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COUNTRY PROGRAMME BENIN 200721 (2015 - 2018)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Benin, Republic of (BJ)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Benin is a low-income developing country. According to the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index, Benin is ranked 166 out of 188 countries. The fourth general census of population and housing carried out in 2013 by the National Institute of the Statistics and Economy Analysis (INSAE) reported over 10 million inhabitants. Poverty remains widespread and the economy, undiversified, remains highly vulnerable to external shocks. The poverty rate stands at 40.1 percent in 2016 [1] compared to 36.2 in 2011 [2]. Despite the government efforts to improve population welfare, Benin did not achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the Goal 1 of halving extreme poverty and hunger. In the 2016 Global Hunger Index report, Benin's food and nutrition situation has not improved and remains "serious".

According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), a nationwide survey published in March 2015 by INSAE, the nutrition situation reveals regional disparities. The prevalence of stunting for children between 6-59 months is 34 percent. This situation is particularly worrying in the northern part of the country, especially in the districts of Karimama and Malanville, where the prevalence of chronic malnutrition exceeds 35 percent while the global acute malnutrition is around 10 percent. Stunting and wasting are caused by poor maternal nutrition, inadequate feeding practices, food insecurity, lack of diversified diet and poor hygiene.

Although agriculture is the economy's key sector, structural problems persist, negatively affecting food security, nutrition and the trade balance. A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2013 estimates that 11 percent of the population is moderately/severely food insecure and 34 percent have limited or poor food consumption. The survey also revealed many regional disparities. Food insecurity affects 29 percent of

the population in Couffo region, 28 percent in Mono, 25 percent in Atacora, 40 percent in Bopa district and 39 percent in the Karimama district. In these regions, more than 50 percent of the WFP school meals activities are concentrated, while in Karimama and Malanville it concentrates 100 percent of resilience and nutrition activities.

The 50 percent devaluation of the Nigerian currency "naira" in the second semester of 2016 and several exchange restrictions have negatively affected business market and the economy of Benin. This situation has exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation in the most vulnerable regions neighbouring Nigeria.

The precarious food security and nutrition situation is furthermore exacerbated by frequent floods and drought in the most vulnerable regions. The communities need to enhance their resilience to shocks through disaster risk reduction and asset creation.

The MICS revealed that the net primary school enrolment rate is 74.9 percent. Despite investment by the Government and partners in education, the quality of instruction and premises is poor. Other education indicators show low rates, with net admission at 52.3 percent and completion at 70.5 percent. The situation of women remains challenging in terms of access to education, health and productive assets, as confirmed by the 2014 Gender Inequality Index in which the country is classified 142 out of 155 countries compared to 134th in 2013.

The "Benin Alafia 2025" document sets long-term development goals: Benin aspires to be "a leading country, a united country, well-governed, with peace, prosperity, a competitive economy, cultural diversity and social welfare". Agriculture is a priority with a view to achieving food security and improving nutrition, and Benin joined the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in 2011. The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Recovery is the framework for all agricultural interventions.

[1] EMICOV, 2015.

[2] EMICOV, 2011.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

With the level of food insecurity and poverty in Benin, especially in rural areas periodically affected by natural disasters (drought, floods), the issue of food security and nutrition is a priority at the national level. Through its Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development, Benin puts nutrition at the heart of development using nutrition specific or sensitive interventions through a multi-sectorial approach. One of the priority areas highlighted in the plan is the implementation of nutrition activities at the community level. The Strategic Plan and its results-based National Programme for Food and Nutrition are implemented and coordinated by the National Council for Food and Nutrition chaired by the President. The Government joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2011.

Agriculture is a priority with a view to achieving food security and improving nutrition, and Benin joined the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in 2011. The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Recovery is the framework for all agricultural interventions. This Strategic Plan emphasises strengthening smallholder farmers in order to promote local production and food security.

In Benin, the food security and nutrition sector involves a number of actors, mainly the ministries in charge of agriculture, health and social protection, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research institutions, private sector (which deals with the fortification and nutritional value of locally available food products), civil society, local authorities and communities, and technical and financial partners.

The Plan for Development of the Education Sector emphasises the importance of school meals to improve retention rates. The Government's new policy on school meals is based on a multi-sector approach linking education, nutrition and local food production. The national school meals policy has a long-term vision to ensure school meals for all Beninese schoolchildren. For several years now, the Government has been implementing a national school meals programme funded by the national budget but is having difficulty replenishing. WFP is working to strengthen the Government's capacity to better manage the school meals programme. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018, which aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals and the national priorities, has defined six axes of cooperation. WFP interventions fall within four of them: Axe 1) Inclusive Growth, Employment, Food Security and Social Protection; Axe 2) Health including HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Family Planning, Basic Sanitation; Axe 3) Basic Education; and Axe 6) Environment, Crisis management and disasters and climate change.

WFP participates in the thematic committees for monitoring activities. Joint projects with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have been developed in order to achieve increased impact and efficiency in food security and nutrition sectors and for the empowerment of women.

In 2013, the Government introduced a national emergency response system and the National Agency for Civil Protection to improve preparedness following the floods in 2010 and 2012, but these institutions still lack the capacity to establish preparedness and emergency response mechanisms.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to support the Government of Benin to achieve Zero Hunger. The Country Programme is in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the roadmap for strengthening food and nutrition security in Benin for 2015–2018. It contributed to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 "Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food nutrition needs" and 4 "Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger".

The Country Programme focuses on an integrated approach of the school meals programme, nutrition support to malnourished children and resilience strengthening of vulnerable communities. The three interlinked components of the Benin Country Programme which aim at supporting the Government to take up the Sustainable Development Goal 2 "End hunger" are well aligned with WFP's new Strategic Objectives 1 "End hunger", 2 "Improve nutrition" and 3 "Achieve food security".

