

Briefing

FOOD IN SCHOOLS: OPTIONS FOR BUDGET 2019 AND APPROACH TO DESIGNING A NEW ZEALAND MODEL

To: Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction
 Hon Chris Hipkins, Minister of Education
 Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister for Social Development
 Hon Dr David Clark, Minister of Health
 Hon Jenny Salesa, Associate Minister of Health and Education
 Hon Tracey Martin, Minister for Children

cc: Hon Grant Robertson, Minister for Sport and Recreation

Date	26/10/2018	Priority	HIGH
Deadline	29/10/2018	Briefing Number	DPMC-2018/19-424

Purpose

1. Food in Schools programmes can contribute to multiple Government objectives for child poverty reduction, child wellbeing, education, and health, and as such, they sit across a range of Ministerial portfolio interests. This briefing note updates Ministers about current Government initiatives for Food in Schools and proposed initiatives for Budget 2019. It also notes recent advice from Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health officials, recommending the inclusion of a gardening and cooking component in a wider package of Budget 2019 initiatives to support quality physical activity and nutrition in education settings.
2. This briefing also seeks Ministerial support for collaborative co-design and testing of an approach or approaches to possible programme delivery, supported by an evidence review, and the development of a policy framework. This would help inform investment decisions for Budget 2020, and follows requests from the Ministers for Child Poverty Reduction and Children for further information and advice on the Government's investment and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term. Funding in Budget 2019 would be required to support this approach.

Recommendations

1. **Note** that the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction has:
 - 1.1. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
 - 1.2. directed officials to undertake further analysis and provide advice to joint Ministers on the Government's investment approach and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term, including for consideration in Budget 2020.

Immediate (Budget 2019) investment in Food in Schools

2. **Note** that officials recommend that additional investment in Food in Schools programmes in Budget 2019 be time-limited and modest, in order not to pre-empt the further analysis and advice that has been requested by the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction.
3. **Note** that the Ministry for Social Development intends to seek funding in Budget 2019 to roll over current funding to KickStart Breakfast and KidsCan for two years only, at a total cost of \$3.100m over two years.
4. **Note** that the Ministry for Social Development intends to seek new funding of \$0.105m in Budget 2019 for the evaluation of a pilot lunch programme that KidsCan is establishing in a small number of early childhood education centres.
5. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
6. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

Approach to longer-term government investment and role in Food in Schools

7. **Note** that international research on Food in Schools identifies numerous and varied models, with differing findings on the nature and extent of benefits across different outcomes.
8. **Note** that there are many inter-related Government objectives that could be advanced through a more comprehensive approach to Food in Schools, but programme design and investment levels are pivotal factors.
9. **Note** that much of the knowledge and expertise on Food in Schools sits outside government, including with people based in schools and communities who are actively involved in designing and delivering such programmes.

10. **Note** officials consider that the development of a Food in Schools approach for the New Zealand context requires government to co-design and prototype this approach (or approaches) with schools, parents, health experts, NGOs, and others.
11. **Note** that effective co-design generally requires significant flexibility to be handed to the parties involved in the co-design process, which may not map neatly to the usual government processes and would likely require officials and Ministers to develop new ways of working.
12. **Agree** to a co-design and prototyping approach to the development of a Food in Schools approach(es) for the New Zealand context, involving government officials, and non-government representatives and experts in areas such as food distribution, nutrition, food safety, and education.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern	Yes/No	Hon Chris Hipkins	Yes/No
Hon Carmel Sepuloni	Yes/No	Hon Dr David Clark	Yes/No
Hon Jenny Salesa	Yes/No	Hon Tracey Martin	Yes/No

13. **Note** the proposed timeframe for this work will inform advice and decisions for Budget 2020, should the government wish to expand the coverage of Food in Schools from the 2021 school year.
14. **Note** that there are costs associated with prototyping and the required co-design process (and any associated evidence review and policy development) which will require the allocation of funding in Budget 2019.
15. **Agree** to further scoping work and the development of a Budget 2019 initiative to support prototyping and the associated co-design process for a New Zealand Food in Schools approach(es).

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern	Yes/No	Hon Chris Hipkins	Yes/No
Hon Carmel Sepuloni	Yes/No	Hon Dr David Clark	Yes/No
Hon Jenny Salesa	Yes/No	Hon Tracey Martin	Yes/No

16. **Note** that officials have determined the Ministry of Education and Child Poverty Unit (in consultation with other relevant agencies) are best placed to jointly lead the development of the Budget 2019 proposal referred to in recommendation 15 above, and that the lead agency for the policy and co-design work will be confirmed as part of this proposal.
17. **Agree** that any Budget 2019 initiative to co-design and prototype Food in Schools approach(es) be submitted by the Minister for Education and the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern	Yes/No	Hon Chris Hipkins	Yes/No
Hon Carmel Sepuloni	Yes/No	Hon Dr David Clark	Yes/No
Hon Jenny Salesa	Yes/No	Hon Tracey Martin	Yes/No

18. **Note** that the potential fiscal implications of any future decisions to implement a more comprehensive Food in Schools approach(es) are difficult to estimate ahead of the policy development and co-design processes, but that the cost parameters would be established, and there is scope for some offsetting savings from existing programmes.

Governance and oversight of further work on Food in Schools

19. **Note** that there is no clear lead agency or Minister with responsibility for Food in Schools, as this is an area that encompasses a range of considerations which sit across the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Child Poverty and Child Wellbeing), and other agencies such as the Ministry for Primary Industries (food safety).
20. **Note** that the Social Wellbeing Board may provide a governance option for any cross-agency policy and co-design work for a New Zealand Food in Schools approach(es).

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Damian Edwards Associate Deputy Secretary Ministry of Education /...../2018	Hon Chris Hipkins Minister of Education /...../2018
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Hon Jenny Salesa
Associate Minister of Health and Education

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Maree Brown
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Hon Tracey Martin
Minister for Children

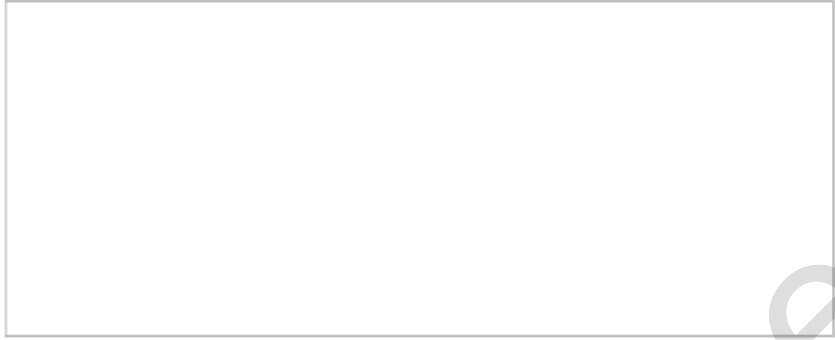
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Agency contacts, for telephone discussion if required:

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Minister's office comments:

- ☐ Noted
- ☐ Seen
- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Needs change
- ☐ Withdrawn
- ☐ Not seen by Minister
- ☐ Overtaken by events
- ☐ Referred to



Proactively Released

FOOD IN SCHOOLS: PROPOSED BUDGET 2019 INITIATIVES AND APPROACH TO DESIGNING A NEW ZEALAND MODEL

Executive summary

1. The Ministers for Child Poverty Reduction and Children have asked officials to explore options for further investment in Food in Schools initiatives (including 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] in Budget 2019, and to provide advice to joint Ministers on the Government's investment approach and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term.
2. A number of relevant Budget 2019 initiatives are under development. These include a two-year roll over of current Government funding to the KickStart Breakfast programme and KidsCan. Ministry of Social Development (MSD) officials also propose to seek additional one-off funding to support the evaluation of a KidsCan pilot of a universal lunch programme in 26 early childhood education (ECE) centres.
3. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
4. Any consideration of the Government's role in and approach to the provision of Food in Schools needs to take account of wider work underway to address childhood obesity, and review Tomorrow's Schools. It also needs to give appropriate attention to the international and local evidence for Food in Schools programmes, and relevant implementation considerations (e.g. food safety and other regulatory requirements, workload and capital implications for schools, government procurement rules).
5. There has been no systematic collection of data to date, no policy framework, and little previous work to establish the underpinning evidence for Food in Schools. Moreover, much of the expertise in designing and implementing Food in Schools initiatives (and similar food preparation and distribution programmes) sits outside of government. Officials therefore propose that any decisions to adopt a more comprehensive approach to Food in Schools in the New Zealand context be informed by a co-design process that includes prototyping of a Food in Schools model (or models) in a small number of schools, as a way to achieve rapid but robust initial testing and subsequent refinement of the approach.
6. Officials further recommend that the co-design and prototyping process be informed by a comprehensive evidence review and development of an overarching policy framework for Food in Schools. This work would provide the foundation and parameters for the co-design work, and ensure that the Government meets the expected requirements of the Child

Poverty Reduction Bill for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy to be informed by evidence, and to indicate the steps the Government has taken, or intends to take, to evaluate the effectiveness of policies.

7. There are costs associated with undertaking a prototyping process and the required co-design approach. These will need to be met through Budget 2019. Officials are seeking agreement to the development of a Vote Education Budget bid for this purpose. This work would help inform decisions, and any associated Budget 2020 investment, regarding any further evolution or expansion of a Food in Schools model (or models) from the 2021 school year.

Background and strategic context for Food in Schools

8. The Minister for Child Poverty Reduction has indicated to officials that she wishes to include Food in Schools initiatives in Budget 2019 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] (DPMC-2018/19-250 and DPMC-2018/19-291 refer). The Minister has also directed officials to undertake further analysis and provide advice to joint Ministers on the Government's investment approach and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term, including for consideration in Budget 2020 (DPMC-2018/19-291 refers).
9. Food in Schools programmes have the potential to contribute to multiple government objectives, by mitigating the impact of poor nutrition and food insecurity on education and health outcomes. Depending on their design, Food in Schools programmes can also have positive psychosocial benefits for students, support stronger connections between schools and their wider communities, and provide opportunities to build knowledge and skills relating to food production, preparation, and healthy eating.
10. The Government has a relatively light footprint in funding and supporting the provision of food in education settings. Unlike many other countries, New Zealand has no national school food programme. There are, however, many national and small-scale, community-led breakfast, lunch, and food-growing initiatives in schools. The bulk of these receive no government funding support. Decisions about offering food to students, and how this is done, rest with individual school boards of trustees. In response to questions contained in international surveys (PIRLs in 2015, and TIMSS in 2014), between 27 and 31 percent of New Zealand primary schools indicated that they provided free meals (either breakfast or lunch) for some students.
11. The Government currently provides funding to three Food in Schools programmes: KickStart Breakfasts, KidsCan, and Fruit in Schools. Further information about these three programmes and the level of government funding is provided in Attachment 1. Funding for Fruit in Schools is provided through Vote Health, and is ongoing at \$8.125m per annum. Government funding support for KickStart Breakfast and KidsCan is provided through Vote Social Development, but has not been appropriated past June 2019. Funding for KickStart Breakfast and KidsCan beyond this date would need to be provided for in Budget 2019. MSD officials are developing a Budget bid for this purpose.

12. In 2013, the Expert Advisory Group on Solutions to Child Poverty (EAG) recommended that *'Government design and implement a collaborative Food in Schools programme in decile 1 to 4 primary and intermediate schools'* (recommendation 60). The Office of the Children's Commissioner (OCC) subsequently proposed a framework for Food in Schools programmes in New Zealand (2013) and published guidelines to support schools in implementing such programmes (2014).
13. In recent advice to the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction on Food in Schools, Child Poverty Unit officials noted that the government's limited role and level of investment in Food in Schools programmes to date means that there has been little work to establish an evidence base, policy rationale, and underpinning framework for Food in Schools.
14. The systematic provision of food in education settings also raises wider issues about the role of schools as sites through which the wider social and health needs of children, whānau and communities are met. Such matters are under consideration as part of the national Education Conversation, including the review of Tomorrow's Schools that is looking at the way our school system works and whether it meets the needs and aspiration of all learners.
15. The provision of Food in Schools should also be aligned with and contribute to the government's objectives to improve child health and reduce obesity. The Ministry of Health has developed a broad population based approach to address obesity, with a number of initiatives underway or being developed. Of particular relevance is a Budget 2019 proposal by the Ministers of Sport and Recreation, Education, Health, and Associate Health and Education (Hon Jenny Salesa) for a package of actions to support schools and early learning settings to improve wellbeing through healthy eating and quality physical activity.
16. s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
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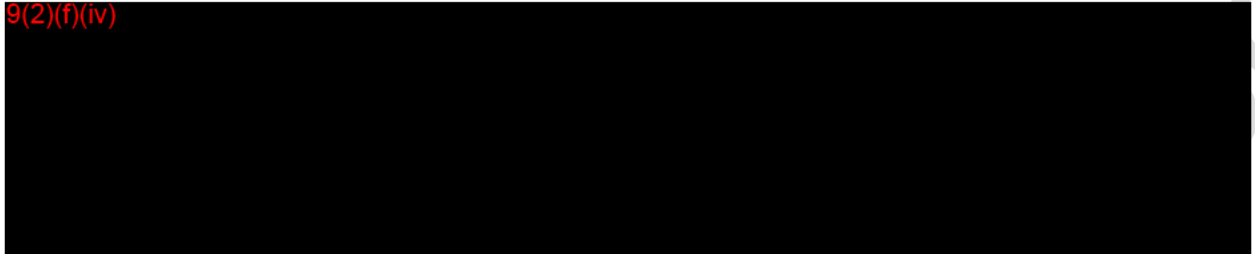
Current proposals for Budget 2019 investment in Food in Schools

17. Officials do not recommend significant additional or ongoing investment through Budget 2019 in Food in Schools initiatives aimed primarily at addressing food insecurity. This is in light of the intention to undertake further work on Government's investment approach and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term. Any significant investment now would pre-empt this work, and may constrain the Government's ability to implement changes to the way in which Food in Schools is funded and implemented. Rather, officials recommend the Budget 2019 Food in Schools initiatives are time-limited and relatively modest in nature, and that any substantive investment is considered in Budget 2020 at the earliest.
18. Officials' recommended approach for Budget 2019 is outlined below.

Funding for Food in Schools (food insecurity) initiatives

19. MSD officials are developing a Budget 2019 proposal for \$3.100m over 2 years only, to maintain the current Government co-funding of the KickStart Breakfast initiative (\$1.200m per annum) and contribution to KidsCan (\$0.350m per annum).
20. MSD officials have explored options relating to the level of funding provided to these programmes, without pre-empting the proposed co-design work. Their advice is as follows:

9(2)(f)(iv)



- The \$0.350m government funding contribution to **KidsCan** supports the provision of food, raincoats, shoes, and hygiene products to students in participating decile 1 to 4 schools. In addition, KidsCan is piloting a universal lunch programme in 26 ECE centres. Officials consider that there would be value in providing funding to support a robust evaluation of this pilot. The estimated cost of the evaluation is a one-off amount of \$105,000. No other funding is being provided for the pilot.
21. In total, the proposed Budget initiatives outlined above would bring the total amount in Budget 2019 for Food in Schools (food security) initiatives to \$1.550m in 2019/20 and \$1.650m in 2020/21. This is in addition to the \$8.125m per annum invested in Fruit in Schools through Vote Health.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)



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23. 9(2)(f)(iv)
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24. 9(2)(f)(iv)
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25. 9(2)(f)(iv)
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9(2)(f)(iv)

26.

9(2)(f)(iv)

Proposed approach to determining the Government's role and investment in Food in Schools in the medium to long-term

27. As noted in paragraph 9 above, the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction has directed officials to undertake further analysis and provide advice on options for the Government's investment approach and role in Food in Schools programmes in the medium to long-term, including for consideration in Budget 2020.
28. Officials propose that this further work encompass a comprehensive review of the evidence, the development of a policy and funding framework, and the detailed design and testing of an approach (or approaches) to programme delivery. There has been little previous work to establish the evidence base, and there is currently no government policy framework for Food in Schools. Information about the kinds of matters that require further analysis and clarification is provided in Attachment 2. This work is also necessary in order to meet the expected requirements of the Child Poverty Reduction Bill (as part of the policy-related principles) for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy to be informed by evidence, and to indicate the steps the Government has taken, or intends to take, to evaluate the effectiveness of policies.
29. Work that others have done to review the evidence in this area suggests mixed, but tending towards positive, effects of Food in Schools programmes. There are a number of reasons for this result, including the limited number of rigorous studies, the widely varying nature of the programmes themselves, and the different outcomes that are measured. As the OCC has previously noted, *"while there is good reason to believe that a school food programme could have positive effects, it is not a given....careful design, implementation and evaluation are clearly very important in this area"*.
30. It is also clear that much of the expertise in designing and implementing Food in Schools programmes sits outside government, including with those who are already actively involved in delivering such programmes in schools. There are also likely to be important lessons and insights from others with experience in food distribution, and the provision of food in other institutional settings (e.g. hospitals).

31. These factors suggest that this is an ideal opportunity for Government to co-design a Food in Schools approach (or approaches) with schools, parents, distributors, health experts, NGOs, and others – potentially allowing the flexibility for different schools / areas to opt-in to trial the option that suits their community.
32. Officials therefore propose a collaborative approach that brings together government officials and non-government experts and representatives, to co-design and prototype an approach(es) to Food in Schools that works in the New Zealand context. This proposal is consistent with the previous recommendations of the EAG and OCC.

What does a co-design and prototyping approach involve?

33. Co-design is a set of principles and practices for understanding problems and generating solutions. It is an iterative process, where programmes or responses are developed, tested, and iterated rapidly. An important part of co-design is that people with lived experience are active participants throughout the policy design process. In a Food in Schools setting, this could include school administrators, commercial food distributors, parents, students, and NGOs and social enterprises involved in addressing food insecurity.
34. Co-design processes generally involve the following steps:
 - ***Frame and engage*** – review international and local evidence and clarify the policy intent
 - ***Explore and connect*** – work with stakeholders to develop new insights and understanding
 - ***Imagine and create*** – work with stakeholders to explore possible policy responses
 - ***Make and test*** – test new ideas and prototype in principle and in practice
 - ***Evaluation*** – evaluate the process and outcomes throughout the process.
35. A co-design approach to Food in Schools could be funded and announced through Budget 2019 (having completed the ‘frame and engage’ step), and work with stakeholders could commence very quickly following the announcement.
36. Officials note that authentic co-design generally requires significant flexibility to be handed to the parties involved in the co-design process. This may not map neatly to the usual government processes and would likely require officials and Ministers to develop new ways of working. There is nevertheless scope to ensure that the Government remains the principal sponsor and has governance oversight of the work, and that final decisions about further development, funding, and scaling of prototyped options remain with government. These considerations will be fleshed out during the scoping stage, and can be articulated through an upfront terms of reference.

Proposed stages and timeframe for co-designing a New Zealand approach to Food in Schools

37. Officials propose that work to develop a New Zealand approach to providing Food in Schools take place over the next eighteen months. The initial evidence review and policy development work would proceed over the next six months. Pending Budget 2019 decisions, co-design work would occur in the second half of 2019, and prototyping in the first half of 2020, in a small number of schools.

38. Funding would be required in Budget 2019 to undertake this work. Officials propose that a Budget proposal be developed for this purpose. The following table provides further details of the indicative stages and timeframe for the work over the next eighteen months:

Timeframe	Phase	Activities
October to December 2018	Budget 2019 bid development	Further scoping work and the development of a Budget 2019 initiative for co-design process
January to March 2019	Evidence review, information gathering, and background analysis Development of an underpinning policy framework for Food in Schools Scoping and agreeing the co-design process	Review and synthesise data and evidence, map current service provision Draft evidence briefs to inform the work of the co-design group Policy analysis by officials (e.g. investment case and policy rationale, role of government, targeting approach, procurement and regulatory implications, risks and mitigation, cost implications, strategic considerations such as future role of schools)
April 2019	Policy decisions	Cabinet agreement to a Food in Schools policy framework, including principles and parameters for a New Zealand approach to Food in Schools Ministerial agreement to the scope, approach and Terms of Reference for the co-design work
May 2019	Announcement in Budget 2019	Release policy framework Announce Government's intention to work with non-government experts and representatives to co-design and prototype a New Zealand approach to Food in Schools, with a view to wider rollout, starting in the 2021 school year
May to July 2019	Set up phase for co-design process	Identify and invite external experts (e.g. nutrition, food safety, food distribution, education, social innovation, community development) to be involved in the work Establish contracts and letters of expectations with individuals and organisations involved in the co-design process
August 2019 to June 2020	Co-design and prototyping process	Workshops, consultation, and other approaches with users and specialists Identification of options to prototype (test, review, and refine) and approach to prototyping (e.g. number and type of schools) Prototyping takes place (January 2020 onwards) Review results and lessons from prototyping as a basis for the development of a plan for wider implementation (targeted or universal) of Food in Schools

October / November 2019	Advice to Ministers on initial results of the co-design process, next phase and potential Budget 2020 implications	Initial advice from officials about the key lessons from the initial phase of the co-design process and implications for further development or expansion of Food in Schools 9(2)(f)(iv)
April 2020	Advice to Ministers on future approach to Food in Schools	Advice to inform decisions about the design, timing and phasing of a New Zealand approach to Food in Schools.
May 2020	Budget announcement	

Lead agency and governance of further work on Food in Schools

39. There is currently no clear lead agency for work on Food in Schools, as this area encompasses a range of considerations that sit across the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Child Poverty and Child Wellbeing). Existing government contracts and funding for Food in Schools programmes are administered by the Ministries of Social Development and Health. The Ministry of Education is the lead agency for schooling policy, and the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Child Poverty Unit and Child Wellbeing Unit) has a leadership and coordination role with regard to cross-agency actions to improve child wellbeing, and reduce and mitigate child poverty.
40. In the absence of a clear lead agency, decisions are required about the appropriate agency to lead a collaborative co-design process. Governance mechanisms are also required to ensure appropriate oversight and ownership of the work at senior leadership level across agencies. Officials propose that the Social Wellbeing Board (the social sector Chief Executives group) provide governance oversight of the work.
41. Following cross-agency discussions, officials have determined the Ministry of Education and Child Poverty Unit (in consultation with the Ministries of Health and Social Development, and the Child Wellbeing Unit) are best placed to jointly lead the development of the Budget 2019 proposal. This proposal will include advice on which Vote any further funding should be appropriated to, and the lead agency for policy development and co-design. Regardless of the lead agency, additional resourcing will be required to meet the costs involved in undertaking a substantive co-design process.

Fiscal implications

Budget 2019 fiscal implications

42. Should Ministers agree to the approach outlined in paragraphs 38 to 39 above, officials will undertake further work to identify the funding required to complete all aspects of the work (evidence review, policy development, and the co-design and prototyping work), and develop a new spending initiative for consideration in Budget 2019. Cost components for this work are likely to include policy and co-design capability, payment to individuals, and

organisations involved in the co-design process, data and evidence gathering, and funding to meet the costs (including food) of the approaches being prototyped.

43. Ministry of Education officials provided information to Treasury by 23 October, as required, indicating this as a possible new spending initiative for Budget 2019 (with the level of funding yet to be determined). They have also signalled this as a potential initiative in their Budget briefing to the Minister of Education.
44. The fiscal implications of all Budget 2019 proposals referred to in this briefing note are summarised in the following table. This excludes wider elements of the proposed package of initiatives to support quality physical activity and nutrition in education settings, unrelated to the direct provision of food. Consistent with our advice in paragraph 18 above, initiatives to provide food to students to address food insecurity is small-scale and time-limited.

Table: Funding sought in Budget 2019 for Food and Gardening in Schools

	Component	2019/20 \$m	2020/21 \$m	2021/2 \$m	2022/23 \$m	Total \$m
Child Poverty / Food Insecurity	2yr roll over of funding for Kickstart Breakfast	1.200	1.200	-	-	2.400
	2yr roll over of funding for KidsCan	0.350	0.350	-	-	0.700
	KidsCan evaluation of ECE pilot	0.105	-	-	-	0.105
	Food in Schools Co-Design Process	TBC	-	-	-	TBC
9(2)(f)(iv)	9(2)(f)(iv)					
Total (excluding co-design)		9(2)				

Longer-term fiscal implications

45. To enable a more comprehensive approach to Food in Schools, beyond initial prototyping, the Government would need to allocate further funding. We consider that there will be sufficient information available from the policy and co-design process to enable potential future fiscal implications to be estimated with a reasonable degree of certainty by the end of 2019 to help inform decisions for Budget 2020.

46. Officials note that the cost of Food in Schools programmes is highly dependent on programme design. By way of illustration, the average per-student per-day cost of the Swedish Food in Schools programme is \$6NZD, which includes food, staff, transport, and administration costs. The Swedish programme is fully universal in that it is available to *all students in all schools*. 9(2)(f)(iv)
47. This is an upper end estimate for a fully funded universal Food in Schools programme across all schools. Factors that influence the cost of any Food in Schools programme include the level of targeting across and within schools, the extent of co-funding from non-government sources, the amount and type of food provided, and the ability to offset costs through savings or consolidation of existing Government funding for food in schools programmes (currently \$9.700m per annum). These are all matters that would be considered through the policy development and co-design process, and the subject of further advice to Ministers and resulting decisions.

