



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

L'esperienza delle mense sostenibili nella FAO

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L'esperienza delle mense sostenibili nella FAO

- La FAO e il suo quadro di riferimento per l'alimentazione scolastica e la nutrizione
- Acquisti e catene di valori inclusivi: Le mense scolastiche legate alla produzione locale (The Home-Grown School Feeding approach)
- Mense sostenibili: elementi determinanti ed ostacoli all'attuazione delle politiche
- Il lavoro della FAO: Sostenendo i governi nella progettazione e nell'attuazione delle politiche per le mense sostenibili



Section 1

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its School Food and Nutrition framework



FAO

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



- **194 FAO Members**
 - Headquarters in **Rome**, Italy
 - Presence in over **130 countries**
 - FAO supports governments and their stakeholders in areas of development, in the design of tailormade policies, programmes and legal frameworks to promote food security and nutrition
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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

What we do

Achieving **food security**
for all and making sure
people have regular
access to enough
high-quality food to lead
active and healthy lives





How do we get the job done?

1

**Putting
information
within reach**

2

**Developing
Capacities**

3

**Providing
Policy
Support**

4

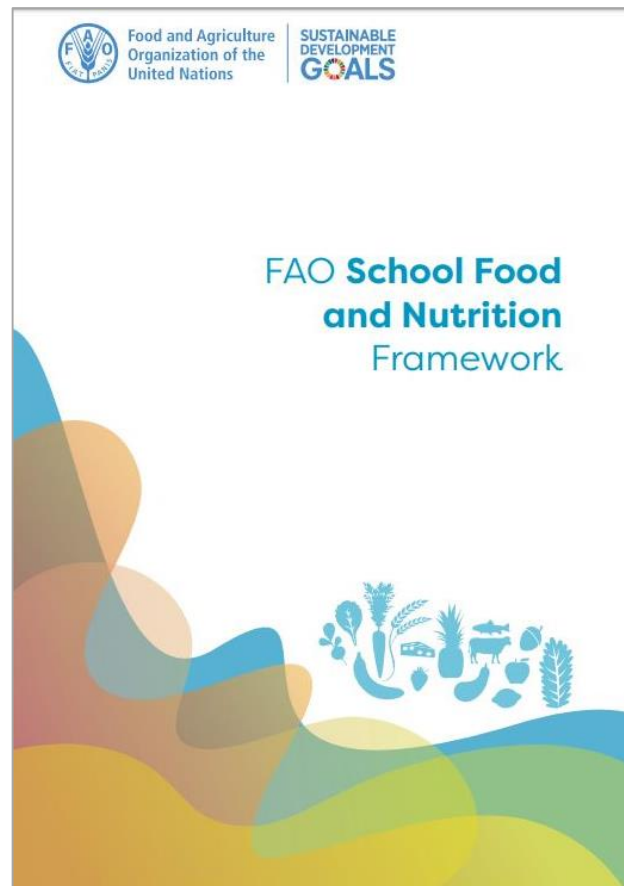
**Providing a
meeting place
for nations**

5

**Sharing
know-how,
skills and
expertise**

FAO School Food and Nutrition Framework

- Presents a harmonized vision and blueprint of FAO's work on School Food and Nutrition to support countries to develop, transform or strengthen school-based policies and programmes
- Explore **synergies** to benefit **children** and adolescents' diets, **nutrition** and well-being, as well as the school **community's development** and empowerment.





