

Jumpstarting OFSP in school menus: Intricacies of a single market & indications of a baseline study



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Abstract: School feeding in Nigeria provides a variety of meals to pupils including OFSP, as a mean to fight against vitamin A deficiency. In addition, it provides income to caterers & farmers. Even though OFSP is highly accepted by pupils & stakeholders, developing other markets is necessary to absorb excess production and to prevent incidence of unsold roots. This study presents an overview of the school feeding program, pupils' dietary diversity, projection for root supply to the schools, and development of other markets for OFSP.

Pupils eating OFSP during lunch (11am)



Introduction: School feeding OFSP

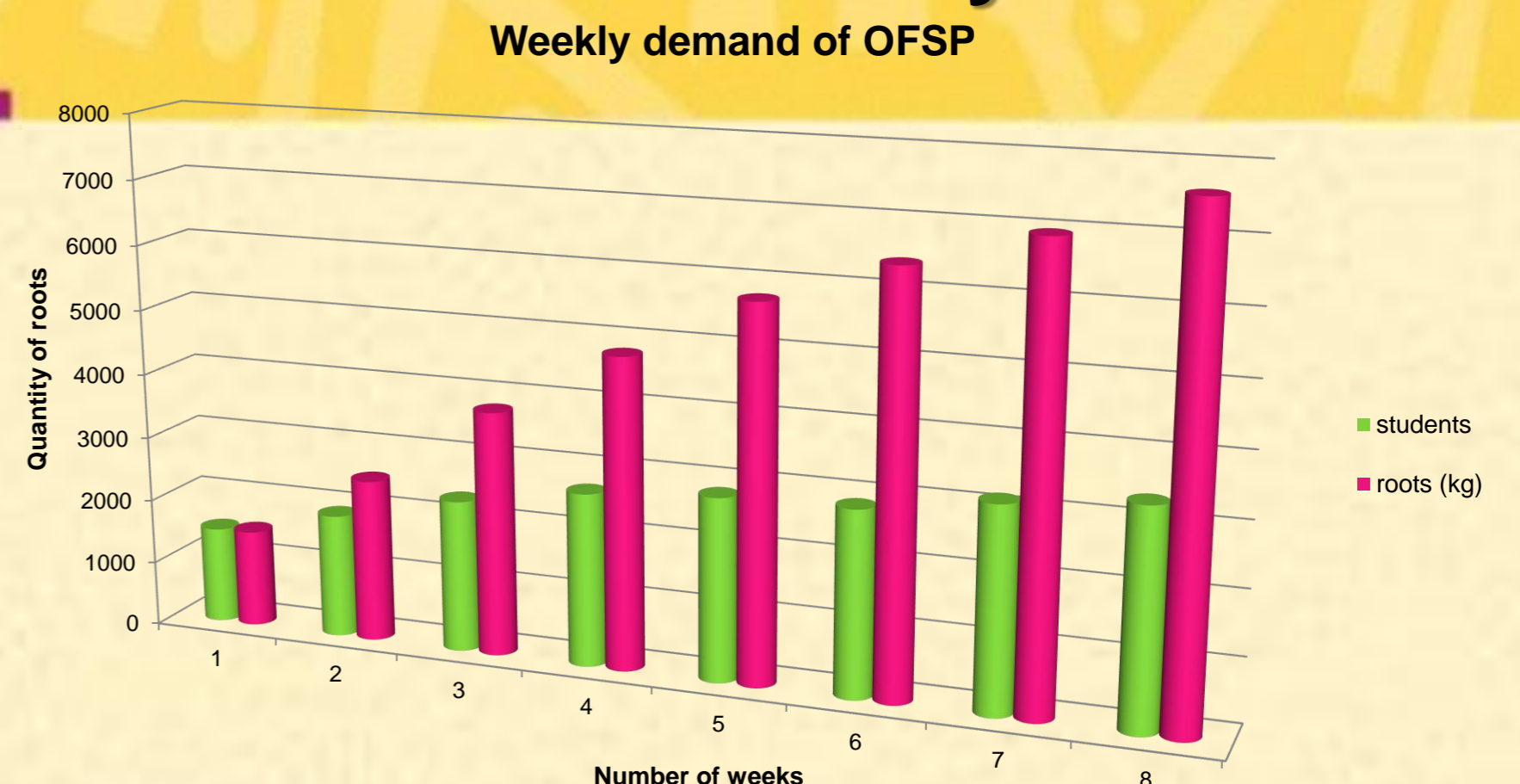
- ❖ Primary I to IV
- ❖ 8 public schools
- ❖ 3,360 students on 4,160
- ❖ Pottage with deboned fish & palm oil
- ❖ Weekly monitoring
- ❖ 60 caterers
- ❖ 3 – 5 root suppliers (bags of 60kg)
- ❖ 2 private schools embraced it
- ❖ 10 schools using 30% OFSP bread
- ❖ Continued demand for inclusion into menus
- ❖ Availability of roots: more farmers entered into production
- ❖ Possibility to scale UP

