

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Benin

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In Benin, WFP achieved significant milestones under each strategic outcome of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) 2018-2019.

Support was provided to the national school feeding programme through provision of nutritious meals to 104,490 primary schoolchildren in 620 schools in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and South regions for the school year 2018 (strategic outcome 1).

In 2017, the Government entrusted WFP with the implementation and coordination of its national integrated school feeding programme (PNASI)[1]. WFP supported the implementation of the PNASI in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), contributing to increase the children attendance rate to 81 percent in 2018 compared to 75.5 in 2017. The number of children enrolled increased to 79.5 percent (80 percent for boys and 79 percent for girls) compared to 67 percent (69 percent for boys and 65.8 for girls) in 2017.

The PNASI was launched with 1,579 schools and expanded to 3,179 schools in October 2018. With 620 additional WFP assisted schools, the school feeding programme covered 50 percent of Benin public primary schools. The Government aims to reach its goal of 'one school, one canteen' by 2025.

WFP provided assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months in the north of the country for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (strategic outcome 2). Despite the reduction in the number of beneficiaries from 2,510 in 2017 to 1,389 in 2018 because of funding constraints, WFP's nutritional assistance to vulnerable groups helped improve their nutritional status in the districts of Karimama and Malanville.

Under the strategic outcome 3, limited resources prevented WFP from implementing food assistance for-assets activities in vulnerable district of Malanville in the north of Benin, to support local smallholder farmer production through local purchase and improve the livelihood of local communities.

Within six months, WFP, through capacity strengthening, successfully completed the handover of the school feeding programme to the Government under the national school feeding programme.

In addition to enhancing its collaboration with the Government and donors in 2018, WFP established field level agreements with local operating NGOs. Partnerships with other UN agencies including FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP[1] enabled joint nutrition-health projects to target the most vulnerable communities in identified convergence zones in northern Benin.

The implementation of the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) is scheduled to start in July 2019. It will enable WFP to transition from providing direct

assistance to an advisory and enabling role to the Government, supporting the design and implementation of a national home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. The CSP incorporates long-term solutions addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition and requires additional partnerships to promote a holistic approach to addressing malnutrition across Benin.



105,879
total beneficiaries
in 2018

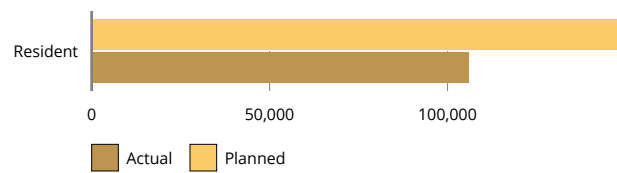


44%
female

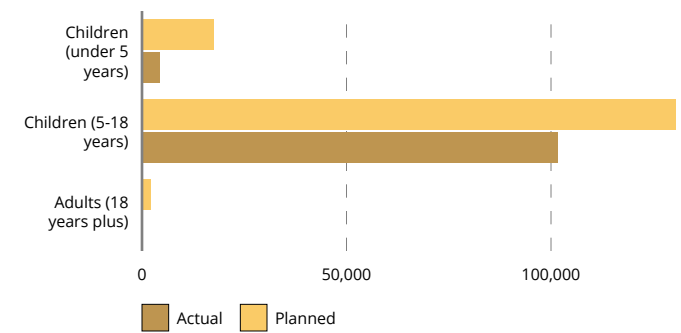


56%
male

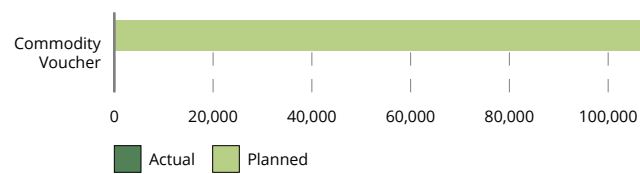
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



