

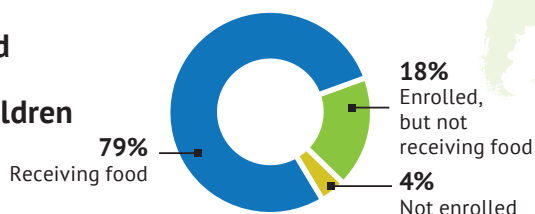


French Republic

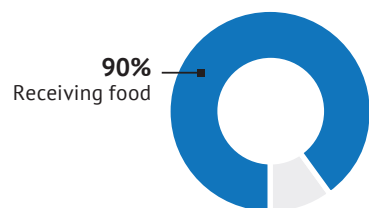


School Meal Coverage (2022-2023)

All Primary and Secondary School-age Children



Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	2,901,000	2,314,900	1,632,005
Primary School	4,056,654	4,052,500	3,656,898
Secondary School	6,023,425	5,653,800	4,274,373*
TOTAL	12,981,079	12,021,200	9,563,276

* The number of secondary fed is inclusive of 469,930 vocational/technical school students who received food.



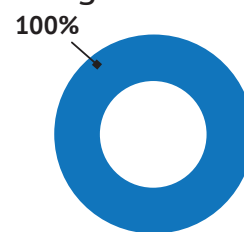
National Laws, Policies, and Standards

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food safety
- Smallholder farms
- Agriculture (apart from smallholders)
- Climate/environment policy
- Private sector involvement

The country had ...

- Inter-sectoral coordination committee for school feeding
- National system for monitoring school feeding

Budget



Total: **USD 10,153,836,442**

- Government: 10,143,268,529
- International donors: 0
- Private sector: 0
- NGOs (domestic): 0
- Other donors: 10,567,913

* Includes funding from the EU school fruit, vegetables and milk scheme

- Line item in the national budget for school feeding

School Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Refined/milled grains
- Blended grain-based products
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Dairy
- Poultry and game meat
- Red meat
- Processed meat
- Fish and shellfish
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Deep-fried foods
- Sweets

- Liquid oils
- Semi-solid and solid fats
- Salt
- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- 100% fruit juice
- Other fruit drink
- Tea
- Other sugar-sweetened beverages

Prohibited food items

Synthetic meat

Food Sources

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

Special Notes: None

Nutrition

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following

- Fortified foods
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved**
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition**
- Objective to meet nutritional goals**
- Objective to reduce obesity**

Limitations on food and beverage marketing...

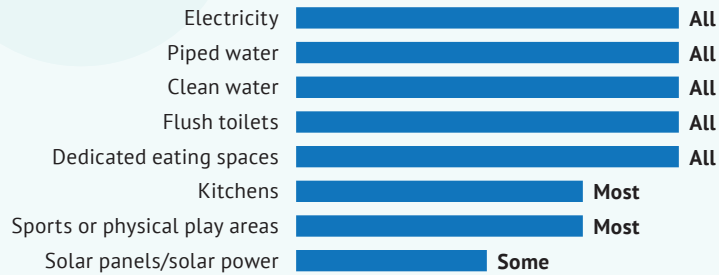
- On school grounds**
- To school age children**

Additional Information

The School Feeding Program of the Local Authorities engaged nutritionists (who were paid by regional and local governments) and implemented initiatives to mitigate overweight and obesity, such as setting nutritional standards for food baskets, restricting food and beverages near or in schools, promoting physical education, providing food and nutrition and health education, and classroom interventions by school nurses. Similarly, the School Breakfast System, Assistance with Social Pricing for School, and the School Milk and Fruit Program addressed overweight and obesity by setting nutritional standards for food baskets, and the School Breakfast System and the School Milk and Fruit Program also restricted food and beverage sales near or in schools and provided food and nutrition and health education.

Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

Share of Schools with ...



Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: **50,000**

- At least 100% paid
- 50-75% women

There was a focus on creating job opportunities for...

