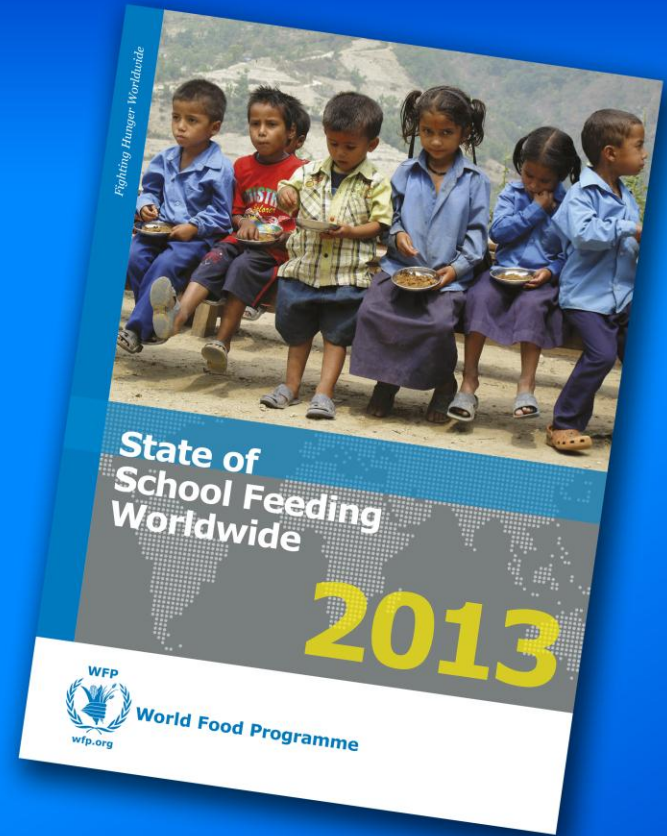


Presentation  
to the Executive Board

**WFP's new flagship  
publication on  
school feeding**

*October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013*



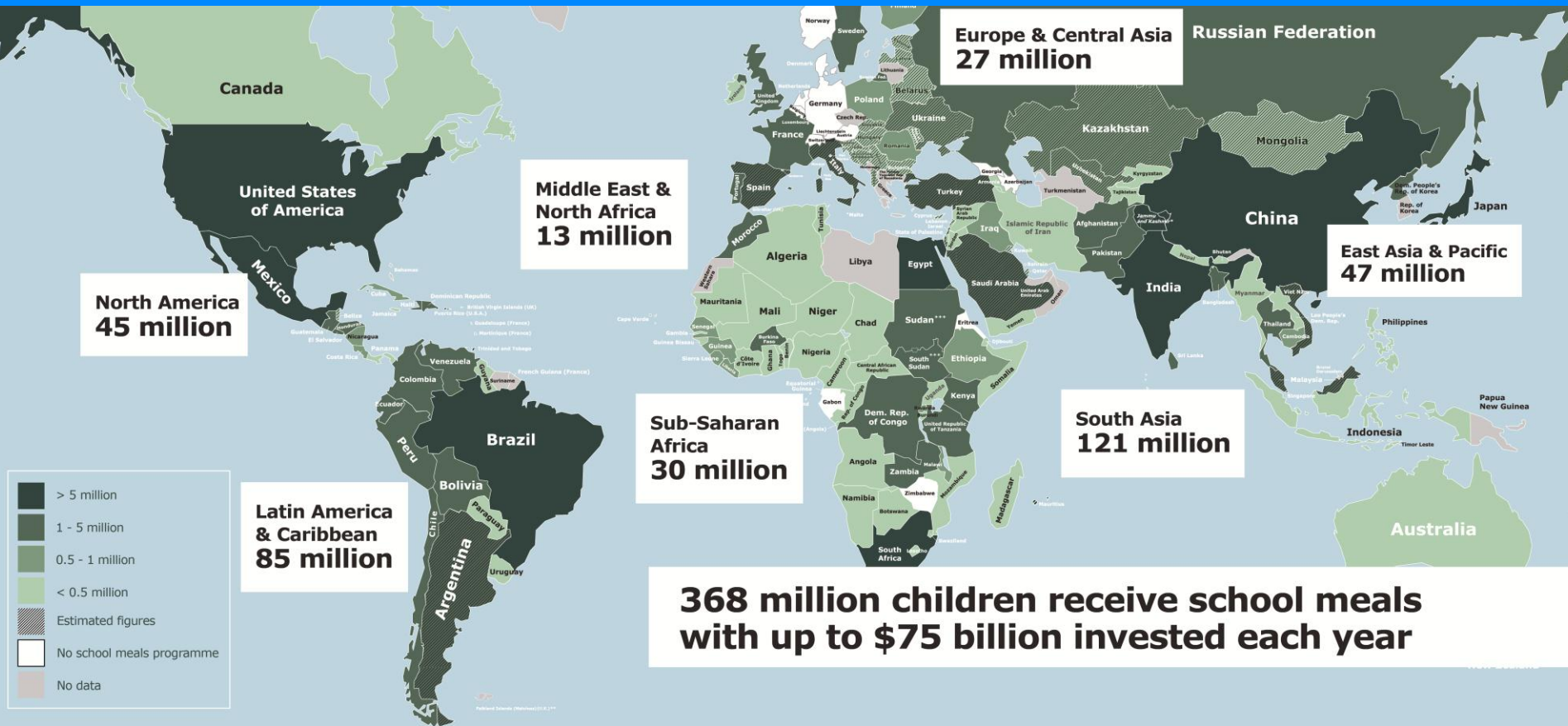
A blue horizontal bar spans the width of the slide, containing the text '5 Key Messages'. To the left of this bar, a blue vertical bar is partially visible. A thin blue line forms a semi-circle on the left side of the slide, passing through the blue bar.