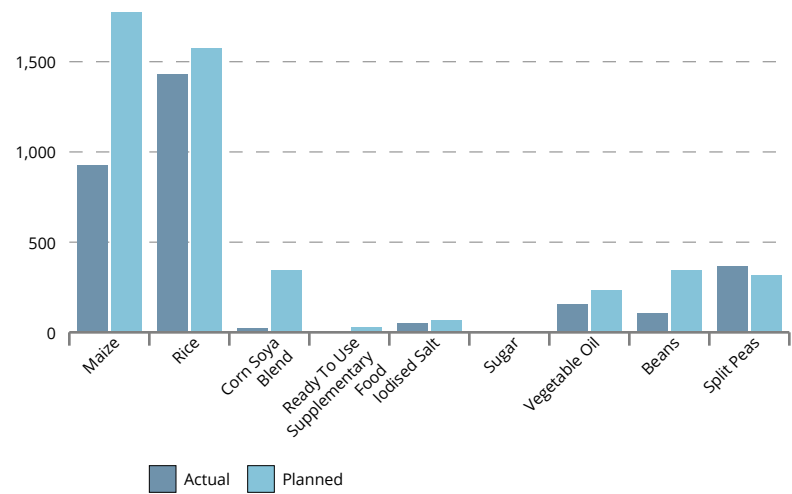
Beneficiaries by Age Group



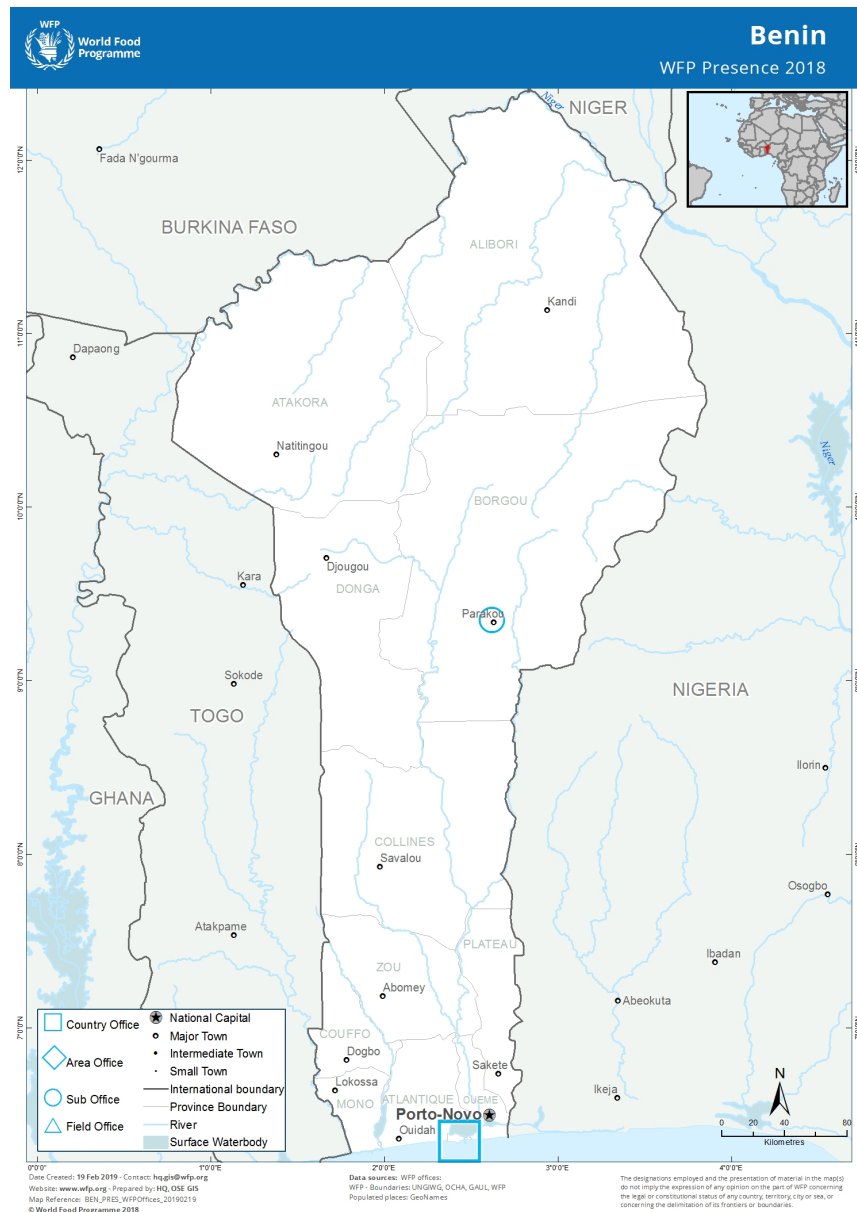
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The Republic of Benin is a low-income food-deficit country with an estimated population of 10.9 million[1] and a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 827.[2] The population is predominantly rural with a large part located in the south and the highest concentration along the Atlantic coast.