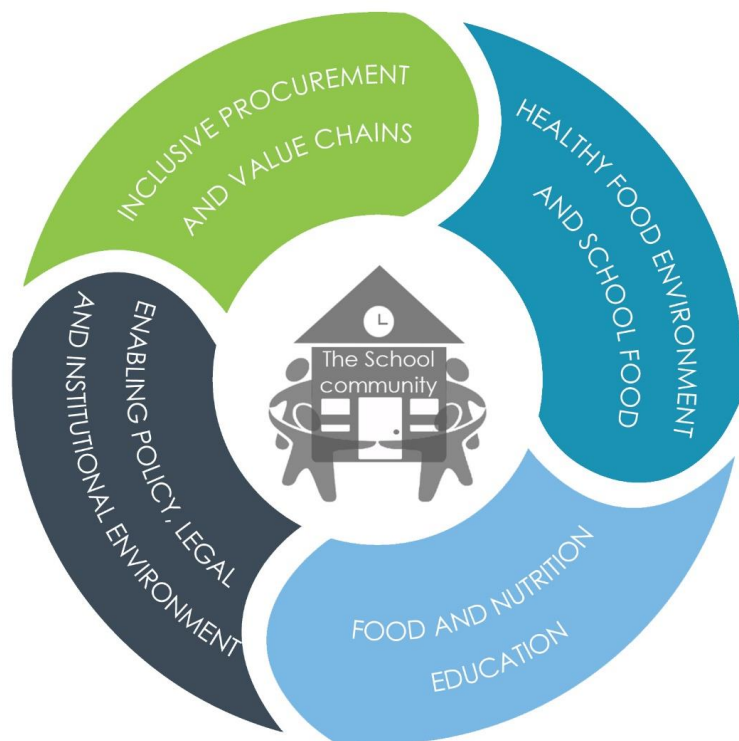
Background

- Schools as a priority setting for advancing nutrition and development (ICN2, 2014, FAO & WHO, 2015, Decade on Nutrition, 2016, GLOPAN, 2016)
 - School feeding is globally widespread (representing an important public and donor investment)
 - Many programmes have evolved to incorporate complementary actions and synergies that are conducive to multi-win outcomes (GLOPAN, 2016)
 - Holistic school-based food and nutrition programmes, identified as a multifaceted policy instrument able to tackle malnutrition and other development challenges, yielding multiple benefits across the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
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SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)



Areas of work



In support of

- Improved food outlooks, practices and capacities
- Improved nutrition and well-being
- Community socioeconomic development
- Local food systems conducive to better diets



Healthy food environment and school food

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure that food available in the school is safe and aligned with the nutritional priorities of schoolchildren and adolescents.
- Foster a healthy food environment within the school premises and beyond.





Food and nutrition education

OBJECTIVES

- Foster lasting, food-related outlooks, skills and practices for better health and wellbeing in schoolchildren and families.
- Empower school actors to be agents of change in their local food systems



Enabling policy, legal and institutional environment

OBJECTIVES

- Improve accountability across sectors and institutions for SFN
- Support countries to adopt evidence based policies, legal and institutional frameworks to effectively implement comprehensive school-based programmes dealing with food and nutrition
- Advocate for enhanced awareness and knowledge to strengthen political and financial commitment



Inclusive procurement and value chains

OBJECTIVES

- Provide school meals with safe, nutritious, diverse, acceptable and locally produced foods, prioritizing available supply from smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises
- Create market and financial opportunities for local smallholder producers contributing to community economic development



Linking schools' demand for food to unfavoured or vulnerable supplier categories (i.e. local smallholder farmers and small and medium food enterprises) in order to advance **social**, **economic** and also **environmental development goals**.



