



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Set-aside quotas and preferential regulations for public food procurement from family farmers

The case of PAA Africa

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development,
Annual General Assembly

Agenda 2030 put into practice: Rural future – what is in for youth?
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Outline

- What are the global trends and in which contexts the approach may contribute for the 2030 agenda?
- What is the approach of inclusive public food procurement being promoted by PAA Africa?
- What is the relative relevance of the approach for the 2030 Agenda?
- What we achieved so far?
- Challenges and opportunities for scaling-up.
- What is next?



What are the global trends and in which contexts the approach may contribute for the 2030 agenda?

FIGURE 1.3: The multiple burden of malnutrition

Box 1.1: Projections for overweight, obesity and diabetes to 2030

Under-five stunting
Ethiopia, Rwanda

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Women's anemia Ghana, Japan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand

- Globally, if current trends continue, the combined number of overweight and obese adults will increase from 1.33 billion in 2005 to 3.28 billion in 2030.¹⁷
- In China, the combined rate of overweight and obese adults has risen from 14.6% in 1992 to 32.3% in 2012 and is projected to increase to 51.2% by 2030.¹⁸
- In Nigeria, the number of adults with diabetes is estimated to double between 2011 and 2030: from 3.1 million to 6.1 million. In Ethiopia, the corresponding numbers will also nearly double: from 1.4 million to 2.7 million.¹⁹
- By 2030, Bangladesh will have more adults with diabetes than Mexico or Indonesia.²¹

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, FYR Macedonia, Tonga, USA, Uruguay

China, Republic of Korea, Vietnam

Source: 2016 Global Nutrition Report, Table A1.1 (IFPRI, 2016a)

Source: Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. 2016. Food systems and diets: Facing the challenges of the 21st century. London, UK.



Other public interests and related public or private policies

Promote inclusiveness of public purchases: e.g. for smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises / “market creation”.

Promote sustainable farming systems.

Promote sustainable farming systems for a specific group of producers. Promote the production and commercialization of diversified and nutritious foods.

Procurement mechanisms

Principles of sustainability.

Additional criterias and principles

Principles of social justice, food sovereignty.

Principles of legality, impartiality, morality, publicity and efficiency.

Procurement criterias: standard requirements lower price

Principles of legality, impartiality, morality, publicity and efficiency.

Public procurement objectives

Food system regulation: prices, strategic food reserves;

Catering services for public employees;

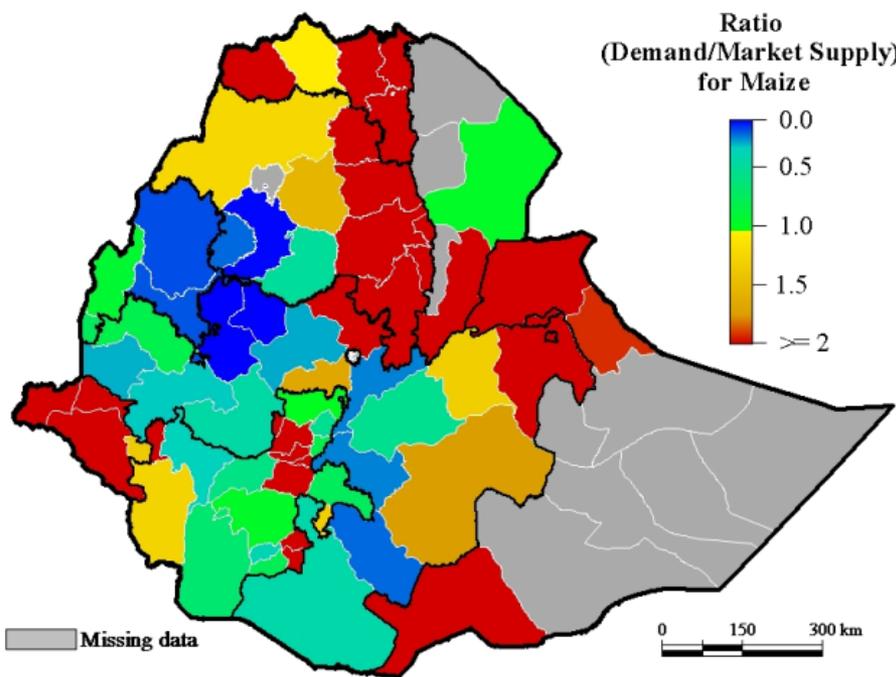
Food access and promotion of nutritious food habits: e.g school feeding;

Food access for vulnerable people: e.g. focused on minimal calories and protein intakes (food aid);