According to the fourth general population and housing census undertaken in 2013, 51.2 percent of the population are women and seventeen percent are aged 6-59 months (17.6 percent boys and 16.4 percent girls). Over 50 percent of the country's population is under 18.

Benin is a politically stable democracy since 1990, with a decentralized system of governance and a socio-political environment that is friendly and conducive to business. The country nevertheless ranked 163 out of 189 countries on the 2018 Human Development Index. The national poverty rate rose from 37.5 percent in 2006 to 40.1 percent in 2015 with higher rates in Alibori, Mono and Couffo.

In 2017, Benin's score on the Global Hunger Index improved, rising from 24.4 in 2008 to 31.7. However, the level of food insecurity deteriorated over time and became alarming in 2013, at 13 percent compared to 12 percent in 2008.

The 2017 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis shows that 10 percent (1,09 million people) of Benin households were in a state of food insecurity while 43 percent were on the verge of food insecurity. Food insecurity rose during the lean season and was more pronounced in rural areas (15 percent) than in urban areas (8 percent). Atacora, in northwest Benin (24 percent of households) and Couffo in central Benin (16 percent) are the most affected, followed by Collines (centre) with 15 percent food insecurity prevalence and Zou, where 12 percent households were food insecure.[3]

Malnutrition particularly affects young children. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) is considered to cause about half of infant-children mortality rate, estimated in Benin at the high rate of 96 per thousand in 2018. The national prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months has fortunately decreased, falling to 5 percent in 2017. Chronic malnutrition affected 32 percent of children with higher prevalence in rural areas (38 percent) than in urban areas (29 percent). Anaemia affects nationally 58 percent of pregnant and lactating women and 72 percent of children aged 6-59 months, well above the 40 percent threshold set by the World Health Organisation.

Benin is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change (155 out of 181 countries) in 2018. Changes in rainfall patterns and intensity may exacerbate droughts and floods, with rural populations and smallholder farmers being the most vulnerable to its effect on agricultural production while more than 70 percent of the population depends on employment in the agricultural sector. Every year since 2009, the country faces localised droughts and floods

affecting thousands of people in the regions of Karimama, Malanville in the north of the country and in the south Oueme, Mono and Couffo regions.

Most smallholders suffer from limited market access and information, lack of training and farming technologies. Fewer households headed by women experience poverty (28 percent compared to 38 percent of households headed by men), but women suffer structural and socio-cultural discrimination that limit their access to economic opportunities. They are underrepresented in decision-making positions.

Despite the important role of women in agriculture, their access and control of capital resources such as land is limited. In the largely patriarchal society of Benin, women have limited access to land due to discriminatory laws and inheritance rights. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS which affect women more than men decreased from 2 percent in 2006 to 1.2 percent in 2014.[4]

The education system in Benin faces persistent challenges.[5] Only 38 percent of the populations are literate, of which 50 percent men and 27 percent women. The gross primary completion rates are 66 percent for girls and 80 percent for boys. The quality of education and of school infrastructure is poor. Although the 2015 national net enrolment rate is 98 percent (99.6 percent for boys and 96.3 percent for girls), Benin still has several rural districts with enrolment rates below 50 percent, especially in the northern part of the country. The primary school completion rate is at 81 percent nationwide, with only 76 percent girls completing primary schools versus 86 percent boys. The percentage of men (30.8 percent) with secondary education is almost double that of women (15.8 percent).

The Government considers school feeding to be essential to improving access to primary education and increasing the retention rate, particularly among girls. A national school feeding programme is in place since 2000 and was expanded from reaching 1,579 primary schools in 2017 to 3,179 in 2018. Following a request from the Government, WFP will support in further expansion.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP Benin received funding from multilateral contributions and private donors, reaching 57 percent of the needs for the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP).

Important funding from the Government allowed WFP to implement the national school feeding programme which started with 1,579 schools in 2017 and later extended to 1,600 additional schools in 2018 (3,179 school in total). The Government committed to allocate USD 85 million for the implementation of the national integrated school feeding programme (PNASI).[1]

In 2018, WFP managed to implement the major activities of school feeding and nutrition. However, due to funding constraints all the planned beneficiaries could not be reached. To address the funding challenges, WFP advocated with the Government for additional funding as well as government ownership of the school feeding programme.

WFP adjusted its operational map to focus its nutrition interventions on the most vulnerable communities. Resilience building activities were not implemented because of lack of resources.

However, innovative programmes such as the integrated approach of school feeding continued to be developed. Canteens were linked to local production, health, hygiene and nutrition sensitisation, making schools the entry point for the local development.