Section 2

Inclusive Procurement and Value Chains: The HGsf approach



Inclusive Procurement and value Chains: The HGSF approach

- The HGSF approach: Linking school's demand for safe, diverse and nutritious food to the local and smallholder agriculture production
 - Potential to increase the benefits and widen the beneficiaries of school meal initiatives to include:
 - not only those who receive and consume the food
 - but also those **who produce** the food and the **local communities**.
 - Provides an opportunity to **improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and local communities** and to **strengthen the connections between nutrition, agriculture and social protection**.
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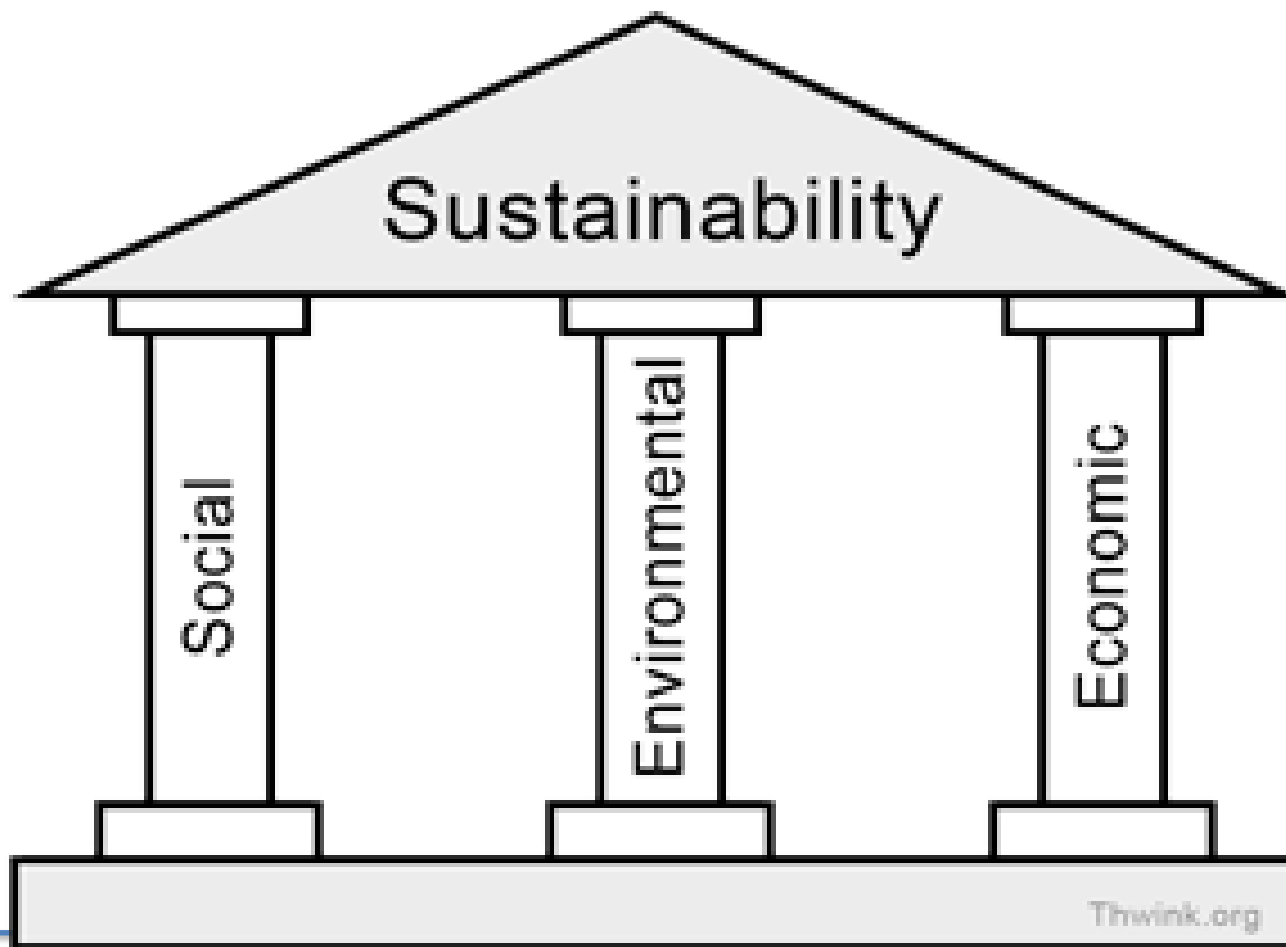


Inclusive Procurement and value Chains: The HGSF approach

Depending on the choice on:

- **What food** to purchase (such as local, diverse, nutritious, culturally adequate)
- **From whom** (e.g. local and/or smallholder farmers, small and medium food enterprises, women, youth and/or other vulnerable groups)
- From **what type of production practices** (e.g. from agricultural production that ensures environmental sustainability and biodiversity)

School feeding initiatives hold the potential to impact both consumption and production patterns and to advance social, economic and environmental development goals





Food and nutrition security (school children)

- Depending on the choice of **what food to purchase** (such as local, nutritious, healthy, culturally appropriate) HGSF can **lead to an increase** in the **variety and quantity of healthy foods** served in schools (Brazil, Kenya and Ghana)
- Promote the value of local dietary habits and traditional nutritious food (+ food and nutrition education)
- It can have a direct effect on the **food consumption, dietary diversity and nutrition status** of school children.



