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SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

IS A GUARANTEED RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR NIGERIA:

A Political Economy Analysis (PEA) of the Institutionalisation and Implementation of School Feeding Programme in Nigeria



with the technical and financial support of the ECOWAS Commission and the financial participation of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation







According to the World Bank's Human Capital Index (HCI), Nigeria scores a mere 0.36, positioning it substantially below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa (0.40) and lower-middle-income countries worldwide (0.48).



The HCI reflects the expected productivity of a child by age **18**, considering health and education factors. A score of **1** indicates full potential.



This indicates that a child born in Nigeria today will achieve only 36% of their productive potential if current levels of health and education services remain unchanged.



A sustained school feeding programme across Nigeria can transform this 36% to 85% -100% productive potential



According to Statista, In **2019**, Nigeria had



children enrolled in public elementary schools

This number represents the total enrollment in public primary schools across the country in 2019

As a Guaranteed Return on Investment from the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP): Using the 22.7 million of 2019 which is quite moderate a number to use. If these 22.7 million pupils receive nutritious meals which will definitely result in better learning outcomes and in future if they minimally contribute just \$1,500 each annually (N2,250,000 @N1,500 Per USD) to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = \$1,500 X 22,700,000 = \$34.05bn (N51.075 Trillion) annually to Nigeria's GDP





This means a Guaranteed Annual Return on Investment of N51.075 Trillion Annually for Nigeria



This is minus Out of School Children, so Imagine our Return on Investment if all vulnerable and poor children are supported





Sustained School feeding programme will foster cohesion between pupils in Nigeria. By providing a shared meal, sense of community and equality is created, encouraging interaction and reducing social barriers

School feeding is a powerful tool for building social cohesion, promoting peace and security as it creates a more inclusive and supportive environment for all students and their parents and communities

Diaspora Remittances to Nigeria Hit

\$20.93Bn

In 2024.



Nigerians in the diaspora remitted \$20.93 billion to the country in 2024, representing about four times more than value of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) inflow into the country in 2024



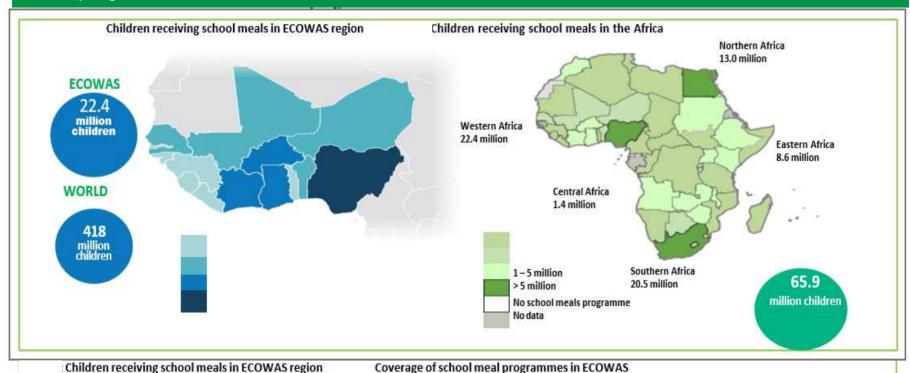
If pupils that benefitted from school feeding programme get the opportunity to move abroad in future, they are more likely to be connected to Nigeria and their community and are the ones more likely to contribute more to Diaspora Remittances



School feeding programme can play a role in combating iodine deficiency disorders and reducing the risk of acute respiratory infections and other diseases associated with vitamin A deficiency



According to the WFP State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022 report, the ECOWAS region boasts 22.4 million children receiving school meals—the highest in Africa, where 65.9 million children benefit from such programme