The school meals activities covered 17 most vulnerable districts with the highest rates of food insecurity and lowest school enrolment or highest drop-out rates. Sensitisation sessions helped to increase women's representation in parent-teacher associations and school meals committees in line with WFP gender policy which promotes the expansion of programmes that enable girls to attend school and maximise women's participation in the management of the programme.

WFP is partnering with the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom to boost gender mainstreaming from the field. Phase two of the "Innovations from the field: Gender Mainstreaming from the ground up" project – which is a knowledge sharing programme that supports WFP to reflect on, capture and improve gender mainstreaming practices in order to achieve the linked goals of gender equality and food and nutrition security – commenced in June 2015 for two and a half year.

The nutrition and resilience components were implemented in Karimama and Malanville districts, deemed the most vulnerable districts according to social indicators. These districts where WFP focused its nutrition and resilience activities through food assistance for assets (FFA) are defined as the convergence zone for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018.

Through nutrition activities, WFP aims at reducing undernutrition among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, with a focus on the 1,000 days from conception. FFA activities are implemented in response to frequent floods and droughts which exacerbate the precarious food security and nutrition situation in the northern part of the country, in the communes of Karimama and Malanville.

WFP Benin continues to use its logistics system to support Sahel countries in food transport through the port of Cotonou and corridor activities. It also manages Global Commodity Management Facility stocks.

Following the Benin National Zero Hunger Strategic Review process, a Country Strategic Plan will be formulated and will cover five years, from January 2019 to 2023. The Country Strategic Plan, which outlines WFP's approach to strategic and programmatic planning at the country-level, will maximise its contribution to the SDGs 2 (end hunger) and 17 (partnership).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, WFP Benin received funding from multilateral contributions and private donors reaching nearly half of the needs. Although WFP managed to implement the key activities planned in the Country Programme 2015–2018, the country office did not reach all the intended people. Planned duration of the prioritised activities was adjusted.

WFP started to develop innovative programmes such as the integrated approach to school meals where canteens are linked to local production, health, hygiene and nutrition sensitisation making schools the entry point for the development of the community. Another innovative programme was the use of cash in asset creation. Through these innovative programmes that draw from its comparative advantage, WFP expects to attract more attention and support from the donor community. Since Benin enjoys a peaceful and stable political environment, donors tend to give priority to other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whose mandate revolves mainly around development issues. WFP is currently working to better demonstrate its capacities and achieved results for development issues.

From an organizational performance perspective, while it was initially planned to recruit additional staff to implement the country programme, the level of resources did not allow the country office to recruit the staff needed. However, the country office managed to achieve the expected results through the realignment of functions.

The implementation of the Business Operating System (BOS) as one of the five pillars of the Delivering as One approach by the UN Country Team has contributed to saving time and money. Through the BOS, UN agencies negotiated ten long-term agreements in several areas including travel, transit equipment, generator repairs and maintenance, banking services and catering. The BOS allowed to: i) reduce the purchasing cost of goods and services (in 2016, the purchasing costs were reduced by 4 percent against 3 percent planned); ii) save time (in 2016, the contracting time was reduced from 26 hours to 5 hours per transaction); iii) reduce procurement costs (by end of 2016, procurement costs went from USD 497 to USD 88). Through the BOS, UN agencies contracted two banks for the provision of common financial services.

Achievements at Country Level

Schoolchildren received a daily hot meal composed of local maize, beans, rice, vegetable oil and iodised salt for the whole school year. WFP provided meals to 101,871 schoolchildren out of the 121,200 planned in 2016, of which 46.11 percent were girls.

Targeting and distribution activities in Nutrition were carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health, and Karimama and Malanville health zones. The number of pregnant and lactating women assisted (3,239) was higher than planned (1,985), benefiting from the sensitisation sessions organized by WFP and its partners and contributing to the establishment of distribution sites in the vicinity of the villages. Nutrition assistance was provided for 150 days in Karimama and Malanville for the prevention of stunting and for 90 days for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) during August-December. Stunting prevention through blanket supplementary feeding was provided to 581 girls and 503 boys aged 6-23 months in Karimama district against 3,054 girls and 3,308 boys planned for Karimama and Malanville. MAM treatment through targeted supplementary feeding was provided to 803 girls and 626 boys aged 6-59 months against 2,024 girls and 1,380 boys planned.

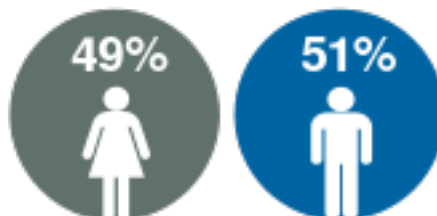
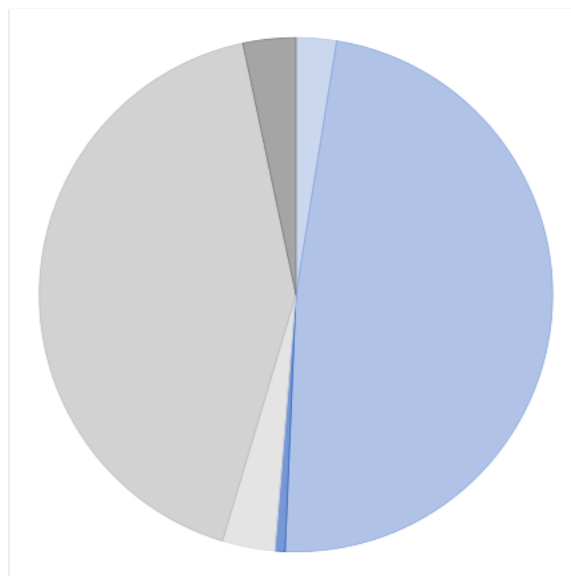
WFP assisted vulnerable communities through assets creation such as the establishment of moringa fields and construction of tube well to water these fields, in four villages of the district of Malanville and the provision of cash transfers to participants in asset creation activities. The post-distribution monitoring survey conducted in December 2016 revealed that all the targeted communities benefited from the assets created. In Malanville district, two of the villages chose to develop their fields of moringa – in Benin, moringa is used to combat malnutrition, especially among children and lactating mothers. Another village decided to cultivate rice while the last one built a fish farm.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,827	3,686	6,513
Children (5-18 years)	53,534	46,786	100,320
Adults (18 years plus)	710	3,690	4,400
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	57,071	54,162	111,233

