

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Benin

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	9
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	18
Cross-cutting Results	20
Progress towards gender equality	20
Protection and accountability to affected populations	21
Environment	22
Data Notes	22
Figures and Indicators	26
WFP contribution to SDGs	26
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	27
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	27
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	27
Annual Food Transfer	28
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	28
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	29
Cross-cutting Indicators	35

2020 Overview

2020 was the first full year of implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023), which started in July 2019. Throughout the year, WFP Benin worked on advancing its main development programme, while strengthening its capacity on emergency operations. The CSP was implemented through four strategic outcomes, and WFP intensified efforts to integrate gender into the design, implementation and monitoring processes, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring codes of 3 and 4 associated to the school feeding and crisis response programmes.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 'Zero Hunger', the number of people reached to improve their food security has increased to 718,418 beneficiaries (49 percent women and 51 percent men), which corresponds to 81 percent of the target set for 2020 and an increase of 11 percent compared to 2019 [1]. Meanwhile, as a contribution towards SDG 17 'Partnerships for the Goals', WFP provided technical assistance and emergency preparedness and response capacity strengthening interventions to local authorities and national institutions.

The implementation of the national integrated school-feeding programme in 3,849 public primary schools, entrusted by the Government to WFP, remained the major activity of the CSP portfolio. WFP ensured that the 660,654 children benefiting from the programme received a meal every school day; however, the COVID-19 pandemic forced a three-month closure of schools. This led to under-consumption of food commodities and impacted education outcomes, with attendance, drop-out and retention rates of pupils underperforming compared to 2019 levels. School canteens reopened on the same week classes resumed (in May), and WFP adjusted its operations to insure the respect of preventive sanitary measures on site.

An advocacy campaign towards local authorities (elected and traditional) encouraged their involvement and community mobilisation towards the school feeding programme, which constitutes an entry gate for social protection and local development. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP developed a strategy to facilitate the procurement process of locally produced food commodities, on behalf of school canteens supported. This included coordinating a mapping of local smallholder farmers' capacity strengthening needs, and the delivery of adapted training sessions.

WFP also made great advances in the development of a national model of school feeding, which is being tested in some pilot schools. Partnership agreements were established with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and with the World Vegetable Center, who will share their expertise to enhance the school and community gardening techniques.

To be able to respond to the Government's appeal for humanitarian assistance following the flooding disaster that hit the country in late 2019, WFP introduced a crisis response strategic outcome 4 into its programmatic framework. Consequently, WFP built its emergency response and coordination capacities by hiring emergency experts, to be able to successfully implement the new CSP activity. Overall in 2020, WFP was able to address the food and nutrition needs of 57,764 flood-affected populations, distributing food rations and specialized nutritional products for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children diagnosed as malnourished.

In parallel, WFP delivered trainings to officials of the National Civil Protection Agency [2] and to local authorities on emergency preparedness and response processes and operations. New partners contributed to support the design and delivery of crisis response projects. The Swiss Cooperation Agency is financing the RECOBA [3] recovery project in northern Benin (July 2020-December 2021), while the Bank of Africa Foundation supported the distribution of specialised nutritional products (July 2020).

Moreover, at the peak of the COVID-19 crisis in Benin (March-May 2020), WFP led the COVID-19 United Nations (UN) Country Team taskforce group on logistics and resource mobilisation, and developed common services solutions to facilitate the importation of medical equipment and the transport of UN and humanitarian partners to and out of Benin.

Strengthening capacities of national and local institutions in data collection and analysis for evidence generation also remains a pivotal component of the CSP. Through its mobile vulnerability assessment mapping technology and monitoring of markets' food prices, WFP provided valuable inputs into the national food security analysis and Cadre Harmonisé exercise. Moreover, contributing to updating key national data, WFP aims to conduct a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis in 2021, in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics. For example, prevalence rates of undernourishment (32.2 percent) and of moderate or severe food insecurity (10.12 percent [4]) all date back to 2017, when the last national survey was conducted.



718,418

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

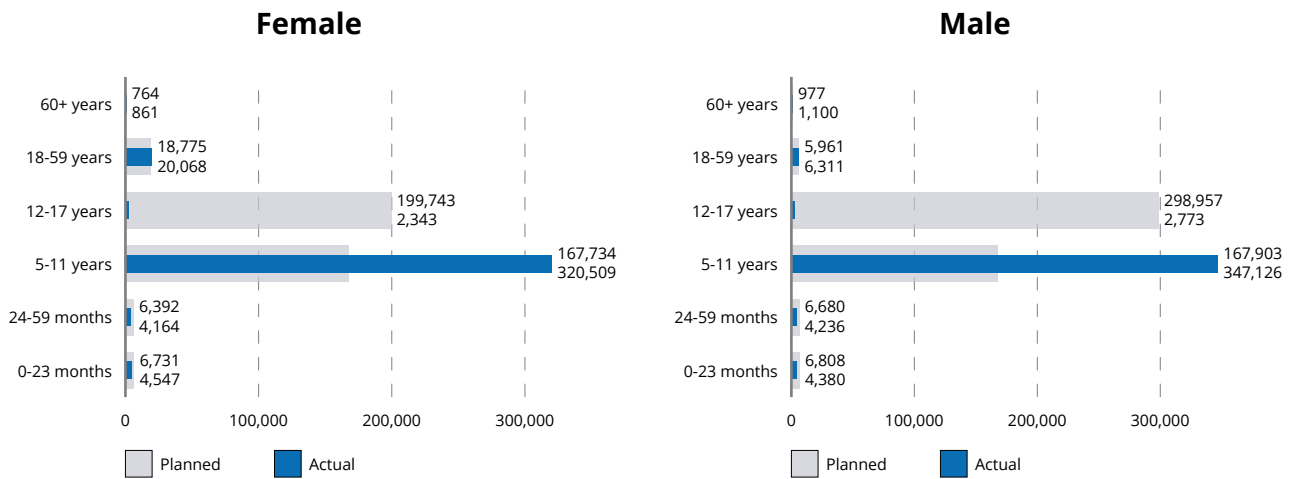


49% female

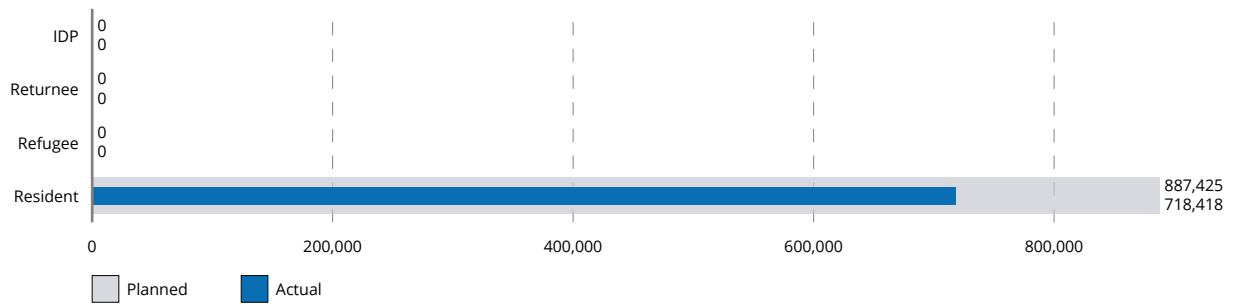


51% male

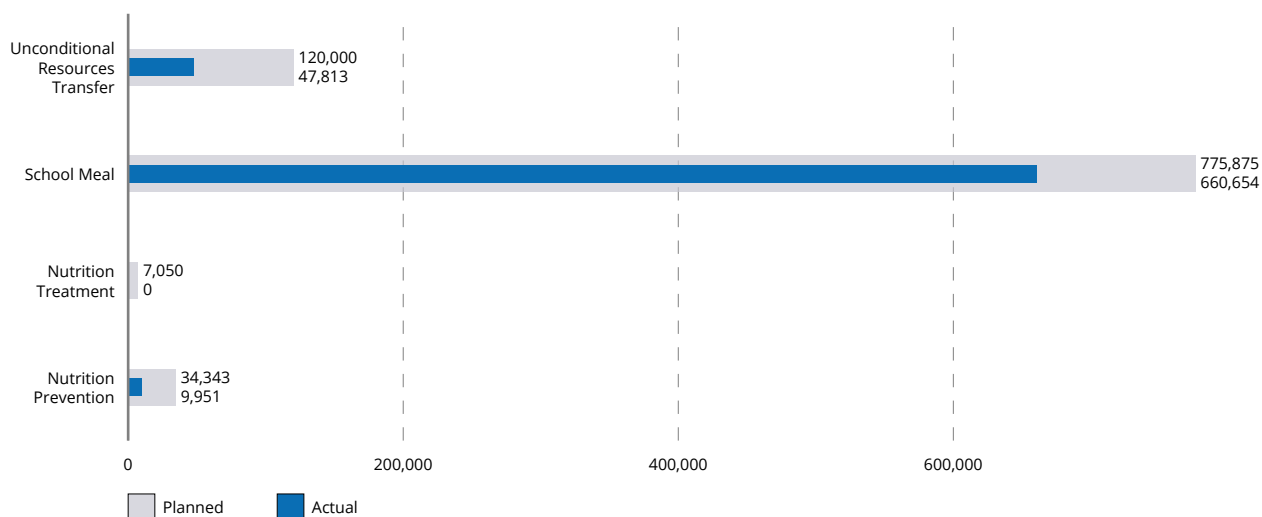
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