(Niebylski et al, 2014; Sidaner et al, 2012; UNSCN, 2017).



Food and nutrition security (producers and community)

- Depending on the choices of **what food to purchase + from whom** (local smallholder farmers)
- HGSF can stimulate smallholders to produce more local, nutritious and diversified crops
- This production diversification may lead to increase in:
 - farmers' **consumption** of more diversified and nutritious food
 - the **availability** of more diversified and diverse products in **local markets**
- Have an impact on the food consumption, dietary diversity and nutrition status **of farmers and the community**



Economic development (farmers)

- Depending on the choice of **from whom food should be purchased** (e.g. local smallholder farmers))
- HGSF can become an instrument to **support the local and smallholder agriculture production** and stimulate community **economic development**
- Several studies demonstrate that by targeting smallholder farmers' products HGSF can **encourage, facilitate and reduce the risk of investments** for farmers to increase and diversify their agriculture production, which may contribute to increasing their incomes and access to formal markets



Economic and social development

- HGSF can generate benefits for a range of actors along the value chain
- constitute an important market opportunity for small processors and micro, small and medium food enterprises (e.g. Brazil and India)
- Contribute to youth empowerment and gender equity
- Create job opportunities (food delivery and the preparation of school meals)



Environmental sustainability

- On targeting food that is produced in a specific way...
- HGSF can support and promote forms of agricultural production that ensure **environmental sustainability**
- Promote transition to agroecology- and biodiversity-attuned practices
(Valencia et al, 2009)
- Recognized also to hold potential to promote environmental benefits in terms of reduced packaging; food waste; and lower food miles
(Beltrame et al, 2016; Fitch and Santo, 2016; Foodlinks, 2013; IPES, 2016)





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Powerful Policy Instrument



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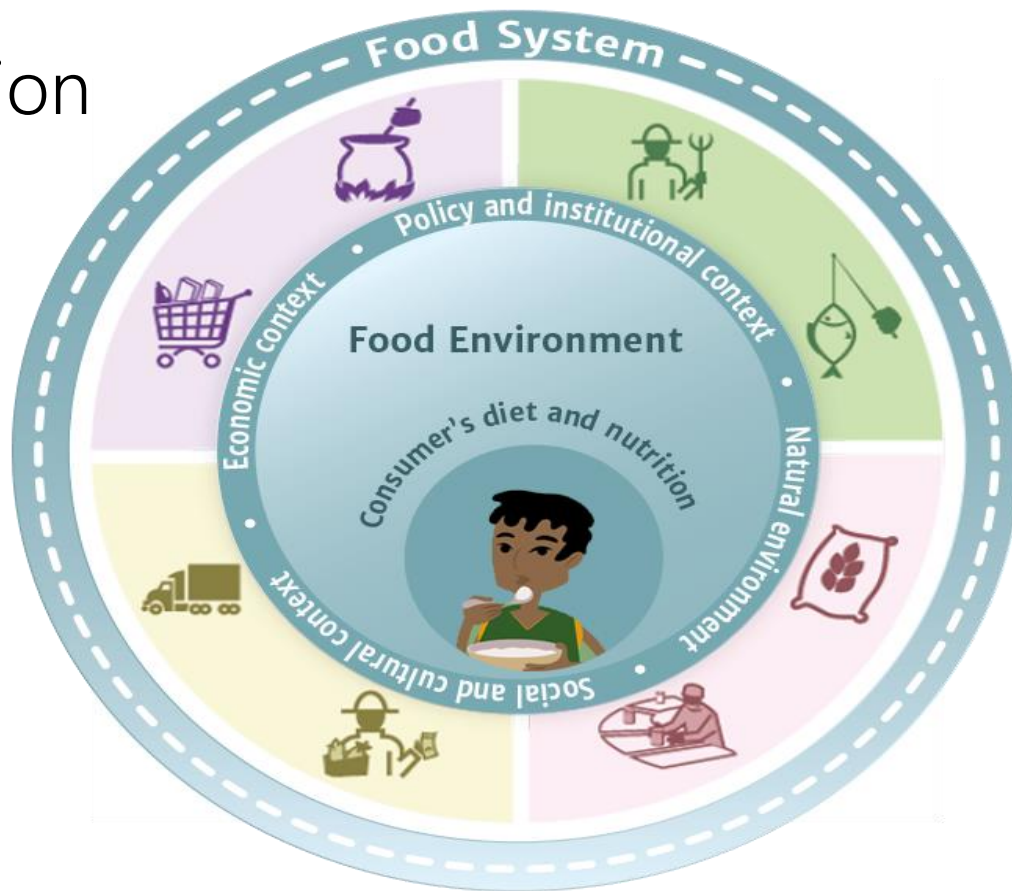
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Powerful Policy Instrument

