The Partnership for Child Development (PCD), the World Bank and the World Food Programme, as a tripartite partnership, back the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) vision for sustainable Home Grown School Feeding programmes; to support government action in delivering cost-effective school feeding programmes, using food locally grown by smallholder farmers, in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

The Partnership for Child Development

Since its conception in 1992, PCD has been at the forefront of harmonizing efforts to enable low-income countries to implement effectively scaled and sustainable School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programmes.

PCD currently works in over 50 countries (37 of which are in SSA) and has over 100 development partners at international, regional and country levels. In recent years, 75% of these SSA countries have successfully transitioned to government led, funded and implemented programmes.

PCD aims to develop effective and sustainable programmes by:

1) Strengthening the evidence base
2) Coordinating and providing technical support to governments
3) Coordinating and leveraging stakeholder support

Find out more

For a wide range of news and resources on HGSF and School Health and Nutrition visit:

www.hgsf-global.org
www.schoolsandhealth.org

Or contact PCD directly by telephone: +44 (0)20 759 41941 or by email: pcd@imperial.ac.uk

Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) is a win-win for both farmers and children; delivering cost-effective school feeding programmes, using food which is locally grown by smallholder farmers.
School Feeding: a social safety net

The recent food, fuel and financial crises have highlighted the importance of school feeding programmes both as part of national education policies and plans, and as a social safety net for children living in poverty and food insecurity.

Appropriately designed school feeding programmes have been shown to help get children into school and keep them there. Once children are in school, the programmes also contribute to avoiding hunger and enhancing children’s ability to learn.

Linking school feeding with agricultural development

Over one billion people in the world go to bed hungry and continue to be threatened by food insecurity.

Home Grown School Feeding: a government driven initiative

In 2003 the United Nations Task Force on Hunger developed the idea of HGSF as a quick win for combatting food insecurity and poverty. The African Union embraced the idea and formalized it as part of its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and recommended HGSF to all sub-Saharan African states. Today at least 20 African countries implement HGSF programmes, ranging from those which are fully government led to those partially supported by development partners.

International momentum for a cross-sectoral approach

Due to the interlinked nature of HGSF, key partners across education, health and agriculture sectors at global, country and local levels are involved. All play a role in the support, design and implementation of successful HGSF programmes.

Home Grown School Feeding programmes are increasingly being seen as contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 – that of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The programmes stimulate local demand for food; they benefit farmers and producers who struggle to make a living in low and middle income countries by generating a structured and predictable demand for their products, thereby supporting the rural economy.