17,818 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 28,987 mt total planned

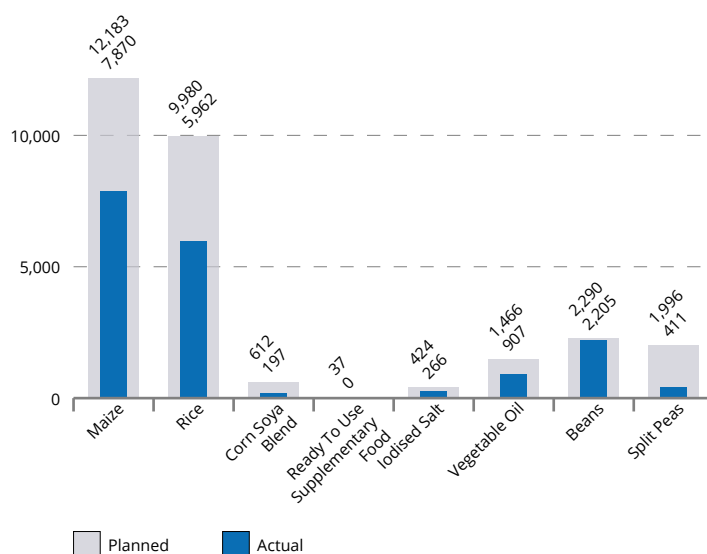


US\$ 0

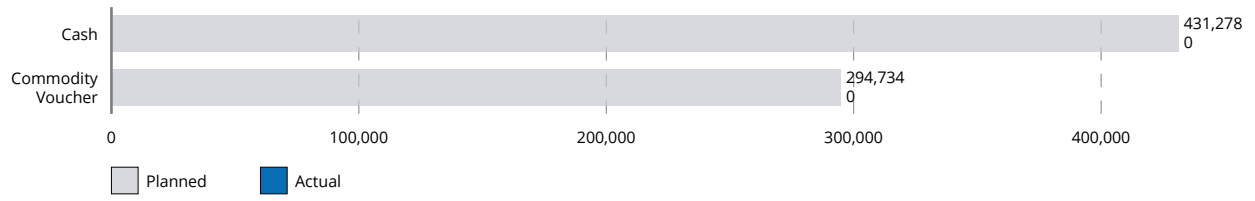
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 726,012 total planned

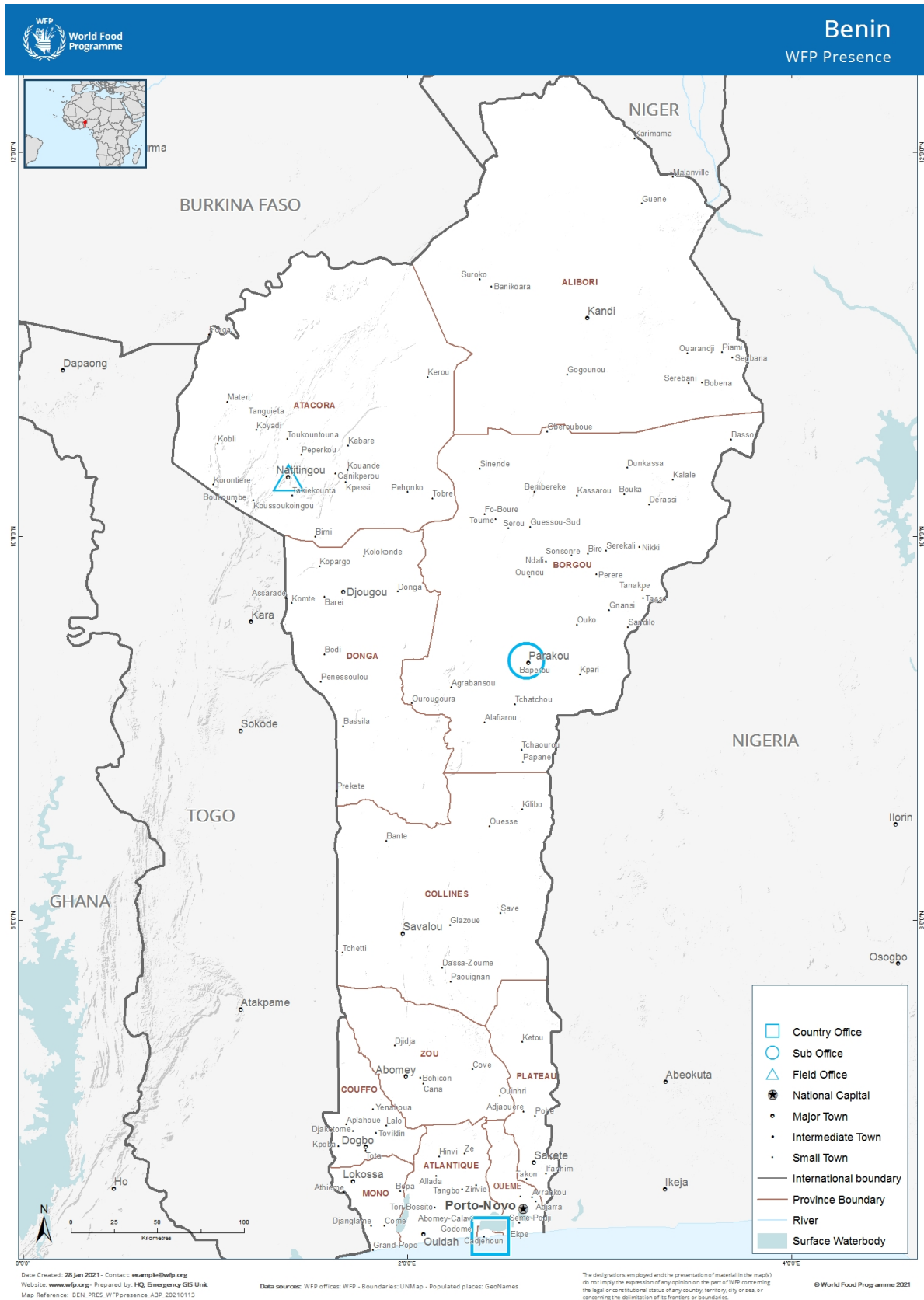
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Republic of Benin is a low-income West African country, with an estimated population of 11.8 million, who are predominantly rural and juvenile. In 2020, it ranked 163rd out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index [1]. Exponential population growth challenges the demand on local food production and puts strong pressure on the availability of land and natural resources. The agricultural sector, predominantly small fragmented farms with low productivity, employs around 70 percent of the population, and contributes to 33 percent of the gross domestic product and 75 percent of export earnings [2].



In 2017, the rate of undernourishment was 32.2 percent, with 5 percent of children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, while the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the food insecurity experience scale (FIES) was 10.12 percent [3]. Food insecurity mostly affects impoverished rural households, and deteriorates during the lean season (March to July) and in the aftermath of shocks. The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) food and nutrition security analysis conducted in October 2020 in Benin estimated 384,655 people to be food insecure between October-December 2020, which is 15 times more than in 2019 (October-December). This deterioration of the food and nutrition situation is due to the COVID-19 related movement restrictions and border closures, which impacted the availability and price of staple food in local markets.

Recurrent climate shocks add another layer of vulnerability on food systems. Benin is classified by INFORM Risk Index [4] as the 36th nation most vulnerable to climate change out of 190 countries considered. Since the most devastating floods experienced in 2010, Benin has been victim every year of heavy rainy season resulting in medium-scale floods. The latter affect thousands of people during the lean season and further increase the vulnerability of rural communities and smallholder farmers, who are unable to recover their assets and means of subsistence in between crises.

Moreover, the education system faces persistent challenges and only 38 percent of the population is literate. The quality of education and the school environment are poor, and in many rural districts, the net enrolment rate at primary schools remains below 50 percent, particularly among girls. The primary school completion rate was 81 percent nationwide in 2016 (76 percent of girls and 85 percent of boys) [5].

Contributing to national efforts in addressing these challenges and to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, WFP Benin's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) was launched on 1 July 2019 with three gender-transformative strategic outcomes, focused on tackling the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports the Government of Benin in implementing a national integrated school feeding programme as an entry point to promote education, health, and nutrition outcomes within targeted schools and communities, in a way that relies on and stimulates local food production. Strategic outcome 2 aims to treat malnutrition and address the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations in line with national protocols, including children aged 6-23 months, children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Meanwhile through strategic outcome 3, WFP provides technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to local and national institutions on early warning food security monitoring systems.

In reaction to the national emergency and appeal for humanitarian assistance launched by the Government following the 2019 flood crisis, WFP introduced a crisis response strategic outcome 4 in 2019, through a first budget revision to the CSP, to provide relief food and nutrition assistance to affected populations and to strengthen national capacities on emergency preparedness, response and coordination. In 2020, the scope of this strategic outcome was further expanded, through a second budget revision to the CSP, to address the increasing needs due to COVID-19 and recurrent floods.

COVID-19 response

The first reported case of COVID-19 in Benin occurred in March 2020. Compared to other countries in the region, the situation was kept relatively under control [6], as the Government quickly put in place containment measures, including the creation of a sanitary belt around its largest and most affected city, Cotonou, with a formal ban on entering or leaving this area and the obligation to wear masks in this zone; closing of schools, mosques, churches and bars; ban on gatherings of more than ten people; and closing of land and air borders [7]. Moreover, a crisis management taskforce headed by the Head of State was set up and a national response plan was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, to strengthen the national response capacity in procurement of medical equipment and materials, health infrastructures and sensitization campaigns.