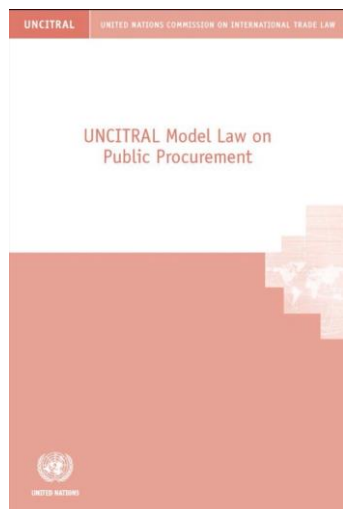


Powerful Policy Instrument

- Entry point for action towards more sustainable food systems and diets



HGSF approach: is based on and aligned with the understanding that public procurement should be used as an instrument to achieve broader development goals (in the form of social, economic and environmental outcomes)



Recognizes the implementation of "environmental, social, economic and other policies" through public procurement and provide instruments

Target 12.7 "promote public procurement practices that are sustainable [i.e. which include environmental, economic and social aspects], in accordance with national policies and priorities" (Target 12.7)





Section

ENABLERS AND BARRIERS



Multifaceted nature

Multiple potential



Complexity in its
implementation



HGSF approach: Enablers and barriers for implementation

- The decision on what type of food to be procured, from who, and from what type of production – and consequently on which of the multiple potential benefits and beneficiaries to focus – will depend on **decision-maker choices** according to:
 - government priorities
 - programme design
 - These decisions will be dependent, however, on a **series of conditions**
-





Policy, Institutional and Legal Frameworks

Support of a set of
national policies

Multisectoral
approach and inter-
ministerial
collaboration

**Alignments in policy
and legal
frameworks**



Supply side

Address smallholders' constraints to (i) produce sufficient volumes complying with quality and safety requirement (ii) aggregate and engage in collective markets (iii) access finance

Demand side

Address barriers to entry: adequate funds; adapted and inclusive procurement procedures and practice; local institutional capacities (e.g. procuring entities)

**Reliable and
consistent M&E
systems**



“One word” on the Legal framework

- One key characteristics of any public food procurement initiative, including school feeding ones, is that they are **operationalized and regulated** by specific and detailed rules (**public procurement regulatory framework**)
 - Govern the entire procurement process, **shaping and limiting the choices** available to governments (what, how and from whom to purchase)
 - Objectives and implementation will be **intrinsically linked** to the **existing public procurement regulatory framework**, its alignment with the policy objectives and the possibility of amending it.
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- Lack of alignment between HGSF policy and Public Procurement rules and practices: one of the key bottlenecks for implementation (e.g. Latin America, Africa etc.)
 - Nevertheless Often disregarded by policy makers, rural development debate and literature.
 - Many studies and instruments on SMEs... but not on farmers or food procurement context (but they are different!)
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FAO WORK: SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTS DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HGSF PROGRAMMES

Areas of support

- Technical support on production, post-harvest, storage, processing, organizational and marketing skills
- Technical support for market diversification/nutrition sensitive value chain development
- Technical support for the development of an enabling food safety control environment and capacity to enhance compliance (of stakeholders) along the value chain



