

WFP and Partnerships

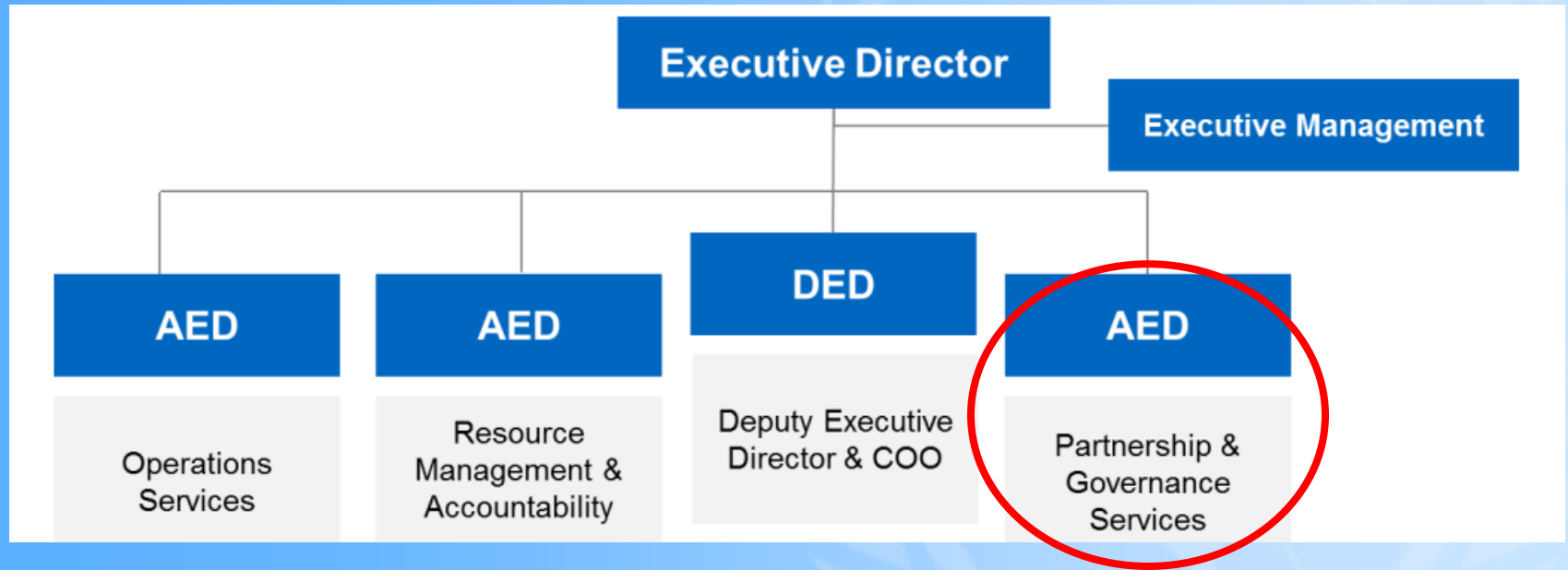
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World Food Programme