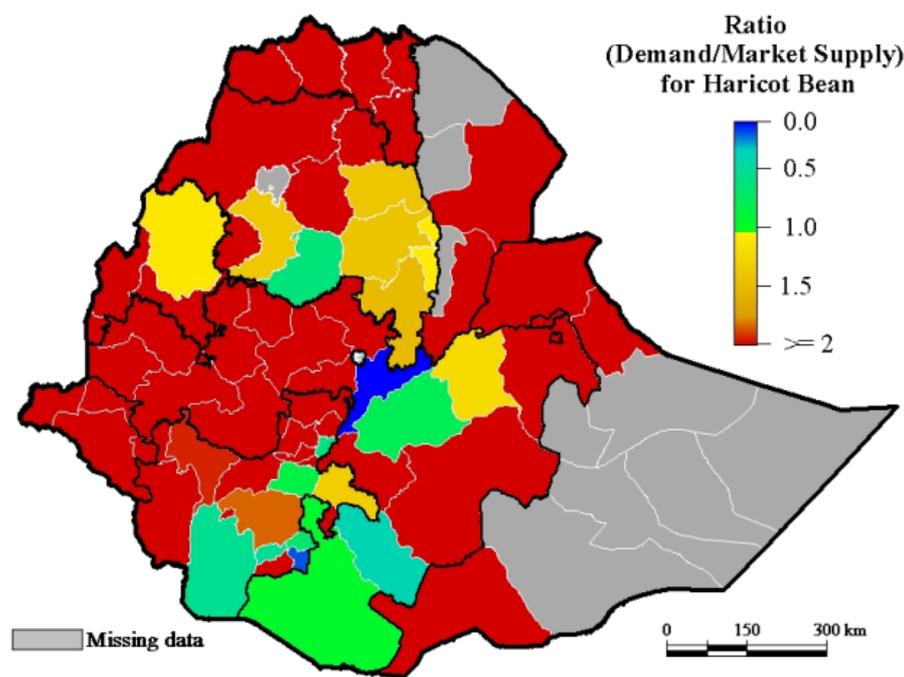
Nutritional programmes or interventions;



What is the relative relevance of the approach for the 2030 Agenda?



(FAO, PAA Africa, Flavio Freitas, 2012)



(FAO, PAA Africa, Flavio Freitas, 2012)

Estimated Ethiopian annual school food demand (2012):
561,581 tons of maize (62% of the maize supplied by national producers).
160,816 tons of haricot beans (78% more than farmers' supply).

* Estimative presented do not consider elasticities.



What we achieved so far?

PAA Africa has successfully implemented local food procurement from smallholder farmers' organizations for school meals in five African countries:

- Direct purchases from Farmer Organizations;
- Diverse procurement models adapted to local contexts and capacities;
- Decentralized food purchases at the district or regional levels.

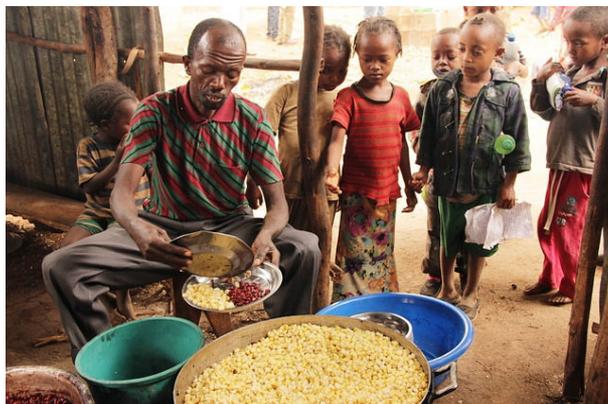




What we achieved so far?

The PAA Africa programme has made significant contributions to dietary diversification among pupils and communities:

- Introduction of legumes, fresh vegetables and fruits to school menus;
- Trainings in nutrition and food preparation to schools and communities.





What we achieved so far?

PAA Africa has promoted national ownership and strengthened stakeholders' capacity in local food procurement.

