SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020

 Qali Warma National School Feeding Program (Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar Qali Warma – PNAEQW)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) – Qali Warma National School Feeding Program (PNAEOW)

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

☐ National school feeding policy

W Nutrition

☑ Food safety

☐ Health

Agriculture

Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 498,553,724

Government: USD 498.553.724

International donors*:

USD 0

Private sector: USD 0

Other donors: USD 0

Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture $\ \square$ Yes $\ \square$ No $\ \square$ No response

*International donations by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

100%

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in Peru have electricity, piped water and flush toilets. Some have clean water, latrines, and dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and very few have kitchens. School food is mostly purchased in processed form from caterers selected by the program through its annual procurement process.

SPECIAL NOTES

None

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

	Breakfast Lunch Dinner	Snacks Take-home rations Other
	Grains, cereals Roots, tubers Legumes, pulses, nuts Dairy products Powdered eggs Meat Poultry Fish	Green, leafy vegetables Other vegetables Fruits Oil Salt Sugar
-	risn	

Prohibited food items: Foods high in saturated fat, sugar, or salt

□ Tea

Water

Other

FOOD SOURCES

☐ Dairy milk

☐ Fruit juice

☐ Yogurt drink

 ✓ Purchased (domestic)
 □ In-kind (domestic)

 ✓ Purchased (foreign)
 □ In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES



Food and nutrition Agriculture School gardens Health Reproductive health HIV prevention

✓ School gardens☐ Hygiene☐ Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.

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REPUBLIC OF

Peru



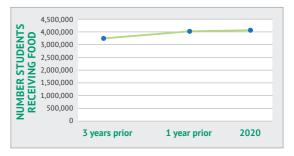


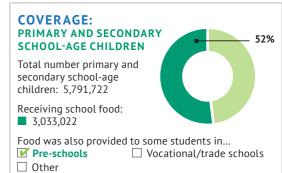


SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	1,603,594	1,366,262	1,166,510
Primary school	3,151,182	3,060,268	2,738,858
Secondary school	2,640,540	2,260,302	294,164
Total	7,395,316	6,686,832	4,199,532





NUTRITION



School feeding	nrogram/s) included	/involved	the following
School recuiring	programita	i) iiictuucu	/ 1111001060	i the following

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

Food items fortified/biofortified:

Grains/cereals, dairy products

Micronutrients:

Iron

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Thirty-eight nutritionists, paid by the national government, are engaged in school feeding in Peru. The products produced in school gardens are given to schoolchildren's parents to be prepared at home.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

Impact Evaluation of the Qali Warma National School Feeding Program, authored by by Lavado Pablo and Barrón Manuel in 2019.

RESEARCH NEEDED

A study of the impact of school meals on health and education, and an assessment of new program modalities.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

	•	٠.	•
	Cooks and fo	od pre	parers
	Transporters		
	Off-site proce	essors	
	Food package	ers and	d handlers
1,003	Monitoring		

Food service management
Safety and quality inspectors

Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)
--

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or incompenerating opportunities for				
☑ Yes □	No 🗆 No	response		
Other priva	ite sector (fo	or profit) actors v	were involved	
☐ Yes 🛂	No □ No	response		

Women	Other groups
Youth	No response

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

Ves	□No	□No	respons
162			respons

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

🗌 Yes 🔲 No 🏿 There are no food banks in this cour	try
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Food rations are purchased through competitive tendering procedures from companies of all sizes, and the private sector is engaged in food trading, food processing, and transport for the school feeding program. Parents support the program by participating in School Food Committees and Food Procurement Committees.

CONTACTS: PERU

Agency: Qali Warma National School Feeding Program (PNAEQW)

Website: https://www.gob.pe/galiwarma

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent sucesses related to school feeding in Peru include guarantees that school meals are safe, high quality, and timely; transparency and anti-corruption efforts that are emphasized in the food purchasing process; and savings for families with schoolchildren. However, a national food policy and a comprehensive social protection network are needed. Moreover, the high turnover of government officials (eight ministers in less than three years) could affect the administration of the program.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, take-home rations were made available to be picked up by students or parents. The pandemic prompted the universalization of food services for both secondary level students and pre-school/primary school children, as well as the improved automation of administration and operation of the school feeding program. During 2020, the progam was not significantly affected, even as there was a severe economic crisis in Peru. However, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increase in the number of students who came from the private education sector. Along with extensive migration from Venezuela to Peru, this caused a gap in program coverage.



^{*}If blank, no response was provided.

All data from the 2020 school year

QALI WARMA NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTACIÓN **ESCOLAR QALI WARMA - PNAEQW**

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) through the Qali Warma National School Feeding Program (PNAEQW)

OBJECTIVES:

• To meet educational goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

· Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

· Monthly during the school year

TARGETING:

Universal (for preschool and primary)

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	1,166,510	-	-
Primary school	2,738,858	_	-
Secondary school	294,164	-	-
Total	4,199,532	-	-

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals* Roots, tubers	Meat Poultry	Salt Sugar
Dairy products*	Fish	
Powdered Eggs	Oil	
* fortified		

FOOD SOURCES:

0% In-kind (domestic) 99.5% Purchased (domestic) 0.5% Purchased (foreign) 0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

In Peru, the Qali Warma National School Feeding Program began operating in 2013. The program is managed by the national government through a co-management operational model involving the public and private sectors, as well as civil society. School food rations comprise a variety of foods of national, regional, local, and imported origin that guarantees the necessary energy intake for children. Although the program aims at universal coverage for primary school students, in 2020, the program reached a somewhat smaller percent of students due to a large influx of new beneficiaries from private schools (as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic) and migration from Venezuela.