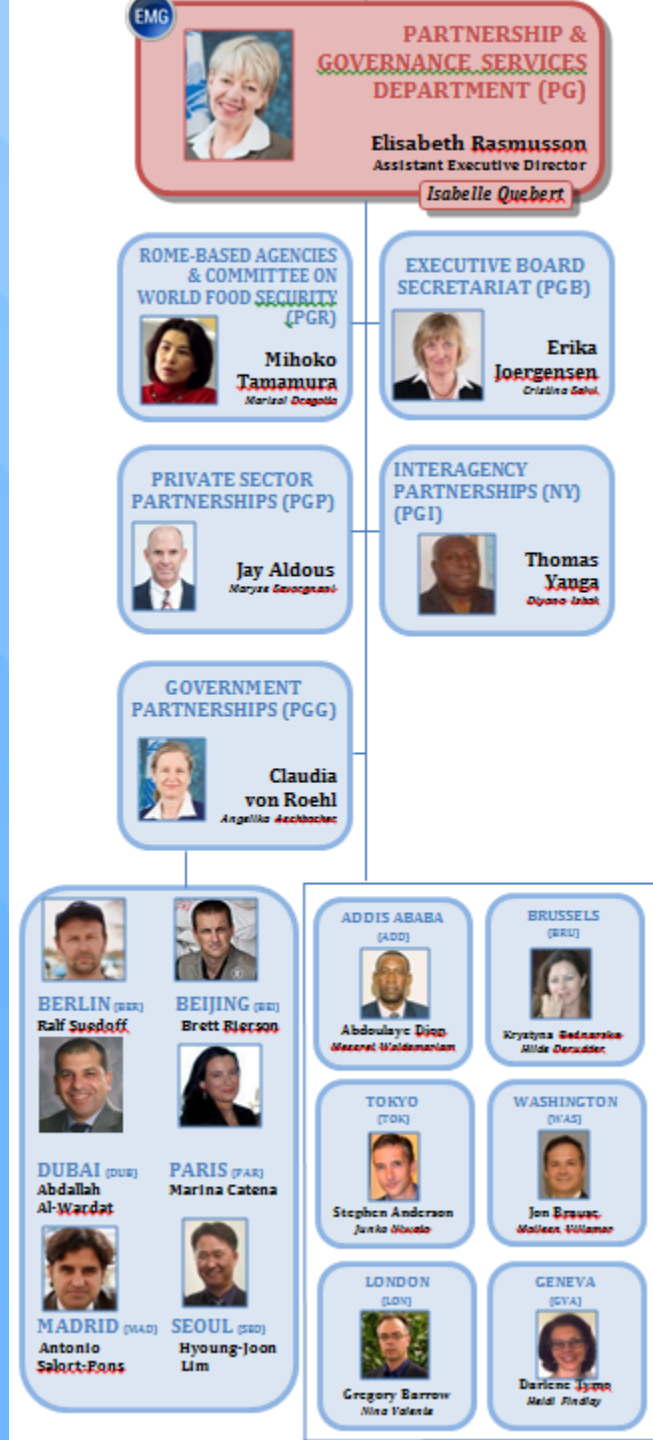
Fit for Purpose



WFP Offices (1)