In agreement with the Government, WFP started designing the mid-term WFP/Government joint evaluation of PNASI. The evaluation is scheduled to start mid-April 2019. It will cover the period from September 2017 to June 2019 and constitutes a crucial exercise in assessing the activities carried out and preparing for future years of implementation. The findings and recommendations of the evaluation will be used both by the Ministry of primary education and WFP to inform and guide future decisions on the programme implementation through the upcoming country strategic plan (CSP).

From an organizational performance perspective, while it was initially planned to recruit additional staff to implement the country programme, the level of resources did not allow WFP to recruit the number of staff needed. WFP realigned functions and strengthened core national functions to mitigate the limitation in human resource capacity and staffing.

With the available funding, WFP was able to meet 100 percent of its outcome indicator targets for school feeding, in close collaboration with the host country and strategic partners.

The implementation of a business operating system (BOS) as one of the five pillars of the 'Delivering as One' approach developed by the United Nations Country Team contributed to saving time and money. Through the BOS, UN agencies negotiated 10 long-term agreements in several areas including travel, transit equipment, generator repairs and maintenance, banking services and catering.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round

In line with WFP's support to the Government towards achieving SDG 2, this strategic outcome aimed to ensure adequate access to safe and nutritious food for schoolchildren during the school year. WFP promoted an integrated approach to achieve multi-sectoral results including through partnerships, capacity strengthening and technical support to stakeholders at local, regional and national levels. The Government identified school feeding as essential to improve access to primary education and increase the retention rate, particularly among girls. All interventions sought to integrate gender with the aim of empowering women, men, girls and boys and de-constructing discriminatory gender roles.

Under this strategic outcome, the school feeding activity was successively implemented, reaching some 104,490 beneficiaries (47,956 girls and 56,534 boys). WFP distributed 3,000 mt of food to the vulnerable people, achieving 75 percent of the 4,000 mt planned in 2018. However, the second food distribution was not realized because of demonstrations that paralyzed the education sector in Benin for over three months.

The main activity focused on providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren aged 5-18 years, based on WFP foods basket and in-kind contributions from school community. Targeted schoolchildren received timely and adequate nutritious meals every school day including fresh foods vegetables, fish or meat provided by the local community to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. These meals aimed to stimulate the children's growth, development and learning, and acted as an incentive for poor parents to send and keep their children to school for the entire school year, thus improving school enrolment and retention rates.

Through activity 2, WFP provided capacity strengthening to 200 stakeholders from the government institutions at local and national levels to enhance their capacity to manage the school feeding programme and ensure a smooth implementation of the school feeding national policy. Training contributed to improve counterparts knowledge on the link between school feeding and local production.

Children were taught basic health and hygiene practices that improved their nutritional status and de-constructed discriminatory gender roles. WFP employed a nutrition-sensitive approach and local community members, teachers and local actors benefited from social behavior change communication and nutrition education.

WFP signed an agreement with two different local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the implementation and monitoring of the school feeding activities in 620 schools. Additionally, WFP worked with the national and local government authorities and strategic partnerships to improve the enrolment and retention rates of schoolchildren.

The resources situation remained stable in 2018 with contributions received from the Government to implement the school feeding programme. Priority was given to this important activity which has 75 percent of the total amount of the I-CSP.

WFP, recruited a donor relation in charge of elaborating a resources mobilization strategy and engaged a high-level discussion with the Government on the financing of the 620 schools with the funds mobilized by WFP.

Building on the success of WFP's school feeding programme, the Government sought support from WFP for the implementation and coordination of its national integrated school feeding programme (PNASI). With WFP support, the Government took concrete steps to expand and strengthen the programme by investing USD 47 million to promote the PNASI, which covered 1,579 primary schools out of 7,616 countrywide in 2017. In 2018, the Government raised its contribution to USD 50 million to expand the PNASI coverage to 3,179 or 42 percent of schools. This expansion phase began during the 2018 to 2019 school year and is being implemented by WFP.

Strategic Outcome 02

Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021

This strategic outcome aimed to enhance the nutritional status of malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), as well as provide supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months at risk of stunting.

WFP provided ready-to-use supplementary food to targeted children aged 6-23 months to prevent acute malnutrition. For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), targeted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received rations of SuperCereal Plus (and vegetable oil for PLW). With the available funding, WFP conducted activities for the treatment of malnutrition in 10 boroughs of the districts of Karimama and Malanville, identified as vulnerable convergence zone for UN-joint projects.