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,236	87	236	111	97	1,766
Total Food Distributed in 2016	1,236	87	236	111	97	1,766



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	28,025	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	28,025	-	-

Supply Chain

The Supply Chain unit ensures the storage and distribution of food commodities from local, regional and international purchases. These activities are mainly focused on school meals and nutrition in partnership with WFP Project Management Office. In 2016, the total tonnage of food dispatched was 1,769 mt, of which 1,653 mt for school meals and 116 mt for nutrition.

The Supply Chain unit also facilitates and ensures the management of transit cargo destined for land-locked countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad). These cargoes arriving by sea at the port of Cotonou are direct international purchases or stocks of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). These constitute an essential operation tool for WFP and can significantly shorten delivery times. The food commodity stocks are pre-positioned at the port where they are managed by contracted transit and transport agencies.

As part of the implementation of its operations in Benin, WFP developed several years ago a policy for the local procurement of cereals (white maize) and beans (white beans). Local food procurement is made on the basis of competitive, fair and transparent procedures and in accordance with WFP's general policy, through limited consultations with suppliers. A short list of food suppliers is periodically updated with support from the Procurement Unit of the regional bureau in Dakar. Tenders are launched online and also through the In-Tend system. White maize and beans purchased locally meet quality requirements at national and international levels. WFP is requesting the services of a superintendent for food quality control before delivery by suppliers.

The Supply Chain unit is also involved in crises and emergencies – currently in Maiduguri in Nigeria – by facilitating transport corridor of food commodities from Lomé. In 2016, the quantity of food commodities which passed through Benin was estimated at about 14,283 mt.

In 2016, the total tonnage of GCMF commodities that went through Benin is estimated at 453.6 mt. The total tonnage of food commodities procured through direct international purchases and destined for hinterland countries is estimated at 21,360 mt.

The port of Cotonou plays an important role in WFP Benin activities. It covers 40 to 60 hectares and is one of the largest ports in West Africa. The ongoing restructuring has allowed the port of Cotonou to be equipped with modern infrastructures to improve cargo handling activities. These reforms, which also provide improved vessel berthing, will create improved opportunities and increase the port's competitiveness. The country road network has similarly improved and offers increased possibilities of transport, in particular from the southern part to the countries without seaboard. Government support contributes to facilitating port operations.

The Supply Chain unit collaborated with various stakeholders including freight forwarders, transporters and companies providing phytosanitary treatment.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	119	-	119
Iodised Salt	-	27	27
Maize	758	-	758
Total	876	27	903
Percentage	97.0%	3.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	104
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	23
Rice	1,005
Split Peas	168
Vegetable Oil	109
Total	1,410

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The multi-sectorial approach to school meals integrating education, health, nutrition, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation, is a quality improvement in the implementation of the programme. While piloting the approach with 50 schools, emphasis is placed on activities such as nutrition education, menu development, deworming, and development of school gardens. The approach is implemented with local community involvement and in partnership with other organizations.

Monitoring reports from targeted schools have often been delayed or incomplete but the system was improved through the involvement of local authorities and will be further enhanced. Data collection and indicator updates are being revised on the basis of the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework, and Country Programme 200721 will develop new monitoring tools and provide additional training to support implementation.

WFP supported the Government in implementing the recommendations of the national forum on school meals held in November 2015. A diagnostic analysis of the school meals programme in Benin is planned in February 2017 using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) tool.

Hand-over of school meals to national authorities is a major challenge. The 2014 SABER analysis showed that Benin lacks the legal and financial frameworks, institutions, implementation capacity and community participation to implement the school meals programme.

Nutrition activities suffered from lack of qualified staff or their commitment in Karimama and Malanville districts. A partnership with a local non-governmental organization (NGO) is being formed to achieve better results in food distribution and data collection.

Pilot resilience activities faced challenges in addressing the difficult conditions of vulnerable people. The learning gained from the process indicates the need to: i) better coordinate with the cash-based transfers (CBT) Working Group; ii) establish a strong collaboration with district and village authorities for a better understanding of responsibilities in the realization of assets; iii) take into consideration the rainy season for the implementation of asset creation activities; iv) better understand communities to enhance programme design; and v) improve coordination with the sub-office for efficient monitoring and project effectiveness.

A long-term strategy is needed to sustain recovery and improve emergency preparedness at the local and national levels. There is evidence that WFP's food distribution to populations affected by disaster can be complemented with cash transfers, which help the recipients to become more self-reliant on their way to recovery. WFP will conduct an After Action Review on the use of CBT as a modality to create productive assets for vulnerable communities. The lessons learned will be used for the next steps of the project and WFP will continue to develop strategic partnerships in school meals, nutrition and resilience activities.