- Women
- Youth
- Other Groups

Complementary Activities

- Handwashing with soap**
- Height measurement**
- Weight measurement**
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses**
- Hearing testing/treatment**
- Dental cleaning/testing**
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water**
- Water purification**
- School gardens

Complementary Education Programs

- Food and nutrition**
- Agriculture
- Environment/climate/sustainability**
- Hygiene**
- Health**
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education**
- Mental health

Additional Information

The School Feeding Program of the Local Authorities engaged small and medium/large-scale farmers. It involved the private sector in food trading, processing, transport, catering, supplying, and technical assistance. It also encouraged community engagement, and students' families contributed to the program by paying a partial price. In the School Breakfast System, small-scale farmers succeeded in competitive tendering, but the program did not engage farmers directly. The private sector rented/sold supplies and donated them to the program, and community engagement was also encouraged. The Assistance with Social Pricing for School used formalized or adapted (small businesses and local farmers) tendering but did not directly involve farmers, and students' families paid a partial price. The School Milk and Fruit Program, without tendering procedures, engaged small and medium/large-scale farmers and involved the private sector in food trading, processing, transport, catering, supplying, and technical assistance.

Environmental Sustainability

Targeted climate-friendly foods

Yes No

Steps taken to limit food waste

- Sealed food storage
- Fumigation/pest control in storage area
- Use of hermetic bags or larger hermetic storage system
- Routine testing/monitoring of dry food storage
- Use of nearly-expired food
- Use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce
- Campaign to reduce how much food students throw away

Steps taken to limit package waste

- Re-use of bags/containers
- Recycling
- Use of compostable materials
- Use of “bulk serve” containers
- Prohibiting specific types of packaging

Additional Information

The School Feeding Program of the Local Authorities prepared food both on school grounds and in centralized kitchens, mitigating food waste by adapting portion sizes, and reducing packaging waste by using stainless steel containers for delivered food. The program also targeted climate-friendly foods by establishing a vegetarian menu. The School Breakfast System prepared food on school grounds or distributed it unprocessed, raised awareness among students about food waste, and preferred agreements with local producers for climate-friendly foods. The Assistance with Social Pricing for School prepared food both on school grounds and in centralized kitchens. The School Milk and Fruit Program prepared food on school grounds, in centralized kitchens, and private facilities, or purchased it in both processed and unprocessed forms.

Emergencies

Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

Yes No

Strategies to address the impact of emergencies

- Seek alternative food sources or suppliers
- Changes in numbers of students fed
- Negotiate better prices with existing suppliers
- Establish alternative supply routes or transportation methods
- Source different or alternative food
- Release of food reserves
- Increase funding or budget allocation for school feeding
- Collaborate with local producers or suppliers to reduce dependence on global supply chains
- Changes in delivery method
- Changes in feeding modality
- Changes in feeding frequency
- No particular strategy was used

Additional Information

None of the school meal programs in France reported being affected by an emergency in the 2022-2023 school year.

Successes and Challenges

Successes

1. Sustainable food;
2. Nutritional quality;
3. Social pricing;
4. Health safety

Challenges

No challenges reported.

School Feeding Program of the Local Authorities

(Programme d'Alimentation Scolaire des Collectivités Territoriales)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): Regions, departments, and municipalities
- Local governments managed the program (Decentralized decision-making).
- Local government procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	1,632,005	49%	51%
Primary School	3,656,898	49%	51%
Secondary School	4,274,373*	48%	52%
TOTAL	9,563,276	49%	51%

* The number of secondary fed is inclusive of 469,930 vocational/technical school students who received food.

Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Refined/milled grains
- Blended grain-based products
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Dairy
- Poultry and game meat
- Red meat
- Processed meat
- Fish and shellfish
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Deep-fried foods
- Salt
- Dairy milk

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To reduce hunger
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity
- To meet agricultural goals

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals

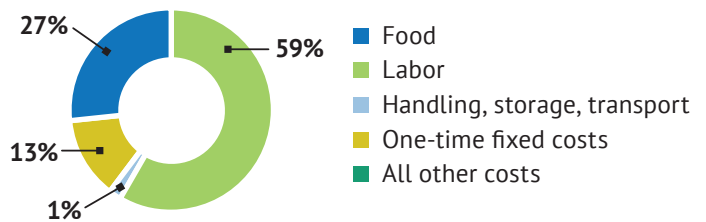
Frequency and Duration

- 5 times per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Universal

Expenses



Food Sources

Yes - Purchased (domestic)
Yes - Purchased (foreign)

No - In-kind (domestic)
No - In-kind (foreign)

Additional Information

The program began operating in 1986. Students participated in Menu Commissions, through which their preferences were considered in forming the school menu.