In addition to these nutrition specific interventions, nutrition information and counselling were implemented whenever possible including at local health



community centres, and helped to improve the nutritional status of assistance recipients. To prevent chronic malnutrition, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) were targeted with communications on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and on healthy feeding practices for infants and young children.

Nutrition activities were carried out in coordination with the Departmental Health Directorate in Alibori-Borgou and the health zone of Karimama-Malanville. WFP strengthened the capacity of the health workers in the Karimama-Malanville health zone to improve the implementation of nutrition activities.

Malnutrition treatment and prevention activities could only reach 17 percent of the targeted beneficiaries, with a total of 39 mt of fortified food items delivered. This WFP assistance helped to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries where nutrition education and counselling got implemented.

Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018

In Benin smallholders comprised 36 percent of householders and make up 34.3 percent of the GDP[1] and 36 percent of households depend solely on agricultural production for income, and another 30 percent depend on crop production, livestock or fishing. Farming households cultivate small areas and national level, around 50 percent cultivate less than 2 ha. Women play a large role in agriculture, with around 70 percent of women living in rural areas where they comprise 60-80 percent of agricultural labour and contribute up to 44 percent of the activity necessary to feed their families.[1] Smallholders in the regions of Mono, Couffo, Alibori, Borgou, Collines, Atacora and Donga are particularly vulnerable to shocks and the lean season. This is due to the initial position of insecurity, poor soil fertility and inadequate implementation of agricultural policy. In addition, climate risks may affect Benin's agriculture-based economy and lead to setbacks in the progress made by smallholder farmers in times of good harvest.

Based on these findings, WFP, through this strategic outcome planned to improve the livelihoods of smallholders as well as enhance their resilience and that of vulnerable communities to recurrent shocks. Interventions aimed to help local community develop their farming assets and provide smallholders with support for market access, thereby increasing their productivity and income. The provision of asset creation through cash-based transfers and livelihood support to vulnerable communities was targeted in the departments of Karimama and Malanville in northern Benin, identified as vulnerable areas with low income and high food insecurity.

Although addressing the needs identified under this strategic outcome could contribute to reduce food insecurity in an effective and sustainable manner, WFP was not able to implement the planned activities under this strategic outcome in 2018 for lack of funding.

WFP targeted 9,800 beneficiaries (50 percent women and 50 percent men) in vulnerable areas including Karimama, Malanville characterized by low incomes, food insecure populations, and people with a poor food consumption. Assessments shown that markets in the district of Malanville were well stocked, whereas those in Karimama were not. WFP therefore planned to use in-kind food transfers in Karimama and food assistance for assets through cash-based transfers in Malanville. The cash transfer value matched the cost of four food baskets during the lean season.

In addition, 1,000 beneficiaries (50 percent women and 50 percent men) were targeted to receive smallholder market support. WFP planned to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity and utilize its purchase power to buy locally produced food to create a sustainable synergy with schools feeding.

Under the upcoming country strategic plan 2019-2023, support to local production and smallholder farmers will be integrated as a component of the integrated school-feeding activities.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

WFP refined its gender strategy and strengthened alignment with the objectives of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). Women and men different food security, nutritional needs and capacities were incorporated in programmes and activities. WFP also promoted opportunities for women and men to participate equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Women and girl's power in decision-making on food security, nutrition and resilience-related issues were encouraged in households and communities. WFP adopted a gender transformative approach through its operations and activities, aiming to support and contribute to substantial changes in gender equality.

WFP and partners in Benin worked to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout activities defined in the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP). In the school feeding programme, the post distribution monitoring (PDM) confirmed by the report from the field showed that women's participation in food distribution management committees, as well as their leadership in the committees surpassed the targets. WFP built on past experiences especially with the support of the Institute for Development Studies (IDS, UK) to strengthen women's roles in programme management. WFP emphasized the necessity for schoolgirls to be more involved in schoolchildren committee management.

The inclusion of women in leadership positions ensured that women increased influence in the management of food distributions, resulting in better-organized distributions. In the communities around the schools, women used their experience and knowledge gained from schools to install household kitchen and gardens.

Compared to 2017 results, the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees remained at 46 percent. This showed that the community was sensitized on the issue of women's participation in the management of the school feeding programme.

