Linking School Gardening and Feeding: Experience from the School-Plus-Home Gardens Project (S+HGP) in the Philippines

BMCalub, LSAfrica, BMBurgos, HMCustodio, SChiang, AGCVallez and EINEGalang

SEARCA Agriculture and Development Seminar Series 7 August 2018, SEARCA, Los Baños





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

DepEd Laguna partners

Mr. Lambert Perolina – EPP/TLE Supervisor (Laguna) 5 Elementary + 1 High School partners













ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Other project teamates:

Ms. Katrina Punto, Ms. Rochelle Lapitan, Ms. Cherry Bandelaria

SEARCA

School-plus-home Gardens Project Travel Grant Director, Dr. Gil C. Saguiguit

UP Los Baños

Agricultural Systems Institute, CAFS Edible Landscape Program, I-Crops, CAFS Institute of Human Food and Nutrition, CHE



Discussion Topics:

- 1. Overview of the School Plus Home Gardens Project (S+HGP) (9-min video)
- 2. Conceptual and Operational framework linking school gardening and feeding
- 3. Key Success Factors of the School Gardening and Feeding Linkage



School Plus Home Gardens Project (S+HGP)

(9-min video: https://youtu.be/0td2Aw4chFw)



Success Factors in Linking School Gardening and Feeding Under the School-plus-home Gardens **Project (S+HGP)**

6.

8.





1. Policies that support school gardening and feeding

- 1.1. Department of Education (DepEd) ordinances and memoranda
 - School Gardening promoted since 1970s (ML); in 2007 implemented as "Gulayan sa Paaralan (GPP)"
 - School-based Feeding Program for undernourished school children promoted since 1997; in 2016 implemented as the "School-based Feeding Program"



1.2. Department of Agriculture memo and law

- 2010; 2013: DA-Bureau of Plant Industry to coordinate with DepEd to support School Gardening
- 2010: Republic Act 10068 or the Organic Agriculture Act (IRR) directed the integration of OA in primary and secondary schools



In short, we had the policies, memo and laws... but the question is "What about the implementation?"



* Challenges to Implementation of GPP and SBFP

- Initial memos were separately issued by DepEd and DA thus were implemented as separate programs in the schools.
- Even if later memos mentioned that harvests from GPP were to be used for SBFP, still many schools implemented it separately (in some schools the garden only served as back-up to the SBFP)





* Challenges to Implementation of GPP and SBFP

- GPP was assigned to the EPP/TLE teacher while SBFP was assigned to the canteen coordinator.
- GPP was done mostly for compliance.
- GPP was regarded as "additional workload" for teachers.



On the positive side...
the policies were important to give the legal basis to implement and allocate funds for the program.

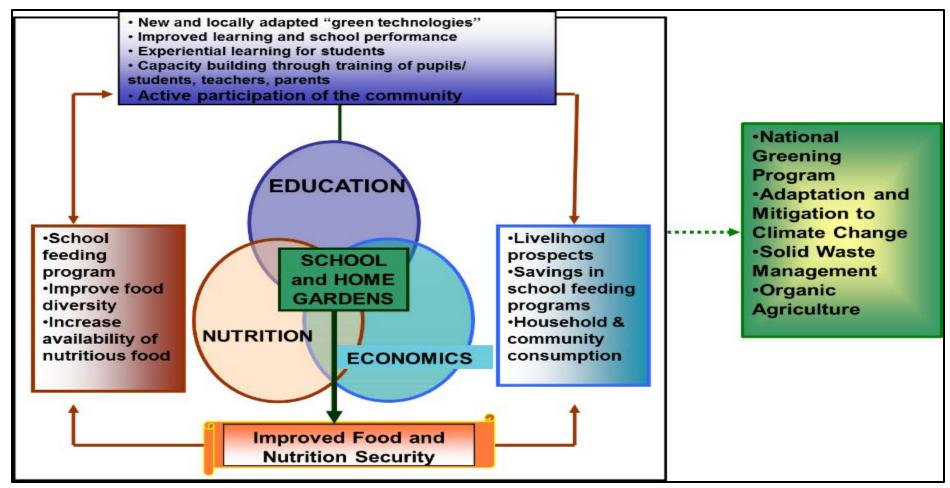




2. Integrative Conceptual and Operational Framework



- Conceptual Framework Linking School Gardening and Feeding:





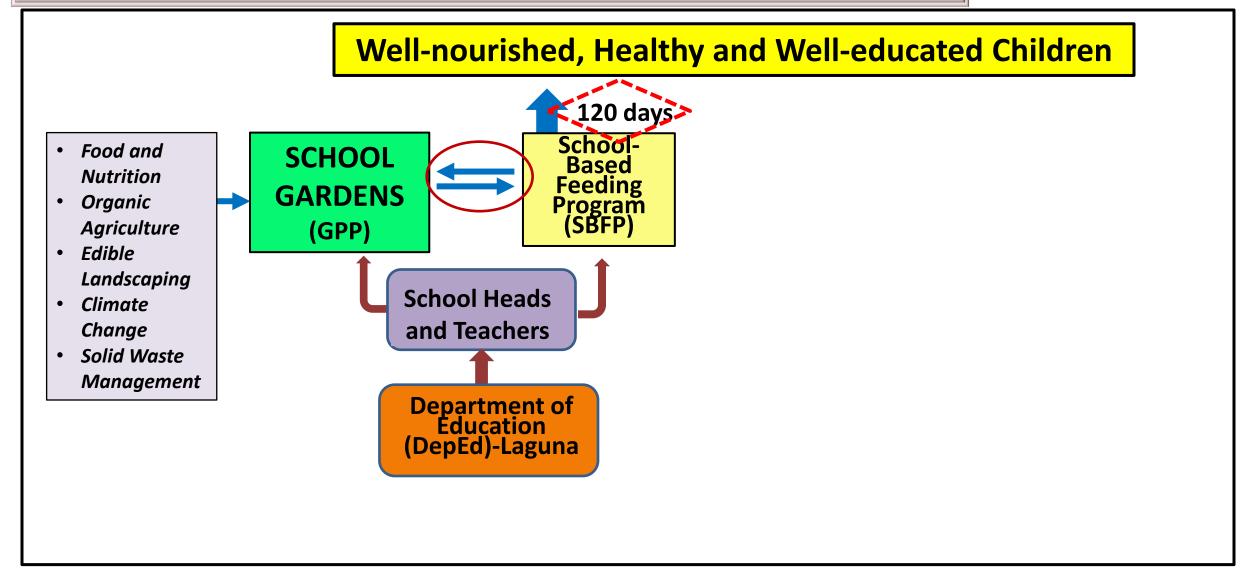


* DepEd's School-based Feeding Program

- Feeding of severely wasted and wasted pupils.
- Feeding period is for only 100-120 days.
- Food budget is P18.00/child
 - P16.00 for food; P2.00 for operations)



- Operational Model Linking School Gardening and Feeding:





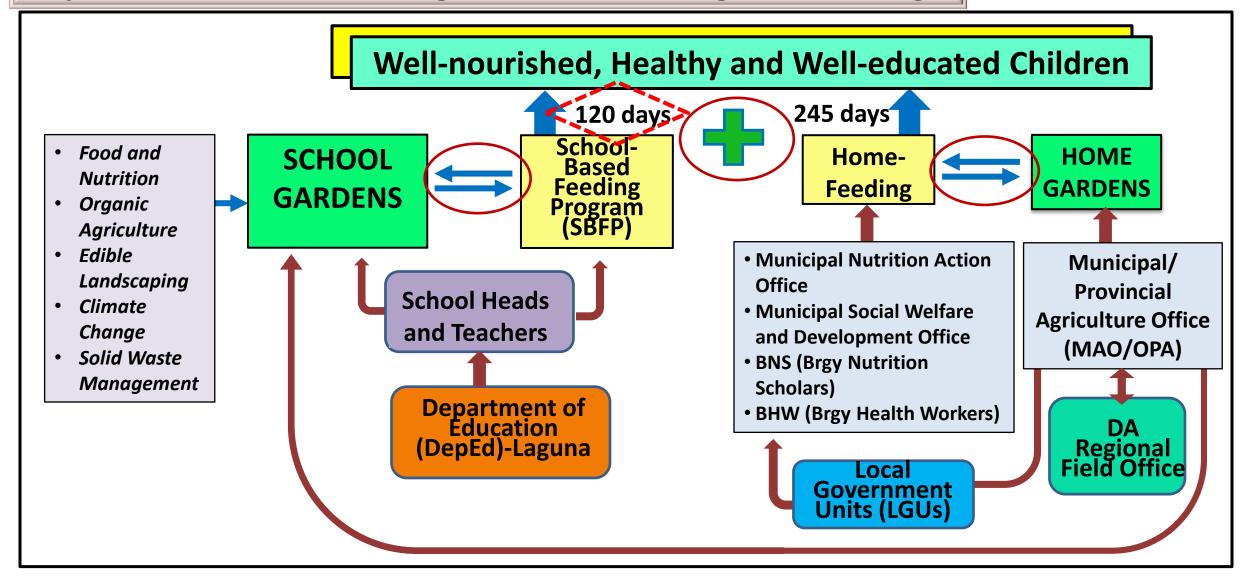


* Challenges to the SBFP

- PIDS study showed 9 out of 14 schools surveyed had repeat beneficiary pupils from the previous year's SBFP (Tabunda, et al 2016)
 - > Lack of food during the rest of the year
 - Illnesses
 - Parents' attitudes and values



- Operational Model Linking School Gardening and Feeding:





Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Science and education for agriculture and development



3. Multi-stakeholder Capacity Building and Linkages

- a. School Teachers and Heads
- **b.** Parents
- c. Local, Provincial and Regional government units



3.1. Capacity Building for School Teachers and other stakeholders

- Consultation and Planning Workshops
- Training of Teacher Trainers
- Joint lesson plan write-shops
- Field tours and cross school garden visits



- Teachers' capacity and confidence to engage in the S+HGP was strengthened through participatory planning, action and M&E.



3. 2. Mobilizing and Capacity Building of Parents

- ✓ Values strengthening for parents to be more responsible for the nutrition of their children
- ✓ Encouraged greater parent involvement in school garden activities



3.2. Mobilization and Capacity Building of Parents

- ✓ Training and seminars on food production, gardening, food and nutrition
- ✓ Improved linkage with LGU (MAO, MNAO, BHW, BNS) and Local School Board for inputs and services
- ✓ Parent-child cooking contest using vegetables from the school garden

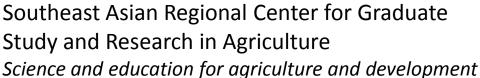


3.2. Mobilizing and Capacity Building of Parents

✓ Parent-child cooking contest and recipe book compilation and standardization (c/o IHFN-CHE)









- Families actively engaged in their children's nutrition through school and home gardening.







Southeast Asian Regional Cent

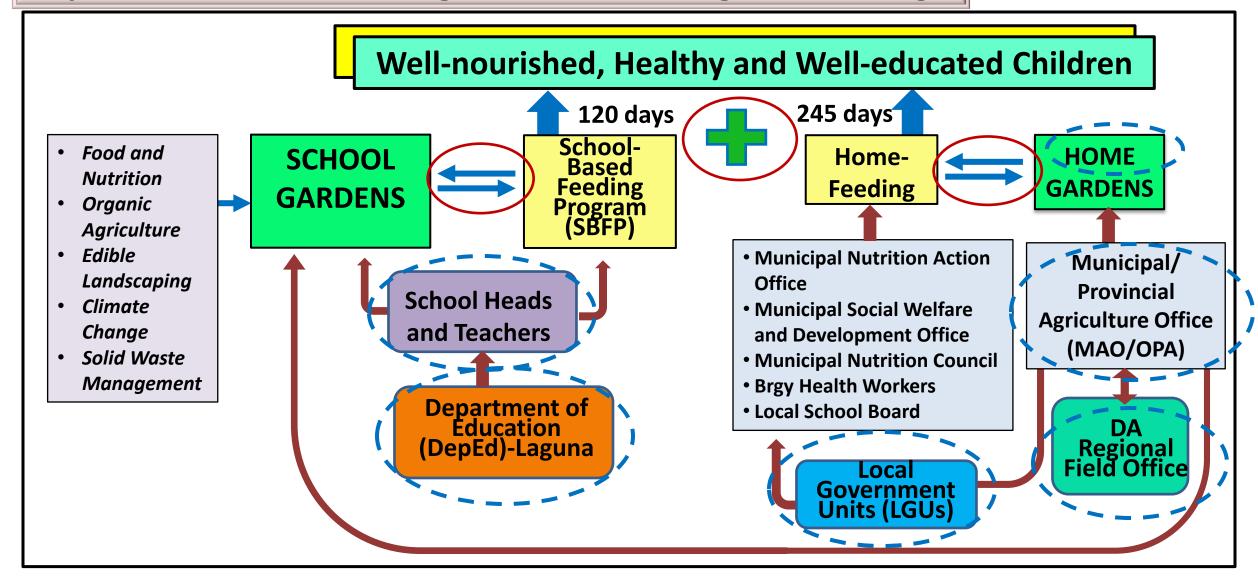
Study and Research in Agriculture

Science and education for agriculture and development

3.3. Improved coordination among Local, Provincial and Regional government units



- Operational Model Linking School Gardening and Feeding:





Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Science and education for agriculture and development



4. Integrating Gardening with the School Curricula







Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Science and education for agriculture and development



- School Gardens being used as outdoor learning laboratories (Science, Math, English IV and VII)



5. Improved Garden Structures and Planting Techniques for year-round production of vegetables



Students enjoy planting.

Students enjoy eating what they planted.





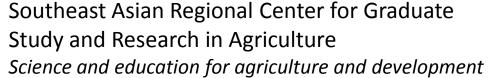


- Appropriate technologies for climate-smart organic vegetable production









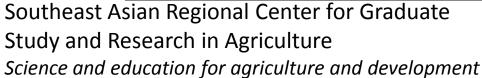


Year-round production of vegetables:

- plantdifferentkinds
- plant at different months

Crop		2016							2017		
Common English Name	Common Filipino Name	Jun	Jul	Au	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	Jan	Feb	Ма
Arrow Root	Uraro								*	*	*
Bottle Gourd	Upo					*		*	*		
Chili Pepper	Sili							*	*	*	*
Corn	Mais				*	*					
Cowpea	Paayap					*	*				
Eggplant	Talong					*	*				
Lettuce	Letsugas				*	*				*	*
Lima Beans	Patani							*		*	*
Mustard	Mustasa		*	*	*					*	*
Nalta Jute	Saluyot						*				*
Okra	Okra				*	*					*
Papaya	Papaya			*	*	*				*	*
Pechay	Pechay			*	*	*	*			*	*
Pigeon Pea	Kadyos										*
Spiny Amaranth	Kulitis					*	*			*	*
Sponge Gourd	Patola				*	*					
String Beans	Sitaw			*	*					*	*
Sweet Potato Shoots	Talbos ng Kamote	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tomatoes	Kamatis					*					*
Water Spinach	Kangkong	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Winged beans	Sigarilyas									*	*







6. Participatory Development Approach

Facilitation of Participatory Processes

- Participatory Visioning and Situation Analysis
- Joint Action Planning
- Collaborative Implementation
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

