Procurement Governance: making a space for farmer participation

*Experiences of the WFP Centre of Excellence*

Global Hub for South-South Cooperation
The WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger is a global hub for South-South cooperation in school feeding, food security, nutrition, and social protection.

The Centre is a partnership between WFP, the Brazilian government and other partners to provide policy advice, technical assistance, and learning opportunities.

It functions as a knowledge platform that helps countries to develop ownership and improve their programmes.
**Government of Brazil** + **WFP**: Centre of Excellence against Hunger

- **PNAE**: National School Feeding Programme
  - Created in 1955, feeds 43 million students every day

- **PAA**: Food Acquisition Programme
  - In 19 years, procured 3 million metric tons of food from 780,000 smallholder farmers since 2004

- **Bolsa Família**: 19 million families benefitted
  - 58 million people benefitted
  - 36 million people out of poverty since 1964

- **90 Million People Fed Per Year**

- **22 Million Students in 60 Countries**

- **South-South Cooperation**
  - Latin America
  - Africa

- **Promotes Study Visits** related to the **Zero Hunger Strategy**

- **Offers Technical Assistance** to the countries

- **Develops an Action Plan**

- **Conducts National Consultation**

- **Countries Create and Execute National Policies and Programmes to Fight Hunger**

- **Exchange of Experiences**
  - Strengthens governments' capacities to find sustainable solutions to hunger
**Income Improvement**

1. **Access to food**
   - Distribution of micro-nutrients / food fortification
   - Nutrition monitoring systems

2. **Strengthening smallholder farming**
   - Access to structured markets – PAA Food Acquisition Programme
   - Eased financing, rural insurance and crop insurance
   - Water for consumption & production – Cisterns Programme

3. **Income Improvement**
   - Targeted and assisted microcredit for production
   - Productive inclusion (transition from informal to formal market, Fair Trade)
   - Professional qualification programme

4. **Coordination & Civil Society Participation**
   - Conditional Cash Transfer
   - National School Feeding Programme
   - Food Baskets for vulnerable populations
   - Food Security Facilities – public restaurants, food banks, markets
   - Citizen oversight through councils (Food and Nutrition Security, School Feeding, others–at all gov. levels)
   - Citizenship education and social mobilization
   - Partnerships with enterprises and entities
FAMILY FARMING AND SCHOOL FEEDING

Healthy and adequate eating habits
Employing varied, appropriate and safe foods, with regards for culture, local traditions and healthy eating habits.

Support to sustainable development
Utilizing incentives for diverse, seasonal foodstuffs, produced locally and with family farming.
Lei 11.947/09 - art. 14 - Of the total financial resources transferred by FNDE, within the NSFP, to states, municipalities and federal schools, at least thirty percent (30%) must be used in the purchase of foodstuffs directly from family farmers and rural household entrepreneurs or their organizations.

Art. 14 §1º - This acquisition can be performed without a bidding process, if the prices are compatible with the local market prices, if the food is in accordance with the quality control established by the proper regulations and observing the principles at the article 37 of the Constitution.
Family Farming – Implementing Cycle

1. Deliver products
2. Analyze budget
3. Articulate with actors
4. Elaborate menu
5. Define acquisition price
6. Purchase public call
7. Sign contract
8. Selection of Sale’s Projects
9. Sales Project receipt
10. Sales Project preparation
SF Acquisition Evolution in NSFP (PNAE)
South-South Cooperation

**Study Missions**
- 2011/12: 16
- 2013: 10
- 2014: 11
- 2015: 8

**395 Participants**
- Governments: 238
- Ministers: 35
- WFP: 99
- Outros: 23

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**Centre in Numbers**

- 45 Study Missions
- 37 Countries
- 56% Percentage of African Countries Engaged with the Centre

- 24 Countries in Different Stages of Developing Home-Grown School Feeding Initiatives

**Partners**
- National Fund for the Development of Education (FNDE)
- Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
- UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Technical support

**Mozambique**
- PRONAE launched in June 2013;
- First phase of Pilot SF Programme in 12 schools finished in 2016. Second phase to begin by mid-2016;
- Centre supported evaluation of first phase and is working with partners in supporting government design second phase;
- Local purchase is a priority and is the base for the implementation document;
- Centre preparing for Costa Assessment and Investment Case for the country, which will consider the opportunities within the local purchase from smallholders’ farmers.

**Kenya**
- Centre specialists reviewing SF Strategy with Ministry of Education;
- Multisectoral mission to visit Brazil and develop an action plan to link Agriculture, School Feeding and Social Safety Nets;
- HGSF guidelines and local purchase the base for the strategy.

**Senegal**
- National Consultation organized in 2014;
- Centre supporting Cost-benefit analysis and funding strategies studies for SF, which will consider the experience in local purchase and the its benefits.
FAMILY FARMING OPPORTUNITIES

- Improvement of safety and access to markets of family farming products;
- Increase in local income and development;
- Local development multiplier effect;
- SF potential in structuring itself more professionally for sales and market access;
- Possibility of incorporating organic/agroecological products in SF, advocating production systems with less environmental impact;
Family Farming Learnings

- Promotion of diet diversity and fresh food basket;
- Improvements in the supply chain (packages, processing);
- Opportunities for community engagement;
- Possibility of initiating a multisectorial dialogue within the government;
- Network of public policies for supporting family farming (assurance, credit, technical assistance);
- Strengthen connection to other agricultural/social protection policies (maximize benefits and human capacity);
- Mapping both sides needs and structures (agriculture ↔ education);
- Importance of social accountability and reporting;
- Capacity Development to all stakeholders along the supply chain.
Challenges

- Building an intersectoral approach;
- Elaboration of a menu that reflects the local production;
- Diversify the food basket;
- Manage costs;
- Organize the supply/demand expectations, requests and needs;
- Tools for procurement;
- Sanitary certification;
- Adjustment of Procurement legislation;
- Financial resources;
- Accountability and reporting
Researches

1. “Public Food Procurement from Smallholder Farmers in Brazil” *(Bill and Melinda Gates)*

2. Study on the analysis of the benefits/advantages of sustainable national school feeding programmes in African countries *(African Union)*
Structure of the Research Project

Objective 1: Public food procurement

Objective 2: Analysis of Brazilian HGSF

Objective 3: Dissemination of studies

Study 1: Modalities of public purchase

Study 2: History of public procurement

Study 3: Scale of public purchase

Study 4: Cost analysis of PNAE

Study 5: Investment case on PNAE

Communications strategy
Thank you!

CHRISTIANI BUAN
WFP Centre of Excellence
Christiani.buani@wfp.org