WFP will also pay particular attention to the learning and recommendations from the implementation of the "Innovations from the field: Gender Mainstreaming from the ground up" project – a two and a half year participatory action learning programme to capture, share and embed successful innovations for gender mainstreaming.

It is important to evaluate the effects of local purchases on producers. Opportunities to purchase from small producers or from local producers' associations should also be explored. The challenge will be to receive timely contributions and to find ways to purchase locally in the post-harvest period when the price is right.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the objectives of the Country Programme 200721 are: (i) support primary education in food-insecure areas and enhance government capacities to develop and manage a sustainable national school meals programme; (ii) reduce undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among young children and pregnant and lactating women in districts where rates exceed the threshold defined by the World Health Organization (WHO); and (iii) build and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities to natural disasters in Karimama and Malanville districts. In Karimama and Malanville, activities related to nutrition and food assistance for assets will be linked.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	703,996
Direct Support Costs	4,315,909
Food and Related Costs	9,606,164
Indirect Support Costs	1,056,508
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	466,897
Total	16,149,474

Project Activities

During the 2015/16 school year, WFP provided food assistance to 100,000 children in 570 schools. Training workshops were held in November 2015 for school meals committees and members of parent-teacher associations involved in the programme. A total of 2,850 people (1,140 women and 1,710 men) were trained on integrated canteens management during these workshops. A partnership was formed with a local non-governmental organization (NGO) to enhance community mobilization for the 50 pilot schools; the communities were trained by the NGO on responsibilities and contributions. Canteen staff received training on hygiene, nutrition and menu development. Mediators from a local NGO, FADEC, composed of a group of women with a good knowledge of the local environment and local language, supported the implementation of the multi-sectorial approach in the 50 pilot schools, and the promotion and setting up of the school gardens.

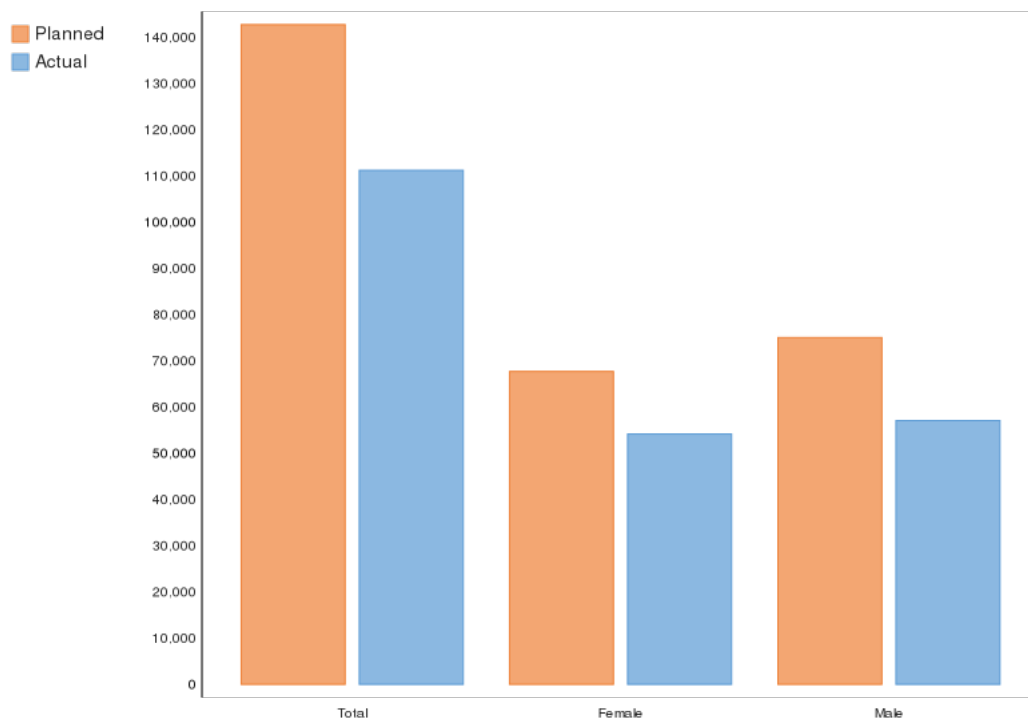
The country office supported the Ministry of Education, particularly the School Feeding Directorate, in the implementation of the action plan developed following the National School Feeding Forum which took place in 2015.

WFP conducted activities for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in 10 boroughs of the districts of Karimama and Malanville. A ration of 92 g of Plumpy'Sup was given to children aged 6-59 months while a ration of 250 g of SuperCereal and 25 g of vegetable oil was distributed to pregnant and lactating women for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). A prevention of stunting programme was implemented during the lean season in Karimama for five months. The lean season is a critical period in terms of food availability for vulnerable households. Children aged 6-23 months received rations of 200 g of SuperCereal Plus. Nutrition education and counselling were implemented whenever possible and helped improve the nutritional status of assistance recipients. In addition, complementary services have been delivered to prevent chronic malnutrition: i) communications on exclusive breastfeeding for behaviour change; and ii) communications on infant and young child feeding practices. WFP sponsored the Departmental Health Directorate for a nutrition baseline survey which was conducted in Karimama in July 2016. Capacity strengthening of Karimama-Malanville health zone teams was also conducted.

