HGSF Home Grown School Feeding

Developing Local Agriculture, Nourishing Young Minds.

Home Grown School Feeding: A CAADP Pillar 3 Flagship

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CAADP Nutrition Workshop, SADC

GABORONE,

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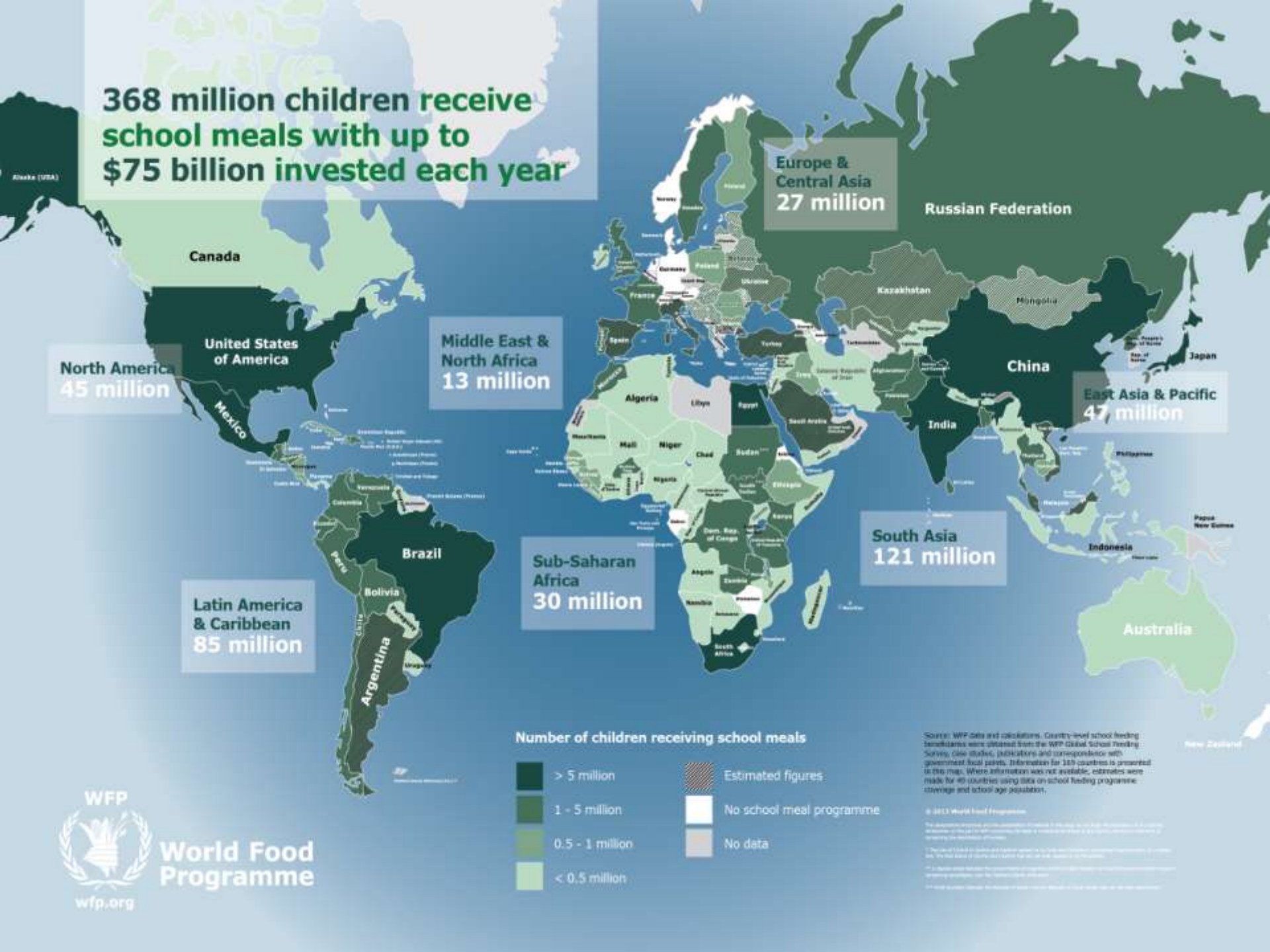
PCD
The Partnership for Child Development