# 5 Key Messages

1

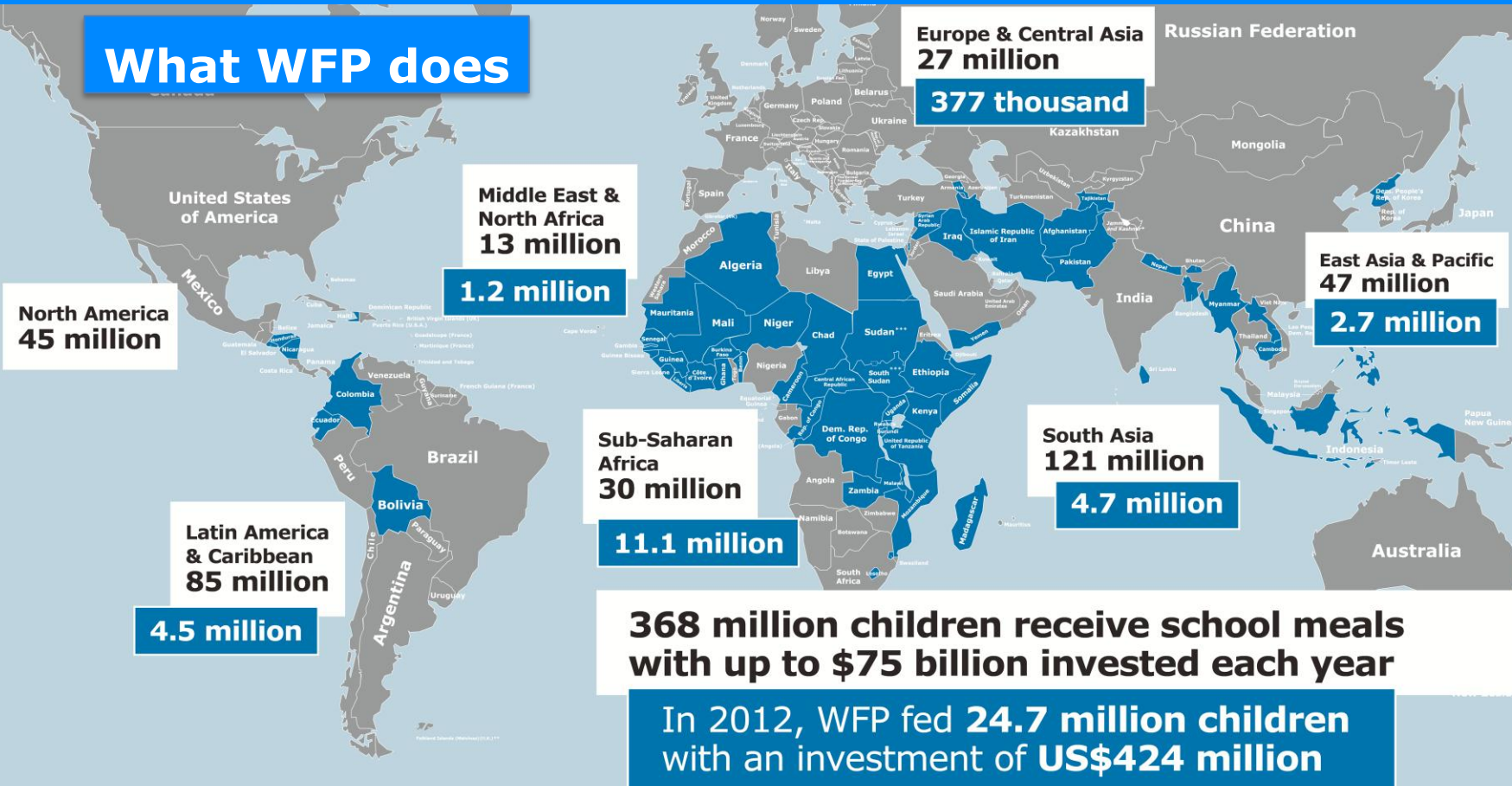
**Almost every country in the world provides food to its school children**

# Children receiving school meals around the world



# Children receiving school meals around the world

## What WFP does



North America  
45 million

Latin America  
& Caribbean  
85 million  
4.5 million

Middle East & North Africa  
13 million  
1.2 million

Sub-Saharan Africa  
30 million  
11.1 million

Europe & Central Asia  
27 million  
377 thousand

South Asia  
121 million  
4.7 million

East Asia & Pacific  
47 million  
2.7 million

**368 million children receive school meals with up to \$75 billion invested each year**  
**In 2012, WFP fed 24.7 million children with an investment of US\$424 million**