Dietary Diversity of the pupils

Food groups	Combined	Age <= 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age >12
Cereals	3.98 (n=360)	4.09 (n=32)	3.91 (n=32)	3.95 (n=63)	3.78 (n=95)	3.97 (n=61)	4.18 (n=38)	4 (n=18)	4.48 (n=21)
Roots & Tubers	2.84 (n=360)	2.84 (n=32)	2.66 (n=32)	2.68 (n=63)	2.83 (n=95)	2.93 (n=61)	2.92 (n=38)	3.11 (n=18)	2.95 (n=1)
Protein plant	3.47 (n=359)	3.31 (n=2)	3.63 (n=32)	3.61 (n=63)	3.47 (n=95)	3.33 (n=61)	3 (n=38)	3.17 (n=18)	4.52 (n=21)
Protein Animal	3.06 (n=358)	3.06 (n=32)	3.19 (n=32)	2.91 (n=63)	2.98 (n=93)	3.25 (n=61)	2.87 (n=38)	3.67 (n=18)	2.95 (n=21)
Fruits & Vegetables	3.33 (n=357)	3.06 (n=32)	3.41 (n=32)	3.4 (n=63)	3.29 (n=94)	3.36 (n=61)	3.25 (n=36)	3.22 (n=18)	3.71 (n=21)
Fat, Oil, Sugar	4.02 (n=356)	3.66 (n=32)	4.47 (n=30)	4.06 (n=63)	3.9 (n=95)	4.1 (n=61)	3.89 (n=36)	4.28 (n=18)	4.19 (n=21)

- ❖ Low variation of different food group
- ❖ Fat, oil and sugar more consumed
- ❖ Roots and tubers not consumed as others food groups
- ❖ Not enough consumption of protein animal
- ❖ Age 9: lower variation compared to younger and older age
- ❖ Indication for use of OFSP
- ❖ Indication to sensitize all levels (parents-18% grow SP, teachers-27% grow SP, and pupils)

Demand for OFSP by 8 schools



Projection of monthly feeding & income

Yield (T/ha)	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	20
No loss	273	410	547	683	820	1093
Students	14196	21320	28418	35516	42640	56836
Income	\$3,659	\$5,495	\$7,324	\$9,154	\$10,990	\$14,648
20% loss	219	328	437	547	656	875
Students	11362	17056	22724	28418	34112	45474
Income	\$2,928	\$4,396	\$5,857	\$7,324	\$8,792	\$11,720
30% loss	191	287	383	478	574	765
Students	9932	14924	19890	24856	29848	39780
Income	\$2,560	\$3,846	\$5,126	\$6,406	\$7,693	\$10,253
50% loss	137	205	273	342	410	547
Students	7098	10660	14209	17758	21320	28418
Income	\$1,829	\$2,747	\$3,662	\$4,577	\$5,495	\$7,324

What IF the lone mall is closed: Strikes, closure

Bringing OFSP to pregnant & lactating mothers

Good News: Potentials for OFSP

- Children affected: 7,098 to 56,836
- Lost of revenue to (35% of) farmers & Caterers
- Lost of business transactions (multiplier effect)
- Disappointments uncertainty for future collaborations (stakeholders)
- Responsibility for unsold roots
- Government: State & Federal



- Potentiality: 30% teachers & 18% parents as SP farmers
- Trainings: Processors & Producers
- Increasing interest from women, farmers & producers
- Rapid increase in awareness & acceptability
- New markets developing: private schools, processors, local markets & street sellers, hotels & consumers (women's groups)
- Farmers: NEIGHBORS & other farmers
- 65% farmers (n=207), 88% growers (n=83)
- Financial institutions: willingness to provide credits to producers & processors of OFSP
- Other States

Creating local OFSP markets sellers