

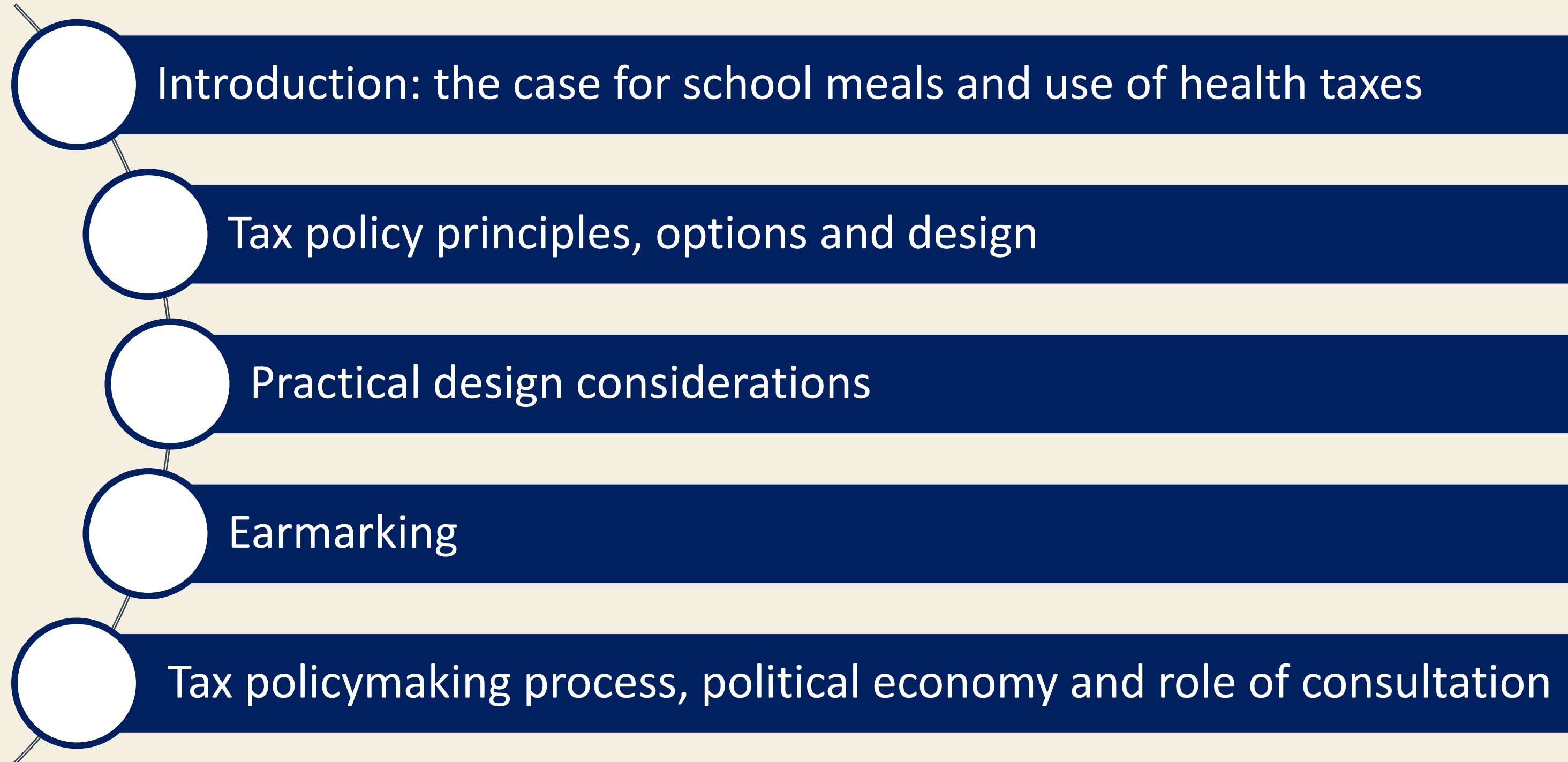
• GLOBAL LAUNCH · MAY 2026

Health Taxes for School Meals

A global toolkit for financing a
healthy future.