Despite the relatively low number of confirmed cases, COVID-19 compounded impacts have severely impacted the Beninese economy, households' income, inequalities and poverty [8], and have destabilized the already fragile food and nutrition security systems. Moreover, COVID-19 related containment measures increased transportation costs and disrupted food supply chains and markets, resulting in increased staple food prices (by 8 percent since September 2019 [9]) and a decline in the population's food purchasing power.

To contribute to the national COVID-19 response plan and the global United Nations (UN) coordination, WFP adapted its risk mitigation strategy in Benin, as well as its emergency preparedness, response and coordination capacity to meet the challenges posed by the pandemic. As lead of the UN COVID-19 taskforce group on logistics and resource mobilization, WFP developed common service solutions to facilitate the importation of medical equipment and materials donated to the Government of Benin, and coordinated the global passenger air services to transport humanitarian partners to and out of Benin.

WFP also helped to reinforce national food security analysis capacities through its mobile vulnerability analysis monitoring technology and provided support in designing a national food assistance strategy. Moreover during school closure due to COVID-19 restriction measures, from 30 April to mid-May WFP re-adapted school feeding activities to



provide take-home rations to children' households. By mid-May, as the Government partially re-opened the schools, and WFP and partners progressively resumed the national school feeding programme, in line with COVID-19 preventive sanitary measures in place [10].

Risk Management

Risks anticipated that actually materialized

The low engagement and participation of local communities is one of the main risks faced by the school feeding programme. This risk was mitigated by enhancing awareness on the roles and responsibilities of local stakeholders, including parents and members of the school canteen management committees.

Limited capacities and selection pool of potential food suppliers constitute another risk. This risk was mitigated by strengthening the selection and evaluation process of suppliers, and by providing technical support to potential suppliers, to increase their participation and application to WFP's procurement process.

Risks anticipated but that did not materialize

There was a risk of interruption of the school feeding programme following socio-political crises. During the 2018-2019 school year, multiple strikes in the education sector had caused repeated interruptions and closure of schools and school canteens, negatively affecting school feeding activities and the overall performance of the programme. This risk however did not materialize in 2020.

In 2019, Benin experienced heavy rains that caused the main rivers in the country to overflow, mainly Ouémé, Mono and Niger. This affected 318,000 people living along the riverbanks. Meteorological forecasts indicated the Gulf of Benin will experience major floods in 2020, in the same vein as per 2010 disasters, following the well-known 10-year flooding return period that hits the country. The scenario projected 600,000 people would be affected, almost double the number of victims from the 2019 floodings. This did not materialize either.

Risks not anticipated but that emerged

COVID-19 was the major risk factor that appeared in 2020 not foreseen, with high potential impact on WFP's operations. This risk however was mitigated by making constant operational adjustments, and by enhancing COVID-19 preventive measures among WFP's staff, partners and beneficiaries, through the distribution of soaps, the renovation of hand-washing devices and the promotion of sanitary preventive measures within all schools with canteens.

Partnerships

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023), WFP Benin plans to position itself and strengthen its role as a promoter of the humanitarian-development nexus with projects supported by a wide landscape of resources, and implementation and advocacy partners that have contributed to maximizing impact and results. Government donors have been WFP's main financial partners in Benin during 2020, with the bulk of funding earmarked to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, through the implementation of root causes and crisis response activities.

Throughout 2020, WFP supported the Government of Benin's national development priorities for achieving food and nutrition security and for promoting access to education through the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI 2017-2021). The Government is financing the programme through its own resources and as such, is a unique donor government in the West and Central African region. By entrusting WFP with the implementation of the PNASI in 3,851 schools throughout the country, the Government has selected WFP as its partner of choice.

The visible success and impact of this national programme has attracted interest from traditional donor governments, namely the Netherlands and Germany who have committed multi-year funding to the programme during the duration of the CSP. These long-term funding streams helped WFP to implement activities under the national school feeding programme at planned scale, and to invest in the formulation of a sustainable school feeding model for Benin, developed in close coordination with the Government's lead Ministry of State for Planning and Development.

Home-grown school feeding emerged as an opportunity to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and to strengthen the nexus between nutrition, agriculture, and social protection. WFP has engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture and its decentralized operational units, as well as its United Nations (UN) sister agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to address smallholder farmers' technical gaps and increase the availability and share of locally produced nutritious food needed by school canteens.

Thanks to the renewed financial commitment of its long-standing private partner, the Choithrams International Foundation, WFP facilitated community-based construction and renovation of school canteen infrastructure models in materials adapted to the local context, for an easy replication and scale-up. A complementarity partnership established with the Spanish non-governmental organization (NGO) EDUCO enabled the construction of water access points and the realisation of school gardens to complement school meals with fresh vegetables.

WFP also benefits from a close collaboration with the Global Child Nutrition Forum, that leads an international advocacy campaign for the promotion of school feeding and supports WFP and the Government of Benin in setting up a resource mobilisation strategy targeting the private sector.

To support the implementation of the school feeding programme, WFP contracted seven local NGOs, whose staff act as community-based mediators and supervisors for the implementation and monitoring of the programme. To sensitise the local communities on the importance of their roles and responsibilities for the proper functioning of the programme, WFP also innovated and contracted 15 local community radios which broadcasted in local languages key messages and debates on the school feeding programme implemented in their respective localities.

Through 2020, WFP strengthened its operational capacity to respond to the increasing humanitarian needs, due to conjunctural factors such as recurrent floods and lean season coupled with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on chronic food insecurity in the country. WFP strengthened preparedness, response and coordination capacities of the National Agency for Civil Protection and of local authorities to assist the implementation of its food and nutrition assistance operations, targeting 49,900 beneficiaries in the flood-affected departments of Ouémé and Mono.

WFP's global comparative advantage and expertise ensure its recognition as a key partner within the Benin UN-led humanitarian COVID-19 taskforce. WFP was approached by the local Swiss Embassy to design and implement an 18-month crisis response project, aiming to provide direct food assistance to vulnerable rural communities, while building their long-term resilience to shocks. This project financed by the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency allows WFP Benin to establish a link between the humanitarian and development nexus.



CSP Financial Overview

During 2020, the overall funding level of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) in Benin was overall quite satisfactory, but with significant disparities between strategic outcomes. Unlike the school-feeding programme (strategic outcome 1) which was fully funded, strategic outcomes 2 and 3 suffered from a severe lack of funding that prevented implementation at scale of planned activities. They were only funded at 2 percent and 20 percent respectively of their needs.

Through **strategic outcome 1**, WFP supports the Government in implementing a national school feeding programme in more than 3,800 public primary schools, representing a 51 percent national coverage. While needs were fully resourced in 2020, the amount of available resources (USD 35.6 million, or USD 10 million above the needs-based plan budget) include directed multi-year contributions received, covering the entire CSP period. The latter were contributions from the Government of Benin, main contributor to the programme, but also from foreign donor governments, including the Netherlands and Germany through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the private Choithrams Foundation.

Under **strategic outcome 2** aiming to improve the nutritional status of targeted populations, WFP received in 2020 a country envelope funding of USD 15,091 from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS [1] to support the livelihood and nutrition of local groups of people living with HIV in five departments of Benin. However, movement restriction measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented WFP from fully implementing the planned activities, and the updating of a food and nutrition guide for HIV patients was postponed to 2021 in collaboration with the Health Ministry.





















WFP has also developed a strategy that defines the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities that WFP wants to implement in synergy with other nutrition stakeholders, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). To support implementation of this strategy, a partnerships action plan and a dedicated resource mobilisation strategy will be developed in 2021.

Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP aims to institutionalize the school feeding programme and to strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions. In 2020, WFP received USD 95,265 from the corporate Immediate Response Account, which were used to implement capacity strengthening activities on emergency response and coordination towards national institutions and local authorities.

Meanwhile, the crisis response related **strategic outcome 4** introduced in 2019 allows WFP to implement emergency food and nutrition assistance to address humanitarian needs of flood-affected victims. In preparation to the heavy floodings forecasted in 2020, WFP undertook a second budget revision to its CSP to make operational adjustments concerning the number of beneficiaries and the zones of interventions. This slightly increased the 2020 needs-based plan budget, by less than USD 1 million. This strategic outcome was relatively well resourced in 2020, with 64 percent of the needs-based plan budget covered overall.

WFP attracted emerging donors and partners under this strategic outcome. In addition to the internal contribution from WFP's Immediate Response Account to implement emergency food assistance and capacity strengthening activities, WFP received a contribution of USD 1.1 million from the Swiss Cooperation Agency. The latter aimed to support the implementation of the RECOBA project (July 2020-December 2021) [2], a food assistance project contributing to address the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in northern communes of the country. The RECOBA project activities in 2020 focused on project planning, with project implementation set to begin in 2021.

