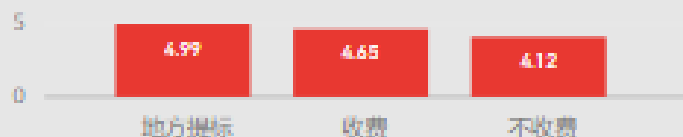
Covered:
100 counties
9600 schools
3.67 million students
981 local suppliers

Meat intake/ week	Type of food intake/ meal
4	61
平均周肉类摄入(天)	平均日摄入食材种类(种)

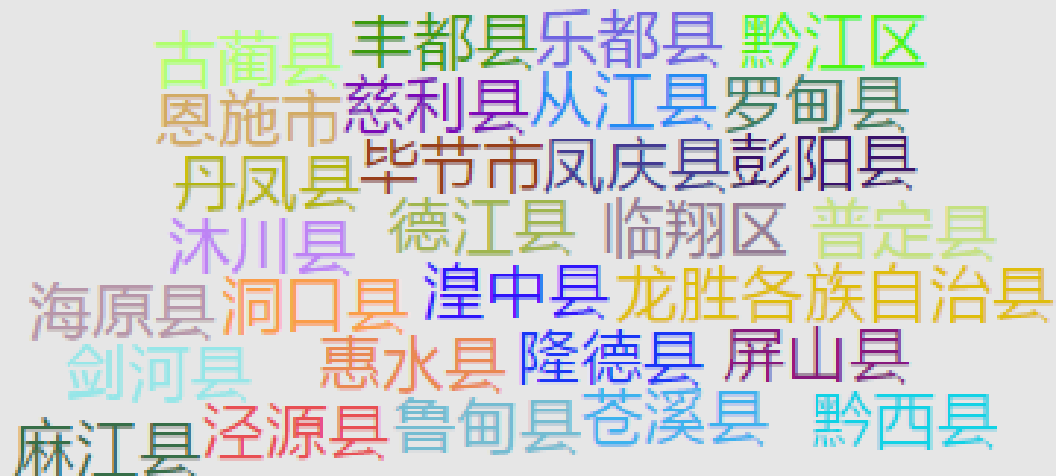


4.38
Price/meal

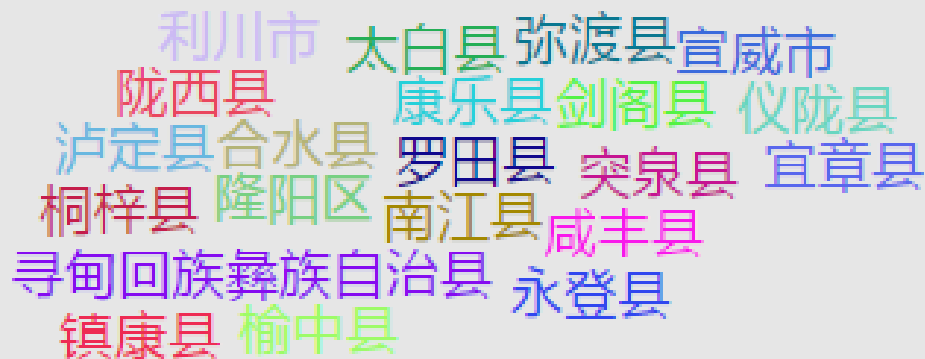
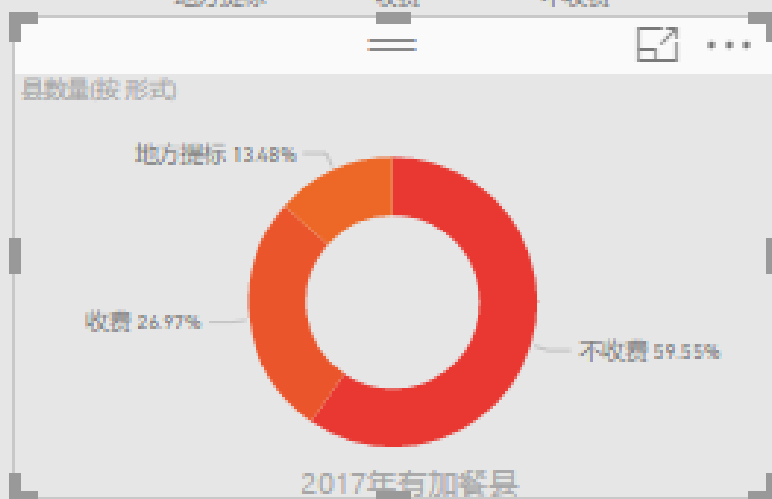
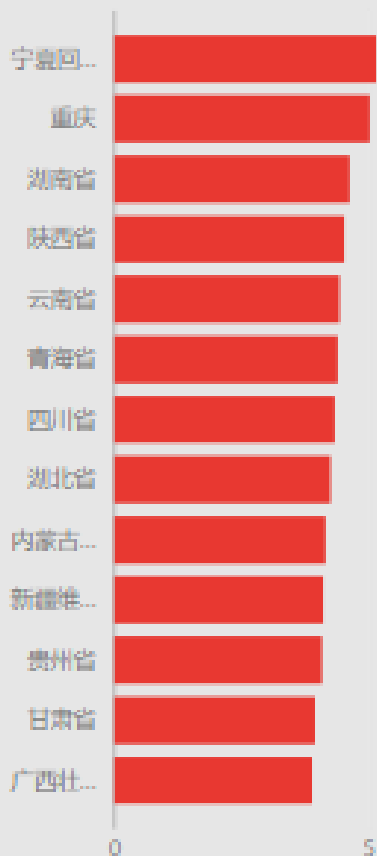
营养餐平均价格