Toolkit Structure



Case Studies



Philippines

RETROSPECTIVE & PROSPECTIVE



Indonesia

PROSPECTIVE



Kenya

PROSPECTIVE



Uganda

PROSPECTIVE



Burundi

PROSPECTIVE

- Retrospective and prospective
- Large and small countries
- Evidenced applications of toolkit e.g. earmarking challenges, political economy
- Lessons for wider audience

Authors: Action for Economic Reforms (Filomeno S. Sta. Ana, III, Jo-Ann L. Diosana and Rosheic V. Sims; Philippines)
 Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI; Vid Adrison, Putu Geniki Natih, Faradina Alifia Maizar, Alif Ihsan
 A. Fahta; Indonesia); Expertise Global (John Mburu, Lewis Nyaga and Carey Kluttz; Kenya); Liam Carson (Uganda), Boaz Nimpe (Burundi);
 Ana Sanmartin Castillo, Hazel Granger, Tony Kamninga, Harshil Parekh (Burundi & Uganda)

SECTION 1

Introduction: The case for school meals and the use of health taxes.

Polycrisis and Fiscal Squeeze



**GLOBAL SHOCKS
REDUCED FISCAL SPACE**



**LIMITED SPENDING ON
SCHOOL FEEDING**



**SLOWDOWN IN SDG
PROGRESS**

Wide-ranging impact of school meals

\$1 → \$7-35

RETURN (WFP)