School Breakfast System

(Dispositif petits déjeuners à l'école)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): The Interministerial Delegation for the Fight against Poverty (*Délégation Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Pauvreté - DIPLP*) and the General Directorate of School Education (*Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Scolaire - DGESCO*)
- The program was managed with both centralized and decentralized decision-making (Semi-decentralized).
- Local government procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	Unknown	–	–
Primary School	Unknown	–	–
Secondary School	0	–	–
TOTAL	249,028	–	–

Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Refined/milled grains
- Dairy
- Fruits
- Dairy milk

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To reduce hunger
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals

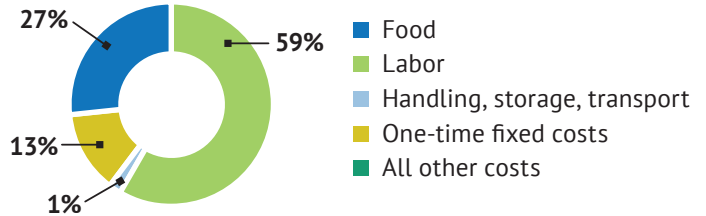
Frequency and Duration

- 1 time per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Overseas departments and regions and priority education networks (REP/REP+)

Expenses



Food Sources

- Yes - Purchased (domestic)
- Yes - Purchased (foreign)

- No - In-kind (domestic)
- No - In-kind (foreign)

Additional Information

The program began operating in 2019. An additional program objective was to combat food insecurity.

Assistance with Social Pricing for School Canteens

(Aide à la Tarification Sociale des Cantines Scolaires)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): The Interministerial Delegation for the Fight against Poverty (*Délégation Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Pauvreté - DIPLP*) and the Directorate General for Social Cohesion (*Direction Générale de la Cohésion Sociale - DGCS*)
- The national government managed the program (Centralized decision-making).
- Local government procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	0	—	—
Primary School	181,000	—	—
Secondary School	0	—	—
TOTAL	181,000	—	—

Foods and Beverages

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whole grains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish and shellfish |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refined/milled grains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deep orange vegetables and tubers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blended grain-based products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White roots and tubers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fruits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nuts and seeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dark green leafy vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eggs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cruciferous vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dairy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poultry and game meat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deep-fried foods |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Red meat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processed meat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dairy milk |

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To reduce hunger
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals

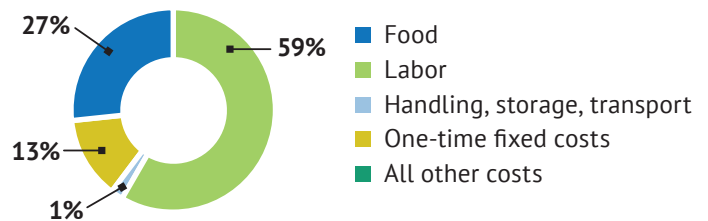
Frequency and Duration

- 4 times per week
- During the school year

Targeting

- Geographic (Municipalities eligible for the “equalization” fraction of the rural solidarity grant and family income), grade levels (preschools and elementary schools), school type, and individual student characteristics

Expenses



Food Sources

Yes - Purchased (domestic)
Yes - Purchased (foreign)

No - In-kind (domestic)
No - In-kind (foreign)

Additional Information

The program began operating in 2019. An additional program objective was to offer a preferential rate to the poorest families.

School Milk and Fruit Program

(Programme Lait et Fruits à l'École)

Management

- Lead implementer(s): Ministry in charge of agriculture, with support of the ministries in charge of national education and health, along with FranceAgriMer (*Établissement national des produits de l'agriculture et de la mer*)
- An international donor agency or other implementing partner managed the program.
- Local government procured the food

How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	192,469	–	–
Primary School	381,772	–	–
Secondary School	125,700	–	–
TOTAL	699,941	–	–

Foods and Beverages

- Dairy
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Dairy milk

Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- Local food sourcing
- Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools**
- Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- Effort is made to reduce food miles

Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity

Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals
- In-school snacks

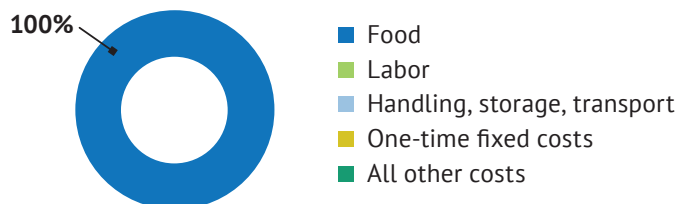
Frequency and Duration

- It varies across each institution.
- During the school year

Targeting

- Geographic, grade levels (from preschool to 12th grade), and school characteristics

Expenses



Food Sources

No information provided

Additional Information

The program began operating in 2017.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs® collects data from government sources and is funded, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contact info@gcnf.org for more information.

Citation: Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, France. <https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>