



Home Grown School Feeding

Developing Local Agriculture, Nourishing Young Minds.



**Linking Nutrition to
agriculture through
school Feeding**

**CAADP Nutrition
Workshop, SADC**

GABORONE,

9 -13 September, 2013



EXPERIENCE FROM MOZAMBIQUE

TWO SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES

School Feeding Transitional Programme

- **Responsible institution:** Government of Mozambique in partnership with WFP
- **Geographical Coverage:** Cahora Bassa and Changara, two food-insecure districts in Tete province (175 primary schools, 76,500 beneficiaries)
- **Duration** = 4 years
- **Start date:** 2012 **End date:** 2015
Ongoing: yes
- **Contact person:** Jafar Aly
(Jafar.Aly@mined.gov.mz)

Project “Supporting the set-up of a National School Feeding Programme of Mozambique”
(tripartite agreement BRA/04/044)

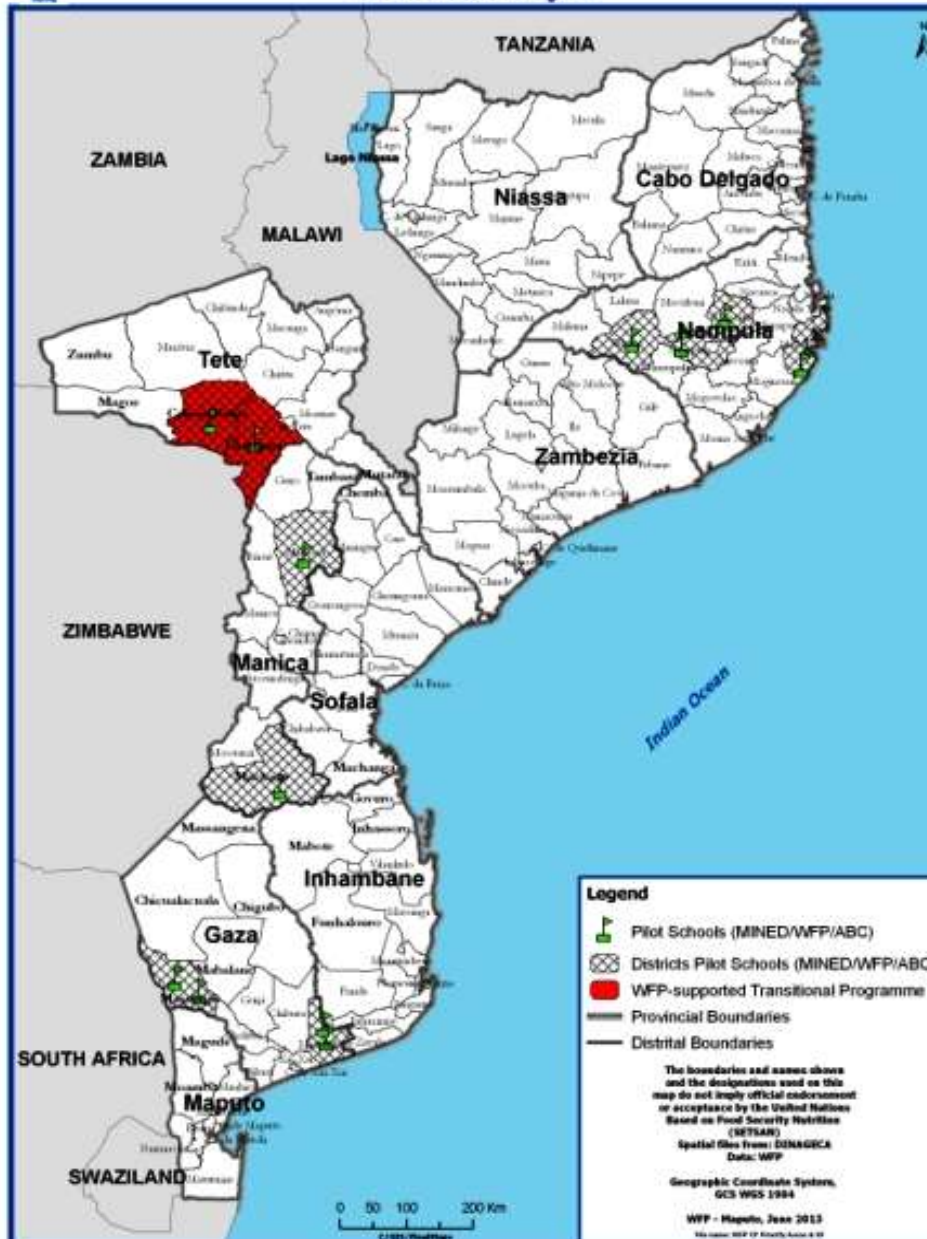
Responsible institution: Government of Mozambique in partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and WFP.