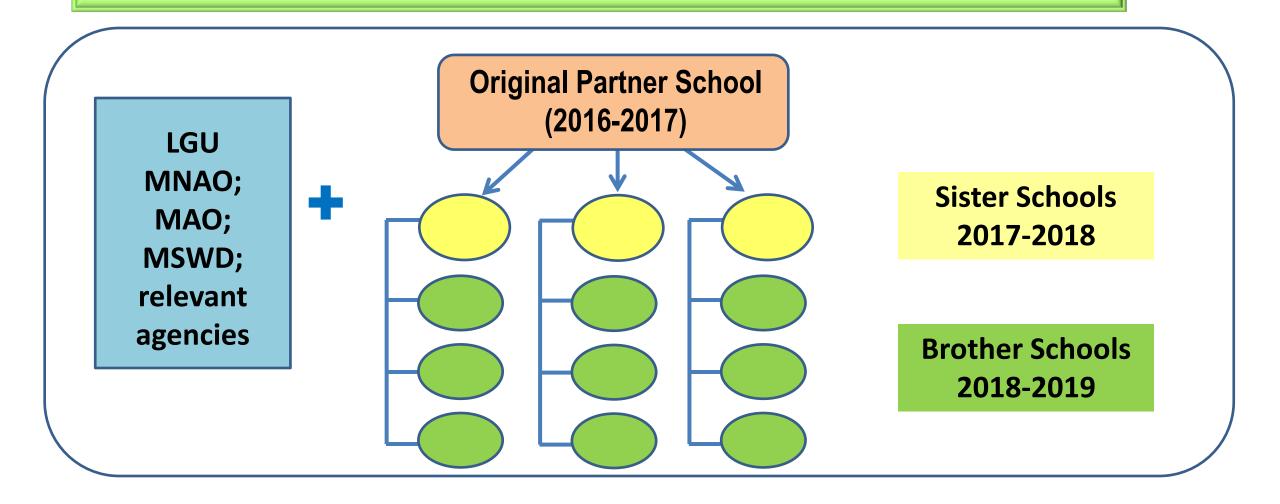


7. Inclusive and Stepwise Scaling up

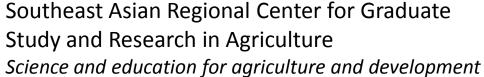
- No school shall be left behind (include smallest and farthest schools)
- Continuing coordination with respective local, provincial and regional partners
- Stepwise and documented scaling up from pilot-tosister-to-brother schools



8. Inclusive and Stepwise Scaling up

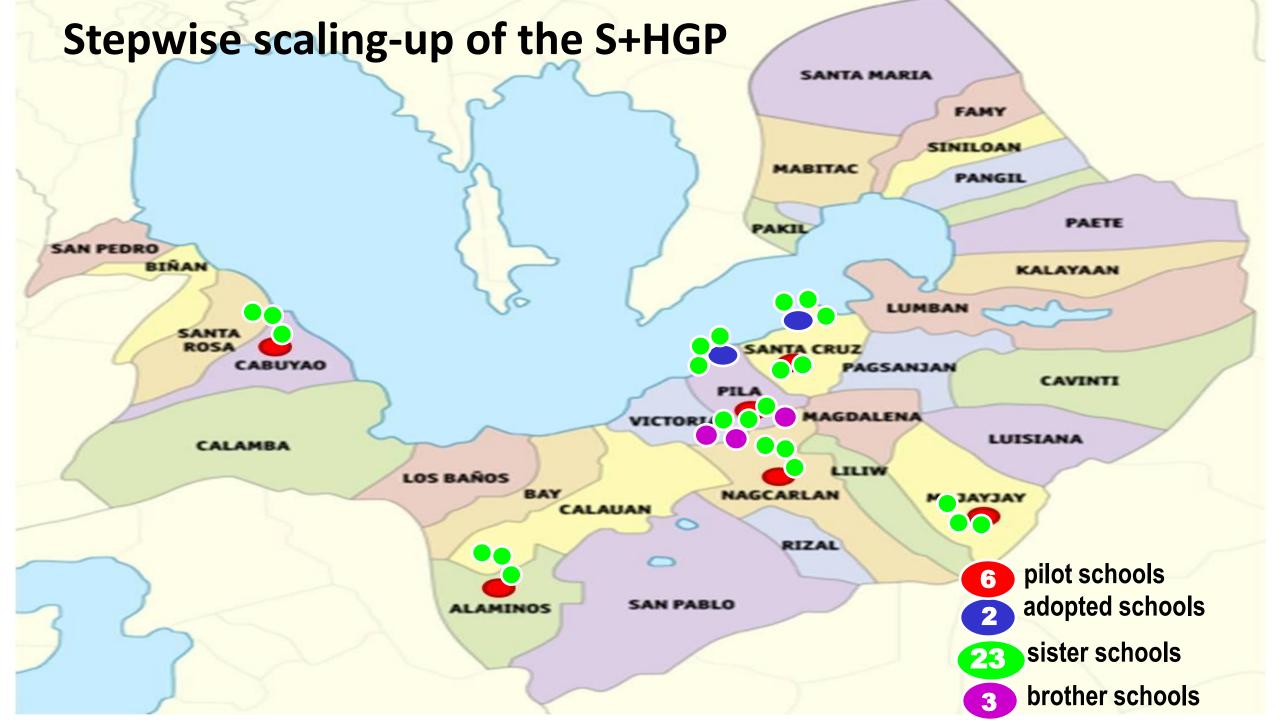












8. Information Dissemination

- Facebook
- Video (YouTube)
- Tarpaulin flip charts
- Guidebook
- Brochures, flyers,posters

- Newspaper/Magazine features
- International conference
- Training of Trainers for Southeast Asia
- TV Patrol Interview