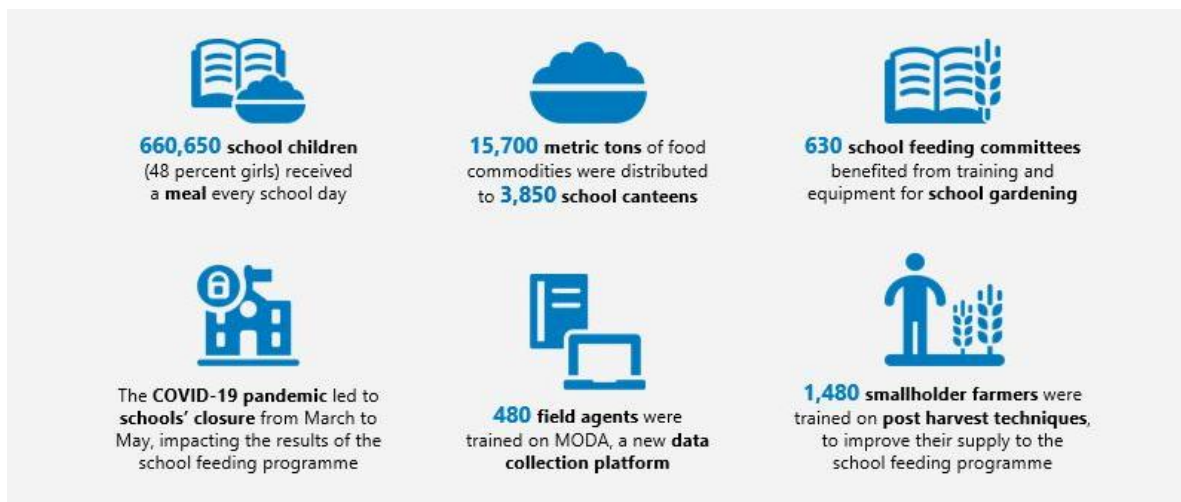
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round	 25,239,602	 23,910,059	 35,640,668	 10,541,263
02: Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023	 708,563	 0	 15,091	 4,115
03: National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023	 476,712	 0	 95,265	 93,627
04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises	 3,108,718	 2,359,526	 1,999,685	 1,374,333
Total:	 29,533,595	 26,269,585	 37,750,709	 12,013,338

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round



Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provides daily school meals to public primary schools located in vulnerable rural areas of the country, to meet schoolchildren's daily food and nutrition needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance rates. This strategic outcome is in direct alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 'Zero Hunger' and actively contributes to SDG 4 'Quality education', and it is implemented through activity 1, which essentially focuses on the implementation and monitoring of an integrated school feeding programme.

In 2020, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to 660,654 schoolchildren in 3,849 primary schools based in the 77 communes of Benin. This included facilitating the purchase, transport and delivery of 15,686 mt of food commodities, including maize/rice, beans/peas, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt, to provide a complete food basket.

Moreover, to ensure the proper implementation at field level, WFP contracted seven local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) responsible for commodity management, capacity strengthening of school canteen committees, local communities' mobilization, and data monitoring. In 2020, WFP organized three capacity building sessions addressed to the 476 NGO field agents on MoDA [1], a new monitoring and evaluation platform for data recording and analysis.

One key objective of activity 1 is to show evidence to local stakeholders that the school feeding programme's integrated approach is an entry gate for rural development. To motivate the involvement of local elected authorities, WFP organised two workshops with local mayors of southern and northern regions to present the roles, responsibilities and contribution elected officials can play towards a successful national school feeding programme. The key challenges of the programme, namely access to water within the school grounds and feeble local community participation, were also highlighted.

At the local level, WFP aimed to strengthen community participation by providing support for the promotion of community gardens and related income generating activities. Using a community-based participatory approach [2], WFP facilitated the planning and construction of canteens' infrastructures, grain mills, and modern community gardens through the use of local materials and participation of local workmanship. WFP also provided equipment to women-headed local agri-food processing groups.

Part of the school gardens' fresh vegetable production was given to canteens to improve schoolchildren's intake of nutritious foods, while the surpluses were sold to community members. The generated income contributed to the maintenance of school gardens and canteens.

Other nutrition sensitive activities implemented include the production of a visual box on food nutritional value and food hygiene, used to deliver trainings and to sensitise school canteens' stakeholders on improved nutrition and hygiene practices. More than 50 NGO animators, working for school canteens in the departments of Zou, Ouémé,

Plateau, Mono and Couffo, were trained and equipped to record schoolchildren's anthropometric data, to monitor their nutritional status.

Another important component of the integrated school feeding programme is strengthening capacities of local smallholder farmers and their access to stable markets, including school canteens, to improve schoolchildren's access to local nutritious foods. In support of this, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries have developed and agreed upon a strategy and signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

In 2020, WFP has established a mapping of smallholder farmers and their capacity strengthening needs in three municipalities of Klouékanmè, Toviklin and Dogbo. In collaboration with the technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture's regional offices, training sessions on post-harvest technology were provided to 1,484 smallholder farmers, 47 percent of whom were women. In 2021, WFP is planning to support these farmers groups to participate in and apply to WFP's procurement processes, to sell their produce (maize, beans and rice) to the school feeding programme.

In parallel to these activities, WFP and the Government of Benin have established a national committee to implement the CSP, focused on the national school feeding programme, and to pilot the design of a national home-grown school feeding model adapted to the local context, which is being tested in 30 selected primary schools.

Overall, strategic outcome 1 was fully resourced in 2020, with the Government of Benin as the main donor. WFP also received funds from the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands and from the private Choithrams International Foundation. As such, key targeted outputs were reached, with 3,849 schools reached out of 3,852 planned (100 percent achievement, as some schools merged), and 660,654 schoolchildren (including 48 percent girls) reached out of 760,358 planned (87 percent achievement).

Although the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily suspended access to the field and forced schools to be closed between March and May 2020, WFP was able to resume food distributions on time for the partial re-opening of the school canteens and classes on 2 May. Upon resuming of school feeding activities, WFP ensured different COVID-19 preventive measures were put in place and respected, and WFP and partners used the opportunity to sensitise the population on COVID-19 sanitary practices. Moreover, all the assisted schools received soap bars, and hand-washing stations were either renovated or newly installed in 2020 in the schools.

Meanwhile, the outcome results of this strategic outcome have surpassed the education-related targets set for the year: the attendance rate reached 89 percent (4 percent above the target); the drop-out rate was 15.5 percent (3 percent above the target [3]); and the retention rate was 84.5 percent (3 percent above the target). However, except for the pass rate that increased from 68 percent in 2019 to 89 percent in 2020, all these education indicators have underperformed compared to the previous year.

This deterioration since 2019 can be attributed to the temporary closure of schools (between March and May 2020) imposed by the Government as part of COVID-19 containment measures, and additional hardships generated by the pandemic on schoolchildren's households. When schools re-opened, many children failed to return to school because they were helping out with family farming activities or household chores. To recover the attendance rates, WFP ramped up sensitisation messages to the communities, through awareness sessions facilitated by the NGO partners' social mobilisation officers.

Strategic outcome 1 was implemented in close collaboration and coordination with the Government's lead ministries, including the Ministry of Maternal and Primary Education, the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries [4]. In 2021, WFP is planning to develop a partnership with the Ministry of Health, focused on the development and promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene activities in complementarity to the school feeding programme. This will include the roll-out of schoolchildren's deworming campaigns, the recording of children's nutritional growth, and free medical examination for cooks.

WFP has also developed synergy partnerships in 2020 with the United Nations sister agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and with the international NGO EDUCO for the joint implementation of activities. These partnerships aimed to contribute to improving the outcomes of the programme, such as the promotion of modern school gardens and the construction of water access points.

Among the key lessons learned in 2020 is the fact that the advocacy campaigns addressed to local authorities (resource persons, village chiefs, mayors and prefects) for their involvement in the programme contributes to a better ownership by the local communities. Another positive factor is the importance of communicating in local languages through local community radios, that constitute a valuable channel to disseminate key messages and to sensitise rural communities on the benefits of the programme. In 2021, WFP will renew its service contracts with the 15 local community radios and will pursue its advocacy campaign towards the local authorities.

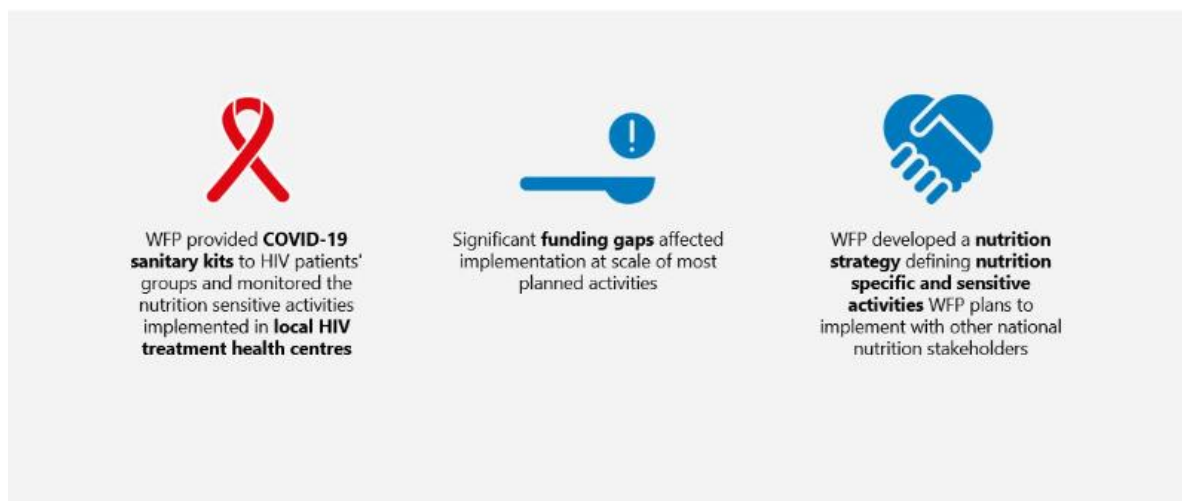
Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3 associated to activity 1. The involvement of women's groups in the school canteens' operations contributes to improving programme sustainability. WFP encourages women to occupy leadership positions in the school canteen



management committees and it is compulsory that two out of the five members of each committee are women. Women were the main beneficiaries of the income-generating activities promoted in some pilot schools, empowering them economically.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023



Strategic outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) living in targeted areas, to align with national targets by 2023. The objectives of this strategic outcome were designed in direct alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 'Zero Hunger', to actively contribute to strategic result 2 of the Country Strategic Plan, 'No one suffers from malnutrition' and SDG 2.2 [1].