PAA Africa has been included in:

- Triennial Priority Investment Plan of Senegal
- The 3N Initiative in Niger
- Ethiopia's regional budget

Strong civil society participation in:

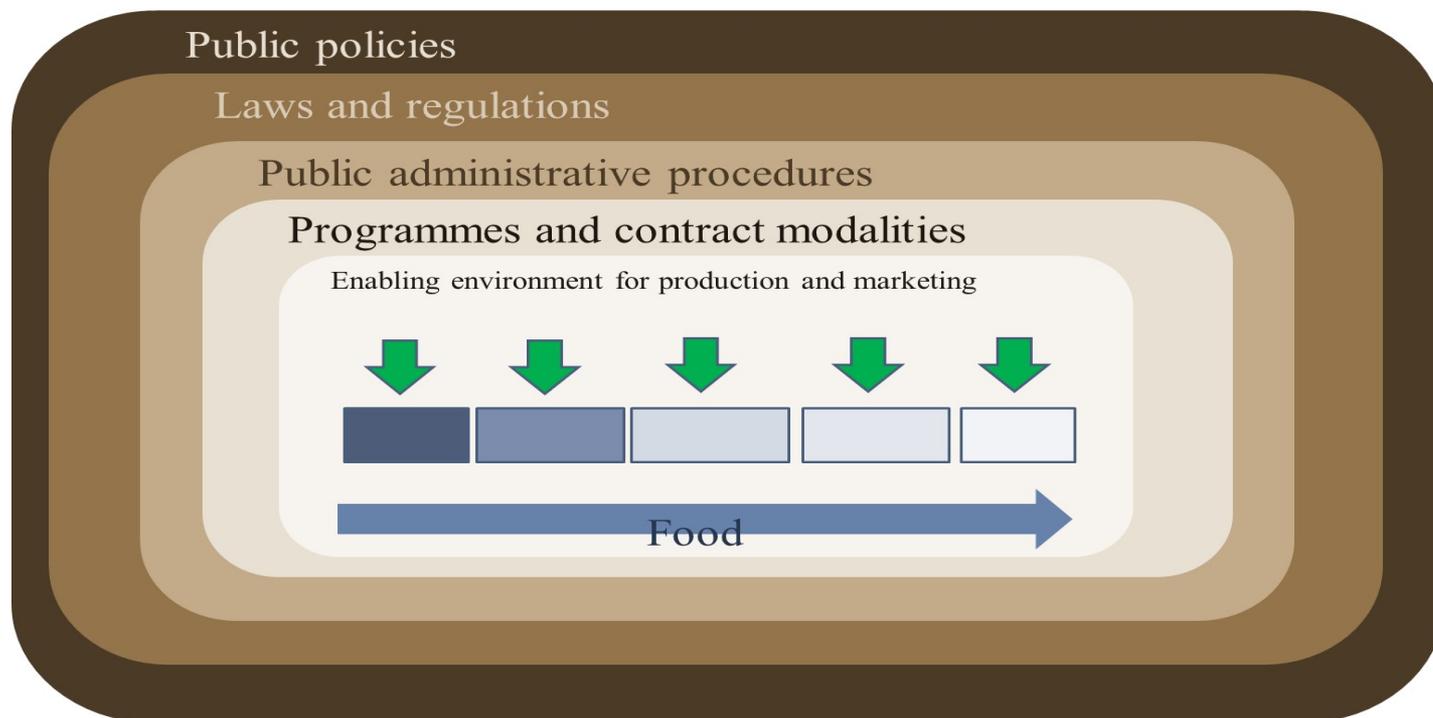
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Senegal





Challenges and opportunities for scaling-up.

- Up-scaled and inclusive public procurement of food relies on several regulations of public procurement, food commercialization and safety rules as well as on productive assets and agricultural services availability.
- However, the approach is proving to be adaptable to different realities and objectives and may benefit from inclusive rural transformation scenarios.
- School food is a widely spread social policy in the Global south.





What is next?

- Some constraints faced by:
 - countries aiming to scale-up the approach;
 - by financial partners interested to support;

... and the FAO's action for the next years:

- Evidences on the impacts of the approach;
- Benchmark of good practices and regular assessment of the size of public food procurement;
- Guidelines and resource frameworks for Governments adopting the approach;
- Support for the design and field test of different business models of supply chains and procurement modalities;
- Capacity development on monitoring and accountability systems (public administration procedures and accountability);
- When for school meals, act within the comprehensive "FAO's school food and nutrition approach".



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Thank you!



Guiding questions for discussion

- What would be in your opinion the alternative or complementary social policies which can contribute for children enrolment, retention and reduce drop-out and absenteeism rates at rural schools in a scenario of rural transformation?
- Taking in consideration the SDGs and priority agendas for international cooperation for rural development, what might be the opportunities and challenges to further support countries in the global south through the consolidation of policies and scaling-up of operations adopting the presented approach?
- Are you aware of international cooperation initiatives for agricultural and rural development which could be benefited by links with the public food purchases or school food initiatives? What are the challenges for making it work and what might be in your opinion the consequences for the future youth if we miss any opportunity?