Coverage: 12 primary schools located in 4 different agro-ecological zones (13,600 beneficiaries). Nampula, Tete, Manica and Gaza provinces

- **Duration of initiative:** 4 1/2 years
- **Start date:** 2011 **End date:** 2014
- **Contact person:** Mr. Jafar Aly –
Jafar.Aly@mined.gov.mz



WFP-supported school feeding interventions in Mozambique



Mozambique's experience: setting up a national HGSF programme and phasing out WFP support gradually

2 complementary interventions from 2012 until 2015:

➤ **School feeding programme in food-insecure districts (100% geographical coverage)**

- capacity building for management, logistics and monitoring at scale
- progressive hand-over of responsibilities from WFP to the government
- provision of locally produced staple food through central procurement by WFP
- linkage with smallholder farmers' associations through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) and Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA Africa) initiatives
- local food fortification and de-worming ensured by the Ministry of Health

➤ **Testing of decentralized food procurement models**

- 12 pilot schools located in different agro-economical zones
- more diversified food basket based on local agricultural production and seasonality developed by a nutritionist
- build the capacities of districts to carry out food procurement from smallholder farmers' associations
- train schools and community volunteers in handling of perishable food commodities, hygiene and food preparation

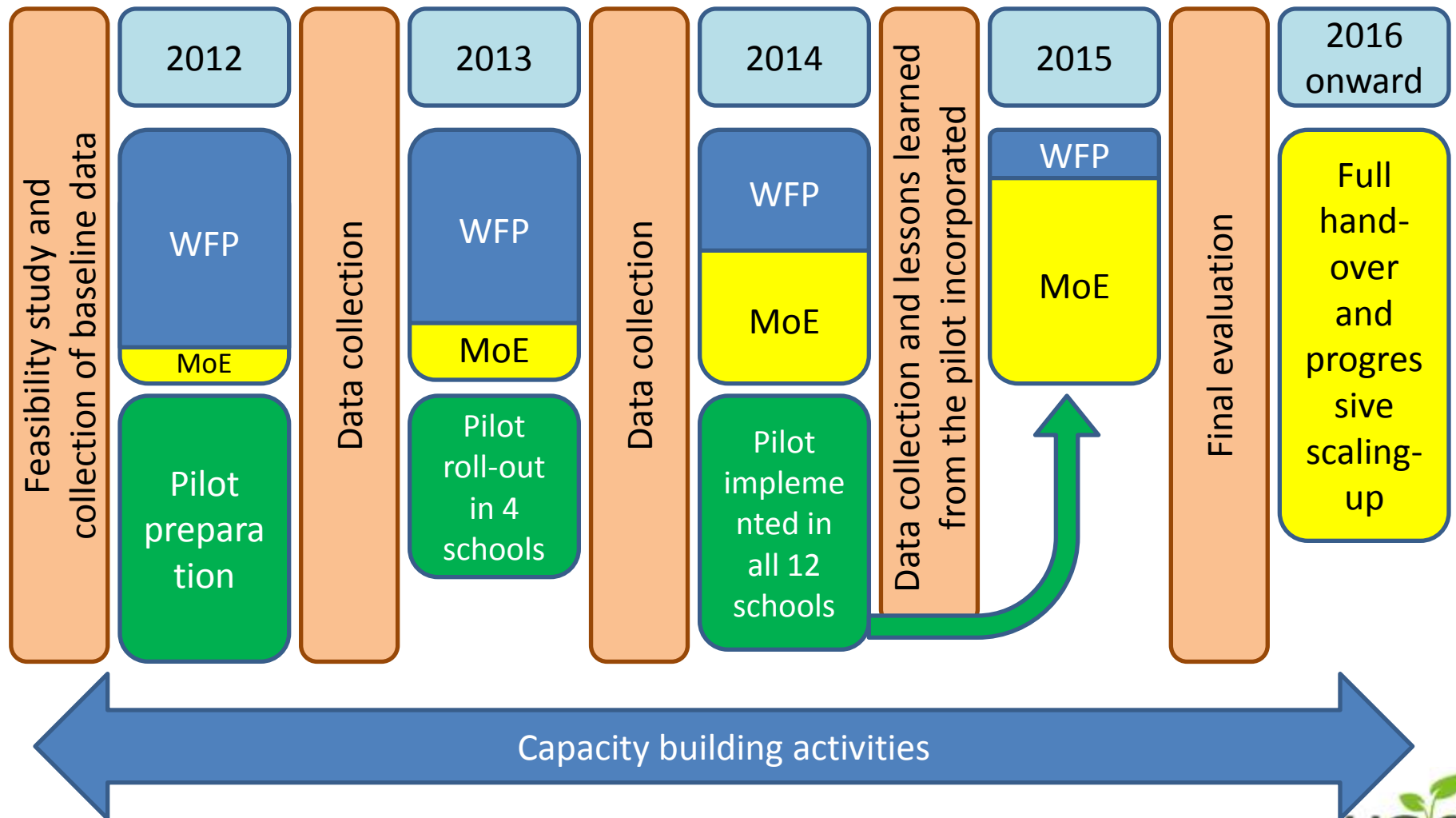
Mozambique's experience: policy development for the set up of a national HGSF programme