Activity 2 under this strategic outcome aims to provide specialized nutritious food to targeted children and PLW/Gs, to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent stunting. Capacity strengthening and support to the Ministry of Health and health services on nutrition education and gender-transformative social behaviour change (SBCC) communication are also planned. However, due to a significant lack of resources, these activities could not be carried out in 2020.

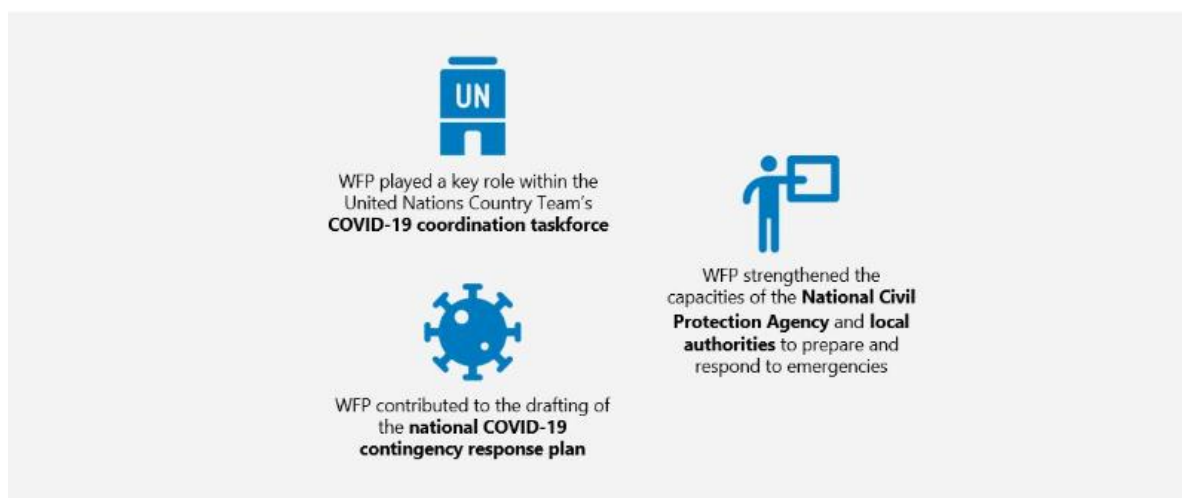
Under this strategic outcome, WFP received a country envelope funding from the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to implement activities that support the livelihood and nutrition of vulnerable people living with HIV. With this yearly contribution received from UNAIDS since 2018, WFP has been supporting 10 HIV patients' groups based in five departments (Mono, Couffo, Alibori, Donga and Zou) of Benin.

In 2020, WFP provided COVID-19 sanitary kits to targeted HIV patient groups and monitored the nutrition sensitive activities implemented in local HIV treatment health centres and on their agricultural production sites. Meanwhile, movement restrictions due to COVID-19 prevented WFP and its partners from implementing other activities planned under this fund, in particular updating the food and nutrition guide for HIV patients. This will be conducted by the Ministry of Health and partners in 2021.

WFP has developed a nutrition strategy that defines the nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities that WFP plans to implement in synergy with other national nutrition stakeholders, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This strategy will be translated into a partnerships action plan and a dedicated resources mobilisation strategy in 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023



Strategic outcome 3 aims to improve the capacities of national and local institutions and national systems to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 'Zero hunger' and food security by 2023 in Benin. The objectives of this strategic outcome were designed in direct alignment with SDG 17 'Partnerships for the goals', to actively contribute to SDG target 17.9 [1].

Activity 3 under this strategic outcome aims to provide technical assistance and policy support to local and national institutions in the areas of school feeding, food security and emergency preparedness and response. Through this activity, WFP also aims to institutionalize the school feeding programme, and to develop a school canteen model adapted to the local context.

In 2020, the only contribution available under this strategic outcome was the internal allocation (USD 95,265) received from WFP's Immediate Response Account, to implement emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP held technical meetings with the National Civil Protection Agency [2] and other United Nations agencies to provide clear orientations on emergency response activities and to ensure synergy and coherence of nation-wide interventions.

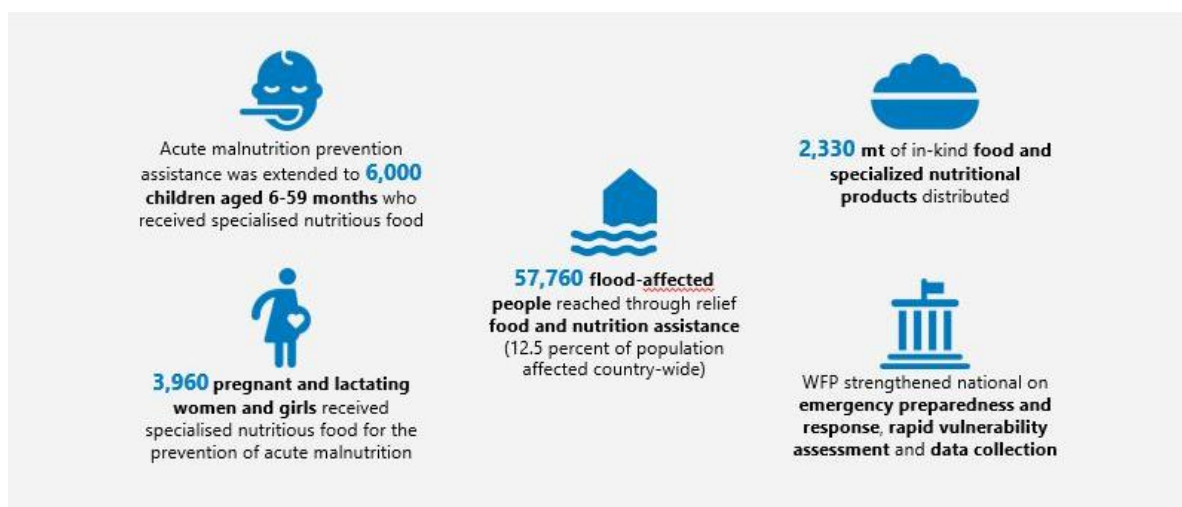
The National Civil Protection Agency requested WFP's support to strengthen the knowledge and capacities of local authorities, including city mayors, to better prepare them to respond to emergency crises that may occur in their localities, and as such, minimize the potential risks and impacts. WFP thus organised and facilitated two workshops in southern and northern Benin, during which the participants were trained on their roles and responsibilities as elected officials to respond to different types of emergencies, including natural disasters (flooding) and sanitary crises (COVID-19).

When Benin was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP contributed to the drafting of the national COVID-19 contingency response plan and played a key role within the United Nations Country Team's COVID-19 coordination taskforce, taking the lead of relevant working groups (logistics, communications, early recovery), and contributing successfully towards the national COVID-19 response efforts.

Aside from these emergency preparedness and response actions, WFP was unable to implement any other capacity strengthening activities in 2020, due to critical resource constraints faced.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises



Under strategic outcome 4, activity 4 implemented by WFP encapsulates a dual approach to addressing food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable segments of crisis-affected populations, while strengthening the capacities of national institutions and authorities to prepare and deploy operations in response to crises. This strategic outcome was first introduced through a budget revision in 2019, and is designed in direct alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 2 'Zero Hunger', within the context of an emergency crisis.

The initial revision made in 2019 was to address natural disaster and explicitly focused on recurrent floods affected the country. In addition to the heavy rains and flooding forecasted for 2020, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 has changed the humanitarian landscape in the country, requiring WFP to address other types of needs, including the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Moreover, the first revision did not include sufficient nutritional education and social behavioural change communication (SBCC).

As such, a second budget revision was undertaken in 2020 and approved in September, to expand the emergency response to the entire country and increase the number of beneficiaries under this strategic outcome, and introduce nutrition education and SBCC activities.

Activity 4 was relatively well resourced in 2020, with 64 percent of the needs-based plan budget available, enabling timely provision of emergency food and nutrition assistance to targeted populations (by mid-year). In addition to WFP's corporate resources allocated to implement the flood response [1], WFP received a contribution of USD 1.1 million from the Swiss Cooperation Agency to implement the RECOBA project (July 2020-December 2021) [2].

