



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Promoting sustainable supply and value chains for healthy school meals

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Home-grown school feeding - A game changer for the entire food system

- HGSF programmes can impact upon the **different components of food systems** and effect a range of actors, including school children, local farmers and their communities



Food Producers



Food Consumers

Community



Some assessed impacts: the importance of agriculture support

- Local Economic-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) of HGSF programmes in Kenya assessed that:
 - an increase of 10% of direct **purchase from local farmers** = 7% increase in impact on **Total Real Income (TRI) at local level**
 - **10% expanded food basket** = 38% increase in impact on TRI
 - increase in **10% funding** to SFN + **interventions to raise farm productivities** by 10% = 917% of impact on TRI
- Quantitative impact evaluation conducted by FAO in Zambia showed that HGSF programmes should be combined with agriculture support for smallholder farmers, otherwise they could bring negative impacts.
- They demonstrate the multiplier effect of HGSF as well as the importance and need of **cross-sector coordination, especially with the agriculture sector** for substantial results.

Increased importance with the COVID19 Pandemic

- COVID19 has imposed important negative effects to both food consumers and food producers, affecting the poorest and most vulnerable ones
- With the closure of schools, important negative impacts:
 - On **food and nutrition security** of school children and their families
 - On the **livelihood** of local school **food suppliers**
- It is key to take these actors into consideration and enhance synergies with the agriculture sector in designing recovery measures to HGSF





Enabling factors

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

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





Supply side

It is key to address smallholders' constraints to:

- i. produce sufficient volumes complying with quality and safety requirement
- ii. aggregate and engage in collective markets
- iii. access finance
- iv. overcome challenges linked to the standard public procurement procedures and practices (e.g. complex tender procedures, onerous participation requirements and long payment-time lags)



Recurrent challenges

Despite the progress with HGSF, there are still key challenges that hinder their effectiveness.

- **Synergies** are often not being fully realised
- **Impact** is not usually assessed rigorously
- **Multisectoral collaboration** mechanisms and **funding** are often inadequate
- **Enabling environments** are often not in place

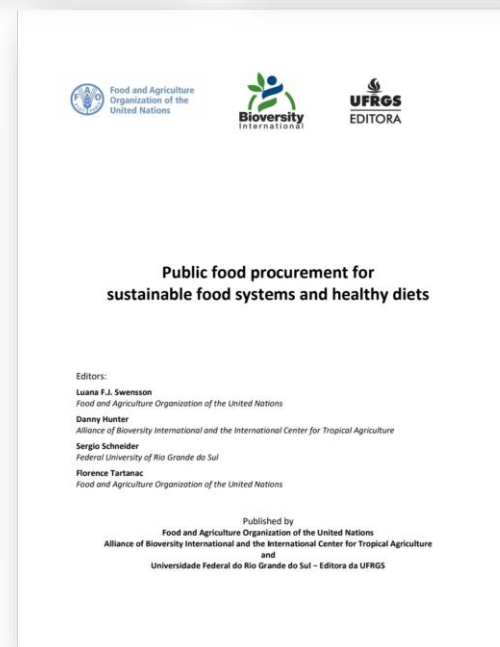
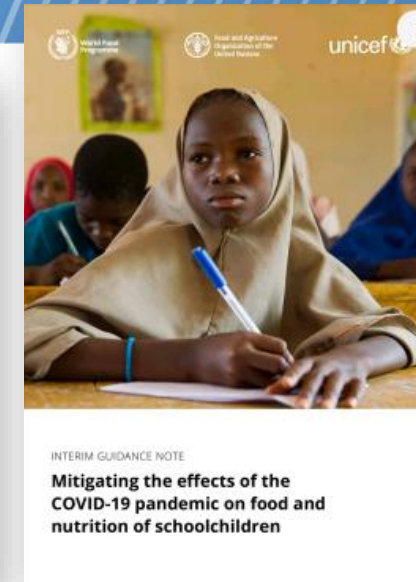
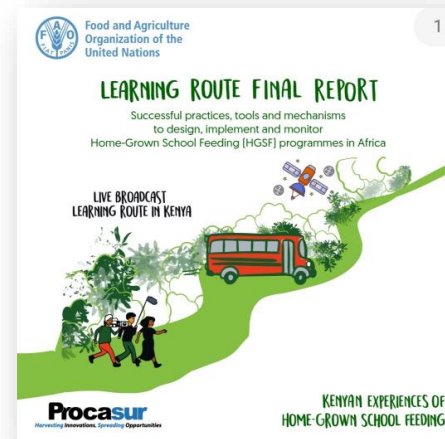
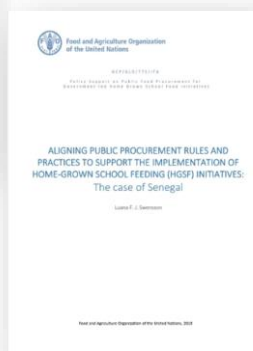
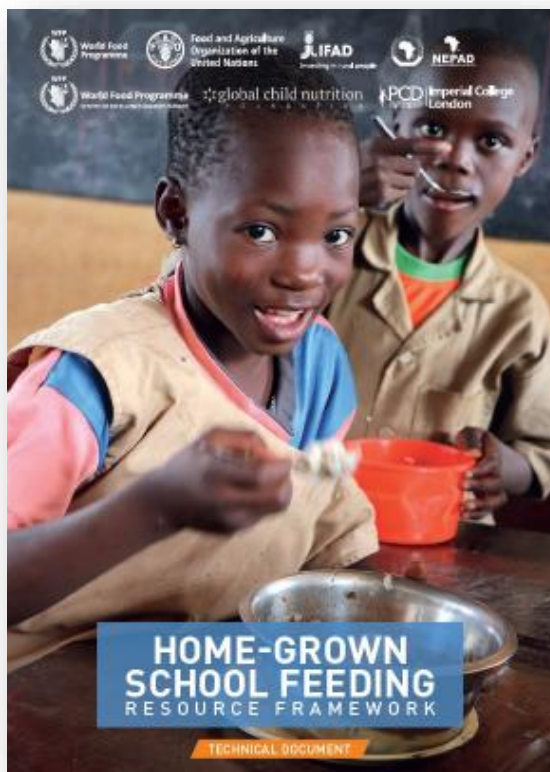
FAO Work

- **Supporting value chain efficiency and inclusiveness** for HGSF supply
- **Addressing bottlenecks on public procurement** regulatory framework (Ethiopia and Senegal)
- **Supporting cross-sector coordination and capacity building** with African Union
- **Designing a methodological guidelines** for HGSF impact evaluation
- **Conducting impact evaluation** on HGSF (Zambia, Ethiopia and Senegal)





Normative work





Key messages

HGSF should be part of the **country strategy to promote** healthy diets and to trigger the development of **sustainable local food systems**

Cross-sector coordination and synergies between food and agriculture, nutrition, health, education, social protection and public procurement systems, especially after the COVID19 Pandemic

FAO is engaged in supporting countries in building these synergies and in implementing effective HGSF programmes



Thank you

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