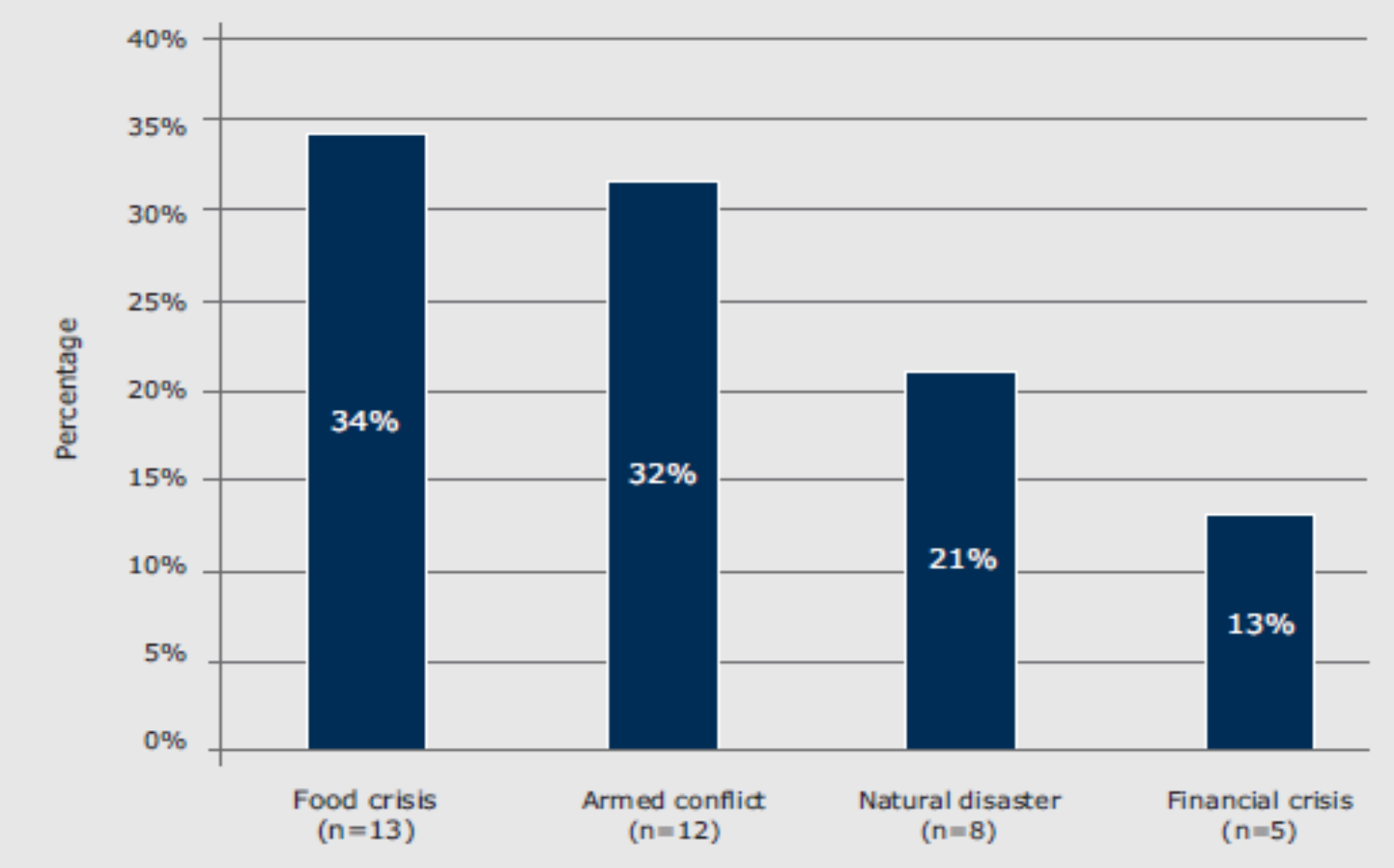

368 million children receive school meals with up to $75 billion invested each year
Europe & Central Asia
27 million
Russian Federation
Canada
United States of America
North America
45 million
Middle East & North Africa
13 million
China
East Asia & Pacific
47 million
India
Japan
Mexico
Brazil
Peru
Bolivia
Argentina
Latin America & Caribbean
85 million
Sub-Saharan Africa
30 million
South Asia
121 million
Indonesia
Australia
Number of children receiving school meals
> 5 million
1 - 5 million
0.5 - 1 million
< 0.5 million
Estimated figures
No school meal programme
No data
WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

Key Message #1: School feeding is present in almost all countries

- About 368 million children get a meal at school every day around the world
  - ~ 1 out of every 5 children
  - Based on a sample of 169 developed and developing countries and including pre-primary-, primary- and secondary-school children
- School feeding programmes are big business worldwide, ~US$ 75 billion.
  - Most of the investment comes from government budgets.
- School feeding programmes are just part of a child-centric approach

Key Message #2: **School feeding has emerged as a key safety net since 2008**

In the past 5 years, 38 countries have scaled up SF in response to crises:



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, Cambodia, Mali, Rwanda, Niger, Pakistan	Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Madagascar, Mauritania	Lesotho, Ghana, El Salvador, Ecuador, Honduras	India, Nigeria, Chile, Jamaica, Brazil, Botswana, Namibia

(Source: Bundy et al., 2009)

Linking agriculture, education, health and nutrition

- In 2003 African governments included nationally sourced school feeding in Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
- Concept: harness structured demand from school food provision
  - Win-win for farmers and school children
- NEPAD launched Home-Grown School Feeding programme, with 12 countries invited to implement pilots:
- HGSF is one of 4 flagship programmes in CAADP Pillar 3

Objective of the HGSF

- The overall objective of the HGSFP 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 HGSF is to;
  - Increase enrolment
  - Promote regular school attendance and retention
  - Improve children's learning capacity, and learning outcomes
  - Enhance gender equality