*Washington, Brussels, New York, Geneva, Addis Ababa, Tokyo, London and Berlin

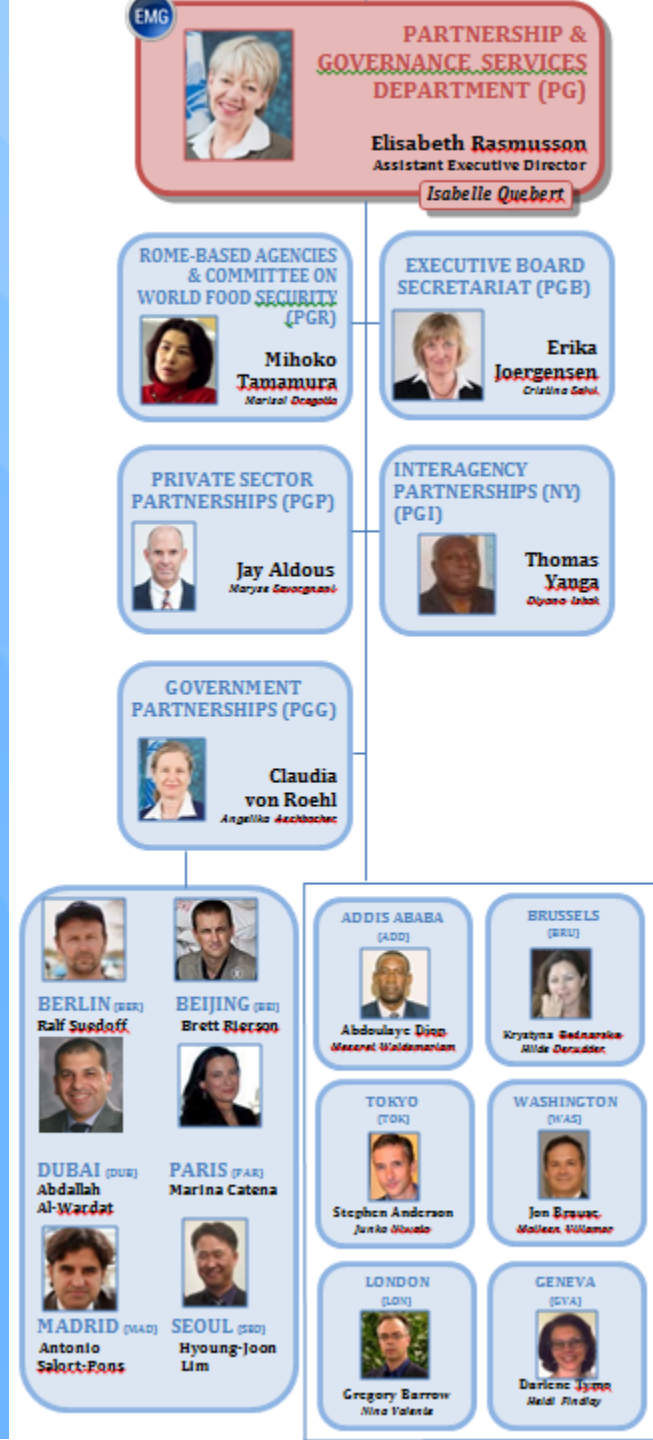
- Critical global hub for international organizations, UN agencies, media and Specialized Centers; and
- Large WFP donor (more than \$100 million annual contributions) with complex funding sources requiring greater positioning and/or technical support to maintain contributions.



WFP Offices (2)

*Beijing, Paris, Madrid, Seoul and Dubai

- Economically-strong donor with growing aid practice;
- Presence required to pursue partnership opportunities;
- Office requested and funded by government and/or the political support from host government is critical for WFP's Strategy; and
- Decision-making for foreign aid centralized in donor country.



PG Departmental Strategy

1. A stronger strategic focus.
2. Clear priorities are established for all PG's work.
3. Obtaining more and higher quality resources from a wider range of partners.
4. Keeping a strong relationship of transparency trust and understanding with the Executive Board.
5. Alignment with corporate priorities.

“No single organization can address today’s complex food and nutrition security challenges”

WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017

WFP's Partnerships Definition

Collaborative relationships between actors that achieve better outcomes for the people we serve by:

- Combining and leveraging complementary resources of all kinds;
- Working together in a transparent, equitable and mutually beneficial way;
- Sharing risks, responsibilities and accountability.

To achieve objectives (both the collective partnership's objectives and individual partner goals) that could not be achieved as efficiently, effectively or innovatively alone, and where the value created is greater than the transaction costs involved.

WFP's Main Partners

1. National Governments

2. NGOs

3. UN

4. Corporate Partners



The Cost of HUNGER in AFRICA

Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition in Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda



10 Findings from the First Phase of the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study*

- 1 Today, there are more stunted children in Africa than 20 years ago.
- 2 69 percent to 82 percent of all cases of child undernutrition are not properly treated.
- 3 Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns one
- 4 Between 7 percent to 16 percent of repetitions in school are associated with stunting.
- 5 Stunted children achieve 0.2 years to 1.2 years less in school education.
- 6 8 percent to 28 percent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
- 7 Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by 1 percent to 8
- 8 40 percent to 67 percent of working-age populations suffered from stunting as children.
- 9 The annual costs associated with child undernutrition reach values equivalent to 1.9
- 10 Eliminating stunting in Africa is a necessary step for inclusive development on the continent.

* Based on results from four first-phase countries

If you want to travel fast, travel alone



**If you want to travel far,
travel together**

If you want to travel fast, travel alone



Thank you



**If you want to travel far,
travel together**