The latter is a food assistance response project aiming to address the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the northern communes of the country (Borgou and Alibori). This project also integrates a recovery building component, providing resilience strengthening support to smallholder farmers. WFP aims to mobilise funds to implement additional recovery projects in 2021. Activities under this project in 2020 focused on project planning, with project implementation set to begin in 2021.

Overall in 2020, WFP provided food assistance and nutritional support to 57,764 vulnerable people affected by heavy rainfalls and floods that hit the country in late 2019, following the national emergency appeal for assistance issued by the Government. Households in the five most flood-affected communes (Dangbo, Adjohoun, Aguégué, Athiémié, Grand-Popo) of the country, spread over two departments (Ouémé and Mono), were targeted. WFP distributed a total of 2,329 mt of food commodities and specialized nutritional products.

The population reached included 47,813 adults who received three months of complete food rations for their households, as well as 5,996 children aged 6-59 months [3] and 3,955 pregnant and lactating women and girls who received three months of specialized nutritional products (Supercereal, Supercereal with sugar) for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Moreover, this represents 12.5 percent of the total population affected by the 2019 flooding crisis (318,000), as estimated by the national rapid assessment survey conducted by the Government and humanitarian partners.

In parallel, WFP strengthened its emergency preparedness and response capacities, with training and simulation exercise (SIMEX) for all functional areas on emergency preparedness and response, as well as those of the civil protection and local authorities. WFP delivered trainings to officials of the National Civil Protection Agency [4] and to elected local authorities including mayors on humanitarian principles, emergency preparedness and response, rapid vulnerability assessment and data collection.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily suspended access to the field, WFP was able to resume food distributions soon after movement restrictions were lifted. The activities were conducted in respect with COVID-19 preventive measures in place and were used as an opportunity to sensitise the population with messages on COVID-19 sanitary practices.

WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM) highlighted positive results in the food consumption score of assisted households. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score was 30.4 percent after assistance, higher than the target of 25 percent, while the proportion of households with poor food consumption score was 14.3 percent, in line with the target (to reach a proportion lower than 20 percent).

However, the consumption-based coping strategy index among assisted households remained relatively high (0.79), indicating a strong use of negative food-related coping strategies. Almost all the surveyed households (90.35 percent) have had to reduce the quantity of food consumed, with 89 percent of households who reduced the number of meals and 83 percent who reduced the adults' food rations to maintain the children's ones.

These negative coping mechanisms adopted are due to the fact that targeted populations in the communes of intervention suffer from poverty-induced structural food insecurity and have not been able to restore their livelihoods following recurrent flood-related crises. These vulnerabilities were exacerbated by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in 2020.

Most of the activities under this crisis response strategic outcome, including identification and sensitisation of beneficiaries were planned, implemented and monitored through a close collaboration and coordination with the National Civil Protection Agency, respective local authorities, and local social promotion centres and health centres. The National Civil Protection Agency, acting under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, functioned as the lead implementing agency in disaster and preparedness activities. WFP also partnered with the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis [5], to strengthen monitoring and analysis of data.

WFP aims to further strengthen the capacities of the national actors involved in food emergency assistance operations, especially the targeting process and transparent communication towards the beneficiaries. The set-up and launch of a community feedback mechanism for emergency food distributions is planned in 2021.

Moreover, the PDM survey revealed that the households have a marked preference for in-kind food distributions over cash-based transfers (CBTs), due to difficulties faced by local communities in accessing markets and limited food availability in markets. Taking this local context and preferences of the communities into account, WFP aims to set up a CBT modality for future emergency operations.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the crisis response activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4 associated to activity 4. WFP targeted vulnerable households headed by women and mothers of young children, diagnosed as malnourished. In parallel to food and nutrition assistance, WFP delivered trainings to sensitise women and girls on basic nutrition education and cooking preparations. The PDM included a gender analysis and gender disaggregated data, with a focus on how households headed by women and men were each differently affected by the flood crisis and what their specific needs were in terms of emergency supplies.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	4

Cross-cutting Results

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

In Benin, inequalities persist between men and women in terms of access to basic social services, justice, resources and decision-making bodies. Poor access to education for women is one of the major causes of their unfavorable position in the society in Benin. Over 66 percent of women are illiterate compared to 46 percent among men. In addition, while women's activity is concentrated in rural areas, in unpaid agricultural work on marginal lands and in the informal sector, they bear the primary responsibility of providing food to their households.

Violence perpetrated against women and girls remains a concern. The number of sexual violence cases reported has been on the rise since 2015 and in 2018, 27 percent of women aged 15-49 were victims of physical violence. Also on the rise is the proportion of women married or in union before the age of 18, which increased from 24.9 percent in 2014 to 29.3 percent in 2018.

In 2020, WFP intensified efforts to sensitise its own staff and its cooperating partners on gender issues, to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout all activities implemented under the Country Strategic Plan. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker codes of 3 and 4 associated to strategic outcome 1 (school feeding) and strategic outcome 4 (crisis response) respectively.

With regard to school feeding activities (strategic outcome 1), WFP and partners sensitised beneficiaries on the importance of gender equality. Women were encouraged to participate in school feeding activities and to occupy leadership positions within school canteen management committees, where two out of five members were mandated to be women. The proportion of women elected as members or president of the school feeding management committees in 2020 reached the target set (40 percent). Women were also the main beneficiaries of the income generating activities promoted in some pilot schools, and their commitment to good management of the activities ensured a return of incomes towards their households.

The involvement of women and mothers in the management of school canteen operations enhances sustainability of the programme, as their presence not only has a positive influence on the organisation and monitoring of school canteens' activities, but also serves to encourage the access and retention to primary schools of girls, whose mothers are involved in canteens' operations. Within the schools benefiting from the school feeding programme, girls' attendance in schools reached 85.5 percent in 2020, while the retention rate of girls reached 88 percent, all above their targets (set at 85 percent and 82 percent respectively).

Meanwhile, emergency food and nutrition assistance (strategic outcome 4) conducted in 2020 targeted households headed by women, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and mothers of young children diagnosed as malnourished. Under this strategic outcome, 60 percent of targeted beneficiaries were women. In parallel, WFP delivered training to communities to sensitise women and girls on basic nutrition education and cooking preparations.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

When implementing its key activities in 2020 in Benin, namely the school feeding programme and the emergency response, WFP ensured that affected and assisted populations were able to benefit from the programmes in a manner that protects and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Although the political and security context in Benin remained stable during the reporting period, WFP put in place preventive mitigation measures so that the total number of targeted people could have unhindered access to the programmes and receive the assistance without safety challenges.

Moreover, to avoid COVID-19 contamination on food distribution and school-feeding activity sites, WFP enforced the respect of social distancing measures, distributed protective gear such as face masks and hydroalcoholic gels, and installed sanitary items such as soap bars and hand-washing devices. To prevent risks of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuses during food distributions, although rated as low probability in WFP's risk register, WFP organised orientation sessions for cooperating partners' staff, to provide them with information on rights and entitlements of the beneficiaries assisted, as well as on WFP's zero tolerance policy on sexual abuse and harassment.

As part of school feeding activities, to prevent a break in the supply chain, WFP pre-positioned food commodities in school warehouses ahead of the rainy season. The latter is a period when food transport in some parts of the country can be heavily compromised due to deteriorated road access, especially in cut-off, flood-prone and difficult to access villages and localities. Meanwhile as part of the emergency response, prior to each food distribution WFP organised gatherings with the local communities to present the context of the distribution, the rationale behind the selection and targeting of beneficiaries, the non-political origin of the operation, as well as the composition of the food rations and the share for each household member.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results highlighted that among the 57,764 flood-affected victims who received food and nutritional assistance, 93 percent reported that WFP's programmes are dignified (above the target of 80 percent), while 100 percent reported being satisfied with the information communicated by WFP about the programme (who are the beneficiaries, what will be received, length of the assistance) and that they were fully informed about the programming process. All beneficiaries also reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes, and that they received assistance without safety challenges.

Moreover, for all project activities implemented in 2020, beneficiaries' feedback was documented and analysed to inform future programming adjustments and improvements. Following food distributions, WFP collected information from beneficiaries, local authorities and partners through various tools, including food security monitoring surveys and PDM. The tools used for PDM surveys by WFP integrated two cross-cutting outcome indicators, protection and information sharing, as part of the new corporate response framework.

As part of the school-feeding programme, an informal feedback mechanism is in place through implementing partners' staff, who act as local social mediators and raise any issue of concern to WFP. A proper feedback and complaint mechanism is scheduled to be set up by WFP and partners in 2021, to receive appropriate and timely feedback, to take necessary actions and make operational adjustments as needed, as part of efforts to strengthen accountability towards beneficiaries.

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

High population growth rates, land degradation and low productivity, climate change impact (leading to greater frequency and intensity of droughts and flooding), and conflict over natural resources are undermining the resilience of communities in Benin, disrupting livelihoods and leading to high food insecurity and malnutrition rates. Benin is mainly a rural society and more than 70 percent of the population depends on employment in the agricultural sector, with food representing 93 percent of the total agricultural production. Poor and food insecure households that cultivate marginal lands in rural areas most vulnerable to climate change have a limited capacity to cope with these environmental threats, which seriously impact their livelihoods and access to subsistence-farmed staple food.

The Government of Benin is committed to initiate and support a shift in addressing the impacts of climate change on its population, and several progressive national policies and strategies with regards to the sustainable management of natural resources, agriculture and forestry have already been adopted. The national school feeding programme financed by the Government is perceived as another strategic investment for driving national development plan towards greater community resilience and socio-economic development.