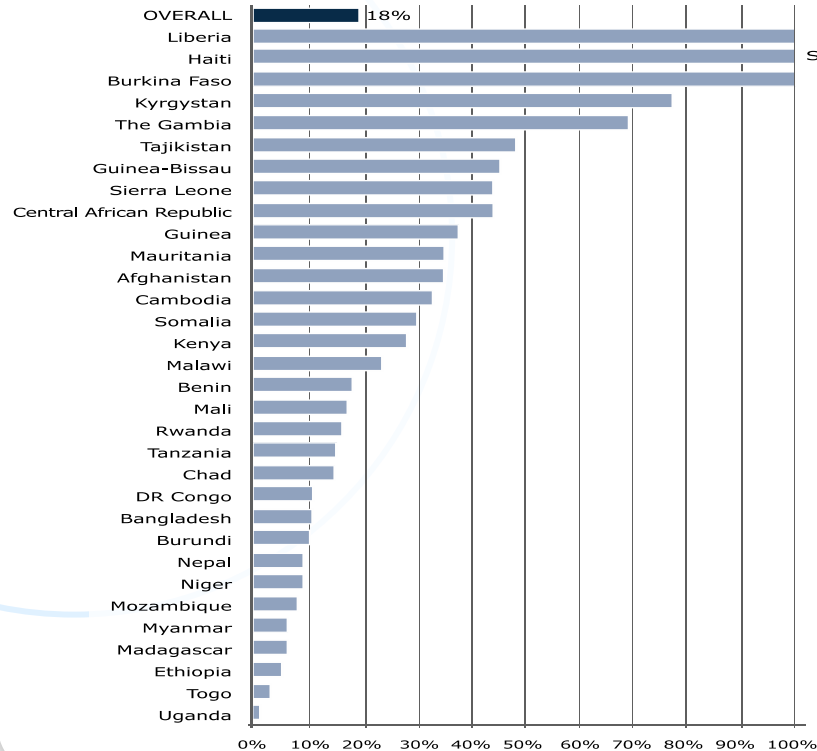
2

**Children in poor countries are less likely to receive a free school meal than children in wealthier countries**

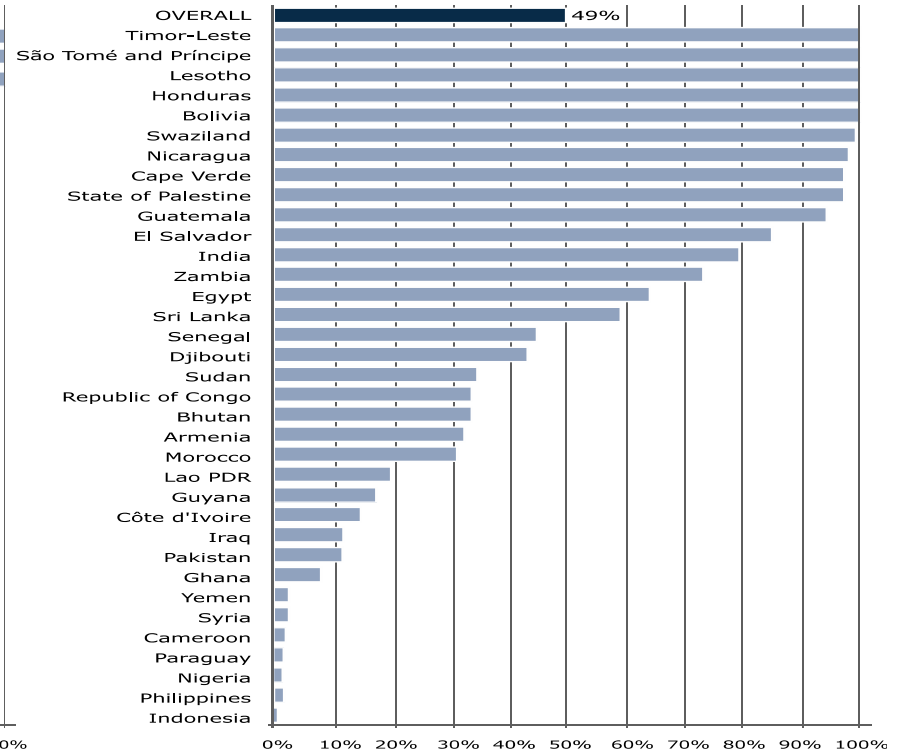
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# Coverage is 18% in poor countries compared to 49% in wealthier countries