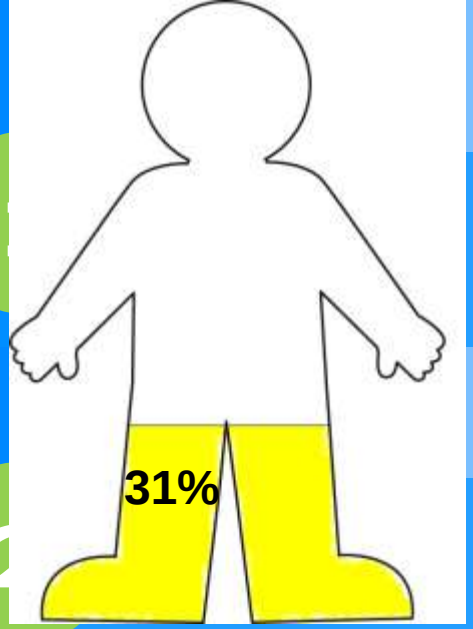
Examples of trade-offs across the supply chain: food production side

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

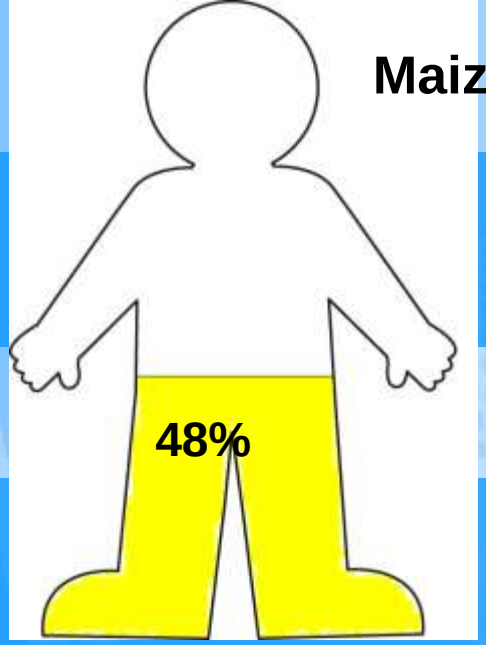
The menu planner

Using menu planning to improve nutrition and help create demand for different commodities

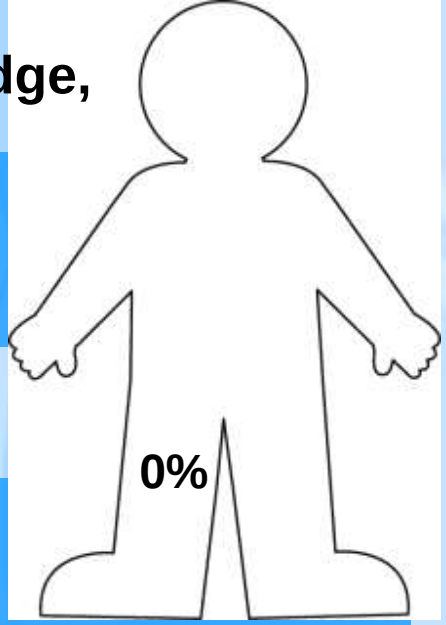
Maize porridge, 500 g.