↓ OBESITY
↓ MALNUTRITION
↓ STUNTING



↑ ENROLMENT
↑ PERFORMANCE



↑ PRODUCTIVITY

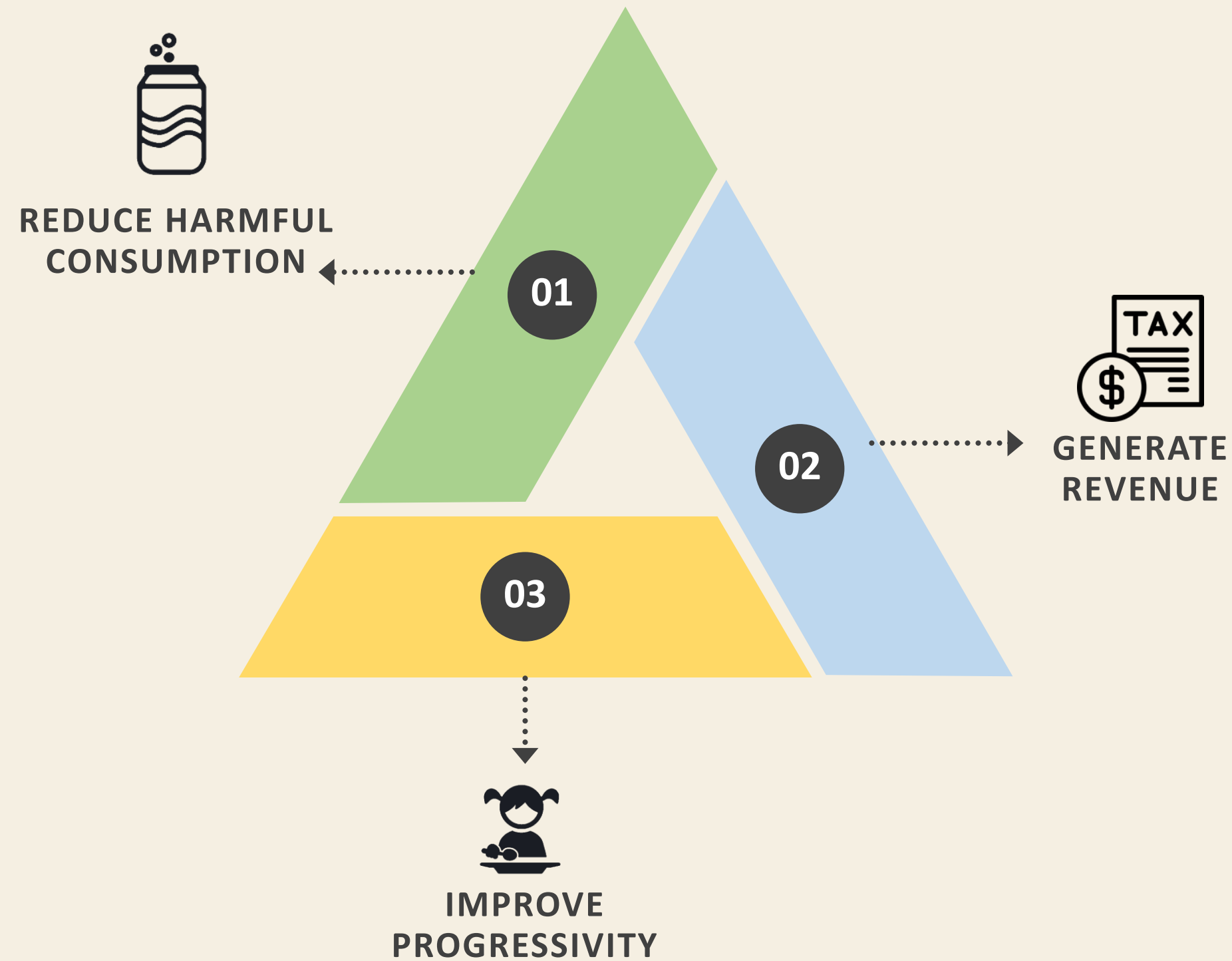


↑ FOOD SECURITY
↑ REGENERATIVE
AGRICULTURE
DEMAND

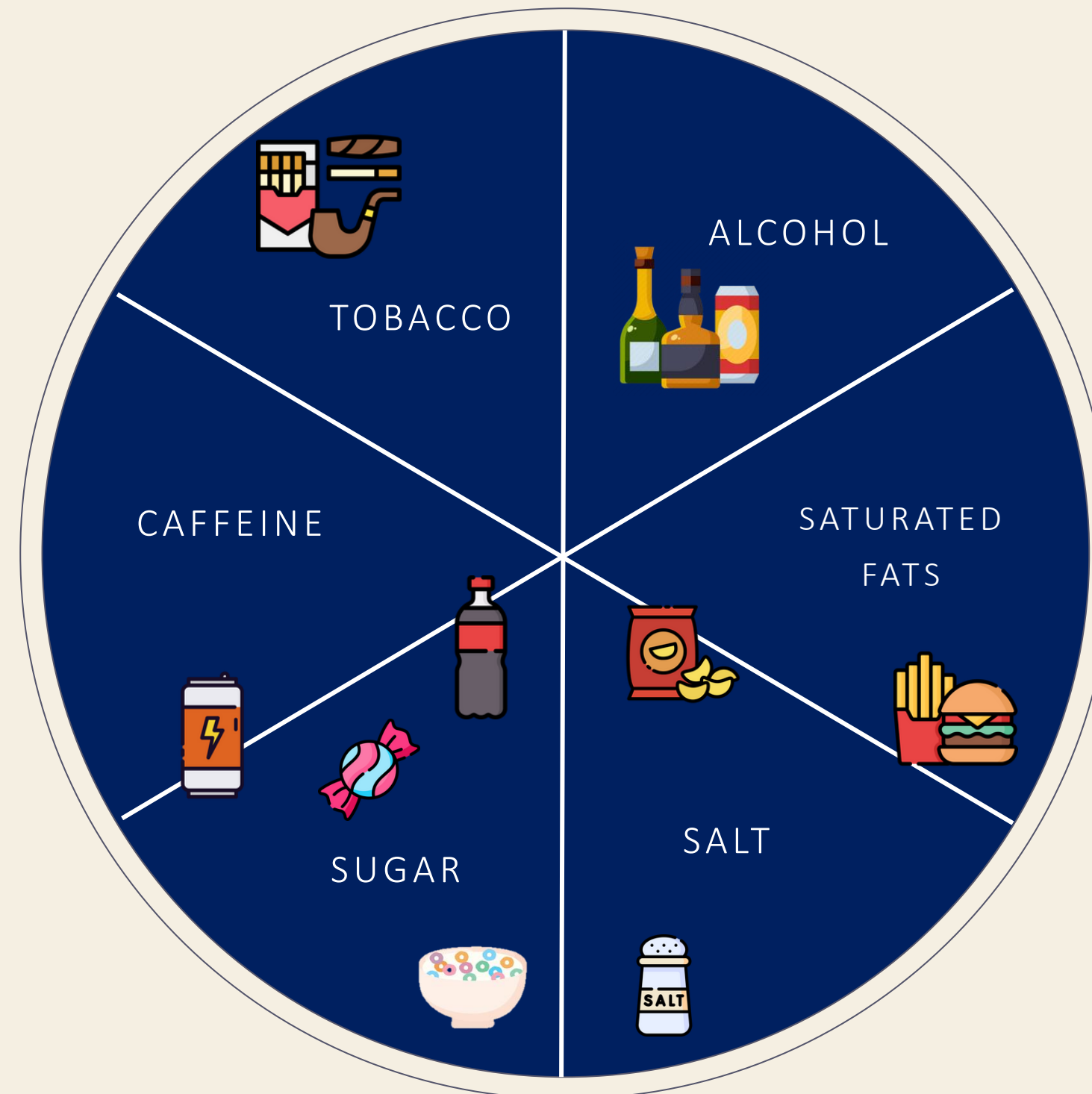


↓ POVERTY
↑ RURAL
LIVELIHOODS

Health taxes deliver a **triple benefit**



Product scope of the toolkit



SECTION 2

Tax policy principles, options & design.

Why are some things over-consumed?



NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES

impacts on others in
society



NEGATIVE INTERNALITIES

addiction, habits,
irrational choices



IMPERFECT INFORMATION

incomplete information
on what they're
consuming

Government Policy Toolkit

TAX

REGULATE

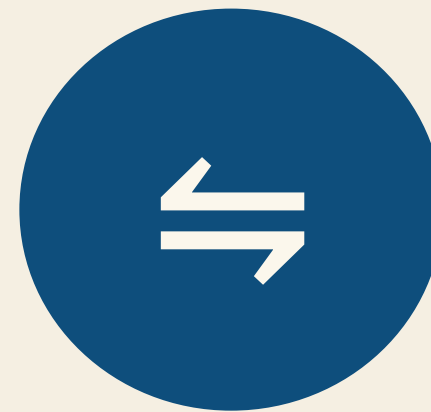
INFORM

The toolkit focuses on tax — but recognises it works best alongside the other two.

Balancing objectives and other considerations



DIRECT HEALTH



REVENUE



PRACTICAL DESIGN
CONSIDERATIONS



Balancing objectives and other considerations



**AD VALOREM:
TAX ON PRICE**



**SPECIFIC (VOLUMETRIC):
TAX ON QUANTITY**



**SPECIFIC (CONTENT BASED):
TAX ON HARMFUL CONTENT**

SECTION 3

Practical design considerations

Health tax structure options



AD VALOREM: TAX ON PRICE

- doesn't target harmful content
- + automatic inflation adjustment
- + administratively simple
- under-reporting risk



SPECIFIC (VOLUMETRIC): TAX ON QUANTITY

- + partially targets harmful content
- needs inflation adjustment
- + administratively simple
- + low under-reporting risk



SPECIFIC (CONTENT BASED): TAX ON HARMFUL CONTENT

- + directly targets harmful content
- needs inflation adjustment
- administratively complex
- under-reporting risk
- + incentivises reformulation