## Low-Income Countries



## Lower-Middle-Income Countries



3

**Return on investment:  
For every \$1 spent on school feeding,  
at least \$3 gained**

---



# School feeding has multiple benefits

## Social protection



## Education

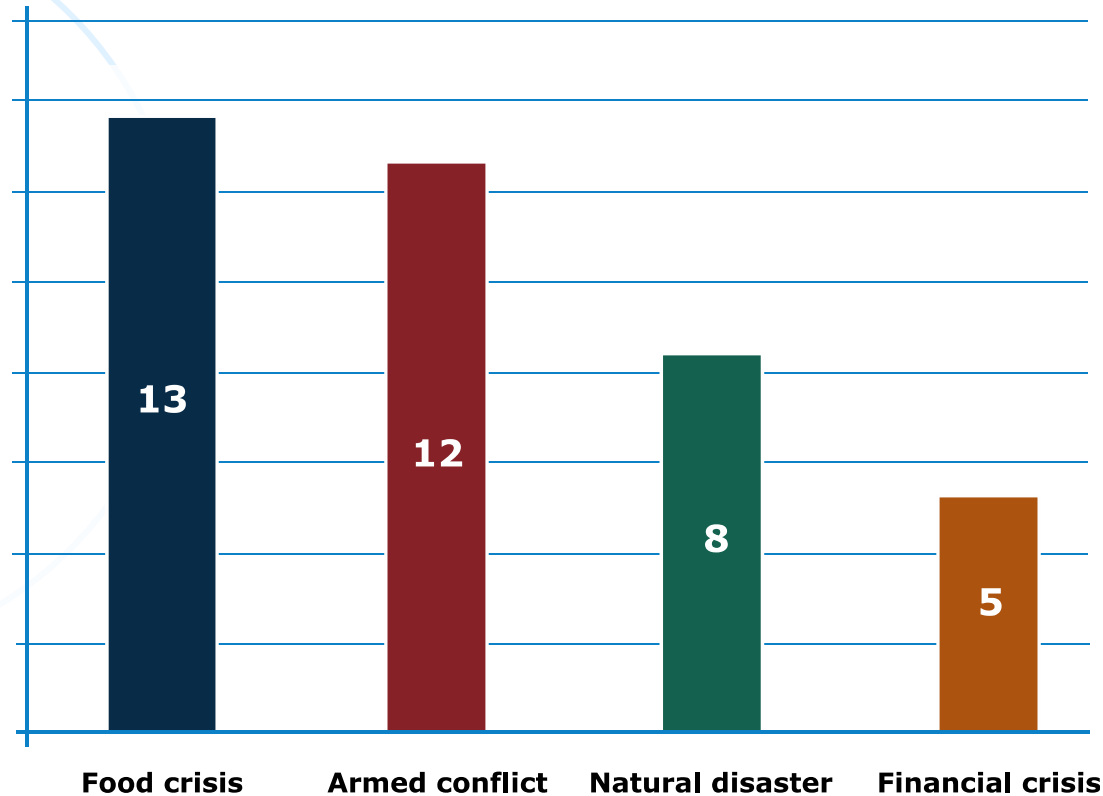


## Nutrition



## Local food production

# In the last 5 years, 38 countries have scaled-up school feeding in response to a crisis





4

**Low-income countries are moving towards owning and running their own school feeding programmes**

# Since 2000, 21 countries have started national programmes

Angola	Lao PDR
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Lesotho
<b>Benin</b>	<b>Mali</b>
<b>Bhutan</b>	<b>Nepal</b>
China	Senegal
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Sierra Leone</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	Swaziland
<b>Honduras</b>	Timor-Leste
Iran	<b>Togo</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	Zambia
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	

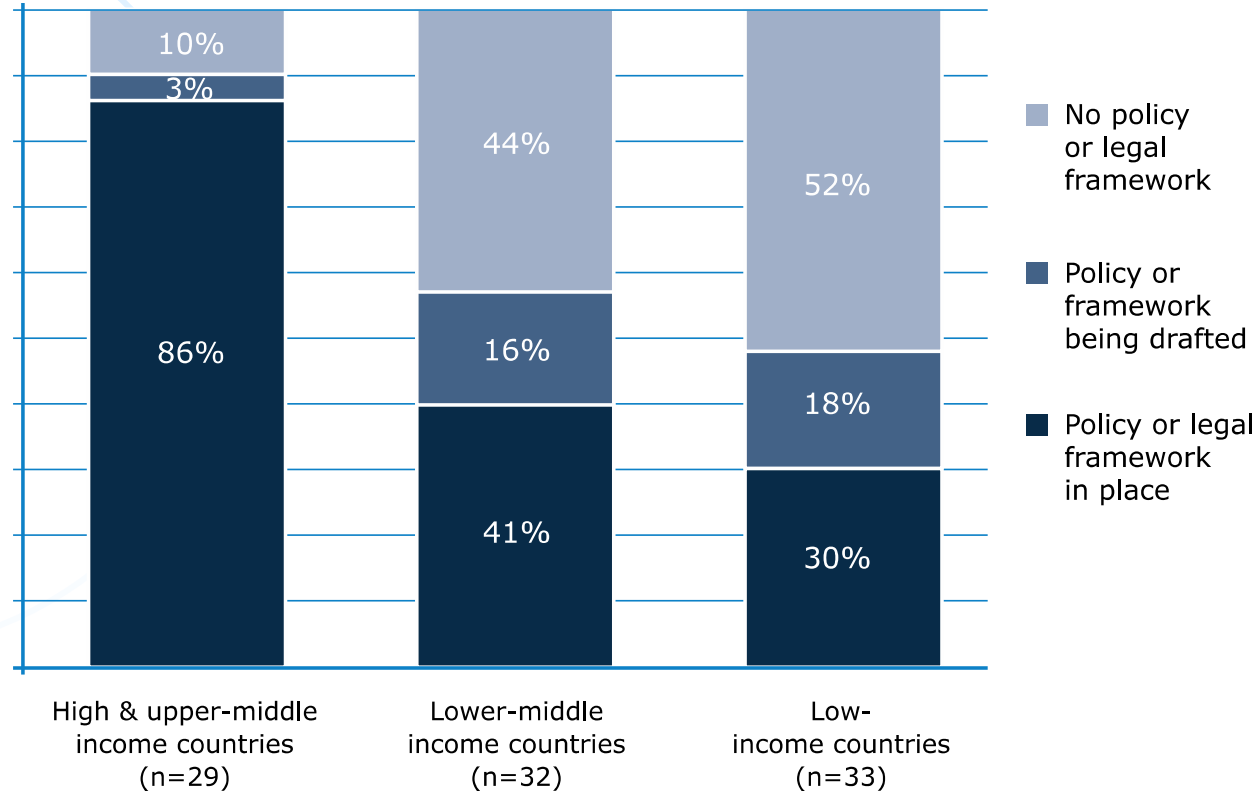
-  Low-income countries
-  Lower-middle income countries