WFP carried out nutrition-sensitive activities with men's participation (husband and/or father of beneficiaries targeted for assistance) at the community level. A social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy was developed to ensure increased involvement of men in nutrition activities and promote the integration of men, traditionally not involved in nutrition activities. SBCC contributed to improve women's participation in asset creation activities and fostered gender consideration in transportation and stock management

Nutrition and HIV/AIDS activities developed in 2018 revealed that, among groups selected by WFP to be part of capacity strengthening interventions for creating

incomes generating activities, women's groups were more resilient to shocks.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The political and security context in Benin were stable for the development of programmes. WFP provided advice and training to the Government to mitigate the risks associated with lack of leadership, weak financial capacity and limited capacity, with a view to future handover. To mitigate the risk of the rainy season compromising access to vulnerable communities, WFP will pre-position food to ensure timely deliveries

To prevent risks of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuses during food distributions, although rated as low probability, A meeting was organized with its partners to explain WFP's position on sexual abuse and harassment.

A proper feedback and complaint mechanism is scheduled for the 2019 to be set up by WFP and partners to convey accountability towards beneficiaries and receive appropriate and timely feedback.

Post-distribution monitoring tools employed by WFP integrated two cross-cutting outcome indicators, protection and information sharing, as part of WFP's new corporate response framework.

In one of the schools benefitting from the school feeding programme, the PDM results showed that protection issues including robbery and misappropriation of food directly compromised the food security of beneficiaries. WFP and the Government took strong measures including sanctioning the responsible. This measure, the first of its kind in school feeding programmes in Benin, constituted an example of good governance to ensure that programmes are implementing in a safe and dignified manner with respect to people's needs, rights and capacities.

Sessions of information on the prevention of stunting programme focused on new beneficiaries. These introductory sessions were strengthened during community sensitisation about the programme. In response to a monitoring and evaluation recommendation, the protection aspects were brought to the participants in such a way that they did not have to walk more than 3 km to and from distribution points. To minimise delays in delivery, WFP dispatched the food to health centres, which then delivered it to beneficiaries in the community.

On distribution days, partners ended distributions early to allow participants to walk back to their homes safely before nightfall. No participants reported having experienced safety concerns on their way home.



Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP remained committed to providing food assistance in an accountable manner to the vulnerable people (schoolchildren, local communities, children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women) receiving support, and seized every opportunity to strengthen beneficiary's awareness and participation in programme identification, design and delivery.

Systematically, 100 percent of the vulnerable people benefitting from WFP assistance were informed about WFP programmes (who is included, what people will receive and length of assistance).

WFP sought feedback from beneficiaries and collected information through various means such as surveys including food security monitoring (FSM) and post-distribution monitoring (PDM), as well as programme design and implementation. To ensure that the assisted people were informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) prior to any food distribution, WFP conducted regular sensitization to the targeted beneficiaries with their entitlements to raise awareness on their rights. Furthermore, WFP cooperating partners were oriented and reminded of beneficiary's rights and entitlements throughout the implementation process.

Informal feedback was received from assisted schools and local authorities whenever they face cases of fraud or wrongdoing in the local school committee, or issues that may affect the functioning of canteens. In some cases, WFP could immediately solve the issues through conversation, sharing information and mitigation measures. In response to concerns that a village local administration was diverting foods for children from WFP beneficiaries, WFP strengthened sensitization and information efforts towards the local administration members and around beneficiaries' entitlements. Additionally, through the animators deployed in the school canteens by the local non-governmental organization (NGO) recruited by WFP for monitoring and social intermediation, a feedback mechanism was set up between the school and WFP. Animators received instructions to report any issue or constraints faced by beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance.

In the school feeding programme, complaints were directed to school feeding committees which were responsible for sending the report to WFP or to the Ministry of Primary School. For resilience activities, complaints were sent through village committees to the cooperating partners or directly to WFP. School feeding received regularly feedback that were documented and analysed in view of programme improvement.

A proper feedback and complaint mechanism is scheduled to be set up by WFP and partners in 2019, to convey accountability towards beneficiaries and receive appropriate and timely feedback.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Benin is predominantly a rural society and more than 70 percent of the population depends on employment in the agricultural sector. Agriculture contributes to almost 35 percent of the country's GDP and 80 percent of export income. In addition, 93 percent of total agricultural production goes into food production. The three main crops cultivated in Benin and their share of total agricultural production are cassava (39.42 percent), yams (32.80 percent) and corn (15.24 percent).[1] These, as well as beans, rice, peanuts, cashews, pineapples, other tubers, and vegetables and fruits are grown for local subsistence and for export to neighbouring countries through informal cross-border trading activities.