Practical design considerations

Inflation adjustment



Legislation
Indexation



Enforcement and collection



Verification
NPMs
Cost to RA



Market definition



Trends
Substitutes
Scope

Consumer response



Elasticities
Non-tax
factors



Equity



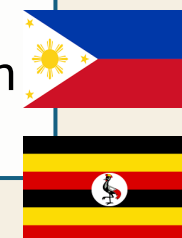
Consumer
characteristics
Extended CBA



Supplier response



Opposition
Reformulation



Impact analysis



Data
Evaluation

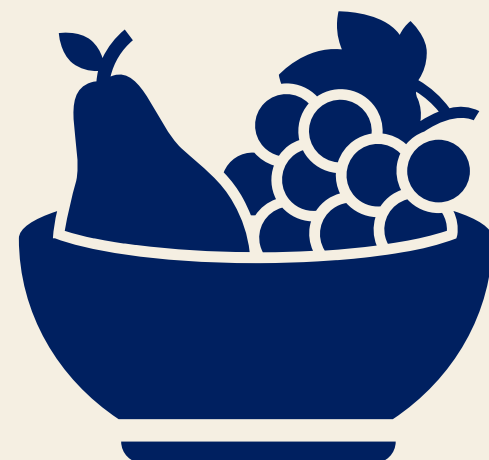


SECTION 4

Earmarking

Earmarking considerations

Increasingly used to fund health, education, and social sectors



**School Feeding
Programmes**

BENEFITS



Funding source certainty



Public support



Converts 'public bads'
into public goods

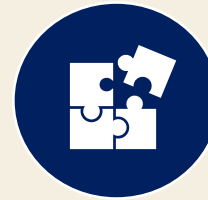
CHALLENGES



Volatile revenue



Budget inflexibility



Administrative capacity

TRENDS



Practiced in
80+ countries



Tobacco: **28%**
earmark for health



SSBs: **Only 8%**
earmarked despite
100+ taxes



Colombia
Junk food- reform
space opened

Forms of hypothecation



HARD

LEGALLY
FIXED

STABLE
RIGID

SÃO TOMÉ AND
PRÍNCIPE

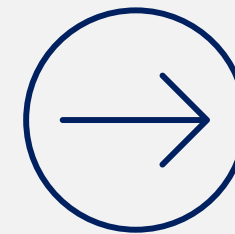


SOFT

INTENT-
BASED

FLEXIBLE BUT
NOT
GUARANTEED

PHILIPPINES



DIRECT

BUDGETED (VIA
LINE ITEMS)

CONSISTENT
BUT
ADJUSTABLE

PHILADELPHIA



COMPLEMENTARY

GOAL
ALIGNED

NO REVENUE
LINK

MEXICO

Key takeaways

General PFM best practices come first: transparent budget tracking, timely disbursement, oversight mechanisms



Soft earmarking, direct commitment and complementary commitment are safer choices in many contexts. They signal different strengths of revenue and spending intent, without the legal rigidity of hard earmarking.



Complementary commitment gives a narrative advantage by focusing on a common policy objective.



When tax morale is low, **hard earmarking sets a binding commitment** that government can be held accountable to.



Partial earmarking can balance central government needs with SMP financing, depending on a reform's revenue potential.



Funding school meals using SSB and UPF health tax revenues has an intuitive 'carrot and stick' justification because of the strong internality rationale and consumer overlap.



Effective health taxes can mean less stable revenues over time. A direct commitment approach can mitigate this.



SECTION 5

Tax policymaking process, political economy and role of consultation

Political economy considerations

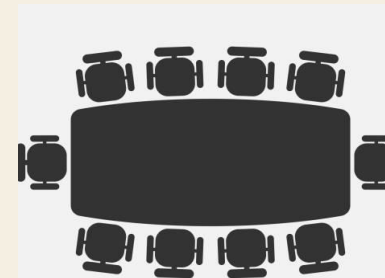
Identify allies



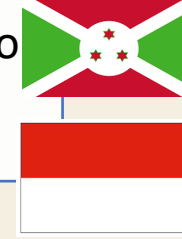
Civil society
movements
Government
ministries



Policymaking process



Veto points
Key stakeholders
Opportunities for
influence



Leverage commitments



Align with
existing vision,
strategies and
initiatives

Bundling policies



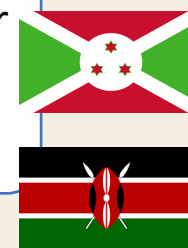
Revenue raising
with revenue
reducing



Easier wins



Broaden
taxable
products under
existing
rationale



Effective communication



Civic
responsibility
Practical
implications



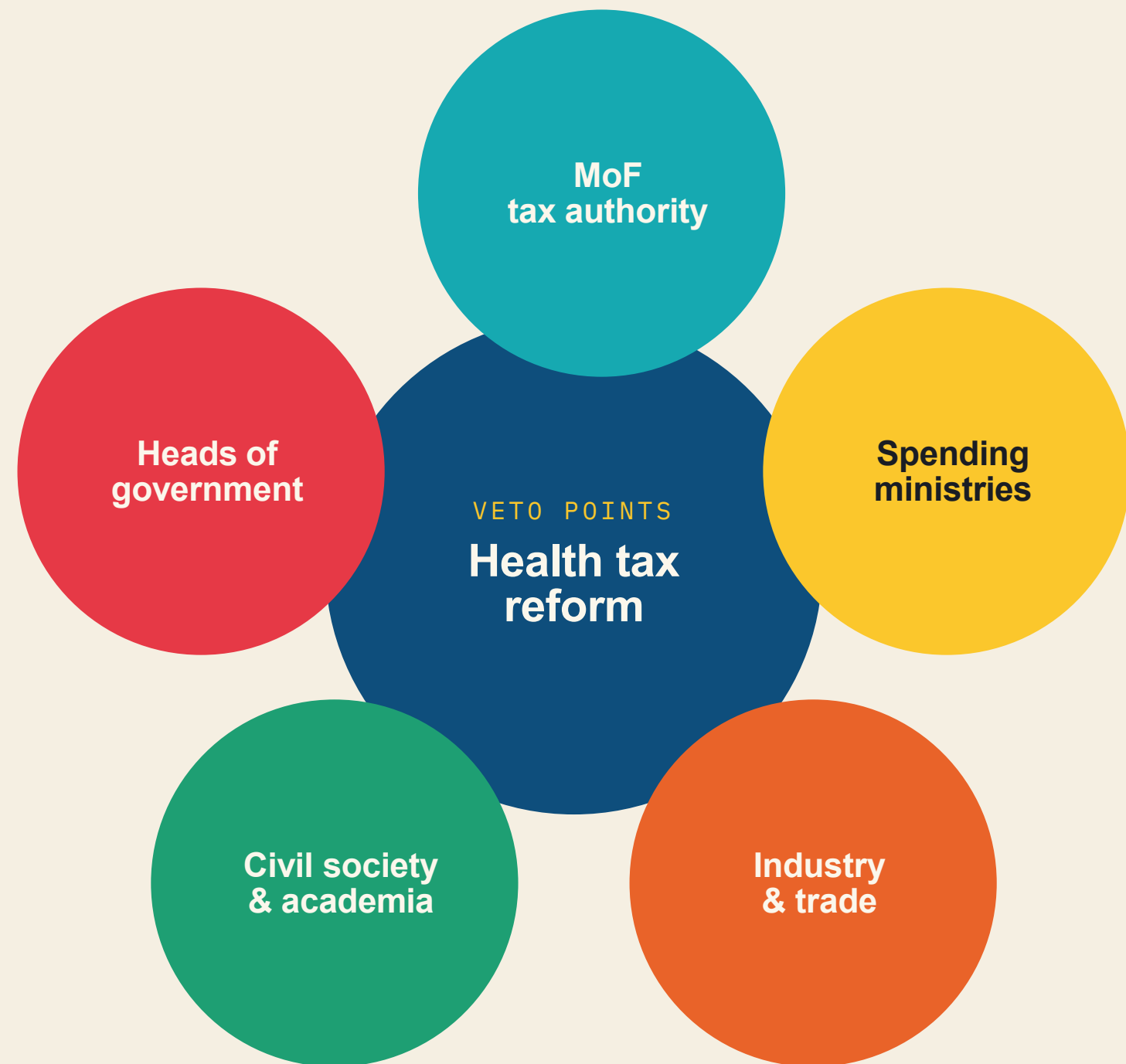
Careful earmarking



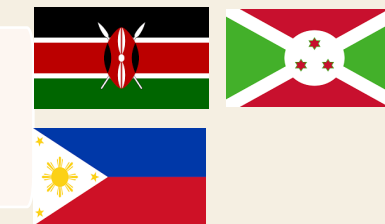
Build political
support
Technical
downsides