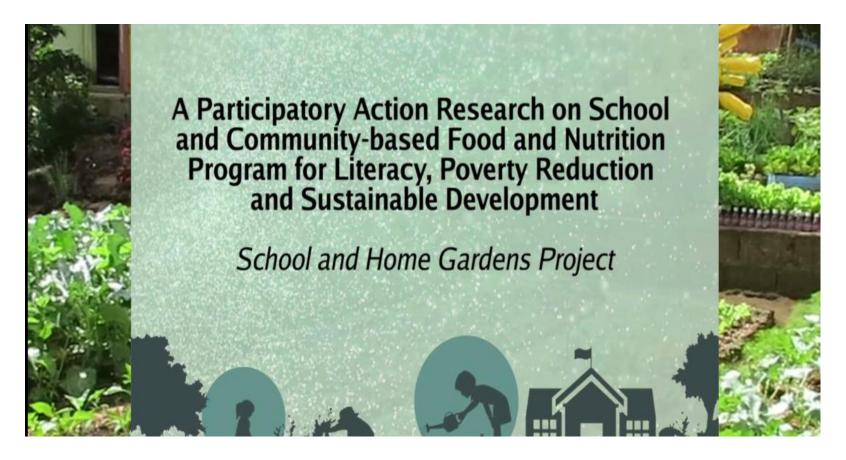


SHGP Facebook Group:









https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0td2Aw4chFw





ORGANIKONG PAMAMARAAN **UPANG MAKAIWAS SA MGA PESTE**

Acut



Chro





ıı́. Pa

▲ Pa

♠ Pa



Ang

paki

• G

· Pu







EPEKTO NG PAGGAMIT NG

NATURAL NA PANGANGALAGA LABAN SA MGA PESTE NG GULAY

PAGGAWA NG VERMICOMPOST

Ang Vermicompost ay isang org at dumi ng hayop sa tulong ng b

Pagpili ng lugar

- malapit sa pinagkukunan ng mga nabubulok na materyales sa pago
- may bubong hindi binabaha (Good drainage)

Paghanda ng substrate

- 1, Isalansan (alternate layer) ang til na dahon o damo at dumi ng ha 2. Diliging mabuti.
- 3. Takpan ng sako o plastic sa loob 2 linggo. Hayaang mag-init (55-7 upang mamatay ang masasaman mikrobyo (pathogens) at buto n
- damo (weed seeds). 4. Alisin ang takip pagkaraan ng 2 at pasingawin ng 2-3 araw.

Paglalagay ng bulate sa bin

5. Lagyan ng bulate ang binulok na (1 kg bulate sa bawat 3m² bin) Huwag pabayaang matuyo ang Diligin kung kinakailangan.

Pag-ani ng vermicompost

- 6. Anihin ang vermicompost sa iba makalipas ang 30-35 araw mula ang bulate. Maaaring mag-ani k 7. Patuyuin ang vermicompost (35)
- content) sa hangin sa loob ng 2o ig-igin ang vermicompost bag Tuloy-tuloy na paggawa ng verr

at pagpaparami ng bulate

✓ Sa araw na maglagay ng bulate sa ay magsimula na ulit maghanda ni substrate. Ilagay ito sa pangalawa ✓ Sa huling araw ng pag-aani ng cor maaari nang ilipat ang bulate sa n pangalawang bin.

PAGPAPAUNLAD NG KABUHAYAN MULA SA ORGANIKONG GULAYAN

ANO ang ORGANIKONG PAGGUGULAYAN?



Isang sistema ng paghahalaman na:

- Nangangalaga sa kalusugan ng mga magsasaka at ng mga mamimili
- Nangangalaga sa kalikasan
- Pagsasakang may konsensya
- Umiiwas sa paggamit ng pestisidyong lason, mga di natural na abono at ng mga GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)

BENEPISYO ng ORGANIKONG GULAY

- Ligtas sa lason
- Mas masustansya
- Mas malasa
- Matagal nananatiling sariwa
- Nakakabuti sa kapaligiran
- Mataas and demand







ORGANIKONG PANGANGALAGA SA LUPA

FERMENTED PLANT JUICE (FPJ)

2 kilo murang dahon ng kakawati, neem tree o ipil-ipil

FERMENTED FRUIT JUICE (FFJ)





Mga Gagamitin

Mga Gagamitin

ok na halaman at dumi ng hayop sin ng "soil organisms"

ahusay ang compost?