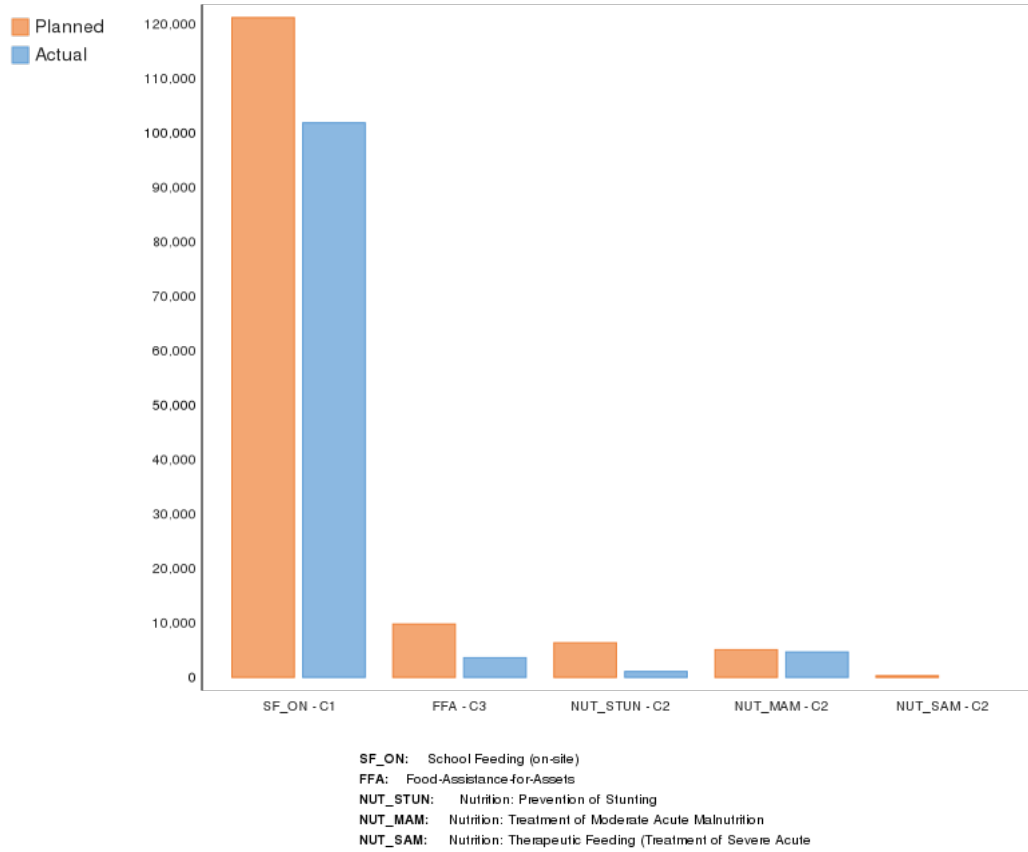
Resilience activities were implemented in the northern part of the country. Resilience activities initially targeted 900 households in the commune of Karimama and 1,000 households in Malanville. However, due to budget constraints, the pilot project was implemented only in Malanville, targeting 900 households.

The three-pronged approach (3PA) applied between October and December 2015 with support from the regional bureau in Dakar ensured an adequate preparation for the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities that were carried out in 2016. Assessment missions with local authorities were conducted to identify the most vulnerable communities in the district of Malanville. A cash-based transfers (CBT) working group was set up at country office level to assess whether the use of CBT could represent an added value in asset creation. Various assessments carried out in Malanville indicated that the use of cash transfers through mobile money would carry less security risks in addition to having a positive impact on the local economy. On the basis of the assessment results the country office entered into partnership with MTN Mobile Money considered as the most adequate service provider in the intervention area. The SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, was used to register the people targeted for assistance and monitor the services provided by MTN. Using the unique targeting methodology developed by the Government with financial support from the World Bank and technical support from NGO partners and other United Nations agencies, WFP identified 900 households in the four most vulnerable villages (Kotchi, Boiffo, Garou Beri and Goroundjinde) for the pilot phase in Malanville district. The selection of the 900 households was the result of a process in three levels. The first level was the identification of the most vulnerable households on the basis of pre-established poverty and food insecurity criteria by a village committee composed of local authorities, notables and opinion leaders. The second one was to conduct proxy means test survey using a questionnaire to be completed by pre-identified households for the establishment of the final list of households to assist. The third level was the validation of the final list during a meeting with Malanville town council. The three local NGOs (DERANA, GRADE, DEDRAS) identified following a call for proposals played a vital role in following up the implementation of the project at community level. Once assets creation activities were finalised, WFP launched the first cash distribution in October 2016.