Common themes across case studies



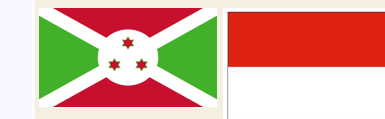
Phased implementation



Broadening tax bases



Incremental improvements



Complementary initiatives

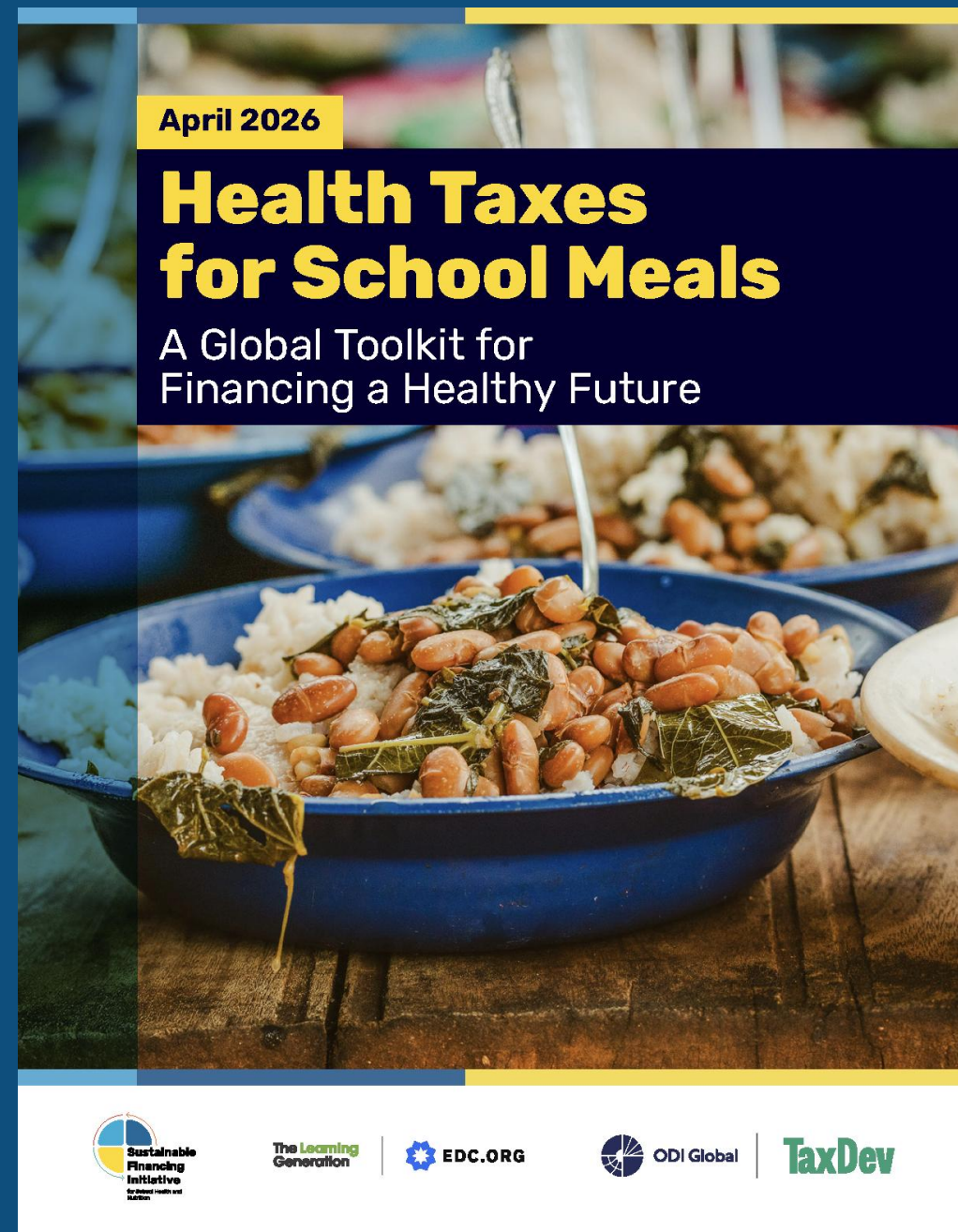


Meeting point of technical and political aspects



Health tax reform requires consultations
among many different actors

Thank You!



A copy of the toolkit is now available now.

LEAD AUTHORS

Harshil Parekh · Ana Sanmartin Castillo · Hazel Granger · Sam Sharp · Tony Kamninga · Mohamed Abdiweli