Within the framework of the school feeding programme, WFP currently promotes the use of local materials in building school canteens and the adoption of improved traditional cooking stoves, which reduce wood consumption and smoke pollution. WFP also provides nutrition education and support on organic gardening practices. Implemented through an integrated approach, the programme's environmental benefits will be further increased by promoting local food production (by smallholder farmers) and local food procurement (home-grown school feeding). This approach emerged as an opportunity to improve the livelihoods of rural communities and to strengthen the nexus between nutrition, agriculture and social protection.

In 2021, the United Nations Country Team, under the lead of WFP, plans to submit a proposal to the Green Climate Fund, the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. The prospective intent of this proposal is to mainstream environmental concerns into various connections between the school-feeding activities, the nearby ecosystem and the resilience of local communities.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

[1] Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC).

[2] Projet d'Assistance et de Résilience COVID-19. See further details under strategic outcome 4 narrative.

[3] In 2019, 642,615 beneficiaries were reached overall.

[4] The prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity is based on the food insecurity experience scale.

Beneficiary figures: The number of persons with disabilities reached in 2020 could not be estimated due to lack of data from government sources.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2019 Human Development Index.

[2] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), WFP Benin 2017

[3] Enquête Démographique et de la Santé, 2017.

[4] INFORM is a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters, and it includes organisations from across the multilateral system, including the humanitarian and development sector, donors, and technical partners. Meanwhile, the INFORM Risk Index is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response.

[5] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

[6] The number of cases continued to increase, although not at the same exponential rate as elsewhere and with death rates below the global average. As of 31 December 2020, Benin had 3,251 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 3,061 recovered cases, 107 active cases and 44 deaths reported.

[7] Commercial flights were suspended, except for cargos of food, medicine and equipment.

[8] Highlighted by a study conducted in August 2020 by the United Nations system in Benin.

[9] Increase between September 2019 and September 2020. Highlighted by a price monitoring survey of food markets conducted by WFP Benin in September 2020.

[10] Measures included the renovation of hand-washing devices, the provision of soap bars, and the dissemination of sensitization messages.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] From the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) envelope.

[2] Projet d'Assistance et de Résilience COVID-19. See further details under strategic outcome 4 narrative.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA).

[2] This approach ensures that interventions are demand-driven and meet local needs.

[3] The objective of the school feeding programme is to minimize school drop out rates. The target set for 2020 was to have a value less than or equal to 19.9 percent. As the result obtained in 2020 was 15 percent, this was a good achievement compared to the target although the figure is lesser than the target.

[4] Names in French: Ministère de l'Enseignement Maternel et Primaire (MEMP), Ministère du Plan et du Développement (MPD), Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP).

Output/outcome results:

- There are no beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers (CBTs) in 2020, as this was not implemented in 2020. In 2020, WFP conducted a feasibility study for the CBT modality to be used for the procurement of local food from local smallholder farmers. The CBT modality will be launched in 2021.

- The group tag "activity supporters" refers to beneficiaries reached through contributions from the Government of Benin, while the tag "students (primary schools)" refers to beneficiaries reached through other resources mobilized by WFP.

- Baseline values are from government sources.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] SDG 2.2 is: "By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons."

Output/outcome results and Gender and Age Marker (GAM): There are no output/outcome results achieved under this strategic outcome, nor GAM monitoring code, as majority of sub-activities could not be implemented due to funding constraints as mentioned in the narrative.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC).

[2] SDG 17.9 is: "Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation."

Outcome results:

- There are no 2019 follow-up values for both indicators reported under this strategic outcome, as data was not collected in 2019 (activities only implemented starting 2020).
- There is no 2020 follow-up value for the new indicator "SABER School Feeding National Capacity" as the SABER exercise could not be conducted in 2020 due to funding constraints.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code: GAM code could not be evaluated properly for this activity in 2020, as majority of sub-activities could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Carry-over funds from 2019. This contribution from WFP's Immediate Response Account was allocated in late 2019 following heavy rains and floods Benin that hit the country, so WFP could implement flood response, including relief food and nutrition assistance and capacity strengthening activities in emergency preparedness and response.

[2] Projet d'Assistance et de Résilience COVID-19.

[3] Targeted children for malnutrition prevention programme are generally aged from 6-23 months. However, this programme was extended to children aged 24 – 59 months. Indeed, given the emergency settings, WFP considered preferable to provide a blanket feeding for all children up to 59 months.

[4] Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC).

[5] Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (INSAE).

Output results:

- No beneficiaries reached through the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality. In 2020, WFP conducted feasibility and markets assessment surveys to set-up the CBT modality that will be launched in 2021.

Outcome results:

- There are no baseline values, as given the urgency of the activities that had to be implemented under strategic outcome 4, no baseline survey could be conducted in 2020 prior to the emergency relief operations.
- There are no 2019 follow-up values either, as implementation of this activity only started in 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

- End-CSP targets are yet to be set for all cross-cutting indicators following internal discussions in 2021.
- Activity 1: There are no baseline values because WFP was not able to conduct any baseline evaluation for this activity in 2020, while 2019 follow-up values are also absent because these gender indicators were not part of the monitoring plan in 2019.
- Activity 4: there are no baseline values, as given the urgency of the activities that had to be implemented under strategic outcome 4, no baseline survey could be conducted in 2020 prior to the emergency relief operations. There are no 2019 follow-up values either, as implementation of this activity only started in 2020.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- End-CSP targets are yet to be set for all cross-cutting indicators following internal discussions in 2021.
- Activity 1: There are no baseline values for the indicators "Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)" and "Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)" because WFP was not able to conduct any baseline evaluation for this activity in 2020 (for these newly introduced indicators). The baseline indicators which have values date back to 2017. Lastly, 2019 follow-up values are also missing for these two indicators as they were not part of the monitoring plan in 2019.
- Activity 4: there are no baseline values, as given the urgency of the activities that had to be implemented under strategic outcome 4, no baseline survey could be conducted in 2020 prior to the emergency relief operations. There are no 2019 follow-up values either, as implementation of this activity only started in 2020.

Environment

- End-CSP targets are yet to be set for all cross-cutting indicators following internal discussions in 2021.
- There is no baseline value for this indicator linked to activity 1, because WFP was not able to conduct any baseline evaluation for this activity in 2020, while 2019 follow-up value is also absent because this environment indicator was not part of the monitoring plan in 2019.
- Values for the new corporate environment indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" could not be collected in 2020, but will be reported upon going forward.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	29.1	35.1	32.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	28,544	19,269	47,813	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	352,025	366,393	718,418	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			10.12	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	28,544	19,269	47,813	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	352,025	366,393	718,418	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	697	787	1,484	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	93,627
--	------	--	---	------	--------

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	487,286	365,926	75%
	female	400,139	352,492	88%
	total	887,425	718,418	81%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,808	4,380	64%
	female	6,731	4,547	68%
	total	13,539	8,927	66%
24-59 months	male	6,680	4,236	63%
	female	6,392	4,164	65%
	total	13,072	8,400	64%
5-11 years	male	167,903	347,126	207%
	female	167,734	320,509	191%
	total	335,637	667,635	199%
12-17 years	male	298,957	2,773	1%
	female	199,743	2,343	1%
	total	498,700	5,116	1%
18-59 years	male	5,961	6,311	106%
	female	18,775	20,068	107%
	total	24,736	26,379	107%
60+ years	male	977	1,100	113%
	female	764	861	113%
	total	1,741	1,961	113%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	887,425	718,418	81%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	34,343	9,951	28%
Nutrition Treatment	7,050	0	0%
School Meal	775,875	660,654	85%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	120,000	47,813	39%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	9,980	6,250	63%
Rice	9,980	5,962	60%
Iodised Salt	399	248	62%
Vegetable Oil	1,331	817	61%
Beans	1,996	2,205	110%
Split Peas	1,996	204	10%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	2,194	1,620	74%
Corn Soya Blend	324	197	61%
Iodised Salt	24	18	74%
Vegetable Oil	122	90	74%
Beans	292	0	0%
Split Peas	0	207	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	9	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	288	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	37	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	13	0	0%
Beans	1	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	99,734	0	0%
Commodity Voucher	195,000	0	0%
Cash	431,278	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	7,714 5,206 12,920		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,142 1,455 2,597		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	377,961 255,140 633,101	260,057	281,729
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	55,993 71,264 127,257	57,057	61,811
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	25,681	15,686	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	99,734	0	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: Targeted school children (equitably girls/boys) receive nutritious meals every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and improve school enrollment and retention	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	3,852	3,849	
A: Targeted school children (equitably girls/boys) receive nutritious meals every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and improve school enrollment and retention	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations		School feeding (on-site)	school	3,852	3,849	
	A.8*: Number of rations provided						
A: Targeted school children (equitably girls/boys) receive nutritious meals every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and improve school enrollment and retention	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	88,967,832	89,770,911	

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source

SMP; Benin;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	≥90	≥85	85.5	96	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	76	≥95	≥90	92.5	94		
		Overall	75	≥92.5	≥85	89	95		
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.87	≥0.9	≥0.84	0.84	0.88	WFP programme monitoring	
Pass rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	70	≥96	≥85	87	69	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	69.86	≥86	≥85	93	67		
		Overall	69	≥96	≥85	89	68		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20	≤10	≤18	12	5.5	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	20	≤10	≤20	19	5		
		Overall	20	≤10	≤19	15.5	5.5		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	80	≥90	≥82	88	94.5	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	80	≥90	≥80	81	95		
		Overall	80	≥90	≥81	84.5	94.5		