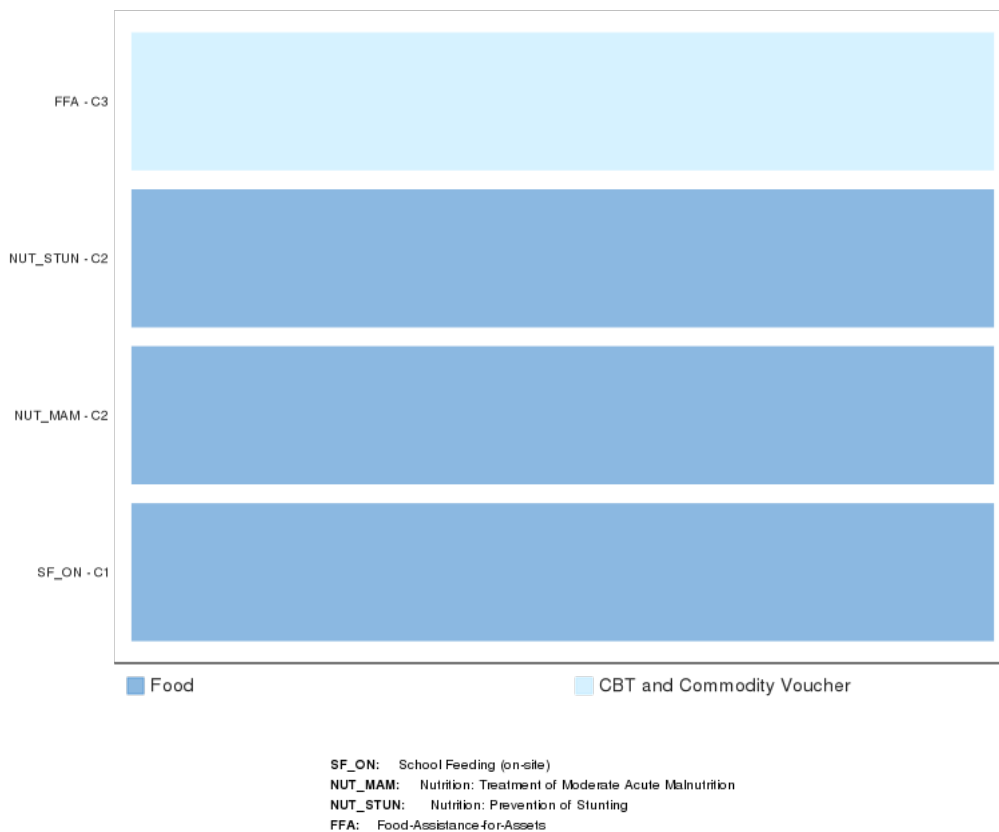
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			
Beans	600	236	39.3%
Dried Fruits	-	71	-
Iodised Salt	60	26	42.6%
Maize	1,500	618	41.2%
Rice	1,500	618	41.2%
Vegetable Oil	200	82	41.1%
Subtotal	3,860	1,651	42.8%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition			
Beans	1	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	114	88	77.0%
Iodised Salt	0	-	-
Maize	4	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	79	23	28.5%
Sugar	7	-	-
Vegetable Oil	12	5	41.1%
Subtotal	217	115	53.3%
Food Transfer-C3-FFA			
Beans	52	-	-
Iodised Salt	4	-	-
Maize	389	-	-
Vegetable Oil	22	-	-
Subtotal	467	-	-
Total	4,543	1,766	38.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C3-FFA			
Cash	174,000	28,025	16.1%

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	174,000	28,025	16.1%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's key partner in the implementation of school meals activities is the Ministry of Education through the School Feeding Directorate. Joint monitoring visits to schools were undertaken with government officials. WFP held periodic consultation meetings with the Government and Catholic Relief Services. WFP Benin received support from the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil on capacity strengthening activities. The country office actively participated in the Education Sector Working Group with the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), bilateral agencies and non-government organization (NGO) representatives. The objective of this Working Group is to exchange on best practices and enhance coordination and collaboration among partners. Difficulties affecting the Education Sector, including those related to school meals are addressed in a coordinated manner. WFP participated with other technical and financial partners in committee meetings for the elaboration of the new Education Sector Plan.

One of the recommendations of the 2015 National School Feeding Forum was to set up a multi-sectorial committee, which was agreed by six ministries (Education, Health, Agriculture, Development, Finance and Family), to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made at the Forum. WFP is strengthening its partnership with the other sectors to support the committee in this monitoring. To strengthen the capacity of the School Feeding Directorate, WFP recruited a staff to work together with and support the Directorate.

To enhance community mobilization, WFP partnered with FADEC to support the implementation of the multi-sectorial approach in the 50 pilot schools. The Ministry of Health was involved in the deworming activities. WFP continued the implementation of joint activities on strengthening food security, communication and leadership skills for women in the Mono region with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

WFP's key partner in the Nutrition Sector is the Government of Benin through the Departmental Health Directorate in Alibori-Borgou and the health zone of Karimama-Malanville. WFP strengthened the capacity of the health workers in the Karimama-Malanville health zone in order to take responsibility for the implementation of nutrition activities.

The resilience component was implemented in collaboration with local NGOs, local state technical services and MTN, the service provider. The role of the local NGOs in the implementation and monitoring of activities was instrumental. They (i) carried out a community-based participatory planning to elaborate a community development plan and identify assets with strong potential and long-term impact; (ii) identified the most vulnerable households using the targeting methodology developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis together with NGOs and United Nations agencies; (iii) established standards with the community and the local state technical services for the implementation of the selected assets; and (iv) monitored the creation/rehabilitation of assets.

The platform for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change including all the relevant stakeholders at district level played a key role in identifying the most vulnerable zones and in accompanying the communities in asset creation through the provision of technical expertise.

Despite some technical issues, MTN Mobile Money allowed WFP Benin to transfer cash directly to recipient people using a SIM card.

Performance Monitoring

A baseline study was conducted for all components and confirmed the level of vulnerability of the villages identified. In Karimama and Malanville districts, WFP carried out community and household surveillance to monitor food security and outcomes. A monitoring plan was developed and implemented in 2016. A post-distribution monitoring was carried out in December to measure changes in the villages selected for the implementation of resilience activities including recipients perceptions of targeting, access to assistance and overall satisfaction. The regular monitoring of school meals and nutrition activities enabled to collect and analyse the follow-up indicators. The questionnaire used for the monitoring of school meals activities allowed WFP to collect data on a monthly basis. The country office collaborated with the Ministry of Education to validate the monitoring tools. However some delays in transmitting data and reports from the education local authorities have hampered the provision of timely and accurate reports. To improve this, the country office started to implement in 2016 an online monitoring

database using smartphones for data collection. This new system will be operationalized in 2017.

The monitoring of resilience activities was challenging, as the implementation was delayed due to presidential and local elections. Despite the challenge, a post-distribution monitoring was conducted after the first cash distribution.