5

**School feeding must be sustainable  
and efficient:  
What can WFP do?**

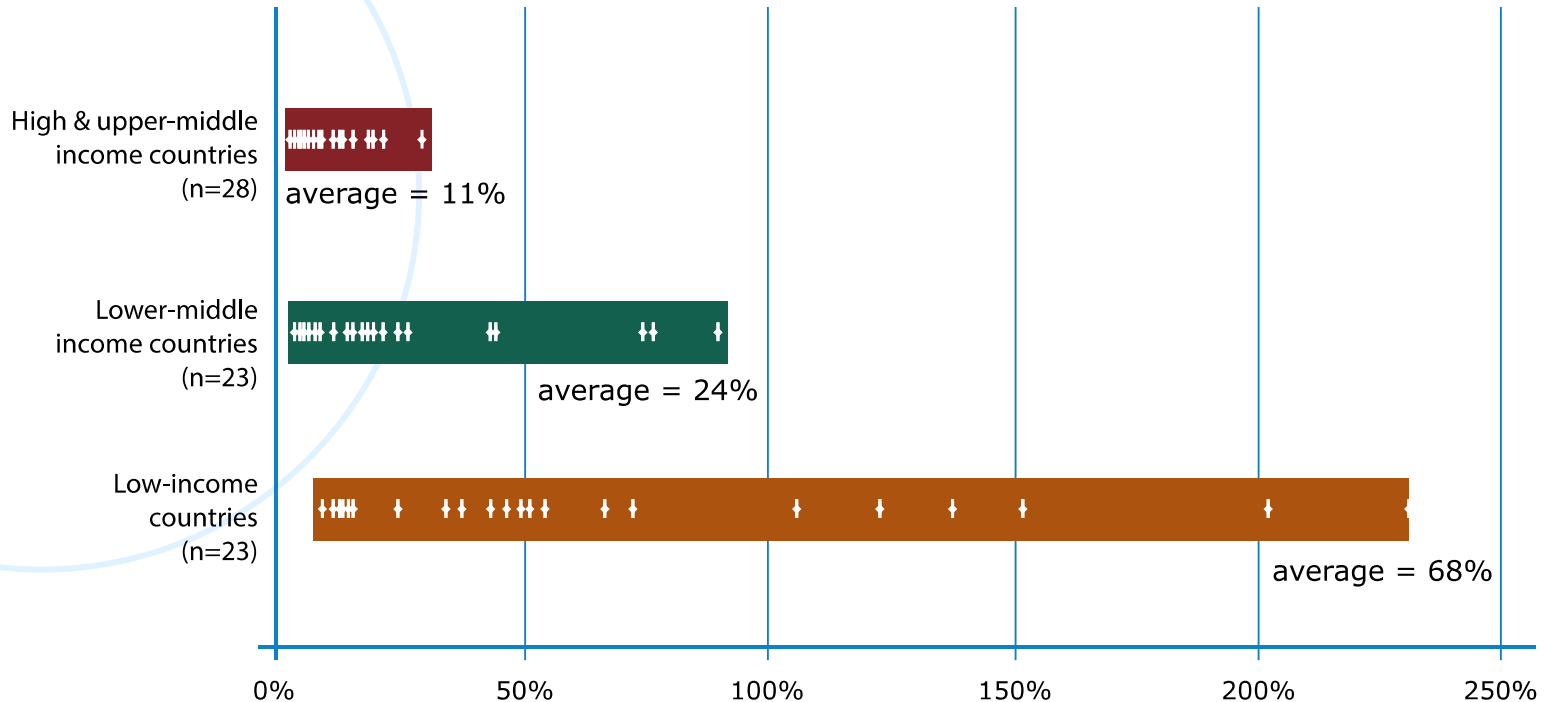
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# We need to help countries build solid policies and frameworks

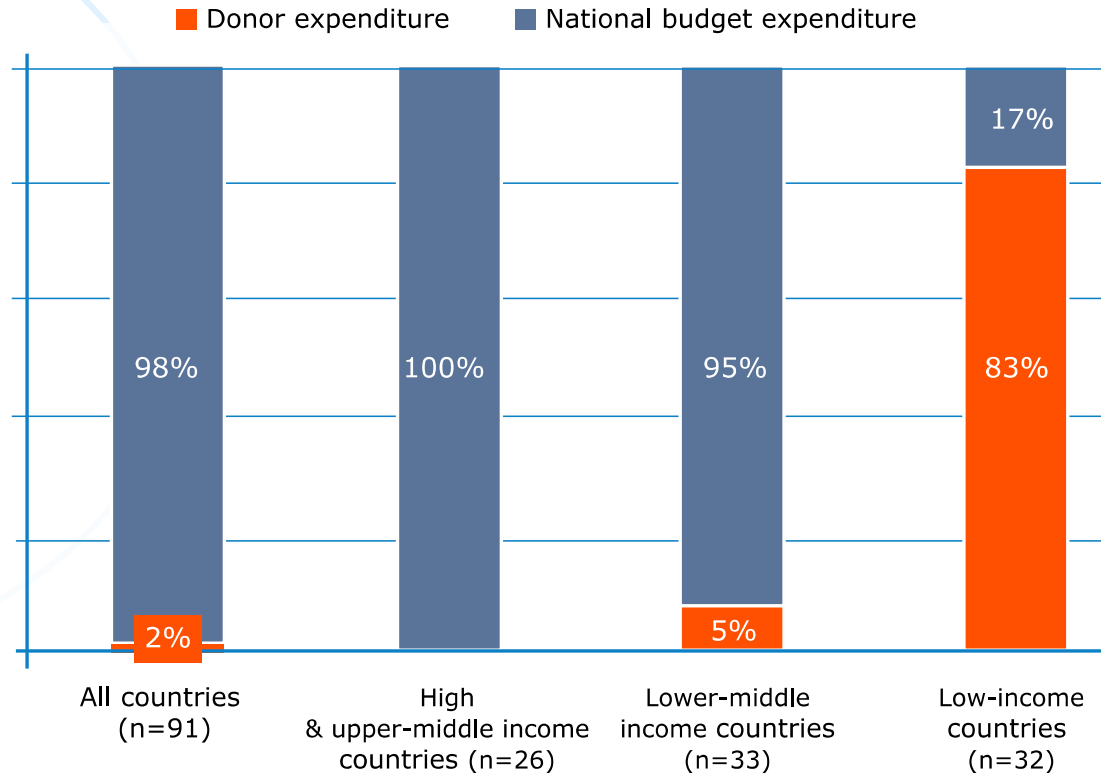


# We need to help countries reduce the costs of providing school meals

For each child: School feeding costs vs basic education costs

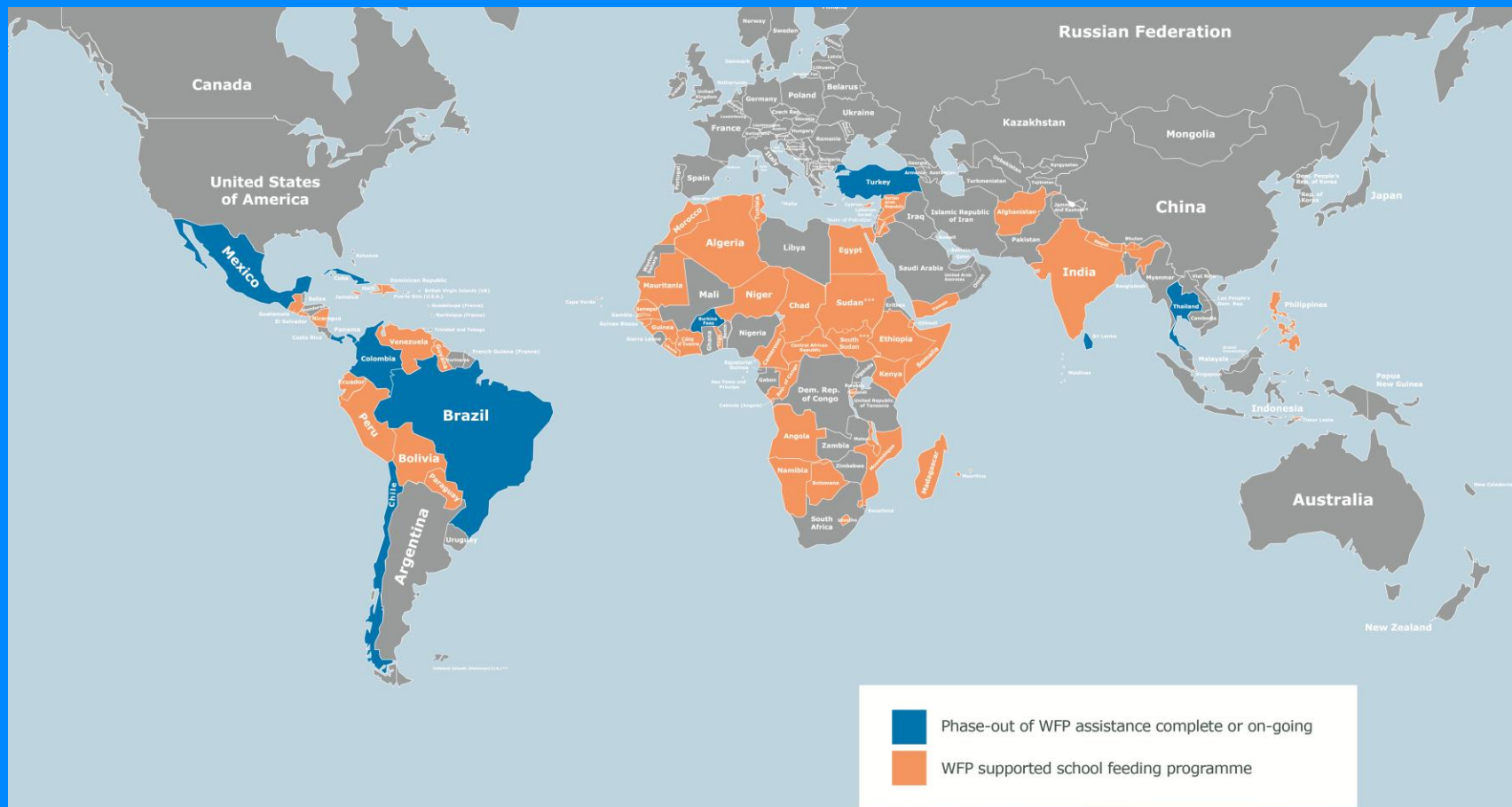


# We need to support countries in securing the funding they need

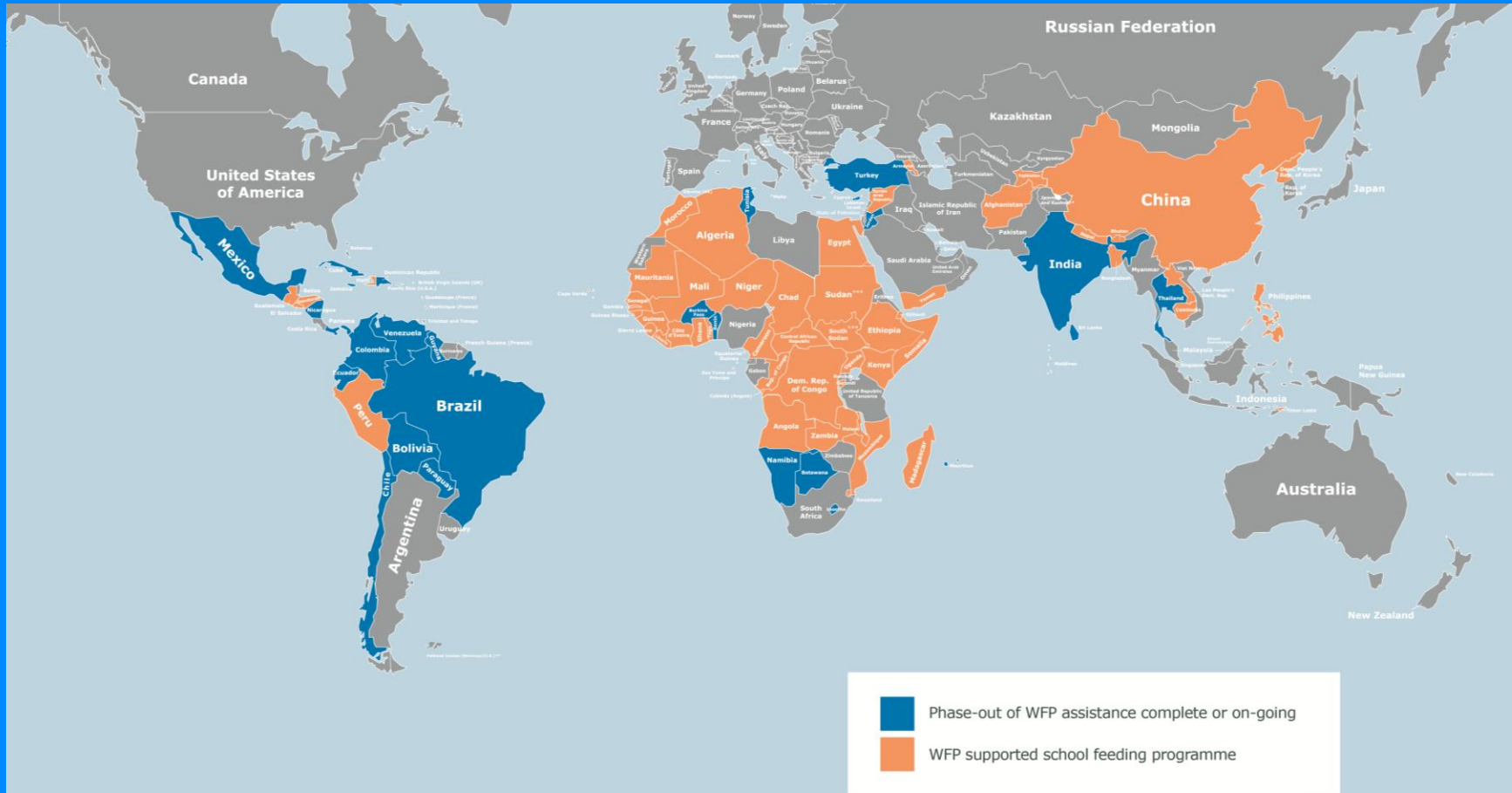




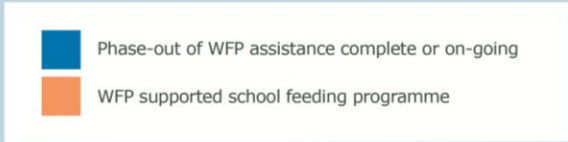
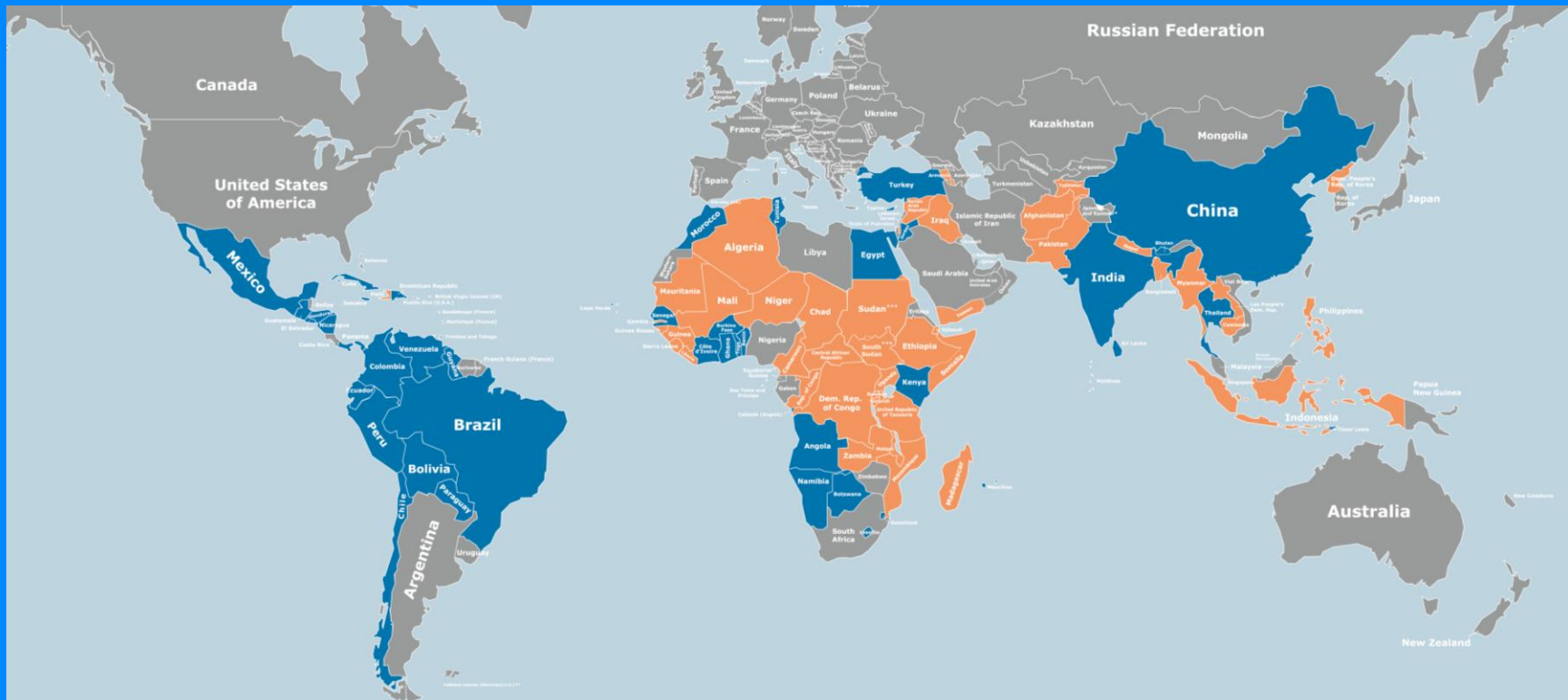
# WFP and school feeding: how it has evolved – 1990



# WFP and school feeding: how it has evolved – 2000



# WFP and school feeding: how it has evolved – 2012



# State of School Feeding Worldwide 2013



World Food Programme



**THE WORLD BANK**  
Working for a World Free of Poverty



# SABER SCHOOL FEEDING FRAMEWORK (Ghana)

## Policy Goals

### 1. Policy Frameworks

School feeding is included in the PRSP. However, there is no published national policy on school feeding.

### 2. Financial Capacity

There is a national budget line for school feeding. However, there are no regional and school budget lines.

### 3. Institutional Capacity and Coordination

There is no multisectoral steering committee coordination efforts, only the Ministry of Education. There was a school feeding unit on a national level, yet it lacked staff, knowledge, and resources.

### 4. Design and Implementation

There is no M&E plan in place. No national standards are set for food modalities and the food basket. Ghana is in the process of setting national standards for food management, procurement, and logistics.

### 5. Community Roles-Reaching Beyond Schools

N/A

## Status

Established



Emerging



Emerging



Latent

