



Home Grown School Feeding

Developing Local Agriculture, Nourishing Young Minds.



Linking Nutrition to agriculture through school Feeding

Josephine Kiamba

CAADP Nutrition Workshop, ECA

Dar es Salaam,

25 Feb-1 March 2013



What about this child??



“—the first 1000 days are a critical window in a child’s development, but lets not forget this child on day 1,001.”

School nutrition programmes help to address the +1,001 day gap.

School nutrition-why worry?

Hunger and malnutrition have effects that last throughout the life cycle

Primary school age- dynamic period of physical growth and mental development,

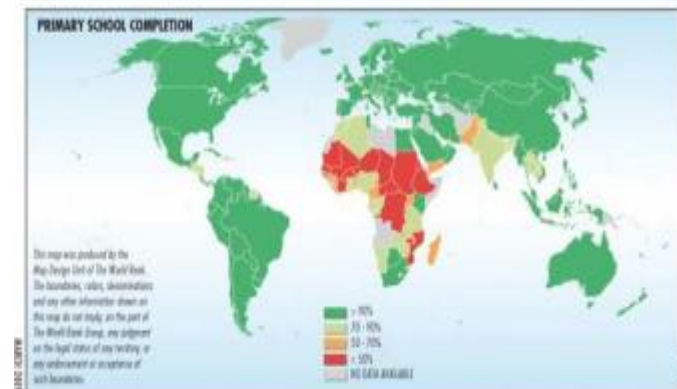
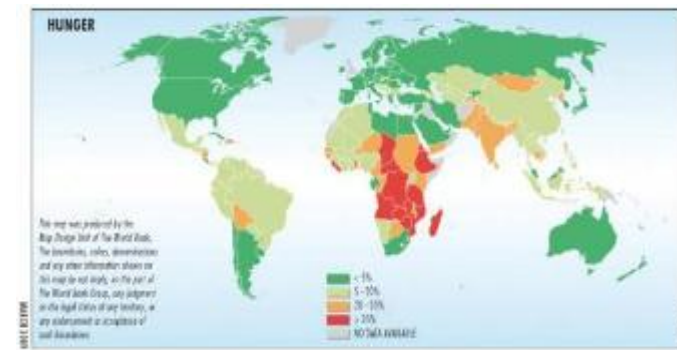
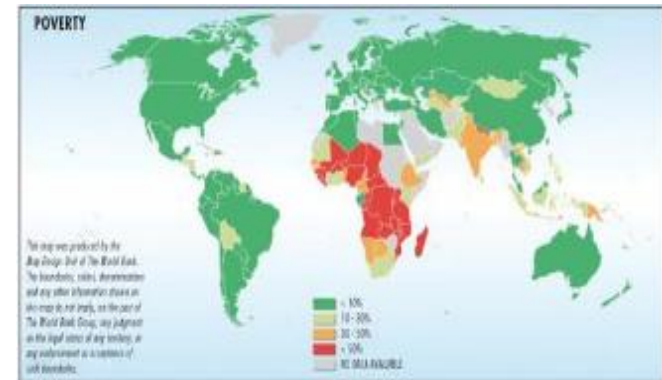
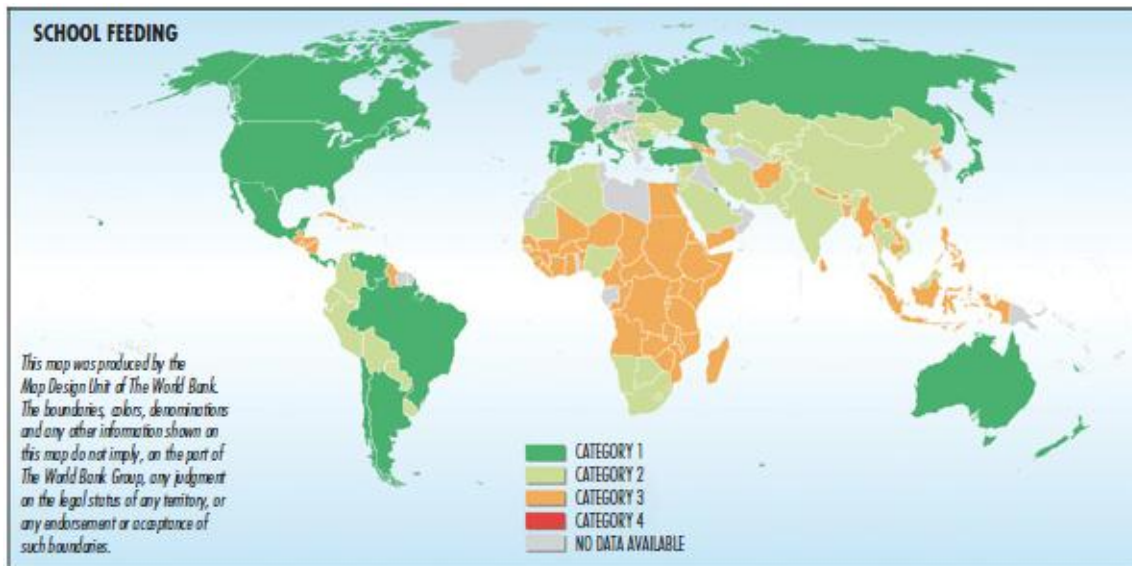
Micronutrient deficiencies can occur at any age and are common in school children.

Worldwide,

- 66 million school children are undernourished (WFP, 2009), an additional 67 million children are out of school. (UNESCO, 2011)
- It is estimated that half of the school children in poor communities are deficient in iron

Global Picture

- School feeding is common worldwide
 - ...but programme coverage is weakest where the needs are greatest
 - ...emerging opportunity to transition from externally supported projects to nationally owned programmes



(Source: Bundy DAP, Burbano C, Grosh M, Gelli A, Jukes, M and Drake, L. Rethinking School Feeding: Social Safety Nets, Child Development, And the Education Sector. World Bank, 2009.)

School feeding transition

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	
	Programs rely mostly on external funding and implementation				Programs rely on government funding and implementation	
Policy framework for school feeding	limited	increased	strong	strong	strong	
Government financial capacity	limited	moderate	increased	strong	strong	
Government institutional capacity	limited	limited	moderate	increased	strong	
Countries	Afghanistan CAR DRC Sudan Zimbabwe	Malawi Ethiopia Haiti Tanzania Pakistan	Mali Côte d'Ivoire Rwanda Niger Senegal Pakistan	Kenya Lesotho Ghana Madagascar Senegal Mauritania	El Salvador Ecuador Honduras Botswana Namibia	Nigeria India Chile Jamaica Brazil

The education benefits

School feeding activity	Enrolment	Attendance	Educational achievement	Cognition
In-school meals	+ (♀ effect)	+++	+++	+++
Take-home rations	+ (♀ effect)	+	++	++
Fortified biscuits	+	++	+	++
Supplementation	+	+++	+++	+++
Deworming	NA	+++	++	++

+ = evidence from quasi-experimental evaluation

++ = evidence from at least one Randomised Control Trial

+++ = evidence from more than one RCT

NA = not assessed

Past and current situation

Two key broad observations

- Sub-Saharan Africa school feeding has been associated with imported food aid
- At the same time farmers in SSA struggle due to lack of market access

Linking agriculture to school feeding

- In 2003, NEPAD, in collaboration with WFP and the Millennium Hunger Task Force launched the Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme initiative
- Concept: harness structured demand from school food provision (a win- win for farmers and school children).
- NEPAD launched Home-Grown School Feeding pilot programme in 12 countries, namely
 - Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, and Zambia.

Objective of the HGSPF

- The overall objective of the HGSPF is to:
 - Act as a vehicle for promoting local development and fighting food & nutrition insecurity and disease
 - Link local small producers to markets (schools) and stimulate agriculture production and development
- Within education, the purpose of HGSPF is to;
 - Increase enrolment
 - Promote regular school attendance and retention
 - Improve children's learning capacity, and learning outcomes
 - Enhance gender equality

HGSF:-With multiple benefits



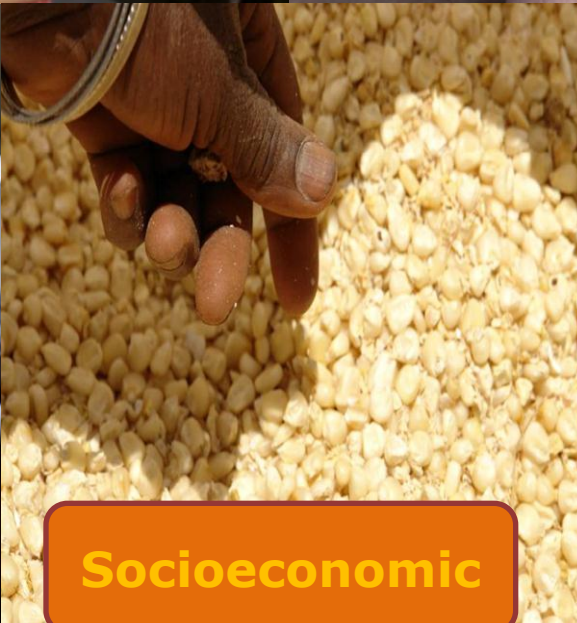
Nutrition



Value transfer



**Education/
gender**



Socioeconomic



Agriculture

HGSF Theory



Small-Scale Farmer



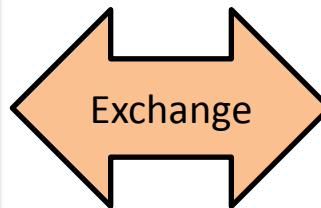
School children

Farmer Needs

- Accessible and stable market
- Agricultural support services

Expected benefits from Exchange

- Stable/Timely income
- Predictable demand
- Credit worthiness
- Opportunity for farm investment



The Child's Needs

- Daily nutritious meal, education

Expected benefits Exchange

- Increased enrolment/Attendance
- Reduced drop-out/Absenteeism
- Increased attention/performance
- Improved nutritional status

HGSF effects

- Theory of change for HGSF includes several potential benefits and opportunities:
 - School feeding creates additional demand for food commodities- Demand driven development intervention
 - Provides a stable and predictable market for farmers to access
 - Reducing risk and increasing investment behaviour
 - Overcomes barriers to market entry

Beneficiaries of HGSF

- HGSF can have 3 target groups:
 - school children
 - small scale farmers (food production)
 - community stakeholders (food preparation)
 - *Cross-cutting gender dimension*
- HGSF policy objectives include:
 - For children:** -improved nutrition and health
 - access to education, cognition and learning
 - For farmers and community stakeholders:**
 - improved food security, including food availability, access and utilisation

The HGSF Supply Chain

Schools

Organization of farmers

Production of food

Wholesale, Trading

Transportation & Storage

Processing & distribution to schools

Food Preparation

Distribution To Children

Agriculture sector and food production

Food Procurement

Logistics and processing

Food preparation and feeding

Secondary Beneficiary: Actors along the supply chain

Farms

Understanding different models



Fully centralised
outsourced model (e.g., Chile)

Private contractor on behalf of the government (DISTAL)

Partly decentralised
NGO driven
model (e.g., Cote d'Ivoire)

Women's Groups

Schools

Fully decentralised
model (e.g., Kenya)

Schools (fully decentralised model: schools receive government funds through the district authorities, but implement projects fully themselves)

Ensuring nutritional content and impact of the ration

- Seasonality—nutrient content differs by season
- Proper storage mitigate nutrient loss
- Proper preparation and cooking methods mitigate nutrient losses
- Health of children affects nutrient utilization (i.e., deworming children is a complementary activity)

Short-term actions for improving food & nutrient intake of school children

- Provide iodized salt to schools to improve iodine intake
- Identify one or two nutrient-dense crops on a seasonal basis that can be added to the staple food
- Provide information to parents that school meals should not substitute for what children are receiving at home
- Include high-impact health interventions such as deworming school children

Long-term actions for improving food & nutrient intake of school children

- Define the pathway for choosing nutritious foods for school children
- Develop a list of best buys for nutrient-rich foods to add to school meals
- Develop nutrition standards for school children (nutrition requirements and foods at school to partially meet them)
- Think family nutrition—messages to increase the consumption of a diversified diet by all the family

Managing trade-offs across the supply chain: school feeding side

- SF programme design options?
 - Modality (biscuits/meals/take-home rations)
 - Ration (calories and micronutrients) and menus
 - Feeding days
 - Targeting criteria (including geographical targeting)
- Trade-offs between SF design options?
 - Costs
 - Efficiency (outputs) and effectiveness (outcomes)
 - Equity
 - ...

Examples of trade-offs across the supply chain: food production side

- SF design options determine/shape nutritional content but also demand for small-holder products
 - Food quantities?
 - Food types and nutritional content?
 - Processing requirements/standards?
 - Geographic distribution?
- Linking HG/SF demand to small-holder production
 - Quality?
 - Locality?
 - Seasonality?
 - Procurement modalities?
 - Defaults?
 - Costs?
 - ...

HGSF and Strategic Grain Reserves

Linking SGRs with HGSF -provides opportunity to:-

- improve the rotation and management of the reserve stocks (e.g. reduce stock age)
- strengthen the procurement from smallholder farmers

Main areas to be developed by Current and Future SFP/HGSF Programmes

- Demand: targeting and amounts of foods and variety
- Supply: definitions of locally versus national produced
- Procurement mechanisms: public and private sector arrangements
- Impact: nutritional, health, education, local economy
- Governance: institutional set up, requirements for sustainability, links to other sectors and national development agenda, logistics etc
- Capacity building: needs at various levels
- Funding: who funds the programme? Sustainability ...

Programming SFPs for Better Nutrition Outcomes

- Diversification of the ration/food basket: thus
 - children eat healthy,
 - help to change/modify behaviour
 - Children demand diverse diets at home
- Nutrition education: to support demand for health diets, influence future behaviour
- Lifecycle approach to nutrition: take into consideration preschool, primary and adolescent

PCD's Involvement

- Offering evidence based programme and policy guidance on Home Grown School Feeding
- Using an analytical approach PCD aims to promote sustainable, cost-effective and nationally owned HG SF programmes
- Technical support to countries to develop HG SF

Menu planning software

- Calculating the content of menus is not always straightforward
- New simplified menu planning software developed by Partnership for Child Development defines macro and micronutrient content of locally procured food commodities in the Ghana HG SF context and calculates the degree to which the food basket meets children's requirements based on FAO/WHO recommended nutrient intakes

Find out more at
www.hgsf-global.org

Downloadable

- Research publications
- Case studies
- Working papers
- News and views

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) website. The header features the HGSF logo and the tagline "Developing Local Agriculture, Nourishing Young Minds." Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, User Groups, Thematic Groups, Knowledge Bank, and HGSF Sites. A language selector is set to English. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a "CONTENTS MENU" with links to Policy and Programme, Operational Support, Monitoring And Evaluation, Register of Experts, News, Events, and Recent Publications. The right column features a "WELCOME TO HGSF-GLOBAL.ORG" banner with the text "Welcome to the Home Grown School Feeding online resource" and a list of resources available on the site. Below the banner are three featured articles: "Sourcing from local farmers", "The school feeding supply chain", and "School health and nutrition". Each article has a thumbnail image and a short text description. At the bottom left, there is a book cover titled "Home-Grown School Feeding: A Framework to Link School Feeding with Local Agricultural Production" by Francisco Espejo, Carmen Burbano, and Elena Galliano.



Thank you!