The sustainability of Benin's food systems is threatened by population growth, soil erosion, exposure to natural disasters, reduced land productivity, land and environmental degradation and climate change. The implications of environmental damage in rural areas are particularly serious for women who are generally found on the most marginal land and have the primary responsibility for providing household subsistence.

Poor and food-insecure populations in the areas most vulnerable to climate change have limited capacity to cope with these threats. Despite these challenges, efforts were made to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to promote practices that improve land and soil quality. These efforts are supported by the Government, technical partners and donors.

WFP sensitized communities, especially the cooks, to use improved traditional stoves. To facilitate the adoption of the model of improved stoves, WFP identified two local NGO specialized in this traditional technology to build stoves in the assisted schools and train women on building traditional stoves. WFP awareness resulted in improved adapted stoves in some schools that reduce smoke.



Meals for Education

Through its school feeding activities under Strategic Outcome 1, activity 1, WFP Benin addressed the food insecurity and low schoolchildren attendance issues across the country, particularly in children aged 5-18. In the experimental phase of the conductive pilot project of the integrated approach of school feeding running into 50 schools, WFP used to organise meetings in different districts every year, sharing knowledges, experiences and best practices between school committee members.

In the municipality of Banikoara, Department of Alibori, the Chairman of the school' committee of Yangueri Pogou. reported a story shared by Mr. Abou Zakari about his son, Sombouragui Moussouloumine.

Moussouloumine is a child of 7 years old and belongs to a monogamous family of four members including two children, his sister and him. He is a smart young boy who did not go to school and often accompanied his father to help in the field work. He was forced to go to the farm because, the meals was conditioned by his labour force. His older sister who attended school, was in grade 2 of primary school. Every time she ate at her school canteen assisted by the World Food Programme (WFP), she kept a portion of the meal for her little brother. One day, Moussa asked her where she found such a good meal each day. The older sister answered in these words: "it is the canteen of my school that prepares to eat every day for us, schoolchildren of Yangéri Pogou school". Thus, one day, the little Moussouloumine decided alone to follow his sister to go to school and register because he is guaranteed to find a hot meal every day at school.

Moussa was admitted to the primary school certificate (CEP) in 2017 and is now in 6 grade at Banikoara College.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/ Makeba Chibozo

Moringa powder delivery ceremony at Ayetedjou public primary school – Children taking school meals.

Explanatory notes:

[1] Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire Intégré

[2] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Context and operations

[1] Fourth General Population and Housing Census (Quatrième recensement général de la population et de l'habitat), 2013.

[2] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=BJ>

[3] National strategic plan to fight HIV/AIDS and STIs, 2012-2016 (Plan stratégique national de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA et les IST, 2012-2016).

[4] Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA 2017) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (Institut national de la statistique et de l'analyse - INSAE) with WFP support.

[5] National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (Institut National de la Statistique et de l'analyse économique – INSAE)

Programme performance

[1] 2017-2021

Strategic outcome 02

Under Activity 4 there was no distribution of specialized nutritious foods in 2018 due to challenges in financing the activity.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (Institut National de la Statistique et de l'analyse économique – INSAE)

Environment

[1] National Institute of Statistics and Analysis (Institut national de la statistique et de l'analyse. INSAE 2014)

Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	82,287	59,292	72.1%
	female	67,573	46,587	68.9%
	total	149,860	105,879	70.7%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	0	0	-
	female	2,065	0	-
	total	2,065	0	-
Children (5-18 years)	male	73,348	57,174	77.9%
	female	57,048	44,469	78.0%
	total	130,396	101,643	77.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	8,939	2,118	23.7%
	female	8,460	2,118	25.0%
	total	17,399	4,236	24.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	149,859	105,878	70.7%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round			
Maize	1,575	925	58.7%
Rice	1,575	1,432	90.9%
Iodised Salt	63	51	80.5%
Vegetable Oil	210	152	72.1%
Beans	315	109	34.5%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	315	365	115.9%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021			
Maize	4	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	343	23	6.7%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	28	9	32.3%
Iodised Salt	0	0	-
Sugar	0	3	-
Vegetable Oil	12	3	29.1%
Beans	1	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018			
Maize	194	0	-
Iodised Salt	2	0	-
Vegetable Oil	11	0	-
Beans	26	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018			
Commodity Voucher	108,000	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round				
Output A: Targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 01. 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	127308.0	104490.0	82.1
Output B: Targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 01. 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	4054.12	3034.0	74.8
Output C: Targeted school children benefit from enhanced government capacity to manage the national school meals programme in order to enhance their food and nutrition security				
Act 02. 2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions				
Number of capacity development activities provided on food safety and quality	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	2765.0	2765.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10.0	10.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021				
Output B: Targeted beneficiaries (children 6-59 months and PLW/G) receive nutritious foods in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition				
Act 03. 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	158.61	191.98	121.0
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	158.61	43.99	27.7
Output B: Targeted children (6-23 months) receive blanket supplementary feeding and benefit from nutrition education and complementary activities in order to prevent stunting				
Act 04. 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	229.03	38.68	16.9
Output C: Targeted children (6-23 months) receive blanket supplementary feeding and benefit from nutrition education and complementary activities in order to prevent stunting				
Act 04. 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting				
Number of people trained	individual	1300.0	1370.0	105.4
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018				
Output A: Food insecure vulnerable populations receive conditional food assistance in order to create assets and meet their basic food needs during the lean season				
Act 05. 5. Provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities				
Quantity of food provided	Mt	-	-	0.0
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	-	-	0.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
children	SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	75.00	82.90	=80.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	76.00	80.20	=80.00	≥90.00	
			overall	75.50	81.00	=80.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
children	SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	Food	male	69.00	80.00	=79.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.08, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	65.80	79.00	=79.00	≥90.00	
			overall	67.00	79.50	=79.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								
children	SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.87	0.89	=0.85	≥0.95	
Outcome Indicator: Pass rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
children	SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	70.00	57.45	=55.00	≥77.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	69.89	53.45	=55.00	≥77.00	
			overall	69.00	55.45	=55.00	≥77.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
children	SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	93.00	95.00	=94.00	≥95.00	Base Value: 2017.08, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	94.00	94.50	=94.00	≥95.00	
			overall	0	94.00	=94.00	≥95.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
children	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	15.00	15.00	=70.00	>30.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	15.00	15.00	=70.00	>30.00	
			overall	15.00	15.00	=70.00	>30.00	
	NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	15.00	15.00	=30.00	>30.00	
			female	15.00	15.00	=30.00	>30.00	
			overall	15.00	15.00	=30.00	>30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
children	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting	Food	male	41.50	42.50	=40.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	41.50	41.80	=40.00	≥70.00	
			overall	0	42.00	=40.00	≥0	
	NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G	Food	male	41.50	40.10	=38.00	≥70.00	
			female	41.50	37.00	=38.00	≥70.00	
			overall	0	38.00	=38.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
children	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	40.00	41.00	=42.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	43.00	44.00	=42.00	>70.00	
			overall	41.50	42.50	=42.00	>70.00	
	NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	40.00	42.00	=43.00	>70.00	
			female	43.00	45.00	=43.00	>70.00	
			overall	41.50	43.50	=43.00	>70.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	CSI: 2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions, NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	45.00	51.00	-	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	-	-	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	-	-	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	15.00	-	-	-	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	CSI: 2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions, NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	-	=100.00	=0	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
children	Capacity Strengthening	CSI: 2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions, NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
children	Capacity Strengthening, Food	ACL: 5. Provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities , CSI: 2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions, NPA: 4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting , NTA: 3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G , SMP: 1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	33.33	-	-	-	

World Food Programme

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Moringa powder delivery ceremony at Ayetedjou public primary school – Children taking school meals

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/benin>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round	2. Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions	393,002	230,517	0	230,517	230,517	0
		1. Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	3,006,792	2,294,812	0	2,294,812	1,884,018	410,794
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,399,795	2,525,329	0	2,525,329	2,114,536	410,794
2	Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021	4. Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting	389,739	54,488	0	54,488	44,871	9,616
		3. Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G	352,921	55,868	0	55,868	55,867	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			742,660	110,355	0	110,355	100,738	9,617

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Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018	5. Provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities	586,156	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			586,156	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,654	0	1,654	0	1,654
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,654	0	1,654	0	1,654
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,728,610	2,637,339	0	2,637,339	2,215,274	422,065
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			511,455	264,064	0	264,064	262,934	1,130
Total Direct Costs			5,240,065	2,901,403	0	2,901,403	2,478,208	423,195
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			340,604	187,566		187,566	187,566	0
Grand Total			5,580,670	3,088,969	0	3,088,969	2,665,774	423,195

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Benin	5,580,670	4,286,711	2,663,813
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			