Setting the Scene for Home Grown School Feeding

By: Dr. Francisco Espejo

Capacity development unit. Regional office of the WFP for Latin America and the Caribbean
What is the HGSF revolution about?

POWER REDISTRIBUTION:
TO SMALL-SCALE FARMERS
TO CHILDREN
HGSF deals with two programmes at the same time; both are very political.
WHAT IS THE NEED FOR HGSF?
What is a need?

- Need = Capacity to benefit (*)
- ‘Need' exists if there is 'capacity to benefit' somebody through a particular service/product, in a given context

(*) Anthony J Culyer: 
Need and the National Health Service: economics and social choice. 
London, Martin Robertson 1976
HGSF: Part of the social protection system

- SF’s capacity to benefit is risk reduction
- It reduces risks of:
  1. Families not sending their children to school
  2. Children suffering hunger at school
  3. Children not learning enough at school
  4. Children dropping out from school
  5. Children not attending enough to school
  6. Children suffering from micronutrient deficiencies
  7. Families having less income available
  8. Small scale farmers, having poor access to fair markets

World Food Programme
HGSF= The link between the farm and the school

- Agricultural development
- School Feeding
Fighting Hunger Worldwide

Understanding the HGSF link as the supply chain from farms to schools

The HGSF framework for analysis:

1. Organization of farmers
2. Production capacity
3. Wholesale, trading
4. Transportation & Storage
5. Distribution to schools
6. Food Preparation
7. Distribution to Children
Identifying activities across the HGSF framework (1)

1. Farmers’ Organizations (FO)
   - Mapping FO
   - Organizing FO when needed
   - Supporting FO access to HGSF market information
   - Supporting their legal, financial and administrative status to qualify as HGSF providers
   - Supporting FO to participate in procurement processes
   - Supporting FO to maximize benefits from new income (improve nutrition and livelihoods)
   - Sustainable management of land water and other resources
   - Production inputs (fertilizers, improved seeds)
   - Supporting access to knowledge and appropriate technologies

2. Capacity to produce
   - Supporting access to credits
   - Supporting risk insurances

3. Trading mechanisms
   - Support/design mechanisms to systematically disseminate information about HGSF demand/market prices
   - Adapt or create pro FO legislation/regulations
   - Develop FO friendly procurement mechanisms
Activities across the HGSF framework (2)

4 Packing, transport, storage
- Support packing and handling mechanisms
- Support/improve transport arrangements
- Support/develop storage facilities such as warehouse receipts systems

5 Processing Distribution
- Support to food processing when needed
- Support to food distribution mechanisms
- Support to storage at school levels

6-7 Preparation and distribution of school meals
- Support adaptation of food basket to local production
- Support quality control of food commodities
- Supplementation with micronutrients when needed
- Support the preparation and meals distribution process
- Support monitoring inputs, costs and outputs
Understanding the different models

- **Fully centralised government driven model** (e.g., India)
  - Food Corporation of India
  - Midday Meal Programme
  - Schools

- **Fully centralised outsourced model** (e.g., Chile)
  - Private contractor on behalf of the government (DISTAL)

- **Decentralised Community driven model** (e.g., Ghana)
  - Women’s Groups
  - Schools

- **Fully decentralised School driven model** (e.g., Kenya)
  - Schools (fully decentralised model: schools receive government funds through the district authorities, but implement projects fully themselves)

- **Typical WFP school feeding projects**
  - WFP
  - NGOs, Government
  - Schools
## Using HGSF Framework to guide operations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To identify context-specific best practices for HGSF in selected</td>
<td>• Develop a catalogue of sustainable, quickly scalable HGSF interventions namely procurement</td>
<td>• Case studies production</td>
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<td>countries design and implementation in order to maximise impacts of</td>
<td>and agricultural development mechanisms</td>
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<td>HGSF</td>
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<td>To develop a knowledge base for effective HGSF design, implementation,</td>
<td>• Establish appropriate knowledge management and knowledge sharing mechanisms</td>
<td>• Development of a web based platform inspired in Nutrinet.org</td>
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<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<td>• Support/develop knowledge regional and national networks for HGSF</td>
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<td>To develop national plans to support capacity to deliver effective</td>
<td>• Identify gaps of existing HGSF when compared to stylized HGSF framework</td>
<td>• National HGSF committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>HGSF</td>
<td>• Define interventions to support capacity to close major gaps</td>
<td>• Design of the national plan</td>
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<td>• Implementation of the national plan</td>
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Some Knowledge Gaps on how to Improve the HGSF Supply Chain

- What is needed to improve the supply chain in terms of
  - The enabling environment: Laws, regulations, incentives, guidelines, models for local procurement
  - Institutional capacity: What kind of institution, coordination mechanisms? How to reach the local level? How to ensure quality food?
  - Community capacity: Ag production, Social control and participation
Key lesson from past experience:

- Knowledge base is not enough...
- Policy making should be influenced!
- Funds should become available!
Policy making process

1. Knowledge base
2. Involvement of a wide range of key actors
3. Adequate use of the context
4. HGSF inclusion in relevant policy processes
Policy making entry points

1 Obtaining Government’s Mandate
2 Providing technical support
3 Facilitating inclusive partnerships South–South

Adapted from Gill Walts
HGSF= The link between the farm and the school

Agricultural development

School Feeding

Supporting capacity, using the HGSF frame where countries have needs for technical assistance but also valuable experiences to share
The story for the meeting...

- **Today**: *scoping HGSF framework*
  - extended benefits of HGSF
  - key elements of HGSF programme design
- **Tomorrow**: *Field trip - HGSF in practice*
- **Friday**: *Understanding the transition to HGSF*
  - policy frameworks for HGSF
  - the transition to nationally owned programmes

- Technical Assistance Plans
Break-out Group Objective

- To capture the key technical assistance needs and lessons to be learnt across different themes, including the agriculture development benefits of school feeding, design and implementation features.
Break-out group session 1

- **The agriculture development benefits of school feeding**
- In this session, the participants will explore links between HGSF and smallholder farmer and agriculture development, capturing key needs and lessons to be learnt.
Some questions for the groups

- What technical assistance activities could be introduced to strengthen the “expanded benefits” of HGSF?
- What do the participants think is needed to strengthen the link between agricultural development programs and SF programs?
- What do the participants think is needed to strengthen the link between smallholder farmers and the demand for food from the schools?
- What do the participants think is needed to strengthen the role of schools in promoting community development?