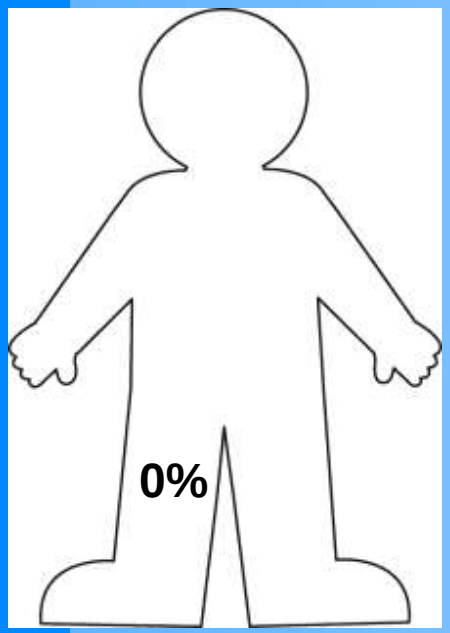
Energy 2000kcal



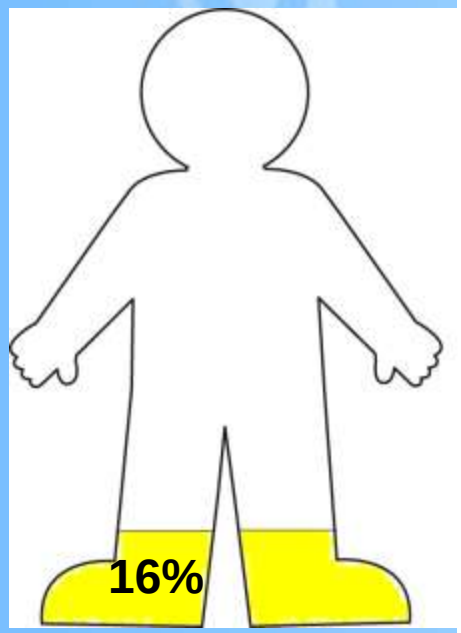
Protein 28g



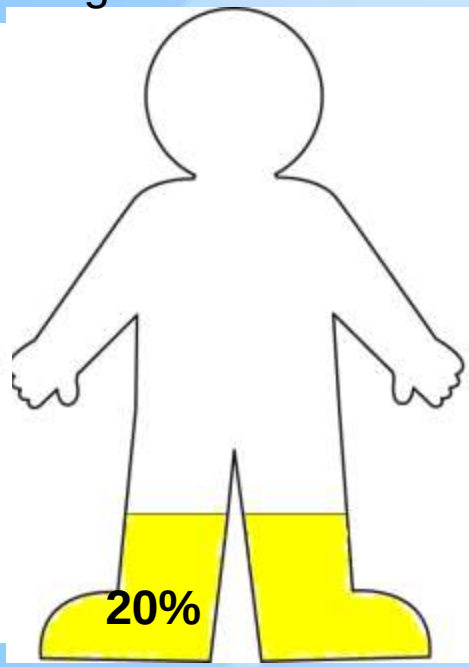
Vitamin A 700mcg



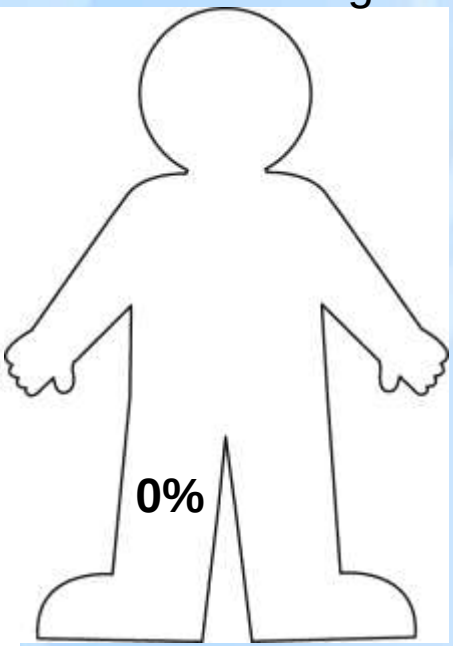
Vitamin C 45mg



Iron 37mg

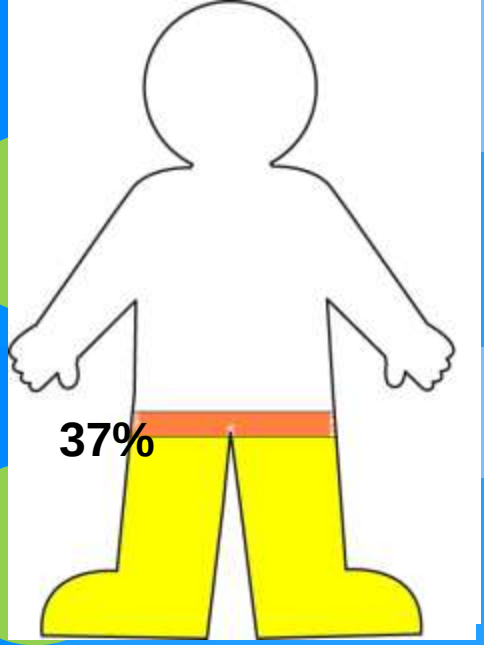


Zinc 15mg

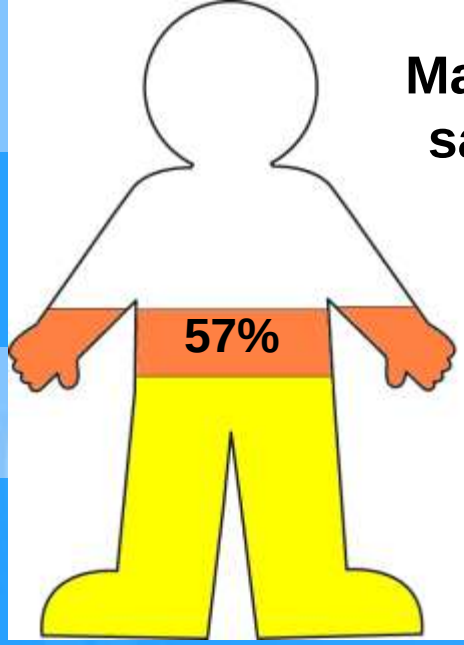


Iodine 120mcg

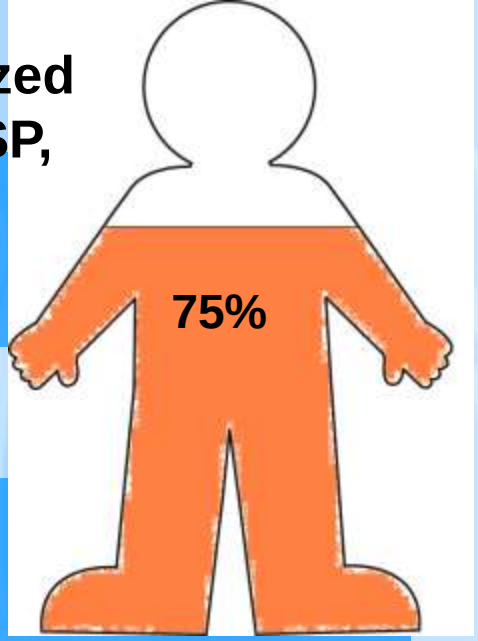
Maize, iodized salt & OFSP, 100 g.



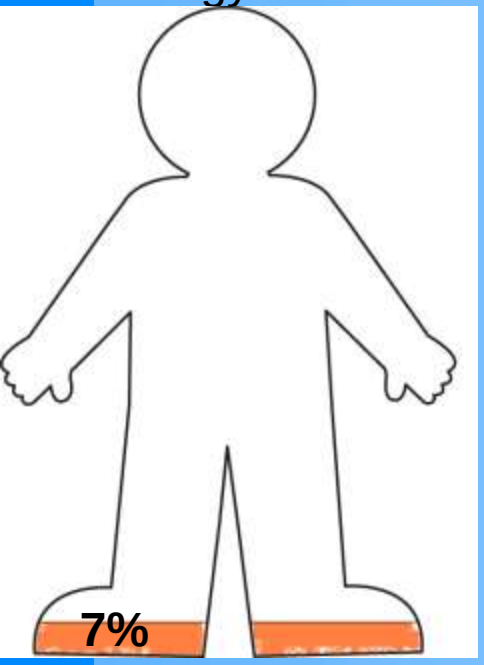
Energy 2000kcal



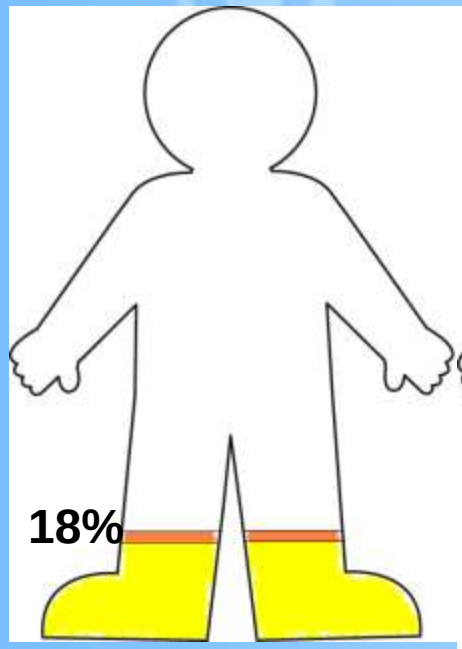
Protein 28g



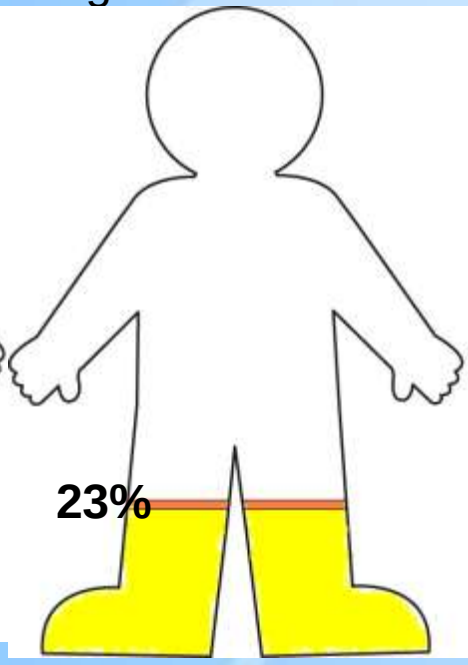
Vitamin A 700mcg



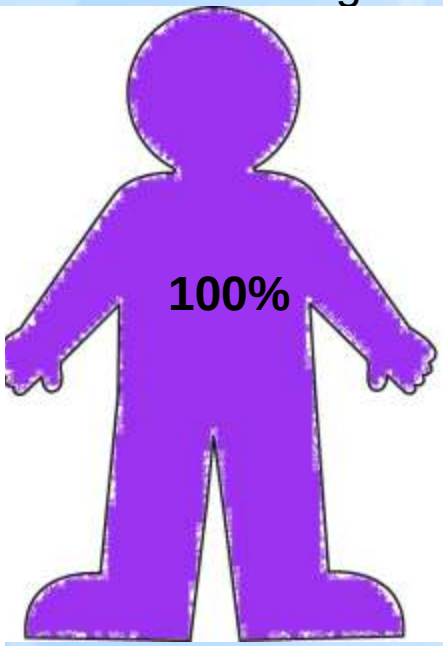
Vitamin C 45mg



Iron 37mg

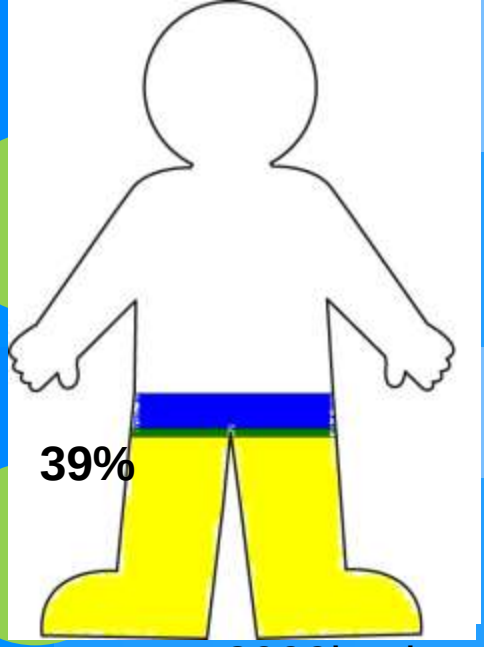


Zinc 15mg

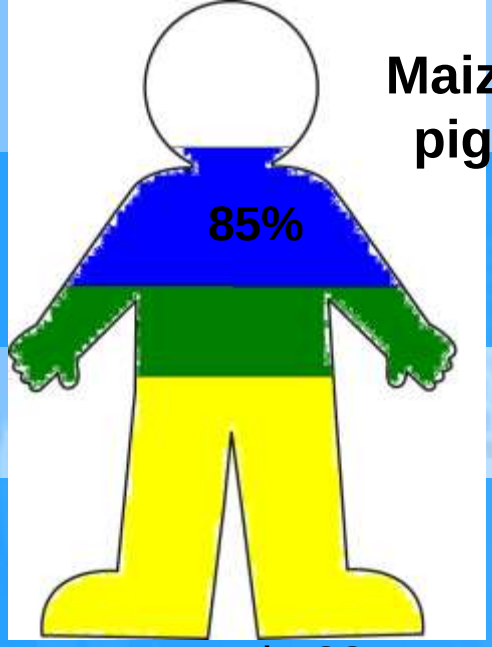


Iodine 120mcg

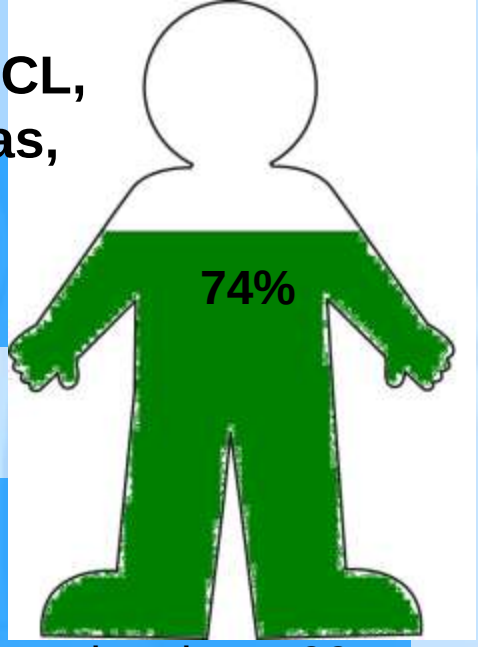
Maize, salt, CL, pigeon peas, 100 g.



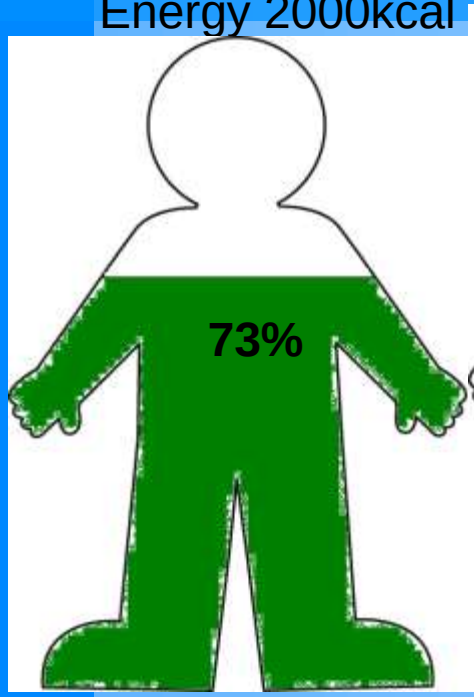
Energy 2000kcal



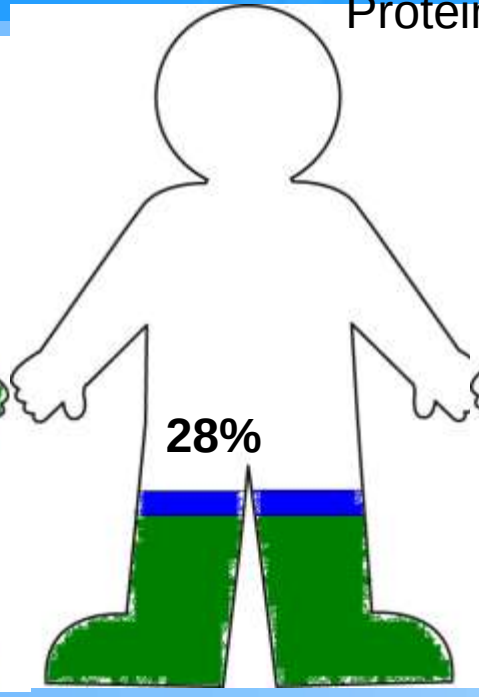
Protein 28g



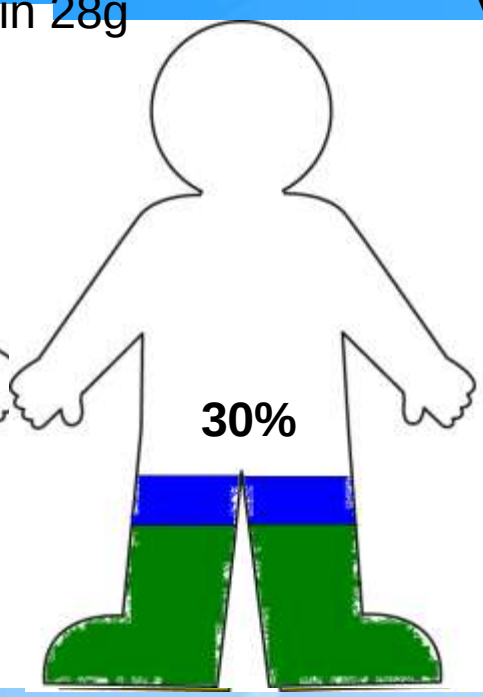
Vitamin A 700mcg



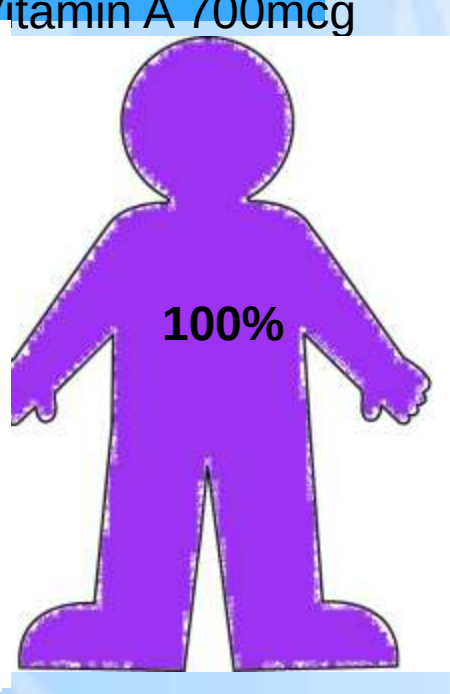
Vitamin C 45mg



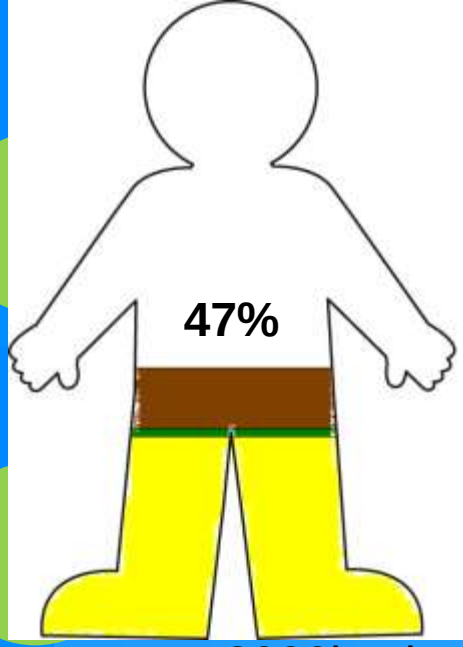
Iron 37mg



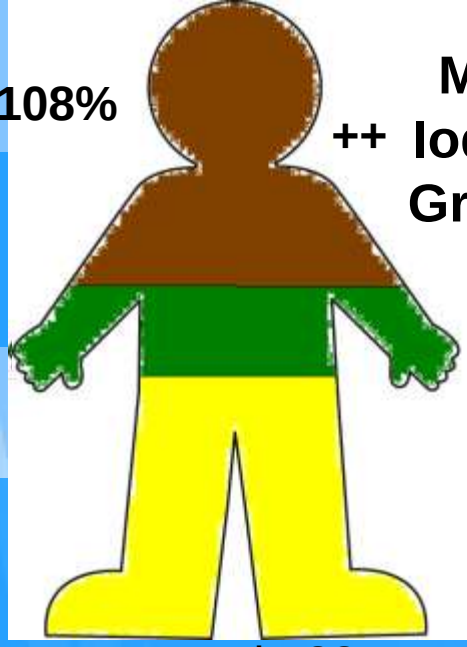
Zinc 15mg



Iodine 120mcg

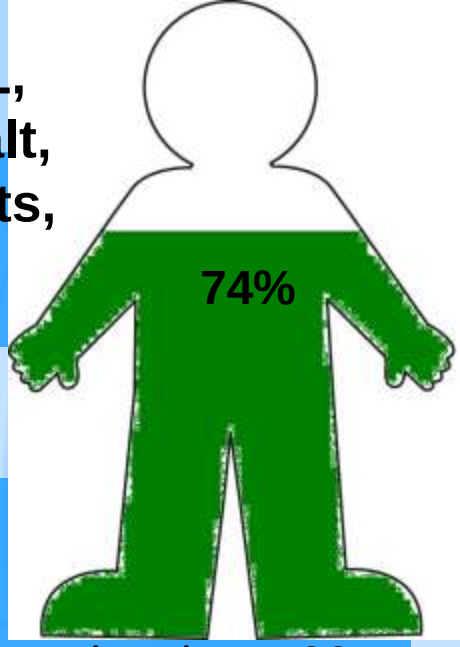


Energy 2000kcal

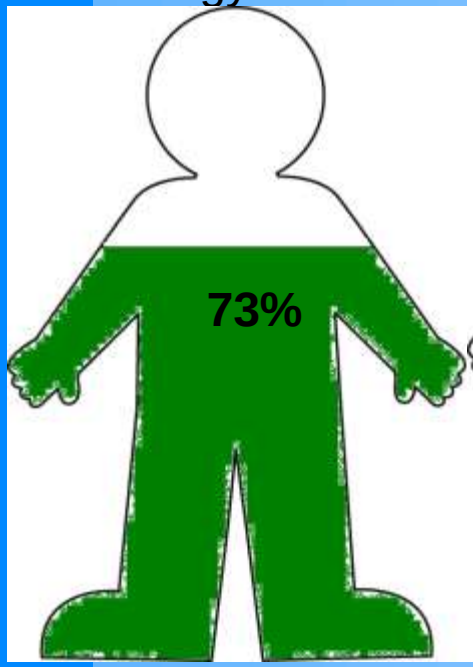


++ Maize, CL, Iodized Salt, Groundnuts,

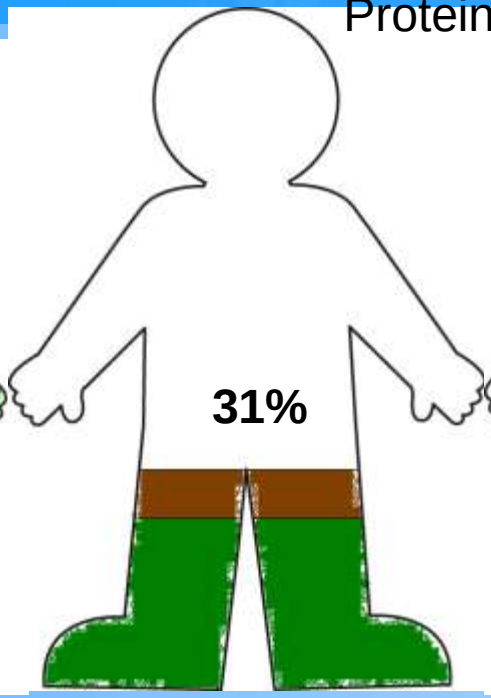
Protein 28g



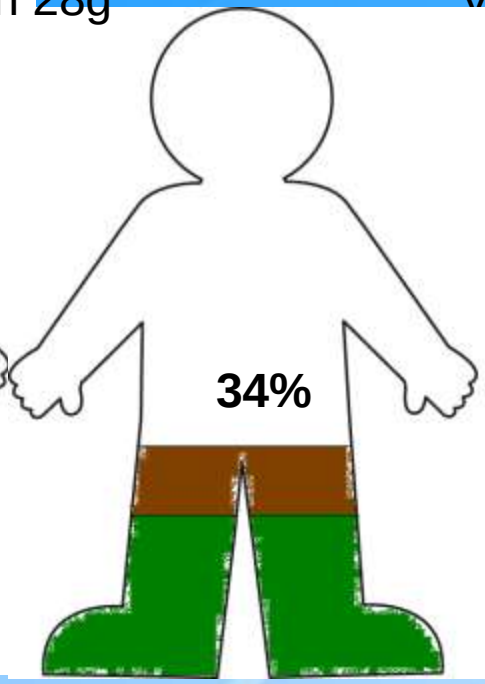
Vitamin A 700mcg



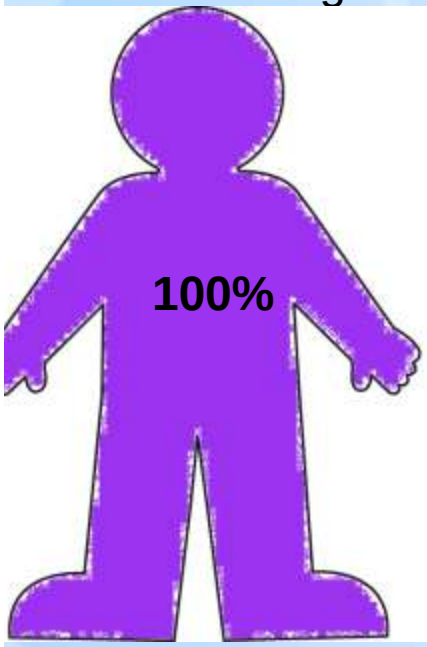
Vitamin C 45mg



Iron 37mg



Zinc 15mg



Iodine 120mcg

Moving forward

1. Can the local community provide a nutritionally balanced food basket?
2. Can the agricultural community produce enough produce for this market?
3. Can the school feeding market help improve small holder farmer livelihood, rural economy and get kids back into school?