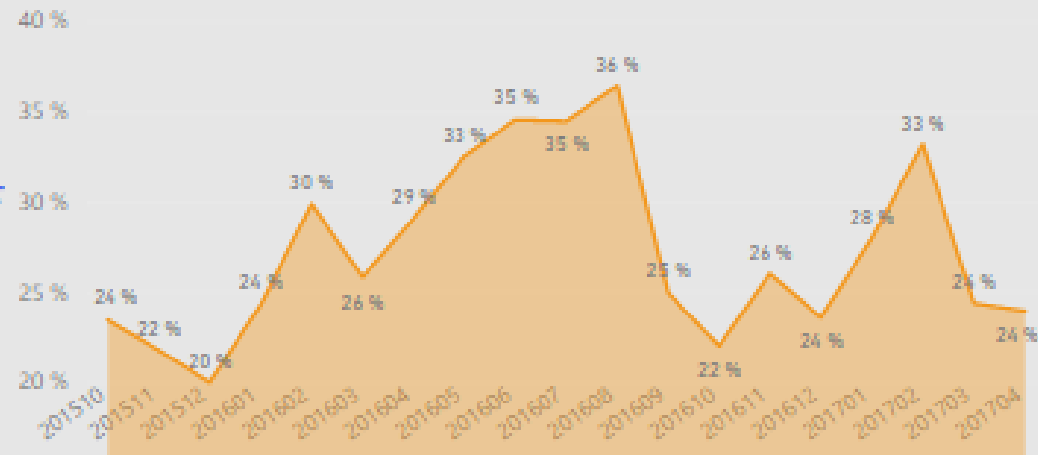
全部实现食堂供餐县



营养餐平均价格(按省)



低于标准月份比例%趋势



Institutional market: local enterprises and local food

- The supply of nutritious food materials is mainly from local enterprises.
- Central finance transferred to local economic development.
- More than 85% of the meat, eggs and vegetables distributed in the food materials come from the county, which to some extent drives the development of the county's planting and breeding industry.
- Local government responsibility: government procurement.

Institutional market: local enterprises and local food

- Corporation: participated by local farms to cultivate vegetables, livestock breeding.
- Platform farms: local farms work in, and get salary.
- Purpose: food safety, local industry development, poverty elimination
- Central government and local government introduce supporting policies, and help to advertise.
- 90% of this special fiscal funds transferred into local famers income.

Institutional market: local employment

- School feeding rules: hiring one canteen worker for every 100 students.
- the nutrition improvement plan provides nearly 2 million jobs to rural people, mainly rural women.
- According to the survey results, 51.3% of them are parents of students and can earn 1,700-2,500 yuan per month (\$ 265-403 per month).

Institutional market: cost benefit analysis

- The Chinese government has incorporated the nutrition improvement plan into basic public services.
- From the perspective of national health and high-quality development of human capital, the central government has invested about 20 billion yuan every year to support its long-term implementation.
- According to the cost-benefits-analysis method adopted by the World Health Organization and the United Nations World Food Program, the ROI of China's nutrition improvement plan is about 1:5.24-5.96.

COVID-19 impact: almost no impact

- In April 2020, according to WFP, 199 countries closed their schools due to COVID-19, resulting in 370 million children not having access to school meals.
- In China, with the active efforts of governments at all levels, schools at all levels have gradually reopen since April 2020, and various measures have been taken to ensure the safety of school feeding implementation.
- The assessment found that COVID-19 has not obvious effect, the gap between health indicators of rural students in underdeveloped areas and the national average has been further narrowed.

New challenges

- Keep pace with the time: urbanization, economic development, human resources, etc.
- Sustainable implementation: supervision
- Good implementation, good quality, better nutrition.

Monitoring Platform: Data and Visualization



- 13 Provinces, 100 Counties
- 130,000 Rural Schools
- 32 million Students

- **First program** in China using big data to monitor and assess the situation of the schools
- **First trial** in any country that provides school meals
- Serving as online Training and Knowledge Communication during **Covid-19**



On the Road for A Better Policy

- As a long-term policy for people's livelihood and development.
- Student nutrition improvement plan has the third largest beneficiary and the second largest financial investment in the world.
- International communication.

Thank You!

www.cdrf.org.cn