One additional staff was recruited in the monitoring and evaluation unit at the end of 2016 to enhance monitoring activities.

Results/Outcomes

School meals

Monitoring results indicate that WFP food assistance has contributed to increasing enrolment slightly more for girls (5 percent) than boys (4 percent) compared to 2015 figures. Meals distributed to schoolchildren significantly contributed to their regular presence at schools. The project reached a gender ratio of 0.84 and a retention rate of 92.34 in WFP-supported primary schools. The retention rate for boys was 92.36 percent while that of girls was 92.31 percent. These indicators remained stable compared to 2015, and promotion rate increased for girls reaching 69.07 percent in 2016 against 77 percent targeted in 2018.

The progress shows the success of complementary actions implemented, including sensitisation of parents, community members and local authorities on the importance of education and school meals, and installation and use of hand washing devices.

Nutrition

For children aged 6-59 months enrolled in the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment, the default rate which was 13.4 at the beginning of the intervention in August decreased to 9.1 in December. The mortality rate was 0.3 in December compared to 0.4 in August. The percentage of recovery increased to 92.8 in December compared to 70 percent in August.

Resilience

The percentage of recipient households with borderline food consumption score was 15.6 in 2016 compared to 16.9 in 2015. However, the post-distribution monitoring revealed that the percentage of recipient households with poor food consumption score increased to 12.8 in 2016 compared to 10 in the baseline assessment. This is due to the long lean season experienced in 2016 that negatively affected the harvest. Cash transfers received by participants in asset creation activities allowed them to improve their purchasing power and cover their basic food needs in the lean season. The recipient households did not develop additional coping mechanisms compared to the baseline.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued to support the Government in the school enrolment campaign to achieve equal and equitable access to education. Specific attention was paid to gender parity in WFP-supported primary schools.

Through the "Innovations from the Field: Gender mainstreaming from the ground up" partnership programme between WFP and the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom, a pilot initiative was implemented in 50 schools which focused on the active participation of men and women in management committees for an integrated school meals programme. This participative activity enabled community members to recognise women's leadership potential.

In 2016, 40 percent of the members of the school canteens management committees were women and 5 percent of them were in leadership positions.

WFP is carrying out nutrition-sensitive activities with men's participation (husband and/or father of people targeted for assistance) at the community level. A Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy is also being developed to ensure increased involvement of men in nutrition activities.

The pilot resilience project equally targeted men and women in asset creation activities although it proved challenging to reach gender parity due to cultural issues. However the production, processing and marketing of moringa – traditionally left to women – as part of food assistance for assets activities in Boiffo and Kotchi villages were mainly managed by women. Sensitisation sessions were conducted to ensure an appropriate distribution of responsibilities and gains between men and women in fish farming activities. In 2017, the country office plans to assess in details the profits made for all assets created.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

School meals provided an incentive for parents to send their children to schools and prevented children from walking long distances to school or staying in class for a full day on an empty stomach. They played an essential role in contributing to reduce child labour and early and forced marriage of girls. Girls stayed in schools instead of staying home to prepare meals for their brothers who were going to school.

Although the risks of exploitation and sexual and other abuse of women during food distributions were rated as low probability, WFP put mitigation measures in place. They included the establishment of distribution sites in the vicinity of the villages, and sensitisation of communities, cooperating partners and WFP staff on sexual exploitation and abuse. Assistance recipients globally reported to be safe travelling to, from and at distribution sites. One problem raised by beneficiaries was in relation with long waiting times at distribution sites.

The provision of cash transfers through mobile money reduced the level of insecurity associated with cash distributions. All recipients were informed about the transfer modality and how to collect transfers.

A clear communication supported the provision of food assistance guaranteeing transparency and preventing tensions among community members.

WFP put in place a feedback and complaint mechanism tailored to activities. In the school meals programme, complaints need to go through school meals committees which were responsible for sending the report to WFP or to the Ministry of Primary School, and feedback provided by WFP through the same committees. For resilience activities, complaints were sent through a village committee to the cooperating partners or directly to WFP.

In resilience building activities, 84.9 percent of the assisted people were informed about the programme on targeting criteria, their entitlement and complaints and feedback mechanism. A total of 89.4 percent people reported that they did not experience safety problems travelling to, from and at distribution sites. In nutrition and school meals activities, 100 percent of the assisted people were informed about the programme.

Story Worth Telling

Bio Sombo, a smallholder farmer in the village of Boiffo in Malanville district, made below statement expressing his recognition to WFP:

"I am a smallholder farmer but lack of money has jeopardised my food crops. I was about to give up when I heard about the WFP project in my community. I applied for it and was accepted as participant in the establishment of a field of moringa. I worked alongside other community members and duly received my cash entitlement through MTN. In association with other smallholder farmers, we put the money we earned in tube well construction for our moringa fields. From September up to now we've been able to water our fields regularly and grow out-of-season chillies on the same fields. We are now able to sell our harvest anytime. WFP intervention has a twofold advantage for us: 1) it provides us with regular incomes and improves our access to food; and 2) with the income earned from the establishment of the field of moringa we have now improved our farming activities when we wanted to abandon them for lack of resources."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Schoolchildren taking their hot meals at the Dangbo primary school.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	75,036	67,715	142,751	57,071	54,162	111,233	76.1%	80.0%	77.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	65,448	55,752	121,200	54,907	46,964	101,871	83.9%	84.2%	84.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition)	4,688	7,063	11,751	1,129	4,623	5,752	24.1%	65.5%	48.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-FFA)	4,900	4,900	9,800	1,035	2,575	3,610	21.1%	52.6%	36.8%
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,424	2,424	4,848	1,623	1,513	3,136	67.0%	62.4%	64.7%
Children (5-18 years)	63,024	53,328	116,352	53,284	45,451	98,735	84.5%	85.2%	84.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	65,448	55,752	121,200	54,202	47,669	101,871	82.8%	85.5%	84.1%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	3,054	3,308	6,362	904	1,048	1,952	29.6%	31.7%	30.7%
Children (24-59 months)	1,634	1,770	3,404	225	336	561	13.8%	19.0%	16.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	1,985	1,985	-	3,239	3,239	-	163.2%	163.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,688	7,063	11,751	1,369	4,383	5,752	29.2%	62.1%	48.9%
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	980	980	1,960	75	790	865	7.7%	80.6%	44.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (5-18 years)	1,960	1,960	3,920	250	1,335	1,585	12.8%	68.1%	40.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,960	1,960	3,920	710	450	1,160	36.2%	23.0%	29.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,900	4,900	9,800	1,035	2,575	3,610	21.1%	52.6%	36.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	121,200	-	121,200	101,871	-	101,871	84.1%	-	84.1%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	5,089	-	5,089	4,668	-	4,668	91.7%	-	91.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	6,362	-	6,362	1,084	-	1,084	17.0%	-	17.0%
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,800	5,000	9,800	-	3,610	3,610	-	72.2%	36.8%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	121,200	-	121,200	101,871	-	101,871	84.1%	-	84.1%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	5,089	-	5,089	4,668	-	4,668	91.7%	-	91.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	6,362	-	6,362	1,084	-	1,084	17.0%	-	17.0%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,800	5,000	9,800	-	722	722	-	14.4%	7.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	65,448	55,752	121,200	55,011	46,860	101,871	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Total participants	65,448	55,752	121,200	55,011	46,860	101,871	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Total beneficiaries	65,448	55,752	121,200	55,011	46,860	101,871	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,900	4,900	9,800	433	289	722	8.8%	5.9%	7.4%
Total participants	4,900	4,900	9,800	433	289	722	8.8%	5.9%	7.4%
Total beneficiaries	4,900	4,900	9,800	1,035	2,575	3,610	21.1%	52.6%	36.8%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	388	465	853	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	1,634	1,770	3,404	222	330	552	13.6%	18.6%	16.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,685	1,685	-	3,263	3,263	-	193.6%	193.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,634	3,455	5,089	610	4,058	4,668	37.3%	117.5%	91.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	3,054	3,308	6,362	508	576	1,084	16.6%	17.4%	17.0%
Total beneficiaries	3,054	3,308	6,362	508	576	1,084	16.6%	17.4%	17.0%
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Record aggregation, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Records aggregation, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Records aggregation</i>	=50.00	22.00	-	45.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Records aggregation, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Record aggregation, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Record aggregation</i>	>10.00	0.00	-	0.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, Scholl Record -, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Scholl Record -</i>	=90.00	85.00	-	92.34

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2016</i>	=90.00	85.00	-	92.31
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2016</i>	=90.00	85.00	-	92.36
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School Record and annual M&E report, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - SPR 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	4.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School Record and annual M&E report, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - spr 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record and annual M&E report, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School record and annual M&E report - SPR 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	3.00
Promotion rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record/ Survey, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, INSAE REPORT, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=77.00	69.84	-	66.16
Promotion rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record/Survey, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, INSAE REPORT, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM record</i>	=77.00	68.58	-	69.07
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, School record, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record</i>	=0.95	0.90	-	0.84
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Saber process, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Saber process, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Saber process</i>	=3.00	1.00	-	2.00
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	70.00	-	92.80
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health center register, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.40	-	0.30
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health Center register, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	13.40	-	9.10
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health center register, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	4.50
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interviewer, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	65.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household Interviewer, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	45.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM/Household interviews post distribution, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	15.00	-	30.00
Food Transfer-C3-FFA				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, PCP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	12.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.40	16.90	-	15.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.86	14.30	-	11.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.80	8.50	-	13.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.28	21.40	-	28.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.60	15.30	-	12.14
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	=100.00	14.38	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	=100.00	85.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	=100.00	87.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	25.00	-	54.44
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=100.00	24.00	-	54.44
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	21.00	-	40.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	25.00	-	57.93

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	24.00	-	54.44
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Key informants interviews, community group discussions and direct observations post distribution, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	21.00	-	40.00
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Training report, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	-	885	-
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	-	11	-
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	-	134	-
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	-	2	-
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	-	2,850	-
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	-	570	-
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	-	2	-
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	-	100	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Base value: 2016.12</i>		40.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Base value: 2016.12</i>		40.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=75.00	80.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	20.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	80.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-FFA				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.60	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	15.60	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	43.90	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100.00	-	-	-
<i>BENIN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)		100.00	-	-
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Base value: 2016.12</i>				
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>				
Food Transfer-C3-FFA				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100.00	84.90	-	-
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	89.40	-	-
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>				

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		320,000.00
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=3.00	-
<i>BENIN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		3.00
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	-
<i>BENIN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		100.00
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		50,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	50.00
Food Transfer-C3-FFA		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	119
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	104
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	27
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	758
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	23
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	523
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	168
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	109
Private Donors	WPD-C-03102-01	Rice	-	27
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-10	Rice	-	200
Private Donors	WPD-C-03273-01	Rice	-	121
Private Donors	WPD-C-03393-01	Rice	-	134
Private Donors	WPD-C-03773-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-08	Dried Fruits	72	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-10	Dried Fruits	30	-
		Total	102	2,332