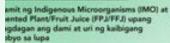
sigay ng sustansya sa lupa anatiling halumigmig ang

eganda ang buhaghag pa (soil structure)

r nagsisibing tirahan ng mga kaibigang mikrobyo (beneficials) na siyang pipigil sa pagdami ng pesteng mikrobyo (pathogeni

nagtataglay ng nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium,

maibalik ang buhay ng lupa?



kin ang pagbubulok o composting

amit ng compost, compost tea at ikong pataba

rganikong pataba:

lok na dumi ng hayop at manure tea n manures o dahon ng mga halaman ng ipil-ipil, kakawati at neem post at compost tea icompost at vermitea



PAMAMARAAN SA

MANURE TEA

















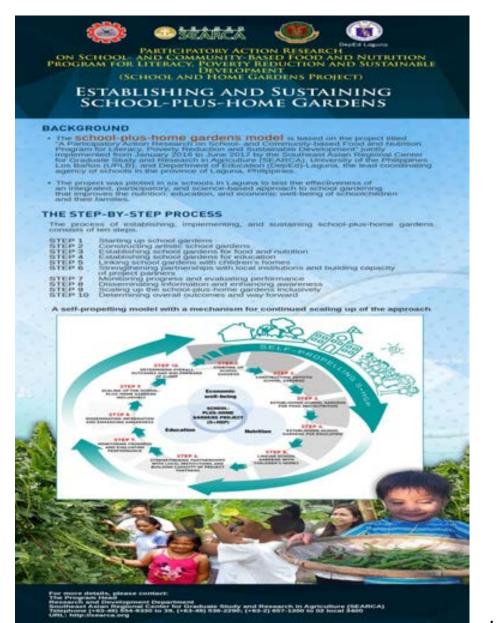
ng tubia.



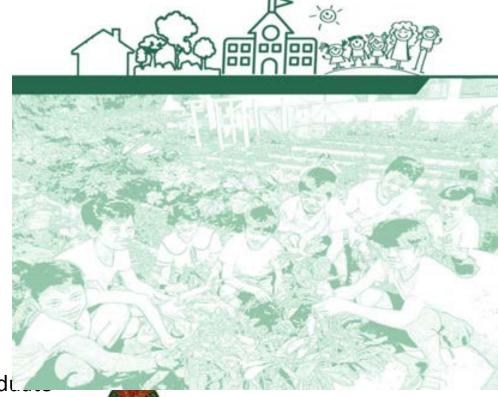
bang











University of the Philippines Los Baños

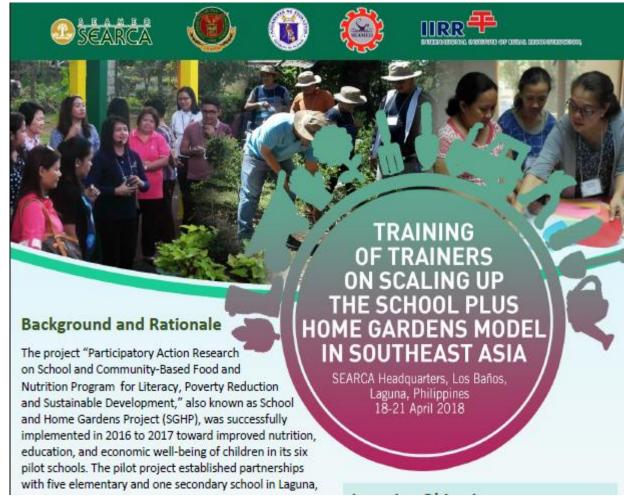


Study and Research in Agriculture

Science and education for agriculture and development









Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Science and education for agriculture and development



University of the Philippines Los Baños

CONCLUSIONS

Success Factors of the school gardening and feeding linkage

- 1. Policy support
- 2. Integrative conceptual and operational framework
- 3. Multi-stakeholder Capacity Building and Linkage
 - a. School Teachers
 - **b.** Parents
 - c. Local, Provincial and Regional government units





Success Factors of the school gardening and feeding linkage

- 4. Integrating gardening into school curricula
- 5. Improved garden structures and techniques
- 6. Participatory development approach
- 7. Inclusive and stepwise scaling-up
- 8. Information Dissemination





Let's do GOOD Let's be FELT and TOGETHER Let's MAKE A DIFFERENCE in the lives of our children!





Salamat po!









For further information:

Blesilda M. Calub, PhD
Program Leader, Organic Agriculture Program
Agricultural Systems Institute
College of Agriculture and Food Science
UP Los Baños

(049) 536 2459 or (049) 536 3229 bmcalub@up.edu.ph bmcalub.uplb 2017@gmail.com