Areas of support

- Guidance on the design and implementation of smallholder-friendly procurement mechanisms
- Advocacy and guidance on development/review of food procurement related policies and legal frameworks
- Capacity development and training materials (for Farmer Organizations, procurement authorities; schools, local and national governments)
- Impact evaluation
- Evidence generation





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Leveraging institutional food procurement for linking small farmers to markets

Findings from WFP's Purchase for Progress Initiative
and Brazil's food procurement programmes



WORKING PAPER

working paper number 177
december, 2018
ISSN 1812-108x

Aligning policy and legal frameworks for
supporting smallholder farming through
public food procurement: the case of
home-grown school feeding programmes

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HOME-GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Nutrition guidelines and standards for school meals

A report from 33 low and middle-income countries



SCHOOL FEEDING AND POSSIBILITIES FOR DIRECT PURCHASES FROM FAMILY FARMING

CASE STUDIES FROM EIGHT COUNTRIES



BRASIL
GOVERNAMENTO FEDERAL DO BRASIL



This is the name of the conference



GCP/GLO/775/ITA
“Policy Support on Public Food Procurement for
Government-led Home Grown School Food initiatives”

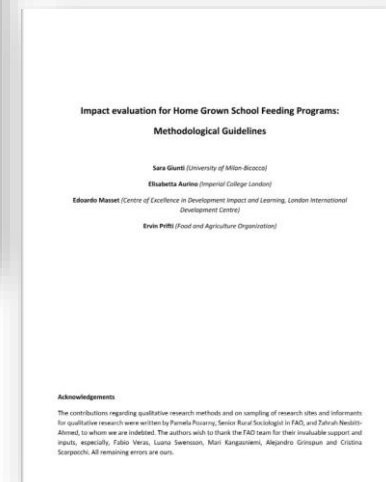
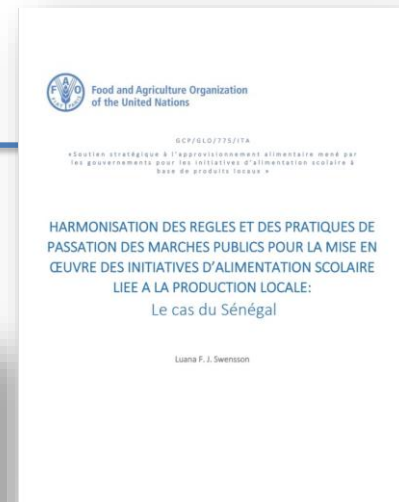
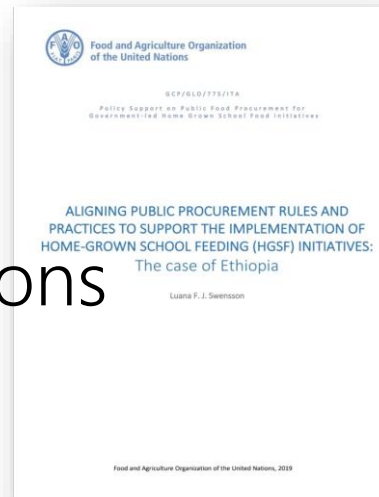


GCP/GLO/775/ITA
“Policy Support on Public Food Procurement for
Government-led Home Grown School Food initiatives”

- Objective: to enhance the technical capacity of concerned Governments to operate their current HGSF initiatives and provide additional options for decision making on supply chain and business models, operational modalities, and adapted procurement regulatory frameworks and contractual options for an inclusive public procurement of a diversified food basket
- Target countries: Ethiopia and Senegal

Example of activities

- Assessment public procurement rules and practices + recommendations
- Capacity Building (local and regional levels)
- Impact evaluation (Methodology + country assessments)



African
Union





Ethiopia & Senegal

- Assessment of current public procurement rules and practices
- Identification of existing instruments that can be used or adapted for supporting school food procurement from local smallholder farmer
- Recommendations

Ethiopia:

- Instruments in place, but for other target beneficiaries (SMEs)
 - Technical support to the School Food Procurement Committee
 - Recommendations
 - Senegal
 - Instruments in place that, although not targeting directly smallholder farmers, could be used for that purpose
 - Importance infra-legal instruments (guidelines) and training of implementers
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Thank you

Contact us

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