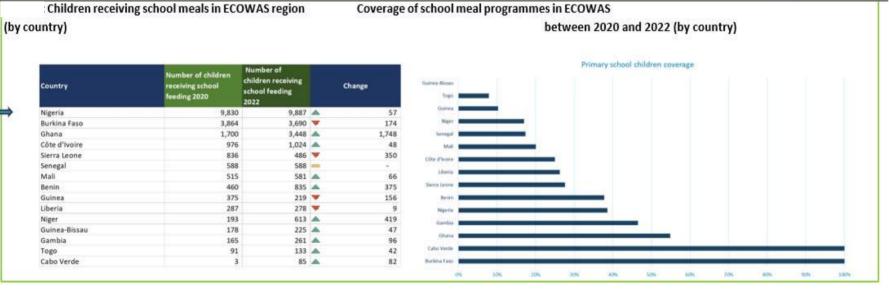




to be put back here

Nigeria

needs



ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT CASE OF THE HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES USING THE WFP CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS MODEL



In addition to the educational and nutritional benefits typical of school feeding, HGSF programmes have additional benefits, not only for children, but also for households, smallholder farmers, processors, traders and government, supporting local economic growth. School meal programme benefits are broken down following the conceptual framework, built by WFP, indicating how school meals contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda

These benefits are broken down into five benefit drivers, namely; Improved Education and Productivity; Value transfer; Healthier life; Return on Investment (ROI), and Gender Equality

WFP Conceptual Framework (Benefits)

BENEFITS

VALUE TRANSFER

Provision of food assistance

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Return on assets created or protected from financial distress

IMPROVED EDUCATION AND INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

Increased in wages from better education

HEALTHIER LIFE

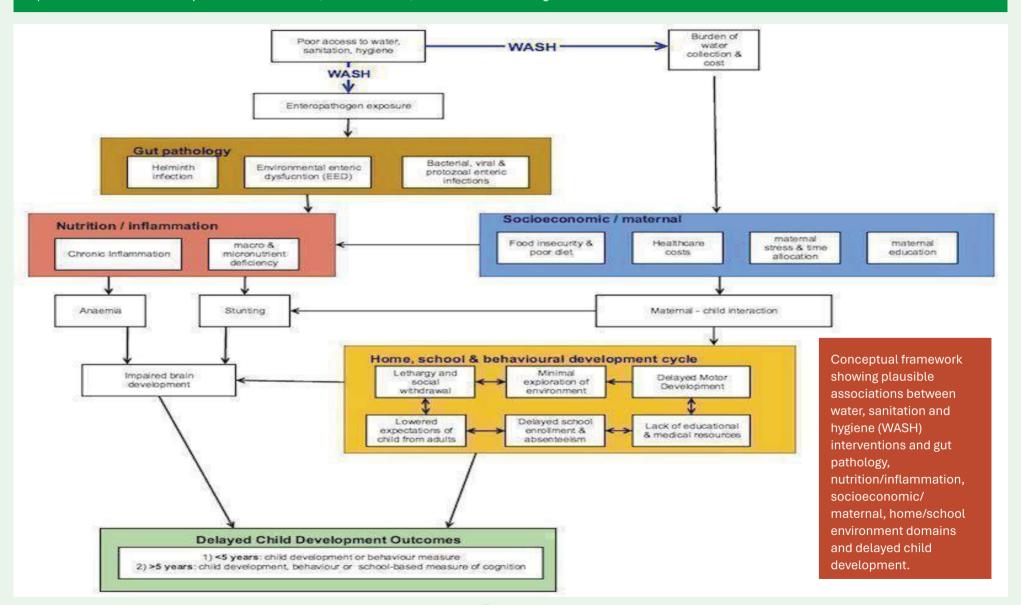
reduction in public and private healthcare expenditure, DALY's reduction

GENDER EQUALITY

Additional benefits for girls and women

ADVANTAGES OF IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMING (COMPLIMENTARY SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION)

According to WFP, SFPs are intended to promote the school as a healthy environment and enhance the effectiveness of the School Feeding programme and therefore often designed to cover a wide range of activities including deworming, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), nutrition education, health and hygiene education, and school gardens. Clean water and sanitation help prevent diseases such as helminthic (worm) infections, allergies, and diarrhoea by providing adequate water and toilets in schools. These diseases can impair children's physical development and reduce their cognitive development due to pain and discomfort, competition for nutrients (Vitamin A, Zinc) and anaemia, among others.





The Federal, States and Local



need to quickly start and sustain the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme for Sustainable Economic Growth and Financial Inclusion in Nigeria





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