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	364 336 700	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	2,160 2,340 4,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,160 2,340 4,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	888 962 1,850	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	349	0

Strategic Outcome 03 : National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023	- Root Causes
--	----------------------

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children benefit from strengthened capacity provided to national institutions for effective implementation of a sustainable, gender responsive and inclusive scaled-up, cost-effective National Integrated School Meals Programme, in order to ensure access to food	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	30	50
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children benefit from strengthened capacity provided to national institutions for effective implementation of a sustainable, gender responsive and inclusive scaled-up, cost-effective National Integrated School Meals Programme, in order to ensure access to food	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
C: School children benefit from strengthened capacity provided to national institutions for effective implementation of a sustainable, gender responsive and inclusive scaled-up, cost-effective National Integrated School Meals Programme, in order to ensure access to food	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	3
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: School children benefit from strengthened capacity provided to national institutions for effective implementation of a sustainable, gender responsive and inclusive scaled-up, cost-effective National Integrated School Meals Programme, in order to ensure access to food	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		1	1
--	---	--	---	------	--	---	---

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CSI; Benin;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	3	=4	=4				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04 : Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises						- Crisis Response	
Output Results							
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	32,835 22,165 55,000		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	9,600 10,400 20,000		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	38,805 26,195 65,000	28,544 19,269 47,813	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,880 3,120 6,000	2,878 3,118 5,996	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,843 3,843	3,955 3,955	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,957	2,132	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	626,278	0	
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided						
B: Crisis-affected Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable population populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	197	197	

Outcome Results									
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		≥0.5 ≥0.7 ≥0.6	=0.7 =0.9 =0.8	0.77 0.81 0.79			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall		≥40	=25	30.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall		≤50	=55	55.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall		≤10	=20	14.3			WFP survey

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	General Distribution	Female		≥20	=12	13.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male		≥20	=8	11		
		Overall		≥20	=10	12.5		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP survey
		Male		=100	=100	100		
		Overall		=100	=100	100		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SMP; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)		Overall			=40	40	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall			=25	26	
			Decisions made by men	Overall			=75	74	
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution		Female			=100	100	
				Male			=100	100	
				Overall			=100	100	
SMP; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)		Female			=100	100	
				Male			=100	100	
				Overall			=100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution	Female			=100	100	
			Male			=100	100	
			Overall			=100	100	
SMP; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall			=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution	Female			=100	100	
			Male			=100	100	
			Overall			=100	100	
SCHOOL FEEDING; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	50		=80 =80 =80	99 99 99	70
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution	Female			=80	95	
			Male			=80	92	
			Overall			=80	93	

SMP; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)	Female			=75	100
			Male			=75	100
			Overall			=75	100

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin	Act 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	General Distribution	Female			=80	100	
			Male			=80	100	
			Overall			=80	100	
school feeding; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100		=100	100	
			Male	100		=100	100	
			Overall	100		=100	100	100

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FLOOD AFFECTED; Benin			Overall			=80	100	
SCHOOL FEEDING; Benin			Overall	30		=90	100	100

Environment indicators

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

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SMP; Benin	Act 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	School feeding (on-site)	Overall			=100	100	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Guy ADOUA
guy.adoua@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/Marc Sekpon

Emergency operations in Karimama-Malanville Sanitary Zone, Benin - distribution of specialised nutritious food to mothers of malnourished children.

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

Financial Section

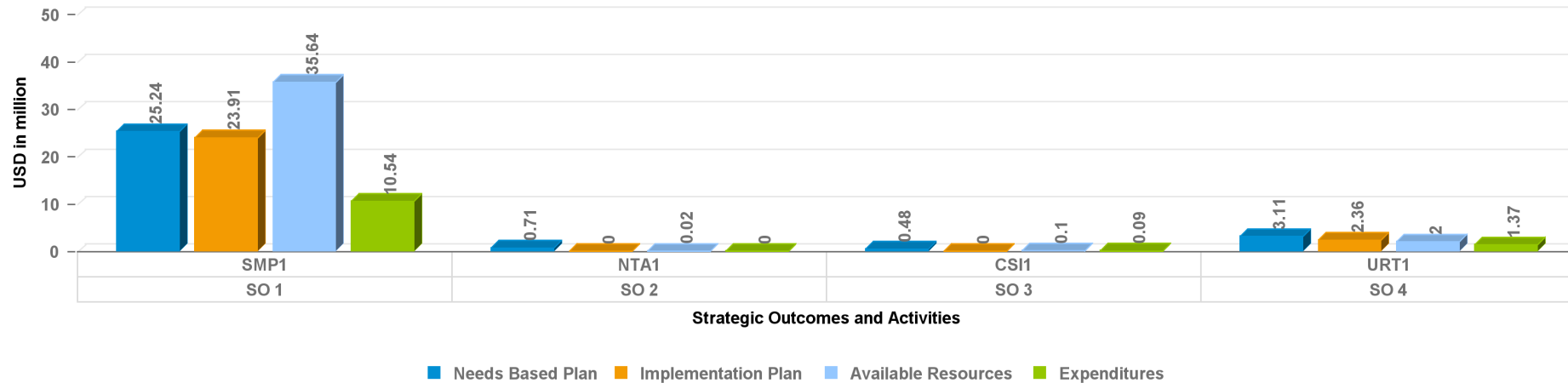
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023
SO 3	National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change
SMP1	1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	3,108,718	2,359,527	1,999,686	1,374,333
	Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round	Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	25,239,603	23,910,059	35,640,668	10,541,263
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,348,321	26,269,586	37,640,354	11,915,597
2	Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023	Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change	708,563	0	15,091	4,115
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			708,563	0	15,091	4,115

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023	Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response	476,712	0	95,265	93,627
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			476,712	0	95,265	93,627
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	207,763	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	207,763	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			29,533,596	26,269,586	37,958,473	12,013,339
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,442,522	1,522,522	1,240,336	445,175
Total Direct Costs			30,976,118	27,792,108	39,198,810	12,458,514
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,013,448	1,643,123	747,313	747,313
Grand Total			32,989,566	29,435,231	39,946,122	13,205,826



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

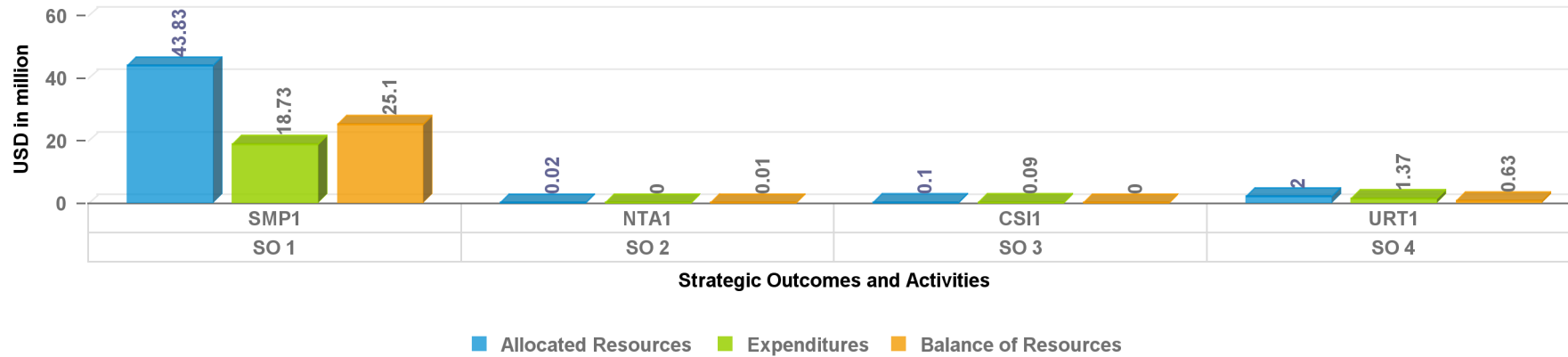
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023
SO 3	National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change
SMP1	1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	3,672,330	658,132	1,341,554	1,999,686	1,374,333	625,352
	Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round	Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	35,011,044	43,831,789	0	43,831,789	18,732,384	25,099,405
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			38,683,373	44,489,921	1,341,554	45,831,475	20,106,718	25,724,757
2	Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023	Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change	1,319,835	15,091	0	15,091	4,115	10,976
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,319,835	15,091	0	15,091	4,115	10,976

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023	Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response	789,638	95,265	0	95,265	93,627	1,638
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			789,638	95,265	0	95,265	93,627	1,638
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	207,763	0	207,763	0	207,763
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	207,763	0	207,763	0	207,763
Total Direct Operational Cost			40,792,847	44,808,040	1,341,554	46,149,594	20,204,460	25,945,134
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,081,320	1,424,635	65,761	1,490,396	695,234	795,162
Total Direct Costs			42,874,167	46,232,675	1,407,315	47,639,990	20,899,694	26,740,296
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,786,821	1,860,947		1,860,947	1,860,947	0
Grand Total			45,660,988	48,093,622	1,407,315	49,500,937	22,760,641	26,740,296



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures