

In a recent joint [World Bank](#) and [Institute of Development Studies](#) publication, titled, "[Living Through the Crises: How the Food, Fuel and Financial Shocks Affect the Poor](#)", school feeding emerged amongst other findings as a significant and effective state response to the crises.

The publication looks at eight rigorous, qualitative country case studies of responses includes: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya and Mongolia.

School feeding is cited a number of times within these case studies as an incentive which brings students to school and keeps them there. In Kenya, school feeding programs were reinstated in some areas in 2010 and 2011 after some were shut down in 2009.

A primary school teacher in Mukuru remarked in 2011: "Education has suffered a lot because children can no longer eat at school. The school feeding program stopped and as a result many children stopped going to school. Those who go sleep a lot because of hunger, and cannot continue with school for long. But the school feeding program has been revived somewhat and children have started going back to school".

Children in Mukuru also said, "we never miss school because we are given free food."

Read the [publication in full](#) here.