Next Steps

48. If joint Ministers agree to the proposal for a collaborative process for developing advice on a Food in Schools model for the New Zealand context, officials will develop a Budget bid for this purpose. Detailed Budget templates are required to be submitted to Treasury on 14 December.
49. Other work would progress as per the indicative phases and timeframe outlined in the table in paragraph 39 above, subject to further advice and final decisions by Ministers.
50. Budget bilateral meetings between portfolio Ministers and either the Minister or Associate Minister of Finance are due to take place between 16 October and 1 November. We suggest that Ministers discuss Food in Schools proposal at their Budget bilaterals, as appropriate.

ATTACHMENT 1

FOOD IN SCHOOLS PROGRAMMES CURRENTLY RECEIVING GOVERNMENT FUNDING SUPPORT

Food in Schools Programme	Government funding (current and background)	Partners and delivery model	Coverage
KickStart Breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.2m per annum (due to cease in June 2019). • Provides for 50% of wholesale cost of weetbix and milk and 33% of administration overheads. • Programme began in 2009, Government funding since 2013. • Initially funded for \$9.5m over 5 years to June 2018, from the Prime Minister's priorities fund. • Budget 2018 provided funding for 2018/2019 only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fonterra and Sanitarium provide and distribute cereal and milk, and provide support to the participating schools, which set up breakfast clubs. • Available to any school on an opt-in basis (not targeted). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 986 participating schools at the end of August 2018 (mostly in the North Island), providing breakfasts to approximately 30,000 students.
KidsCan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$350,000 per annum (due to cease in June 2019). • Funding is not solely for food – also includes raincoats, shoes, and hygiene / sanitary products. Also previously included 'NitBusters' programme. • Covers purchase of products and some distribution costs. • Government funding began in 2008, through the Prime Minister's priorities fund. • Budget 2018 provided funding for 2018/2019 only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KidsCan is a not-for-profit organisation that attracts funding from a range of sources. • Decile 1 to 4 schools can apply to partner with KidsCan. • Food made available to schools includes bread, baked beans, muesli bars, yoghurt and fruit pottles, scroggin, spreads, and hot meals in winter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KidsCan reports it provides food to about 32,000 children a week in 732 decile 1-4 schools across the country. • 45,000 raincoats and 26,000 pairs of shoes provided to children in the 2017/18 year.
Fruit in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded at \$8.125m per annum, through Vote Health, including for outyears. • Established nationally in 2005. Objective is to increase children's fruit and vegetable intake, to improve their health. • Current contract ends in June 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed by United Fresh NZ Inc. (a not-for-profit organisation representing fruit and vegetable growers). • Schools develop own systems for storing and distributing fruit. • 5+ A Day Charitable Trust supports the initiative with curriculum-linked resources on healthy eating and gardening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available to decile 1 and 2 and some decile 3 primary and intermediate schools on an opt-in-basis. • Provides a piece of fruit or vegetable daily to 118,000 children across 547 schools.

ATTACHMENT 2

AREAS OF FOCUS FOR FURTHER EVIDENCE GATHERING, POLICY DEVELOPMENT, AND CO-DESIGN WORK ON FOOD IN SCHOOLS

- Improving our understanding of current Food in Schools provision in New Zealand and assessing strengths and weaknesses and alignment with demand, and the evidence about the characteristics of effective programmes.
- The potential role(s) of government in Food in Schools programmes (e.g. funding, regulation, accreditation, and guidance and support for schools and providers).
- Design and cost considerations including:
 - coverage - geographic and type of schools (e.g. full and contributing primary schools, intermediate (Years 1-8), composite (Years 7-10; Year 1-5), secondary schools (Years 9-13))
 - targeted, universal, or opt-in models – both across and within schools
 - breakfast, lunch, grab-and-go, or individual products (e.g. fruit or milk)
 - community, provider-led, or government-provided.
- Relevant implementation matters, including:
 - contracting and procurement
 - food safety
 - nutrition / food quality
 - preparation, distribution, and storage
 - staffing, workload, and capital implications for schools
 - cultural and dietary considerations
 - links to other education, nutrition, and health programmes and services
 - opportunities to build skills, employment, and community capability
 - managing food waste.