On May 2013 Government, through the Council of Ministers anonymously approved a proposal for HGSF.

3 pillars of proposed programme;

- **Provision of nutritious and diversified meals** based on locally produced food commodities to pre-primary and primary school children, with gradual coverage starting from the most food-insecure districts
- **Nutrition Education** to promote healthy habits and mitigate malnutrition in the medium and long term
- **School gardens** to develop life skills

Mozambique's experience: in transition towards a national HGSF programme



Mozambique's experience: setting up a home-grown national school feeding programme

Operational challenges

- Ensure quantity and quality of food purchased from smallholder farmers' associations to meet the stable demand created by the school feeding programme
- Capacity of government staff at all levels to manage, implement and monitor a home-grown school feeding programme
- Storage and handling of perishable products at school level

Opportunities

- Creation of a market for a broader variety of food commodities, increasing diversification of local production
- Promotion of synergies among different stakeholders and interventions on the supply side directed towards smallholder farmers' associations

EXPERIENCE FROM BOTSWANA

Botswana National School Feeding programme

- **Responsible institution:** Ministry of Local Government and Rural Devt. –under FOOD RELIEF SERVICES
- **Geographical Coverage:** 331 000 beneficiaries in all government primary schools (752 p.schools). One Meal a day.
- A second meal is offered to Children in Remote Area Districts (RADs)
- **Start date:** 1st April 1966 following famine in 1965. and Ongoing.
- Contact person: Ms V.M.Mafule;

OBJECTIVES OF SF

- To combat malnutrition amongst children in primary schools.
- To improve school attendance among school going children
- To promote nutrition education in schools.
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Menu changes: for diversification and livelihood support

- a new menu recommending more local foods was introduced and procurement was partly decentralized in 2003.
- The menu introduced in 2003 comprises of local staple cereal (sorghum), beef and some imported food items. No fruits and Veggies.
- Sorghum processed at school level to allow for community participation and economic empowerment

Menu changes-cont

- 2008- A Presidential Directive to have schools purchase excess seasonal produce in order to support farmers.
- school menu shifted from providing only staples but also seasonal agricultural produce.
- From this directive, farming amongst small scale farmers improved from producing staple foods to other grains including, pulses/cowpeas, groundnuts, and sunflower.

Benefits of BFSP: school children, farmers, community

- Reduces hunger among school children, therefore better concentration
- Increases enrolment and school attendance.
- Schools procure commodities from their local small holder farmers- no need for storage of fresh produce
- Local farmers make a living by selling their crops to immediate local schools; less money on transport.
- Created jobs- i.e. Food preparation and hand stamping of sorghum in rural government schools has positively affected lives of women.

Challenges:

- With HGSF, means transitioning from a predominantly centralised procurement to decentralizing to Local authorities, but limited capacity at district level
 - Botswana 's climate is mainly arid or semi-arid and unreliable rainfall- makes the linkage between SF and agriculture more difficult.
- Country not self sufficient in food production

Find out more at
www.hgsf-global.org

Downloadable

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

